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~~J. C. Brodfuehr~~

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LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN

DICTIONARY,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

CHIEFLY FROM THE

LEXICONS OF FREUND, GEORGES, AND KALTSCHMIDT.

BY CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
RECTOR OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ETC., ETC.

PART I.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

NEW YORK:
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
329 & 331 PEARL STREET,
FRANKLIN SQUARE.
1853.

MEH

TO

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, LL.D.,

THE ACCOMPLISHED AND DIGNIFIED PRESIDENT OF GIRARD COLLEGE,

This Work is Dedicated,

AS A TOKEN OF REGARD FOR EXALTED PRIVATE WORTH,

EXTENSIVE LITERARY ATTAINMENTS, AND

SUPERIOR INTELLECTUAL

ENDOWMENTS.

PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.

WHILE my octavo Latin-English Dictionary has met the ordinary want of Colleges and Schools, there has still been a call for a more copious work of the same kind as a book of reference in libraries, and for the convenience of advanced students who do not shrink from the purchase of a large and costly volume. At the same time, it has appeared desirable to transfer to our language the substance of two critical and elaborate Latin-German Dictionaries by Dr. William Freund, in which Latin Lexicography has been carried to a high degree of perfection. These considerations have led me to undertake the task of publishing the Lexicon which is now presented to the reader.

The Dictionaries of Dr. Freund are: 1. WÖRTERBUCH der Lateinischen Sprache, nach historisch-genetischen Principien, mit steter Berücksichtigung der Grammatik, Synonymik, und Alterthumskunde, 4 Bände, 8vo; and, 2. GESAMMTWÖRTERBUCH der Lateinischen Sprache; enthaltend sowohl sämmtliche Wörter der alt-Lateinischen Sprache bis zum Untergange des weströmischen Reiches, mit Einschluss der Eigennamen, als auch die wichtigsten mittel- und neu-Lateinischen Wörter, namentlich die in die neueren Europäischen Sprachen übergegangenen, so wie die Lateinischen und Latinisirten Kunstausdrücke der Medizin, Chirurgie, Anatomie, Chemie, Zoologie, Botanik, u.s.w.; mit durchgängiger Unterscheidung der klassischen von der unklassischen Ausdrucksweise, und mit vorzüglicher Berücksichtigung der Ciceronianischen Phraseologie, 2 Bände, 8vo. I had no difficulty in making choice of the Gesammtwörterbuch (Condensed Dictionary) as the foundation of my labors, in decided preference to the more voluminous Wörterbuch. By an admirable system of compression, without material abridgment, the substance of the larger work is given or represented in the smaller; while the latter not only contains the results of more mature consideration, but is also enriched with addi-

PREFACE OF THE AMERICAN EDITOR.

The work herewith presented to the public is mainly an abridgment of Mr. Riddle's translation of Dr. Freund's "Gesammtwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache," and is designed to supply a deficiency that has long existed in our educational books for younger students of the Latin language. The editor has been repeatedly requested to prepare a work which, not much exceeding in size the various abridgments of Ainsworth, should contain, briefly stated, the results of the valuable contributions to Latin philology by distinguished European scholars within the last few years. In undertaking this task, the editor selected as the basis of his work, after comparison with other similar Lexicons, believing it to be, upon the whole, the best that had yet appeared, Dr. Freund's smaller Lexicon, a work marked throughout by accurate scholarship, philosophical analysis, and sound principles of criticism. Since this work, however, included authors never read in our schools or colleges, and was too copious in quotations of illustrative passages from classic writers, it was necessary to abridge it, in order to adapt it to school use. The editor conceives that a good school dictionary should contain: 1. All the words that occur in the authors read in schools and academies, with full definitions and explanations, each class of significations being supported by at least one brief and apposite quotation from some classic author. 2. The etymologies of the words introduced, with occasional comparisons with kindred roots in cognate languages, when such analogies are striking; all fanciful derivations and far-fetched analogies to be excluded; and, 3. The proper names that occur in the same authors, with their derivative adjectives, &c., accompanied by brief explanations.

In carrying out this design the editor has been careful to throw out no word which occurs in any author of good repute, which a student will ever read in his academic or in the greater part of his collegiate career. Nor

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

In the examples the word of the article is represented by merely its initial letter, with the note of contraction; except when the inflection is such as to require that the word be printed at length for the sake of perspicuity.

Prop. denotes *Properly, in a proper sense.*
Met. or *Meton.*—*Metonymically.*
Fig.—*Figuratively* (*by way of metaphor*).
Gen.—*Generally, in some general sense or senses*
Esp.—*Especially, in some special sense or senses*

THE NAMES OF AUTHORS

Are abridged (*at the shortest*) *according to the following Table.*

A. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium.
Att.	Attius (Accius).
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.
Aug.	Augustus.
Aus.	Ausonius.
A. Vict.	Aurelius Victor.
Brut.	Brutus.
Cæcil.	Cæcilius.
Caes.	Cæsar.
Cat.	Cato.
Catull.	Catullus.
Cels.	Celsus.
Cic.	Cicero.
1. Rhetorical Writings.	
Inv.	de inventione.
de Or.	de oratore.
Brut.	Brutus.
Or.	Orator.
Top.	Topica.
Part.	Oratoriæ partitiones.
O. Gen.	de optimo genere oratorum.
2. Orationes.	
Quinct.	pro P. Quinctio.
R. Am.	pro Roscio Amerino.
R. Com.	pro Roscio Comœdo.
Div. C.	Divinatio in Cæcilium.
Verr.	in Verrem.
Tull.	pro M. Tullio.
Font.	pro M. Fonteio.
Cæc.	pro A. Cæcina.
de I. P.	de imperio Pompeii (*or* pro lege Manilia).
Cluent.	pro Cluentio Avito.
Agr.	de lege agraria.
R. perd.	pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.
Cat.	in Catilinam.
Mur.	pro L. Murena.
Fl.	pro L. Flacco.
Sull.	pro Sulla.
Arch.	pro Archia poëta.
P.	pro Plancio.
Sest.	pro Sestio.
Vat.	in Vatinium.
Scaur.	pro Æmilio Scauro.
Cœl.	pro M. Cœlio.
P. C.	de provinciis consularibus.
Cic.	Cicero.
Balb.	pro Cornelio Balbo.
Pis.	in Pisonem.
Mil.	pro Milone.
R. Post.	pro Rabirio Postumo.
Lig.	pro Ligario.
Dei.	pro rege Deiotaro.
Phil.	Orationes Philippicæ.
3. Letters.	
Fam.	Epistolæ ad Familiares.
Q. F.	Epistolæ ad Quintum fratrem.
Att.	Epistolæ ad Atticum.
4. Philosophical Writings.	
Ac.	Academica.
Fin.	de finibus bonorum et malorum.
Tusc.	Disputationes Tusculanæ.
Par.	Paradoxa.
Rep.	de re publica.
Leg.	de legibus.
N. D.	de natura deorum.
Div.	de divinatione.
Fat.	de fato.
de Sen.	de Senectute (*or* Cato major).
Læl.	Lælius (*or* de amicitia).
Off.	de officiis.
Un.	de universo (*or* Timæus).
5. Fragments.	
Ar.	Aratus.
Frg.	Fragmenta.
Claud.	Claudianus.
Col.	Columella.
Curt.	Curtius.
Enn.	Ennius.
Eutr.	Eutropius.
Flor.	Florus.
Frontin.	Frontinus.
Gai.	T. Gaius.
Gell.	Gellius.
Hirt.	Hirtius.
B. G.	Bellum Gallicum.
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus.
Just.	Justinus.
Juv.	Juvenalis.
L. Andr.	Livius Andronicus.
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum.
Liv.	T. Livius Patavinus.
Luc.	Lucanus.
Lucil.	Lucilius.
Lucr.	Lucretius.
Macr.	Macrobius.
Mart.	Martialis.
Mel.	Mela.
Nævi.	Nævius.
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos.
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso.
Pac.	Pacuvius.
Pers.	Persius.
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus.
Plin. E.	C. Plinii Cæcilii Secundi Epistolæ.
Pan.	Panegyricus.
Prop.	Propertius.
Q. Cic. Pet.	Quintus Cicero de petitione consulatus.
Quint.	M. Fabius Quintilianus.
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus.
Sen.	M. Annæus Seneca.
Sen.	L. Annæus Seneca.
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus.
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius.
Suet.	Suetonius.
Tac.	Tacitus.
Ter.	P. Terentius.
Tib.	Tibullus.
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro.
Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus.
V. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus.
Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro.
Vitr.	M. Vitruvius Pollio.
V. Max.	M. Valerius Maximus.

Classical Prose Writers.

Cicero, Cæsar, Sallust, Livy, Velleius, Celsus, the two Senecas, Quintilian, Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny the Elder, and Pliny the Younger.

PART FIRST.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

PART I.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

A, *as an abbreviation, the prænomen* Aulus; *on the voting-tablets in the Comitia*=antiquo (sc. legem), *I reject (the proposed law)*; *on the tablets with which judges gave their votes*=absolvo, *I acquit* (*opp.* C., condemno, *I condemn*): *hence*, A. litera salutaris, C. litera tristis, Cic. Mil. 6. 15:—A.D.=ante diem (*in dates*):—A.U.C.=anno urbis conditæ, *from the building of Rome*:—AA. LL. M.=artium liberalium magister, *master of the liberal arts*.

A (Sanscr. ā), *prp.* *From.* *See* AB.

Ā, *intj.*, *in many MSS. for* AH!

ĂĂRŌN *or* ĂĀRON, ōnis, *m.* *Aaron, brother of Moses*, Eccl. Aārōnītæ, arum, *m.*, *descendants of Aaron*, Eccl.

ĂB (Sanscr. ăpa, āva, Grk. ἀπό, ἀπ', Eng. *of, off*) *or* Ă, *or* ĂBS (*in composition with* fero *and* fugio, *sc.* aufero, aufugio: ab *always before vowels, and frequently before consonants, but rarely before labials*; a, *only before consonants*, abs, *in Cicero, only in the phrase* abs te, *and that oftener than* a te; *otherwise* abs *is obsolete*), *prp. c. abl.*, *denotes a going away or departure from a certain place or point.*

From. I. *Prop.*: *Denoting removal from a place or object*, sed ab eo loco me dejecerit, *away from*, Cic.:—ita ab Helvetiis avertit, Cæs.:—a sole, *from the sun, out of the way of the sun*:—ab radicibus, *from the root, by the root*, Cæs.:—*so*, a fundamento, a stirpe, *from the foundation*:—a capite, *from the beginning*. *With names of towns*; discedere a Brundisio, ab Gergovia, Cæs. *Denoting a downward direction*; *down from*, sagittæ pendebant ab humero:—ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head*.——II. *Fig.* A) *With verbs of rest, to denote the point from which a thing is removed or is distant*; *on the side of at*, Gallia attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, Cæs.:—ab decumana porta castra munita, *at*, Id.:—cursus ab Eurota, *at, along*, Cic.:—*so*, a fronte, *in front*; ab tergo, *behind, from behind*; ab latere, *on the side*: a dextro, sinistro cornu, *on the right, left wing*; ab oriente, *toward the east*; ab occidente, *toward the west*:—vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of, on the part of, for*:—ab adversariis, a nobis, *for our opponents, for us*:—erat Critolaus ab Aristotele, *of the school of Aristotle*:—illi a Platone et Aristotele, *the disciples of Plato and Aristotle*.——B) *Of time*; *from, after, since*, ab hac concione, *after this speech*, Liv.:—a prima pugna, *from, after, the first battle*, Id.:—a somno, *after sleep*, Suet.:—ab interitu Clodii, *since the death of Clodius*, Cic.:—recens ab illorum ætate, *soon after their time*. *In denoting a point of time from which any thing takes place*: ab hora tertia, Romulo:—ab initio, *from the beginning, from the very first*, Liv.:—a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis, *from our childhood*. *With concrete substantives for the abstract*; a puero, *from childhood*: ab adolescentulo.——C) *To denote an object or agent by or through which or whom a thing is done or takes place*; *by, by means of*, a patre eram deductus ad Scævolam, *by my father*, Cic.:—a diis omnia facta sunt:—a paucis interiit, *by the hands of a few*.——D) *To denote derivation, origin, descent, and hence also, fig., a motive*; *from, out of, induced or moved by*.——E) *Denoting the part of a whole*; *of, out of*, scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, *one of the last*, Cæs.:—a quibus (*sc.* captivis) ad senatum missus erat (Regulus).——F) *With verbs denoting cessation, deliverance, protection*: desistere a defensione, Cæs.:—reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Id.:—ab injuria deterrere, Cic.——G) *To denote more accurately in what respect or in what point of view any thing takes place, exists, or is done, instead of the simple ablat.*; *with reference to, in regard of, of, by*, spem ab re frumentaria laborare, Cæs.:—copiosus a frumento locus:—inops ab amicis. *Hence*, 2) *In the formation of adverbial expressions*; ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at the beginning, at first*. A se, *of itself*. Non ab re (=non alienum ab re: *hence*), *not unnecessary, not useless or unprofitable, advantageous*. *3) *To denote an office or service, with or (oftener) without* servus: a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet.: *for this we find simply* a manu, Id.: ab epistolis, *secretary, amanuensis*, a rationibus, *accountant*, Id.:—a bibliotheca *and* a bibliothecis, *librarian*, Inscr.

ĂBACTUS, a, um (abigo). *Driven away*, ab. oculi, *deep, sunken*, Stat.

ĂBACTUS, ūs, *m.* (abigo). *A driving away*, Plin.

ĂBĂCUS, i, *m.* (ἄβαξ). I. *A small decorated table, used as a stand for vases, plate, or other valuable utensils or ornaments, a side-board*, Cic.——II. *A cupboard, beaufet*, Cat.——III. *A board divided into compartments, used in play, or for arith-*

abiret ab eo mancipe, Cic. b) *Of price; to fall,* pretium retro abiit, Plin. 3) A. in malam crucem, *to go and be hung,* Plaut.; Ter. 4) *Imp.:* abi, *begone! you may go!* Plaut.; Ter.

ABERRATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A withdrawing or diverting the mind from trouble; dissipation of grief,* aberrationem a molestiis, Cic.; hanc aberrationem a dolore, *this mode of diverting my thoughts from a painful subject,* Cic.: from

AB-ERRO, 1 *v. n.* *To wander from the way, to go astray, to lose one's way.* I. *Prop.:* puer aberravit a patre, Plaut.; a. ex agmine, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To miss, fail, to wander from,* a. a norma, regula, Cic.; a. non multum ab aliqa levitate, *to be not far removed from, to differ little from:* *also without* ab: aberrare conjecturâ.——B) *To get away from any thing disagreeable, to divert the mind or attention,* sed tamen aberro, *my attention is diverted,* Cic.

ABFŌRE, i. q. abfuturum esse. *See* ABSUM.

ABFŌREM, i. q. abessem. *See* ABSUM.

AB-HINC, *adv.* I. *Hence,* safer a. lacrimas, Lucr.——II. *From a certain time (of time past), since, ago; with acc. or abl. and num. cardin.,* quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic. 2) (*Of future time*) *Hence, hereafter,* Pac. ap. Charr.

AB-HORREO, ŭi (*no supine*), 2 *v. n. and a.* *To shrink back from any thing, to shudder at, abhor.* I. *Prop.:* omnes abhorrebant, omnes ut aliquam immanissimam bestiam fugiebant, Cic.——II. *Meton. Gen.* A) *To be disinclined, or averse to, to shrink from; usually with* ab: a. ab re moriâ, Ter.; a. a cæde, Cic.; animus abhorret a scribendo.——B) *To be remote from, to disagree, not to suit,* ab ista suspicione abhorrere, *to be free from that suspicion; to be out of suspicion,* Cic.: a. a fide, *to be incredible,* Liv.: omne quod abhorret ab oculorum approbatione, *that is offensive to the eye.* *With dat.:* alii talibus vitiis abhorrent, *may be disinclined to;* tam pacatæ profectioni abhorrens mos, *not accordant with,* Liv. *Absol.:* ita plane abhorrebit, *shall be utterly unfit,* Cic.: ——abhorrentes lacrimæ, *unseasonable, unbecoming,* Liv.

ABIEGNUS, a, um [*trisyll.* abjegnus, Prop.] (*ABIES*). *Made of the wood of the fir-tree (that),* a. trabes, *a ship,* Enn.: a. equus, *the wooden horse (at Troy),* Prop.

ABIENS, abeuntis, *part. of* abeo.

ABIES, ĕtis, *f.* I. *The white fir-tree,* Plin., Or.——II. *Meton.:* *Any thing made of the wood of that tree:* *a letter (written on a wooden tablet),* Plaut.; *a ship,* Virg.; *a lance,* Id.

ABIGA, æ, *f.* (abigo), called also *chamæpitys, ground-pine, St. John's-wort,* Plin.

AB-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.* (ago). *To drive away.* I. *Prop.* A) Puer abige muscas, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To drive away cattle thievishly, to steal cattle,* pecus abegerant, Cic.; a. greges, Id. 2) Ab. partum, fœtum, *to procure abortion,* medicamentis, Cic. a. conceptum a se, Suet. 3) *To divorce or put away a wife,* Agrippinam abegisse post fœtum doluit, Suet.——II. *Fig.:* *To drive away (an evil), get rid of,* a. pestem alqo, ——a. curas, Hor.

ABITIO, ōnis, *f.* (abeo). *A going away, departure,* Plaut., Ter.

ABITO, āre, *v. n.* (bito). *To go away,* Plaut.

ABITUS, ūs, m. (abeo). *A going away, departure.* I. *Prop.:* post abitum hujus pestis, Cic.——II. *Meton.:* *A place of egress,* Virg.:—pl., vehicula sepeserant abitus, *egresses,* Tac.

ABJECTE, *adv.* I. *Dispiritedly,* Cic.——II. *Low, meanly,* quo abjectius nati sunt, Tac.

ABJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (abjicio). *A throwing away.* I. *Prop.:* figurarum abjectio, *rejection,* Quint.——II. *Fig.:* *Dejection, despondency,* abjectio animi, Cic.

ABJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* abjicio.——II. *Adj.* A) *Spiritless, desponding,* animo abjecto, Cic.——B. *Low, mean, abject, of loose character,* nihil abjectum cogitare, Cic.

AB-JICIO, jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (jacio). *To cast or throw away or down.* I. *Prop.,* armis defatigatione abjectis, Cic.; abjecto scuto; a. se ad pedes alcui, *to throw one's self at any body's feet, to fall down at his feet;* se abjecit exanimatus, *fell down as dead.*——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* *To throw away, give up,* hanc miserrimam vitam vel sustentabo, vel abjecero, *give up,* Cic.; a. salutem suam pro alqo, *to sacrifice one's own interests for any body;* a. omnem cunctationem; a. versum, a. scenarios, *to recite carelessly.*——B) *Esp.* 1) *To let go, not to bestow thought or pains upon,* abjiciamus ista, Cic.; a. memoriam beneficiorum; fama ingenii abjicienda, *to be renounced;* domum Sullanam non abjeci, *have not altogether given up.* 2) a) *To humble, lower, degrade,* animantes abjecisset ad pastum, Cic.; a. suas cogitationes in rem humilem; senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *lowered the credit of the Senate.* *Hence,* b) A. se, *to degrade one's self, act in a manner unworthy of one's self, throw one's self away,* Cic.

AB-JŪDICO, 1 *v. a.* *To deprive one of any thing by a judicial sentence, to declare that it does not belong to him, to adjudicate.* I. *Prop.:* a populo Romano abjudicabit, Cic.; a. agrum, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* *To take away, withdraw,* Cic.

ABJUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* abjungo.

ABJUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To unyoke (cattle),* Virg.——II. *Meton.:* *To remove, separate,* abjuncto Labieno atque iis legionibus, *removed, absent,* Cæs.; se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxerat, *kept himself remote,* Cic.

AB-JŪRO, 1 *v. a.* *To deny upon oath, to abjure, forswear,* a. pecuniam, Plaut.; a. creditum, Sall.:—*also absol.,* ne quis abjurassit (for -ra verit), Plaut.; so in Cic., &c.: abjuratæ rapinæ, *denied,* Virg.

ABLĀQUĒATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A loosening of the soil round the roots of trees or vines,* Col.——II. *Meton.:* *A hole or trench (made by this process),* Col.: from

AB-LĀQUEO, 1 *v. a.* (laqueus). *To loosen or dig up the earth round the roots of a tree (in order to make a trench), to free from useless roots or weeds,* a. radices, Plin.

ABLĀTIVUS, i, m. (sc. casus). *The ablative case,* Quint.: from

ABLATUS, a, um, *part. of* aufero.

ABLEGATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A sending away,* a. juventutis ad bellum, Liv.; *banishment,* Plin.

AB-LĒGO, 1 *v. a.* *To send off or away,* honestos homines ablegare, *remove,* Cic.; dimisso atque ablegato consilio, Id.—*As a play upon words,* hæc legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, *sends me*

stunted tree, Plin.——B) *Fig.: Of writings: an unfinished piece*, Plin.——II. *The getting of ears*, Manil.

ABRACADABRA. *A mystical charmed word, which, being written in the following manner, on an amulet suspended from the neck, was supposed to be a preventive of fever:*

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

AB-RĂDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To rub or scrape off, to shave (the beard)*, supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic.: a. barbam, Plin.; abrasus quidam, *well shaven*, Her.:—a. partes radicum, *to grub up*, Plin.: abrasæ fauces, *rough (through hard food)*, Luc.——II. *Meton.: To deprive one of his property, rob, get out of (one)*, a. alqd ab alqo litium terrore, Cic.: a. alqd bonis, Plin. Paneg.

ABRĂSUS, a, um, *part. of* abrado.

ABREPTUS, a, um, *part. of* abripio.

AB-RIPIO, ripŭi, eptum, 3 (rapio) *v. a. To snatch away, take away violently.* I. *Prop.*, ab impedimentis carissimas abripere, Cæs.; milites vi flumine abrepti, Id.:—a. se, *to take one's self off, scamper away*, Plaut. *Esp.* 1) *To rob, pillage, carry off as booty*, ut Verres ipsam abripuisse Cereremvideretur, Cic. 2) *To squander (one's property)*, Ter.——II. *Fig.: To carry off, remove*, voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt, tempestate abreptus est unus, *carried away (as by a tempest)*, Cic.: filium natura a parentis similitudine abripuit, *removed, made unlike*, Id.

AB-RŎDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To gnaw or bite off*, Varr.; Pers.

ABRŎGĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (abrogo). *The formal abrogation or repeal of a law*, difficultas abrogationis, Cic.: from

AB-RŎGO, 1 *v. a.* I. A) *Prop.: To annul, abrogate, repeal (a law)* [derogo, *to abolish (a law), in part*; obrogo, *to invalidate (a law) by enacting another tending to counteract it*], huic legi nec derogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To deprive of office, depose*, si tibi magistratum eripuisset, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To take away from*, a. fidem alicui, *to ruin one's credit, destroy confidence in a person*, Plaut.; quibus abroges fidem jure jurandi, Cic.: a. nimium scriptis, Ov.

ABRŎSUS, a, um, *part. of* abrodo.

ABROTONITES, æ, *m.* (ἀβροτονίτης). *Wine seasoned with southernwood*, Col.

ABRŎTONUM, i, *n.*, *and* ABRŎTONUS, i, *m.* (ἄβροτονον). *Southernwood* (Artemisia a. *Fam. Synanthereæ*), Plin.

ABRŎTONUM, i, *n. Abrotonum, a town on the north coast of Africa*, Plin.

AB-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *v. a. To break off one thing from another with violence, break asunder.* I. *Prop.:* a. ramos manibus, Ov.; a. dum magnos crinibus, *to pull out*, Id.; a. vincula, *to tear off*, Liv.; a. crurum et popliteum venas, *to cut through*, Tac.; a. Asiam Europæ, *to separate*, Plin.: abrupti nubibus ignes, *torn from*, Lucr.; *for which we find also* abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg.: abruptis procellis turbata freta, *bursting*, Id.: abruptum sidus, *obscured, concealed*, Id.——II. *Fig.: To break off, separate*, hæc legio se prima latrocinio abrupit Antonii, *freed itself from*, Cic.:—plebs abrupta a cetero populo, Liv.; a. vitam a civitate, *to sever one's life from the state*, i. e. *to quit it*, Tac.; *but*, a. vitam, *to cut off the threads of life, to put an end to life*, Virg.: a. fas, *to destroy, violate*, Id.: a. sermonem, *to break off*, Id.

AB-RŪMUS, a, um (ruma). *Removed from the breast, weaned*, Varr.

ABRUPTE, *adv. Of speech; abruptly*, Quint. *Of actions; passionately, hastily, impetuously*, Just.

ABRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (abrumpo). I. *A breaking off or asunder*, a. corrigiæ, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Divorce*, Cic.

ABRUPTUM, i. *See the following Article.*

ABRUPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* abrumpo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Of places: steep, precipitous*, locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv.; a. saxa, Tac. *Absol.:* Abruptum, *steepness from above or below; depth of the sea*, Virg.; *height of heaven*, Stat.——B) *Fig.: Abrupt*, Sallustiana brevitas et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint.; a. sibilus, Plin.; a. contumacia, *extreme*, Tac.; a. exitium, *sudden*, Amm.; a. homo, *uncouth, rude*, Tertull. *Absol.:* in abruptum tractus, *to the deep, to ruin*, Tac.: per abrupta, *by unyielding conduct*, Id.: in abrupto necessitatis, *in difficulty, danger*, Amm.

ABS (cf. Grk. ἀψ, Æol. ἀπ), *prep. See* AB.

ABSCEDENTIA, ium, *n. pl.* (abscedo). I. *In Medicine; abscesses, imposthumes*, Cels.——II. *In Architecture; objects in the back-ground* (*opp.* prominentia), Vitr.

ABS-CĔDO, cessi, cessum, 3 [*contr.* abcecessem *for* abcessissem, Sil.] *v. n. To go away or off, depart.* 1. *Prop.:* a. a curia, e foro, Liv.: luna accedens et abscedens, *increasing and decreasing, waxing and waning*, Plin. *Impers.:* non ante abcecessum est quam, &c., Liv. *Esp.* 1) *To disappear, be lost from view*, cor est in extis; jam abcedet, Cic.; Pallada abcecessisse mihi, *has withdrawn from*, Ov.:—suppresso testamento, ne quid abcederet, *should be lost*, Suet. 2) *To come off*, a. latere tecto, *to come off with a whole skin*, Ter.: a. manibus æquis (*of combatants*), *to part without deciding the contest*, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To leave off, retire, desist from*, a. incepto, Liv.; ægritudo abcedit, *yields*, Plaut.: ira abcedit ab eo, Ter.: c. *abl.:* hæc te abcedat suspicio, Plaut.

ABSCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (abscedo). *A going away, removal; diminution*, accessio ad corpora et a., Cic.

ABSCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (abscedo). I. *A going away, removal*, longinquo solis abcecessu, Cic.; a. continuus, *perpetual absence*, Tac.——II. *Concr.: An imposthume, abscess*, Cels.

ABS-CĬDO, cĭdi, cisum, 3 *v. a.* (cædo). I. *To cut or hew off*, caput abscidit, Cic.; *so*, abcisum caput, brachium, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* a. spem, *to cut off, or deprive of*, Liv.: a. multum laudi, *to detract*, Luc.

AB-SCINDO, scĭdi, scissum, 3 *v. a. To tear off or away.* I. *Prop.:* tunicam ejus a pectore

AB-SORBEO, bŭi [pei, Lucan.], ptum. 2 *v. a.* I. *To swallow, ingulf, gulpdown*, oceanus tot res absorbet, Cic.: a. placentas, Hor.: a. humorem, *to absorb*, Curt.——II. *Fig.: To absorb, carry away or off*, hunc quoque absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ, Cic.: ipse quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, *swallows as it were, absorbs or occupies my whole speech, wishes it to treat of him only.*

AB-SORPTIO *or* **ABSORTIO**, ōnis, *f.* (absorbeo). *A drink*, Suet. (*doubtful*).

AB-SPELLO, *&c.* *See* ASPELLO.

ABS-QUE, *prep. c. abl.* (*from* abs; cf. itaque, usque, deque, *from* ita, sub, *and* de). *Denotes a want which exists only in our idea*; sine, *a want which exists in reality.* I. *Prop.: Without*, absque me, te eo, *&c.*, esset, i. e. si ego (tu, is, *&c.*), non fuisem, *if it were not for me, &c.*, Plaut.; Ter.: a. sole, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: Except, besides, without*, a. sententia, Quint.

AB-STEMIUS, a, um (temum=μέθυ). I. *That refrains from intoxicating liquors, sober, abstemious*, Ov.:—(*Of things*), prandium abstemium, *without wine*, Gell.——II. *Gen.* A) *Temperate, moderate*, Hor. *With gen.*, mulieres vini abstemiæ, Plin.——B) *Equivalent to* jejunus: *That has not yet broken his fast, that has not yet breakfasted*, Ams.

ABSTENTUS, a, um, *part. of* abstineo.

AB-STERGEO, rsi, rsum, 2 *v. a.* I. A) *To wipe off, to dry up*, a. sudorem, Plaut.; a. cruorem, Liv.: *and so to cleanse, clean* (*by wiping*), a. labrum, Plaut.; a. vulnera, Ter.——B) *Metaph.*: a. sumos, *to strip, to break off*, Curt.——II. *Fig.: To wipe away* (*any thing disagreeable, a passion, &c.*), *i. e. to drive away, take away, remove, to get rid of, dispel, dissipate*, omnem abstergebo dolorem, Cic.; a. omnes senectutis molestias, Id.

AB-TERREO, 2 *v. a.* *To frighten away, deter, prevent, remove*, neminem a congressu meo absterrent, Cic.; a. teneros animos vitiis, Hor.; a. pueros amoris sibi, *to take away, withdraw*, Lucr.

AB-TERSUS, a, um, *part. of* abstergeo.

AB-STINENS, entis (abstineo). (*That refrains from any thing illicit*), *Abstemious, moderate, temperate, not covetous*, esse abstinentem, Cic.: oculos abstinentes habere, Id. *With gen.*, manus abstinens pecuniæ, Hor.

ABSTINENTER, *adv.* *With moderation, temperately, without covetousness*, Cic.

AB-STINENTIA, æ, *f.* (abstineo). I. *A refraining from any thing, moderation, disinterestedness*, conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiâ et continentiâ, i. e. *by the right of possession not being violated* (alieno abstinere) *and one's passions being governed* (se continere), Cic.; de provinciali in eo magistratu a., Id.——II. *Esp.: A refraining from food, fasting, abstinence*, hiems abstinentiâ mitigavit, Quint.; vitam abstinentiâ finire, *to starve one's self to death*, Tac.

AB-STINEO, ŭi, tentum, 2 *v. a. and n.* (teneo) I. *Act.: To keep off, keep back, restrain*, (se) ab ab, *or with an abl. without* ab; a quibus jam te abstinebas, Cic.: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus a., Id.: a. manus ab alqo *or* alqa re, *to refrain from acts of violence*, Id.: a. manus a se, *to refrain from having violent hands upon one's self*) *self-murder*.——II. *Neutr.* A) A. re, *to abstain from anything*, fabâ Pythagorei abstinent, Cic.: a. ostreis, Id.; a. Venere et vino, Hor., a. pugnâ, Liv.:—a. publico, *not to go out*, Tac.; Suet.: a. manibus, *to refrain from acts of violence*, Tac. *With* ab: ab iis (voluptatibus) abstinere, Cic. *With inf.*, Plaut.; Suet. *With* ne, Liv. *With* quin, Id. *With* quominus, Suet. *With gen.*, a. irarum, Hor.——B) *Absol.* (*without* cibo) *To abstain from food, to fast*, Cels.

AB-STO, are, *v. n.* *To stand off, or at a distance from any thing*, Hor.

ABSTRACTUS, *part. of* abstrabo.

ABS-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 [abstraxe *for* abstraxisse, Lucr.] *v. a.* I. *Prop.:* A) *To draw away, carry away or off, take off by force*, de matris hunc complexu abstrahet, Cic.: a. alqm e gremio, a conspectu, Id.: a. se a corpore, *to withdraw from perception by means of the senses.*——B) *To turn off, alienate, separate from a party*, a. milites a Lepido, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To withdraw, divert, hurry away*, a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, Cic.: a. ab omni sollicitudine, *to divert, free*, Id. *With abl. without prep.*, Germanicum suetis legionibus a., Tac.; paternis adversis abstractus, *carried off together to ruin*, Id.

ABS-TRŪDO, ŭsi, ūsum, 3 *v. a.* *To thrust, cast away, conceal by thrusting away.* I. *Prop.*, me in silvam abstrusi, Cic. (*perhaps a poet. citation*); abstrusus numus, *concealed*, Id.——II. *Fig.*, naturam accusa, quæ in profundo veritatem penitus abstruserit, Cic.; a. tristitiam, Tac.

ABSTRŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* abstrudo.——II. *Adj.: Concealed, secret*, penitus abstrusæ insidiæ, Cic.; disputatio paullo abstrusior, *wanting a closer investigation, too abstruse*, Id.: homo abstrusus, *reserved*, Tac. (*The Superl. does not occur.*)

AB-SUM, abfui, abesse (*for* abfui, abfuturus, abforem, *&c.*, *also* afui, afuturus, aforem, *&c.*), *v. n.* *To be away, to be absent.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.:* te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis et dolui, Cic.; abesse a domo, Plaut.; a. ex urbe, Id.; a. et domo et foro, Id. 2) *With a definite number, or an adverb* (multum, paullum, longe, *&c.*), *to denote the distance: To be away, be distant*, ab urbe abesse millia pass. ducenta, Cic.; longe absum, Id. *With* prope, propius, proxime, *to denote a short distance*, a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, Cic.; quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To be absent, to be away by banishment*, nulla lege abesse, Cic. 2) *To be absent at the time when a vacancy is filled, not to appear as a candidate*, deligere iterum consul absens, Cic. 3) Absens, i. q. mortuus, *deceased*, absentes prosunt præsentibus, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To be remote, to be far from*, a spe consulatus longe abesse, Cic.; aberit non longe, quin, *it wants little that:* tantum abest, ut . . ut, *so far from—that, &c.*; *instead of:* id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Id. *Sometimes we find* etiam *in the second clause*, Id.: *With* ut quoque, Suet. *With* ut contra, Liv. *With a third* ut, Cic.:—*Often without a second* ut: tantum abest, ut binos scriberent; vix singulos confecerunt, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To be removed or free from any thing disagreeable*, quamquam abest a culpa, Cic.: a. a carcere atque a vinculis, Id. 2) *As to the will; to be disinclined, to keep aloof*, a consilio fugiendi absum, Cic.; a. ab istis studiis, Id.: a. a periculis, *to avoid*, Sall. 3) *To be remote, in regard to condition or quality*, i. e. *to differ, vary*, astutia abest plurimum a prudentia, Cic.; neque

(and whence his philosophy was called Philosophia Academica), Cic.; Liv.——II. *Metaph.*——A) *The philosophy taught in the Academia, the Academic philosophy*, instaret A., quæ quicquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic.——B) *Cicero's gymnasium on his Tusculan estate, surrounded, after the Greek fashion, by shady walks (xystis) and resting-rooms (exedræ)*, Cic.

ACADEMICE, es, *adj. f.* (*after the Greek* ἀκαδημαϊκή). *Academic*, illam academicen σύνταξιν (i. e. Academica or Quæstt. Academicas) totam ad Varronem traduximus, Cic.

ACADEMICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Academy: hence, Subst.*, Academicus, i, m., *one of the sect of the Academy, an Academic philosopher. In the Neut.*, Academica, orum, *one of Cicero's writings.*

ACADEMUS, i, m. (Ἀκάδημος). *Academus, a Greek hero, from whom the Academia near Athens is thought to have been so called*, Hor.

ACALANTHIS, idis, *f.* (ἀκαλανθίς), i. q. Acanthis. *A very small bird, of a dark-green color; a thistlefinch, goldfinch*, Virg.

ACIMAS, antis, m. (Ἀκίμας), *Acamas.* I. *The son of Theseus and Phædra*, Virg.——II. *A promontory of Cyprus*, Plin.

ACINOS, i, m. (ἄκινος). *The cotton or woolly thistle*, Plin.

ACANTHIS, idis, *f.* (ἀκανθίς). I. *A little bird, of a dark-green color, a thistlefinch, goldfinch*, Plin.——II. *A plant, called also* senecio; *groundsel*, Plin.

ACANTHUS, a, um. *Of Acanthus (a town in Macedonia)*, A. sal, Plin.

ACANTHUS, i (ἄκανθος). I. *Masc.: The plant bear's breech*, Virg.——II. *Fem.: A prickly evergreen, Egyptian shrub*, Virg.——III. *Acanthus, a town of Macedonia*, Plin.

ACAPNOS, on (ἄκαπνος). *Without smoke*, a. lignum, *wood so dry as to give no smoke when burned*, Mart.: mel a., *honey which has been taken without the use of smoke*, Plin.

ACARNAN, ánis (acc. Acarnana, Liv.), m. (Ἀκαρνάν) *Belonging to Acarnania, Acarnanian*, Virg. *Subst.*: Acarnanes, *inhabitants of Acarnania*, Liv.

ACARNANIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀκαρνανία). *Acarnania, a country of Central Greece, separated from Ætolia by the Achelous, now called Carnia*, Plin.

ACARNANICUS, a, um (Acarnania). *Belonging to Acarnania, Acarnanian*, Liv.

ACASTUS, i. *Acastus*, 1. *Son of King Pelias*, Ov. 2. *The name of one of Cicero's slaves*, Cic.

ACITALECTICUS, a, um (ἀκαταλληκτικός), *or* ACITALECTUS (-τός). *In Prosody; a verse that does not want a syllable in its last foot, acatalectic* (opp. to catalecticus), Diom.; Priac.

ACITIUM, i, n. (ἀκάτιον). *A small Greek boat, of an unknown shape*, Plin.; Gell. (*who also has* acatia, æ).

ACAUSTUS (ἄκαυστος). *A carbuncle (because it was thought to be incombustible)*, Plin.

ACBARUS, i (also *Agbarus* or *Abgarus*). *Acbarus, a name of one (which became a title) of the Arab princes in the Osroënic empire (in Mesopotamia)*, Tac.

ACCA LARENTIA. *The wife of Faustulus, the nurse of Romulus and Remus*, Liv.; Gell.

ACCALIA, ium, n. (Acca), *also* Larentalia. *A Roman festival in December, in honor of Acca Larentia*, Varr.

AC-CANTO, are. *To sing to or at a thing*, Stat.

AC-CĔDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.* [*perf. sync.* accestis, Virg.] *To go to or toward any one or any thing.* I. *Prop.*: *To draw near to, approach.*——A) *Gen.*: ut cunctus senatus ad Cæsarem supplex accederet, Cic.: a. ad urbem, Id.: a. in senatum, in Macedoniam, Id.: a. in funus, *to join a funeral train or procession*; a. propius; a. eo; n. Ariminum. *With acc. sine prep.*: a. scopulos, Virg.——*Of things*: febris accedit, *comes on* (*opp. to decedit*), Cic.: a. manus extrema operibus, *is put to*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To approach with hostile intentions, to attack*, a. ad cohortes, Pompei. ap. Cic.; a. ad manus, *to engage in close fight*, Nep. 2) *Mercantile t. t.*: a. ad hastam, *to attend an auction, to appear as a bidder at a sale*, Liv. 3) A. ad manus, *to be admitted to kiss hands*, Capitol.——II. *Fig.* A) *To draw near, approach; to happen; be added; usually with dat.*, plurimum præsidii mihi accesserit, Cic.; a. imperatori plus sollicitudinis quam spei bonæ, Sall.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To approach* (*esp. for the purpose of undertaking any thing*), *to undertake; commonly with* ad; a. ad rem publicam, *to enter upon the service of the state, to engage in public life*, Cic.; a. ad causam, *to undertake a lawsuit*, Id.; a. ad pœnam, *to bring to punishment*; a. ad bellorum pericula, *to partake the dangers*:——a. ad invidiam levandam, Id.——*Absol.*: ne accedat, *let him have nothing to do* (*with the farming of tolls*). 2) *To approach by consent, to assent, approve of, acquiesce in*, a. ad ejus conditiones, Cic.; a. ad hoc consilium, Nep. *With dat.*: a. Ciceroni, Quint. *With acc.*: a. societatem nostram, Tac. 3) *To come near, to resemble; with* ad *or a dat.*: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat, Cic.; ad deos propius accedunt, Id. *With acc.*: a. ebenum, Plin.; a. ceras, Sil. 4) *To be added, or increased; with* ad *or a dat.*: ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest, Cic.; Cassio animus accessit, *grew*, Id.; pretium accedit rei, *rises*, Plin. Ep. *Absol.*: accedit etiam mors, Cic. *The idea which is added is expressed by* quod *when it implies also a ground* (*logical*), *and by* ut *when it implies a fact only* (*historical*): accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic.; ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset, Id. *Seldom without a conjunction*: accedit illud: si maneo . . . cadendum est in unius potestatem, Id.

ACCĔLĔRĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* *A hastening, acceleration*, orationis enuntiandæ a., Auct. Her.

AC-CĔLĔRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: *To hasten, accelerate*, a. iter, Cæs.; a. gradum, Liv.——*Pass.*, Quint.; Tac.——II. *Intr.*: *To hasten, make haste, be expeditious*, si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.——*Impers.*, quantum accelerari posset, *as speedily as possible*, Liv.

AC-CENDO, ndi, nsum, 3 *v. a.* (ad, *obsol.* cando, *make to glow, whence* candeo). *To set on fire, kindle, light up.* I. *Prop.* A) Deus solem qua si lumen accendit, Cic.; rogi accensi, Virg.: accensæ aræ, *set on fire*, Ov.: a. undas, *to heat*, Sil.——B. *Metaph.*: *To make shining or bright, to light up, illuminate*, luna radiis solis accensa, Cic.; clypeum a. auro, Sil.——II. *Fig.*: *To inflame, fire, incite, rouse any one or any thing*, si hæc accendi arte possint, Cic; a. alqm ad

ACCINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* accingo.

AC-CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* (ad, cingo). I. 1) *To gird to or on*, laterique accinxerat ensem, Virg. *With the force of a middle verb*, accinguntur omnes, Virg.; Tac.——B) *Gen.: To furnish, provide with, equip*, gladiis accincti, Liv.: *hence*, accinctus miles, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To furnish, to provide*, magicas accingier artes, hoc remorse ta, Virg.: accingit Phraaten paternum ad fastigium, makes him *hope for*, Tac.; accincta tunica, *armed, as it were*, i. e. *ready, at hand*, Plin. Pan.——B) *Esp.*: a. se, *or* accingi, *to set about any thing well girded*, i. e. *well prepared, to prepare one's self, to make one's self ready* (*taken from the girding of one's garment when working*); with ad, in, *the dat., or absol.*: accingi ad consulatum, Liv.; a. se pramdam dapibusque, Virg.; accingere, make *yourself ready*, Ter. *With inf.*: a. dicere, Virg. *Activ.*: a. turmas peditum ad munia, Tac. *As v. n.*: accingunt omnes operi, *set to work busily*, Virg.

AC-CIO, ivi, itum, 4 *v. a.* (ad, cio). I. *To send for, call or fetch, to a place, summon*, acciverc puerros, Cic.; a. alqm doctorem filio, Id.——*Absol.*: si acciorit, accurram.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: a. mortem, *to make away with one's self*, Flor.; secta lascivia, *fetched*, Tac.——B) *Metaph.*: *To cause to come*, i. e. *procure*, nisi virtus voluptatem acciret, Cic.

AC-CIPIO, cēpi, ceptum [*fut. exact.* accepso *for* accepero, Pac.] 3 *v. a.* (ad, capio). *To take to one's self, to accept* [*what is given or offered; adjuncor, to get any thing by exertion*; nanciscor, *to get by a happy occurrence*]. I. A) *Prop.*: pecuniam accipere, Cic.; armis obsidibusque acceptis, Caes.; a. decumas, *to take, levy*, Id.; majores nostri Tusculanos . . . in civitatem acceperunt, *gave the rights of citizenship to*, Cic.; nec potui accipi liberalem, *to be entertained*; a. alqm verberibus, *to receive, to treat*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To accept by approving of, to admit, approve of*, accipio excusationem, Cic.; accepta oratione, *approved of*, Caes.; accepta preces a diis, *heard*, Liv. *Absol.*: accipio, *I agree to it, I'll take it*, Hor. 2) *To receive or take any thing in any manner by judging it, consider, regard, interpret*, quod rogas, ut in bonam partem accipiam, Cic.; a. alqd æquo animo, Id.; a. omen, *to take or consider as a prognostic*, Id.; a. alqm pro stolido, Quint. 3) *To take upon one's self, to undertake*, judicium se acceptum esse dicebat, Cic.; a. litem, Plaut. 4) *To receive any thing bad, to suffer, endure*, accipere injuriam, Cic.——II. *Metaph.* (*in a more neuter sense*): *To receive, to get.* A) *Gen.*: accipi literarum literarum, Cic.——B. *Esp.* 1) a) *Merchants t. t.*: *To receive payment, part. pass.*, acceptum, *receipt*, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. *Hence*, b) In acceptum or acceptum referre alicui, *to carry to one's credit, to attribute or ascribe* (*prop. or fig.*), opus in acceptum referre, Cic.—*Fig.*: mihi vitam suam, fortunas, liberos, rem publicam referret acceptam, *obliged, bound to thank for*, Cic. c) Acceptum ferre alqd, *to consider an amount as paid*, spontaneum acceptum facere, Cic. 2) *To perceive any thing, either by means of the mind or the senses* (*to take in, as it were*), *to observe, hear, learn*, quæ res sensu accipiuntur, Cic.; multa audiebam a. Id.; a. ex alqo quæ gerantur; audire atque a. ab alqo, Id.; ut de Hercule accipimus, Id. 3) *To comprehend intellectually any thing communicated, to understand, get an insight into any thing*, siquis est, qui hæc putet arte accipi posse, Cic.

ACCIPITER, tris, *m.* [*f.* Lucr.] (accipio). *A bird of prey, hawk, falcon, sparrow-hawk*, Cic.; Plin.; a. sacer, *used for taking auguries*, Virg. *Metaph.*: *of a rapacious or avaricious person*, pecuniæ accipiter, Plaut.

ACCIPITRO, are, *v. a.* (accipiter). *To tear, lacerate*, Lævv. ap. Gell.

ACCISUS, a, um, *part. of* accido.

ACCITUS, a, um, *part. of* accio.

ACCITUS, ûs, *m.* (*only used in the abl. sing.*) (accio). *A call, citation, summons*, magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic.

ACCIUS, ii. See ATTIUS.

ACCLAMATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A calling to, a raising a shout or cry, exclamation.* I. *Gen.*: attenuata nimis a., Auct. Her.——II. *Esp.* A) *A cry of disapprobation*, Cic.——B) *A shout of applause, acclamation*, Liv.——C) *Rhet. t. t.*: *An exclamation*, i. q. exclamatio, Quint.

ACCLAMITO, are, *v. freq.* (acclamo). *To call to*, Plaut.

ACCLAMO, 1 *v. n.* *To raise a cry at, to shout to or at* (*in friendly or hostile manner*). I. *To shout against, to blame or disapprove by shouting; with dat.*: non metuo, ne mihi acclametis, *I fear not that you will shout against me*, Cic.——II. *To shout in favor of, applaud, huzza, with dat.*: populus et miles Neroni Othoni acclamavit, Tac.; cunctis servatorem liberatorem que acclamantibus, *praising him aloud, hailing him as their deliverer*, Liv.

AC-CLARO, 1 *v. a.* *To make clear, explain*, certa signa acclarassis (*for* acclaraveris), Liv.; *a t. t., in the language of the augurs, with regard to celestial signs.*

AC-CLINIS, e (acclino). I. *Reclining, leaning against; with a dat.*: arboris a. trunco, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *Disposed, inclined, prone*, a. animus falsis, Hor.

AC-CLINO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To lean against or to*, se a. in illum, *she leaned upon him*, Ovid.; castra acclinata tumulo, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: a se, *to incline to, to have a liking or inclination for*, acclinare se ad causam, Liv.

AC-CLIVIS, e, *or* (*seldom*) -VUS, a, um (ad, clivus). *Rising like a hill, ascending, steep, uphill*, ea vias pars valde acclivis est, Cic.; collis acclivus, Liv.

ACCLIVITAS, ātis, *f.* (acclivis). *Steepness, acclivity*, pari acclivitate collis nascebatur, Cæs.

ACCLIVUS, a, um. *See* ACCLIVIS.

ACCOLA, æ, *m.* (accolo). *One who lives near, a borderer, a neighbor*, pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. *Metaph.*: accolæ Cereris, i. e. *zealous worshippers*, Cic. *Used adj., neighboring; of the tributaries of the Tiber*, accolis fluviis, Tac.

AC-CŌLO, cŏlui, cultum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To dwell near, border upon*, gens, quæ illum locum accolit, Cic.:—*of countries*: pars Galliarum a. Rhenum, Tac. *Passively*: fluvius crebris accolitur dextra lævaque oppidis, *has many towns on both banks*, Plin.——II. (i. q. colo) *To cultivate*, a. vitem, Catull.

ACCOMMŌDITE, *adv.* *Suitably, agree*

Cic.; in quarto accusationis, *in the fourth Oration against Verres.*

ACCŪSĀTIVUS, i, m. (accuso). *Gramm. t. t.: The fourth case, the accusative,* Quint. (In Vert., *casus accusandi.*)

ACCŪSĀTOR, ōris, m. (accuso). *In law, t. t.* I. *An accuser, plaintiff in a state trial* [*but* petitor, *a plaintiff, in a private action*]; *often also for any kind of accuser,* poscumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. ——— II. *An informer* (i. q. delator), Suet.

ACCŪSĀTŌRIE, *adv. With the design of an accuser,* a. dicere, Cic.

ACCŪSĀTŌRIUS, a, um (accusator). *Belonging to an accuser, accusatory,* a. lex, Cic.

ACCŪSĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (accusator). *She who calls any one to account about something, a female accuser, a scold* (*see* Accuso, *no.* 1), Plaut.; Plin. *Ep.*

ACCŪSITO, āre, *v. freq.* (accuso). *To accuse,* Plaut.

AC-CŪSO, 1 *v. a.* (*from* ad, causa, *as* concludo *from* clauido). I. *Gen.* A) *To call any one to account, to utter reproaches, to blame, reprimand, scold, chide, find fault with* (cf. causa, causor, causam dicere), et orare et jam liberius a., ut, &c., Cic.; a. alqm de epistolarum negligentia, *to blame for negligence,* Cic.——B) *Of things: To blame, to find fault with, reproach,* despectamem a. solitus eras, Cic.: a. culpam alcjs, *to lay the fault on one,* Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Law, t. t.: To sue any one at law, to bring an action against any one* (ad causam dicendam provocare), *arraign, impeach, accuse* (alqm, alqm crimine, alqm alcjs rei, de re; inter; capitis, Cic.), accusant eum in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit ia, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic.: —*thus,* accusatus rei capitalis, Id.; qui inter scarios et de veneficiis accusant, Id.: a. alqm id, illud, Plaut.——B) Casus accusandi, *Gram. t. t.: the accusative case,* Varr.

ACE, ēs, *f.* (Ἄκη). *Ace or Acco in Galilee, called afterward Ptolemais or Acca, now St. Jean d'Acre,* Mela; Plin.

ACEO, ēi, 2 *v. n. To be sour, acid, sharp,* vinum a., Cato.

ACER, ĕris, n. [*f.* Serv.] (*used only in the nom. and gen. sing.*). I. *A maple-tree, a maple* Fem. *Acerinus*), Plin.——II. *Metaph.: Maple-wood* Ov.

ACER, cris, cre [m. acris, Enn.:—*f.* acer, Nævi and Enn.: acrus, a, um, Pallad.] (*the root* AC, *whence also* acies, acuo, *conf.* ἀκή, ἀκίς; *pointed; sharp, poignant, piercing, keen, pungent, acrid, tart, sour.* I. *Prop.:* (*esp. of what affects the senses*), Acerrimi integerrimique sensus, Cic.: oculos acres atque acutos, *sharp and piercing,* Id.:—*thus,* acerrimus sensus videndi, Id.; acris aquilo, Hor.: unguenta acerrima suavitate condita (opp. "moderata"); mel ex dulci acre, *bitter-sweet,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Acute, keen, sagacious, penetrating,* vir acerrimo ingenio, Cic.; a. memoria, Id.——B) *As to the character or qualities of one,* a. *in a good or bad sense.* I. *In a good sense: active, ardent, eager, sprightly, strenuous, and the like,* vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, Cic.; acerrimus civis, *an ardent patriot,* a. acer equus, *a spirited, mettlesome steed,* Virg. With gen.: Vespasianus acer militiæ, Tac. *With* ad, Pli. 2) *In a bad sense: violent, wild, passionate, severe, hard,* tam vehemens vir tamque acer in ferro, Cic.; acerrimum et maximum bellum, Id.

ACERBE, *adv. Harshly, sharply, severely, cruelly, painfully,* a. nimium est accusatus, Cic. *Compar.,* acerbius invehi in alqm. *Superl.,* acerbissime aliqd ferre, Cic.

ACERBITAS, ātis, *f.* (acerbus). *Sharpness, harshness.* I. *Prop.: Sourness, bitterness, tartness,* fructus magna acerbitate permixti, Cic. ——— II. *Fig.: Sharpness.* A) *Of moral qualities: Harshness, austerity, severity, incivility,* severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic.; nomen vestrum acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, *bitter hatred,* Id.——B) *Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction, and the like,* a. summi luctus, Cic. *In the plur.:* omnes acerbitates perferre, Cic.

ACERBO, 1 *v. a.* (acerbus). I. *To make any thing bitter, embitter,* a. regni munus alcui, Stat.——II. *Metaph.: To increase any thing disagreeable, aggravate,* formidine crimen a., Virg.

ACERBUS, a, um (*from* acer, *as* superbus *from* super). *Sharp.* I. *Prop.: Harsh* (*to the taste*), *sour, tart,* a. sapor, Plin.; a. corpus Neptuni, i. e. *bitter, salt sea-water,* Lucr.:—(*of sounds*), vox acerbissima, *very rough, harsh,* Auct. Her.——B) *Unripe, untimely,* a. uva (opp. matura), Phædr.: *thus,* acerbissima oliva, Plin. *Metaph.* (*the image is taken from unripe, sour fruits*): a. virgo, *not yet marriageable,* Varr.; a. partus, *a premature delivery,* Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of the temper: Harsh, rigorous, forbidding, austere, ill-natured, churlish, cruel,* acerbos inimicos, Cic.; asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola, *prodigals from Aristippus's and churlish people from Zeno's school,* Id.; acerbissimi feneratores, *very hard,* Id.; acerbissimus hostis, *most violent,* Id. —— B) *Of things: Bitter, hard, unpleasant, sad,* acerbissimum supplicium, Cic.; a. mors, *distressing, afflicting,* Nep. *Neut. pl.* acerba, *adv.,* Virg.

ACERNUS, a, um (acer). *Of maple,* a. trabes, Virg.; a. mensa, Hor.

ACEROSUS, a, um (acus). *Full of chaff,* a. far, Lucil.

ACERRA, æ, *f.* (*probably for* acerna, *as* arcula, *from* acer, *of maple*). *A small wooden box for carrying incense, a censer,* Cic.; a. plena turis, Hor.

ACERRÆ, ārum, *f.* *Acerræ.* 1. *A town in Campania, near Naples, now Acerra,* Liv.; Virg. 2. *A town in Umbria, called, for distinction's sake, Vatriæ,* Plin.

ACERRANI, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of Acerræ in Campania,* Liv.; Plin.

ACERRONIUS, C. *Acerronius, a Roman proper name,* Cic.

ACERSECOMES, æ, m. (ἀκερσεκόμης, *with uncut hair*). *A young man, youth,* Juv.

ACERUS, a, um (ἄκηρος). *Without honey,* mel a., *which drops of itself from the comb, virgin honey,* Plin.

ACERVĀLIS, e (acervus). *Accumulated: a dialectic t. t. for* συωρείτης: *a conclusion by accumulation, a sorites,* Cic. *See* Acervus.

ACERVĀTIM, *adv.* (acervus). *By accumulation.* I. *Prop.: by or in heaps,* confertos a. mors accumulabat, Lucr.; a. ponere stercus, Varr.——II. *Fig.: of speech: By the mass, summarily, succinctly, concisely,* multa a. frequentans, *press-*

ACHILLAS, æ, m. *Achillas, the murderer of Pompey.* Cæs.

ACHILLEA, æ, f. *Milfoil* (a. *millefolium*, Jun. *Synanthérum*). Plin.: *called also* achilleos, Id.

ACHILLEIS, idis, f. (Achilles). *The Achilleid, a poem of Statius, treating of Achilles.*

ACHILLES, is [post., Achilleus, ei], m. (Ἀχιλλεύς). I. *Achilles, a celebrated Grecian hero, son of Peleus king of Thessaly, and of Thetis,* Cic.——II. *Met.: For a handsome and powerful man,* Plaut.

ACHILLEUS, a, um (Achilles). I. *Of or belonging to Achilles,* stirps A., Virg.; A. manus, Ov.: A. statum, *statues in the posture of Achilles,* Plin.: A. cothurnus, *a lofty tragic style,* Prop.——II. *Esp.* A) Achillēa insula. 1) *An island at the mouth of the Borysthenes* (*now Dniepor*), *called also Leuce, where Achilles was buried,* Plin. 2) *An island near Samos,* Plin.——B) Achillēæ cursus, *a peninsula on the Black Sea, where Achilles celebrated games,* Plin.——C) Achillēum (sc. oppidum), *A town of Troas, near Sigæum,* Plin.

ACHILLEIDES *and* ACHILLEIDES, æ, m. (Ἀχιλλείδης). *A descendant of Achilles,* Ov.

ACHIVUS, a, um (Achaius *with the digamma*). *Achæan, Grecian* (*see* ACHAIA), A. castra, Ov. *Subst.* Achīvi, *the Greeks,* Cic.

ACHLIS, is, f. *A wild beast of the North, perhaps the same as* alces, Plin.

ACHOLLA *or* ACHILLA, æ, f. *Acholla, a town of Africa, near Tapsus,* Auct. B. Afr.

ACHRIDINA *or* ACRADINA, æ, f. *Achradina, a part of Syracuse,* Cic.

ACHRAS, ădis *and* ădos, f. (ἀχράς). *A wild pear-tree,* Colum.

ACIA, æ, f. (acus). *Sewing-thread,* Cels.

ACIDALIA, æ, f. (Ἀκιδαλία). *Acidalian, an epithet of Venus, perhaps from the fountain Acidalius in Bœotia, where she used to bathe,* Virg.

ACIDALIUS, a, um (Acidalia). *Belonging to Venus,* A. nodus, *the girdle of Venus,* Mart.

ACIDULUS, a, um. I. *Somewhat sour, sourish,* a. sapor, Plin.

ACIDUS, a, um (aceo). I. *Sour, acid, tart, harsh,* a. sorba, Virg.; a. inula, Hor.; a. creta, *soaked in vinegar,* Mart.——II. *Fig.* A) *Sharp, harsh,* homo acidus lingum, Senec.——B) *Unpleasant, disagreeable, harsh,* id sane est invisum acidumque duobus, Hor.

ACIES, ei [*gen.* acii *and* acie, *as* dii *and* die, facii *and* facie, Gell.] f. (*allied to* acer, ἀκίς, ἀκή). A) *The sharp point or edge, as of a sword, axe, sickle, &c.* acies secantium tuarum vidit, Cic.; a. falcis, Virg.——*the sharp point of a spear,* Ov.——B) *Metaph.* a) *(of the senses or faculty of sight.* a) *Sharpness of vision or sight, keen sight,* ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Cæs.; figere aciem, Cic. b) *Concr.: The pupil of the eye, eyes upon, eye, gaze,* quas ceraunus, quas pupilla vocatur, Cic. *Poet. for the eye itself:* huc geminas flecte acies, Virg. 2) *Milit. t. t.:* a) *Line of battle, battle array, line of soldiers, abstr. and concr.,* quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, *&c.* statuit non prœliis, neque acie, sed alio more salus gerendum, Sall.; tertiam aciem castra munire jussit, Cæs.; novissima a., *rear,* Liv.: a. tripli instructa, *army drawn up in three lines,* Cæs.: dextra a., *right wing,* Liv.: duæ acies, *both armies,* Cæs.: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, *in order of march, rather than in order of battle,* Liv.: aciem instruere, dirigere, explicare, dilatare, dietendere, Cæs.; Liv.:—*sometimes of the cavalry,* Liv.: also of *the battle array* of ships, Nep. b) *A battle, action, engagement* (l. q. pugna), in acie Pharsalica, Cic.; copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 3) Acies ferri, *steel,* Plin. 4) *Sheen, brightness,* a. stellarum, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Sharpness, force, power, might, prowess, weight, influence,* patimur hebescere aciem horum (patrum) auctoritatis, *power,* Cic. 2) *Acuteness, shrewdness of intellect, ability,* ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut.; nulla acies ingenii tanta, Cic. —*Poet.:* a. Vulcania, *the violence of the flames,* Virg. ——B) *An intellectual contest, discussion, debate,* ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non sæpe prodeunt, Cic.

ACILIANUS, a, um. *Belonging to Acilius,* annales A., Liv.

ACILIUS, a, um. *Acilian,* gens A., *a plebeian family at Rome.*

ACILIUS, ii, m. *Acilius, a Roman proper name,* Cic.

ACINA. *See* ACINUS.

ACINACES, is, m. (ἀκινάκης). *A short sword of the Persians and Scythians, a Persian dagger,* Hor.; Curt.

ACINARIUS, a, um (acinus). *Of or belonging to grapes,* dolia a., *for keeping grapes,* Varr.

ACINŌSUS, a, um (acinus). I. *Full of grapes,* Plin. (al., *racemosus.*)——II. *Resembling grapes,* Id.

ACINUS, i, m., *and* ACINUM, i, n. [Acina, æ, Catull.] *A berry, espec. a grape, raisin,* Cic.; Colum. (*of ivy,* Plin.).——II. *A grape-stone, kernel,* Plin.

ACIPENSER, ĕris, *and* ACIPENSIS, is, m. (ἀκιπήνσιος). *A fish much liked by the Romans, perhaps the sturgeon,* Cic.

ACIS, is, *and* idis, m. *and* f. (Ἄκις). *Acis.* I. *Masc.* A) *A river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Ætna, now called Chiaci.*——B) *The name of the river-god, son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea,* Ov.——II. *Fem.: One of the Cyclades,* Plin.

ACLIS, idis, f. (ἀγκυλίς). *A small dart or javelin,* Virg.

ACMON, ōnis, m. *Acmon, a companion of Æneas,* Virg.

ACMŌNENSIS, e. *Belonging to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia Major,* Cic.

ACMŌNIDĒS, is, m. *Acmonides* (prop. *son of Acmon,* i. e. *the anvil*), *one of the servants of Vulcan,* Ovid.

ACNŪA *or* ACNA, æ, f. (ἄκενα *or* ἄκαινα). *A measure of land,* 120 *feet square, called also* actus quadratus, Varr.

ACŒNŌNŌĒTUS, i, m. (ἀκοινονόητος). *That wants common sense,* Juv.

ACŒTIS, is, f. (ἀκοῖτις). *A concubine,* Lucil.

ACONITUM, i, n. (ἀκόνιτον). *Aconite, common monk's-hood or wolf's-bane* (Fam. Ranunculaceæ). Plin.

ACONTIÆ, ārum, f. (ἀκοντίαι). *Meteors with arrow-like tails,* Plin.

ACONTIUS, ii, m. *Acontius.* I. *A lover of Cydippe,* Ov.——II. *A mountain in Bœotia,* Plin.

ACŌPOS, us, m. *and* f., *or* Acōpon, um, i, n. (ἄκοπος). I. *A kind of stone, perhaps crystallized quartz or spar,* Plin.——II. *Fem.: An herb used in child-birth, called also* anagyros, Plin.——

ACTIAS, ădis, *f.* (Ἀκτιάς), *poet.* I. *An Athenian female*, A. Orithyia, Virg.——II. *Belonging to Actium*, A. Cleopatra, *conquered at Actium*, Stat.

ACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ago). I. *A moving, motion*, in magnis tetrastorum actionibus, Vitr.——II. *A doing, performance, operation, action, activity.* A) *Gen.*: deos spoliat actione divina, Cic.; omnem actionem tollit omnem, Id.; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, Id.—*Also with gen. subj.*: non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic.; ad res peragendas, quibus actio vitæ continetur, *active, practical life*, Id.—*Also with gen. obj.*: negatis actionem alitiæ rei posse in eo esse, Id.; gratiarum actio, *thanks*, Id.; a. maximæ causæ, *conduct*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Activity in state affairs, an official function, a transaction, management, negotiation*, a. de pace sublata est, Cic. *In the plur.*: scriptis actiones nostras mandaremus, *state speeches*, Cic. 2) *In Law, t. t.*: a) *A judicial transaction, process, or action*, a. injuriarum, *an action of damages*, Cic.; actionem perduellionis intendere, *to bring an action of treason against any one*; *also* instituere, Id.; dare actionem alcjs rei, *to grant the right to bring an action* (*said of praetors*), *to permit an action*, Id.; postulare actionem alcjs rei, *to demand leave to bring an action*, Id.; *thus*, quærere jus actionemque alcjs rei, Id.; actiones et res, *the processes and the property in question*, Liv. b) *A speech upon the action, a charge, impeachment*, a. primæ *and* a. secunda in Verrem, Cic.; Quint. c) *A form of law, form of process used, in the old Roman law, by the plaintiff in order to support his cause*, Cic.; actiones Hostilianæ, *processes concerning inheritance*, Id.; actiones Manilianæ, *for buying and selling*, Id. 3) *Rhet. t. t.*: *Delivery* (*of an orator or actor*), *action, used of an orator*, Cic.; *of an actor*, Id.

ACTIŌSUS, a, um. *Turbulent*, mulieres a., *quarrelsome*, Plaut.

ACTITO, āre, *v. freq.* (ago). *To plead or perform often* (*used of judicial and dramatic actions*), multas privatas causas a., Cic.; a. tragœdias, Id.

ACTIUM, ĭi, *n.* *Actium.* 1. *A promontory and city in Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf, celebrated for the victory of Augustus over Antonius and Cleopatra*, 31 B.C., Plin.; Suet. 2. *A harbor near Corcyra*, Cic.

ACTIUNCŪLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (actio). *A short judicial speech or accusation*, Plin. Ep.

ACTIUS, a, um, *poetic for* Actiacus. *Of or belonging to Actium*, A. litora, Virg.; A. Phœbus *who had a temple at Actium*), Prop.

ACTIVUS, a, um (ago). I. *Active, practical, triumphin* a., *the practical, opp. to* "contemplativa" *contemplative*), Sen.; a. causa, *opp. to* "spectativa" *thesis*, Quint.——II. *Gramm. t. t.*: verba activa, *transitive verbs, opp. to* "neutra" *or* "intransitiva," *intransitive*, Diom.

ACTOR, ōris, *m.* (ago). I. *He who sets a thing in motion, a mover or driver*, a pecoris, Ov.; a. *slingers* habenæ, *a sling*, Stat.——II. *He who has or accomplishes any thing; an agent, a doer, performer.* A) *Gen.*: oratorem verborum actorque rerum, Cic. (*a translation of* πρηκτῆρα τε μύθων τε, Hom. Il. 9, 443); dux, auctor, a. rerum illarum fuit, Cic. (*instead of which*, illo auctore atque actore, Caes.)——B) *Esp.* 1) *Law t. t.*: a) *He who sues a cause* (*for himself or as attorney*); *an actor, plaintiff, attorney, pleader* (*in any kind of process*), accusatorem pro omni actore appello, Cic.: b) *Met.*: *He who manages the affairs of another; a manager, steward, agent*, a. publicus, *an administrator of the public funds*, Tac.: a. summarum, *a keeper of accounts*, Suet. 2) *Rhet. t. t.*: *He who delivers any thing* (*as an orator or actor*); *an orator, pleader*, a. summus causarum, Cic. b) *A performer, player, actor*, a. malos in theatro perpeti, Cic.; spectator et actor, Id.

ACTŌRIDES, æ, *m.* *A son or grandson of Actor*, e. g. *his son Menœtius*, Ov.; *his grandson Patroclus*, Id.

ACTŪĀRIŎLUM, i, *n.* *dim.* *A small swift galley or barge*, Cic. *Conf. the following.*

ACTŪĀRIUS, a, um (ago, *that is easily moved*). *Nimble, light, quick, swift*, a. naves, *fast sailers*, Cæs.: a. navigia, Id. *So, also, absol.*: actuariæ, Cic.:—a. limes, *road* 12 *feet broad between fields*, Hyg.:—a. canes, *hunting dogs, hounds, according to* Vel. Long.

ACTŪĀRIUS [*in late Latin we find also* actarius], ii, *m.* (*sc.* scriba, *from* acta). I. *A short-hand writer*, Sen.——II. *One who keeps accounts, a book-keeper, notary*, Aur. Vict.

ACTUŌSE, *adv.* *With activity or briskness, vigorously*, Cic.—From

ACTŪŌSUS, a, um (actus). I. *Full of activity, very active, stirring, affective*, virtus a. est, Cic.; a. vita, *active, opp. to* "otium," Sen. *Compar.*: animus actuosior, Sen.

ACTUS, a, um, *part. of* ago.

ACTUS, ūs, *m.* (ago). I. A) *A moving, driving, motion, impulse*, levi admonitu, non actu inflectit illam feram, Cic.; fertur in abruptum magno mons (i. e. saxum) actu, *fall, violence*, Virg.——B) *Met.* 1) *The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage*, aquæ ductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. 2) *A road between fields*, Dig. 3) *A certain measure of land*, Plin. 4) *A certain division in bee-hives*, Plin.——II. *A doing, performing, action, performance, activity, employment, and the like.* A) *Gen.*: in actu mori, Sen.; quotidiano actu forensi, Quint. *In plur.*: in ceteris actibus vitæ, Quint.——B) *Part.* 1) *An official, judicial employment*, a. rerum, *jurisdiction*, Suet.; Plin. Ep. 2) *Rhet. t. t.*: a) *The delivery* (*of an orator or actor*), *play, gesture*, motus est in his orationis atque actus, Quint. *Hence*, b) *Met.*: a) *The act of a drama*, modo in quocumque fuerit actu probetur, *in whatever act he appears*, Cic.; non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam, Id. β) *Fig.*: quum ceteræ partes ætatis bene descriptæ sint, extremum actum tamquam ab inerti poeta esse neglectum, Cic.

ACTŪTUM, *adv.* (actus, *as* astutum *from* astus). *Immediately, presently, quickly*, ego mortem actutum futuram puto, Cic.

ACŬLEĀTUS, a, um (aculeus). I. *Provided with, having a sting or prickle, prickly* (*animal, plant*), Plin.; a. ictus, *by a sting*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Stinging, biting*, satis a. literæ, Cic.——B) *Subtle, quibbling*, a. quædam σοφίσματα, Cic.

ACŬLEO, ōnis, *m.* *Aculeo, a masculine proper name*, Cic.

ACŬLEUS, i, *m.* (acus). I. *A sting, sharp point, prickle; of bees*, Cic.; Plin.: *of scorpions*, Cic.:—*of spurs of a cock*, Col.:—*of thorns*, Plin.:—*of points of an arrow*, Liv.:—pungunt quasi aculeis

"ah."——B) *Met.: Expressing co-existence in time, coincidence with a point of time:* A ć, on, in, praesto rat ad horam mortis destinatam, *at the appointed hour of death*, Cic.; *time*, ad constitutam diem deadere; *conf.* ad diem solvere, dare, &c., *at the date or term of payment*; ad id tempus, *at that time*, Caes. ——III. *In other relations of approximation, direction, or connection between things.* A) *Of numbers:* 1) a) *About, to the number of, near*, omnes ad quadraginta natas, Cic.; familia ad hominum millia decem, Caes. b) *Adv.: Nearly*, occidit ad hominum millibus quatuor, Caes.; ad duo millia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 2) *Including the limit of a number: Up to, even to, to*, eidem ad partem dimidiam detrigit, *to the half, to the midst*, Liv.; ad numum convenit, *it agrees to a farthing*; judices ad numerum non habuit, *up to a certain number, in a certain number*, Cic.; viaticum ad assem perdidit, *to the last farthing*, Hor. *Thus, very often*, ad unum omnes, *all to a man, all together*, de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. *Seldom in the fem.:* naves ad unam omnes constratae, Caes. ——B) *Denoting purpose or destination: For*, vita ad spem servanda, *for hope*, Cic.; miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv.:—*thus*, servi ad remum, *galley rowers or slaves*, Id.——C) *Of respect, agreement, comparison: In respect of, with regard to, as to, agreeably to, according to, in comparison of*, timidus ad mortem, Cic.; diuturna desperatione obduruit animus ad dolorem novum, *with regard to new grief*, Id.; ad omnia caecitas:—*thus*, ad arbitrium, ad exemplum, ad formam, ad modum, ad similitudinem, ad speciem, &c. (*see these words*):—nihil ad tuum equitatum, *in comparison of*:—*conf.* nihil ad Persium.——D) *Adverbial expressions:* ad extremum, *at last, of time*, Cic.; *in order*, Id.:—ad praesens, *for the moment*, Id.:—ad summum, *on the whole, in general*, Id.; *also, in a word, in short*, Id.:—ad tempus, *for some time*, Id.; *also, according to circumstances*, Id.; *also, at the appointed time*, Sall.:—ad verbum, *word for word, literally*, Cic.——IV. *In composition it denotes a going to or near, approaching, or being near, as* accedere, adire, &c.: *the beginning of an action, as* adamare, adsuescere: *an augmentation, as* adjicere, assumere.

ADACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (adigo). *A driving or forcing to, a compelling or constraining*, jusjurandi a., *the compelling to take an oath, or the tendering by an oath*, Liv.

ADACTUS, a, um, *part. of* adigo.

ADACTUS, ūs, *m.* (adigo), i. q. adactio: a. dentis, *a bite*, Lucr.

AD-EQUE, *adv. Equally, the same as, as much as*, Plaut.; Front.

AD-EQUO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.* A) *To make equal, equalize, level*, aliquid alcui rei or cum re. 1) *Prop.:* moles moenibus a., *to raise to a level with*, Caes.; a. tecta solo, *to level with the ground*, Ov.; a. urbem, *to raze, demolish*, Flor. 2) *Fig.:* nos familiarissimis est adaequatus, *thought equal, not inferior*, Cic.; Alexandri fatis, *to compare*, Tac. ——B) *To reach by equalling*, altitudinem adaequare, Caes.; a. cursum, Id.; a. deorum vitam, Cic. ——II. *Neut.: To be equal, to equal.* A) *Prop.:* turris moenibus adaequat, Hirt.——B) *Fig.:* ne adaequavit, *was equal in votes*, Cic.; a gratiâ, Id.

AD-ESTUO, āre, *v. n. To boil, ferment, at or against*, a. omnis, *swells and roars*, Stat.

AD-AGGERO, 1 *v. a. To heap up*, a. terram, Cat.; terra Nilo adaggerata, *alluvial*, Plin.

ADAGIUM, ii, *n. A proverb*, Gell.

AD-ALLIGO, 1 *v. a. To bind or fasten on or to any thing*, a. vermiculos brachio, Plin.

ADAMANTEUS, a, um (adamas). *Hard as iron, steel, &c.*, a. nares, Ov.

ADAMANTINUS, a, um (ἀδαμάντινος). I. *Hard as iron, steel, &c.*, a. saxa, Lucr.; a. duritia, Plin. ——II. *Met.: Inflexible, invincible*, a. clavi, Hor.; a. tunica, Id.

ADAMAS, antis (*acc. always* adamanta), *m.* (ἀδάμας, *invincible*). I. *The hardest iron or steel; hence poetic for any thing invincible or inflexible*, e. g. *pillars*, Virg.; *chains*, Sen.; *temper*, Ov.; Mart. ——II. *The diamond*, Plin.

AD-AMBULO, 1 *v. n. To walk toward or at a place*, a. ad ostium, Plaut.: a. lateri, App.

AD-AMO, 1 *v. inchoat. n. To begin to love, to acquire a liking for*, in Cic. *only in the preterit tenses*, nihil erat, quod ille adamasset, Cic.; a. patientiam et duritiam, Id.; a. equos, Ov.; a. virtutem, Sen.

AD-AMUSSIM. *See* AMUSSIS.

AD-APERIO, ui, ertum, 4 *v. a.* I. A) *To set or throw open, to open*, a. fores portae, Liv.; a. os, Ov.; a. aures, Curt.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To uncover, bare*, a. caput, Sen. 2) *To make visible*, a. coelum, Plin.; a. simulacra rerum, Lucr. ——II. *Fig.: To manifest*, adaperta fides, Stat.

ADAPERTILIS, e (adaperio). *That may be opened*, a. latus, Ov.

ADAPERTUS, a, um, *part. of* adaperio.

AD-APTATUS, a, um. *Adapted, adjusted to*, a. galericulum capiti, Suet.

AD-AQUO, 1 *v. a. To provide with water, to water, to sprinkle with water*, a. jumentum, *to give water to*, Suet.; a. amygdalas, Plin.

AD-AQUOR, atus, 1 *v. a. dep. To fetch water for one's self to a place, to fetch water, to provide water*, Caes.

AD-ARESCO, rui, 3 *v. inchoat.* (areo). *To grow dry, dry up*, ubi amurca adaruerit, Cat.

AD-AUCTO, 1 *v. frequent.* (adaugeo). *To increase or augment much*, a. rem, Att. ap. Non.

ADAUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* adaugeo.

ADAUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (adaugeo). *Increase, growth*, Lucr.

AD-AUGEO, xi, ctum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To increase, augment, add to*, maleficia a., Cic.; a. suspiciones, Auct. Her.——II. *To consecrate as an offering*, Herculi decima adaucta, Plaut.

AD-AUGESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n. To increase, grow*, Lucr.; Cic.

ADAXINT. *See* ADIGO.

AD-BIBO, bibi, bibitum, 3 *v. a.* (*strengthened form of* bibo). I. *To drink, drink hard*, Plaut.; a. plus paulo, *to drink a little too much*, Ter.——II. *Fig.: To imbibe, take or lay to heart* (*a speech, doctrine, &c.*), Plaut.; Hor.:—*hence*, Ital. *abbeverare*; Fr. *abreuver*.

AD-BITO, ĕre (beto), *v. n. To go or come to or near*, Plaut.

AD-BLATERO, are. *To say or recite, chattering or prattling*, App.

ADC. *See in* ACC.

AD-DECET, ēre, *v. impers. It becomes*, Enn. ap. Gell.; Plaut. (*Constr. with accus.*)

AD-DENSEO. *See* DENSEO.

ĬD-EO, īvi, *usually* ĭi, itum, 4 *v. n. and a. To go or come to any person or thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: a. ad consules, Cic.; a. in conspectum, Id. ——B) *Exp.* 1) *To approach a person or a thing for the sake of visiting, addressing, requesting, inquiring, and the like; to go to visit, to address, apply to, consult: with acc., rarely with* ad: Perorum magos a., Cic.; a. libros Sibyllinos, *to consult*, Liv.; a. alqm scripto, *to apply to or address by writing*, Tac.; a. alqm verba, *to accost one*, Plaut.; a. deos, oracula, *to approach as a suppliant, to consult, &c.*, Cic. *With* ad: ad me adire. 2) *To approach an enemy; to attack*, adeundi tempus definito, Caes. 3) *Prov.*: a. mamum alcui, *to cheat any one of his expectation, to make sport of any one*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To approach a business, to set about, undertake, undergo; with* ad *or the acc.*: ad causas a., Cic.; a. ad vitae periculum, Caes.; a. inimicitias, Cic.; a. hereditatem, *to enter upon*, Id.; a. nomen, *to assume, take, adopt or inherited*, Vell.

ĬD-EO, *adv.* (ad, eo, *probably old acc. form of* eum, *from* is, *Key, Lat. Gr.*, p. 143). I. *So far, so far as that*, usque adeo, Cat.——II. *Meton.*: *relat. or about.* A) *Relat.* 1) *Of time*: *As long as*; *followed by* quoad: usque adeo, quoad scitum est, Cic.; *for which* adeo, dum, Plaut.; *and* usque adeo, donec, Cat.; Ter. 2) a) *Of intensity or degree*: *So very, so much, to such a degree, so*; *followed by* ut: adeo cogi, ut, Liv. b) *Often without* ut, *when the degree is made obvious by the connection of the sentence*: a. praecepe ferat, Liv.; adeo consenescere multum est, Virg. *With a negative*: adeo opus non est, *so little is wanted*, Quint. 3) *In assuming a purpose*: *For that purpose, in order that*, adeo ut emittat manu, Plaut.——B) *About, for laying a stress upon, or strengthening any thing*: *Just, even, exactly, quite*; *esp. emphatic with a pronoun*: id adeo, considerate, *even that*, Cic.; ego adeo, Plaut.; me adeo, Virg.; ipse adeo, Plaut.

ĬDEPS, ipis (*compare* dap-es, δείπν-ον). I. A) *The fund fat, grease of animals* [*but* sebum *is the solid fat, tallow*], a. suillus, Varr.; a. ursinus, vulpinus, Plin. *Of* mus: Caesii a., Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) a. terrae, *fat earth, marl*, Plin. 2) *Of trees*: *the soft part of wood, called also* alburnum, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Of style*: *Bombast, turgidity*, Quint.

ĬDEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (adipiscor). *An obtaining or attaining, attainment*, a. boni, Cic.

ĬDEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* adipiscor.

ĬD-EQUITO, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* I. *To ride or gallop up to*, ad nostros a., Caes.; a. Syracusas, Liv.; a. castris, Tac.——II. *To ride at or near*, a. juxta alqm, Suet.

ĬD-ERREO, āre, *v. n.* I. *To reach or come to in wandering about, to wander to*, a. scopulis, Sil.——II. *Meton.*: a. scribas, Stat.

ĬDESDUM *or* ADES DUM (adeum *and* dum). *Come hither*, Ter. *See* DUM.

ĬD-ESURIO, ire, *n. a. To hunger after any thing, to be very hungry*, Plant.

ĬDĒUS, a, um, *part. of* adēdo.

ĬDF *Words beginning thus, see in* APF.

ĬDG *Words beginning thus, see in* AGG.

ĬD-HÆRREO, ēre, *v. n.* A) *To adhere, stick, cleave to*, a. saxis, Liv.; a. sincerio, Tac.——B) *To be close or quite near to*, lateri a., *to be continuous to any one by one's nearness*, Liv.

ĬD-HÆRESCO, hæsi, hæsum, 3 *v. inchoat. To attach one's self to any thing, to remain attached or fastened to any thing.* I. *Prop.*: *To adhere*, a. ad saxum, Cic.; a. tactis, Plin.——B) *Meton.*: a. in his locis, *to remain, tarry*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To adhere closely, hold to, stick fast*, a. justitiae honestatique, Cic.; argumentum adhaerescit, *applies closely, is to the point*, Id.; oratio adhaerescit, *is full of stops and pauses*, Id.

ĬDHÆSITĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An adhering, adhesion*, adhaesitationes atomorum, Cic.

ĬDHÆSUS, ūs, *m.* (adhaereo). *An adhering, hanging, sticking to*, a. pulveris, Lucr.

ĬD-HALO, 1 *v. a. To breathe upon*, fungum a., Plin.

ADHERBAL, ālis, *m.* (*more correct form*, Atherbal, i. e. *worshipper of Baal, see* Gesen. *Phœn. Mon.*) *Adherbal, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha*, Sall.

ĬD-HIBEO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *v. a.* (habeo). *To hold toward or to, direct toward, turn, bring, add to*; *with* ad, in, *a dat., or absol.* I. *Gen.*: a. manus, Virg.; a. aures, Plaut.; a. vincula, Ov.——II. *Exp.* A) *To take, employ, make use of any one or any thing for an action, business, purpose*; *to apply, use, and the like.* 1) *Of persons*: a. alqm in consilium, *to take one into consultation*, Cic.; a. nutrices, *to employ*, Gell.; a. medicum, Cic. 2) *Of things*: a. tempus et diligentiam, *to employ*, Cic.; a. studium, Id.; a. cautionem, *to use caution*, Id.; a. animum, *to attend*, Id.; a. vim alicui, *to have recourse to force*, Id.; a. crudelitatem in alqm, *to treat any one cruelly*, Id.; a. modum, *to set bounds to, limit*, Id.——B) *To handle, treat, use one in any way*; and a. se, *to conduct one's self*, Cic.

ĬDHIBITUS, a, um, *part. of* adhibeo.

ĬD-HINNIO, 4 *v. n. To neigh to or after.* I. *Prop.*: a. equae, Ov.; Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *of lascivious, lewd persons*: *To lust after*, Plaut.; ad orationem a., *to be pleased or delighted with*, Cic.

ĬD-HORRESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. To shudder at*, a. undis, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.

ĬDHORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. Exhortation, encouragement*, Cic.

ĬDHORTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (adhortor). *An exhorter, encourager*, a. operis, Liv.

ĬD-HORTOR, 1 *v. dep. a. To exhort, encourage, incite*, ad bellum faciendum adhortari, Cic.; a. alqm in bellum, Tac.; a. se, *to rouse, incite one's self*, Catull.

ĬD-HUC, *adv. Thus far, so far as this.* I. *Prop.*: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *so far, up to this point*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of time*: 1) *Until now, hitherto, as yet*, unam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam, Cic.; nihil adhuc scimus, Id.: adhuc locorum, *until now, hitherto*, Plaut. 2) *To denote continuance*: *Still, yet*, sedes promiscuae adhuc, Tac.; tres adhuc legiones erant, *were still left*, Id.——B) *To denote increase*: *What is still more, moreover, beyond that, besides*, erat adhuc impudens, Cic.; unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. *Thus esp. with a comparative preceding or following it*: legatio verbis adhuc lenior, re asperior, Liv.

ĬDIABENA, æ, *or* ADIABENE, ēs, *f.* (Ἀδιαβηνή). *Adiabene, a province of ancient Assyria, now Botan*, Plin.

ĬDIABENUS, a, um (Adiabena). *Of or belong-*

t: adjunctum, i, *A conditional proposition*, Cic.

AD-JUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a. To add, annex, set or put together, or to fasten, and the like.* I. *Prop.*: a. feras, Lucr.; a. tauros aratro, Virg.; a. vites ulmis, Virg.; a parietem ad parietem, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To join, unite, associate, attach, add.* 1) *Of persons*: a. consules ad nostram causam, Cic.; *thus*, a. alqm socium alcui, Id.; a. se ad rationes alcjs, *to unite one's self to the interests of, &c.*, Id. 2) *Of things*: animos hominum a., Cic.; a. auxilium sibi, *to procure assistance*, Id.; a. fidem, *to give credit*, Id.; a. benevolentiam, *to conciliate one's good will*, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *To add in speaking, subjoin*, a. pericula vitæ, Cic.

ADJŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A swearing by, adjuration*, a. suæ salutis, App.

ADJŪRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To swear something to any one, to swear solemnly; with acc., or with acc. c. inf.*: qui omnia adjurant, debere, Cic.; ut pater commune jusjurandum hæc adjurarent, Liv.; adjurat, hoc nemini accidisse, Id.; a. per deos alcui, *with acc. c. inf.*, Ter.:—*instead of which in prose*, a. caput Stygii fontis, *to swear by the Styx*, Virg.——II. *Met.*: *To conjure, adjure, implore, entreat earnestly*, a. alqm, ut, Vop.

ADJŪTĀBILIS, e (adjūto). *Helping, assisting*, Plaut.

ADJŪTO, 1 *v. freq. a. and n.* (adjuvo). *To assist, help*, a. alqm, Ter.; id adjuta me, *in this assist me*, Id. *With dat.*: adjuta mihi, Tac.; a. alcui arma, *to help one to carry*, Ter.; a. iniquam voluntatem alcjs, *to promote*, Gell.

ADJŪTOR, ōris, *m.* (adjuvo). *He who helps in any thing; a helper, assistant, promoter, aider.* I. *Gen.*: honoris a., Cic.; absentis a., Id. *With dat.*: his a., Id. *With ad and accus.*: a. ad rem perficiendam, Id. *Absol.*: dare alcui adjutorem, Id.; me adjutore, *with my assistance*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *Of a representative or subordinate assistant, associate in office, deputy, adjutant*, a. negotiorum publicorum, Cic.; *thus, the assistant of a teacher, a school-assistant*, Quint.; *of a general, adjutant*, Nep.; *of an emperor, minister, counsellor of state*, Vell.; *in scenic language, he who acts subordinate parts, the second, third part*, Plaudr.; Suet.

ADJŪTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (adjutor). *Help, aid, support, succor*, a. juris, Quint.; a. belli, Vell.

ADJŪTRIX, īcis, *f.* (adjutor). *A female helper, assistant or aider.* I. *Gen.*: a. consiliorum, Cic.; a. vitiorum, *the furtherer, promoter*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *The title of a legion levied in a province, for the re-enforcement of an army*, Tac.

ADJUTUS, a, um, *part. of* adjuvo.

ADJUVO, jūvi, jūtum, 1 *v. a.* (adjuro *for* adjuvo, Enn. in Cic.; adjurit *for* adjuverit, Ter.). *To stand by, assist, come to help, support, promote, further; usually with* alqm *or* alqd, in alqa re, ad alqd, ut. a) *With a pers. obj.*: fortes fortuna adjuvat, Ter.; a. ægrotum, Cic.; a. militem suum, *to encourage*, Liv. b) *With an impers. obj.*: omnem gentium consensum et conspirationem, Cic.; a. rempublicam, Id.; a. mœrorem, *to increase sorrow*, Id.; a. ignem, *to add fuel to the fire*, Liv.; a. insanium, *to increase, aggravate*, Plaut.; a. vocem, *to be good for the voice*, Plin.; a. messem ferro, *to assist, to cut*, Gell. *With the subjunctive and* ut, Cic. c) *Absol.*: *To help, to be useful or of service, and the like*, solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic.; quam ad rem multum humilitas (navium) adjuvat, Cæs. *With inf.*: adjuvat (mas) incubare, *helps to breed*, Plin. d) *Subst. in the part. præs.*: adjuvantia causarum, Cic.

ADL. *Words beginning thus, see in* ALL.

ADMAGETOBRIA, æ. *See* MAGETOBRIA.

AD-MĀTŪRO, are, *v. a. To bring to maturity. Fig.*: *To ripen, mature*, a. defectionem civitatis, Cæs.

ADMENSUS, a, um, *part. of* admetior.

AD-METIOR, mensus, 4 *v. dep. a. To measure out*, a. frumentum, Cic. *In a pass. sense*: admensum, *measured out*, Cato.

ADMĒTUS, i, *m. Admetus, a king of Pheræ, husband of Alcestis, whose flocks, at the command of Jupiter, were tended for some time by Apollo*, Hyg.; Ov.; socer Admeti, *Pelias, father of Alcestis*, Ov. 2. *A king of the Molossians, a protector of the fugitive Themistocles*, Nep.

AD-MIGRO, are, *v. n. To come to. Fig.*: si ad paupertatem a., Plaut.

ADMINICŬLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* adminiculo.——II. *Adj.*: *Supported, well provided or stored*, memoria adminiculatior, Gell.

ADMINICŬLO, 1 *v. n.* (adminiculum). *To support, prop.* I. *Prop.*: a. vitem, Col.:—*instead of which we find in* Cic. adminiculor.——II. A) *Fig.*: *To assist, to help*, a. voluntatem alcjs, Varr.; a. alqd ex Homericis verbis, *to maintain, make good*, Gell.——B) *Gramm. t. t.*: pars adminiculandi (*sc.* orationem), *the adverb*, Varr.

ADMINICŬLOR, ari, *v. dep. a.* (adminiculum). *To support, prop* (*a vine*), Cic.

ADMINICŬLUM, i, *n.* (ad, manus) (*what holds like a hand*). *A support, prop, stay.* I. *Prop.*: vites adminicula apprehendunt, *props*, Cic.; adminiculorum ordines, Id.; a. gubernandi, *rudder*, Plin.; a. retinendi, *a means*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *Support, staff, assistance, help*, natura semper ad aliquod tamquam a. annititur, Cic.; a. senectuti esse, Liv.; egere adminiculis, Tac.

ADMINISTER, tri, *m.* (ad, manus). *A servant, attendant.* I. *Prop.*: victus a., Cic.; rerum a., Sall.; administros tutari, *workmen*, Sall.——II. *Fig.*: administri, Cic.; a. omnium consiliorum, Sall.

ADMINISTRA, æ, *f. A female servant, helpmate.* I. *Prop.*: Varr.; Ov.——II. *Fig.*: administræ virtutis, Cic.

ADMINISTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Ministration, assistance*, hominum administratione uteremur, Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *Management, administration, conduct, direction*, a. rerum, Cic.; a. reipublicæ, Id.; a. tormentorum, Liv.; a. portus, *the use*, Cæs.; a. aquæ, *the distribution*, Vitr. *Absol.*: nostra a., *practice*, Quint.; officiis et administrationibus præponere alqm, *official duties*, Tac.

ADMINISTRĀTIVUS, a, um (administro). *Fit for the administration of any thing, practical*, Quint.

ADMINISTRĀTOR, ōris, *m. Manager, director, administrator*, a. belli, Cic.

AD-MINISTRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To attend upon any one, to serve*, alcui ad rem divinam, Plaut.——II. *Act.* A) *To hand, reach*, a. mel, *to serve up*, Varr.——B) *Gen.*: *To put the hand to, take in hand, to take care of, con*

AD-MŎLIOR, 4 *v. dep.* I. *Act.: To move toward, to bring, put to,* a. manus sacro, *to put or lay to,* Plaut.; natura rupes præaltas admolita est, *has piled up,* Curt.——II. *Neut.: To make for with an effort,* avis a. ad nidum, Plaut.

ADMŎNĔ-FĂCTO, fēci, 3 *v. a.* (admoneo, facio). *To remind, admonish one of a thing,* admonefaciati etiam, *followed by an objective clause,* Cic.

AD-MŎNĔO, 2 *v. a.* I. *To admonish, remind one of any thing* (*in a friendly, mild way*), *to suggest, advise.* A) *Gen.: constr. usually,* alqm de re; saepe, alcjs rei, *with a relative clause;* alqd, ut, ne, *or merely with a subj.; with an acc. c. inf. or absol.:* qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic.; liberos a., Sen.; de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall.; admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suæ, complures periculi sui ignominiæ, &c., Id.; nos tanti viri (Sullæ) res admonuit, Id.; eam rem nos locus a., Id.; me admonuit, ut scriberem, Cic.; me admones, ne loquar, Id. *With* ad *and a gerund:* admonentur ad reperiendum, Cic. *With* ad *ut:* admonita est cedere cœlitibus, Ov.——B) *Esp.: To press a debtor, to dun,* a. alqm æris alieni, Cic.——II. *To admonish moreover,* quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse: nunc admoneo, ut, &c., Sen.

AD-MŎNĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (admoneo). *An admonition, a reminding, recalling to mind, warning, advising,* Cic. I. *Gen.: Advice, encouragement, exhortation,* Id.; a. morbi, *desire, the returning sensation of a former disease or pain,* Plin.——II. *Esp.: Reprimand, chastisement, blame, censure,* Cic.; Suet.

AD-MŎNĬTOR, ōris, *m.* (admoneo). *He who admonishes or reminds,* Cic.——II. *He who encourages or urges on,* a. operum, Ov.

AD-MŎNĬTRIX, īcis, *f.* (admoneo). *She who reminds or admonishes,* Plaut.

AD-MŎNĬTUM, i, *n.* (admoneo). *An admonition, a reminding,* Cic.

AD-MŎNĬTUS, ūs, *m.* (admoneo). *An admonition, a reminding* (*used only in the abl. sing.*), admonitu Allobrogum, Cic.; a. tuo, Id.

AD-MORDĔO, mordi *or* momordi, rsum, 2. I. *To bite or gnaw at a thing,* brachia admorsa cohibris, Prop.; admorso stirpe, Virg.——II. *Meton.: To bite at, gnaw, said of a miser,* i. e. *to bleed him, to get money out of him,* triparcos homines bene a., Plaut.

ADMORSUS, a, um, *part. of* admordeo.

ADMŎTIO, ōnis, *f.* (admoveo). *A moving, setting, or putting to; application,* a. digitorum, Cic.

ADMŎTUS, a, um, *part. of* admoveo.

AD-MŎVĔO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v. a.* [admoram *and* admovorum, *&c., for* admoveram, admoverim, *&c.,* Virg.]. *To move, bring, carry, lead, conduct to or toward, and the like; with* ad *or a dat.* I. *Prop.: exercitum* a., Cic.; a. copias, Liv.; Hannibalem castrisque admotum, *led to the altar,* Liv.; a. medicos alcui, *to send for,* Suet. *With an imperat. obj.:* a. opus ad turrim, Cæs.; a. stimulos alcui, *to spur on,* Cic.; a. manus operi, *to put the hand to a work,* Id.——II. *Fig.: To bring to, apply, bring in contact with,* a. mentem ad omnes alcjs, *to give ear to, to attend to what one says,* Cic.; a. terrorem, Liv.; a. preces, Ov.; genus admotum superis, *related,* Sil.

AD-MŎVĔO, 4 *v. n. To low to,* Ov.

ADMURMŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (admurmuro). *A murmuring of a crowd* (*with approbation or disapprobation*), *murmur,* concionis a., Cic.; vestra a. facit, ut, &c., Id.

AD-MURMŪRO, 1 *v. n. To murmur at any thing* (*with approbation or disapprobation*), Cic. *As a deponent:* ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front.

AD-MŪTĬLO, 1 *v. a. To shave; fig. to cheat,* Plaut.

ADN. *For words beginning thus, look under* AGN. *or* ANN.

AD-OBRŬO, ĕre, 3 *v. a. To cover with earth, inter, bury,* Col.

AD-ŎLĔO, ui (*seldom* ēvi), ultum, 2 *v. a.* (*from the root* OLO, i. q. alo, *whence* adolesco, proles, suboles: *prop. to make to grow up, to enlarge; hence*) I. *In sacrificial language: To put an offering upon the altar, to offer up, to burn,* a. hostiam, Enn.; a. verbenas et tura, Virg. *Post.:* a. honores alcui deo (deæ), *to offer up sacrifices,* Ov.; Virg.——II. *Met.* A) *To provide, cover, honor with offerings,* a. altaria donis, *cover with gifts,* Lucr.; Virg.; a. aras cruore captivo, *to sprinkle,* Id.——B) *Gen.: To consume by burning,* a. Æneida, Gell.

AD-ŎLĔO, ēre, *v. n.* (oleo, *allied to* odor). *To emit a scent, to smell,* unguenta a., Plaut.

ADŎLESCENS, entis (adolesco). *Growing up, young.* I. *Adj.:* hominem adolescentem allicere, Cic.; homines a., Cæs.; Sall.; P. Africani filia a., Cic. *Compar.:* a. Academia, *the younger Academy,* Id.——II. *Subst.: A youth, young man, a young woman* (*between* puer *and* juvenis, *or between* 15 *and* 30 *years of age, sometimes even beyond that. Thus Crassus is called* adolescens *in the* 34*th year of his age,* Cic.; *and so, Brutus and Cassius,* adolescentes, *in the* 40*th year of their age,* Id.; *so again, Cicero as a consul,* adolescens, *when* 44 *years old,* Id., *and the like*), Cic., *&c. In the fem.:* optimæ a. facere injuriam, *a young woman,* Ter. *Sometimes for the purpose of distinguishing people of the same name:* Crassus a., *Crassus the younger,* Cæs.

ADŎLESCENTIA (adul.), æ, *f. The age of an* adolescens (*from* 15 *to* 30 *or* 40 *years of age*); *see* ADOLESCENS.——II. *Youth, age of youth, adolescence* (ἐφηβία, ἡλικία): adolescentiam definire, Cic.; ineunte a., Id.

ADŎLESCENTIOR (adul.), ari, *v. dep.* (adolescens). *To act or behave as a raw or forward youth,* Varr.

ADŎLESCENTŬLUS (adul.), i, *m. dim.* (adolescens). *A very young man, a youth,* νεανίσκος, Cic. *In opposition to more advanced age, Cicero calls himself* a. *in the* 27*th year of his age; and Sallust calls Cæsar so in the* 35*th or* 36*th year of his age.*

AD-ŎLESCO (adul.), ŏlēvi, ultum, 3. [adolui *for* adolevi, Varr.; adolesse *for* adolevisse, Ov.] *v. inch. n.* (adoleo). I. *To grow up or grow* (*of persons, animals, plants, and fig. of time, passions, and the like; esp. of a stage of life*). A) *Prop.:* ad immobilem magnitudinem a., Plin.; ætas a., Virg.; Hor.; respublica a., Sall.——B) *Fig.: To grow, increase, become greater,* ratio quum adolevit nominatur sapientia, Cic.; ingenium inter artes bonas brevi a., Sall.——II. *To be loaded with offerings* (*of an altar*); *or to be kindled,* adolescunt ignibus aras, i. q. adolentur, Virg.

ADŎNEUS (*trisyllabic*), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.* (Ἀδωνεύς).

tus, A. Arion (equus), *given by Adrastus as a present.* Hor.; Ov.; Stat.

ADRASTIS, idis, *part. f. A female descendant of Adrastus*; e. g. Argia *daughter of Adrastus*, Ov.; Polyanaxa, Stat.

ADRASTUS, i, m. (Ἄδραστος). *Adrastus, a king of Argos, father-in-law to Tydeus and Polynices.* Adrasti pallentis imago, Virg.

ADRASUS, a, um, *part. of* adrado.

ADRECTARIUS, a, um. *See* ARRECTARIUS.

ADRECTUS, a, um. *See* ARRECTUS.

AD-REMIGO, are, *v. n. To row to*, classis a. Hor. Flor.

ADREPO, ADREPTO, *&c. See* ARR.

ADRIA, ADRIACUS, ADRIANUS, ADRIATICUS, *&c. See* HADRIA, *&c.*

ADRIDEO, ADRIGO, ADRIPIO, ADRISIO, ADRISOR. *See* ARR.

ADRODO. *See* ARRODO.

ADROGANS, ADROGANTER, ADROGANTIA, *&c. See* ARR.

ADROSOR, ADROSUS. *See* ARR.

ADRUMETUM. *See* HADRUMETUM.

AD-RUO, ĕre, *v. a. To scrape to, heap in addition*, a. terram, Varr.

ADSC. *Words beginning thus, see under* ASC.

ADSE, ADSI, ADSO. *Words beginning thus, see under* ASSE., ASSI., ASSO.

ADSP. *Words beginning thus, see under* ASP.

ADST. *Words beginning thus, see under* AST.

ADSU. *Words beginning thus, see under* ASSU.

ADT. *Words beginning thus, see under* ATT.

ADUATUCA, æ. *Aduatica, a city in the district of the Eburones, now Tongres*, Cæs.

ADUATUCI *or* ADUATICI, ōrum, m. *Aduatici, a Germanic tribe in* Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

ADULANS, antis. *Flattering*, a. verba, Plin. Pan.

ADULATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *The fawning of animals*, canum a., Cic.; *said of the billing of doves*, Plin.; *of persons toward animals*, Col.——II. *Meton.: Base, servile, sneaking, cringing flattery or adulation*, Liv.; Tac.

ADULATOR, ōris, m. *A vile, cringing, servile flatterer*, Auct. Her.

ADULATORIUS, a, um. *Flattering, fawning*, a. dedecus, Tac.

ADULESCENS, ADULESCENTIA, *&c. See* ADOL.

ADULO, 1 *v. a.* (*a rare form for* adulor, ari). I. *To stroke*, a. sanguinem candā, *to wipe off*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: To caress, fawn upon, flatter*, canes a. gaunita vocis, Lucr.; a. Dionysium, V. Max.

ADULOR, 1 *v. dep. a. To cling to and flatter, to wheedle, fawn upon.* I. *Prop.: Of dogs:* canum mutissimi farem adulantur, Col.; eandem mare adulantium canum movere, Gell. *Of other animals*, Ov.——II. A) *Meton.: Of persons: To flatter in a vile cringing manner; usually with* acc., a. aliquem, Cic.; a. dominum, Sen.; a. principem, Tac. *With dat.:* a. præsentibus, Liv.; a. alicui, Hegr.; Tac.——B) *Esp.: Of servile adoration paid to the Asiatic princes* (Gr. προσκυνεῖν), more adulantium procumbere, Liv.; Hephæstionem more Persarum a., V. Max.

AD-ULTER, ĕri, m., *and* ADULTERA, æ, *f.* (ad, *other, he or she who approaches another's wife or husband*) *An adulterer, adulteress, paramour*, Cic.; Hor. *In the fem.:* eat signum adulteræ, lavari cum viris, Quint.; a. Lacæna, i. e. *Helen*, Hor. *Of animals:* vacca mugit adultero, Stat. *Meton.: One who adulterates, forges, or counterfeits*, a. solidorum, *a counterfeit coiner*, Cod. J.

ADULTER, ĕra, ĕrum (adulter), *adj.* I. *Adulterous, coquettish* (adulterinus), a. conjux, Ov.; a. cultus, *of paramours*, Hor.; a. mens, *thinking of gallantry*, Ov.——II. *Spurious, false, counterfeit*, a. clavis, *a false key*, Ov.; minium a., Plin.; numus a., *base*, App.

ADULTERA, æ. *See* ADULTER.

ADULTERATIO, ōnis, *f. Adulteration, the corrupting of any thing*, a. croci, Plin.

ADULTERINUS, a, um (adulter). I. *Proceeding from adulterous intercourse, spurious*, liberi a. sanguine nati, Plin. *Of animals:* pullus a., Id.——II. *Counterfeit, false, corrupted*, a. numos accipere, Cic.; signis a. obsignare, *with a false seal*, Id.; a. claves portarum, *false keys*, Sall.

ADULTERIUM, ii, *n.* (adulter). I. *Adultery*, in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.; in sordido a. necari, *in adultery with a slave*, Liv.; a. committere, Quint.; a. inire, Vell.; adulteriis cælata vasa, *with lascivious pictures*, Plin. *Of animals:* adulteria non novere elephanti, Id. *Of plants: An ingrafting*, arborum quoque adulteria excogitata sunt, Id.——II. *Meton.: An adulteration or debasement of a thing*, a. mellis, Plin.

ADULTERO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (adulter). I. *Neut.: To have illicit intercourse with a person, to commit adultery*, a. re turpe est, Cic.; a. cum Græco adolescente, Just.——II. *Act.: To dishonor any one by debauchery, to debauch.* A) *Prop.:* a. matronas, Suet. *Of animals:* adulteretur columba milvio, Hor.——B) *Meton.: To corrupt, falsify*, a. faciem arte, *to change*, Ov.; voluptas naturam boni adulterat, Cic.

ADULTUS, a, um, *part.* (adolesco). *Grown up, adult*, a. virgo, Cic.; puer adulta ætate, Id.

ADUMBRATIM, *adv.* (adumbro). *Only in draught or sketch, in general* (*opp.* adamussim), Lucr.

ADUMBRATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: An outline of a thing, a sketch*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Delineation, plan, sketch, of a speech*, rei a., Cic.——B) *Pretence, appearance*, beneficii a., V. Max.

ADUMBRATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* adumbro. ——II. *Adj.* A) *Represented in outline only, sketched, obscure, superficial*, signa adumbrata virtutum, Cic.; a. imago gloriæ, Id.——B) *That which is done just for the look of the thing, or for form's sake: Feigned, illusory, false*, a. vir Pippæ, *the pretended or nominal husband*, Cic.; a. lætitia, Tac.

AD-UMBRO, 1 *v. a. To cast a shadow on or over any thing, to shade, shadow any thing with another.* I. *Prop.* A) a. uvas stramentis, Col.——B) *Esp.: In painting: To sketch out, delineate, shadow out* (Gr. σκιαγραφέω), Quint.——II. *Fig.: To sketch out, to represent, describe faintly or imperfectly*, heroum casus a. dicendo, Cic.; hæc honesta a natura tamquam adumbrantur, *shadowed, traced out, typically represented*, Id.

ADUNCITAS, ātis, *f. Curvature inward*, a. rostrorum, *by curved beaks* Cic.

ADVERSĀTOR, ōris, m. *He who opposes, an opponent.* App.

ADVERSĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *A female opponent,* Plaut.

ADVERSE, *adv.* *Contradictorily,* Gell.

ADVERSIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (adverto). *A turning, directing toward,* animi a., Cic.

ADVERSITAS, ātis, *f.* I. *Contrariety, natural aversion, antipathy,* Plin.

ADVERSITOR, ōris, m. (adversum-itor). *A slave that goes to meet his master in order to conduct him home,* Dom. Ter.

ADVERSŌ (advora.), are, *v. freq.* (adverto). I. *To attend zealously, pay great attention,* animo a., ne, &c., Plaut.——II. *To oppress,* App.

ADVERSOR (advora.), *v. dep. n. and a.* (adversus). I. *Neutr.: To stand opposite to one, to be against.* A) *Prop.:* adversante vento, Tac.——B) *Fig.: To oppose, resist,* a. libidini alcjs, Cic.; non a. pretenti, Virg.; adversantibus amicis, Tac.; a. quominus alqd fiat, *not to suffer a thing to be done,* Cic.——II. *Act.: To avoid, shun, flee from a person or thing,* a. regem, Tac.; a. ambitionem, Id.

ADVERSUM, i. *See* ADVERSUS, *adj.*

ADVERSUM, *adv.* *See* ADVERSUS, *adv.*

ADVERSUS (advora.), a, um. I. *Part. of* adverto.——II. *Adj.: Turned toward, opposite, being or standing over against, in front of, facing.* A) 1) solem adversum intueri, *to gaze full at, to gaze full in the face of,* Cic.; collis a., *opposite,* Caes.; hostes a., *fronting,* Id.; itinere a., *against the enemy,* Tac.; dentes a., *the front teeth,* Cic.; a. manus, *flat or inner part of the hand,* Id.; vulnerari in a. os, *in front,* Caes.; a. flumine ire, *up or against the stream* (*opp.* secundo flumine), Caes.; adversa (*sc.* loca) Bestarum tenent, *the opposite side,* Plin.; ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, *blows contrary to those who sail from Athens,* Nep.; *thus,* 2) *Adv.* a) Ex adverso, *Over against, opposite,* portas ex adverso urbi positas, Liv.; quam ex adverso starent classes, Just. *With gen.:* ex a. Ætoliæ, Plin. b) In adversum, *On the other side,* in a. Romani subiere, i. e. *against,* Liv.; currus in adversum immissi, *against each other,* Prop.——B) *Esp.: That stands opposite in a hostile manner, hostile, adverse, contrary, unfavorable* (*in Cicero, of impers. only*): *with dat.:* omnium mentes, mihi sunt a., Cic.; a. annus frugibus, Liv.; quis omnia regna adversa sint, *opposed,* Sall. *Absol.:* res adversæ, *misfortunes, adversity,* Cic.; a. prælium, *unfavorable,* Caes.; a. valetudo, *illness,* Liv.; adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute,* Tac.; adverso Marte, Virg. *Subst.:* si quid adversi eveniat, *adversity, misfortune. Often in the plur.,* adversa, *misfortunes,* Plin. Pan.; *thus in the masc.:* vir acer et adversus populi partium, *adversary of the popular party,* Sall.

ADVERSUS (advora.) *and* ADVERSUM (*like* rursus *and* rursum, prorsus *and* prorsum, quorsus *and* quorsum), *adv. and prep.* (adversus, *adj.*). *Turned toward or to.* I. *Adv.: Against, whether hostilely or not,* ibo adversum, Plaut.; adversum ire hero, *to go to meet, to go for him,* Id. *In a friendly sense:* postquam nemo adversus ibat, Liv.——II. *Prep. with acc.: Against, opposite to, over against, toward, in front of.* A) *Gen.:* cohortes quatuor adversum pedites hostium collocat, *opposite,* Sall.; impetum a. montem in cohortes faciunt, *up-hill,* Cæs.; naves a. urbem ipsam delatæ, Liv.; responsum a. Servium, *in the matter of,* Tac.; a. ea consul respondit, *thereupon,* Liv.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of one's conduct or mode of proceeding, of one's feelings toward a person* [*friendly or unfriendly; but* erga *is used chiefly in a friendly, and* contra *in an unfriendly, sense*], se gerere a. Cæsarem, *to deport one's self toward Cæsar,* Cic.; adhibere reverentiam a. homines, Id.; pietas a. deos sublata, Id. *In an unfriendly sense:* libido adversum nos, metus pro nobis suasit, Sall.; a. rem publ. facere, Id.; Cæs.; adversum divitias invictus animus, Sall. *After the pronoun:* profligatis iis, quos adversum lerat, Sall.; hunc a., Nep. 2) *In comparison of, in proportion to, in regard of,* duo prospera in tot seculis bella Samnitium a. tot decora pop. Rom., Liv.

AD-VERTO (vort.), ti, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To turn or direct toward or to.* I. *Gen.* A) *Gen.:* quum lævam manum adverterat, *had turned to,* Cic.; a. lumina, Ov.; a. pedem ripæ, Virg.——B) *Esp.: Neut. t. t.: To turn or direct a ship to or toward any place,* a. classem in portum, Liv.; a. proras terræ, Virg.; Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov.——II. *Fig.:* A) 1) Animum, animos, mentem a. ad alqd *or* alcui rei, *to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, be attentive,* a. animum etiam leviissimis rebus, Tac.; huc a. mentem, Virg.; in rebus acerbis a. animos ad religionem, Lucr. *With* ne: ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic. *Without* animum: paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend,* Virg. 2) *Meton.:* animum a., *to remark, observe, comprehend, understand any thing by attention* (*hence, mostly in a contracted form,* animadvertere; *see that word*), animum adverti columellam, Cic.; animum a., equites, eciem, id, hoc, &c., Caes.; Hirt.; Sall.; *hence also, in the passive voice:* qua re animum adversa, Cæs.——B) a. alqm *or* alqd, *to turn or direct one's attention to any thing,* advertit ea res Sabinos, Liv.; octo aquilæ imperatorem advertere, Tac.; odia advertit, *drew upon herself,* Id.——C) a. in alqm, *instead of the usual* animadvertere, *to punish one,* in Publium Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac.

AD-VESPERASCIT, -RAVIT, 3 *v. inchoat. impers.* (vespera). *It grows late, night is coming on,* Cic.

AD-VIGILO, are, *v. n.* *To watch by any thing, be watchful over.* I. *Prop.:* a. ad custodiam ignis, Cic.; parvo a. nepoti, Tibull.——II. *Fig.: To watch, be watchful, vigilant,* a. pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic.

ADVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (*a calling in, hence*) I. *In Law, t. t.* (*see* ADVOCATUS): *Assistance in a court of justice, legal assistance,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Consultation of counsel or advocates,* maximarum rerum frequentissimæ a., Cic.——B) *Concr.: A whole body, or company of advocates,* a. copiosa, Cic.——C) 1) *Respite granted by law for procuring an advocate, delay,* binas advocationes postulare, Cic. *Hence:* 2) *Respite, delay in general,* Sen.

ADVŌCĀTUS, i, m. I. *In Law, t. t.: One who, in a lawsuit, is called upon for advice by a party, and appears with him in court, yet without pleading for him* [*which the* patronus *did*; cognitor *and* procurator *are representatives, attorneys in the modern*

ÆDILECTUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (ædilis). *Of or belonging to an ædile*, m. munere fungi, Cic.; a scriba, *of an ædile*, Id.; m. repulsa, *in suing for the office of an ædile*, Id.; m. largitio, Liv.

ÆDILIS, is (*abl.* ædili *and* ædile), m. (ædes). *An ædile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of temples and other public buildings (whence the name), superintended public spectacles, and performed other functions of our police. Originally there were but two plebeian ædiles, but afterward two ædiles curules (so called from their using the sella curulis) were added.*

ÆDILITAS, ātis, *f. The office of an ædile, ædileship*, ædilitatem petere, Cic.

ÆDILITIUS, a, um. *See* ÆDILECTUS.

ÆDIS. *See* ÆDES.

ÆDITIMUS *or* **ÆDITUMUS** (*the older form of* ædituus, quasi ædis intimus). *A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden*, Varro.

ÆDITUERIS, æpis, m., *for* ædituus. *A keeper of a temple*, Lucr.

ÆDITUUS, i, m. (ædes, tueor). *A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden*, Cic. *Fig.: Said of poets, who are regarded as keepers of the temple of Apollo or the Muses*, Hor.

ÆDUI (*also* Hæd. *and* Hed.), ōrum, m. *The Æduï, a people friendly to the Romans, in Gallia Celtica, between the Liger, now Loire, and the Arar, now Saône*, Caes.; Cic.

ÆETÆUS, a, um (Æetes). *Belonging to Æetes, Æ. fines*, i. e. *Colchis*, Catull.

ÆETES *or* **ÆETA**, æ, m. (Αἰήτης). *Æëtes, a fabulous king of Colchis, son of Sol, father of Medea and Absyrtus*, Cic.; Ov.

ÆETIAS, ādis, *f.* (Æetes). *A daughter of Æetes*, i. e. *Medea*, Ov.

ÆETINE, es, *f.* (Æetes, *as* Nerine *from* Nereus). *A daughter of Æetes*, i. e. *Medea*, Ov.

ÆETIS, idos, *f.* (Æetes). *Daughter of Æetes*, i. e. *Medea*, V. Fl.

ÆETIUS, a, um (Æetes). *Pertaining to Æetes, Æ.* tellus, i. e. *Colchis*, V. Fl.; Æ. virgo, i. e. *Medea*, Id.

ÆGÆON, onis, m. *Ægæon.* 1. *A hundred-handed giant*, Virg. 2. *A sea-deity, son of Neptune*, Ov.

ÆGÆUS, a, um. *Ægæan; hence*, mare Ægæum (Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, πόντος Αἰγαῖος). I. *The Ægæan Sea, now the Archipelago*, Cic.; Plin. *Poet. absol.* Ægæum, Prop.; Hor.——II. *Adj.: Ægæan*, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Ægæan Sea*, Æ. gurges, Cic.; Æ. Neptunus, Virg.; Æ. tempestas, Hor.

ÆGÆTES, um, *f. The three Ægatian islands in front of the promontory of Libybæum, where Lutatius Catulus conquered the Carthaginians*, Hist. Liv.; Nep.

ÆGER, gra, grum (m-ger, *bearing a burden, burdened. Compare* m-a, *a weight*). *Sick, indisposed.* I. *In body: Sick, ill, suffering, distempered, diseased. Subst.: A sick person, patient* [*thus always in Celsus, never* ægrotus], ægro adhibere medicinam, Cic.; homines ægri morbo gravi, Id.; m. pedibus, Sall.; m. stomachus, *an aching* (i. e. *hungry*), Hor.; m. anhelitus, *an sick of sick persons*, Virg. *Of plants:* m. seges, *Id.*; m. vitis, Mart.——II. *Fig.* A) *In mind: Disintempered, troubled, low-spirited, sad, dejected*, m. animus, Sall.; m. mortales, *suffering, poor*, Virg.; m. corda, Ov. *With abl.:* Medea animo ægra, Enn.; animus m. avaritia, Sall.; m. amore, Liv.; m. curis, Virg. *With gen.:* m. consilii, *undetermined, perplexed*, Sall.; m. animi, Liv. *Superl.:* Psyche ægerrima, *most sorrowful, grieved*, App.——B) *In a suffering state, suffering, frail, weak, feeble, infirm*, rei publicæ partes ægras, Cic.

ÆGEUS (*dissyllab.*), ei, m. (Αἰγεύς). *Ægeus, son of Pandion, king of Athens, father of Theseus*; *acc.*, Ægēa, Ov.

ÆGEUS (*trisyllab.*), a, um, *for* Ægæus.

ÆGIALEUS (*tetrasyllab.*), ei, m. (Αἰγιαλεύς). I. *Another name for Absyrtus*, Pac. ap. Cic.; Just.——II. *Son of Adrastus, slain by Laodamas before Thebes*, Hyg.

ÆGIDES, æ, m. (Αἰγείδης). *A male descendant of Ægeus*; e. g. *Theseus*, Ov. *In the plur.: Descendants of Ægeus*, Id.

ÆGIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ægium*, æ. civitas, Tac. *In the plur., Subst.: Inhabitants of Ægium*, Liv.

ÆGIMŪRUS *or* -MŌRUS, i, m. *Ægimurus, an island at the mouth of the Gulf of Carthage, now Zowamour or Zembra*, Liv.

ÆGINA, æ, *f.* (Αἴγινα). *Ægina.* I. *An island in the middle of the Saronic Gulf, now Engia*, Sulp. ap. Cic.; Liv.——II. *In Mythology: A nymph, daughter of Asopus, mother of Æacus*, Ov.

ÆGINENSIS, is, m. (Ægina). *An inhabitant of Ægina*, V. Max.

ÆGINĒTA, æ, m. (Ægina). *An inhabitant of Ægina*, Cic.

ÆGINĒTICUS, a, um (Ægina). *Of or belonging to Ægina*, Æ. æs, Plin.

ÆGION. *See* ÆGIUM.

ÆGIPAN, ānis *or* ānos, m. (Αἰγίπαν). I. *Goat-shaped Pan, a sylvan deity shaped like a goat*, Hyg.——II. *A baboon*, Mel.; Plin.

ÆGIS, idis, *f.* (αἰγίς). A) *The ægis, shield of Jupiter*, Virg.; *of Minerva, with Medusa's head upon it*, Id.; Hor.——B) *Fig.: A shield, defence*, Ov.

ÆGISŌNUS, a, um (ægis, sono). *That resounds with the ægis*, æ. pectus, V. Fl.

ÆGISTHUS, i, m. (Αἴγισθος). *Ægisthus, son of Thyestes, murderer of Atreus, and afterward aiding in the murder of Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytemnestra, he lived, until he was at last slain, with her, by Orestes*, Cic.

ÆGIUM *or* -ON, ii, *n.* (Αἴγιον). *Ægium, a town in Achaia, and the capital after the destruction of Helice, where the members of the league used to meet, now Vostitza*, Liv.; Lucr.

ÆGIUS, a, um (Ægium). *Of or belonging to Ægium*, æ. vitis, *a kind of vine*, Plin.

ÆGLE, ēs, *f.* (αἴγλη, *brightness*). *Ægle, a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neæra*, Virg.

ÆGŌCERŌS, ōtis, m. (αἰγόκερως). *Capricorn, poet. as one of the zodiacal signs, usually Capricornus*, Lucr.; Luc. *Also*, Ægoceros, i, Cæs. Germ.; Luc.

ÆGON, ōnis, m. (Αἰγων). *The Ægæan Sea, for* Ageum mare, V. Fl.; Stat.

ÆGOS FLŪMEN, *n.* (Αἰγὸς Ποταμός, *Goat's River*). *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, 405 B.C., Nep.; Plin.

ÆGRE, *adv.* (æger, II.). I. *With difficulty*

honored as Jupiter Indiges. 2. **Æneas Silvius**, *the third king of Alba*, Liv.

ÆNEATOR *and contr.* **ÆNITOR**, ōris, m. (ænē). *A trumpeter*, Suet.

ÆNEIS, idis *or* ĭdos, *f.* *The Æneid of Virgil*, Ov.; Gell.

ÆNEUS, a, um (Æneas). *Of or belong to Æneas.* Æ. matrix, Virg.; Æ. virtus, Ov.; Æ. pietas, Id.

ÆNEUS [*post. also* Iēnēus *or* Ahēnēus], a, um (æs). I. *Made of copper or brass, bronze, copper*, signum æ., Cic.; locti serati et candelabra æ., Id.——II. *Meton.*: A) *Brassy, reddish*, æ. barba, Suet.; *conf.* ÆNOBARBUS. —— B) *Solid, hard as metal, brazen*, æ. murus, Hor.; Ov.; æ. proles, *the brazen age*, Ov.

ÆNIANES, um, m. *Æniaues, a people of Thessaly*, Cic.

ÆNIDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Æneas, king of Troy.* *The inhabitants of Cyzicus are so called, as having been descended from a son of Æneas*, V. Fl.

ÆNIGMA, ātis (*dat. and abl. pl.* ænigmatis, *according to* Char.), n. (αἴνιγμα). *A riddle, puzzle, enigma, any thing mysterious or inexplicable.* I. *Gen.*: ænigmata somniorum, Cic.; æ. nœnum, *the knotty points*, Juv.——II. *Esp.* A) *An obscurity, dark saying, an obscure allegory*, Cic.; Quint.

ÆNIPES *or* **AHĒNIPES**, ĕdis (aenus, pes). *Brazen-footed*, a. boves, Ov.

ÆNOBARBUS (Ahēn.), i, m. (aenus, barba). *Red-beard, a cognomen of the Domitian gens at Rome*, Suet.

ÆNUS *or* **AHĒNUS**, a, um (æs), *post. for* aneus. I. *Made of brass, bronze, or copper*, crateres æ., Virg. *Subst.*, ænum, i, n., *A vessel of brass or copper*, Virg.; Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *Brazen, opposed to firm, hard, invincible.* A) *Prop.*: manu æ., Id. —— B) *Fig.*: *Hard, inexorable*, æ. corda, Suet.

ÆNUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* **Ænus**, *a town in Thrace, near the mouth of the Hebrus, now Enos*, Cic.; Liv. *The inhabitants*, Ænii, orum, Liv.

ÆNUS, i, m. **Ænus**, *a river in Rætia, the boundary between Rætia and Noricum, now the Inn*, Tac.

ÆOLES, um, m. (Αἰολεῖς). *The Æolians in Asia Minor, and in the Peloponnesus*, Cic.; Var.; Quint.

ÆOLIA, æ, *f.* (Αἰολία). **Æolia.** 1. *A province of Asia Minor, called also* Æolis. 2. *And also* Æolis Insulæ, *a group of islands near Sicily, now the Lipari islands*, Virg.

ÆOLICUS, a, um (Αἰολικός). *Of or belonging to the Æolians, Æolian*, Æ. gens, Plin.; Æ. Agamemnon, Quint.

ÆOLIDES, æ, m. (Αἰολίδης). *A male descendant of Æolus*, Ov.; e. g. *Ulysses, as the son of Sisyphus, who was a son of Æolus*, Virg.

ÆOLIPILA, æ, *f.* (Æolus, *for* ventus, *wind*; *and* pila, *ball*). *An instrument used in aerostatic experiments*, **Æolopile**, Vitr.

ÆOLIS[1], idis, *f.* (Αἰολίς). I. *A province of Asia Minor* (see ÆOLIA, 1), Liv.——II. *A female descendant of Æolus, Halcyone*, Ov.; *Canace*, Id.

ÆOLIUS, a, um (Αἰόλιος). I. *Of or belonging to Æolus, Æolian*, Æ. virgo, i. e. *Arne*, Ov.: Æ. proles, i. e. *Athamas*, Id.; Æ. aurum, *the golden fleece, on which Phryxus and Helle, grandchildren of Æolus, were carried*, V. Fl.——II. *Of or belonging to Æolia or Æolis, Æolian*, Æ. insulæ, Plin. (*see* ÆOLIA, 2); Æ. puella, i. e. *Sappho of Lesbos*, Hor. *Hence*, Æ. carmen, i. e. *Sapphic*, Id.

ÆOLUS, i, m. (Αἰολος). **Æolus.** 1. *God of the winds, king of the Æolian islands*, Virg. 2. *Son of Hellen, ancestor of the Æolians*, Serv.

ÆQUABILIS, e. *Conformable, consistent, uniform, equal.* I. *Prop.*: motus æ., Cic.; æ. habitus corporis, Id.; æ. partitio prædæ, Id.——II. *Fig.*: status reip. æ., Cic.; jus æ., Id.; æ. orationis genus, Id.

ÆQUABILITAS, ātis, *f.* (æquabilis). *Conformity, uniformity, equality, evenness.* I. *Prop.*: æ. motus, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: æ. universæ vitæ, Cic.; æ. juris, *equality of law*, Id. *Of speech*: æ. orationis, Cic.

ÆQUABILITER, *adv.* *Equally, in the same manner*, æ. prædam dispertire, Cic.

ÆQUÆVUS, a, um (æquus, ævum). *Of the same age*, æ. amicus, Virg.

ÆQUALIS, e (æquo). *Equal (to another; but* æquabilis, *equal to one's self, consistent); usually with dat., subst. with gen.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: partem pedis esse æqualem alteri parti, Cic.; nymphæ æquali corpore, *of equal shape*, Virg.—B) *Uniform, even, level, flat*, æ. loca, Sall.; æ. terra, Ov. *Compar.*: imber æqualior, *more regular*, Liv. *Superl. not in class. auth.*——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: paupertatem divitiis esse æqualem, *to be equal in value*, Cic.; peccata æ., Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Of time*: *Of the same age, coeval, contemporary*, Deiotari benevolentia in populum Rom. est ipsius æqualis ætati, *as old as he himself, grown up with him*, Cic.; exercitus æ. stipendiis suis, i. e. *grown up under arms*, Liv.; cui (Ennio) æqualis fuit Livius, *contemporary*, Cic.; in memoriam æ. incurro, *the remembrance of contemporary occurrences*, Cic. *With gen.*: vis æ. dei, Id.; æquales ævi, Sil. 2) *Subst.*: Æqualis. a) α) *One of the same age*, senem adolescens ita dilexi ut æqualem, Cic.; meus fere æ., Id. β) *Meton.*: *A companion in one's youth, a play-fellow*, Plaut.; Ter.; Virg. b) *A contemporary*, Philistus æ. illorum temporum, Cic.; maximos oratores habuit æquales, Id.

ÆQUALITAS, ātis, *f.* *Equality, evenness.* I. *Prop.*: æ. maris, *smoothness*, Sen.; ad æ. redigere, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: æ. verborum, Cic.; æ. fraterna, Id.; omnes exuta æqualitate justa principis aspectare, *equality of rights*, Tac.—B) *Esp.*: *Equality of age*, æ. vestra, Cic.

ÆQUALITER, *adv.* *Equally, in the same manner*, frumentum æ. distributum, Cic.; collis ab summo æ. declivis, Cæs.

ÆQUANIMITAS, ātis, *f.* I. *Favor, benevolence, kindness*, bonitas atque æ., Ter.——II. *Patience, calmness*, æ. fit vescentibus lente Ægyptia, Plin.

ÆQUATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A making equal or even, equal distribution, equalizing*, æ. bonorum, Cic.; æ. gratiæ et dignitatis, Id.; æ. juris, Liv.

ÆQUE, *adv.* *Equally, in the same manner, just as.* I. *Prop.*: trabes æ. longæ, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen., usually with* atque, ac, et, *or absol.*: honore et gloria non æ. omnes egent, Cic.; æ. libenter, Id.; tibi æ. noti ac mihi, Id.; me colit æ. atque illum, Id.; lætamur amicorum læti-

to that to level, and therefore favorable for military operations): *Convenient, favorable, advantageous*, locum æquum ad dimicandum dedisse, Cæs. *Of time:* judicium æquiore tempore fieri oportere, *more propitious*, Cic. *Of other things: Favorable, kind, friendly, propitious*, meis æquissimis utuntur auribus, Id.; tua, æ. oculis aspicit, Virg. *Thus also of persons:* placatos æquosque ab alqo discedere, Q. Cic. *Subst.:* ut, me tibi amicissimum esse, et æqui et iniqui intelligant, *both friends and enemies*, Cic.; æquis iniquisque, Liv.——B) (*After* I., B) a) *With regard to another object: Equal (in nature, value, condition, &c.), proportionate, like, similar*, æ. conditio, æ. certamen proponitur, Cic.; æquo Marte dimicare, pugnare, *with equal success*, Cæs.; Liv.; æquo prœlio discedere, *with equal advantage*, Id.; æ, æqua manu discedere, Sall. *Subst.: An equal, peer*, in æquos fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, Auct. Her. b) *Adv.:* ex æquo, *in like manner, with equal right, advantage, &c.*, Ov.; Liv.; Tac.; in æquo esse, stare, *to be like*, Liv.; Sen.; in æquo ponere alqn alcui, *to make equal, to compare*, Liv.——C) 1) *Of one's behavior toward another: morally or lawfully equal*; i. e. *Equitable, just, right, fair, of persons and (oftener) of things; usual, or with dat.:* prætor æ. et sapiens, Cic.; magistratus æ., *impartial*, Cic.; æ, æ. æstimator et judex, Id. *Of things: Equitable, just, fair, proper*, æ. et honesta postulatio, Cic. *With an obj. clause:* æquum esse illos cogitare, Id.; æquum est, *it is right, followed by* ut, Plaut.; Ter. *Absol., in the abl. after a compar.:* injurias gravius æquo habere, Id.; *absol.* potus largius æquo, Hor. 2) *In the neuter, subst.*, æquum, *What is equitable or just, equity, right*, in rebus iniquissimis quid potest esse æqui? Cic. *Very often*, æquum et bonum, or æquum bonum, *what is right and good, right and just, justice and equity*, quum de æquo et bono disputaretur, Cic.; illi æquum bonum tradituri, Id. *Thus also the legal term* æquius melius, *according to greater equity; and*, æqui boni facere alqd, *to be content with, to submit to*; tranquillissimus animus meus qui totum istuc æqui boni facit, Id.——D) *Of the mind: Even, calm, composed, undisturbed, tranquil (usually only in connection with animus)*, concedo, et quod animus æ. est et quia necesse est, Cic.; æquo animo et libenter parêre, Id.

ĀER, āëris (*acc. usually* āëra), m. (ἀήρ). *The air.* I. *The atmospheric air or atmosphere (opp. to ether, the higher or thin air)*, Cic. *In plur.*, Lucr.; Virg.——II. *Meton. poet.* A) *A cloud or mist wherewith any one clothes himself*, Virg.——B) *The aerial, lofty height of a tree, top*, Virg.

ĀRĀRIA, æ, *f.* (ærarius, sc. officina). *A brass foundery, copper-works*, Varr.; Plin.

ĀRĀRIUM, ii, n. (æs). *A treasury.* I. *Gen.:* æ privatum (Cæsaris), *the privy purse*, Nep.; æ. rationum, Id.——II. *Esp.: The public treasure of the Roman people kept in the temple of Saturn, also, the Treasury*, quum effudisset ærarium, Cic.; dare alcui pecuniam ex ærario, Id. *A certain part of the ærarium, which could not be touched except in case of necessity, was called* æ. sanctum, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. *In the ærarium were also kept the public records and the standards of the legions, archives*, Cic.; Tac.; Liv.

ĀRĀTUS, a, um (æs). *Covered or ornamented with copper or brass*, æ. lecti, *with brazen legs*, Cic.; æ. naves, Cæs.; Hor. *Poet.:* æ. acies, i. e. *armed*, Virg.; æ. catena, *quite of brass*, Prop.; ærata murus, *strong, impenetrable*, Id. *By a play upon words:* tribuni non tam ærati quam ærarii, *not exactly covered with brass* (i. e. *possessed of money, rich*), *but* ærarii. *See* ĀRARIUS, II., B. *Sarcast., of a rich man*, Cic.

ĀRĔUS (*trisyll.*), a, um (æs). I. *Made of copper or brass, bronze, brazen*, æ. cornua, Virg. *Subst.*, æreus, i, m. (*sc.* numus), *A copper coin*, Vitr.; æreum, i, n., *Copper color*, Plin.——II. *Covered or adorned with brass*, æ. clipeus, puppis, Virg.

ĀRĬFER (*trisyll.*), ĕra, ĕrum (æs, fero). *Carrying metallic*, i. e. *brazen cymbals*, æ. manus comitum (Bacchi), Ov.

ĀRĬPES, ĕdis (æs, pes). I. *Brazen-footed*, æ. cerva, Virg.; taurus, Ov.——II. *Meton.* (*as* χαλκόπους): *Quick-footed*, æ. cervi, Aus.

ĀĒRIUS (*seldom* āërĕus), a, um (ἀέριος). I. A) *Of or belonging to the (atmospheric) air, aerial*, animantium genera quatuor, quorum . . alterum pennigerum et æ., *living in the air*, Cic. *Poet.:* æ. domus, i. e. *the space of heaven*, Hor.; æ. mel (*because the bee was believed to produce its honey from falling dew*), Virg.——B) *Meton.: Aerial, lofty, high*, æ. Alpes, Virg.

ĀERO, ōnis, m. (ἀείρω). *A wicker dorser, basket*, ærones arena pleni, Plin.

ĀERŎPĒ, ēs, *and* **ĀERŎPĬ**, æ. *f.* (Ἀερόπη). *Aërope, the wife of Atreus*, Ov.

ĀRŎSUS, a, um (æs). *Full of, abounding in brass or copper*, æ. aurum, ferrum, *containing, mixed with much brass or copper*, Plin.

ĀRŬCA, æ, *f.* (æs). *A kind of verdigris*, Vitr.

ĀRŬGINŎSUS, a, um (ærugo). I. *Full of copper-rust, rusty*, æ. manus, Sen.

ĀRŬGO, ĭnis, *f.* (æs; *conf.* FERRUGO). I. *Rust of copper, verdigris*, æs Corinthium in ærugineni incidit, Cic.; Plin.——B) *Meton. poet.: Rusty coin*, Juv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Ill-will, envy, jealousy, malice*, Hor.; Mart.——B) *Avarice*, Hor.

ĀRUMNA, æ, *f.* (*contr. for* ægrimonia, *from* æger). *Hard or toilsome misery, hardship, misfortune, calamity, distress* [*stronger than the synonyms* molestia, dolor, labor, mœror], mœror (est) ægritudo flebilis, ærumna ægritudo laboriosa, dolor ægritudo crucians, Cic.——II. *Defeat, overthrow*, Amm.

ĀRUMNĀBILIS, e (ærumna). *Miserable, calamitous*, Lucr.

ĀRUMNŎSUS, a, um (ærumna). *Full of trouble or misery, miserable, calamitous*, miseros, afflictos, ærumnosos, calamitosos, Cic.;

ser, æ. vindicus, *as in summer*, i. e. *lightly, sparingly*. Plaut.

ÆSTIVO, 1 v. n. (æstivus). *To pass the summer any where, reside any where during the summer* (*opp.* hiberno), æ. greges, Varr.

ÆSTIVUS, a, um (æstas). I. *Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer*, æstivos menses rei militari dare, Cic.; æ. locus, *summer residence or seat*, Id.; æ. saltus, *summer pasturage*, Liv.; æ. aves, *birds of summer*, Liv.; æ. animalia, *vermin*, Plin.; æ. castra, *a summer camp*, Sall.; æ. ornus, *summer ornaments*, Juv. ——II. *Subst.*, æstiva, orum, n. A) (sc. castra) 1) *A summer encampment, summer quarters* (*opp.* hiberna), Cic. *Ironically*: æ. prætoria, *pleasure-house*. 2) *Meton.*: *The time spent in a summer camp*, i. e. *campaign*, nulla ex tribus æstivis gratulatio, Cic.; æstivis confectis, *after the campaign was ended*, Id. ——B) (sc. loca) 1) *Places of pasture during the summer, summer pastures*, Plin. 2) *Meton.*: *A herd or flock in summer pastures*, Virg.

ÆSTUARIUM, ii, n. (æstus). I. *Low land, liable to be overflowed with sea-water, a salt marsh, an estuary*, pedestris itinera concisa æstuariis, Cæs. ——II. *Meton.* A) *A morass*, in æstuaria ac paludes, Cæs.—B) *T. t. in Mining*: *An air-hole, air-shaft*, fodere æstuaria, Plin.

ÆSTUO, 1 v. n. (æstus). I. A) *To be in violent or boisterous motion*, ignis æstuat, *blazes up*, Ov.; gurges æ., *rages, yeasts, rolls, foams*; *thus*, unda æ., Hor.; tepefactus humor æ., *boils*, Virg.; arbor venatis pulsa æ., *waves*, Lucr.; quasi æstuantis anima inter, *of the breath descending and ascending*, Gell.——B) *Meton.* 1) (*of the effect of fire*): *To be warm or hot, to burn or glow*, exustus ager æ., Virg. 2) *Esp. of men and animals*: *To feel heat, to be warm or hot*, ille quum æstuaret, umbram mentus est, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To ferment with passion, to be in a violent passion, to be restless, disturbed, or excited, to glow*, æ. ill, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.; æ. invidiâ, Sall.; æ. in aliqua re, *to glow with love*, Ov.——B) *To totter, waver, hesitate, fluctuate*, æstuabat dubitatione, Cic.; sententia æstuat, Id.

ÆSTUÖSE, *adv.* *With heat, furiously*, æ. exacerbere, Plaut. *Compar.*: æ. inarsit, *more fiercely*, Id.

ÆSTUÖSUS, a, um (æstus). *Full of agitation or heat*. I. *Prop.*: *Fermenting, boiling, foaming*, freta æ., Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *Glowing, burning, very hot*, æ. pulvereluenta via, Cic. *Superl.*: æstuosissimi dies, Plin.

ÆTUS, ûs [*gen.* æsti, Pac.], n. (*perhaps related to* æther, Sanscr. us, *to burn*). *A violent undulatory or heaving motion*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: fervet æstu pelagus, *surf*, Pac.; exsultant æstu latices (*sheet*), *bubble*, Virg. 2) *Concr.*: *The waves, billows, surges of the sea*, delphines æstum secabant, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *The regular agitation of the sea with ebb and flow, tide, flux and reflux*, quid de mariais æstibus dicam? Cic.; æ. ex alto se incitat, *comes in, or makes*, Cæs.; æ. minuit, *turns, goes out*, Id.; decessus æstus, i. e. *the beginning of the ebb*, Id.; æ. maximæ tumentes, *spring-tides*, Plin.; æ. inanes, *low tides*, Id.——C) *Meton.* 1) a) *Fire, glowing or scorching heat*, furit æstus ad auras, Virg.; æ. medii, *noonday heat*, Id.; labore et æstu languidus, Sall. b) *Esp.*: *Febrile heat*, homines ægri quum æstu febrique jactantur, Cic.; æ. ulceris, *fever caused by a wound*, Att. ap. Cic. 2) *Concr.*: *The undulatory flow, or stream, of atoms*, Lucr.; *the magnetic fluid*, Id.; *the evaporation of the Avernus*, Id. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Whirlpool, vortex, commotion, ferment*, te quasi æ. ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic.; civilis belli æ., Hor.——B) *A restless wavering or agitation of the mind, restlessness, anxiety*, qui tibi æ., quæ tenebræ erunt! Cic. ——C) *Passionate excitement, vehemence, ardor, glow, fury*, æ. pectoris, *flame, ardor of love*, Ov.; æstu irarum fluctuare, Virg.

ÆSTII (Æstii, Æstui), orum, m. *Æstyi, a people on the coast of the Baltic, in mod. Courland and Wilna*, Tac.

ÆSULA, æ, *f.* *Æsula, a small town of the Æqui, now Poli*, Hor.

ÆSULANUS, a, um (Æsula). *Of or belonging to Æsula, Æsulan, Æ.* arx, Liv.

ÆTAS, ātis (*gen. plur.* ætatium, Liv.), *f.* (*contr. from* ævitas, *from* ævum). *The time of a man's life, lifetime, duration of life, life, age*. 1. *Prop.*: breve enim tempus ætatis satis longum est ad bene honesteque vivendum, Cic.; Nestor tertiam jam ætatem hominum vivebat, Id. *With an adjective or the like, of the stages or conditions of life, age*, sua cuique parti ætatis tempestivitas est data, Id.; *thus*, ætas adulta, media, provecta, sene scena, ingravescens, Id.; æ. consularis, *the forty third year*, Id.; æ. militaris, Sall. *Sometimes the context limits the sense to a definite age, without any particular attributive, esp. youth or advanced age*; *thus, of youth*, tua æ. incidit in id bellum, Cic.; *of old age*, magnum afferret mihi æ. ipsa solatium, Id.; Sophocle jam affecto ætate, Id.; morbo atque ætate confectus, Sall.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of the duration of trees or other inanimate things*: æ. arborum, Plin.; vinum ætatem fert, *keeps well*; vinum accipit ætatem, *takes the flavor of old wine*, Plin.——B) 1) *Gen.*: *Period of time, time, age*, philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc ætatem, Cic. *Hence*, 2) *Concr.*: *The people of a particular period, a generation, an age*, quid nos dura refugimus ætas? Hor.; incuriosa suorum æ., Tac.——C) *In a still wider sense*: *Time* (*esp. of long duration*), omnia fert ætas, animum quoque, Virg.; *thus*, æ. delet aliqd, Hor.; ætatem, *adv., for a time*, Ter.; Lucr.; *also, a very long time, an age*, Plaut.; in ætate, *sometimes, now and then, at times*, Id.

ÆTATULA, æ, *f. dim.* (ætas). *Juvenile, tender age, youth*, in primis puerorum ætatulis, Cic.

ÆTERNITAS, ātis, *f.* (æternus). I. *Eternity*, tempus est pars quædam æternitatis, Cic.; quod ex omni æternitate verum fuerit, *from all eternity*, Id.:—*instead of which also simply* ex æternitate, *from eternity*.——II. *Meton.* A) *Everlasting duration, perpetuity, imperishableness, immortality*, mihi populus æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. *Of things*: cedri materiæ æternitas, Plin. —— B) *A title of the emperors*: rogatus per æternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep.

ÆTERNO, are, *v. a.* (æternus). *To eternalize, immortalize, perpetuate*, æ. virtutes alicujus, Hor.

ÆTERNUS, a, um (*contr. from* æviternus, *from* ævum). A) *Eternal, everlasting*, nihil, quod ortum sit, æternum esse potest, Cic.; æ. sollicitudo, *lasting, perpetual*, Sall.; æ. urbs, i. e. *Rome*, Tib. *Compar.*: nec est ligno ulli æternior natura,

affection, affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio, ut lætitia, cupiditas, metus, &c., Cic. I. *Of body*: firma a. corporis, Cic.——II. *Of mind*. A) *Gen.*: virtus est a animi constans conveniensque *condition, affection*, Cic.; thus, a animi *and* animorum, Id.—— B) *Esp.* 1) a) *A friendly disposition, inclination, good-will, kindness, love, affection*, Tac.: principia erga fetum a., Plin. *In the plur.*: inter lætus a. audientium, Tac. b) *Concr.*: *An object of love*, affectiones, *beloved ones*, i. e. *children*, Dig.

AFFECTO, 1 *v. freq.* (afficio) *To strive after, aspire to, aim at a thing in order to obtain it; pursue*. I. *Prop.*: a. navem dextrâ, *to lay hold of*, Virg.; a. viam Olympo, *to strive to mount the skies*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: quam viam mutare, quod iter affectet, *takes*, Cic.; a. similitudinem, Auct. Her.; a. magnificentiam verborum, Quint. *conf.* a. elegantiam Græcæ orationis verbis Latinis, Gell.; a. civitates formidine, *to attack, draw to one's self*, Sall.; *conf.* a. Gallias, Vell.; *and*, a. Galliarum societatem, Tac.; a. dominationes, Sall.; a. regnum, Liv.; a. spem, *to foster, entertain*, Id.; a. cumulum, *to aspire to*, Ov.; a. uniones, Plin. *With an object. clause*: qui esse docti affectant, Quint. *In the pass. voice*: affectari morbo, *to be attacked with a disease*, Liv.——B) *Esp.*: *To strive after any thing in an affected manner; to affect, feign*, a. crebrum ambitiosum, Quint.; a. imitationem antiquorum, Id.

AFFECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* afficio.——II. *Adj.* *Being in a certain state by means of external causes, conditioned, circumstanced, constituted, tempered, disposed*, &c. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: oculos contortortus non est probe a. ad suum munus fungendum, *in a proper state*, Cic. *With abl.*: optime valetudine affectus, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *Ill-conditioned, weakened, afflicted, harassed, enfeebled, weak, infirm, suffering, indisposed*, L. Cæsarem, Neapoli affectum graviter videram, Cic.; affectus valetudine, Cæs. *Of things*: ista pare reip. male affecta, *in a bad state*, Cic.; a. fides, *a weakened, sunk credit*, Tac. b) *Of time*: *Near its end, almost finished, spent*, bellum a. videmus et, vere ut dicam, pene confectum, Cic.; a. jam prope ætatis, Id.——B) *Fig.*: omnibus me virtutibus affectum esse cupio, *furnished, endued*, Cic.; a. honore, Id.; animo affectus magnus, *disposed, inclined*, Id.; res a. alqo modo ad alqd. *connected with, related to*, Id.

AFFECTUS, ûs, m. (afficio). *A state or condition produced by external causes*. I. *Of the body*: alui corporis a., Cels.——II. *Of the mind*. A) *Gen.*: *A condition or disposition of mind, mood*, a. animi, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *A passionate disposition, affection, emotion, love, passion* (*good or bad*), *desire, and the like*, tacito a. lætari, Ov.; variis affectibus concussus atque lacceratus, Quint. b) *Concr.*: *An object of love*; *in the plur., beloved ones*, Luc.

AFFERO, attŭli, allātum, afferre [*in tmesi*: ad parere ferri, Plaut.], *v. a.* *To take, carry, bring, move to or toward, and the like*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: a. litteras ad alqm, Cic.; *instead of which*, dic a. litteras alicui; a. acipenseorem, *to serve up*; a. pugnam in aliqd, *to bring*; a. manus, *to lay one's hand on in order to succor*; *more often with a bad meaning*, a. manus (alicui), *to lay hands on* (*as an enemy, or for the purpose of killing one*), *to do any one violence*; *conf.* a. manus sibi, *to lay hands upon one's self*, Planc. ap. Cic.; *thus also*, a. manus bonis alienis, *to lay hands on; to touch*; a. manus suis vulneribus, *to reopen* (*see, also*, II. A); a. se alqo, *to go to any place*, Plaut.; Virg. *Passiv. poet.*, *with an accusative of the end*: hanc urbem afferimur, *are driven, come*, Virg.——B) *Esp.* *of land*: *To bring forth, yield*, Varr.; Col.; Pall.; *and meton.*: magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit, Plin. Ep.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To bring to*, quam existimationem, quam honestatem in judicium attulit, Cic.; a. animum vacuum ad scribendas res, Id.; a. vim (alcui), *to do one violence, lay hands upon one; thus also*, a. vim vitæ aut corpori; *conf.* a. manus beneficio suo, *to destroy again, to render worthless*, Sen. (*see* I. A).——B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry or bring any thing as intelligence, to bring word or news, to report, inform, give notice of, announce, and the like*, calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam ad aures Luculli ex sermone rumor afferret, Cic.; a. crebros rumores ad alqm, Cæs.; a. satis bella, *to bring pretty good news*, Cic.; mihi de Q. Hortensii morte est allatum, Id. 2) *To bring forward, allege, adduce as an excuse, reason*, &c., hanc, ut sibi ignoscerem, causam afferebat, quod, &c., Cic.; a. alqd ad defensionem suam, Id.; a. statem, *to allege for excuse*, Id. 3) *To occasion, cause, effect, give, impart* (*esp. of the states of the mind*), ipsa detractio molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, Cic.; a. cladem, consolationem, delectationem, dolorem, egestatem, luctum, metum, voluptatem, &c., Id.; afferre opinionem populo, *to induce the people to believe*, Id.; animum alcui a., *to encourage any one*, Id. 4) a. alqd, *to contribute to a certain object in order to be useful, to be useful, help, assist*, negat, diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid a., Cic.; a. nihil ad communem fructum, Id.

AF-FICIO, affēci, affectum (adf.), (ad, facio) 3 *v. a.* *To bring or put one, by external causes, into any state or disposition; to dispose, influence, affect, move*. I. *Gen.*: ut animos eorum ita afficiat, ut, &c., Cic.; literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut, &c., Id.; avide sum affectus de fano, *I have at heart*, Id. *Esp. with abl.*: *To influence with, give to, bestow on, impart to, furnish, provide or fill with*; *and passive*, affici alqa re, *to be given to, to be influenced with, be acted upon, be affected by*, &c., præmiis a. bene meritos de republica, *to bestow a reward on*, Cic.; thus, a. alqm beneficio, *to confer a benefit, kindness on*, Id.; a. alqm cruciatu, *to torment*, Id.; a. alqm pœnâ, *to punish*, Id.; a. alqm morte, cruce, *to kill, to crucify*, Id.; a. exsilio, *to banish*, Id.; a. alqm sepulturâ, *to bury*, Id.; a. alqm nomine regis, *to give the name of*, Id.; a. alqm honore, *to honor*, Id.; a. populum servitute, *to subdue*, Liv.; a. molestia, *to grieve, distress*, Cic.; a. injuria, *to injure*, Ter.; a. ignominia, *to render an object of ignominy*, Cic.; a. macula, *to stain with reproach, cast a stain upon*, Id.; affici morbo, *to fall sick*, Cic.; affici doloribus pedum, *to have or be laid up with the gout*, Id.; affici vulnere, *to be wounded*, Cæs.; corpora affecta tabe, *seized*, Liv.; a. alqm lætitia, *to delight*, Cic.; affici delectatione, *to be delighted*, Id.; *thus*, affici laude, Id.; affici dolore, *to grieve, be sorrowful*, Cic.; affici admiratione, *to be admired*, Id.; affici difficultate, *to be in difficulties*, Cæs.——II. *Esp.*: *To affect, attack* (*so as to*

ed, oppressed, overwhelmed, Id.; magnis clamoribus afflictus contionis, *discouraged, embarrassed*, Id.; a. alqm sententiis (judicum), *to ruin by condemnation*, Id.; vitaperando rursus a., *to degrade, vilify*, Id.; a. causam suamreptam, *to desert, give up*, Id.; Pompeius ipse se afflixit, *was the cause of his own ruin*, Id.

AF-FLO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.* A) *To breathe or blow upon a person or thing (with air, vapor, &c.).* 1) *Prop.*: turga tantum afflante vento, Liv.; afflatus aura, *exposed to a draught of air*, Suet.; affari tauroruin ore, *to be blown upon*, Ov.; affari sidere, *to be attacked by catalepsy, to suffer from strictes* (see SIDERATUS), Plin. 2) *Fig.*: *To breathe into, inspire*, afflata numine dei, *inspired*, Virg. ——B) *To blow, breathe, exhale any thing upon or toward any person or thing.* 1) *Prop.*: a. caldum vaporem membris, Lucr.; suavitas odoruin, quo afflantur e floribus, Cic. *Post.*: a. crinem cervicibus, *to blow round the neck*, Ov.; a. lætos honores oculis, *to breathe beauty on*, i. e. *to impart it to*, Virg. 2) *To bring, carry to*, sperat sibi aurum posse aliquam affari voluntatis, Cic.——II. *Neut.*: *To come breathing to or toward.* A) *Prop.*: afflabunt tibi odores, Prop.——B) *To breathe on, to be favorable*, afflante fortuna, Quint.; amor a. alcui, Tib.

AFFLUENS, entis. I. *Part. of* affluo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Like* abundans, *Abounding, rich*; with *abl.*: pauci opibus et copiis affluentes, Cic. *Compar.*: a. videtur esse vera amicitia, Cic. *Superl.*: a. largitior, August.——B) *Existing in abundance, abundant, copious, plentiful, profuse, numerous*, a. copiæ omnium rerum, Cic. *Compar.*: a. aquæ, Vitr. *Superl.*: a. humor, Sci. *Adv.*: ex affluenti, *abundantly*, Tac.

AFFLUENTER, *adv.* (affluens). *Abundantly, copiously*, a. vinum immissum, App. *Compar.*: a. undique haurire voluptates, Cic.

AFFLUENTIA, æ, *f.* (affluens). *Affluence.* I. *Prop.*: *A flowing to, flow*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *Abundance, affluence, plenty, copiousness, superfluity*, omnium rerum affluentia, Cic.: affluentiam affectare, *superfluity*, Nep.

AF-FLUO, xi, xum, 3 *v. n.* *To flow or stream to, toward, or near.* I. A) *Prop.*: amnis a. castra, Liv.; Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam latior affluens, Tac. *Of atoms*, Cic.—*Poet.*: homo vestitu affluens, *with a flowing garment*, Phædr.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To hasten or run on or near, to approach in great haste, assemble in crowds, numerous* comitatu a., Virg.; copiæ a., Liv. 2) *To flow or come in streams, to fall to one's share in abundance*, quum domi otium et divitiæ a., Sall.; opes a., Liv. 3) a. alqa re, *To flow over with any thing, to abound in, or have great abundance of any thing*, unguento affluens, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: nihil a te ne rumore quidem affluxit, Cic.; amor a. incautis, *creeps or steals upon*, Ov.; affluentes anni, *flowing on, increasing*, Hor.

AF-FODIO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To add by digging, to dig in addition*, a. cespitem nostro solo, Ov.

AF-FOR, atus. 1 (1 *Pers. pres.* affor *does not occur*) *v. dep. a.* *To address or accost*, licet mihi affatus iisdem a. te, quibus affatur Flamininum, Cic.: a. mortuum, *to bid him farewell*, Virg.: a. deos, *to pray to*, Id.; Ov. *In the pass. voice*: templa affantur, *are designed for auguries*, Varr.

AFFORE. *See* ASSUM.

AF-FORMIDO, are, *v. n.* *To be sore afraid*, Plaut.

AF-FRANGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.* *To strike against, to break against*, a. ungues postibus, Stat.

AF-FRICO, ŭi, atum, *or* ctum, 1 *v. a.* *To rub against.* I. *Prop.*: a. se herbæ, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To impart by rubbing*, malignus quamvis candido rubiginem suam affricuit, *has rubbed his rust against*, i. e. *has imparted his fault to him*, Sen.

AF-FULGEO, si, 2 *v. n.* *To shine, sparkle, glitter, to appear bright upon or with any thing.* I. *Prop.*: *Of stars*, Ov.; cœli ardentes species a., Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To shine, to appear, to show itself by shining* (*of any thing agreeable*), defensurum se urbem prima spes affulsit, Liv.; mihi fortuna a., *has smiled upon me*, Id.

AF-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, 3 *v. a.* *To pour to, upon, or into.* I. *Prop.*: a. Rhenum Oceano, *to pour into*, Tac.; affusa eis aqua calida, Plin.; amnis affusus oppidis, *flowing by*, Plin. *Instead of which*, colonia amni affusa, *washed by*, i. e. *situate near*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To add or join in haste, to distribute among*, equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac.; a. alcui vim vitalem, *to communicate to*, Id.——B) *In a middle sense*: affundi, *To stretch or throw one's self upon the ground*, Ov.

AFORE *and* AFOREM, *same as* abfore and abforem.

AFRANIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Afranius, Afranian*, A. legio, Auct. B. H. *Subst.*, Afraniani, orum, m., *Soldiers of Afranius*, Cæs.

AFRANIUS, a. I. *Afranius, a Roman family name. Thus*, 1. L. Afranius, *a comic poet, a contemporary of Terence*, Cic.; Hor. 2. *Another* L. Afranius, *Pompey's lieutenant in Spain*, Cæs.; Cic.——II. *Adj.*: *Afranian*, A. fabula, *of the poet A.*, Cic.

AFRI, orum. *Africans. See* AFER.

AFRICA, æ, *f.* *Africa.* I. *In the more extended sense, one of the quarters of the world*, Mel.; Plin.; Sall.——II. *In a more confined sense, the Roman province of Africa* (*the Carthaginian territory*), Mel.; Cic.

AFRICANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Africa, African*, A. gallina, *a kind of guinea-hen*, Varr.; A. bestiæ, *lions, panthers* (*in the fights of wild beasts*), Id. *Hence, simply*, Africanæ, arum, *f.*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; Liv.; A. possessiones, *in Africa*, Nep.; A. bellum (*between Cæsar and Pompey's partisans*) *in Africa*, Hirt.; Cic. *Hence, also*, A. causæ, *African disputes; and*, A. rumores, *of the African war*, Cic.——II. *Subst.* A) Africanus, i. m., *Africanus, a surname of the two Scipios as the conquerors of Carthage*, Cic.——B) Africanæ, arum, *f.* (*se* bestiæ). *See above.*

AFRICUS, a, um (*more rare than* Africanus). I. *African*, A. terra, *Africa*, Enn.——II. *Esp.* A) A. ventus, *west-southwest wind, between the* Favonius *and* Auster, *now Africo*, Cic.; *often, also, called simply* Africus, Virg.; Hor.; Sen.; *hence, poet.*: A. procellæ, Hor.; *and* Africus, *as the god of winds*, Prop.——B) Vicus Africus, *a street on the Esquiline Hill* (*called so from a Carthaginian prison that was there*), Varr.

AGGĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (agger). *To heap up, pile up, accumulate.* I. A) *Prop.*: a. cadavera in moenia, Virg.; a. ossa, Tac.; a. quadrantes patrimonio, *to heap upon, to add*, Phædr.——B) *Meton.*: a. arborem, *to heap up earth about a tree*, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *To heap up*, i. e. *to increase or augment*, a. iras, Virg.

AGGESTUS, a, um, *part. of* aggero.

AGGĔSTUS, ûs, m. (aggero). *A carrying to or toward, a procuring, collecting*, a. lignorum, Tac.; a. nivem, *heaping up*, A. Vict.

AG-GLŎMĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (*to gather into a clew*). *To add, join to*, a. latera, *associate together*, Val. Fl.; a. se lateri, Virg.

AG-GLŪTINO, 1 *v. a.* *To glue on or agglutinate.* I. *Prop.*: tu illud (proœmium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic.; a. aurum, *to solder*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: a. se (*jocosely*), *to fasten one's self upon any one*, Plaut.

AG-GRĂVESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* *To grow heavy, grievous, or critical*, morbus a., Pac.; Ter.

AG-GRĂVO, 1 *v. a.* *To make heavier.* I. *Prop.*: *To increase*, a. pondus, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To render heavier or more oppressive, aggravate, make more inconvenient or dangerous*, bello aggravatæ res, Liv.——B) *Meton.*: *To molest, incommode, importune*, aliq. a. caput, Plin.; argumenta, quæ per se nihil rem a. videantur, Quint. *Absol.*: morbus a., Suet.; sine ope hostis, quæ a., *without the co-operation of the enemy, which made the situation worse*, Liv.

AG-GREDIOR, gressus [*inf.* aggrediri *and* aggrediere, *for* aggredi, Plaut.; aggrettus *for* aggressus, Enn.], 3 *v. dep. a. and n.* (ad, gradior). *To go near, approach a person or thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: non repelletur inde, quo a. cupiet, Cic.; a. ad aliqm, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To go to, or approach, any one for any purpose* (*for addressing, requesting, consulting, &c.*), *to approach one, apply, address one's self to, to address, accost, request*, quem ego Romæ aggrediar, Cic.; a. legatos aliunde ab allo diversos, Sall.; a. aliqm pecunia, *to bribe*, Id. *In a passive sense*: facillimis quæque aggressis, Just. 2) *To fall upon, attack, assault, assail*, quis audeat bene comitatum a.? Cic.; a. aliqm vi, Sall. *In a passive sense*: ne aggrederer dolis, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To proceed or pass to any thing, to apply one's self to, go about, prepare for, undertake, begin*, quid ad *or* ea acc., *seldom with inf.*: sic aggredior ad hanc disputationem, quasi, &c., Cic.; a. ad mysteria faciendam, Id.; a. aliam rem, Sall. *With inf.*: de quibus dicere aggrediar, Cic.; a. avellere abid. Virg. *Absol.*, Cic.

AGGREGO, 1 *v. a.* [(ad, grex), *to lead to a flock, crowding to rest*]. I. *Meton.*: *To collect into a mass, unite, add, join to, associate with.* *Prop.*: a. eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic.; a. aliqm in numerum aliqs, *to add to the number of, reckon among*, Id.; a. filium ad patris interitum, *to add to, involve in*, Id.; a. se signis, *to join*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *To unite, attach*, a. se ad societatem aliqs, Cæs.

AGGRESSIO (adg.), ōnis, *f.* (aggredior). I. *Prop.*: *An attack, assault*. App.——II. *Fig.*: A) *The first part of an oration or discourse, introduction, exordium*, Cic.——B) *A reasoning, course of argument*, Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, Quint.

AGGRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* aggredior.

AG-GŬBERNO, are, *v. a.* *To guide, direct*, a. iter pedibus, Flor.

AGĬLIS, e, (ago). *Movable.* I. *Prop.*: *Easily movable*, agilis classis, Liv.; a. pollex, Ov. *Compar.*: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen.——II. *Meton.*: *in a middle signification*: *Moving with ease, quick, active, brisk, nimble, agile.* A) *Gen.* 1) a. dea, *swift-footed* (*Diana*), Ov.; a. Cyllenius, *swift-flying* (*Mercury*), Id. 2) *Fig.*: a. facilisque victoria, Sis. ap. Non. *Compar.*: argumentatio agilior, Quint.——B) *Esp.*: *Of activity*: *Active, alert, industrious*, Hor.; Sen.

AGĬLITAS, ātis, *f.* (agilis). *Movableness, quickness, nimbleness, activity, agility.* I. *Prop.*: a. navium, Liv.; cursus et a. alcjs, *quick motion*, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: a., ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturæ, *excitability*, Cic.

AGĬS, idis (*acc.* Agin), m. (Ἄγις). *Agis, the name of several kings of Sparta*, Cic.; Nep.

AGĬTĂBILIS, e (agito). *Light, movable*, a. aër, Ov.

AGĬTĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (agito). *Quick and strong motion, rapid movement, agitation.* I. *Prop.*: a. et motus linguæ, Cic. *In the plur.*: a. fluctuum, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *An eager motion, activity*, animus numquam agitatione esse vacuus potest, Cic. 2) *Exercise, practice*, a. studiorum, *zealous prosecution*, Cic.; a. virtutum, Sen.

AGĬTĂTOR, ōris, m. (agito). *One who sets animals in motion, a driver.* I. *Gen.*: a. equorum, *a charioteer*, Virg.; a. aselli, *an ass-driver*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *A charioteer in the public races, a racer*, Cic.

AGĬTĂTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* agito.——II. *Adj.*: *Excited, lively, impassioned, full of effect*, actio paulo agitatior, Quint.

AGĬTĂTUS, ûs, m. (agito). *Motion, movement, agitation*, Varr.

AGĬTO, 1 *v. int. a. and n.* (ago). *To put in great motion or agitation, to move greatly, to toss, to drive, chase.* I. *Prop.*: aquila alias aves agitans, Cic.; a. columbas, Ov.; numina Trojæ agitata (ventis), *driven or tossed about on the sea*, Virg.; a. corpora huc illuc, Sall.——II. *Fig.* A) *To set a person or thing in quick or violent motion, to drive, stir up, stimulate, irritate, agitate, disquiet, attack, provoke; to jeer, ridicule, &c.*, a. plebem, *to excite*, Liv.; ut eos agitent furiæ, Cic.; res agitatæ, *uproar, tumult*; agitat rem militarem, legationem, *attacks, finds fault with, ridicules*, Cic.; a. aliqm verbis, Hor.——B) *To carry on any thing with energy, to drive, urge, prosecute, promote, and the like.* 1) *Gen.*: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *promoted*, Cic.; a. inducias, Sall.; cohortes præsidium agitabant, *gave, afforded protection*, Id.; a. præcepta, *to endeavor to fulfill*, Id.; a. pacem, *to enjoy, live in peace*, Id.; a. dies festos, *to celebrate*, Cic.; sat a., *to have plenty to do with a thing, to have enough on one's hands*, Plaut. 2) *Esp.*: *To carry on a thing in one's mind, to think or meditate upon, to contrive, design*, habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic.; *thus*, a. bellum in animo, Liv. *Without* mente *and* animo: si ille hoc unum a. cœperit, Cic.; a. fugam, *to think upon flight*, Virg.; a. de supremis, *to occupy one's mind*

Sall.; prudentia præ se, Liv.; a. boves in sua rura, Ov.; hence ferre et agere (Greek. ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν), *to make booty of things* (ferre) *and of men and cattle* (agere), postquam res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. 2) *Milit. t. t.: To set in motion, push, advance toward or to, bring near to, of engines of war*, vineas turresque ad oppidum a., Cæs.; thus, a. testudinem, Sall. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To set a person or thing in motion, to move, drive*, agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, Cic.; *thus*, alqm transversum, *to lead astray*, Sall.; a. alqm diris, *to persecute*, Hor.; vera gloria radices agit, *takes root*, Cic.; a. se, *to behave, conduct one's self*, Sall.; Tac.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To carry on an employment or business, to do, act, apply one's self to, occupy one's self with, exercise, conduct*, mihi qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, Cic.; a. suum negotium, Id.; a. triumphum, *to hold, celebrate a triumph*, Id.; a. vigilias, *to keep guard, to guard*, Id.; a. forum, *to hold the assizes, a court-day*, Id.; thus, a. senatum, *to hold a senate*, Suet.; a. fiscum, *to carry a confiscation*, Id.; a. bellum, *to levy war, wage war*, Cæs.; a. libera arbitria, *to decide freely*, Liv.; a. gratias, grates, *to thank, return thanks*, Cic.; a. directum rerum verbumque, *to make*, Quint. *Prov.*: jucundi acti labores; acta a., *to do unnecessary things*, *to pour water into a sieve*. b) *Of particular actions*. α) *To transact, act, carry on any thing, in public affairs*, recordere velim, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic.; a. de conditionibus, Liv.; a. cum populo, *to make a proposal or motion*, Cic.; *but*, a. ad populum, *to make a speech to the people*, Id.; a. per senatum, per populum, *to conduct a proceeding before the Senate, before the people*, Id.; a. cum alqo, *to treat any one strictly*, Id. *Mean. gen.*: a. cum alqo, de alqa re, *to speak to any one* (*entreating, exhorting, warning*), Cic.; a. bene, praeclare cum alqo, *to treat or use one well*, Id. *In the part.*, actum, i, n., *A public transaction*, a. alqm, qui in rep. cum imperio versatus est, Cic.; *more commonly in the plur.*, acta, orum, n., *Public acts or deeds of the Senate, or the magistrates, or among the people*, acta Cæsaris servanda censeo, *his ordinances*, Id.; *hence also, A register of public acts, records, code of law, official paper, advertiser, intelligencer*, a. publica, Tac.; Suet.; a. diurna urbis, *town-newspaper*, Tac. β) *To transact any thing in a court of justice, to plead, defend a cause*, causas amicorum a., Cic.; a. summo jure, *to insist upon one's strict rights*, Id.; a. lege, *to commence a lawsuit, to sue at law, go to law*, Id.; a. furti, *to accuse of theft*, Id. *In the passive*: agitur res, *the question is, the cause of dispute is*, &c. *Impers.*: qua de re agitur, *what the object of the process is, the point of dispute or litigation*, Cic. *Mean., gen.*: agitur res, *is at stake or in danger*, in quibus eorum ant caput agatur aut fama, Cæs. *Impers.*: actum est (de alqo *or* alqa re), (*of a person or thing*) *it is all over, all is lost, all hope is gone*. γ) *To act as a speaker or stage-player, to deliver, enunciate, represent, play*, (oratio) est, a. cum dignitate, Cic.; a. fabulam, Ter.; a. omnes partes, *to act the first part*, Id.; a. Balliones, Chæreas, *to act, represent Ballio, Chæreas*, Plaut.; a. alqm, *to assume or act one's character, to imitate him*, Cic. δ) *Relig. t. t.: To strike, kill, sacrifice a victim*, hoc age, *strike it* (the victim), (*the ordinary formula by which the priest ordered the victimarius to slaughter the victim*), Ov. *Hence, Meton., of murdering a man*, Suet. e) *To carry on any thing in one's mind, to think of or upon, to direct one's thoughts to, turn one's mind to, attend to, have in view, look to, aim at*, id et agunt et moliuntur, Cic.; aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, *inadvertent, absent, wandering*, Id.; *thus often*, a. alias res, *not to be attentive*, Id. c) *Pregnantly*: nihil a., *to achieve, effect nothing*, nihil agis, nihil assequeris, Cic.; *conf.* nihil agis, dolor! *it is of no avail to thee*, Id.; egerit non multum, *has not performed much*, Cur. ap. Cic. d) quid agitur? *how do you do? how are you? how goes it?* Plaut.; Ter.; *also*, quid agis? Plaut.; Hor.; quid agam? *what shall I do? what am I to do?* Ter. 2) *Of time*. a) *To pass or spend it, to live*, in India sapientes nudi ætatem agunt, Cic.; a. æstiva ad Tarentum, Liv.; a. quartum annum et octogesimum, *to be eighty-four years old, to be in his eighty-fourth year*, Cic. b) *Absol.: To live, dwell, be any where or in any state*, Africa (i. e. Afri), quæ procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall.

ĀGŌN, ōnis, m. (ἀγών). *A contest in the public games* (e. g. *wrestling, boxing, &c.*), Plin. Ep. *Prov.*: nunc demum a. est, *now we must act*, Suet.

ĀGŌNĀLIA, ium *and* ōrum, n. *The festival of Janus* (*on the 9th of January and 21st of May*), Ov.

ĀGŌNĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the* Agonalia: dies a., Varr.

ĀGŌNIA, ōrum, n., *for* Agonalia. *The festival of Janus*, Ov.

ĀGŌRĀNŌMUS, i, m. (ἀγορανόμος). *A clerk of the market, a police officer* (*corresponding to the Roman* ædilis), Plaut.

AGRÆI, ōrum, m. *Agræi, a people of Ætolia*, Liv.

AGRAGANTINUS, a, um, *for* Acragantinus *or* Agrigentinus: A. fons, Plin.

AGRĀRIUS, a, um (ager). I. *Of, concerning, or relating to land; agrarian*, a. lex, *relating to the division of public lands among the people*, Cic.; Liv.; *the same, absol.*: agraria promulgata est a Flavio, Cic.; a. rem tentare, *to move or propose such a division*, Id.; triumvir a., *a commissioner for making such division*, Liv. *Milit.*: a. stationes, *the outposts of an army*, Amm.; *the same, absol.*, agrariæ, Veg.———II. *Subst.*, agrarii, orum, m., *Such as favored the* Lex Agraria, *and were desirous of possessing land, the partisans of the agrarian law*, Cic.

AGRESTIS, e (ager). *Of, concerning, or belonging to land, a field, the fields, or the country; rural, rustic, agrestic.* I. *Prop.*: te hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.; homo a., *a rustic, a peasant; conf.* Numidæ a., *practicing agriculture*, Sall.; a. tauri, *used for agriculture*, Col.; a. Musa, *rustic*, Virg. *Subst.*, agrestes, ium, m., *Rustics, peasants*, Cic.; Liv. *In the sing.*, Tibull. *Poet.*: a. figura, *of an animal*, Prop.; *thus*, a. vultus, Ov.———II. *Meton.* A) *For* silvestris, *That grows wild, wild* (*of plants and animals*), a. palmæ, Cic.; *thus*, a. poma, Virg.; a. columbæ, *a pigeon that feeds in the fields, a stock-pigeon* (*opp.* domesticæ), Varr.; *thus*, a. mus, *a field-mouse*, Hor.——B) *After the manner of rustics or peasants, in opposition to the manner of towns, clownish, uncivilized, rude, coarse* [*stronger than* rusticus]; *or of character, Rude, wild,*

ALACER, cris, e [m. alacris, Enn.; Virg.] (*akin to* Greek ἀλαλάξω; *conf.* ludicer). *Brisk, eager, lively, sprightly, active, prompt, ready,* redebant Catilinam interea alacrem atque lætum, Cic.; *swift, nimble, speedy, quick,* cum alacribus saltu certare, Sall. *Of the mind, feelings, &c.:* *Cheerful, joyful, gladsome, jovial, gay,* alacres animo sumus, Cic.; *but also, spirited, courageous, mettlesome,* a. et promptus animus ad bella suscipienda, Caes.; alacer Mezentius, Turnus, Virg.;—*thus, of animals:* a. equus, Cic. *Poet. of things:* a. voluptas, *lively,* Virg.; a. enses, *ready to cut,* Claud.

ALACRITAS, ātis, *f.* (alacer). *Briskness, liveliness, activity, eagerness, promptness, alacrity,* mirâ sum a. ad litigandum, Cic.: *Of the condition of mind:* *Gladness, excessive joy, rapture,* a. mania, id est lætitia gestiens, Cic.; *conf.* sine ægritudine, sine a. *With gen. of cause:* a. perfecti operis, *rejoicings over a work just finished,* Liv.

ALAMANNI. *See* ALEMANNI.

ALANI, ōrum, *m.* *Alani, a Scythian people near the Maotic Lake,* Plin.; Mart.; Luc.

ALAPA, æ, *f.* *A slap in the face or on the cheek, a box on the ear,* Mart.; alapam ducere, *to give,* Pandr. *Whenever a slave was released from slavery, his master gave him an* alapa; *hence,* multo majoris tuque venerunt, *liberty is purchased at a much dearer rate,* Pandr.

ALARIS, e, *for* ALARIUS. *That is posted or stands in the wings (of an army),* a. cohortes, Liv.

ALARIUS, a, um (ala). *Belonging to the wings (of an army),* cohortes a. et legionariæ, i. e. of the allies, Caes.

ALASTOR, ŏris, *m.* *Alastor, a companion of Sarpedon,* Ov.

ALATUS, a, um. I. *Furnished with wings, winged,* a. plantus (*of Mercury*), Virg. ——II. *Poet.:* *Swift, rapid, fleet,* Ov.

ALAUDA, æ, *f.* (*Gallic word*). I. *A lark,* Plin. ——II. *The name of a legion raised by Caesar in Gaul and called so from the ornament of their helmets,* Caes.

ALBA, æ, *f.* *Alba, the name of several towns.* Alba *or* Alba Longa, *the mother-town of Rome,* built by *Ascanius,* Liv.; Virg.; *also,* Longa Alba, Ov. 2. *A town of the Marsi, near the* Lacus Fucinus *now* *Celano,* Cic.; Caes.; Liv. 3. Alba Helvorum *in* Gallia Narbonensis, *now* *Viviers,* Plin.

ALBA, æ, *m.* 1. *Alba, a king of* Alba Longa, Liv. 2. *A Roman proper name,* Cic.

ALBANIA, æ, *f.* *Albania, a province on the Caspian Sea, now* *Georgia,* Plin.

ALBANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the town* *Alba Longa, Alban,* A. ager, Cic.; A. lacus, *the Alban lake, west of Alba, now* *Lago di Castel-Gandolfo,* Cic.; mons A., *to the east of the Alban lake, with the temple of Jupiter Latiaris, where the Latian festivals, or holidays kept by all the cities of the Latin confederacy, were celebrated, now* *Monte Cavo,* Cic.; *or* vinum A., *cut on the Alban Mount (the grape or piperno),* Quint.; Suet.; *hence,* domus A., *constructed of Alban stone,* Cic. *Subst.,* Albanum, *Inhabitants of Alba,* Liv.; Albani, ōrum, *m.* *A villa near Alba,* Cic.——II. *Belonging to the province Albania; Inhabitants of Albania,* Plin.

ALBĀTUS, a, um (albus). *Clothed in white (opp. to* atratus, Cic.; Hor.; Suet.; auriga a., *one of the four parties in the circus (see* FACTIO), Plin.

ALBENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Alba, a city of the Marsi,* A. ager, Liv. *Subst.,* Albenses, *Inhabitants of Alba,* Plin.

ALBEO, ēre, *v. n.* (albus). *To be white,* campi ossibus albent, Virg. *It occurs mostly in the part.* albens, *white,* albentes rosæ, Ov.; a. ossa, Tac.; albente cœlo, *at the dawn of day, at daybreak,* Caes.

ALBESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (albus). *To begin to grow white, to become white,* mare albescit, Cic.; albescens capillus, Hor.; lux a., *begins to dawn,* Virg.

ALBIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to an Albius, Albian,* A. judicium, *of* Statius A. Oppianicus, Cic.

ALBICĒRIS, e, *or* -RUS, a, um (albus, cera). *Yellowish white,* olea albiceris, Cat.; Varr.

ALBICO, āre, *v. a. and n.* (albus). I. *Act.:* *To make white; pass.,* albicari, *to become white or foaming,* Varr. ——II. *Neut.:* *To be white, to whiten,* prata a. pruinis, Hor.; litus albicans, Catull.

ALBIDUS, a, um (albus). *Whitish, white,* spuma a., Ov. *Compar.,* Cels. *Superl.:* pus albidissimum, Id.

ALBIGAUNUM, i, *n.* *Albigaunum, a town of Liguria, now* *Albenga,* Tac. *Its inhabitants,* Albigauni, Liv.

ALBINOVĀNUS, i, *m.* *Albinovanus, a Roman proper name.* 1. C. Pedo A., *an epic poet, friend of Ovid,* Quint. 2. Celsus A., *a young contemporary of Horace,* Hor.

ALBINUS, a, *m.* *Albinus, a Roman family name of the* gens Postumia, Cic.

ALBION, ōnis, *f.* *Albion, an old name for England,* Plin.

ALBIS, is, *m.* *Albis, a river of Germany, now the* *Elbe,* Tac.

ALBITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (albus). *White color, whiteness,* Plaut.

ALBIUS, a. *Albius, a Roman patronymic. Thus,* A. Tibullus, *a well-known elegiac poet.*

ALBOR, ōris, *m.* (albus). *Whiteness,* a. ovi, Pall.

ALBŪCIUS, a. *Albucius, a Roman family name,* T. Albucius, *an orator,* Cic.

ALBŪGO, ĭnis, *f.* (albus). I. *A certain disease of the eye, a white speck, haw, pearl of the eye,* Plin. ——II. *In the plur.:* *White scales on the head, dandruff,* Plin.

ALBŪLA, æ, *f.* *Albula.* I. *The ancient name of the Tiber,* Virg.; Ov.——II. *Certain sulphureous springs, near Tibur, now* *Lago di Solfatara,* Plin.; Suet.; Mart.

ALBŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* (albus). *Whitish,* a. columbus, Catull.

ALBUM, i, *n.* I. *Abstr.:* *White color, whiteness,* Virg.; albo polire columnas, *to make white,* Liv. ——II. *Concr.* A) 1) *The white of any thing,* a. ovi, Cels.; a. oculorum, Id. 2) *Esp. for* albugo: *A white spot, a disease of the eye,* Col.—— B) *A white tablet (plastered) and publicly exhibited, tablet; as,* 1) *The register, catalogue, roll of the Pontifex Maximus, on which the remarkable events of the year were written, for* annales maximi, Cic.; Liv. 2) *Of the pretor, for publishing his edicts,* sedere ad a., *to occupy one's self with pretorian*

ALEO, ōnis, m., *for* aleator. *A dice-player, gamester*, Catull.

ALERIA, æ, *f.* *Aleria, a town of Corsica*, Plin.; Flor.

ALES, itis (ala). I. *Adj.* A) *Winged*, a. avis, Cic. poet.; a. equus, *Pegasus*, Ov.; deus a., *Mercury*, Id.——B) *Meton.: Swift, fleet, rapid*, a. mater, Virg.; a. pennæ, Ov.——II. *Subst.*, m. *and f.: A bird (chiefly of the larger kind).* A) *Gen.*: a. albus, a. *swan*, Hor.; a. Phœbeius, a *raven*, Ov.; *also called* a. argentea (*before it was changed*), Id.; a. falvus Jovis, *an eagle*, Virg.; *also called* a. minister fulminis, Hor.; *also*, a. regia, Ov.; a. exterrita, *a pigeon*, Virg.; a. canorus, *a swan*, Hor. *Hence, with poets, Meton.:* a. Mæonii carminis, *a bird of Mæonian strain, an epic poet*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In the language of augurs: A bird that gave omens by its flight*, Cic. 2) *Poet. meton. for* augurium: *A sign, omen*, bonâ a., Catull.; *conf.* malâ a., Hor.

ALESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (alo). *To grow*, Varr.; Lucr.

ALESIA, æ, *f.* *Alesia, a town of* Gallia Celtica, *now Alise, in Burgundy*, Cæs.

ALESUS, i. *See* Halesus.

ALETRINAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to the town Aletrium (in Latium)*, ex municipio A., Cic. *Subst.*, Aletrinates, um, m., *Inhabitants of Aletrium*, Id.

ALETRINENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to the town of Aletrium*, A. foederatus, Cic., *doubtful*.

ALETRIUM, ii, n. *Aletrium, a town of Latium, now Alatri*, Front.

ALEX. *See* Alec.

ALEXANDER, dri, m. (Ἀλέξανδρος). *Alexander.* 1. *Another name for Paris*, Cic.; *also*, A. Paris, Plin. 2. *Also (surnamed* Magnus), *Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia.* 3. *A tyrant of Phera in Thessaly*, Cic. 4. *A king of Egypt*, Cic. 5. *A freedman of Cicero*, Cic.

ALEXANDREA or **ALEXANDRIA**, æ, *f.* (Ἀλεξάνδρεια). *Alexandrea.* 1. *A city of Lower Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, now Scanderun*, Plin.; Cic. 2. *A city of Troas*, Cic.; *called, also*, A. Troas, Liv.

ALEXANDRINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Alexandrea, Alexandrine*, A. testes, Plin. *from Alexandrea*, Cic.; A. navis, *a merchantman from Alexandrea*, Suet. *Subst.*, Alexandrini, orum, m., *Inhabitants of Alexandrea*, Cic.

ALGA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* ἅλς, *Icel.* ál, *the sea*). *Sea-grass, sea-wrack, sea-weed*, Hor.; Virg. *Poet. for any thing of small value*, vilior algâ, Virg.; Hor.

ALGENSIS, e (alga). *Of or pertaining to sea-weed, nourished in sea-weed*, a. genus purpurarum, Plin.

ALGEO, alsi, 2 *v. n.* (*akin to* ἀλγέω, *to suffer pain*). 1. *To feel cold, to be chill, to quake or shiver with cold*, Cic.; puer sudavit et alsit, Hor. *Poet.:* probitas laudatur et alget, *starves of cold*, Juv.——II. *Esp.:* algens, *Cold, chilly*, a. pruinæ, Stat.; a. loca, Plin. *Poet.:* a. toga, *cold*, a. mors *cold*, Mart.

ALGESCO, alsi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* (algeo). *To catch cold, grow cold*, Ter.; Plin.

ALGIDUM, i, n. *Algidum, a town on Mount Algidus, now Rocca de Papa*, Flor.

ALGIDUS, a, um (algeo). *Cold*, a. loca, Catull.

ALGIDUS, i, m. *Algidus, a mountain near Tusculum*, Hor. *Hence, Adj.:* Algida terra, Ov.; *and* a. *mountain*, Mart.

ALGOR, ōris, m. (algeo). *Cold (which is felt), chillness*, Cic.; Sall. *In the plur.:* contra algores munire alqd, *the colds of winter*, Plin.

ALGŌSUS, a, um (alga). *Full of sea-weed*, Plin.

ALGUS, us, m., *and* ALGU, n., *for* algor, Plaut.; Lucr.

ALIACMON. *See* Haliacmon.

ALIAS, *adv.* (alius, *like* foras, cras). I. *Prop. Locally: Elsewhere*, quoniam in Ida, non a. nascitur, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of time: At another time (of past and future time), once, on another occasion*, quod quum sæpe a., tum nuper, Cic.; *thus*, raro a., *seldom at other times*, Liv.; semper a., *frequently at other times*, Suet.; non alias, *at no time*, Liv.; alias ... alias, *at one time ... at another, now ... now, sometimes ... sometimes*; alias ... plerumque, alias ... interdum; alias, aliter, *or* aliud, *now so, then otherwise. Of future time:* plura scribemus a., *at another time, hereafter*.——B) *In other respects, besides, otherwise*, Plin.; non a. quam, *for no other reason, in no other case, under no other condition*, Tac.

ALIBI, *adv.* (alius, *prop. old dat.*) I. *Prop. Locally: In another place, elsewhere, otherwhere, somewhere else*, qui et a. quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin.; a. dicit Cicero, Quint.; dextra sinistraque, nec usquam alibi, Cic.; alibi ... alibi, *at one place ... at another, in this place ... in that, here ... there*, Liv.; *instead of which, also*, hic ... alibi, Virg.; Plin.; *and*, alibi ... deinde, Curt.; alibi aliter *or* alius, *here so there otherwise, the one here another there*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: In other things, elsewhere, else*, nolle se a. quam in innocentia spem habere, Liv.

ALICA, æ, *f.* (alo; *sc.* farina). I. *A kind of spelt*, Cat.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Peeled spelt*, Cels.; Plin.——B) *A drink prepared from spelt, frumenty, flummery, &c.*, Mart.

ALICARIUS, a, um (alica). *Of or pertaining to spelt*, Plaut. *Subst.*, alicarius, ii, m., *A miller who grinds or prepares spelt*, Lucil.

ALICASTRUM, i, n. (*sc.* frumentum). *A kind of spelt, summer-spelt, March-wheat*, Col.

ALICUBI, *adv.* (aliquis). *In some place, somewhere*, si Pompeius constiterit a., Att. ap. Cic.

ALICULA, æ, *f. dim.* (ala). *A short light garment*, Petron.; Mart.

ALICUNDE, *adv.* *From some quarter*, præcipitare a., Cic. *Of persons:* audire, quærere, a., *of somebody*, Id.

ALID *for* ALIUD. *See* Alius.

ALIENĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *Alienation.* I. *Prop.:* a. dominii, rei, Dig.; a. sacrorum, *a transferring to another family*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *A separating one's self from any one, a forsaking, desertion, estrangement, parting; aversion, dislike*, turpis fuga et a. exercitus, Cæs.; a. consulum, Cic.; tua a me a., Id.; præcipua in Vitellium a., *dislike to, aversion*, Tac.——B) *In Medic.:* a. mentis, *aberration of mind, loss of reason, derangement*, Cels.; Plin.; *instead of which, also, simply* alienatio, Sen.

ALIENIGENA, æ (alius, gigno). *Born in another country, strange, foreign, outlandish*, homo longinquus et a., Cic. *Subst.:* nec quid alienigenæ de vobis loqui soleant, *foreigners, strangers, aliens*, Cic.

ALIQUA, *ada.* I. *Prop. Locally: In some place or other, somewhere,* a. evolare si posset, Cic.——II. *Meton.: In some way or other, by some means or other,* a. resciscere alqd, Ter.; a. nacere, Virg.

ALIQUAM-DIU *or, separated,* **ALIQUAM DIU.** I. *Prop.: For a while, for some time, for a considerable time,* Aristum audivit a., Cic.; ubi a. certatum, Sall.

ALIQUAM-MULTUS *or, separated,* **ALIQUAM MULTUS,** a, um. *Pretty much, considerable in number or quantity,* sunt vestrum aliquam multi, qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic.—*Adv.:* hoc defensio aliquammultum a me remota est, *considerably, or, rather far,* App.

ALIQUANDO, *adv.* (alius, quando). I. *Once, at some time,* veritus sum decesse Pompeii saluti, quam ille a. non defuisset meae, Cic.; ne quid praeteritum retur, quod a. factum esset, Liv.; si a., *if ever, if at any time,* ampla domus dedecori domino saepe fit . . . et maxime, si a. alio domino solita est frequentari, Cic. *Of that which takes place after a long time: At length; often strengthened by* tandem: e. g. modo scribe a. ad nos, quid agas, Cic.; *and in reversed order:* hunc miserum a. tandem posse consistere.——II. *Meton.: With the subordinate idea of repetition: Sometimes, at times, occasionally, now and then, once and again, many a time,* te nonnumquam a me alienarunt, et me a. immutarunt tibi, Cic.; aliquando . . aliquando, *like* modo . . . modo, *at one time . . . at another; now . . . now,* Quint.; Plin.

ALIQUANTILLUM, i, *n. dim.* (aliquantum). *A little bit,* a. gusto, Plaut.

ALIQUANTISPER, *adv.* (aliquantus, per). *During some time, for some while,* Plaut.; Ter.; Just.

ALIQUANTULUS, a, um, *dim.* (aliquantus). *Very little. Rarely used as adj.:* a. numerus frumenti, Auct. B. Afr. *More frequently in the neut., subst. c. gen.: A very little, a very small part or quantity,* quum aeris alieni aliquantulum relictum esset, Cic. *And adv.: A little, somewhat,* quum aliquantulum progressus esset, Cic.

ALIQUANTUS, a, um (alius, quantus). *Some, somewhat (much or little),* utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus an nihil arbitremur? *A.* Actum vero et aliquantum quidem, *considerable,* Cic.; superorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium pauciorum potiti, Sall. *Neut. subst. c. gen.: A considerable quantity, number, &c., a good deal,* aliquantum agri in medio relictum est, Cic.; a. itineris progressi, Caes. Aliquantum *and* Aliquanto, *adv., Somewhat considerable,* qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, nihilominus in miseria est, quam ille qui nihil processit, *has come tolerably near,* Cic.; non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little,* id. a. ante, *a little before,* Id.; iidem melius a. diverent, si, *&c., much better,* Id.; carinae a. planiores, *much flatter,* Caes.

ALIQUATENUS, *adv.* (aliquis, tenus). I. *Prop. Of place: To a certain extent,* Padus a. exilis, nunc aliis amnibus adeo augescit, *&c.,* Mel.——II. *Meton.: In a certain measure, to a certain degree, somewhat,* sed illud a. longe producitur, Fra.; cerulea a. rubentes, Plin.

ALIQUI. *See* ALIQUIS.

ALIQUIS *or* **ALIQUI,** qua, quod [*fem. sing.,* aliquae res, Lucr.], *pron. adj.* (alius, quis). *Some, some one, somebody,* ut aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret, Cic.; quae vera sit, deus aliqui viderit, Id.; in quo aliqua significatio virtutis appareat, Id.; qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Id.; *sive plura (argumenta) sunt, sive aliquod unum, any single one,* Id.; quid mihi nunc tamquam alicui Graeculo otioso quaestiunculam ponitis, *like some Greek idler,* Id.; animorum aliqua ex parte motus quosdam videmus, *in some measure,* Id.; non sine aliqua spe, *not without some hope,* Id. *Rarely in the plur.:* quicumque aut affinitate aut aliquibus ministeriis regiam contigisset, Liv. *With numerals, to denote an indefinite number,* aliquos viginti dies, *some twenty days,* Plaut.

ALIQUIS, qua, quid, *pron. subst.* (alius, quis). I. *Any whatever, some one (thing) or other; in the plur.: Several, some persons,* quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, *if there be any one whatever,* Cic.; atque la tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, *this somebody,* Id.; aliquid facerem, ut hoc non facerem, *any thing whatsoever,* Ter.; non despero fore aliquem aliquando, *some one or other,* Cic.; exspectabam aliquem meorum, *some one,* Id. Aliquis *as a partitive governs the gen. plur., or is joined with the abl. with* de, e, *or* ex. *With the second person:* exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. *With the plur.:* aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. *In the plur.:* semper aliqui anquirendi sunt, quos diligamus, Cic.; cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. *In the neut., adv.:* si in me aliquid offendistis, *at all, in any respect,* Cic.; succensere a., Id.; sublevare alqm a., Caes.——II. *Esp.* A) *In a pregnant sense:* aliquid, *Something considerable, something of importance. Thus, especially,* esse aliquid *or* aliquem, *to be of some importance, to be somebody or something,* si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic.—B) *Gramm.:* esse ad aliquid, *to relate to another word,* Quint.

ALIQUO, *adv. Somewhither, to some place,* a. exire, Cic. *With gen.:* a. terrarum, Brut. ap. Cic.

ALIQUOT, *indecl. Some, several,* accepi a. epistolas, Cic.; a. sunt anni, quum, *&c.,* Id.; id a. de causis acciderat, Caes.

ALIQUOTIES, *adv. Sometimes, several times, certain times,* nisi a. ex ipsis accusatoribus audissem, Cic.

ALIQUOVORSUM, *adv. Somewhither,* Plaut.

ALIS, *instead of* alius. *See that word.*

ALIS, idis, *f., for* ELIS (*Dor.* Ἁλίς *for* Ἥλις), Plaut.

ALITER, *adv.* (alis *for* alius). *Otherwise, in another manner or way.* I. *Prop.* A) tu si a. existimas, nihil errabis, Cic.; a. ab aliis digeruntur, *differently by different persons,* Id.; a. Diodoro placet, Id. *It is joined with the adverbs* longe, multo, nihilo, *and often has after it the particles* ac, atque, et, quam, *&c.;* longe aliter est atque, *it is far otherwise than,* Cic.; non a. quam ut, *on no other condition than,* Suet.—B) *Esp.: Contrariwise, on the contrary, otherwise, else,* ne a. quid eveniat providere decet, Sall.; qui a. fecerint, *who would act in opposition,* Sall.——II. *Meton.: In the contrary case, if not, otherwise,* neque enim a. esset jus, Cic.; a. amicitias stabiles permanere non possunt, Id.

ALITURA, ae, *f.* (alo). *A nourishing, rearing,* Gell.

ALITUS, a, um, *part. of* alo.

AL-LEVO (ad, lĕvo), 1 *v. n.* *To lift or raise up, erect.* I. *Prop.*: a. artus, *to lift up*, Ov.; a. brachium, manum, pollicem, Quint.; a. supercilia, id. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To lighten, mitigate, alleviate*, a. onus, Cic.; a. sollicitudines, id.; allevor quum loquor tecum absens, *I find myself relieved*, id.; allevatus potus, *weakened*, Tac. ——B) *To raise, distinguish*, Flor.

AL-LEVO (ad, lĕvo), *also* allevo, are, *v. a.* *To make smooth, to polish*, a. nodos, Col.

ALLEX, icis, *m.* *The thumb, great toe*:—facetè, *Met. of a little man*: a. viri, *a mere shrimp, a thumbling*, Plaut. *Others read* hallex.

ALLIA, æ, *f.* *The Allia, a small river which falls into the Tiber about six miles above Rome, near which the Romans sustained a memorable defeat by the Gauls, July* 16, *B.C.* 390, *now Rio di Masso*, Liv.

ALLIÂTUM, i, *n.* (allium). *Garlic-sauce*, Plaut.

AL-LICIO (ad, lacio), lexi, lectum, 3 [alliceo, allicui, ĕre, Auct. ap. Priac.], *v. a.* *To allure, draw on, attract*, a. animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.; a. ferrum, *to attract*, Id.

AL-LIDO (ad, lædo), si, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To dash, throw against*, pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. ——II. *Fig.*: *To damage, endanger, to wreck* (*the image taken from shipwreck*), a. virtutem, Sen.; in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, *was exposed to danger*, Cic.

ALLIENSIS, e (Allia). *Of or belonging to the River Allia*, A. pugna, *the battle of the Allia*, Cic.; *also called*, A. clades, Liv.; dies A., *the day of the Allia*; *the day of this battle* (*July* 16th), *considered as an unfortunate day*, Id.

ALLIENUS, i, *m.* *Allienus, a Roman proper name*, Cic.

ALLIFÆ, ārum, *f.* *Allifæ, a town of Samnium, now Alife*, Liv.

ALLIFANUS, a, um (Allifæ). *Of or belonging to Allifæ, Allifanian*, A. ager, Cic.; poculum, Hor. *Subst.*, Allifani, orum, *The inhabitants of Allifæ*, Plin.

ALLIGÂTIO (adl.), ōnis, *f.* I. *A binding to any thing*, arbustorum a., Col. ——II. *Meton.*, *concr.*: *A band, ligament*, Vitr.

ALLIGÂTOR (adl.), ōris, *m.* *One who binds or ties one thing to another, a tier* (*of vines*), alligatoris cura, Col.

ALLIGÂTURA (adl.), æ, *f.* *A ligature, band or tie* (*of vines*), infra institionem et a., Col.

AL-LIGO (ad, ligo), 1 *v. a.* *To bind or tie one thing to another.* I. A) *Prop.*: a. ad statuam, Cic.; a. alios in unum, Col.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To tie, bind, wrap up one thing with another*, oculus alicjs alligatus, *bound up, blindfolded*, Cic.; a. caput lana, Mart.; a. vulnus, *to tie up, dress*, Liv. 2) *Gen.*: *To bind fast, bind, fasten*, victus alligari se passus, *suffers himself to be bound or fettered*, Tac.; amarra a. naves, *holds fast*, Virg.; a. colorem, *to fix, make fast*, Plin.; lac alligatum, *curdled*, Mart. ——II. *Fig.*: *To tie, bind, oblige, obligate*, ex omnibus mortales a., Cic.; a. se scelere, *to make one's self guilty, to bind one's self*, Id.

AL-LINO (ad, lino), lēvi, lĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To smear, daub.* I. *Prop.*: a. atrum signum veritas, *to affix a black mark, to mark*, Hor. ——II. *Fig.*: a. vitia sua alteri, *to impart*, Sen.

ALLISUS a, um, *part. of* allido.

ALLIUM (*compare* ἀλλᾶς, *akin to German* lauch, *English* leek), ii, *n.* *Garlic*, Plaut.; Hor.; Plin. *Prov.*, olere a., *to smell of garlic*; i. e. *to look poor or needy*, Varr. [*hence the Fr.* ail].

ALLŌBRŎGES. *See* ALLOBROX.

ALLOBRŎGICUS, a, um (Allobrox). *Of or pertaining to the Allobroges*, A. vinum, Cels.; A. vitis, Plin. *Subst.*: *used as a surname of* Q. Fabius Maximus, *as the conqueror of the Allobroges*, Vell.

ALLŌBROX, ŏgis, *in the plur.* Allŏbrŏges, um, *m.* (*acc. sing.* Allobroga, Juv.) *An Allobrogian, one of the Allobroges, a people living in Gallia Narbonensis, between the Rhodanus* (*Rhone*), *and Isara* (*Isere*), Caes.; Cic.; Liv.

ALLŌCŪTIO (alloquor), ōnis, *f.* I. *An address*, inchoare a., Suet.; vertere a., *to alter*, Plin. ——II. *Esp.*: *An exhortation, consolation*, Sen.

ALLŌCŪTUS, a, um, *part. of* alloquor.

ALLŌQUIUM (alloquor), ii, *n.* *An address, exhortation, consolation*, a. leni pellicere homines, Liv.; a. militem firmare, Tac. *In the plur.*: a. dulcia, Hor.; longis a. producere noctem, *in conversation*, Luc.

AL-LŌQUOR (ad, loquor), cūtus, 3 *v. dep. a.* *To address, speak to any one* (*saluting, requesting consoling*), quem nemo a. vellet, Cic.; senatum allocutus, Tac.; a. deum, *to call on, implore*, Virg.; allocutum mulieres eunt, *to console, comfort*, Varr.

AL-LŪBESCO, ĕre (ad, lubet), *v. inchoat.* *To begin to please, to please*, jam allubescit, Plaut.

AL-LŪCEO (ad, luceo), xi, 2 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neutr.*: *To shine at or upon any thing*, nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen.; nobis alluxit (ignis), *shone as a good omen*, Suet. ——II. *Act.*: *To give light for any thing*, a. faculam alcjs rei, *fig. to offer opportunity for any thing*, Plaut.

ALLŪCINÂTIO, ALLŪCINOR. *See* ALLUC.

AL-LŪDIO (ad, ludo), are, *v. n.* *To begin to jest or joke*, quando adbibero, alludiabo, Plaut. *Of caressing dogs*, Id.

AL-LŪDO (ad, ludo), lūsi, lūsum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To play near or with any thing, to joke, jest*, alludens varie et copiose, *in a sportive or playful manner*, Cic.; Cicero Trebatio alludens, *joking with*, Quint.; a. occupato, *to interrupt a busy person by joking*, Phædr.; a. Homeri versibus, *to allude to*, V. Max. ——II. *Meton., of things* (*water, wind, and the like*): *To play against*, mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, Cic.; alludentibus undis, Ov.; *post. with acc.*, Catull.

AL-LŪO (ad, luo), lŭi, 3 *v. n.* I. *To wash against*, alluuntur a mari mœnia, Cic.; fluvius latera hæc alluit, Id. ——II. *Fig.*: Massilia barbariæ fluctibus alluitur, *is washed, is surrounded*, Cic.

ALLŪVIES, ei, *f.* (alluo). I. *Sea or river water that overflows the land*, in proxima a., Liv. ——II. *Meton.*: *Mud or slime occasioned by an inundation of water*, fluminum alluvie, Col.

ALLŪVIO, ōnis, *f.* (alluo). I. *The rising or swelling of a river, an overflowing or inundation of water, a flood or deluge*, aquarum alluvionibus, App. ——II. *In Law, t. t.*: *Alluvial soil, land or soil washed up by a river*, Dig. *In the plur.*: jura alluvionum, *the right of possession in the case of alluvial soil*, Cic.

principes, Hep.; a. pars, Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *For alterator, Either of two, the one or the other*, quorum fortasse utrumque erit, alterum certe, Cic.; nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat, *neither to the one nor to the other*, Liv.—B) *Subst.: Another, neighbor, one's fellow-creature*, qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. [*Hence the Fr.* autre, autrui.]

ALTERCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A disputation, contest in words*, dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic.——II. *Esp. in a court of justice: A debate of advocates*, Cic.

ALTERCĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who holds a debate with an opponent in a court of justice, a pleader*, Quint.

ALTERCO, āre, *v. a. To dispute, quarrel*, cum patre altercaturi, Ter. *In the pass.:* dum de his altercantur, Justin.

ALTERCOR, 1 *v. dep.* (alter). I. A) *To dispute, wrangle, quarrel*, altercari incipit, Cæs.—B) *Esp. in Law, t. t.: To debate, plead*, in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To contend, struggle*, altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.

ALTERNE, *adv. By turns, alternately*, Sen.; Plin.

ALTERNIS. *See* ALTERNUS, *at the end.*

ALTERNO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (alternus). I. *Act.: To do a thing by turns, to alternate*, a. vicem, *to interchange*, Ov.; hirundines alternant cibum, *feed their young ones by turns*, Plin.; a. fructus, *to bear fruit every other year*, Id.——II. *Neutr.: To interchange*, alternantes proelia miscent, *fight by turns*, Virg.; a. cum symphonia, *reciprocating*, Plin.; hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est, *while he was doubtful, hesitating*, Virg.

ALTERNUS, a, um (*contr. for* alternus, *from* alter). I. *Alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable*, a. trabibus ac saxis, *while beams and stones were alternating with each other*, Cæs.; alterno pede, Hor.; a. fœdus amicitiæ, *mutual*, Catull.; a. ripæ, *opposite*, Stat.; a. verba laudans, *with every other word*, Liv.; unant alterna Camœnæ, *alternate song*, Virg.; alternis aptum sermonibus, *for dialogue*, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *Metr. t. t.: Alternating with hexameters and pentameters, elegiac*, pedes a. Cic.; epigrammata a. versibus longiusculis, Id.—B) *In Law, t. t.:* a. consilia *or* a. judices rejicere, *to reject the judges by turns* (*the defendant and the plaintiff*), Cic.—C) *Adv.* 1) alterna (*n. plur.*), *Alternately, by turns*, App. 2) alternis (*sc.* vicibus, *sc.* manu), Liv.; Sen.; Plin.; Virg.

ALTERORSUS. *See* ALTRORSUS.

ALTER-ŌTER, alterūtra (*more frequent than* alterutrum), alterutrum (*more frequent than* alterum alterum, *and thus gen.* alterutrius, *dat.* alterutri, *gen. and dat. f.* alterutræ, *&c.*). I. *One of two, the one or the other*, necesse esse alterutrum, *the one thing or the other*, Cic.; in alterutro peccantem, Id.——II. *Meton. for* uterque: *Both*, nec alterutrum fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, *both were necessary*, Col.

ALTERUTRIMQUE, *adv. On both sides*, Ov.

ALTHÆA, æ, *f.* (Ἀλθαία). *Althæa, the mother of Meleager*, Ov.

ALTICĪNCTUS, a, um (alte, cinctus). *Girt high*, Phædr.

ALTILIS, e (alo). I. *Intended for fattening, fatted, fat*, boves a., Varr.; a. cochlea, Plin. *Subst.*, altilis, *Fatted poultry, esp. fowls*, satur altilium, Hor.; minor a., Juv. *Of plants: Fat, thick*, a. asparagi, Plin. *Meton., of other things: Rich*, dote a., Plaut.——II. *Act.: Nourishing*, a. sanguis, Macr.

ALTINAS, ātis, *m. An inhabitant of Altinum*, Plin.

ALTINUM, i, *n. Altinum, a municipal town among the Veneti, now Altino*, Plin.; Mart.

ALTINUS, a, um (Altinum). *Of or belonging to Altinum*, Col.

ALTISŌNUS, a, um (alte, sonus). I. *High-sounding, sounding from on high*, a. cardo, Enn.; Juppiter a., Cic. poet.——II. *Meton. Of poets: High-sounding, sublime*, Maronis a. carmina, Juv.

ALTITŌNANS, antis (alte, tonans). I. *Thundering from on high*, Juppiter a., Enn.; pater a., Cic. poet.——II. *Meton.: Roaring aloud*, a. Vulturnus, Lucr.

ALTITŪDO, inis, *f.* (altus). *Height, altitude, depth.* I. *Height, altitude.* A) *Prop.:* a. ædium, Cic.; a. montium, Id.—B) *Fig.: Height, loftiness, elevation*, a. orationis, Cic.; a. animi, *greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity*, Gell.——II. *Depth.* A) *Prop.:* spelunca infinita altitudine, Cic.; a. fluminis, Cæs.; a. plagæ, *the depth of a wound*, Cels.—B) *Fig.: Depth, unfathomableness, impenetrability of soul*, a. animi, *impenetrability, power of disguising one's sentiments*, Cic.; a. ingenii, Sall.; egit (Tiberius) altitudine animi, *impenetrable reserve or closeness*, Tac.

ALTIUSCŪLUS, a, um (altus). *Rather high*, uti calceamentis a., Suet.

ALTIVŌLANS, antis (alte, volans). *Flying on high*, genus altivolantum, Enn. ap. Cic.; a. rota solis, Lucr.

ALTIVŌLUS, a, um (alte, volo). *Flying on high*, aves a., Plin.

ALTOR, ōris, *m.* (alo). *A nourisher, supporter*, omnium rerum a. est mundus, Cic.; a. Cæsaris, Tac.

ALTRINSĒCUS, *adv.* (*prop.* alterim-secus, *from* alter-secus). I. *On the other side*, tu teneto a., Plaut. *Esp.: Inward*, a. ——II. *On both sides*, ab utraque parte: venientes a., Lact.

ALTRIX, icis, *f.* (altor). *A female nourisher*, ut terra a., Cic. *Of a wet-nurse, nurse*, Id. *Adj.: Nourishing*, ultricis Apulias, Hor.

ALTROVORSUM, *contracted* altrorsus, *adv.* (alterversum). *On the other side*, ab altera parte, Plaut.

ALTUM, i. *See* ALTUS.

ALTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* alo.——II. *Adj.* (*made great, great; hence, according to the position of the beholder*), *High or deep.* A) *High.* 1) *Prop.* a) agger, altus pedes LXXX, Cæs.; altissimi montes, Id.; latera pedem alta, *a foot high*, Sall. b) *Subst.*, altum, i, *Height.* α) *Gen.:* editus in altum, Cic. β) *Esp.: The high sea, the deep*, in alto jactari, Cic.; naves in altum provectæ, Cæs. *The height of heaven, height, heaven*, Maiâ genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. 2) *Fig.: High, lofty, great, loud, shrill, clear, and the like*, in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; alta mente præditus, *high-minded*; altissimi soni, Quintil.; conclamare altiore voce, Catull.—B) *Deep.*

abla, fructus amarus odore, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable*, amores a., Virg.; a. diea, Tib.; a. casus, Ov.; amara curarum, *the bitterness of cares*, Hor.; amara, *annoyance, unpleasant passes*, Id. *Of speech*: *Bitter, sarcastic, acrimonious*, dictis a., Ov.; a. sales, *pungent wit*, Quint. *Of character*: *Harsh*, amaiorem me senectus facit, Cic. *Hence, French* amer.

AMASENUS, i, m. *Amasēnus, a small river of Latium, flowing through the Pontine marshes, now* Amasseno, Virg.

AMASIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀμάσεια). *Amasia, a city of Pontus, on both banks of the River Iris, and the birth-place of Mithradates the Great and the geographer Strabo*, Plin. *It is now* Amasiah.

AMASIS, is, m. (Ἄμασις). *Amasis, the name of a king of Egypt*, Luc.

AMASIUS, ii, m. (amo). *A lover, gallant*, Plaut.

AMASSO, ire, *t.* *See* AMO.

AMASTRIS, is, *f.* (Ἄμαστρις). *Amastris, a town on the coast of Paphlagonia, now* Amasera, Cabell. *Hence*, Amastriacus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Amastris*, Ov.; Plin. Amastriani, orum, *The inhabitants of Amastris*, Id.

AMATA, æ, *f.* *Amata, the wife of King Latinus*, Virg.

AMATHUS, untis (*the Greek acc.* Amathunta, Ov.), *f.* (Ἀμαθοῦς). *Amathus, a rich town on the southern coast of Cyprus*, Virg.; Ov.; *sacred to Venus, who, therefore, was called* Amathūsia, Ov.; Tac. *Hence, adj.*, Amathūsiacus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Amathus*, A. bidentes, Ov.

AMATHUSIA, æ, *f.* *A surname of Venus. See* AMATHUS.

AMATIO, ōnis, *f.* *An amour, love-intrigue*, Plaut.

AMATOR, ōris, m. *He who loves or is fond of any person or thing.* I. *Gen.*: *A lover, friend*, vir bonus a. quo noster, Cic.; urbis, ruris a., Hor.; a. sapientiæ, Id.; amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. *readers of his writings*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *A gallant, paramour, lover*, adulter an a., Cic.; aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, *one who is always in love*, Id.

AMATORCULUS, i, m. *dim.* *A pitiful lover*, Plaut.

AMATORIE, *adv.* *Amorously*, epistola scripta a., *in an amatory style*, Cic.

AMATORIUS, a, um (amator). *Pertaining to (amorous) love, amorous, amatory*, frui voluptate a., *enjoyment of love*, Cic.; a. virus, *an amatory poison, love-potion*, Plin.; a. medicamentum, Suet. Subst., amatorium, i, n., *A means of exciting love, philter* (φίλτρον), tibi monstrabo a., Sen.; a. dicere, Quint.

AMATRIX, īcis, *f.* *An amorous woman, a woman of strong passions, a sweet-heart*, Sapphо a., Mart.; dicacula a., Plaut. *Adj.*: *Wanton, playful*, a. equus, Mart.

AMAZON, ōnis, *f.* (Ἀμαζών, *plur.* Amazones). *An Amazon, one of a warlike race of women on the River Thermodon*, Virg.; Val. Fl. *Meton.*: *A female adventurer*, Ov.

AMAZONICUS, a, um (Amazon). *Amazonian*, Plin. Paut.

AMAZONIS, idis, *f.* *An Amazon*, Amazonides agminis, Virg.; Prop.

AMBIGUUS.

AMAZONIUS, a, um, *post. for* Amazonicus, *Amazonian*, Hor.; Ov.; vir A., *Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus*, Id.

AMB. *See* AMBI.

AMBACTUS, i, m. (*Icel.* ambatt; *Goth.* and bahts; *Germ.* amt). *A vassal, client, retainer*, Cæs.

AMB-ĂD-ĔDO, ĕre, *v. a.* (*To eat or gnaw round; hence*) *To consume entirely*, uxoris dotem ambaedisse, Plaut.

AMBAGES, is (*nom. and gen. sing. doubtful, only in the abl. sing., and complete in the plur.; gen. plur.* ambagum), *f.* (ambi-ago, *qu. roundabout ways*). *Turnings, windings.* I. *Prop.*: *Of roads*: ambage viarum (*of the mazes of a labyrinth*), Ov. *In the plur.*: itinerum a., Plin.; longis a. itur, Claudian.——II. *Fig.* A) *A roundabout way of speech, digression*, ne te longis a. morer, Hor.; missis a., *without circumlocution, directly*, Id.—— B) *Shifts, evasions, subterfuges, ambiguity*, immemor a. suarum (*of the Sphinx that spoke enigmatically*), Ov.; per a., *figuratively, mysteriously*, Liv.; Plin.

AMBAGO, inis, *f.*, i. q. ambages, Manil.

AMBARVĀLIS, e (amb-arvum). *Going round the fields*, a. hostiæ, *victims sacrificed for the fields, after having been first carried around them*, Fest.; Serv.

AMB-ĔDO, ŏdi, ēsum, 3 (*præs.* 3 *pers.* ambest, Fest.; *part. præs.* ambens, Lucr.) *v. a.* *To eat or gnaw round*, robora ambesa flammis, Virg.

AMBENS. *See* AMBEDO.

AMBESUS, *part. of* ambedo.

AMBI, *and abbreviated* amb, am, an, *an inseparable prep.* (ἀμφί). *All round. In composition*: ambidens; ambages; amicio; anhelo.

AMB-IGO, ĕre, *v. a. and n.* (ago). *To go round or about, to rove or hover round a place.* I. *Prop.*: deviis itineribus ambigens patriam, *going round*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To wander in one's thoughts or judgment*, i. e. *to be in doubt, hesitate, be uncertain* (*in* Cic. *almost always impers. and pass.*), quale quid sit, ambigitur, *is uncertain*, Cic.; omnis res habet naturam ambigendi, *so that one may dispute pro and con*, Id.; non ambigitur, *with an acc. c. inf., it can not be doubted*, Tac. *Passive*: in eo genere quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, *of which there is a doubt*, Id.——B) *To contend, dispute*, ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic.; a. de hereditate, Id.; a. de regno, Liv.

AMBIGUE, *adv.* I. *In an uncertain, wavering manner*, a. pugnare, *with doubtful success*, Tac.——II. *Ambiguously, with a double meaning*, a. dicere, Cic.

AMBIGUUS, a, um (ambigo; *prop.*, carried, Id. *hither and thither; hence*), I. *Wavering, uncertain*, per a. favorem, *toward both sides*, Liv.; Virg.; Proteus, i. e. *assuming different forms*, changing *shape*, Ov.; a. lupi, *they who are now like wolves, now like men*, Id.; haud a. rex, *without doubt, with certainty*, Id.; Liv. *Subst.*, ambiguum, *Doubt*, non habere Brut. ap. Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of speech*: *Ambiguous, of a double or doubtful meaning, obscure*, scriptum a., Cic.; a. responsa, *Delphic oracles*. *Subst.*, ambiguum, *An ambiguous, doubtful, or obscure speech, ambiguity*, ambiguorum ... Diu plura genera, Cic.——B) *Insecure, uncertain, fluctuating, wavering, ambiguous, not to be relied on, doubtful, and the like*, a. fide, Liv.; pudicitia, Gell.

able, fructus amarus odore, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Bitter*, **unpleasant**, *disagreeable*, amores a., Virg.; a. dies, Tib.; a. casus, Ov.; amara curarum, *the bitterness of cares*, Hor.; amara, *annoyances*, *unpleasantnesses*, Id. *Of speech*: *Bitter*, *sarcastic*, *acrimonious*, dictis a., Ov.; a. sales, *pungent wit*, Quint. *Of character*: *Harsh*, amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. *Hence*, *French* amer.

AMĀSĒNUS, i, m. *Amasēnus, a small river of Latium, flowing through the Pontine marshes, now Amasceno*, Virg.

AMĀSIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀμάσεια). *Amasia, a city of Pontus, on both banks of the River Iris, and the birth-place of Mithradates the Great and the geographer Strabo*, Plin. *It is now Amasiah.*

AMĀSIS, is, m. (Ἄμασις). *Amasis, the name of a king of Egypt*, Luc.

AMASIUS, ii, m. (amo). *A lover, gallant*, Plaut.

AMASSO, is, ĭt. *See* AMO.

AMASTRIS, is, *f.* (Ἄμαστρις). *Amastris, a town on the coast of Paphlagonia, now Amasera*, Catull. *Hence*, Amastriacus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Amastris*, Ov.; Plin. Amastriani, orum, *The inhabitants of Amastris*, Id.

AMATA, æ, *f.* *Amata, the wife of King Latinus*, Virg.

AMATHUS, untis (*the Greek acc.* Amathunta, Ov.), *f.* (Ἄμαθοῦς). *Amathus, a rich town on the southern coast of Cyprus*, Virg.; Ov.; *sacred to Venus*, who, therefore, was called Amathūsia, Ov.; Tac. *Hence*, adj., Amathūsiacus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Amathus*, A. hidentes, Ov.

AMATHUSIA, æ, *f.* *A surname of Venus. See* AMATHUS.

AMATIO, ōnis, *f.* *An amour, love-intrigue*, Plaut.

AMATOR, ōris, m. *He who loves or is fond of any person or thing.* I. *Gen.*: *A lover, friend*, [illegible] domus a. [illegible] noster, Cic.; urbis, ruris a., Hor.; [illegible], Id.; amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. *readers of his writings*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *A gallant, paramour, lover*, adulter an a., Cic.; aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, *one who is always in love*, Id.

AMATORCULUS, i, m. *dim.* *A pitiful lover*, Plaut.

AMATORIE, adv. *Amorously, epistolis amatoriis*, a. dicere, *in amatory style*, Cic.

AMATORIUS, a, um (amator). *Pertaining to love, amorous, amatory*, frui ar[illegible] a., *enjoyments of love*, Cic.; a. virus, [illegible] *love-potion*, Plin.; a. [illegible] *lover*, *amorous*, Id. *Hence*, [illegible] *lover, pathic* (ἐρώμενος), [illegible]

AMATUS, [illegible]

AMBĀGES, is (*nom. and gen. sing. doubtful, only in the abl. sing., and complete in the plur.; gen. plur.* ambagum), *f.* (ambi-ago, *qu. roundabout ways*). *Turnings, windings*. I. *Prop.*: *Of roads*: ambage viarum (*of the mazes of a labyrinth*), Ov. *In the plur.*: itinerum a., Plin.; longis a. itur, Claudian.——II. *Fig.* A) *A roundabout way of speech, digression*, ne te longis a. morer, Hor.; missis a., *without circumlocution, directly*, Id.——B) *Shifts, evasions, subterfuges, ambiguity*, immemor a. suarum (*of the Sphinx that spoke enigmatically*), Ov.; per a., *figuratively, mysteriously*, Liv.; Plin.

AMBĀGO, inis, *f.*, i. q. ambages, Manil.

AMBARVĀLIS, e (amb-arvum). *Going round the fields*, a. hostiæ, *victims sacrificed for the fields, after having been first carried around them*, Fest.; Serv.

AMB-EDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*præs.* 3 *pers.* ambest, Fest.; *part. præs.* ambens, Lucr.) *v. a.* *To eat or gnaw round*, robora ambesa flammis, Virg.

AMBENS. *See* AMBEDO.

AMBESUS, *part. of* ambedo.

AMBI, *and abbreviated* amb, am, an, *an inseparable prep.* (ἀμφί). *All round.* *In composition*: ambidens; ambages; amicio; ambclo.

AMB-IGO, ĕre, *v. a. and n.* (ago). *To go round or about, to rove or ho[illegible] d a place.* I. *Prop.*: devia litterarum [illegible] am, *going round*, Tac.——II. *F[illegible] under in one's thoughts or judge[illegible] doubt, hesitate, be unc[illegible] always impera, and pass.*) [illegible] er, is uncertain, Ci[illegible] ll, [illegible] ut ab [illegible] p. [illegible] ligitur [illegible] Poss[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AMBIGUUS. [illegible] *attire*, [illegible] tari alcja, [illegible] estimen, Id. [illegible] *cloak*, [illegible] *stuff*, Virg.; [illegible] *garment of* [illegible] bula, *a thick* [illegible] ides amictus, i. [illegible] poet. [illegible] *sweet*. [illegible] *outer* [illegible] *brown* [illegible] k, Dio- [illegible] amic- [illegible] doria

AMBULATORIUS, a, um. *That serves or is fit for walking*, in, porticus a., Ulpian. *Metaph.: Of engines, that traverse to and fro, Movable*, turres a., Auct. B. Alex.; Vitr.

AMBULATRIX, icis, *f. A female loiterer or lounger*, Cat.

AMBULO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (ambi). *To go or walk about, to go for a walk, to take a walk.* I. A) *Prop.:* quum in hortis cum Galba ambulavisset, Cic.; a. in sole, Id.——B) *Gen.* a) *To continue or keep on going, walk on, go, travel, and the like*, si recte ambulaverit, *if he walked on well*, Cic.; eo modo Cæsar ambulat, *travels*, Id.; bene ambula, *a pleasant journey to you*, Plaut.; a. in jus, *to go to law, to take a cause into court*, Plaut.; Ter.; milites educuntur ambulatum, *to march*, Veg.; Nilus ambulans, *travelling on*, Plin. *Impers.*, ambulatur, *One goes*, Varr. b) *With an acc. of the space walked through: To walk through, sail through or over*, quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic.; per omnes leges ambulavit, *went into all the laws*, Plin.

AMB-CRO, usi, ustum, 3 *v. a.* (*prop. to burn round*; *hence gen.*) I. A) *To burn all about, singe, scorch*, Verres ambustus incendio, Cic.; *facem*, tribunus ambustus, *a scorched tribune* (*who was obliged to leave off speaking on account of the flames from the burning curia*), Id.; magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac.——B) *Met. t. t.:* ambustum, i, n. *A burn, scald*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of cold: Frozen*, ambusti artus vi frigoris, Tac.——B) *Of fortune: Injured, damaged*, ambustæ fortunarum reliquiæ, Cic.

AMBUSTIO, ōnis, *f.* (amburo). *In Medic.: A burn*, Plin.

AMB-USTULATUS, a, um (amburo). *Burned or roasted all round*, Plaut.

AMBUSTUM, i. *See* AMBURO, I. B.

AMELLUS, i, m. *Purple Italian starwort, sharewort, elecampane*, Virg.; Col.

AMENANUS, i, m. *The Amenanus, a river of Sicily, near Catana*, Ov. *Adj.:* A. flumina, Id.

AMENS, entis (a, mens). *That is not in his senses, out of his mind, beside himself, insensate, senseless, mad*, homo amentissimus, Cic.; a. animi, *distracted in mind*, Virg.; terrore amens, *beside one's self with terror*, Liv. *Of things:* amentissimum consilium.

AMENTIA, æ, *f.* (amens). *Madness, confusion of the senses, senselessness, stupidity, senseless behavior*, flagrare a., Cic.; vis amentiæ mentem turbaverat, Liv.

AMENTO, 1 *v. a.* (amentum). I. *To furnish with a thong* (*for hurling*), hastæ amentatæ, Cic.; *an*, *alas*, *fig. of speech*, Id.——II. *Poet.: To launch, hurl, throw*, a. jaculum habena, Luc. *Of wind:* amentante Noto, Sil.

AMENTUM, i, n. (AP, apio, apto, *a contraction, probably, from* apimentum). I. *A thong or strap fastened to a missile weapon*, epistola ad a. deligata, Cæs.; jaculorum amenta, Liv.; torquere a., Virg.; *of a shoe-tie*, Plin.

AMERIA, æ, *f. Ameria, an ancient town of Umbria, now Amelia*, Plin.; Cic.

AMERINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ameria, Amerine*, municeps A., Cic.; A. corbulæ, Cat.; A. salix, Plin. *Subst.*, Amerini, *Inhabitants of Ameria*, Plin.

AMES, itis, m. (AP, apio, apto). *A pole or fork for spreading nets with*, Hor. Ep.; Pall.

AMETHYSTINATUS, a, um. *Wearing a dress of the color of an amethyst*, Mart.

AMETHYSTINUS, a, um (amethystus). I. *Of the color of amethyst, amethystine, violet*, a. vestes, Mart. *Subst.*, amethystina, *Garments of the color of amethyst*, Juv.——II. *Set with amethyst*, a. trientes, Mart.

AMETHYSTIZON, ontis. *That comes near to an amethyst in color*, a. carbunculi, *violet-colored*, Plin.

AMETHYSTUS, i, *f.* (ἀμέθυστος). I. *The amethyst, a precious stone, of a purple or violet color*, Plin.——II. *A kind of vine*, Col.

AMFLEXUS, a, um, *part.* (ambi-flecto). *Turned round*, Gallliæ ora grandi circuitu amflexa, Mel.

AMFRACTUS. *See* ANFR.

AMIA, æ, *f.* (ἀμία). *A tunny*, Plin.

AMIANTUS, i, m. (ἀμίαντος, *unpolluted*). *The amiant, earth-flax, asbestos*, Plin.

AMICA, æ, *f.* (amicus). I. *A female friend*, amicæ et cognatæ, Ter.——II. *Esp.: A mistress*, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter.

AMICE, *adv.* (amicus). *In a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, amicably*, a. facere, Cic.; vivere fideliter, vitæque hominum a., Id.

AM-ICIO, icŭi, *or* ixi,ictum, 4 [*fut.* amicibor, Plaut.; *inf. perf.* amicisse, Front.], *v. a.* (am, jacio). *To throw round or on* (*of the outer garment*), *wrap round* [induere, *to put on*; vestire, *to dress*], amictus toga purpurea, Cic. *Poet.:* nube amictus, *enveloped, inwrapped*, Hor. *Of inanimate beings: To cover, clad*, loca amicti nive, Catull.; amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov.; amicti vitibus montes, Flor.

AMICITER, *adv. for* amice. *In a friendly manner*, Plaut.

AMICITIA, æ, *f.* [*gen. sing.* amicitial, Lucr.] (amicus). I. *Friendship*, est mihi a. cum alqo, Cic.; amicitiam contrahere, jungere, Id.; a. colere, tueri, Id.; dedere se amicitiæ alcjs, Cæs.; repudiare a. alcjs, Id.; renuntiare a. alcui, Liv. *Of treaties of amity between nations:* Ubii amicitiam fecerant, Cæs.; a. populi Romani colere, Sall.; amicitiæ fœdus, Liv.——II. *Meton. Of plants:* a. est rutæ cum fico, Plin.; a. vitium, Id.

AMICITIES, ei, *f.*, *for* amicitia. *Friendship*, Lucr.

AMICO, are, *v. a.* (amicus). *To win any one's friendship, to gain any one's favor or good-will*, Stat.

AMICTUS, a, um, *part. of* amicio.

AMICTUS, ūs, m. (amicio). *Dress, attire, clothing.* I. *Meton.:* amictum imitari alcjs, Cic.; mihi amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Id.——II. *Concr.: An outer garment, cloak, mantle*, a. duplex, *made of a double stuff*, Virg.; Tyrii a., Ov. *Poet.:* cœli amictus, *a garment of ether, ether, air*, Lucr.; multus a. nebulæ, *a thick mist enveloping an object*, Virg.; virides amictus, i. e. *plants covering the ground*, Col. poet.

AMICULA, æ, *f. dim.* *A mistress, sweetheart*, Cic.; Plin.; Suet.

AMICULUM, i, n. (amicio). I. *An over or outer garment, a light or loose garment thrown over or round the body, a short cloak*, Dionysius Jovi aureum detraxit a., Cic.; amicæ amictus amiculo, Id.——II. *Fig.: Cloak*, a. gloriæ cupido, Front.

Tac.; a. ingenium, Id. *Of dress:* cultus amoenior, *too elegant (for a Vestal)*, Liv.

ā-MŎLIOR, ītus, 4 *v. dep.* (a, molior). *To remove, throw away or aside.* I. *Prop.:* propere a. omnia, Plaut.; a. omnia e medio, Plin.; a. obstantia silvarum, Tac. *Pass.:* amolita objecta *were removed*, Liv.; a. se, *to pack off, to depart, go off*, Plaut.; Ter.——II. *Fig.: To remove, avert, turn away*, amoliendis periculis, Plin.; a. crimen, *to rebut*, Tac.; a. dedecus, Id.; a. nomen meum, *I pass over in silence, lay no stress upon*, Liv.

AMŎLĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* amolior.

AMŎMUM *or* **-ON,** ī, n. (ἄμωμον). *Amomum, a shrub growing in Armenia, similar to the white vine, and with fruit like a cluster of grapes, of which a fragrant ointment was made*, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.

AMOR (*the old form* amos, *like* honos *for* honor, Plaut.), ōris, m. (amo). I. A) *Love, affection*, amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, Cic.; *constr. with* in, erga, *or a gen. obj.:* noster in te a., Id.; si quid in te residet amoris erga me, Id.; amplecti aliqm amore; habere amorem erga aliqm; respondere amori amore, Id.; conciliare amorem alcui, Id. *Often also in the plur.:* amores hominum in te, Cic.; est mihi in amoribus, *I love him much; contr. of a dear or beloved object:* Pompeius nostri amores, Id.——B) *Personified: The God of love, Cupid*, Virg.; Ov.; Hor.; Prop. *In the plur.: Loves, Cupids*, Ov.——II. *Meton. Gen.: An eager desire, longing, wish*, consulatus a., Cic.; a. gloriae, Id.; a. auri, Virg.; a. habendi, *avarice*, Hor.; a. scribendi, *a desire of writing*, Id.

AMORGUS *or* **-OS,** ī, *f.* (Ἀμοργός). *Amorgus, an island among the Sporades in the Ægean, where Semonides, the Iambic poet, was born; a place of exile under the Roman emperors; now Amorgo*, Plin.; Tac.

AMŎTIO, ōnis, *f.* (amoveo). *A removal, putting away*, doloris a., Cic.

AMŎTUS, a, um, *part. of* amoveo.

A-MŎVĔO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. (a, moveo). *To remove, withdraw.* I. *Prop.* A) illum ex istis locis amove, Cic.; a. sacra in urbes ab hostium oculis, Liv.; a. se, *to withdraw, retire*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Thereby to put or remove any thing aside, out of the way, to make away with, to steal*, boves per dolum amotae, Hor. 2) *To banish*, Pallium amovendum in insulam censuit, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To avert*, libidinem, odium, cupiditatesque a., Cic.; a. bellum, Liv.

AMPHIARĀUS, a, um (Amphiaraus). *Of or belonging to Amphiaraus*, Prop.

AMPHIARĀIDES, æ, m. (Amphiaraus). *A male descendant of Amphiaraus, Alcmeon*, Ov.

AMPHIARĀUS, i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος). *Amphiaraus, a celebrated Argive soothsayer, who was swallowed up by the earth in the war of the Seven against Thebes*, Cic.; Ov.

AMPHIBŎLIA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία). *A Rhet. t. t.: Ambiguousness, ambiguity*, Cic.; Quint.

AMPHIBRĂCHYS, yos, m. [*later, also,* -us, ī], (ἀμφίβραχυς). *An Amphibrach, a poetical foot, consisting of a* ⏑ — ⏑, Quint.

AMPHICTYŎNES, um (*acc. Gr.* -as), m. (Ἀμφικτύονες). *The members of the Amphictyonic council, or congress of the states of Greece, assembled apud A.*, Cic.; Quint.; Tac.

AMPHILŎCHIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀμφιλοχία). *Amphilochia, a district of Acarnania*, Cic.

AMPHILŎCHICUS *or* **AMPHILOCHIUS,** a, um (Amphilochia). *Amphilochian*, Liv.; Plin.

AMPHILŎCHI, orum, m. *The inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv.

AMPHILŎCHUS, i, m. (Ἀμφίλοχος). *Amphilochus, a son of Amphiaraus*, Plin.

AMPHIMĂCRUS, i, m. (Ἀμφίμακρος). *A Metr. t. t.: An Amphimacer, a poetic foot, consisting of a* — ⏑ —. *It was also called* Creticus, *a Cretic*, Quint.

AMPHION, ōnis, m. (Ἀμφίων). *Amphion, son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin brother of Zethus. He was famed for his skill on the lyre*, Hor.; Ov.

AMPHIŎNĬUS, a, um (Amphion). *Amphionian*, Prop.

AMPHIPŎLIS, is, *f.* (Ἀμφίπολις). *Amphipolis, a city of Macedonia, on the River Strymon. It is now Neokholio, in Turkish Jeni-Keui*, Liv.; Plin.

AMPHIPOLITANUS, a, um (Amphipolis). *Of or belonging to Amphipolis*, Just.

AMPHIPŎLITES, æ, m. (Ἀμφιπολίτης). *An inhabitant of Amphipolis, Amphipolitan*, Varr.

AMPHIPROSTYLOS, i, m. (ἀμφιπρόστυλος). *A building with columns both before and behind*, Vitr.

AMPHISBÆNA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφίσβαινα). *A kind of serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail at pleasure, The annulated or two-headed snake*, Plin.; Lucan.

AMPHISSA, æ, *f.* (Ἄμφισσα). *Amphissa, a town of the Locri Ozolæ, on the borders of Phocis, now Salona*, Luc.

AMPHISSĬUS, a, um (Amphissa). *Of or belonging to Amphissa, Amphissian*, A. saxa, *in the country of the Locri in Lower Italy*, Ov.

AMPHITĂPA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφιτάπης). *A coverlet, shaggy on both sides*, dormire super a., Varr.; Lucil.

AMPHITHEĀTRALIS, e (amphitheatrum). *Amphitheatral*, a. spectaculum, Plin.; a. pompa, Claudian.

AMPHITHEĀTRICUS, a, um (amphitheatrum). *Amphitheatrical*, a. charta, *a kind of bad paper*, Plin.

AMPHITHEĀTRUM, i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον). *An amphitheatre, a large building for the exhibition of spectacles, in form of an oval*, Plin.; Tac.

AMPHITRĪTE, es, *f.* (Ἀμφιτρίτη). *Amphitrite.* I. *A sea-goddess, wife of Neptune*, Col.——II. *Appell. for the sea*, Ov.

AMPHITRYO (-ĭo) *or* **-ON,** ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρύων). *Amphitryon, a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmene*, Ov.

AMPHITRYŎNĬDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Amphitryon, Hercules*, Virg.; Ov.

AMPHŎRA, æ (*gen. plur., as a measure, usually* amphorum, *especially with numeral adjectives*), *f.* (ἀμφορεύς). I. *A vessel with two handles, A pitcher, jar, flask, bottle*, amphoras implere, Cat.; Hor.——II. *Meton.: a measure of liquids, containing eight* congii, *or very nearly six gallons*, singulas vini a., Cic.

AMPHŎRĀLIS, e (amphora). *Containing the quantity of an amphora*, a. vas, Plin.

AMPHRYSĬACUS, a, um (Amphrysus). *Of or belonging to the Amphrysus*, A. gramine, Stat.

AMPHRYSĬUS a, um (Amphrysus). *Of or be-*

II. *In the form of a flask, big-bellied.* a. *pira, a kind of large pear.* Plin.

AMPULLĀRIUS, i, m. (ampulla). *A maker of flasks.* Plaut.

AMPULLOR, 1 v. *dep.* (ampulla). *To speak in high or inflated style,* a. tragica arte. Hor.

AMPUTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (amputo). I. *A lopping or cutting off,* sarmentorum a., Cic.——II. *Meton. concr.* *A piece that has been cut or lopped off, a chip,* Plin.

AMPUTO, 1 v. a. (am, puto). *To lop, clip, prune, cut off, round about.* I. *Prop.:* a. vitem ferro, Cic.; a. membra quædam corporis, Id.; a. humeros, *to amputate,* Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) *To cut away, put away, remove,* amputata inanitas, *removed,* Cic.; a. multitudinem sententiarum, *to lessen,* Id.——B) *In Rhet.:* amputata loqui, *broken sentences,* Cic.

AMPȲCIDES, æ, m. *A descendant of Ampyx; the soothsayer Mopsus,* Ov.

AMPYX, ȳcis, *and* AMPȲCUS, i, m. (Ἄμπυξ *or* Ἄμπυκος). *Ampyx.* 1. *One of the Lapithæ, father of the soothsayer Mopsus,* Hyg. 2. *A companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone,* Ov.

AMSANCTUS (Ampsa.), i, m. *Amsanctus, a lake in the country of the Hirpini, dangerous for its pestilential vapors, now Lago d'Ansante or Mufiti,* Virg.; Cic.; Plin.

AMULĀTUM, i, n. *An amulet, a sympathetic preservative against sickness (usually hung round the neck),* Plin.

AMULIUS, ii, m. *Amulius, king of Alba, who dispossessed his brother, Numitor, of the crown, and ordered Numitor's grandchildren, Romulus and Remus, to be exposed in the Tiber,* Liv.; Ov.

AMURCA, æ, *f.* (ἀμόργη). *The lees of oil; strictly speaking, however, a watery substance from pressed olives,* Cat.; Varr.; Virg.

AMURCĀRIUS, a, um (amurca). *Of or belonging to amurca,* a. dolia, Cat.

AMUSIS, is, *f.* (*acc.* amusim; *abl. and plur. do not occur*) (*akin to* modus, mensura, metiri). *A rule, level,* Varr. ap. Non.; ad a., *also in one word* adamussim, *according to the level or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually,* Varr.; Gell.

AMUSSITO, are, v. a. (amussis). *To make according to rule or level,* amussitata indoles, *Plaut.*

AMUSSIUM, i, n. (amussis). *A horizontal plate for ascertaining the direction of the wind,* Vitr.

AMYCLÆ, arum (*also* Amȳcle, ēs, Sil.), *f.* (Ἀμύκλαι). *Amyclæ.* I. *A town of Laconia, where Castor and Pollux were born, now Sklavokhori,* Hor., Ov. 2. *A town of Latium, east of Terracina,* Virg.

AMYCLÆUS, a, um (Amyclæ). *Of or belonging to Amyclæ,* is *Laconia,* Virg.; A. fratres, *Castor and Pollux,* Stat.; A. corona, *for the victor in a gladiatorial contest,* Mart.

AMYCLĀNUS, a, um (Amyclæ). *Of or belonging to Amyclæ, in Latium,* A. sinus, Plin.

AMYCLIDES, æ, m. *The son of Amyclas, founder of Amyclæ; Hyacinthus,* Ov.

AMȲCUS, i, m. (Ἄμυκος). *Amycus.* 1. *A son of Neptune, king of the Bebryces,* Val. Fl. 2. *A centaur,* Ov.

AMYGDALA, æ, *f.* (ἀμυγδάλη). I. *An almond, the kernel of an almond,* Plin.——II. *Meton.:* *an almond-tree,* Col.; Plin.

AMYGDALĀCEUS, a, um. *Like the almond-tree,* a. folium, Plin.

AMYGDALĪNUS, a, um. *Of or made of almonds,* a. oleum, Plin.; a. pruna, *grafted on an almond-tree,* Id.

AMYGDALUM, i, n. I. *For* amygdala, *An almond, the kernel of an almond,* Ov.; Pallad.——II. *An almond-tree,* Col.

AMYGDALUS, i, *f.* (ἀμύγδαλος). *An almond-tree,* Pallad.

AMYMŌNE, es (Ἀμυμώνη). *Amymone.* 1. *A daughter of Danaus, and mother of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes,* Hyg.; Prop. 2. *A fountain near Argos,* Ov.

AMYMŌNIUS, a, um (Amymone). *Of or belonging to Amymone,* Hyg.

AMYNTAS, æ, m. (Ἀμύντας). *Amyntas.* 1. *The father of Philip, king of Macedon,* Nep.; Just. 2. *The name of a shepherd,* Virg.

AMYNTIADES, æ, m. *A descendant of Amyntas,* i. e. *Philip,* Ov.

AMYNTOR, ōris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ). *Amyntor, a king of the Dolopes, father of Phœnix,* Ov.

AMYNTŌRIDES, æ, m. *The son of Amyntor, Phœnix,* Ov.

AMYSTIS, idis, *f.* (ἄμυστις). *A mode of drinking, by emptying a cup at a single draught,* Hor.

AMȲTHAŌN (Amith.), ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθάων). *Amythaon, the father of the seer Melampus,* Ov.

AMȲTHAŌNIUS, ii, m. *Son of Amythaon, Melampus,* Virg.; Prop.

AN, *conj.* (ἄν, ἐάν). *If; or if, or. It is used,* 1. *As a simple particle of question, not expressed in English:* an potest ulla esse excusatio? *can there be any excuse?* Cic. 2. *In direct questions:* quæsivi, an apud Lælam fuisset, *I asked, if he had been at Lælia's,* Id. 3. *In double questions:* roga, velitne an non uxorem, *ask him whether he will take a wife or not,* Ter. *It is also joined to* ne, *making* anne; *as,* cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, anne multa, *when the question is, if there be little or much. When joined with* non, *the combination is equivalent to* nonne; *as,* an non dixi hoc esse facturum? *did I not say that this would be the case?* Ter. *When joined with* nescio, dubito, *it conveys a doubt, which, however, inclines to affirmation, as if it were* annon; *as,* est quidem id magnum, atque haud scio, an maximum, *it is important, and I do not know if it be not highly important, or, it is perhaps of the utmost importance,* Cic.

ANABATHRUM, i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον). *A temporary row of seats rising one above another, placed round the sides of a room,* Juv.

ANACES, um, m. (Ἄνακες). *A name given to Castor and Pollux,* Cic.

ANACHARSIS, is, m. (Ἀνάχαρσις). *Anacharsis, a celebrated Scythian philosopher, who flourished in the time of Solon,* Cic.; Plin.

ANACREON, ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων). *Anacreon, a Greek lyric poet, born at Teos,* Cic.; Hor.

ANACREONTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Anacreon,* Fulg.

ANACTŌRIUM, ii, n. (Ἀνακτόριον). *Anactorium, a town in Acarnania, at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf,* Plin.; Plaut.

ANADĒMA, ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα). *A head-dress, head-band,* Lucr.

ANADYŌMENE, es, *f.* (ἀναδυομένη, *emerging; a name given to Venus, as rising out of the sea*). *The*

principes, Nep.; a. pars, Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *For alteruter, Either of two, the one or the other*, quorum fortasse utrumque erit, alterum certe, Cic.; nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miseret, *neither to the one nor to the other*, Liv.——B) *Subst.: Another, neighbor, one's fellow-creature*, qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. [*Hence the Fr.* autre, autrui.]

ALTERCATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A disputation, contest in words*, dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic.——II. *Esp. in a court of justice: A debate of advocates*, Cic.

ALTERCATOR, ōris, *m.* *One who holds a debate with an opponent in a court of justice, a pleader*, Quint.

ALTERCO, āre, *v. a.* *To dispute, quarrel*, cum patre altercasti, Ter. *In the pass.:* dum de hoc altercatur, Justin.

ALTERCOR, 1 *v. dep.* (alter). I. A) *To dispute, wrangle, quarrel*, altercari incipit, Cæs.——B) *Esp. in Law, t. t.: To debate, plead*, in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To contend, struggle*, altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.

ALTERNE, *adv.* *By turns, alternately*, Sen.; Plin.

ALTERNIS. *See* ALTERNUS, *at the end.*

ALTERNO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (alternus). I. *Act.: To do a thing by turns, to alternate*, a. vices, *to interchange*, Ov.; hirundines alternant cibum, *feed their young ones by turns*, Plin.; a. fructus, *to bear fruit every other year*, Id.——II. *Neutr.: To interchange*, alternantes prœlia miscent, *fight by turns*, Virg.; a. cum symphonia, *reciprocating*, Plin.; hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est, *while he was doubtful, hesitating*, Virg.

ALTERNUS, a, um (*contr. for* alterinus, *from* alter). I. *Alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable*, a. trabibus ac saxis, *while beams and stones were alternating with each other*, Cæs.; alterno pede, Hor.; a. fœdus amicitiæ, *mutual*, Catull.; a. ripæ, *opposite*, Stat.; a. verbis laudans, *with every other word*, Liv.; sunant alterna Camœnæ, *alternate song*, Virg.; alternis aptum sermonibus, *for dialogue*, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *Metr. t. t.: Alternating with hexameters and pentameters, elegiac*, pedes a. Cic.; epigramma a. versibus longiusculis, Id.——B) *In Law, t. t.:* a. consilia *or* a. judices rejicere, *to reject the judges by turns (the defendant and the plaintiff)*, Cic.——C) *Adv.* 1) alterna (*n. plur.*), *Alternately, by turns*, App. 2) alternis (*sc.* vicibus), *same*, Liv.; Sen.; Plin.; Virg.

ALTERORSUS. *See* ALTRORSUS.

ALTER-ŬTER, alterŭtra (*more frequent than* altera utra), alterutrum (*more frequent than* alterum utrum, *and thus gen.* alterutrius, *dat.* alterutri, *gen. and dat. f.* alterutræ, *&c.*). I. *One of two, the one or the other*, necesse esse alterutrum, *the one thing or the other*, Cic.; in alterutro peccantem, Id.——II. *Meton. for* uterque: *Both*, neuterum fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, *each were necessary*, Col.

ALTERUTRIMQUE, *adv.* *On both sides*, Tac.

ALTHÆA, æ, *f.* (Ἀλθαία). *Althæa, the mother of Meleager*, Ov.

ALTICINCTUS, a, um (alte, cinctus). *Girt high*, Phædr.

ALTILIS, e (alo). I. *Intended for fattening, fatted, fat*, boves a., Varr.; a. cochlea, Plin. *Subst.*, altilis, *Fatted poultry, esp. fowls*, satur altilium, Hor.; minor a., Juv. *Of plants: Fat, thick*, a. asparagi, Plin. *Meton., of other things: Rich*, dote a., Plaut.——II. *Act.: Nourishing*, a. sanguis, Macr.

ALTINAS, ātis, *m.* *An inhabitant of Altinum*, Plin.

ALTINUM, i, *n.* *Altinum, a municipal town among the Veneti, now Altino*, Plin.; Mart.

ALTINUS, a, um (Altinum). *Of or belonging to Altinum*, Col.

ALTISŌNUS, a, um (alte, sonus). I. *High-sounding, sounding from on high*, a. cardo, Enn.; Juppiter a., Cic. poet.——II. *Meton. Of poets: High-sounding, sublime*, Maronis a. carmina, Juv.

ALTITŌNANS, antis (alte, tonans). I. *Thundering from on high*, Juppiter a., Enn.; pater a., Cic. poet.——II. *Meton.: Roaring aloud*, a. Vulturnus, Lucr.

ALTITUDO, inis, *f.* (altus). *Height, altitude, depth.* I. *Height, altitude.* A) *Prop.:* a. sedium, Cic.; a. montium, Id.——B) *Fig.: Height, loftiness, elevation*, a. orationis, Cic.; a. animi, *greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity*, Gell.——II. *Depth.* A) *Prop.:* spelunca infinita altitudine, Cic.; a. fluminis, Cæs.; a. plagæ, *the depth of a wound*, Cels.——B) *Fig.: Depth, unfathomableness, impenetrability of soul*, a. animi, *impenetrability, power of disguising one's sentiments*, Cic.; a. ingenii, Sall.; egit (Tiberius) altitudine animi, *impenetrable reserve or closeness*, Tac.

ALTIUSCŬLUS, a, um (altus). *Rather high*, uti calceamentis a., Suet.

ALTIVŌLANS, antis (alte, volans). *Flying on high*, genus altivolantum, Enn. ap. Cic.; a. rota solis, Lucr.

ALTIVŌLUS, a, um (alte, volo). *Flying on high*, aves a., Plin.

ALTOR, ōris, *m.* (alo). *A nourisher, exporter*, omnium rerum a. est mundus, Cic.; a. Cæsaris, Tac.

ALTRINSECUS, *adv.* (*prop.* alterim-secus, *from* alter-secus). I. *On the other side*, tu teneto a., Plaut. *Esp.: Inward*, App.——II. *On both sides*, ab utraque parte: venientes a., Lact.

ALTRIX, īcis, *f.* (altor). *A female nourisher*, ut terra a., Cic. *Of a wet-nurse, nurse*, Id. *Adj.: Nourishing*, altricis Apulæ, Hor.

ALTROVORSUM, *contracted* altrorsus, *adv.* (alterversum). *On the other side*, ab altera parte, Plaut.

ALTUM, i. *See* ALTUS.

ALTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* alo.——II. *Adj.* (*made great, great; hence, according to the position of the beholder*), *High or deep.* A) *High.* 1) *Prop.* a) agger, altus pedes LXXX, Cæs.; altissimi montes, Id.; latera pedem alta, *a foot high*, Sall. b) *Subst.*, altum, i, *Height.* α) *Gen.:* editus in altum, Cic. β) *Esp.: The high sea, the deep*, in alto jactari, Cic.; naves in altum provectæ, Cæs. *The height of heaven, height, heaven*, Maiâ genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. 2) *Fig.: High, lofty, great, loud, shrill, clear, and the like*, in altissimo gradu dignitatis, Cic.; alta mente præditus, *high-minded*; altissimi soni, Quintil.; conclamare altiore voce, Catull.——B) *Deep.*

ala, fructus amarus odore, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable*, amores a., Virg.; a. dies, Tib.; a. casus, Ov.; amara curarum, *the bitterness of cares*, Hor.; amara, *annoyances, unpleasantnesses*, Id. *Of speech*: *Bitter, sarcastic, acrimonious*, dictis a., Ov.; a. salsa, *pungent wit*, Quint. *Of character*: *Harsh*, amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. *Hence, French* amer.

AMĀSĒNUS, i, m. *Amasēnus, a small river of Latium, flowing through the Pontine marshes, now Amasena*, Virg.

AMĀSIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀμάσεια). *Amasia, a city of Pontus, on both banks of the River Iris, and the birth-place of Mithradates the Great and the geographer Strabo*, Plin. *It is now Amasiah.*

AMĀSIS, is, m. (Ἄμασις). *Amasis, the name of a king of Egypt*, Luc.

AMĀSIUS, ii, m. (amo). *A lover, gallant*, Plaut.

AMASSO, is, ĭt. *See* AMO.

AMASTRIS, is, *f.* (Ἀμαστρις). *Amastris, a town on the coast of Paphlagonia, now Amasera*, Cattull. *Hence*, Amastriacus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Amastris*, Ov.; Plin. Amastriani, orum, *The inhabitants of Amastris*, Id.

AMĀTA, æ, *f.* *Amata, the wife of King Latinus*, Virg.

AMĀTHUS, untis (*the Greek acc.* Amathunta, Ov.), *f.* (Ἄμαθοῦς). *Amathus, a rich town on the southern coast of Cyprus*, Virg.; Ov.; *sacred to Venus, who, therefore, was called* Imāthūsia, Ov.; Tac. *Hence, adj.*, Amāthūsiācus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Amathus*, A. bidentes, Ov.

IMĀTHŪSIA, æ, *f.* *A surname of Venus. See* AMATHUS.

AMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *An amour, love-intrigue*, Plaut.

AMĀTOR, ōris, m. *He who loves or is fond of any person or thing.* I. *Gen.*: *A lover, friend*, vir bonus a. quo noster, Cic.; urbis, ruris a., Hor.; a. sapientiæ, Id.; amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. *readers of his writings*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *A gallant, paramour, lover*, adulter an a., Cic.; aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, *one who is always in love*, Id.

AMĀTORCŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* *A pitiful lover*, Plaut.

AMĀTORIE, *adv.* *Amorously*, epistola scripta a., *in an amatory style*, Cic.

AMĀTŌRIUS, a, um (amator). *Pertaining to (amorous) love, amorous, amatory*, frui voluptate a., *enjoyment of love*, Cic.; a. virus, *an amatory potion, love-potion*, Plin.; a. medicamentum, Suet. *Subst.*, amatorium, i, n., *A means of exciting love, philter* (φίλτρον), tibi monstrabo a., Sen.; a. dicere dare, Quint.

AMĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *An amorous woman, a woman of strong passions, a sweet-heart*, Sappho a., Mart.; dicacula a., Plaut. *Adj.*: *Wanton, playful*, a. aquæ, Mart.

IMĀZON, ŏnis, *f.* (Ἀμαζών, *plur.* Amazones). *An Amazon, one of a warlike race of women on the River Thermodon*, Virg.; Val. Fl. *Meton.*: *A female adventurer*, Ov.

AMĀZONĬCUS, a, um (Amazon). *Amazonian*, Plin.; Suet.

IMĀZONIS, īdis, *f.* *An Amazon*, Amazonidum agmina, Virg.; Prop.

IMĀZONĬUS, a, um, *post. for* Amazonicus, *Amazonian*, Hor.; Ov.; vir A., *Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus*, Id.

AMB. *See* AMBI.

AMBACTUS, i, m. (*Icel.* ambatt; *Goth.* and bahts; *Germ.* amt). *A vassal, client, retainer*, Cæs.

AMB-ĬD-ĔDO, ēre, *v. a.* (*To eat or gnaw round; hence*) *To consume entirely*, uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut.

AMBĀGES, is (*nom. and gen. sing. doubtful, only in the abl. sing., and complete in the plur.; gen. plur.* ambagum), *f.* (ambi-ago, *qu. roundabout ways*). *Turnings, windings.* I. *Prop.*: *Of roads*: ambage viarum (*of the mazes of a labyrinth*), Ov. *In the plur.*: itinerum a., Plin.; longis a. itur, Claudian.——II. *Fig.* A) *A roundabout way of speech, digression*, ne te longis a. morer, Hor.; missis a., *without circumlocution, directly*, Id.—— B) *Shifts, evasions, subterfuges, ambiguity*, immemor a. suarum (*of the Sphinx that spoke enigmatically*), Ov.; per a., *figuratively, mysteriously*, Liv.; Plin.

AMBĀGO, ĭnis, *f.*, i. q. ambages, Manil.

AMBARVĀLIS, e (amb-arvum). *Going round the fields*, a. hostiæ, *victims sacrificed for the fields, after having been first carried around them*, Fest.; Serv.

AMB-ĔDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*præs.* 3 *pers.* ambest, Fest.; *part. pres.* ambens, Lucr.) *v. a.* *To eat or gnaw round*, robora ambesa flammis, Virg.

AMBENS. *See* AMBEDO.

AMBESUS, *part. of* ambedo.

AMBI, *and abbreviated* amb, am, an, *an inseparable prep.* (ἀμφί). *All round. In composition*: ambidens; ambages; amicio; anhelo.

AMB-IGO, ĕre, *v. a. and n.* (ago). *To go round or about, to rove or hover round a place.* I. *Prop.*: devias itineribus ambigens patriam, *going round*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To wander in one's thoughts or judgment*, i. e. *to be in doubt, hesitate, be uncertain* (*in* Cic. *almost always impers. and pass.*), quale quid sit, ambigitur, *is uncertain*, Cic.; omnis res habet naturam ambigendi, *so that one may dispute pro and con*, Id.; non ambigitur, *with an acc. c. inf., it can not be doubted*, Tac. *Passive*: in eo genere quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, *of which there is a doubt*, Id.—B) *To contend, dispute*, ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic.; a. de hereditate, Id.; a. de regno, Liv.

AMBIGŬE, *adv.* I. *In an uncertain, wavering manner*, a. pugnare, *with doubtful success*, Tac.——II. *Ambiguously, with a double meaning*, a. dicere, Cic.

AMBIGŬUS, a, um (ambigo; *prop.*, caren, Id. *hither and thither; hence*), I. *Wavering, uncertain, doubtful*, per a. favorem, *toward both sides*, Liv.; Virg.; Proteus, i. e. *assuming different forms, changeable*, Ov.; a. lupi, *they who are now like wolves, now like men*, Id.; haud a. rex, *without doubt, with certainty*, Liv. *Subst.*, ambiguum, *Doubt*, non ha Brut. ap. Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of speech*: *A sweet-sounding, of a double or doubtful meaning, obscure*, scriptum a., Cic.; a. responsa, *outer Subst.*, ambiguum, *An ambiguous, double-sense, obscure speech, ambiguity*, ambiguorum ca. Dio plura genera, Cic.——B) *Insecure, uncertain, wavering, ambiguous, not to be relied on, doubtful, and the like*, a. fide, Liv.; pudicitia, Gell.

AMBULATORIUS, a, um. *That serves or is fit for walking*, in, porticus a., Ulpian. *Metaph.: Of engines, that traverse to and fro, Movable*, turres a., Auct. B. Alex.; Vitr.

AMBULATRIX, icis, *f. A female loiterer or lounger*, Cat.

AMBULO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (ambi). *To go or walk about, to go for a walk, to take a walk.* I. A) *Prop.:* quum in hortis cum Galba ambulavisset, Cic.; a. in sole, Id.—B) *Gen.* a) *To continue or keep on going, walk on, go, travel, and the like, si* recte ambulaverit, *if he walked on well*, Cic.; eo modo Cæsar ambulat, *travels*, Id.; bene ambula, *a pleasant journey to you*, Plaut.; a. in jus, *to go to law, to take a cause into court*, Plaut.; Ter.; milites educuntur ambulatum, *to march*, Veg.; Nilus ambulans, *travelling on*, Plin. *Impers.*, ambulatur, *One goes*, Varr. b) *With an acc. of the space walked through: To walk through, sail through or over*, quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic.; per omnes leges ambulavit, *went into all the laws*, Plin.

AMB-URO, ussi, ustum, 3 *v. a.* (*prop. to burn round; hence gen.*) I. A) *To burn all about, singe, scorch*, Verres ambustus incendio, Cic.; *fossæ*, tribunus ambustus, *a scorched tribune* (*who was obliged to leave off speaking on account of the flames from the burning curia*), Id.; magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac.—B) *Met. t. t.:* ambustum, i, n., *A burn, scald*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of cold: Frozen*, ambusti artus vi frigoris, Tac.—B) *Of fortune: Injured, damaged*, ambustæ fortunarum reliquiæ, Cic.

AMBUSTIO, ōnis, *f.* (amburo). *In Medic.: A burn*, Plin.

AMB-USTULATUS, a, um (amburo). *Burned or roasted all round*, Plaut.

AMBUSTUM, i. *See* AMBURO, I. B.

AMELLUS, i, *m. Purple Italian starwort, sharewort, elecampane*, Virg.; Col.

AMENANUS, i, *m. The Amenanus, a river of Sicily near Catana*, Ov. *Adj.:* A. flumina, Id.

AMENS, entis (a, mens). *That is not in his senses, out of his mind, beside himself, insensate, senseless, mad*, homo amentissimus, Cic.; a. animi, *distracted in mind*, Virg.; terrore amens, *beside one's self with terror*, Liv. *Of things:* amentissimum consilium.

AMENTIA, æ, *f.* (amens). *Madness, confusion of the senses, senselessness, stupidity, senseless behavior*, flagrare a., Cic.; vis amentiæ mentem turbaverat, Liv.

AMENTO, 1 *v. a.* (amentum). I. *To furnish with a thong* (*for hurling*), hastæ amentatæ, Cic.; *ea, also, fig. of speech*, Id.——II. *Poet.: To launch, hurl, throw*, a. jaculum habena, Luc. *Of sound:* amentante Noto, Sil.

AMENTUM, i, *n.* (AP, apio, apto. *a contraction, probably, from* apimentum). I. *A thong or strap fastened to a missile weapon*, epistola ad a. deligata, Cæs.; jaculorum amenta, Liv.; torquere a., Virg.; *of a shoe-tie*, Plin.

AMERIA, æ, *f. Ameria, an ancient town of Umbria, now Amelia*, Plin.; Cic.

AMERINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ameria. Ameria*, municeps A., Cic.; A. corbulo Cat.; A. salix, Plin. *Subst.*, Amerini, *Inhabitants of Ameria*, Plin.

AMES, itis, *m.* (AP, apio, apto). *A pole or fork for spreading nets with*, Hor. Ep.; Pall.

AMETHYSTINATUS, a, um (amethystus). I. *Of the color of an amethyst.* Plaut. *Wearing a dress of the color of an amethyst*, Tert.

AMETHYSTINUS, a, um (amethystus). I. *Of the color of amethyst, amethystine, violet*, a. vestes, Mart. *Subst.*, amethystina, *Garments of the color of amethyst*, Juv.——II. *Set with amethyst*, a. trientes, Mart.

AMETHYSTIZON, ontis. *That comes near to an amethyst in color*, a. carbunculi, *violet-colored*, Plin.

AMETHYSTUS, i, *f.* (ἀμέθυστος). I. *The amethyst, a precious stone, of a purple or violet color*, Plin.——II. *A kind of vine*, Col.

AMFLEXUS, a, um, *part.* (ambi-flecto). *Turned round*, Galliæ ora grandi circuitu amflexa, Mel.

AMFRACTUS. *See* ANFR.

AMIA, æ, *f.* (ἀμία). *A tunny*, Plin.

AMIANTUS, i, *m.* (ἀμίαντος, *unpolluted*). *The amiant, earth-flax, asbestos*, Plin.

AMICA, æ, *f.* (amicus). I. *A female friend*, amicæ et cognatæ, Ter.——II. *Esp.: A mistress*, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter.

AMICE, *adv.* (amicus). *In a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, amicably*, a. facere, Cic.; vivere fideliter, vitæque hominum a., Id.

AM-ICIO, icŭi, *or* ixi, ictum, 4 [*fut.* amicibor, Plaut.; *inf. perf.* amicisse, Front.], *v. a.* (am, jacio). *To throw round or on* (*of the outer garment*), *wrap round* [induere, *to put on*; vestire, *to dress*], amictus toga purpurea, Cic. *Poet.:* nube amictus, *enveloped, inwrapped*, Hor. *Of inanimate beings: To cover, clad*, loca amicti nive, Catull.; amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov.; amicti vitibus montes, Flor.

AMICITER, *adv. for* amice. *In a friendly manner*, Plaut.

AMICITIA, æ, *f.* [*gen. sing.* amicitiai, Lucr.] (amicus). I. *Friendship*, est mihi a. cum alqo, Cic.; amicitiam contrahere, jungere, Id.; a. colere, tueri, Id.; dedere se amicitiæ alcjs, Cæs.; repudiare a. alcjs, Id.; renuntiare a. alcui, Liv. *Of treaties of amity between nations:* Ubii amicitiam fecerant, Cæs.; a. populi Romani colere, Sall.; amicitiæ fœdus, Liv.——II. *Meton. Of plants:* a. est rutæ cum fico, Plin.; a. vitium, Id.

AMICITIES, ei, *f.*, *for* amicitia. *Friendship*, Lucr.

AMICO, are, *v. a.* (amicus). *To win any one's friendship, to gain any one's favor or good-will*, Stat.

AMICTUS, a, um, *part. of* amicio.

AMICTUS, ûs, *m.* (amicio). *Dress, attire, clothing.* I. *Meton.:* amictum imitari alcjs, Cic.; mihi amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Id.——II. *Concr.: An outer garment, cloak, mantle*, a. duplex, *made of a double stuff*, Virg.; Tyrii a., Ov. *Poet.:* cœli amictus, *a garment of ether, ether, air*, Lucr.; multus a. nebulæ, *a thick mist enveloping an object*, Virg.; virides amictus, i. e. *plants covering the ground*, Col. poet.

AMICULA, æ, *f. dim.* *A mistress, sweetheart*, Cic.; Plin.; Suet.

AMICULUM, i, *n.* (amicio). I. *An over or outer garment, a light or loose garment thrown over or round the body, a short cloak*, Dionysius Jovi aureum detraxit a., Cic.; amicæ amictus amiculo, Id.——II. *Fig.: Cloak*, a. gloriæ cupido, Front.

Tac.; a. ingenium, Id. *Of dress:* cultus amoenior, *too elegant (for a Vestal)*, Liv.

AMŌLIOR, ītus, 4 *v. dep.* (a, molior). *To remove, throw away or aside.* I. *Prop.:* properare a. omnia, Plaut.; a. omnia e medio, Plin.; a. obstantia silvarum, Tac. *Pass.:* amolita objecta cuncta, *removed*, Liv.; a. se, *to pack off, to depart, go off*, Plaut.; Ter.——II. *Fig.: To remove, avert, turn away*, amoliendis periculis, Plin.; a. crimen, *to refute*, Tac.; a. dedecus, Id.; a. nomen meum, *I pass over in silence, lay no stress upon*, Liv.

AMŌLĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* amolior.

AMŌMUM *or* -ON, i, n. (ἄμωμον). *Amomum, a shrub growing in Armenia, similar to the white vine, and with fruit like a cluster of grapes, of which a fragrant ointment was made*, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.

AMOR (*the old form* amos, *like* honos *for* honor, Plaut.), ōris, m. (amo). I. A) *Love, affection*, amor ex quo amicitia nominata, Cic.; *constr. with* in, erga, *or a gen. obj.:* noster in te a., Id.; si quid in te restabat amoris erga me, Id.; amplecti alqm omni amore; habere amorem erga alqm; respondere omni amore, Id.; conciliare amorem alcui, Id. *Often also in the plur.:* amores hominum in te, Cic.; est mihi in amoribus, *I love him much; constr. of a dear or beloved object:* Pompeius nostri amores, Id.——B) *Personified: The God of love, Cupid*, Virg.; Ov.; Hor.; Prop. *In the plur.: Loves, Cupids*, Ov.——II. *Meton. Gen.: An eager desire, longing, wish*, consulatus a., Cic.; a. gloriae, Id.; a. auri, Virg.; a. habendi, *avarice*, Hor.; a. scribendi, *a desire of writing*, Id.

AMORGUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Ἀμοργός). *Amorgus, an island among the Sporades in the Ægean, where Simonides, the lambic poet, was born; a place of exile under the Roman emperors; now Amorgo*, Plin.; Tac.

AMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* (amoveo). *A removal, putting away*, doloris a., Cic.

AMŌTUS, a, um, *part. of* amoveo.

AMŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. (a, moveo). *To remove, withdraw.* I. *Prop.* A) illum ex istis locis amove, Cic.; a. sacra in urbes ab hostium oculis, Liv.; a. se, *to withdraw, retire*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1. *Socially: to put or remove any thing aside, out of the way, to make away with, to steal*, omnes per dolum amovebat, Hor. 2) *To banish*, Pelliam amovendum in insulam censuit, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To avert*, libidinem, odium, cupiditatem a., Cic.; a. bellum, Liv.

AMPHIARĀUS, a, um (Amphiaraus). *Of or belonging to Amphiaraus*, Prop.

AMPHIARĀIDES, æ, m. (Amphiaraus). *A male descendant of Amphiaraus, Alcmeon*, Ov.

AMPHIARĀUS, i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος). *Amphiaraus, a celebrated Argive soothsayer, who was swallowed up by the earth in the war of the Seven against Thebes*, Cic.; Ov.

AMPHIBŌLIA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία). *A Rhet. t. t.: ambiguousness, ambiguity*, Cic.; Quint.

AMPHIBRACHYS, yos, m. [*later, also,* -us, i], (ἀμφίβραχυς). *An Amphibrach, a poetical foot, consisting of a* ⏑ — ⏑, Quint.

AMPHICTYŌNES, um (*acc. Gr.* -as), m. (Ἀμφικτύονες). *The members of the Amphictyonic council, or congress of the states of Greece, assembled at Delphi*, Cic.; Quint.; Tac.

AMPHILŌCHIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀμφιλοχία). *Amphilochia, a district of Acarnania*, Cic.

AMPHILŌCHICUS *or* AMPHILOCHIUS, a, um (Amphilochia). *Amphilochian*, Liv.; Plin.

AMPHILŌCHI, orum, m. *The inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv.

AMPHILŌCHUS, i, m. (Ἀμφίλοχος). *Amphilochus, a son of Amphiaraus*, Plin.

AMPHIMACRUS, i, m. (Ἀμφίμακρος). *A Metr. t. t.: An Amphimacer, a poetic foot, consisting of a* — ⏑ —. *It was also called* Creticus, *a Cretic*, Quint.

AMPHION, ōnis, m. (Ἀμφίων). *Amphion, son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin brother of Zethus. He was famed for his skill on the lyre*, Hor.; Ov.

AMPHIŌNĪUS, a, um (Amphion). *Amphionian*, Prop.

AMPHIPŌLIS, is, *f.* (Ἀμφίπολις). *Amphipolis, a city of Macedonia, on the River Strymon. It is now Neokholio, in Turkish Jeni-Keui*, Liv.; Plin.

AMPHIPOLITANUS, a, um (Amphipolis). *Of or belonging to Amphipolis*, Just.

AMPHIPOLITES, æ, m. (Ἀμφιπολίτης). *An inhabitant of Amphipolis, Amphipolitan*, Varr.

AMPHIPROSTYLOS, i, m. (ἀμφιπρόστυλος). *A building with columns both before and behind*, Vitr.

AMPHISBÆNA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφίσβαινα). *A kind of serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail at pleasure. The annulated or two-headed snake*, Plin.; Lucan.

AMPHISSA, æ, *f.* (Ἄμφισσα). *Amphissa, a town of the Locri Ozolæ, on the borders of Phocis, now Salona*, Luc.

AMPHISSIUS, a, um (Amphissa). *Of or belonging to Amphissa, Amphissian*, A. saxa, *in the country of the Locri in Lower Italy*, Ov.

AMPHITĀPA, æ, *f.* (ἀμφιτάπης). *A coverlet, shaggy on both sides*, dormire super a., Varr.; Lucil.

AMPHITHEĀTRALIS, e (amphitheatrum). *Amphitheatral*, a. spectaculum, Plin.; a. pompa, Claudian.

AMPHITHEĀTRICUS, a, um (amphitheatrum). *Amphitheatrical*, a. charta, *a kind of bad paper*, Plin.

AMPHITHEĀTRUM, i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον). *An amphitheatre, a large building for the exhibition of spectacles, in form of an oval*, Plin.; Tac.

AMPHITRITE, es, *f.* (Ἀμφιτρίτη). *Amphitrite.* I. *A sea-goddess, wife of Neptune*, Col.——II. *Appell. for the sea*, Ov.

AMPHITRYO (-ŭo) *or* -ON, ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρύων). *Amphitryon, a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmene*, Ov.

AMPHITRYŌNIADES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Amphitryon, Hercules*, Virg.; Ov.

AMPHŌRA, æ (*gen. plur., as a measure, usually* amphorum, *especially with numeral adjectives*), *f.* (ἀμφορεύς). I. *A vessel with two handles, A pitcher, jar, flask, bottle*, amphoras implere, Cat.; Hor.——II. *Meton.: a measure of liquids, containing eight* congii, *or very nearly six gallons*, singulas vini a., Cic.

AMPHŌRĀLIS, e (amphora). *Containing the quantity of an amphora*, a. vas, Plin.

AMPHRYSIACUS, a, um (Amphrysus). *Of or belonging to the Amphrysus*, A. gramine, Stat.

AMPHRYSIUS a, um (Amphrysus). *Of or be-*

II. *In the form of a flask, big-bellied.* a. pira, *a kind of large pear*, Plin.

AMPULLĀRIUS, i, m. (ampulla). *A maker of flasks*, Plaut.

AMPULLOR, 1 *v. dep.* (ampulla). *To speak in high or inflated style*, a. tragica arte. Hor.

AMPUTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (amputo). I. *A lopping or cutting off*, sarmentorum a., Cic. ——— II. *Meton. concr.* *A piece that has been cut or lopped off, a chip*, Plin.

AMPUTO, 1 *v. a.* (am, puto). *To lop, clip, prune, cut off, round about.* I. *Prop.*: a. vitem ferro, Cic.; a. membra quasdam corporis, Id.; a. humeros, *to amputate*, Sen. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *To cut away, put away, remove*, amputata inanitas, *removed*, Cic.; a. multitudinem sententiarum, *to lessen*, Id. ——— B) *In Rhet.*: amputata loqui, *broken sentences*, Cic.

AMPYCIDES, æ, m. *A descendant of Ampyx*; *the soothsayer Mopsus*, Ov.

AMPYX, ȳcis, *and* AMPȲCUS, i, m. (Ἄμπυξ *or* Ἀμπυκος). *Ampyx.* 1. *One of the Lapithæ, father of the soothsayer Mopsus*, Hyg. 2. *A companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone*, Ov.

AMSANCTUS (Ansps.), i, m. *Amsanctus, a lake in the country of the Hirpini, dangerous for its pestilential vapors, now Lago d'Ansante or Mufiti*, Virg.; Cic.; Plin.

AMULĀTUM, i, n. *An amulet, a sympathetic preservative against sickness (usually hung round the neck)*, Plin.

AMŪLIUS, ii, m. *Amulius, king of Alba, who dispossessed his brother, Numitor, of the crown, and ordered Numitor's grandchildren, Romulus and Remus, to be exposed in the Tiber*, Liv.; Ov.

AMURCA, æ, *f.* (ἀμόργη). *The lees of oil; strictly speaking, however, a watery substance from pressed olives*, Cat.; Varr.; Virg.

AMURCĀRIUS, a, um (amurca). *Of or belonging to amurca, a dolia*, Cat.

AMUSSIS, is, *f.* (*acc.* amussim; *abl. and plur. do not occur*) (*akin to* modus, measura, metiri). *A rule, level*, Varr. sp. Non.; ad a., *also in one word* adamussim, *according to the level or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually*, Varr.; Gell.

AMUSSITO, are, v. a. (amussis). *To make according to rule or level*, amussitata indoles, Plaut.

AMUSSIUM, i, n. (amussis). *A horizontal plate for ascertaining the direction of the wind*, Vitr.

AMYCLÆ, arum (*also* Amȳcle, es, Sil.), *f.* (Ἀμύκλαι). *Amyclæ.* 1. *A town of Laconia, where Castor and Pollux were born, now Sklavokhori*, Mart., Ov. 2. *A town of Latium, east of Terracina*, Virg.

AMYCLÆUS, a, um (Amyclæ). *Of or belonging to Amyclæ, in Laconia*, Virg.; A. fratres, *Castor and Pollux*, Stat.; A. corona, *for the victor in a gladiatorial contest*, Mart.

AMYCLĀNUS, a, um (Amyclæ). *Of or belonging to Amyclæ, in Latium*, A. sinus, Plin.

AMYCLIDES, æ, m. *The son of Amyclas, founder of Amyclæ*; *Hyacinthus*, Ov.

AMȲCUS, i, m. (Ἄμυκος). *Amycus.* 1. *A son of Neptune, king of the Bebryces*, Val. Fl. 2. *A centaur*, Ov.

AMYGDALA, æ, *f.* (ἀμυγδάλη). I. *An almond, the kernel of an almond*, Plin. ——— II. *Meton.*: *An almond-tree*, Col.; Plin.

AMYGDĀLĀCEUS, a, um. *Like the almond-tree*, a. folium, Plin.

AMYGDĀLINUS, a, um. *Of or made of almonds*, a. oleum, Plin.; a. pruna, *grafted on an almond-tree*, Id.

AMYGDĀLUM, i, n. I. *For* amygdala, *An almond, the kernel of an almond*, Ov.; Pallad. ——— II. *An almond-tree*, Col.

AMYGDĀLUS, i, *f.* (ἀμύγδαλος). *An almond-tree*, Pallad.

AMYMONE, es (Ἀμυμώνη). *Amymone.* 1. *A daughter of Danaus, and mother of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes*, Hyg.; Prop. 2. *A fountain near Argos*, Ov.

AMYMŌNIUS, a, um (Amymone). *Of or belonging to Amymone*, Hyg.

AMYNTAS, æ, m. (Ἀμύντας). *Amyntas.* 1. *The father of Philip, king of Macedon*, Nep.; Just. 2. *The name of a shepherd*, Virg.

AMYNTIADES, æ, m. *A descendant of Amyntas*, i. e. *Philip*, Ov.

AMYNTOR, ŏris, m. (Ἀμύντωρ). *Amyntor, a king of the Dolopes, father of Phœnix*, Ov.

AMYNTORIDES, æ, m. *The son of Amyntor, Phœnix*, Ov.

AMYSTIS, idis, *f.* (ἄμυστις). *A mode of drinking, by emptying a cup at a single draught*, Hor.

AMYTHAŌN (Amith.), ōnis, m. (Ἀμυθάων). *Amythaon, the father of the seer Melampus*, Ov.

AMYTHAŌNIUS, ii, m. *Son of Amythaon, Melampus*, Virg.; Prop.

AN, *conj.* (ἄν, ἐάν). *If; or if, or. It is used,* 1. *As a simple particle of question, not expressed in English*: an potest ulla esse excusatio? *can there be any excuse?* Cic. 2. *In direct questions*: quæsivi, an apud Lælam fuisset, *I asked, if he had been at Lælia's*, Id. 3. *In double questions*: roga, velitne an non uxorem, *ask him whether he will take a wife or not*, Ter. *It is also joined to* ne, *making* anne; *as*, cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, anne multa, *when the question is, if there be little or much. When joined with* non, *the combination is equivalent to* nonne; *as*, an non dixi hoc esse facturum? *did I not say that this would be the case?* Ter. *When joined with* nescio, dubito, *it conveys a doubt, which, however, inclines to affirmation, as if it were* annon; *as*, est quidem id magnum, atque haud scio, an maximum, *it is important, and I do not know if it be not highly important, or, it is perhaps of the utmost importance*, Cic.

ANABATHRUM, i, n. (ἀνάβαθρον). *A temporary row of seats rising one above another, placed round the sides of a room*, Juv.

ANACES, um, m. (Ἄνακες). *A name given to Castor and Pollux*, Cic.

ANACHARSIS, is, m. (Ἀνάχαρσις). *Anacharsis, a celebrated Scythian philosopher, who flourished in the time of Solon*, Cic.; Plin.

ANACREON, ontis, m. (Ἀνακρέων). *Anacreon, a Greek lyric poet, born at Teos*, Cic.; Hor.

ANACREONTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Anacreon*, Fulg.

ANACTŌRIUM, ii, n. (Ἀνακτόριον). *Anactorium, a town in Acarnania, at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf*, Plin.; Plaut.

ANADĒMA, ātis, n. (ἀνάδημα). *A head-dress, head-band*, Lucr.

ANADYŌMENE, es, *f.* (ἀναδυομένη, *emerging*; *a name given to Venus, as rising out of the sea*). *The*

ANCŌRĀRIUS, a, um (ancora). *Of or belonging to an anchor*, ex a. funibus, *cables*, Caes.

ANCYRA, æ, *f.* (Ἄγκυρα). *Ancyra.* 1. *A city of Galatia, now Angora*, Liv.; Curt.; Plin. 2. *A town of Phrygia Epictetus, near Mysia*, Plin.

ANCYRĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ancyra, in Galatia*, triamphus A., Claud.

ANDABĀTI, æ, m. *Gladiators who wore helmets without any aperture for the eyes, so that they were obliged to fight blindfold, and thus excited the mirth of the spectators*, Cic.

ANDEGAVI *or* **ANDECAVI**, orum, *or* **ANDES**, ium, m. *A people of Gaul, to the north of the Liger, or Loire, whose capital* Juliomagus *is now Angers*, Caes.; Tac.

ANDES, ium, m. *See* ANDEGAVI.

ANDES, is, m. *Andes, a village near Mantua, birth-place of Virgil, now Pietola*, Donat. Vit. Virg.

ANDRÆMON, ŏnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). *Andræmon, the father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus*, Ov.

ANDRISCUS, i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος). *Andriscus, a man of low origin, who pretended to be a natural son of King Perseus, and caused the third Macedonian war*, Liv.; Vell.; Flor.

ANDRIUS, a, um (Andros). *Of Andros, one of the Cyclades*, Ter. *Subst.*, Andria, æ, *f.*, *The Andrian Female, the name of a comedy of Terence.*

ANDRŌGEŌS *and* **ANDRŌGEUS**, i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεως). *Androgeos, a son of Minos, assassinated, according to one account, at Athens*, Ov.; Virg.

ANDRŌMACHE, ēs, *and* -A, æ, *f.* (Ἀνδρομάχη). *Andromache, the wife of Hector*, Virg.

ANDRŌMEDA, æ, *and* -E, ēs, *f.* (Ἀνδρομέδη). *Andromeda, the wife of Perseus*, Cic.; Ov.

ANDRŌN, ōnis, m. (ἀνδρών). I. *With the Greeks: The part of the house where the men resided; also called* andronitis, Vitr.——II. *With the Romans: A space between two walls of a house*, Plin.; *a passage, a gallery*, Vitr.

ANDRŌNICUS, i, m. *Andronicus, a Roman surname. Titus, especially*, L. Livius A., *the first Roman dramatic poet*, Cic.; Gell.

ANDRŌNITIS, idis, *f.* *See* ANDRON, I.

ANDROS *and* **ANDRUS**, i, *f.* (Ἄνδρος). *Andros, one of the larger Cyclades, southeast of Eubœa, now Andri*, Ter.; Ov.

ANELLUS (anus.), i, m. *dim.* (anulus). *A small ring*, Plaut.; Hor.

ANEMONE, ēs, *f.* (ἀνεμώνη). *Anemone or wind-flower*, Plin.

ANETHUM, i, n. (ἄνηθον). *Dill, anise*, Virg.; Plin.

ANFRACTUS (amfr.), a, um, *part.* (amb, frango). *Bent, crooked*, a spatio, Amm. *Subst.*, anfractum, i, n., *A turning, winding* (*for* anfractus, us), terrarum anfracta, Att. ap. Varr.

ANFRACTUS, ūs, m. (amb, frango). *A recurving, a bending or turning up or back, crookedness, winding, bent form or shape.* I. *Prop.*: quid pulchrius figura (sphærica), quæ nihil incisum anfractibus habere potest? Cic. *Of the annual revolution of the sun*: septeni solis a. sublimique. Cic. *Of the crookedness of horns*: cornua convolutis in anfractum, Plin. *Of the turnings and windings of a road*: si nullus a. intercederet, Caes.; a. viarum, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of speech, for* ambages: *Prolixity, diffusiveness, long circumstance of words*, quid opus est a.? Cic.——B) *Of legal matters: Quibbling or cavilling*, vita remota a judiciorum a., Cic.; juris a., Quint.

ANGARIUS, ii, m. (*Persian*). *A courier, express*, Lucil. ap. Non.

ANGELLUS, i, m. *dim.* (angulus). *A little corner*, Lucr.

ANGERŌNA, æ, *f.* *Angerona, according to some, the goddess of Silence*, Plin.; Macr.

ANGERONALIA (Angerona). *The festival of the goddess Angerona*, Varr.; Fest.

ANGINA, æ, *f.* (ango). *A disease of the throat, called the quinsy, a sore throat*, Plaut.

ANGIPŌRTUS, ūs, m. (*rarely*, angiportum, i, n.) (ango, angustus, portus). *A narrow lane, by-way*, viæ omnes angiportusque, Cic.; angiporto toto deerrare, Auct. Her.

ANGITIA, æ, *f.* *Angitia, the sister of Medea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi and Marrubii, who lived about the shores of the Lake Fucinus*; nemus Angitiæ, *a grove sacred to Angitia, in the territory of the Marsi, now Selva d'Albi*, Virg.; Sil.

ANGLI, orum, m. *The Angli, a German people on the left bank of the Elbe, who afterward passed over with the Saxons into Britain*, Tac.

ANGO (xi, ctum, *and* anxum, *acc. to Gramm.*), 3 *v. a.* (ἄγχω). *Firmly to press together, to choke, throttle, suffocate, stifle.* I. *Prop.*: a. guttur, *to compress one's throat, to suffocate*, Virg. *Of plants: To choke*, pluribus radicibus angitur, Col.——B) *Meton.*: *To press, hurt, pain*, hac canis angit, Her.; ardeolæ anguntur, *suffer pain*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Of mind: To vex, disturb, alarm, trouble; and* mid. angi, *to feel alarmed, to distress one's self*, multa sunt quæ a., Cic. ◆ præcipuo quodam dolore angi, Id.; magno cruciatu timoris angi, Id.

ANGOR, ōris, m. (ango). I. *Prop. for* angina: *A suffocating, strangling, pain in the throat, sore throat*, occupat fauces earum a., *the quinsy*, Plin.; æstu et angore vexari, *a choking with smoke*, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *Anguish, vexation, trouble* [*as a transitory condition; but* anxietas, *anxiousness, as a lasting state*], curam et angorem animi levare, Cic.; a. pro amico sæpe capiendus, Id.

ANGRIVĀRII, orum, m. *The Angrivarii, a people of Germany, dwelling on both sides of the Visurgis, or Weser, near the Cherusci*, Tac.

ANGUICŌMUS (*tetrasyll.*), a, um (anguis, coma). *Snake-haired*, Ov.

ANGUICŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* *A little snake*, Cic.

ANGUIFER (*trisyll.*), ĕra, ĕrum (anguis, fero). *That carries or has serpents about it*, a. caput, Ov.; Gorgo a., Prop. *Subst.*, Anguifer, *otherwise called* Ophiuchus *or* Serpentarius, *as a constellation*, Col.

ANGUIGĒNA (*tetrasyll.*), æ, m. (anguis, gigno). *Engendered of snakes; a name given to those men who had grown up from the dragon's teeth sowed by Cadmus*, Ov.

ANGUILLA, æ, *f.* (anguis). I. *An eel*, Plin.; a. est, elabitur, *escapes like an eel, is a slippery fellow, said of a sly person*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *The hard skin of an eel, used for punishment in schools*, Verrius ap. Plin.

ANGUI-MANUS (*quadrisyll.*), a, um (anguis,

mentes, Auct. Her.; aestus, anhelanti similis, Virg. *Prod. of a roaring fire*, Virg.; *of the foaming of the sea*, Sil.; *of the puffing bellows*, Pers.; *of the cracking of the ground*, Stat.——B) *To split or gape from heat*, orbis anhelans saevis ardoribus, Sil.——II. A) *To breathe forth, to emit with a blast*, Capricornus a. frigus de pectore, Cic. poet.——B) *Fig.: To pant with, breathe out*, anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. Her.; Catilina aestus anhelans, Cic.

ANHĒLUS, a, um. *Panting*, a. equi, Ov.; Virg.; pectus a., Virg.; *asthmatic*, Id.

ANICIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Anicius, Anician*, A. pira; Cat.; Plin.; a. nota (vini), *the mark of a wine whose age could be traced up to the consulate of* L. Anicius Gallus (590 A.U.C.), Cic.

ANICULA (*contracted* anicla, Prud.], æ, *f. dim. A little old woman, an old crone or gossip*, hanc ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.; ista vix digna hesternorum anicularum, Id.

ANILE. *See* ANIO.

ANIMCŌLA, æ, m. (Anio, colo). *One who lives near the Anio*, Sil.

ANIENSIS, e (Anio). *Of or belonging to the Anio*, A. tribus, *on the Upper Anio*, Liv.; Cic.

ANIENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the river Anio*, A. fluenta, Virg.; A. unda, lympha, Prop.

ANIGROS, i, m. (Ἄνιγρος). *The Anigros, a small river of Elis*, Ov.

ANILIS, e (anus). *Old-woman-like, old-womanish*, ineptiae paene a., Cic.; fabellae a. profere, Id.

ANILITAS, ātis, *f. The old age of a woman, the age of an old woman, anility, dotage*, Catull.

ANILITER, *adv. After the manner of an old woman*, superstitione atque a. dicere alqd, Cic.

ANIMA, æ (*dat. and ablat. plur. regul.* animis; *only with ecclesiastical writers* animabus), *f.* (ἄνω, ἄνεμος, *formerly* an, *to breathe, blow*; *hence also* animus). *A breath of air, air, wind.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: leves a. auraram, Lucr.; impellunt animae lintea, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Air as an element, for air*: inter ignem et terram aquam deus animae posuit, Cic.; ignes juncti ex a. tenui et ex calore solo, Id. 2) *Air inhaled and exhaled, the breath*, animae camelis, *the air-tube, wind-pipe*, Plin.; animae gravitas, *offensiveness of breath*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) (*In as far as air or breath constitutes the condition of life*) *Breath of life, animal principle of life, life, soul* [*opp.* animus, *the immaterial principle*], si tunc P. Sestius animam, quam vix retinuit, edidisset, Cic.; aegroto dum a. est, spes esse dicitur, Id.; agere animam, *to breathe one's last, to be at the last gasp*, Id. *As a word of endearment*: vos meae carissimae a., Cic.; animae meae meum, Hor. 2) *Concr.*: *A living being, creature*, egregiae a., Virg.; a. quales nec [illegible], Hor. *Of the departed, manes, shades*, [illegible]——B) *For* animus, *The intellectual principle, the spirit*, a. rationis consiliique [illegible], Cic.; non interire animas, sed ab aliis [illegible] transire ad alios, Cæs.

ANIMADVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (animadverto). I. *Observation, consideration, attention*, notitia naturae et a. peperit artem, Cic.; excitanda a. et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, *consideration, attention*, Id.; quaestio atque a. in alqm, *trial*, Id.——II. *Censure, blame, punishment, chastisement*, nec effugere possemus animadversionem, si, &c., Cic.; animadversionis paternae metus, Id. *Thus especially of the punishment inflicted by the censors*: animadversiones censorum, Id.

ANIMADVERSOR, ōris, *m.* (animadverto). *An observer*, acres et diligentes a. vitiorum, Cic.

ANIMADVERTO (vort.), ti, sum, 3 *v. a.* (*contracted from* animum adverto, *in which way it is sometimes written, see* ADVERTO). I. *To turn one's thoughts or attention to, give heed to, attend to, consider, regard*, nec omnino curant, nec, quid agamus, animadvertunt, Cic. *With* ut: illud me non animadvertisse moleste fero, ut ascriberem te, &c., Cic. *Of lictors who walked before the consul, who took care to order the passers by to show proper marks of respect*, Liv.; Sen.; Suet.——II. *Meton.*: (*As a consequence of attention*) A) *To remark, perceive, observe, see, notice*, ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic.; quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *To observe any thing vicious or bad with displeasure, to censure, blame, chastise, punish*, ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, quae difficillime praeceventur, Cic.; res imprimis a magistratibus animadvertendas, Id. *Very often* in alqm: video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam, Cic.; in eum aut ipse animadverteret aut civitatem a. juberet, Cæs.

ANIMAL, ālis, *n.* (anima). *A living creature, animal*, alia a. gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic. *Of men*: a. providum et sagax homo, Cic. *Of the universe as a living being*: hunc mundum a. esse, Cic.

ANIMĀLIS, e (anima). I. *Composed or consisting of air, airy*, natura animantis vel terrena vel ignea vel a. vel humida, Cic.——II. *Animate, having life*, colligata corpora vinculis animalibus, Cic.; hostia a., *of which the life or the soul only was offered to the gods, but the flesh was intended for the priests*, Macrob.; dii a., *gods who were originally men*, Serv. Virg.

ANIMANS, antis (animo). *Animate, having life, living* (*seldom found as an adj.*), deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic.; mundus et a. composque rationis, Id. *Often subst. fem.*: *A living creature, animal* (*usually in opposition to man*), animantium genera quatuor, Cic. *Seldom neut.*: animantia, quae sunt nobis nota.

ANIMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (animo). I. *A quickening or giving of life*, Tert.——II. *Meton. concr.*: *A living creature*, divinae a. species, Cic.

ANIMĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* animo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Affected, disposed* (*in any way*), *inclined*, sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, Cic.; socii infirme animati, *of a changeable, uncertain disposition*, Id.——B) *Courageous, bold, brave*, milites a. probe, Plaut.

ANIMĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (animo). *Animation, life*, carere animatu, Plin.

ANIMO, 1 *v. a.* (animus). I. *To fill with air or breath, to blow into, breathe upon*, a. duas tibias uno spiritu, App.; a. buccinas, *to blow*, Arn.——II. *To fill with soul or life, to ani-*

ANNIUS, ii, m. *Annius, a Roman patronymic*, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, &c.

ANNIVERSĀRIUS, a, um (annus, verto). *Returning with the revolution of a year, yearly, annual*, a. sacra, Cic.; vicissitudines a., *the change of the seasons*, Id.

ANNIXUS (adn.), a, um, *part. of* annitor.

AN-NO (adn.), āre, v. n. *and* a. I. *To swim to or toward*; *with* ad *or* in *acc.*: pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Cæs.; a. paulatim terræ, Verg. *Absol.*: plures annabant thynni, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *To come to, approach*, illa magna commoditas, ut, quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset a., Cic.——III. *To swim by or by the side of*, pedites annantes equis, Tac.

ANNO. *See* HANNO.

ANNOMINATIO. *See* AGNOMINATIO.

ANNOS. *See* AN.

ANNONA, æ, *f.* (annus; *conf.* pomona, *from* pomum). *The yearly produce of the earth.* I. *Gen.*: vectigal novum ex salaria a., Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *Corn.* 1) *As food*: vilitas annonæ ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariæ consecuta est, Cic.: clausis annonæ subsidiis, Tac. 2) *Milit.*: *Provisions*, Veget.; Amm. *In the plur.*: *Ammunition bread*, Lampr.; Cod. Th.——B) *Meton.*: *The price of corn and food in general*, puteum annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.; a. nihil mutavit, Liv. *Poet.*: vilis amicorum a., *to be had at a low price*, Hor.

ANNOSUS, a, um (annus). *Full of years, aged, old*, annosa a., Ov.; a. vetustas, Id., a. cornix, Hor.

ANNOTATIO (adn.), ōnis, *f.* (annoto). *A noting down, observing, a written remark or annotation*, librum meum cum a. tuis exspecta, Plin. E.

ANNOTATIUNCULA (adn.), æ, *f. dim.* *A brief written remark or annotation*, Gell.

ANNOTATOR (adn.), ōris, m. (annoto). I. *An observer, remarker, annotator*, Plin.

ANNOTĀTUS (adn.), ūs, m. *Remark, observation, marks* digna annotatu, Val. Max.

ANNOTINUS, a, um (annus; *conf.* diutinus, *from* diu). *A year old, of last year*, a. naves, *of last year*, Cæs.; novus fructus cum a., Plin.

ANNOTO (adn.), 1 v. a. I. A) *To note down, write down*, a. in scriptis quædam ut tumida, Plin. E.——B) *Esp.*: *To note down any one as impeached, or for punishment*, Dig.; Plin. E.; Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *For* animadverto: *To remark, observe*, quum annotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, Suet.——B) annotari, *To be signalized or known*, hæc litora pisce nobili annotantur, Plin.

ANNULARIS, ANNULARIUS, ANNULATUS, ANNULUS. *See* ANUL., *&c.*

AN-NUMERO (adn.), 1 v. a. *To number or count in with, reckon together with.* I. *Prop.* A) a. denarios, Cic.; his duobus annumerabitur nemo tertius, Id. *With* in: in grege annumeror, *I am counted with the multitude*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *To reckon, count*, a. agnos duos pro una ove, Varr.——II. *Fig.*: *To set down for, to reckon*, a. imperitiam culpæ, *to think equal*, Dig.

AN-NUNCIO (adn.) *or* **AN-NUNTIO**, 1 v. a. I. *To announce, proclaim, make known, publish*, annuncieverre, exsaminatum illum, Plin.——II. *Meton. Gen.*: *To relate*, App.

AN-NŪO (adn.), ŭi (ūtum, *according to* Prisc., *perf.* annuvi, Enn.), 3 v. n. *To wink or nod at or to.* I. *Prop.*: simul ac annuisset, *on the first hint*, Cic.; annuentibus suis evadit, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To nod with the head, in order to signify assent or approbation, to assent, concede, agree with, give consent, approve, allow, permit* [*opp.* abnuere, *to refuse, deny*], id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic.; audacibus annue cœptis, *be favorable to*, Virg.; a. falsa, *to confess, affirm*, Tac.——B) *To point out* (*by winking or nodding*), quos iste annuerat, Cic.——C) *To promise* (*any thing by a wink or nod*), quibus annuis arcem, Virg.; quum annuisset se venturum, Liv.; a. nutum numenque, *to grant one's protection*, Id.

ANNUS, i, m. (*conf.* Gr. ἔνος, ἐνος). I. A) a) *A year*, nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.; anno exeunte, *at the end of the year*, Cic.; extremo anno, Liv.; *instead of which*, extremo anni, Tac. *Poet.*: anno pleno, *finished*, Hor. b) anno, *In a year, in a year's time*, qui a. jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv.; *also*, *Every year*, Plin.; *instead of which*, *with* inter in anno: anno *also*, *Last year, a year before*, Plaut. c) annum, *For a year, for the space of a year*, matronæ annum eum luxerunt, Liv. d) ad a., *A year hence, for the next or coming year*, ut tibi faciendum est ad a., Cic. e) in annum, *For a year*, prorogatum in a. imperium est, Liv.——B) *Esp.*: *The year of life to which one must have attained for entering upon an office, official year*, quod hoc honore (consulatus) me affecistis prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Poet.*: *Season of the year*, formosissimus a., Virg.; pomifer a., Hor.——B) *Growth of a year*, agricolæ annum flevere, Lucan; arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac.——C) *Time of life, age*, rugis integer a., Prop.

AN-NŪTO (adn.), āre, v. *frequ.* *To nod often to any one*, nunc annutat, Plaut.

ANNŪUM, i, n.; *more frequently in the plur.*, annua, orum. *Yearly salary, pension*, Suet.

ANNŪUS, a, um (annus). I. *Lasting a year, a year long, of a year*, a. tempus, Cic.; provincia, a., *a year's administration*, Id.; *conf.* magistratus a., Cæs.; ut annui essemus, *to remain for a year in the province*, Cic.; a. dies, *the stated year* (*for payments*), Id.——II. *Happening every year, yearly, annual*, a. commutationes, *changes of the seasons*, Cic.; a. vice, *and* a. vicibus, *every year*, Plin.

AN-QUIRO, quisivi, itum, 3 v. a. (amb, quæro, qu. *to seek round about; hence*) *To seek after, search for.* I. *Prop.*: omnia, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, a., Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To search into, examine, investigate*, anquirentibus nobis, Cic.; a. aut consultare, conducat id necne, Id.——B) *Esp.*, *in Law.* 1) *To investigate judicially*, a. de perduellione, Liv. 2) *To proceed criminally against, accuse, impeach*; *with an abl. or gen. of the punishment*, capite anquisitus, Liv.; quum capitis anquisissent, Id.

ANQUISITIO, ōnis, *f.* (anquiro). *A judicial accusation*, Varr.

ANSA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* ensis). I. *A handle, haft, ear of vessels*, Cat.; Virg.; Ov.; *the handle of a door*, Petr.; *any thing to lay hold of, as, the loop of a sandal for drawing the straps through*, Plin.; *of a rudder*, Vitr.; *a cramp for holding stones together*,

A) **antiquarius**, ii, m. 1) *An antiquary, an antiquarian*, nec quemquam adeo a. puto, Tac.; Suet. 2) *One who knows how to read and to copy old manuscripts*, Cod. Th. B) **antiquaria**, æ, *f.*, *A female lover of antiquity, a female antiquary*, Juv.

ANTIQUE, *adv.* (antiquus). I. *Anciently, in old time*, antiquissime regnasse, Sol.——II. *In an ancient or venerable manner, in antiquated style or language*, Hor. *Compar.*, Tac.

ANTIQUITAS, ātis, *f.* (antiquus). *Ancient or former time, antiquity.* I. *Prop.*: ab ultima a., Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *The events or history of antiquity*, tenenda omnis a., Cic. *In the plur.*, antiquitates, *Antiquities, as a title of historical and archæological works, historical records*, Plin.; Gell.—B) *People of ancient times, ancients*, errabat multis in rebus a., Cic.—C) *Ancient customs, primitive virtue, integrity, honesty*, Rutilius documentum fuit a., prudentiæ, Cic.—D) *Ancientness, age*, a. generis, Cic.

ANTIQUITUS, *adv.* (antiquus; *conf.* humanitus, divinitus, *from* humanus, divinus). I. *Of old, anciently, in old times*, Belgas Rhenum a. transdactos, Caes.——II. *Down from ancient times*, jam inde a. insita pertinacia, Liv.

ANTIQUO, 1 v. a. (antiquus). *To declare any thing to be old or obsolete, to annul, repeal, abrogate, reject*, legem agrariam antiquari passus est, Cic.

ANTIQUUS, a, um (ante). *Old, that has been before* [*denotes a being before, of time* (as anticus denotes a being before, of place) *opp.* novus, *new, that has been only since a short while*; *distinct from* vetus, *existing for a long time, opp.* recens, *that has not yet long existed*, young, *fresh*]. I. *Prop.*: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua, Cic.; antiquior dies, *an older date*, Id. *Subst.*, antiqui, *The ancients*, antiquorum auctoritas, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *That is of the old fashion, honest, upright, frank, sincere, plain-dealing, simple*, homines a., qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, *honest, plain people, of the old fashion*, Cic.—B) *In the Compar. and Superl.*: *Old in fame or reputation, sacred, celebrated, famed, excellent*, quod homestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic.; longe antiquissimum ratus, Liv.—C) *For* vetus: *That existed or happened long since, old*, antiqua templa deum, Hor.; antiquissima scripta, Id.; antiquum obtinere, *to retain the old fashion of living*, Plaut.—D) *Aged, old*, cives a., *old people*, Pac. ap. Cic.; a. Butes, Virg.

ANTISPASTUS, i, m. (ἀντίσπαστος). *In Metr.* (*sc.* pes) *An antispast, the poetical foot*, ⏑ — — ⏑, Gramm. *Hence*, antispasticum metrum, *a metre consisting chiefly of antispasts*, Gramm.

ANTISSA, æ, *f.* (Ἄντισσα). *Antissa, a town on the south of Lesbos, now Petra*, Liv. *Hence*, Antissæi, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Antissa*, Liv.

ANTISTES, stitis (ante, sto, *presiding*; *hence, subst.*) *A president, overseer.* I. *Gen.*: a. vindemiarum, Coll.——II. *Esp.* A) *He who presides over a temple, a priest*, Cic.; Liv. *As fem.*: *A female president of a temple, chief priestess*, Liv.; Val. Max.—B) *Meton.*: *One who is initiated into any thing, a master of it, versus dicendi* a., Cic.

ANTISTHENES, is and ī, m. (Ἀντισθένης). *Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy*, Cic.

ANTISTITA, æ, *f.* *See* ANTISTES. *A female president of a temple, a chief priestess*, Cic.; Ov.

ANTISTO. *See* ANTESTO.

ANTISTROPHE, ēs, *f.* (ἀντιστροφή). *An antistrophe in the choruses of the Greek tragedy*, Gramm.

ANTITHESIS, is, *f.* (ἀντίθεσις). *A grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another* (*for instance*, olli *for* illi), Gramm.

ANTIUM, ii, n. *Antium, a maritime town of the Volsci in Latium, now Torre d'Anzo*, Cic.; Plin. *Hence*, A) Antiānus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Antium*, Non.—B) Antias, ātis, *Of or belonging to Antium*, A. populus, Liv.; Valerius A., *V. Antias, an historian before Livy*, Gell. *Subst.*, Antiātes, um, *The inhabitants of Antium*, Liv.—C) Antiātīnus, a, um, *Antian*, A. Fortunæ, Suet.—D) Antiensis, e, *Antian*, A. templum, Val. Max.

ANTLIA, æ, *f.* (ἀντλία). *A machine for raising water, worked by the feet, a pump*, Suet.; Mart.

ANTONIANUS. *See* ANTONIUS.

ANTŌNIASTER, tri, m. (Antonius; *conf.* surdaster, *from* surdus). *Little Antony, in a contemptuous sense*, hic noster A., Cic.

ANTŌNINUS, i, m. (Antonius). *Antoninus, the name of several Roman emperors; esp.* A. Pius *and* M. Aurelius A. Philosophus. *Hence, adj.*, Antōnīniānus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Antonine*, Eutr.

ANTŌNIUS, a. *Antonius, a Roman patronymic. Thus, esp.* M. Antonius, *the famous triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium, Cicero's mortal enemy*; M. A., *the uncle of the former, a famous orator, who flourished shortly before Cicero*, Cic.; C. A. *was consul with Cicero. Fem.*: Antonia, *a daughter of the triumvir A.*, Plin. *Hence, adj.* A) Antōnius, a, um, *Of or belonging to A.*, A. lex, *by the triumvir A.*, Lentul. ap. Cic. *Subst.*, Antonii, *The partisans of the triumvir Ant.*, Lepid. ap. Cic., *doubtful* (*another reading* Antoniani).——B) Antōnīānus, a, um. 1) *Of or belonging to the triumvir Ant.*, Cic. *Subst.*, Antonianæ, arum, *f.* (*sc.* orationes), (*Philippic*) *orations delivered by Cicero against Antonius*, Gell. 2) *Of or belonging to the orator Antonius*, A. dicendi ratio, Cic.

ANTONŌMASIA, æ, *f.* (ἀντονομασία). *A fig. of Rhet., when the epithets of a name are put for the name itself*, Quint.

ANTRO, onis, m. *Antro, a Roman proper name*, Cic.

ANTRON, ōnis, *f.* (Ἄντρων). *Antron, a town of Phthiotis, in Thessaly*, Liv.

ANTRUM, i, n. (ἄντρον). *A cave, cavern, grotto*, Virg.; Hor.; *said of a sedan-chair*, Juv.; a. narium, *the cavity of the nose*, Sid.

ANUBIS, is and idis (*acc.* Anubin, Prop.; Anuben, Plin.), m. (Ἀνουβίς). *Anubis, an Egyptian deity with a dog's head*, Virg.

ANŬLARIUS (ann.), a, um (anulus). I. A) *Concerned with signets*, a. creta *for* anulare, *chalk for rings*, Vitr.—B) Scalæ a., *A place of Rome in the eighth district, perhaps the residence of the ring-makers*, Suet.——II. *Subst.*, anularius, ii, m., *A ring-maker*, Cic.

ANŬLATUS (ann.), a, um (anulus). *Furnish-*

apertius dicere, Id. *Superl.*: apertissime et planissime explicare aliqd, Id.

APERTO, āre, *v. freq.* (aperio). *To bare entirely*, a. brachium, Plaut.

APERTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* aperio.——II. *Adj.*: *Open, uncovered.* A) *Prop.* 1) naves a., *without a deck*, Cic.; a. humerus, *not covered, not defended*, Caes.; apertos (*sc.* milites) ad auxiliandum, *not protected*, Id. *Prov.*: a. pectus videre mamque ostendere, *to deal or act openly or honestly toward each other*. *Poet.*: cœlum a., *cloudless, clear*, Virg. 2) *Meton.* a) *In opposition to what is shut*: *Open, not shut, free*, cœlum ex omni parte patens atque a., Cic.; a. iter per medios montes, Liv. *Poet.*: a. Mars, *an action in the open field*, Ov. b) *Subst.*, apertum, *What is open or free, an open place, a plain*, per a. fugientes, Hor.; castra in a. posita, Liv.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Open, avowed* [*in opp. to what is concealed or secret*], ex occultis insidiis in a. introeunum, Cic.; animus a. et simplex, *open, frank, honest*; *comp.* ut semper est apertissimus, *very open-hearted* (*ironically for very forward, impudent, saucy*), Cic. 2) *In opposition to what is obscure*: *Plain, evident, clear, manifest*, a. et lucida narratio, Cic.; quis apertior in judicium adducitur? *whose crime is more evident, less doubtful?* Cic. *In the neut., subst.*, magisque in aperto, *manifest*, Sall. 3) *In opposition to what is impeded or difficult*: in aperto esse, *to be unimpeded, easy* (*the fig. are taken from an open field or plain*), vota virtutesque in aperto, Tac.

APEX, icis, m. (*akin to* cap-ut, *Greek* κεφ-αλή, *Sanscr.* kap-āla). *Point, top, summit.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen. Poet.*: *The top of a mountain*, Sil.; *the top of a tree*, Virg.; *of a flame that ends in a point*, Ov.; *the comb of birds*, Id.; *the point of a castle*, Col.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A cap, tiara, crown*, ab aspera Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic.; apices regum, Hor. b) *Esp.*: *The conical cap or bonnet of a flamen*, a. Dialis, Liv.; homo honestus nam apice insignis, i. e. *for sacerdotal dignity, priesthood*, Sen. 2) a) *In Gramm.*: *A long mark over a vowel*, Quint. b) *Meton.*: *A line, stroke, form of a letter*, Gell.——II. *Fig.*: *A crown, highest ornament, crowning-point*, a. senectutis est auctoritas, Cic.; hinc a. fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, *the tiara, as symbol of royalty or power*, Hor.

APHÆA, æ, *f.* (Ἀφαία). *Aphæa, a name of the* [illegible] *Britomartis*, Virg.

APHAREUS (*trisyll.*), ei, m. (Ἀφαρεύς). *Apharens.* I. *A Messenian king*; *hence his sons*, Aphareïdæ proles, Ov. 2. *A centaur*, Ov.

APHIDNÆ, arum, *and* -A, æ (Ἀφιδναι). *Aphidnæ, a place of Attica, where Theseus concealed Helena*, Sen. *poet.*; Ov.

APHRACTUS, i, *f.* (ἄφρακτος, *undecked, sc.* ναῦς). *A long vessel without a deck, a galley*; *in pure Lat.*, navis aperta, Cic.

APHRODISIA, orum, n. (Ἀφροδίσια). *A festival in honor of Aphrodite*, Plaut.

APHRODISIAS, ădis, *f.* (Ἀφροδισιάς). *Aphrodisias, a part of Æolis in Asia*, Liv.

APIA, æ, *or* -E, es, *f.* (ἀφύη). *A kind of small fish, perhaps the anchovy*, Plin.

APIARIUM, ii, n. (apis). *A bee-house, apiary*, Col.

APIARIUS, ii, m. (apis). *A bee-master*, Plin.

APIASTRUM, i, n. (apis). *Balm-mint*, Varr.; Plin.

APIATUS, a, um (apis). *Spotted, speckled*, a. mensa, Plin.

APICĀTUS, a, um (apex). *Adorned with a priest's cap or mitre*, Ov.

APICIUS, ii, m. *Apicius, a celebrated glutton in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, Plin. *Hence*, Apiciānus, a, um, *and* Apicius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Apicius*, Plin.; Cat.

APICULA, æ, *f. dim.* (apis). *A little bee*, Plaut.; Plin.

APIDANUS, i, m. (Ἀπιδανός). *Apidanus, a river of Thessaly, which receives the Enipeus*, Ov.

APIS *or* -ES, is (*gen. plur.* apium *and* apum), *f.* *A bee*, Cic.; Plin.

APIS, is [idis, P. Nol.], m. *Apis, an Egyptian deity, worshipped under the form of an ox*, Plin.

APISCOR, aptus, 3 *v. dep.* (apo). *To reach, get, obtain.* I. *Prop.*: maris apiscendi causa, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To attain to, get, acquire*, a. magnam laudem, Sulpic. ap. Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To reach with the understanding, comprehend, observe*, Lucr.

APIUM, ii, n. (apis). *Smallage, parsley, celery, &c.* (*Fam. Umbelliferæ*), Plin.; *used for garlands*, Virg.

APLUDA (appl.), æ, *f.* (palea). I. *Chaff, husks*, Plin.——II. *Bran*, apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell.

APLUSTRE, is (*nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr.; *dat.* aplustris, Id.), n. (ἄφλαστον). *An ornament of planks placed upon the stern of a galley, stern-decoration*, Cic.; Lucr.; Luc.

APO *or* APIO, ōre (*Sanscr.* āp, *to seize*), *used only in the part.* aptus. *See* APTUS.

APOCLETI, orum (ἀπόκλητοι). *With the Ætolians, members of a select committee*, Liv.

APOCOPE, es, *f.* (ἀποκοπή). *In Gramm.*: *The omission of a letter or syllable at the end of a word*, Gramm.

APODOSIS, is, *f.* (ἀπόδοσις). *Conclusion, the second part of a period, answering to the first* (*protasis*), Gramm.

APODYTERIUM, ii, n. (ἀποδυτήριον). *An undressing-room at a bath*, Cic.; Plin. E.

APOGRAPHON, i, n. (ἀπόγραφον). *A written copy, transcript*, Plin.

APOLLINAR, āris, n. (*for* Apollinal). *The temple of Apollo*, Liv.

APOLLINĀRIS, e (Apollo). I. *Of or belonging to Apollo*, ludi A., *celebrated on the 5th of July in honor of Apollo*, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.——II. *Subst.*, Apollinaris, is, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *A plant commonly called* hyoscyamus, Plin.

APOLLINEUS, a, um (Apollo). *Of or belonging to Apollo*, A. urbs, i. e. *Delos, where Apollo was especially worshipped*, Ov.; A. proles, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Id.; A. vates, i. e. *Orpheus*, Id.; A. laurus, *sacred to Apollo*, Id.; A. ars, *the art of soothsaying*, Id.; *also, the art of healing*, Id.; A. os, i. e. *song*, Id.

APOLLO, inis [*an old form* Apello, *as* hemo *for* homo, *according to* Fest.], m. (Ἀπόλλων). I. *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana; the god of the sun, of soothsaying, of the management of the bow, of medicine, poetry, and music*, Cic.; Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) Apollinis urbs, *a town of Upper Egypt, called also* Apollinopolis, *now a village*, Edfou, Plin.——B) Apollinis promontorium, *in Africa, to the east of Utica, now* Zibib, Plin.

APOLLODORUS, i, m. (Ἀπολλόδωρος). *Apollodorus.* 1. *A famous rhetorician, tutor of Augus-*

APPELLO (adp.), 1 [*subj. perf.* appellassis, *for* appellaveris. Ter.] (ad, *obsol.* pello, -are, *to call*). I. *To address, speak to, accost,* appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus. Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To address, apply to, in the way of entreaty, invitation, admonition, and the like, call upon, invoke, entreat,* vos etiam atque etiam appello, Cic.; Tullola me ut sponsorem appellat, *admonishes,* Id.—— B) *In Law.* 1) *To appeal to any one,* a prætore tribunos a. ausus, Cic. 2) *To sue, inform against, impeach, indict,* cavendum, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.—— C) *To call any one by any name, to give a name, to name,* unum te sapientem appellant et existimant, Cic.; a. auctores, *to mention,* Plin.; a. alqm nutu significationeque, *to indicate, point out, characterize,* Cic.—— D) *Of letters: To pronounce,* de suavitate appellandarum literarum, Cic.

APPENDICIUM, ii, *n.*, *for* appendix. *An appendage.* Hirt.

APPENDICULA, æ, *f. dim. A small appendage or addition,* a. causæ judicatæ, Cic.

APPENDIX, icis, *f.* (appendo). *That which hangs on any thing, an appendage.* I. *Prop.:* App ——II. *Meton. Gen.* A) *An appendage, supplement,* vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Olcadum, *auxiliaries,* Liv.—— B) *A barberry-bush,* Plin.

AP-PENDO (adp.), endi, ensum, 3 [*a new form,* appendeo, ēre, Apic.], *v. a. To weigh to, suspend to,* appenduntur, non numerantur pecuniæ, Cic.; non ea me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam a., *to have regard to their power, force, weight, not to their number,* Id.

APPENSUS (adp.), a, um, *part. of* appendo.

APPETENS (adp.), entis. I. *Part. of* Appeto.——II. A) *Adj.: Striving eagerly for, desirous of any thing,* alcjs rei *or absol.:* a. gloriæ atque avidus laudis, Cic. *Compar.,* appetentior, Id. *Superl.,* appetentissimus, Id.—— B) *Esp.: Avaricious, covetous, greedy,* homo non cupidus, neque a., Cic.

APPETENTER (adp.), *adv.* (appetens). *Eagerly, with appetite, covetously, greedily,* Cic.

APPETENTIA (adp.), æ, *f.* (appeto). *Desire, longing for, appetite,* a. cibi, Plin.; libido effrenatam (effirit) appetentiam, Cic.

APPETITIO (adp.), ōnis, *f.* (appeto). *A snatching at any thing, attempt to lay hold of.* I. *Prop.:* triplex a. solis, *a snatching at the sun, repeated three times,* Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *An earnest desire or longing after, vehement inclination,* aliter a. (eam enim esse volumus appet.), *the appetitive power or faculty,* Cic.; a. animi, Id.—— B) *Esp.: Desire of eating, appetite,* Gell.

APPETITUS (adp.), a, um, *part. of* Appeto.

APPETITUS (adp.), ūs, *m.* I. *Prop.: A rushing upon any thing, an attack, assault,* barbarorum a., Amm.——II. *Fig.: A passionate striving for, longing after any thing, the appetitive power or faculty, desire, passion,* parva in appetitu posita est, quæ est ὁρμὴ Græce, Cic.; appetitum voluptatis, Id.

AP-PETO (adp.), ivi, or ii, itum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To attempt to seize, snatch at.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* ter eum (solem) frustra appetivere manibus, Cic.; a. dextram osculis, *to seek to seize the hand with kisses,* i. e. *to endeavor to kiss it,* Plin.; *hence,* salutari, appeti, decedi (senes), *in order to kiss their hands,* Cic. *Of places: To draw near, approach,* a. alia atque alia loca, *continually to gain more space,* Liv. 2) *Esp.* a) *To fall upon, attack, assail, assault,* vita sæpe ferro atque insidiis appetita, Cic.; a. humerum apertum gladio, Cæs. b) *To strive passionately for, long after, desire earnestly, covet,* ut bona natura appetimus, Cic.; a. cupidissime populi Rom. amicitiam, Cæs.; a. olivam, *to long after, have an appetite for,* Mart. *With an obj. clause:* ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, *strives, endeavors,* Cic.——II. *Neut. Of time: To draw on, approach,* dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cæs.; consularia comitia appetebant, Liv.

APPIA, æ. *See* APPIUS.

APPIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Appia, a town of Phrygia Major, Appian,* A. legati, Cic.

APPIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Appius, Appian,* A. libido, Liv.; A. mala, *said of apples of excellent quality,* Plin.

APPIAS, ādis, *f.* I. *A surname of the nymph at the* Aqua Appia (*see* APPIUS) *in the neighborhood of the Temple of Venus,* Ov. *Hence, Meton.: Of her statues at the neighboring temple of Venus,* Id.——II. *A name given jocosely to Minerva (with regard to* Appius Pulcher), Cic.

APPIĒTAS, ātis, *f. Appiety, the old nobility of the Appian family, a word formed jocosely by Cicero,* Cic.

AP-PINGO (adp.), pinxi, pictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To add by painting,* a. delphinum silvis, Hor.——II. *Meton.: To add by writing,* appinge aliquid novi, Cic.

APPIUS, ii, *m.*, *and* APPIA, æ, *f. Appius, Appia.* I. *A Roman prænomen, esp. of persons of the* gens Claudia.——II. *Hence,* A) *Adj.:* Appius, a, um. 1) Appia via, *a road made by the censor* A. Claudius Cæcus (440 A.U.C.) *from the* Porta Capena *in a direct line to the Alban hills, and thence, through the Pontine marshes, to Capua, afterward extended (perhaps by Trajan) to Brundisium,* Liv.; Cic.; *called, also, simply* Appia, Cic.; Hor. 2) A. aqua, *an aqueduct, built by the same* Appius, Liv.—— B) Appii Forum, *a borough of Latium, in the middle of the Pontine marshes, founded by the same* Appius, Hor.

AP-PLAUDO (adpl.) [applōdo], si, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To strike any thing against another,* applauso corpore palmis, Ov.——II. *Neut.: To clap with the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, c. dat.,* quibus viris maxime applaudatur? Cic.; nobis clare applaudite, *applaud us loudly,* Plaut.

APPLAUSOR (adp.), ōris, *m.* (applaudo). *One who signifies his approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder,* populus scenici imperatoris spectator et a., Plin. Pan.

APPLAUSUS (adp.), a, um. *part. of* Applaudo.

APPLICĀTIO (adp.), ōnis, *f.* (applico) (*prop. an entering into a close connection with any thing; hence*), I. *Fig.: Application, attachment, inclination,* applicatione animi cum quodam sensu amandi, &c., Cic.——II. *Esp. In Law:* jus applicationis, *the right of a patron to inherit the property of a client,* Cic.

APPLICĀTUS (adp.), a, um. I. *Part. of* Applico.——II. *Adj.: Lying close, contiguous to;*

Roman family name. Thus, L. L. A. Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, Cic. 2. A Roman writer, of Madaura in Africa, in the second century. ——II. Hence, adj., Appuleius, a, um, Of or by Appuleius, A. lex, by the tribune A., Cic.

APPŬLIA (Apul.), æ, f. Apulia. I. A country of Lower Italy, now Puglia, Cic.; Plin.——II Hence, adj., Appŭlicus (Apūl.), a, um, Apulian, A. mare, the Adriatic, Hor.——B) Appŭlus (Apul.), a, um, the same, A. gens, Hor.

APPULSUS (adp.), a, um, part. of appello.

APPULSUS (adp.), ūs, m. (appello). A driving to. I. Prop. A) Gen.: a. pecoris, a driving of cattle to water, Dig.——B) Esp.: A pushing to the shore, making for land, landing, ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv.——II. A) An approach, access, pars terræ appulsu solis exarsit, Cic.——B) Esp.: An operative approach, action, nimios et frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, Cic.

APRICĀTIO, ōnis, f. A basking, sitting, or walking in the sunshine, Cic.

APRICĬTAS, ātis, f. (apricus). Sunniness, Plin.: a. diei, serenity, clearness of the day, Col.

APRICOR, ari, v. dep. (apricus). To sun one's self, sit, lie, bask, stand in the sunshine, Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic.

APRICUS, a, um (contr. for apericus, from aperio: Prop. lying open, uncovered; hence), I. Exposed to the sun or the warmth of the sun, sunny, opaci an a., Cic.; a. colles, Liv.; a. campus, Hor. Subst., apricum, i, n., A sunny place, aprica Alpium, Plin. Post.: in apricum proferre alqd, to the light of the sun, to the light, Hor.——II. Meton. A) Fond of the sunshine, a. mergi, Virg.; a. forea, Hor.——B) Warmed by the sun, sunny, serene and warm, a. status coeli, Col.; a. flatus, southern breezes, Id.

APRILIS, is (contr. for aperilis, from aperio; with or without mensis, the month in which the earth qu. opens itself to fertility). April, mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic. Adj.: Idus April., Ov.; dies erat scripta Kalendis Aprilibus, Cic.

APRINUS, a, um (aper). Of or belonging to a wild boar, a. pulmo, Plin.

APRONIUS, ii, m. Apronius, a Roman proper name: thus, L. Apronius, a reprobate fellow in the seven of Verres, Cic. Hence, adj., Aprōnĭānus, a, um, Of or belonging to Apronius, A. convivium, Id.

APRUGNUS (also Aprūnus), a, um (aper). Of or belonging to a wild boar, a. callum, Plaut. Subst., aprugna (aprunus), æ, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of a boar, Capit.

APSINTHIUM, another mode of writing for absinthium.

APSIS, another mode of writing for absis.

APSUS, i, m. (Ἄψος). Apsus, a river in Gr. Illyria, falling into the Adriatic, now Crevasta, Cæs.: Liv.

APTE, adv. I. Accurately joined, connected formly or closely, mundi corpus a. cohæret, Cic.——II. Meton.: Fitly, aptly, suitably, properly: with ad or absol.: ad pedem a. convenire, Cic.: thus, dicere alqd ad tempus a., Id.

APTO, i v. intens. a. (apo). To add, adjoin, adapt, adjust. I. Prop. A) a. anulum digito, Suet.: a. viscula collo, Ov.; a. arma, to put on, Liv.——B) Meton.: To get ready, prepare, fit, accommodate for any thing, arma capere a. que pugnæ, Liv.; a. se pugnæ, Virg.; a. classem velis (abl.), to make ready to sail, Id.; a. se armis, to make one's self ready to fight, Liv.——II. Fig.: To fit, accommodate, adapt, a. animos armis, Virg.; a. bella Numantiæ modis citharæ, Hor.; hoc verbum (rape) est ad id aptatum, refers to, Cic.

APTOTA, orum, n. (sc. nomina) (ἄπτωτα). In Gramm.: Indeclinable, nomina (fas, frit, git, &c.), Gramm.

APTUS, a, um. I. Part. of the obsolete v. apo or apio (root AP, allied to the Greek ἅπτω; conf. apiscor, apis, apex, apto). A) Joined, fastened to. 1) Prop.: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, fastened, hanging, Cic. 2) Fig.: Depending on, originating in; usually with ex: rerum causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ, Cic.; non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Id. With a simple abl.: rudentibus a. fortuna, Id.——B) Joined together, connected, adhering together. 1) Prop. a) facilius est apta dissolvere, Cic. b) Meton. poet. with abl.: Accommodated, adorned, furnished with any thing, fides alma, apta pinnis, winged, Enn. ap. Cic.; cœlum a. stellis fulgentibus, Virg. 2) Fig.: ordo rerum conservatus et omnia inter se a., Cic.——II. Adj. (prop., adapted, i. e.): Proper, fit, calculated for, convenient, suitable, apposite; with ad, a dat., or absol. (of persons always with a dat.): ossa commissuras habent et ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic.; locus ad insidias aptior, Id.; conf. castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Id. With dat.: id esse naturæ hominis aptissimum, Id.; hos (oratores) aptissimos cognovi turbulentis concionibus, Id. Absol.: a. compositio membrorum, Id.; Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, concise and compressed; tempus a., proper, convenient, right, Liv.; exercitus a., ready to fight, ready for the combat, Id.; lar a., sufficient means or property, Hor. With in: in quod (genus pugnæ) minime apti sunt, Liv. With inf.: ætas mollis et a. regi, Ov.

APUD (an old mode of writing, aput) [another form apur or apor, as ar for ad, according to Fest.], prep. with acc. (akin to Sanscr. ābhi, Gr. ἐπί, denoting an adhering or being attached to; hence, a being near to any thing). By, near, with, at, close to; mostly of persons and with words denoting rest; seldom with names of places, and only in vulgar language with words signifying motion. I. Of persons: quum in locto Crassus esset et a. eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic.; verba a. senatum facit, in the presence of, before, Id.; a. matrem recte est, things go well with the mother, she is well, Id. To denote a dwelling in one's house: ut secum et a. se essem quotidie, Id.; thus, fuisti a. Læcam illa nocte, Id. To denote an author, or his writings: In, in the writings of, quod a. Platonem est in philosophos dictum, Id.; esse a. se (in conversation), to be in one's senses, to be one's self, Plaut.; Ter.——II. With names of places: imperator appellatus a. Issum, Cic.; a. villam, at or in his villa, Id.; a. forum, Liv.——III. With words of motion, for ad: To, ire a. alqm, Plaut.

APULEIUS. See APPULEIUS.

APULIA, APULICUS, APULUS. See APPUL.

AQUA, æ [gen. aquāi, Lucr.], f. (Rom. ava, Sanscr. ap, Germ. Au). I. A) a) Water, ex terra a., ex a. oritur aer, Cic.; a. marina, sea-water, Id.; a. pluvia, rain-water, Id. In the plur.: aer oritur

AQUITANIA, æ, *f.* *Aquitania.* I. *A province in southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees,* Cæs.; Plin.——II. *Hence,* A) Aquitānus, a, um, *Aquitanian,* a. gens, Tib. *Subst.,* Aquitani, *The inhabitants of A.,* Cæs.; Plin.——B) Aquitānicus, a, um, *Aquitanian,* a. sinus, Plin.

AQUOR, atus, 1 v. *dep.* (aqua). *To fetch water (of soldiers),* a. uere, Cæs.

AQUŌSUS, a, um. I. *Full of water, watery, aqueous;* amnis locus, Cat.; a. hiems, *rainy,* Virg.; nubes a., *a rain-cloud,* Ov.; Orion a., *bringing rain,* Virg.; languor a., *dropsy,* Hor.; Prop.; mater a., i. e. *Thetis,* Ov.; Piscis a., *a certain constellation,* Ov. *Absol.:* in aquosis, *in watery countries,* Plin.——II. *Clear as water,* crystallus a., Prop.

AQUŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* *A little water, brooklet.* Cic.

ĀRA (*the old form* asa, Lex Num. ap. Gell.], æ, *f.* (*probably related to* ἐρα, *earth,* area, arena). I. A) *Origin.: Any elevation of earth, stone, turf, &c.,* a. sepulcri, *a funeral pile,* Virg.; Sil.——B) *As a proper name:* Ara, *The Altars, several rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Africa,* Virg.——II. A) *Esp.: An elevation for religious use, an altar* (in *the temples, streets, and the courts of houses*), aio loquenti a. in nova via consecrata, Cic. *They who took oaths used, for greater confirmation, to lay hold of an altar,* qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Id. *Such as were in need of protection took refuge at an altar; hence equiv. to refuge, protection, shelter,* tamquam ad aram confugitis ad deum, Id.; aræ focique, *the altar and the hearth, equiv. to home, dwelling-place,* de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis decernite, Id.——B) Ara, *The Altar, a constellation,* Cic.

ĀRABIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀραβία). *Arabia.* 1. *A country in the southwest of Asia,* Cic.; Plin. 2. *A small town of Arabia Felix,* Mel.

ĀRABICE, *adv.* *Arabia-like, Arabic,* A. olere, *to diffuse sweet Arabian odors,* Plaut.

ĀRABICUS, a, um. *Arabic,* A. sinus, Plin. *Subst.,* Arabica, æ, *f.* (*sc.* gemma), *An ivory-like precious stone, perhaps a kind of onyx,* Plin.

ĀRABILIS, e. *That may be ploughed, arable,* campus a. tauris, Plin.

ĀRABIO, ōnis, *m.* *Arabio, a proper name,* Cic.

ĀRABIUS, a, um, *for* Arabs. *Arabian,* A. terra, Plaut.; A. linteo, *with Arabian curtains,* Prop.

ĀRABS, ăbis [*acc. plur.* Arabas, Ov.] (Ἄραψ). *Arabic,* pastor A., Prop. *Subst.: An Arabian,* Cic. *Poet. for Arabia,* palmiferas Arabas, Ov.

ĀRABUS, a, um, *for* Arabs. *Arabian,* A. lapis, Plin. *Subst.: An Arabian,* Virg.

ĀRACHNE, es, *f.* (ἀράχνη, *a spider*). *Arachne, a Lydian girl, changed into a spider by Minerva,* Ov.

ĀRACHŌSIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀραχωσία). *Arachosia, a country of Persia, separated from India by the Indus,* Plin.

ĀRACYNTHUS, i, *m.* (Ἀράκινθος). *Aracynthus, a mountain between Bœotia and Attica,* Prop.; Virg.

ĀRADUS, i, *f.* *Aradus, a town of Phœnicia, now Ruad,* Cic. *Hence, adj.,* Aradius, a, um, *Of Aradus, Aradian,* Lucr.

ĀRĀNEA, æ, *f.* (ἀράχνη, *Sanscr.* ralju, *thread*). I. *A spider,* Plaut.; Sen.——II. *Meton.* A) *A spider's web, cobweb,* Plaut.——B) *Cobweb-like threads,* Plin.

ĀRĀNEŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (aranea). *A small spider,* Cic.

ĀRĀNEŎLUS, i, *m. dim.* (aranea). *A smal spider,* Virg.

ĀRĀNĔŌSUS, a, um (araneum). I. *Full of cobwebs,* situs a., Catull.——II. *Like a cobweb,* a. fila, Plin.

ĀRĀNEUM, i, *n.* (aranea). *A cobweb,* Phædr.

ĀRĀNEUS, i, *m.* (ἀράχνη). *A spider,* Plin.

ĀRĀNEUS, a, um (aranea). *Of or belonging to a spider,* a. genus, Plin.

ĀRAR, is [*acc.* Ararim, Virg.; Ararin, Claud.], *m.* *Arar, a river of Gaul, now Saone,* Cæs. [Amm. Sauconna, *whence Saone.*]

ĀRĀTEUS, a, um. *See* ARATUS.

ĀRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (aro). I. *A ploughing,* Col.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Agriculture,* ut quæstuosa mercatura, fructuosa a. dicitur, Cic.——B) *Concr.: Ploughed land,* Plaut. *Esp.:* arationes, *Estates belonging to the state, farms let out to cultivators,* Cic.

ĀRĀTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (aratio). *A small estate,* Plaut.

ĀRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (aro). *One who ploughs, a ploughman.* I. *Prop.:* taurus a., Ov.; bos a., Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen. for* agricola: *A husbandman, farmer,* Cic.——B) *In the language of the Roman financiers,* aratores, *they who farmed the public lands for the tenth part of the produce,* Cic.——C) *The Ploughman, a constellation,* Varr.

ĀRĀTRUM, i, *n.* (ἄροτρον). *A plough,* Cic.; *used for marking the boundaries of new towns,* Id.

ĀRĀTUS, i, *m.* (Ἄρατος). *Aratus.* 1. *A Greek poet, whose Φαινόμενα were translated into Latin by Cicero and Germanicus,* Cic. *Hence,* Aratēa, orum, *The poems of A.,* Cic. 2. *A famous Greek general, the founder of the Achæan confederacy,* Cic.

ĀRAXES, is, *m.* (Ἀράξης). *Arazes.* 1. *A river of Great Armenia, now Arrasch,* Virg.; Plin. 2. *A river of Persia, now Bend-Emir,* Curt.

ARBĀCES, is, *m.* (Ἀρβάκης). *Arbaces, the first king of Media,* Vell.; *called also* Arbactus, Just.

ARBĒLA, orum, *n.* (Ἄρβηλα). *Arbela, a town of Assyria, near the Tigris, between which and Gaugamela Darius was beaten by Alexander; now Erbil,* Curt.

ARBITER, tri, *m.* (ar = ad, beto: *prop. one that goes to any thing in order to see and hear it; hence*) I. *Any one who is present at an action or speech, A witness, eye-witness, ear-witness, a knower, beholder, spectator, hearer,* remotisque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, Cic.; a. literarum, Tac.——II. *Esp. in Law.* A) *Any one who is appointed by the parties to decide a cause, A mediator, arbiter, umpire* [*pronouncing sentence according to equity, but* judex, *according to laws; the formal difference between* arbiter *and* judex *disappeared afterward, when, in consequence of the* Lex Æbutia, *sentence was pronounced according to prescribed formulas of the prætor*], prætor arbitros tres datos, XII. Tab. ap. Fest.; quid arbitrum sumpseris, Cic.; a. Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Id.; adigere alqm arbitrum, *to summon any one before the arbiter* (*see* ADIGO); a. honorarius, *a private arbiter, who settled a cause out of court* (intra parietes, *hence also called* disceptator domesticus), Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: An arbiter, umpire,* plane vellem me a. inter antiquam Academiam et

II. *To ward or keep off, remove, prevent; absol.*, with ab, *rarely with a simple abl.*: ille acit, ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. *With abl.*: tu Juppiter .. hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Id.; haec vis a. homines ab improbitate, Id. *With a simple abl.*: a. alqm illis sedibus, Id. *Rarely with acc. of the thing*: a. transitum hostis, *to ward off, prevent*, Liv. *With an object. clause: To prevent from doing*, Ov.; Tac.

ARCESILAS, æ (Arcesilaus, i, Gell.), m. (Ἀρκεσίλας or -λαος). *Arcesilaus, a Greek philosopher, pupil of Theophrastus and Polemon, and founder of the middle Academy*, Cic.

ARCESIUS, ii, m. (Ἀρκείσιος). *Arcesius, son of Jupiter, father of Laertes, grandfather of Ulysses*, Ov.

ARCESSITOR, ōris, m. *One who calls or fetches another, a summoner*, Plin. E.

ARCESSITUS, a, um, *part. of* arcesso.

ARCESSITUS, ūs, m. *A calling, fetching, inviting (found only in the abl. sing.)*, quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, Cic.

ARCESSO, ivi, itum (*inf. also* arcessire, *and pass.* arcessiri. *A new form*, accerso, *used very freq. by* Sallust), 3 v. a. (ar *for* ad, *and* cio). *To call or fetch to a place, send for, summon.* I. *Prop.*: A) *Gen.*: quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic.; ab sociis auxilia accersere, Sall. ——B) *Esp. in Law: To summon before a judge, to sue, accuse, arraign, inform against*; alqm alcjs rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic.: a. capitis, Id.; *conf.* a. alqm in summum capitis periculum, Id.; a. alqm pecuniae captae, Sall.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To fetch, derive, draw*, a capite quod velimus a., Cic.——B) *Esp. of speech*: arcessitus, *Studied with overmuch care, affected*, cavendum est, ne a. dictum putetur, *far-fetched*, Cic.

ARCHELĀUS, i, m. (Ἀρχέλαος). *Archelaus.* 1. *A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, tutor to Socrates*, Cic. 2. *A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, friend of Euripides*, Cic. 3. *A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius*, Plin. 4. *A general of Mithradates*, Gell. 5. *His son, adversary of King Ptolemaeus Auletes of Egypt*, Cic.

ARCHETYPUM, i, n. (ἀρχέτυπον). *An original*, Vitr.: Plin.

ARCHETYPUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to an original, original*, Juv.; Mart.

ARCHIACUS, a, um. *See the following*, 2.

ARCHIAS, æ, m. (Ἀρχίας). *Archias.* I. Aulus Licinius A., *a Greek poet of Antioch, in whose defence Cicero delivered a beautiful oration.* 2. *A celebrated joiner; hence*, Archiaci lecti, *a kind of small dining-sofas made by Archias*, Hor.

ARCHIDIACONUS, i, m. (ἀρχιδιάκονος). *An archdeacon*, Sid.

ARCHIEPISCŌPUS, i, m. (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος). *An archbishop*, Cod. Just.

ARCHILŎCHIUS, a, um (Archilochus). I. *Archilochian*, A. metrum, Gramm.——II. *Appellative for Poignant, biting*, A. in illum edicta [illegible] sint jocunda, *&c.*, Cic.

ARCHILŎCHUS, i, m. (Ἀρχίλοχος). *Archilochus, a Greek poet, inventor of the iambics, and author of very severe satires*, Hor.

ARCHIMAGIRUS, i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος). *A chief cook*, Juv.

ARCHIMEDES, is, (*gen. also* Archimedi), m. (Ἀρχιμήδης). *Archimedes, a celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse*, Liv.; Cic. *Hence*, Archimedēus *or* -ius, a, um, *Archimedean*, A. manus, Mart. Cap.

ARCHIMIMUS, i, m. (ἀρχίμιμος). *The first mimic actor, the chief of the pantomimes*, Suet.

ARCHIPIRĀTA, æ, m. (ἀρχιπειράτης). *A captain of pirates*, Cic.; Liv.

ARCHITECTA, æ, *f.* *A female architect or builder*. Plin. E.

ARCHITECTON, ōnis, m. I. *An architect or master-builder*, Plaut.; Sen.——II. *Meton.*: *A crafty contriver of plots*, Plaut.

ARCHITECTŌNICE, ēs, *f.* (ἀρχιτεκτονική, *sc.* τέχνη). *The art of building, architecture*, Quint.

ARCHITECTŌNICUS, a, um (ἀρχιτεκτονικός). *Of or belonging to architecture, architectural*, a. rationes, Vitr.

ARCHITECTOR, ātus, ari, *v. dep.* (architectus). *To build, construct, frame.* I. *Prop.*: situm loci cujusdam a., Auct. Her. Architectatus, *in a passive sense, Built*, aedes a. ab alqo, Nep.——II. *Fig.*: *Devise, contrive, invent*, ut (sapientia) optime possit a. voluptates, Cic.

ARCHITECTŌRA, æ, *f.* (architectus). *The art of building, architecture*, Cic.

ARCHITECTUS, i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων). I. *A master-builder, architect*, Cic.; Vitr.——II. *Fig.*: *A contriver, inventor, author*, inventor veritatis et quasi a. beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic.

ARCHŌN, ontis, m. (ἄρχων, *governor*). *An archon, the chief magistrate at Athens*, Cic.; Vell.

ARCHYTAS, æ, m. (Ἀρχύτας). *Archytas, a Pythagorean philosopher, friend of Plato*, Cic.

ARCI-TENENS, *also* ARQUITENENS, entis (arcus, teneo). *That carries a bow*, deus a., i. e. *Apollo*, Ov.; *the same also simply*, a., Virg.; A., *The constellation Sagittarius*, Cic.

ARCTE, *adv.* *See* ARTE.

ARCTO. *See* ARTO.

ARCTŌPHYLAX, ăcis, m. (Ἀρκτοφύλαξ). *The Keeper of the Bear, a constellation, commonly called Boötes*, Cic.

ARCTOS (*rarely* arctus; *nom. plur.* arctoe *after* ἄρκτοι, Germ.), i, *f.* (ἄρκτος). I. *The name of two constellations: The Greater and the Lesser Bear* (Ursa major et minor), Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *The north pole*, Ov.——B) *The north*, Hor.——C) *The north wind*, Hor.——D) *The northern tribes*, Luc.——E) *Night*, Prop.

ARCTŌUS, a, um (ἀρκτῷος). *Northern*, Mart.

ARCTŪRUS, i, m. (ἀρκτοῦρος). *Arcturus.* I. *The brightest star in Boötes*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *The whole constellation Boötes*, Virg.——B) *Autumn (the time of the rise of Arcturus)*, Virg.

ARCTUS, a, um. *See* ARTUS.

ARCŬĀTIM, *adv.* (arcuo). *In the form of a bow*, a. repens animal, Plin.

ARCŬĀTUS, a, um. *Arched or made in the form of a bow, curved*, a. currus, Liv.; a. opus, Plin. E.

ARCŬLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (arca). I. *A small box or case (for ornaments, unguents)*, a. muliebres, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: *Rhetorical ornament*, omnes Isocratis discipulorum arculas consumpsit, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A small money-box*, Afran.——B) *The wind-chest of an organ*, Vitr.

combat, theatre, prima a. civilis belli Italia fuit, Flor.; in a. mea, hoc est, apud centumviros, *in my department, profession*, Plin.

ĀRĒNĀCEUS, a, um (arena). *Sandy*, terra a., Plin.; a. semen, *like sand*, Id.

ĀRĒNĀCUM, i, n. *Arenacum, a town of the Batavi, now Arnheim*, Tac.

ĀRĒNĀRIA, æ, *and* -IUM, ii. *See the following article.*

ĀRĒNĀRIUS, a, um (arena). *Belonging to sand.* Arenaria, æ, *f.* (*sc.* fodina; *a new form*, arenarium, ii, n., Vitr.), *A sand-pit*, in arenarias quæsdam perductus occiditur, Cic.

ĀRĒNĀTO, ōnis, *f.* (arena). *A cementing with fine mortar*, Vitr.

ĀRĒNĀTUS, a, um. *Mixed with sand*, a. calx, Cat. *Subst.* arenatum, i, n. (*sc.* opus), *A fine mortar, consisting one part of lime and two of sand*, Vitr.

ĀRĒNI-VĀGUS, a, um (arena, vagor). *Wandering about through sands*, Luc.

ĀRĒNŌSUS, a, um. *Full of sand, sandy*, litus a., Virg.

ĀRĒNS, entis. I. *Part. of* areo.——II. *Adj.: Dry, arid*, saxa a., Ov.; cetera abrupta atque a., Tac. *Esp.: Dry with thirst, choked or languishing with thirst*, Ov. *Poet. as an epithet of thirst*, Id.

ĀRĒNŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (arena). *Fine sand, a grain of sand*; *in the plur.*, Plin.

ĀREO, ēre, *v. n.* (*akin to* uro). *To be dry or arid.* I. *Prop.*, Cat.; Plaut.; Ov.——II. *Esp.: To be dry with thirst, to languish*, arentibus ani faucibus, Liv.; arentibus siti monstrare fontem, Sen.

ĀRĒŌLA, æ, *f. dim.* (area). I. *A small open place*, Plin.——II. *A little garden-bed*, Col.

ĀRĒŌPAGĪTĒS, æ, *m.* ('Αρειοπαγίτης). *An Areopagite*, Cic.

ĀRĒŌPAGĪTĪCUS, a, um ('Αρειοπαγιτικός). *Of or belonging to the Areopagites*, Sid.

ĀRĒŌPAGUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* ('Αρειος πάγος). *The Areopagus, Mars' Hill, at Athens, on which the celebrated Athenian court held its sittings*, Cic. (*in* Tac. *called* Areum judicium).

ĀRES, is, *m.* ('Αρης). *Mars, the god of war; hence, poet. for a warrior*, Plaut.

ĀRESCO, ēre, *v. inch. n.* (areo). *To grow or become dry, to dry, dry up or away*, nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas a., Cic. ap. Non. *Of tears*: cito arescit lacrima, præsertim in alienis malis, Cic.

ĀRESTŌRIDES, æ, *m.* ('Αρεστορίδης). *The son of Arestor*, i. e. *Argus*, Ov.

ĀRĒTĀLŎGUS, i, *m.* (ἀρετολόγος). *One who is continually talking of virtue, a braggart*, Suet.; Juv.

ĀRETHŌN, ontis, *and* ĀRETHO, ōnis, *m.* ('Αρέθων; *also* Arethus, i, *m.* *The Arethon, a river of Epirus*, Liv.

ĀRETHŪSA, æ, *f.* ('Αρέθουσα). *Arethusa.* I. *A celebrated fountain in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, with which the Alpheus was said to mingle its waters*, Cic. *In Myth.: A nymph in the train of Diana*, Ov.——II. *Poet. meton. for Syracuse*, Sil.

ĀRETHŪSIS, idis. *Arethusian*, Syracusæ A., Ov.

ĀRETHŪSIUS, a, um. *Arethusian, poet. for* Syracusan, proles a., Sil.

ĀRETINUS (Arr.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Aretium*, testa a., Mart. *Subst.*, Aretini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Aretium*, Plin.

ĀRĒTIUM *or* ĀRRETIUM, ii, *n.* *Aretium, a city of Etruria, now Arezzo*, Plin.

ĀRĒUS, a, um ('Αρειος). *Of or belonging to Mars*, A. judicium, *the Areopagus*, Tac. *See* ĀREOPAGUS.

ARGANTHŌNIUS, ii, *m.* ('Αργανθώνιος). *Arganthonius, a king of Tartessus, said to have reigned 80 years, and to have lived* 120, Cic.; Plin. *Hence*, Arganthōniăcus, a, um, *Of or belonging to A.*, Sil.

ARGEI, orum, *m.* I. *A part of Rome*, Liv.; Ov.——II. *Figures of men, made of rushes, which, in memory of ancient human sacrifices, on the Ides of May, were thrown into the Tiber from the* pons sublicius, Varr.; Ov.

ARGENTĀRIA, æ, *f.* (argentum). I. (*sc.* fodina) *A silver mine*, vectigalia magna, instituit ex ferrariis argentariisque, Liv.——II. A) (*sc.* taberna) *A banking-house, bank, banker's office*, Liv.——B) (*sc.* ars) *The profession of a banker or money-changer*, M. Fulcinius, qui Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic.; a. dissoluta, *after the dissolution of the bank*, Id.

ARGENTĀRIUS, a, um (argentum). I. *Belonging to silver*, a. metalla, *silver mines*, Plin.; a. plumbum, *a mixture of tin and lead*, Id.; a. creta, *a sort of marl for cleansing and polishing silver, tripoly*, Id.; a. faber, *a silver-smith*, Dig.——II. *Esp.: Belonging to money*, a. opes, *plenty of money*, Plaut.; a. inopia, *want of money*, Id.; a. taberna, *a banker's office, a banking-house, bank*, Liv.; a. mensa, *a banker's table, bank-counter*, Dig.

ARGENTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* I. *A silver-smith, for* faber a., Inscr.——II. *A money-changer, banker*, Cic.; Plaut.; Suet.

ARGENTĀTUS, a, um (argentum). I. *Covered or ornamented with silver, silvered over, plated*, a. milites, *whose shields were covered with silver*, Liv.——II. *Furnished or accompanied with money*, a. querimonia, *facetè*, Plaut.

ARGENTEUS, i, *m.* *Argenteus, a small river of Gallia Narbonensis, flowing into the Mediterranean, near Forum Julii; now Argens*, Lepid. ap. Cic.; *also called* Argenteus amnis, Plin. *Hence*, pons Argenteus, Lepid. ap. Cic.

ARGENTEUS, a, um (argentum). I. *Made of silver, silver*, a. aquila, Cic.; a. denarius, Plin.; *for which we find also simply* argenteus, Tac. *Facetè*: amica tua facta est a., *is silvered*, i. e. *sold*, Plaut.; salus a., *a silver salutation*, i. e. *money*, Id. *Poet.*: a. proles, *the Silver Age*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Ornamented with silver*, a. scena, Cic.; a. acies, Liv.——B) *Clear or bright as silver, silvery*, Ov.; a. crinis, Plin.

ARGENTIEXTERĒBRŌNIDES, æ, *m.* (argentum, exterebro). *A fictitious word; one who coaxes or cheats another out of his money, a sponger*, Plaut.

ARGENTI-FŎDINA (*also written as two words*), æ, *f.* (argentum). *A silver mine*, Varr.; Plin.; Vitr.

ARGENTŌRĀTUM, i, *n.*, *and* ARGENTORATUS, i, *f.* *Argentoratum, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Strassburg*, Amm. *Hence, adj.*, Argentoratensis, e, *Of or belonging to Strassburg*, Amm.; A. Vict.

ARGUTE, *adv.* (argutus). I. *Shrewdly, acutely, ingeniously*, Cic.——II. *Slyly, cunningly*, Plaut.

ARGŪTIÆ, arum (argutus). I. *That which produces a strong effect upon the senses, any thing lively, expressive, speaking, or vigorous*, a. digitorum, *a quick motion of the fingers*, Cic.; argutias vultus, Plin.; tam artifices a., *the notes (of the nightingale)*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Ingenuity, subtlety, wittiness, acuteness*. Demosthenes nihil argutiis Hyperidi cedit, Cic.—B) *In a bad sense: Craft, slyness, cunning*, nihil est, quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic.; importuna atque audax argutia, Gell.

ARGŪTO, are. *To prattle*, a. alcui alqd, Prop.

ARGŪTOR, 1 *v. dep.* (argutus). I. *To prattle, chatter*, Plaut.——II. *To talk pertly, shrewdly*, Plaut.——III. *To make a noise with the feet: of a fuller, to stamp*, Tit. ap. Non.

ARGŪTŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (argutus). I. *Somewhat talkative*, famula a., App.——II. *Somewhat ingenious or subtle*, admonitu tuo perfeci esse argutulos libros, Cic.

ARGŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* arguo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Producing a strong effect upon the senses. Lively, sharp, clear, loud, and the like.* orcii minis a., *lively, eloquent, speaking*, Cic.; a. caput, *movable*, Virg.; a. hirundo, *twittering*, Id.; a. cicada, *shrill*, Mart.; a. ilex, *whispering, rustling*, Id. *Poet.: An epithet of musicians and poets*, Hor.; Mart.; a. forum, *noisy*, Ov.; a. odor, *penetrating, sharp, pungent*, Plin. 2) *Meton.: Verbose, talkative, prating*, literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus mittas, Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) a) *Intellectually: Sharp, ingenious, acute, subtle, witty, quick*, quis illo (Catone) in sententiis argutior? Cic.; a. orator, Id.; a. dicta, Id. b) *In a bad sense: Sly, cunning, crafty*, a. meretrix, Hor. 2) *In the language of augurs: Plain, demonstrative, distinct*, sunt qui vel argutissima haec extra esse dicant, Cic.; a. omen, Prop.

ARGYRASPIS, idis (ἀργύρασπις). *A soldier with a shield covered with plates of silver*, Liv.; Curt.; Just.

ARGYRIPA *or* **ARGYRIPPA**, æ, *f.* (Ἀργυρίππα). *Argyripa, a town of Apulia, called also* Arpi, Virg.

ARIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀρία). *Aria, a province of the Persian empire, to the east of Parthia, and north of the great desert of Carmania. It answers to the eastern part of Khorassan, and the west and northwest part of Afghanistan*, Plin.

ARIADNA, æ, *or* es, *f.* (Ἀριάδνη). *Ariadne, daughter of Minos, king of Crete*, Ov.

ARIADNÆUS, a, um (Ἀριαδναῖος). *Of or belonging to Ariadne*, Ov.

ARĪCIA, æ, *f. Aricia, an ancient city of Latium, near which was a grove and temple of Diana, who was worshipped here with barbarous customs. It is now Riccia.*

ARĪCINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aricia.* A. regio, Mart. *Subst.*, Aricini, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Aricia*, Liv.

ARIDITAS, ātis, *f.* (aridus). I. *Dryness, aridity*: a. omnem humorem absorbens ariditatem amittit, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Anything dry or arid*, Pall.

ARIDŬLUS, a, um (aridus). *Somewhat dry*, Gell.

ARĪDUS [*contr.* ardus, Lucil.], a, um (areo). I. A) *Dry, arid*, a. folia, Cic.; terra a., Plin. *Subst.*, aridum, i, n., *Dry land, a dry place*, aut ex aridо, aut paululum in aquam progressi, Cæs.; longas naves in aridum subduxerat, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *As of dry things*: a. sonus (*as when one breaks dry wood*), Lucr.; a. fragor, Virg. 2) *Lean, meagre, poor, penurious*, a. crura, Ov. 3) *Poet.: Making dry, drying up*, a. sitis, Lucr.; a. calor, Id.; a. febris, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of speech: Dry, poor, jejune*, genus sermonis a., Cic.; a. narratio, Quint.; aridissimi libri, Tac.; *also of an orator*, a. orator, Quint.; a. rhetores, Sen.; a. magister, Quint.—B) *Ignorant*, pueri a., Suet.—C) *Avaricious*, a. pater, Ter.

ARIES, ĕtis, m. (ἄρραος, *compare* ἄρρην, *Sanscr.* varâha). I. *A ram*, Varr.; Plin.; *a sign of the zodiac called the Ram*, Hyg.——II. *A battering-ram*, quamvis murum aries percusserit, Cic. 2) *Fig.*: ex quo a. ille subjicitur in vestris actionibus, *support*, Cic.—C) *A kind of shark*, Plin.

ARIĒTĀRIUS, a, um (āries). *Of or belonging to a battering-ram*, a. machina, Vitr.

ARIĒTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (āries). *A butting, after the manner of rams*, Sen.

ARIĒTINUS, a, um (āries). I. *Of or belonging to a ram*, a. ungula, Plin.——II. A) *Like a ram's head*, a. cicer, Plin.—B) *Fig.: Ambiguous (from the divergent horns of the ram)*, a. oraculum, Gell.

ARIĒTO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (āries). *To butt, as a ram; to strike in a vehement manner*, quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras ædes arietat? Plaut.; arietare inter se arma, Sen.; a. in portas, Virg.; arietare inter se, *to engage in battle*, Sen.; arietare in aliqua re, *to run or strike against*, Id.

ARIMASPI, ōrum, m. (Ἀριμασποί). *The Arimaspi, a people in the north of Scythia*, Plin.

ARIMINENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ariminum*, A. ager, Plin. *Subst.*, Ariminenses, ium, *The inhabitants of Ariminum*, Cic.

ARIMINUM, i, n. *Ariminum, a town of Umbria, now Rimini*, Cic.; Plin.

ARIOBARZĀNES, is, m. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης). *Ariobarzanes.* 1. *The name of several kings of Cappadocia.* 2. *The name of several kings of Pontus*, Cic.

ARIOLA, ARIOLATIO, &c. *See* HARIOL.

ARION (Ario), ōnis, m. (Ἀρίων). *Arion.* 1. *A celebrated player on the* cithara, *of Methymna in Lesbos, saved by a dolphin*, Cic.; Ov. 2. *A horse presented by Neptune to Adrastus*, Prop.

ARIONIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Arion*, A. lyra, Ov.

ARIOVISTUS, i, m. *Ariovistus, a king of a Germanic people in the time of Cæsar*, Cæs.

ARISBA, æ, *or* -E, es, *f.* (Ἄρισβη). *Arisba.* 1. *A town of Troas*, Virg. 2. *A town of Lesbos*, Mel.

ARISTA, æ, *f.* (akin to Germ. Aehre, *Engl.* ear). I. *The beard of an ear of corn*, Cic.; Varr.; Ov.——II. *Meton.* 1) *An ear of corn*, Ov.; *also ear of spikenard*, Id. *Hence*, 2) *Poet. for Summer*, Claud.

ARISTÆUS, i, m. (Ἀριστ̆αῖος). *Aristæus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, father of Actæon*, Virg.; Cic.

ARISTARCHUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristarchus; hence, subst.*, Aristarchi, orum, m., *The followers of A., a severe critic*, Varr.

ARISTARCHUS, i, m. (Ἀρίσταρχος). *Aris-*

color made of an Armenian stone, Varr. 2) (sc. pomum) *An apricot*, Col.

ARMENTĀLIS, e. *Belonging to a herd*, a. equæ *trained up for breeding*, Virg.

ARMENTĀRIUS, a, um (armentum). *Belonging to a herd*, a. morbi, Sol. *Subst.*, Armentarius, ii, m. *A neat-herd, herdsman*, Varr.

ARMENTUM, i, n. (*contr. for* aramentum, *from* aro). I. *Plough-cattle* [*but* jumentum, *contr. for* jugimentum, *from* jugum, *draught-cattle*]; *mostly in the plur.*: greges armentorum, Cic.; Liv. *In the sing.*: pro se armentum agens, Liv.; a. ægrotat in agris, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *Of horses and other large animals*, Virg.; Plin. *Of stags*, Virg.; a. immane Neptuni, *of sea-monsters*, Id. *A herd or drove, in gen.*, multa a. equorum boumque, Plin.

ARMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (arma, fero). *Bearing arms, armed*, Ov.; *an epithet of Minerva*, Id.

ARMIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (arma, gero). I. *Bearing arms, armed*, pennigerum, non a. corpus, Att.; a. deus, i. e. *Mars, the god of war*, Sil. *Poet.*: a. humus, *producing armed men*, Prop.; a. sulcus, *the same*, Claud. *Subst.*: *An armed person*, cum paucis armigeris, Curt.——II. *Bearing the arms of another person*; *subst.*, *An armor-bearer*, Thoactes a. regis, Ov.; a. Jovis, i. e. *the eagle*, Id. *Hence, meton.*: *An aider, abettor*, Sergius a. Catilinæ, Cic.

ARMILLA, æ, f. *dim.* (armus). I. *An armlet, bracelet*, Cic.; Plaut. *As a military badge*: manipulum armillis donavit, Liv.——II. *An iron ring*, Vitr.

ARMILLĀTUS, a, um (armilla). I. *Ornamented with an armlet*, Suet.——II. *Ornamented with a collar or necklace*, Prop.

ARMILUSTRUM, i, n. *A place at Rome, where the Romans used once a year to sacrifice under arms, and to consecrate their weapons*, Liv. *This festival was called* Armilustrium, Varr.

ARMINIUS, ii, m. *Arminius, a celebrated German chief, who defeated Varus*, Vell.; Tac.; Flor.

ARMIPŌTENS, entis (arma, potens). *Powerful in arms, warlike*, Virg.; Stat.

ARMI-SŌNUS, a, um (arma, sono). *Resounding with arms*, Virg.

ARMO, 1 *v. a.* (arma). *To equip, provide with necessaries*. I. *Gen.*: quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, Cæs.; muri propugnaculisque armabantur, Liv.; a. thecam calamis, *to provide*, Mart.——II. *Esp.*: *To equip, provide with arms, to arm*. A) *Prop.*: quum in pace multitudinem armarit, Cic.; eos armandos curat, Cæs.; ut quemque casus armaverat, Sall.——B) *Fig.*: *To arm, equip, gear, armare* eloquentiâ, Cic.; dexteram parte in filium armavit, Liv.; Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, *put into a passion, provoked*, Id.

ARMŌRICÆ CIVITATES [Arēmŏricæ, Aus.] (*Celtic, from* ar, *on, near*; *and* môr, *the sea*). *A name given to the states on the northwest coast of Gaul, from the Ligeris to the Sequana, now Bretagne, and a part of Normandy*, Cæs.

ARMUS, i, m. (ἁρμός (*from* ἄρω), *a joining*). *The shoulder-blade, the forequarter; mostly of animals* [*of man*, humerus], Plin.; Ov. *The shoulder of the human body*, Virg.; *poet. also, the human arm*, Luc.; *the side, flank, of animals*, Virg.

ARNE, ēs, f. (Ἄρνη). *Arne, a town of Bœotia*, Stat.

ARNIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to the river Arnus*, A. tribus, *most distant from Rome*, Liv.

ARNŌBIUS, ii, m. *Arnobius, a native of Africa, and father of the Church in the time of the Emperor Diocletian*.

ARNUS, i, m. (Ἄρνος). *The Arnus, a river of Etruria, now Arno*, Plin.

ARO, 1 *v. a.* (ἀρόω). *To plough, till*. I. *Prop.*: terram a., Varr.; ager non semel aratus, Cic. *Absol.*: fodere aut a., Sen.; tempus arandi, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *To carry on the business of agriculture, to live by tillage*, cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, i. e. *cultivate, farm the public lands*, Cic.; quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant, Sall.——B) *Poet.*: *To plough the main*, i. e. *sail through*, a. æquor, aquas, Ov. *Of wrinkles which spread over the body like furrows*, Id.

ARŌMA, ātis, n. (ἄρωμα). *Spice*, Col.

ARŌMATĪTES, æ, m. (ἀρωματίτης). A. vinum, *aromatic wine, hippocras*, Plin.

ARPI, ōrum, m. *Arpi, a town of Apulia, also called* Argyripa, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

ARPINAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Arpinum*, A. fundus, Cic.; A. aquæ, Id. *Subst.*, Arpinates, ium, *The inhabitants of Arpinum*, Cic.

ARPINUM, i, n. *Arpinum, a town of Latium, birth-place of Cicero and Marius, now Arpino*, Cic.; Liv.

ARPINUS, a, um. I. *Of Arpi*, Liv. *Subst.*, Arpini, *The inhabitants of Arpi*, Liv.——II. *Of Arpinum*, A. chartæ, i. e. *the writings of Cicero*, Mart.

ARRECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* arrigo.——II. *Adj.*, *Prop.*: *Raised*; *hence, steep, precipitous*, pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv.

AR-RĒPO (ad, repo), pal, ptum, 3 *v. n.* *To creep to or toward*. I. *Prop.*: mus a. ad columbaria, Varr.; rubetæ a. foribus, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To steal softly to or toward*, a. leniter in spem, Hor.

ARREPTANS, antis (arrepo). *Creeping to or toward*, arreptantibus Satyris, Plin.

ARRHA, æ, f., *and* ARRHĀBO (*also without aspiration*, ARRA *and* ARRABO), ōnis, m. *and f.* (ἀρραβών). I. *An earnest, token, pledge*, arrhabo, Plaut.; Ter.; *ironic.*, arrha mortis, *money given to physicians*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: hunc arrhabonem amoris a me accipe, Plaut.

ARRHABO, onis. *See the preceding article.*

ARRIA, æ, f. *Arria, the wife of Pætus, famous for her greatness of soul*, Tac.

AR-RĪDĒO, risi, risum, 2 *v. n.* (ad, rideo). I. *To laugh or smile at or on any thing, esp. with approbation, and when one answers in conversation*; *absol. or with a dat., less frequently with an acc.*, leniter arridens Scipio, Cic. *With dat.*: notis familiariter a., Liv. *With acc.*: video quid arriseris, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of things*: *To please, be agreeable*, illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, Cic.——B) *To bear any one good-will, be well-affected toward any one*, Lucr.

AR-RIGO (adr.), exi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (ad, rego). *To raise, erect*. I. *Prop.*: leo comas arrexit, Virg.; a. aures, *to prick up* (*opp.* demittere), Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To stir up, arouse, excite, animate*, eos oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall.; omnes reliquiæ belli arrectæ, *roused*, Id.; a. animos alcjs, *to spur on, encourage, incite*, Sall.; Liv.; Virg.

sail, Ind.——II. *The pulley of a crane, or the kite*, Vitr.

ARTĒRIA, æ, *f.* [*plur.* arteria, orum, n., Lucr.] (ἀρτηρία). I. *The windpipe*, Plin.; *and as consisting of two parts, we find it also in the plur.*, Auct. Her.; Suet.——II. *An artery*, Cic.

ARTHRITICUS, a, um (ἀρθριτικός). *Gouty, afflicted with the gout or podagra*, Cic.

ARTHRITIS, idis, *f.* (ἀρθρίτις). *Distemper in the joints, gout* (in *pure Lat.* articularis morbus), Vitr.

ARTICŬLĀRIS, e (articulus). I. *Belonging to the joints, articular*, a. morbus, *the gout, articular disease*, Plin.; Suet.——II. *A Gramm. t. t.: Of the nature of an article*, a. pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc.

ARTICŬLĀTIM, *adv.* (articulatus). *Limb by limb, joint by joint, piecemeal.* I. *Prop.*: membra (puteri) a. dividit, *old Poet in* Cic.——II. *Fig. Of speech: Articulately, clearly, distinctly*, Cic.

ARTICŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (articulo). *A Botan. t. t.* I. *A putting forth fresh knots*, Plin.——II. *A defect in vine-shoots*, Plin.

ARTICŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (articulus; *prop., to joint, divide into joints; hence, fig.*) *To pronounce distinctly, to articulate*, a. voces, Lucr.

ARTICŬLŌSUS, a, um (articulus). *Full of joints.* I. *Prop. Of plants: Knotty, full of knots*, a. radix, Plin.——II. *Fig. Of speech: Full of members, dismembered*, i. e. *full of minute divisions and subdivisions*, Quint.

ARTICŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (artus). *A small member uniting several parts of the body, A joint of trees or plants, a knot.* I. *Prop.* A) nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin.; hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, Id.; (alces) crura sine nodis articulisque habent, Cæs.; articulorum dolores, *a pain in the joints, pain of the gout*, Cic.; Cels. *Poet.*: macies auxerat articulos, i. e. *had made visible several of the joints*, Ov. *Of plants*: tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum, Cic.; ante quam segres in articulum eat, *gets joints, articulations, or knots*, Col.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of mountains*: arcuah montium, *the hills joining several mountains*, Plin. 2) *Gen. for* artus: *A limb, member of the human body*, Lucr. *Hence also for a finger*, Prop. *Prov.*: molli articulo tractare aliqm, *gently, tenderly*, Quint. 3) *Of space: A point*, stationes (siderum) in medius latitudinum articulis, Plin.——II. *Fig.: A division, part, member.* A) 1) *Of speech*: continuatio verborum articulis distincta, Cic. 2) *Esp. in Gramm.: An article*, Quint.——B) *Of time: A point of time, moment*, in ipso a. temporis, *at the critical moment, in the very moment*, Cic.; in articulo rerum, Curt.——C) *Of other things: A step, degree, point*, per eosdem articulos, *degrees of dignity*, Suet.

ARTIFEX, icis (ars, facio), *adj. and subst.* I. *Adj.: Skillful, ingenious, in an active or passive sense.* A) *Act.: Skilled, skillful, experienced, clever in any thing*, miles decollandi a., Suet.; a. gubernator, Id.; per homines talis negotii artifices tuaera explorat, Sall. *Of things*: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic.——B) *Pass.: Made with art or skill, artificial, ingenious*, quatuor artifices virido æqua bovea, Prop.; a. argutiæ, Plin. *Poet. Of horse*: *Well-trained*, Ov.——II. *Subst. masc.: An artist, artificer, master; a female artist or mistress.* A) *Prop.*: reponendarum (tegularum) a., *architect*, Liv.; multi a. ex Græcia venerunt, Id.; Græci dicendi artifices et doctores, *rhetoricians*, Cic.; quum contra talem artificem (Hortensium) dicturus essem, *of an orator*, Id.——B) *Meton.: A master, creator, maker, framer, author*, si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus a., *architect, creator*, Cic.; crudele artificis scelus, *author*, Virg.

ARTIFICIĀLIS, e (artificium). *Belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (*for which we find in Cicero* artificiosus), Quint. *Subst.*, artificialia, ium, n., *Things correct as to the rules of art*, Quint.

ARTIFICIŌSE, *adv. With art, artificially, according to rules of art*, illa a. digesta, Cic. *Superl.*, Auct. Her.

ARTIFICIŌSUS, a, um (artificium). I. *Skillful, ingenious, in an act. or pass. sense.* A) *Act.*: rhetores elegantissimi atque a., Cic.; ignis a. est natura, Id.——B) *Pass.: Artificial, ingenious*, utræque (venæ et arteriæ) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic.——II. *Meton. In opposition to that which is natural: Artificial, factitious*, ea genera divinandi a. dicuntur, Cic.

ATIFICIUM, ii, n. (artifex). I. *Employment in the exercise of an art or profession, a trade requiring art, an occupation, trade, profession, employment, art*, ne opifices quidem tueri sua a. possent, Cic.; in artificio perquam tenui et levi, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *A collection of rules relating to an art or science* (*conf.* Ars II., A), *a theory, system*, non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed a. ex eloquentia natum, Cic.; a. memoriæ, *the art of memory, mnemonics*.——B) *In a subjective sense: Dexterity, skill, cleverness, knowledge, art, artifice, in a bad or good sense, trick, stratagem* (*conf.* Ars II., C), simulacrum Dianæ singulari artificio perfectum, Cic.; opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam a. quodam singulari, Id.

ARTŌ *or* ARCTO, 1 *v. a.* (artus). I. *To draw close, keep or hold close together*, vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, *to be bound*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To narrow, shorten, limit, curtail*, in præmiis, in honoribus omnia artata, *curtailed*, Liv.

ARTŌCREAS, ātis, n. (ἀρτόκρεας). *A meat-pie*, Pers.

ARTŌLAGANUS, i, m. (ἀρτολάγανον). *A bread-cake; some say, a pancake or fritter*, Cic.; Plin.

ARTOPTA, æ, m. (ἀρτόπτης). I. *A baker*, Juv.——II. *A vessel used in baking, a bread-pan*, Plaut.

ARTOPTICUS, a, um (artopta). A. panis, *bread baked in an* artopta, Plin.

ARTOTRŌGUS, i, m. (ἄρτος, τρώγω, *one who gnaws at bread*). *The name of a parasite, in* Plautus.

ARTUS *or* ARCTUS, a, um (ΑΡΩ, ἀρτόω, ars, artus; *prop., joined, united in close connection; hence*) *Narrow, straight, tight, close, and the like.* I. *Prop.* A) artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, Cic.; artiores silvæ, *thicker*, Cæs.; a. theatrum, *small*, Hor.; a. toga, *tight, without folds*, Id. *In the n. subst.*, artum, *Narrowness, a narrow space*, multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv.; quinquaginta volumina de an-

To get up to a thing, mount up, climb, ascend: commonly with in, ad, *or an acc.* I. *Prop.*: let peregrinum vetat in murum a., Cic.; a. in equum, Id.; a. in cœlum, Id. *With* ad: a. ad Gitiam, Epiri oppidum, Liv. *With acc.*: qui primi murum ascendissent, Cæs.; T. Labienum summum jugum montis a. jubet, Id.; a. equum, Liv. *Hence, also, passively*: si mons erat ascendendus, Cæs.; ascenso simul curru, Suet. *Absol.*: ex locis superioribus suos ascendentes protegebant, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: qui in summum locum civitatis non potuerunt a., Cic.; ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, Id. *With* ad: a. ad honores, Id. *With* acc.: ex honoribus continuis familiæ unum gradum dignitatis a., Id.

ASCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (ascendo). *An ascent.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.: Vitr.——II. *Fig.*: *A rising, soaring, flight*, quorum (oratorum) quæ fuerit a., Cic.

ASCENSUS (adsc.), a, um, *part. of* ascendo.

ASCENSUS, ūs, *m.* (ascendo). *An ascending, ascent, climbing.* I. A) *Prop.*: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Cæs.; hosti ascensum inferiorem prœbere, Liv. *In the plur.*: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Id. *Of stars*: a. siderum, *the rising on our hemisphere*, Plin.——B) *Meton. concr.*: *The way by which one ascends, an ascent, rise, access*, ipse in oppidum poluit ascendere, quod erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic.; ædes tribunal habent et ascensum, *an ascent, stair-case*, Vitr.——II. A) *Fig.*: ad honoris amplioris gradum in primus a. esto, *a rising*, Cic.——B) *Concr.*: *A step, degree*, in virtute multi sunt ascensus, Cic.

ASCIA, æ, *f.* (*ἀξίνη, ἀξίνη, ἀξίνη*). I. *An axe, hatchet, hoe*, Cic.; Plin.; Pall.——II. *Meton.*: *A trowel*, Vitr.

ASCIBURGIUM, ii, *n.* *Asciburgium, an ancient place, on the left bank of the Rhine, now Asburg, near Mörs*, Tac.

ASCIO, ārv, *v. a.* (ascia). I. *To chip, hew, or polish with the axe*, Vitr.——II. *To stir with a trowel*, Vitr.

A-SCIO, ivi, 4 *v. a.* (ad, scio). *To take to one's self, receive any one in order to unite with him*, a. socium, Virg.; asciri in societatem Germanos, Tac.; a. aliquem inter comites, Id.

ASCISCO (adsc.), scivi, scitum, 3 *v. a.* (ad, scisco). *To take, receive, admit, bring in, fetch a person or thing to one's self, for any thing* (*esp. by way of alliance, in any capacity, as any thing*). I. *Prop.*: nemo, quem non ad hoc sceleris fœdus asciverit, Cic.; a. voluntarios ad spem prædæ, Liv.; plurimum cujusque generis homines asciviese dicitur Galli; a. aliquem patronum, Cic. *With* in: asciti amici in civitatem et patres, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt.* A) *Gen.*: a. Græcis ascita, Cic.; a. nonnullos ritus, Liv.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To receive anything with approbation, to approve of, adopt, be pleased with*, si id ascivissent socii populi ac cives, Cic. 2) a. sibi aliqd, *to lay claim to any thing for one's self, to arrogate*, a. uni sibi eloquentiæ laudem, Tac. 3) ascitus. *Of speech* (qu. *far-fetched, up to that which is natural*): *Strange, unnatural, affected*, nativum quendam leporem, non ascitum, Rep.

ASCITUS, a, um, *part. of* scio *and* ascisco.

ASCITUS, ūs, *m.* (ascisco). *A receiving, receipt*, Cic.

ASCIUS, a, um (ἄσκιος). *Having no shadow*, a. loca, *countries under the line, equinoctial countries*, Plin.

ASCLĒPIADES, æ, *m.* (Ἀσκληπιάδης). *Asclepiades.* 1. *A physician of Prusa in Bithynia*, Cic. 2. *A blind Eretrian philosopher*, Cic. 3. *A Greek poet, the inventor of the* metrum Asclepiadeum, Diom.

ASCLĒPIADĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the poet Asclepiades*, A. metrum, *the metre invented by him*, Diom.

ASCŌNIUS, ii, *m.* *Asconius.* Q. A. Pedianus, *a Roman grammarian, born at Patavium* (*Padua*) *about B.C.* 2. *He wrote, among other things, a commentary on the speeches of Cicero, of which portions still remain.*

ASCRA, æ, *f.* (Ἄσκρα). *Ascra, a town of Bœotia on Mount Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod*, Ov.

ASCRÆUS, a, um (Ἀσκραῖος). I. *Ascræan*, A. nemus, Prop. *Subst.*, Ascræus, i, *m.*, *Hesiod*, Ov.——II. *Of Hesiod*, A. carmen, i. e. *rural*, Virg.——III. *Heliconian*, A. fontes, Prop.

A-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (ad, scribo). *To write in addition, to add in writing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: in altera epistola diem non ascribis, *do not add the date*, Cic.; Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, *adds her very kind regards*, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *To write down, enter, enroll, register any one for any thing*, colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To add to, write, number, or reckon among*, ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic.; a. alqm in talem numerum, Id.; unus A. Gabinius belli maritimi Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, *is added*, Id.; a. alqm ordinibus deorum, *to enroll*, Id.——B) *To ascribe, attribute, impute*, hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic.

ASCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ascribo). *An addition in writing*, Cic.

ASCRĬPTĬTĬUS, a, um (ascribo). *Entered in a list, enrolled, admitted, naturalized*, Romulum aliosque complures, quos quasi a. cives in cœlum receptos putant, Cic.; a. servi, *slaves bound to the land, who were transferred with the estate to every new master*, Dig.

ASCRIPTIVUS, a, um (ascribo). *Supernumerary, superadded; subst., of soldiers*, Plaut.

ASCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* (ascribo). *He who approves of any thing by his signature, a subscriber*, a. legis agrariæ, Cic.

ASCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* ascribo.

ASCŬLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Asculum, Asculanian*, A. triumphus, Plin. *Subst.*, Asculani, orum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Asculum*, Cic.

ASCŬLUM, i, *n.* *Asculum, the chief town of Picenum, now Ascoli*, Cic.; Cæs.; Plin.

ASDRUBAL. *See* HASDRUBAL.

ASELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (asina). *A little she-ass*, Ov.

ASELLUS, i, *m. dim.* (asinus). I. *A little or young ass*, a. onustus auro, Cic.; *as a constellation*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A sea-fish, perhaps a codfish or haddock*, Plin.——B) *Asellus, a Roman surname*, Cic.

ASIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀσία). *Asia.* 1. *One of the three great divisions of the ancient world.* 2. *Asia Minor, the peninsula on the extreme west of Asia, now Anadoli.* 3. *The Roman province of Asia, including*

tudinem tua labecullam asperges, Cic.; a. sales huic generi orationis, Id. ——II. a. alqm or alqd alqa re, *to besprinkle, bespatter a person or thing with.* A) *Prop.:* ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic.; sabre intoque aspersus, Hor. —— B) *Fig.* 1) *To stain, spot, sully, dishonor,* hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic.; a. alqm linguæ, *to asperse,* Auct. Her. 2) *Generally: To fill,* a. aures gemitu, Val. Max.; auditunculæ quadam aspersus, i. e. *informed,* Gell.

ASPERGO, inis, *f.* (aspergo). A) *A sprinkling, splashing,* Ov.; a. parietum, *the oozing, or dripping, of walls,* Plin. —— B) *Meton. concr.: Drops sprinkled* (vini, *blood*), Virg.

ASPERITAS, ātis, *f.* (asper). *Roughness, unevenness, hardness.* I. *Prop.:* saxorum asperitates, Cic.; a. viarum, Id.; a. locorum, Sall.; Liv.; a. linguæ, Plin.; a. animi, *hoarseness,* Id.; a. hiemis, *rawness, severity,* Tac.; vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, *with figures in bass-relief,* Plin.; a. soni, *harshness, shrillness,* Tac. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Of behavior, speech: Rudeness, coarseness, austerity, roughness, sharpness,* a. agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, Hor.; asperitatis et invidiæ corrector, Id. —— B) *Of circumstances: Hardness, difficulty, adversity,* in his asperitatibus rerum, Cic.; a. belli, Sall.

ASPERNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (aspernor). *A contemning, neglect,* Cic.; Sen.

ASPERNOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (ad, spernor). *To reject with disdain, to disdain, contemn, despise, take no notice of,* nemo bonus, qui vos non animo aspernetur, Cic.; a. regis liberalitatem, Id.; a. dolorem, ut malum, Id. *With inf.:* validissimum quemque militiæ dare aspernabantur, *refused,* Tac. *In a passive sense:* qui est pauper, aspernatur, *is held in contempt,* Cic.

ASPERO, 1 *v. a.* (asper). *To make rough, uneven, sharp.* I. *Prop.:* asserculi asperantur, Col.; apes asperantur ac maceescunt, *become rough,* Varr.; glacialis hiems aquilonibus a. undas, *renders rough or boisterous, agitates,* Virg.; a. sagittas, *to sharpen, whet,* Tac. ——II. *Fig.: To render more acute, aggravate, arouse,* a. crimina, *to aggravate, heighten,* Tac.; a. iram victoris, Id.

ASPERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (aspergo). *A besprinkling,* aspersio aquæ, Cic.; num Veneris Coæ pulchritudinem effingi posse aspersione fortuita putas? *a besprinkling of colors,* Id.

ASPERSUS (adsp.), a, um, *part. of* aspergo.

ASPERSUS (adsp.), ūs, m. (*found only in the dat.*). *A besprinkling,* a. calidæ aquæ, Plin.

ASPHALTITES, æ, m. (Ἀσφαλτίτης, *also* A. lacus, Ἀσφαλτῖτις λίμνη). *The Dead Sea, in Judea,* Plin.

ASPHODELUS, i, m. (ἀσφόδελος). *The daffodil,* Plin.

A-SPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (ad, specio). I. *To look to or at a thing.* A) *Prop.* 1) aspicere ipsum, Cic.; a. Bœotiam atque Euboeam, *to take a view of,* Liv.; a. opus admirabile, Ov.; lucem a., *to see the light,* i. e. *to live,* Cic. 2) *Of things: To look to or toward any direction,* i. e. *to be situate or look toward,* tabulatum a. meridiem, Col. ——II. *Inchoativè: To get a sight of, perceive,* respexit, et equum alacrem cursu aspexit, Cic.; aspicit hanc visamque vocat, Id.

ASPIRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ad, spiro). I. A) *A blowing or breathing to or toward,* animantes aspiratione aeris sustinentur, Cic. —— B) *Fig.:* a. numinis, *the favor,* Amm. ——II. *Esp.* A) *Evaporation,* quæ omnia fiunt aspiratione terrarum, Cic. —— B) *In Gramm.* 1) *A breathing or aspiration,* vocali a., Cic. 2) *Meton.: The letter H itself,* Prisc.

A-SPIRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (ad, spiro). I. *Neut.: To blow, breathe, exhale, &c., to or toward.* A) 1) *Prop.* a) ad quæ (granaria) nulla aura aspiret, Varr.; pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *exhaling,* Cic.; aspirant auræ in noctem, *rise toward night,* Virg. b) *In Gramm.: To add the h-sound to any thing, to aspirate,* Græci a. solent, Quint. 2) *Fig.: To blow or breathe favorably upon, to favor, assist,* di, cœptis aspirate meis, Ov.; aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. —— B) 1) *Meton.: To approach any one,* qu. *by breathing toward him,* i. e. *desiring, longing for him, to draw near any one; with* ad, in, *or absol.:* omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me a. non possee, Cic.; tu ad eum numquam aspirasti, Id.; a. in curiam, Id.; a. in campum, Id. 2) *Fig.:* ad eam laudem, quam volumus, a. non possunt, *to approach, arrive at, attain to,* Cic.; bellica laude a. ad Africanum nemo potest, *to come up to,* Id. ——II. *Act.* A) *To blow any thing to or upon.* 1) *Prop.:* Juno ventos aspirat eunti, *blows favorable winds upon him,* Virg. 2) *Fig.:* a. divinum amorem dictis, Virg.

ASPIS, idis, *f.* (ἀσπίς). *A viper, adder,* aspide ad corpus admota, Cic.; *acc. plur.,* aspidas, Id.

ASPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (asporto). *A carrying away,* signorum a., Cic.

AS-PORTO, 1 *v. a.* (abs, porto). *To carry away or off,* hoc (simulacrum) asportandumque curavit, Cic.; a. res regum vehiculis, Liv.

ASPRĒTUM, i, *n.* (asper). *A rough place, with crags, bushes, brambles, &c.,* ad hæc saxa erant, et temere jacentia, ut fit, in aspretis, Liv.

A-SPUO, ĕre, *v. a.* (ad, spuo). *To spit at,* dormiens infans a nutrice aspuitur, Plin.

ASSARACUS, i, m. (Ἀσσάρακος). *Assaracus, a king of Troy, son of Tros, father of Capys, grandfather of Anchises,* Ov.; Assaraci nurus, i. e. *Venus,* Id.; Assaraci frater, *Ganymede, a constellation* (*Aquarius*), Id.; Assaraci gens, *the Romans,* Virg.

ASSECLA or ASSECŪLA (ads.), æ, *comm.* (assequor). *An attendant, servant; it is generally applied by way of contempt, a parasite, follower,* pauci assentatores atque a. subsequuntur, Cic.

ASSECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (assector). I. *An attendance of clients, friends, &c., upon superior officers of the state,* hanc in nostris petitionibus operam atque assectationem, Cic. ——II. *Observation,* cœli a., Plin.

ASSECTĀTOR, ōris, m. (assector). I. *An attendant* (*in a good sense*; assecla, *on the contrary, mostly in a bad sense*), quidam vetus a. ex numero amicorum, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: A follower, disciple,* a. sapientiæ, Plin.; a. eloquentiæ, Id.

AS-SECTOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (ad, sector). *To accompany, attend one, to be of one's suite, follow,* quum ædilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

ASSENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (assentior). I. *Assent, approbation,* dum lego, assentior: quum posui librum, a. omnis illa elabitur, Cic. *In the plur.* causa acta quibus assensionibus universi ordinis,

omni illi asseveratione affirmo, Cic.——B) *Esp. in Gram.*: *A word of asseveration, an asseverating interjection (for instance,* heu), Quint. ——II. *Firmness, strictness,* multa a. cogantur patres, Tac.; accusatio asseveratione eadem peracta, Id.

AS-SEVERO, 1 *v. a.* (ad, severus). I. *To act in any thing with earnestness, to carry on a thing earnestly,* quæ est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc? *is dealt or proceeded with earnestly here?* Cic.; viri severitatem asseverantes, *assuming the appearance of gravity,* Tac.——II. *Esp. of speech*: *Earnestly or firmly to assert or assure,* palchre asseverat, se ab Oppianico destitutam, Cic.; unum illud firmissime asseverabat, Id. *With an inanimate object*: *To show, prove,* asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, Tac.

AS-SIBILO, are (ad, sibilo). *To hiss, whistle, whisper at a thing,* Stat.; Claud.

AS-SICCO, are, *v. a.* (ad, sicco). *To dry up,* Col.

AS-SIDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2 *v. n. and a.* (ad, sedeo). I. *Neut.*: *To sit at or near.* A) 1) *Gen.*: intelligens dicendi existimator non assidens et attente audiens, sed uno aspectu et præteriens de ortiture sæpe judicat, Cic. 2) *Fig. post.*: *To be near one,* i. e. *to be like, resemble one,* parcus murmurque severus a. insano, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To sit or stand by one, helping, nursing, advising, &c., to lend aid, assist, nurse, take care of, &c.,* morte proposita quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret, Cic.; si domi causas lecto te affixit, habes qui assideat, &c., Hor.; in tribunali a., *to assist or attend in court as an assessor,* Tac. b) *Fig.*: a. gubernaculis, *to guide the helm (of state),* Plin.; a. literis, *to attend to literary pursuits very earnestly,* Id. 2) *To lie before a place as an enemy (conf.* II.), Gracchus assidens Teutonum Castello, Liv.; a. mœnibus, Virg.——II. *Act.*: *To encamp near a place in a hostile manner, to blockade, besiege it,* a. muros, Virg.; a. castellum, Tac. *Passive*: Amisum assideri audiebat, Sall.

AS-SIDO, sēdi, 3 *v. n. and a.* (ad, sido). *To seat one's self any where, to sit down, seat one's self,* assidamus, si videtur, Cic.; a. super cupidum, Id. *Of a speaker who sits down after he has finished his speech*: peroravit aliquando, assedit; surrexi ego, Cic. *With acc.*: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, *sat down on the right hand of A.,* Sall.

ASSIDĒ, *adv.* (assiduus). *Perpetually, continually, constantly,* voces, quas audio a., Cic. *Superl.*: assiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius Magnus, Cic.

ASSIDUITAS, ātis, *f.* (assiduus). *The constant presence of friends, clients, physicians, &c., a constant or frequent attendance, and the like.* I. 1 *Prop.*: quotidiana amicorum a., Q. Cic.; a. medici, *a constant attendance,* Id.; assiduitatem præstare alicui, *constantly to attend, accompany one, to be always about or with one,* Id.——B) *Gen.*: *A constant presence, Suet.*——II. *Meton. Of time*: *Continuance, duration, permanent or uninterrupted state, constancy, frequency, frequent occurrence, and the like,* a. molestiarum, Cic.; a. dicendi alsit audaciam, Id.; a. bellorum, Id.; a. epistolarum, *an uninterrupted correspondence,* Id. *Without gen.*: talis in remp. nostram a., *unremitting application, assiduity,* Cic.

ASSIDŬO, *adv.* (assiduus). *Perpetually, constantly,* Plaut.; Plin.

ASSIDŬUS, i, m. (as, do). I. *One liable to be taxed or to taxation, a rate-payer.* quum locupletes assiduos appellasset ab ære dando, Cic.; assiduo vindex a. esto, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.——II. *Meton.* A) *A rich or wealthy person,* Plaut. ——B) *Adj.*: *That is of full value, first rate, classic,* classicus a. que aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell.

ASSIDŬUS, a, um (assideo). *That is constantly any where.* I. *Prop.*: quum hic filius a. in prædiis esset, Cic.; fuit a. mecum prætore me, Id. ——II. *Of time*: *Continual, perpetual, uninterrupted, constant, permanent,* flagitator non ille quidem molestus, sed a. tamen et acer, *constant,* Cic.; homines labore a. assueti, Id.

ASSIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (assigno). *An appointment, allotment,* agrorum a., Cic. *In the plur.*: novas a. instituit, Id.

ASSIGNO (ads.), 1 *v. a.* (ad, signo). I. *To assign, allot, appoint a thing to any one.* A) *Prop.*: duo millia jugerum Clodio rhetori assignasti, Cic.; a. agros militibus, Id.; natura avibus cœlum assignavit, Plin.; quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno assignata erat, *had been assigned, given over,* Liv.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To attribute, ascribe, impute a thing to any one as a crime or fault, rarely as a merit,* nec vero id homini sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic.; hæc si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico assigna, qui, &c., Id. *As a merit*: Cypri devictæ nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell.; sua fortia facta gloriæ principis a., Tac. 2) *To consign, give over,* bonos juvenes a. famæ, i. e. *to make known,* Plin.; pæon, cui clausulam assignant, *assign, give,* Quint.; a. verbum auditori, *to impress upon,* Id.——II. *To affix a mark to, to seal,* a. tabellas, Pers.

AS-SILIO, siliī, sultum, 3 *v. n.* (ad, salio). *To leap to, toward, or upon.* I. *Prop.*: a. mœnibus, Ov. *Poet. Of water*: *To dash or flow against, wash,* Ov.; Stat.——II. *Fig., in speaking*: *To come or leap suddenly to a subject,* nam neque assiliendum statim est ad aliud genus orationis, Cic.

ASSIMILĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (assimilo). *A resembling, being like, likeness, similarity,* Plin.

AS-SIMILIS, e (ad, similis). *Like,* in pulmonibus inest raritas quædam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic.; capillus a. æri, Suet. *Poet. with gen.,* Ov.; hoc a. est quasi, *that is just as if,* Plaut.

ASSIMILITER, *adv.* (assimilis). *In like manner, similarly,* Plaut.

AS-SIMILO, 1 *v. a.* (assimilis). *To make like, represent as like, compare,* a. deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; a. convivia freto, *to compare,* Ov.

ASSIMŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (assimulo). *A dissembling, counterfeiting, a pretended or fictitious approaching of the speaker to the opinion of the hearers,* Auct. Her.

ASSIMŬLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* assimulo. ——II. *Prop.*: *Imitated for the sake of appearance, feigned, counterfeit, pretended,* multos fortes viros specie quadam virtutis a. tenebat, *feigned virtue,* Cic.; a. familiaritas, *false, feigned friendship,* Id.

AS-SIMŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (ad, simulo). *To feign, pretend, counterfeit,* a. anum, Ov.; hyænæ a. sermonem humanum, Plin.

AS-SUO, ĕre, *v. a.* (ad, suo). *To sew on, patch on,* a. panaum, Hor.

AS-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3 *v. n.* (ad, surgo) *To rise up, get up, at any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: a. ex morbo, Liv. *Of things*: paulo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, *rise,* Id.; Delos a. Cynthio monte, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) a. (alcui), *To rise up to any one out of respect,* an quisquam in curiam venieati assurrexit? Cic. *Impers.*: et majoribus nata assurgatur, Id. *Poet.*: *To concede superiority to, to yield to,* Virg. 2) *To rise, take rise, spring, spring up, grow, begin to exist,* tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels.; turres a., Virg. ——II. *Fig.*: *To rise,* querelis haud justis assurgis, *you rise, break out in complaints,* Virg.; a. in ultionem, Flor.; raro assurgit Hesiodus, *rises, is sublime, writes in a lofty style,* Quint.

ASSUS, a, um (*Sanscrit* u a, *to burn*). I. *Roasted,* res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam a., magis a. quam frixa, Cels.——II. *Meton.*: *Dry, mere, simple,* a. sudatio, *without bathing,* Cels.: assum (*sc.* balneum), *a sweating-room,* Cic.; *also as a subst.,* assum, i. n., *Roast meat, a roast;* a. sol, *a basking in the sun without a previous anointing,* Cic.; a. femina, *a dry nurse* (*opp.* nutrix), Juv.; a. lapides, *rough, unwrought,* Virg.; a. tibiæ, *accompanied by no voice,* Id.

ASSYRIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀσσυρία). *Assyria, a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now Kurdistan,* Plin.

ASSYRIUS, a, um (Ἀσσύριος). I. *Of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian,* Virg. *Subst.*, Assyrii, orum, m. *The Assyrians,* Cic.——II. *Meton., for Oriental, Median, Phœnician, Indian, and the like,* A. venenum, *Tyrian purple,* Sil.; A. stagnum, *the Lake of Gennesareth, in Palestine,* Just.; A. ebur, *Indian,* Ov.; A. malus, i. e. Medica, *the lemon-tree,* Plin.

AST, *conj.* *See* AT.

ASTA, æ, *f.* (Ἄστη). *Asta.* 1. *A town of Liguria, now Asti,* Plin. 2. *A town of Hispania Bætica, near Gades,* Mel.

ASTABORAS, æ, m. (Ἀσταβόρας). *Astaboras, a river of Æthiopia, now the Atbarah or Tacazze, and which unites with the Astapus, or Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue Nile) to form the River Nile,* Plin.

ASTACUS, i, m. (ἄστακος). *A kind of crab or lobster,* Plin.

ASTACUS, i, m. (Ἄστακος). *Astacus, the father of Menalippus, who is hence called* Astacides, Ov.

ASTACUS or **-OS,** i, *f.* (Ἄστακος). *Astacus, a city of Bithynia, on the Sinus Astacenus,* Mel.

ASTAPA, æ, *f.* *Astapa, a town of Hispania Bætica,* Liv.

ASTAPUS, i, m. (Ἀστάπους). *See* ASTABORAS.

ASTARTE, ēs, *f.* (Ἀστάρτη). *Astarte, a goddess of the Syrians and Phœnicians,* Cic.

ASTENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Asta, in Hispania,* A. ager, Liv. *Subst.*, Astenses, m., *The inhabitants of Asta,* Hirt.

ASTERIA, æ, or -E, ēs, *f.* (Ἀστερίη). *Asteria.* 1. *Daughter of Polus and Phœbe,* Cic.; Hyg. 2. *Daughter of Cœus the Titan, who, to avoid Jupiter, took the form of a quail, and threw herself into the sea,* Ov.; Hyg.; *the Island of Delos, which rose on the spot, was hence called Asteria,* Plin.

ASTERISCUS, i, m. (ἀστερίσκος). *An asterisk, a star, as a typographical mark,* Gramm.

A-STERNO, ĕre, *v. a.* (ad, sterno). *To prostrate; Mid., to lay one's self down at full length,* Ov.

ASTICUS, a, um (ἀστικός). *Of a city,* a. ludi, *games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus,* Suet.

ASTIPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (astipulor). I. *An affirmation of the same thing, assent,* Plin.——II. *A modulating of an orator's voice, according to the nature of the subject,* Quint.

ASTIPŬLĀTOR, ōris, m. (astipulor). I. *In Law: He who joins another in a stipulation,* Gai. Inst.——II. A) *In Law: A legal assistant,* testes tot cum a. tuo comparabuntur? Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *An approver,* illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum a. Antiochus, Cic.

A-STIPŬLOR, 1 *v. dep.* (ad, stipulor). I. *In Law: To join in a stipulation,* Gai. Inst.——II. *Meton.*: *To assent, agree with,* a. irato consuli, Liv.

A-STITUO, ĕre, *v. a.* (ad, statuo). *To place any where,* reum ad lectum (ægroti) astituemus, Auct. Her.

A-STO (ad, sto), stiti, *without a supine,* 1 *v. n.* (ad, sto). *To stand near, at, or by.* I. A) *Prop.*: qui astat in conspectu meo gener, Cic.; a. in campis, Tac.; a. supra caput, Virg. *With dat.*: a. tribunali, Tac. *With acc.*: occursantium populus te astat, Plin.; squamis astantibus, *standing upright,* Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To be still in existence or remaining, safe,* astante ope barbarica, Enn. ap. Cic. 2) *To assist,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: certa quidem finis vitæ mortalibus astat, *awaits,* Lucr.

ASTRÆA, æ, *f.* (Ἀστραία). *Astræa, the goddess of justice, who lived on earth in the Golden Age,* Ov. *As a constellation, Libra,* Luc.

ASTRÆUS, i, m. (Ἀστραῖος). *Astræus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, father of the winds, which are hence called* Astræi fratres, Ov.

ASTRAGĀLUS, i, m. (ἀστράγαλος, *knuckle, anklebone*). I. *In Archit.*: *A wave or wreath about a column, an ogee,* Vitr.; a. Lesbius, *a sort of moulding,* Id.——II. *A leguminous plant, milk-vetch,* Plin.

ASTRĔPO, ĕre, *v. n. and a.* (ad, strepo). I. *To make a noise at or to a thing,* astrepebat vulgus diversis incitamentis, Tac. *With acc.*: a. surdas principis aures irritis precibus, Tac.——II. *Esp.*: a. alcui, *to shout applause,* Tac.

ASTRICTE, *adv.* (astrictus). *Closely, briefly. Of speech*: orationem non a. numerosam esse oportere, Cic.; a. scribere, Plin.

ASTRICTIO (adstr.), ōnis, *f.* (astringo). *A power of contracting or binding,* herba: gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin.

ASTRICTŌRIUS, a, um (astringo). *Binding, astringent,* a. vis foliorum, Plin.

ASTRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* astringo.——II. *Adj.*: *Drawn in, contracted, straitened, narrow.* A) *Prop.*: limen a., *shut,* Ov.; alvus astrictior, *confined, costive,* Cels.; gustus a., *harsh, tart,* Plin.; non astricto socco, *a dangling,* i. e. *careless, style,* Hor.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Saving, penurious, niggardly,* a. pater, Prop. 2) *Of speech*: *Concise, not diffuse, short,* a. eloquentia, Cic.; verborum a. comprehensio, Id.

ASTRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (astrum, fero). I. *Starry,* a. axes, Stat.——II. *Placed among the stars,* Mart.

A-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 *v. a.* (ad, stringo)

ment, fear, &c.: *Ah! oh! hey! eigh! lo!* Plaut.; Ter.

ATAVUS, i, m. (atta, avus). I. *The grandfather of a great-grandfather* (abavi), *a fourth grandfather* (*opp.* adnepos), non avum proavum, a audivas consules fuisse? Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.*, ut avus, abavus: *An ancestor*, Virg.; Hor.

ATAX, ácis, m. (Ἄταξ). *Atax, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, now Aude*, Plin.

ATEIUS, a. *Ateius, a Roman family name.* Thus, C. Ateius Capito, *a tribune of the people in* 699, A.U.C. *His son, of the same name, a celebrated lawyer.*

ATELLA, æ, *f.* (Ἀτέλλα). *Atella, a very old town of the Osci in Campania, now Aversa*, Cic.

ATELLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Atella, Atellan*, A. municipium, Cic. *Subst.*, Atellani, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Atella*, Plin. *Very frequently* A. fabula, fabella *or simply* Atellana, æ, *f., a kind of popular farce*, Liv. *Hence* Atellānus, m., *An Atellan actor*, Cic.; *and* Atellānus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Atellani* A. versus, Cic.; Atellānicus, a, um, Id.; Suet.

ĀTER, tra, trum. I. *Black* [*dead black, without gloss opp.* albus); *but* niger, *shining black* (*opp.* candidus)]. Democritus luminibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic.; a. bilis, *black bile, melancholy*, Id.; a. noctes, *dark*, Tac. *Poet.*: lictores a., *dressed in black*, Hor. *Prov.*: albus aterve, *see* ALBUS.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Of circumstances: Gloomy, sad, mournful, dismal, unfortunate*, a. dies, Virg.; *conf.* a. fila trium sororum, Hor., *and* Esquilias (*as a burying-place*), Id. 2) *Esp.*: dies a., *a day on which any misfortune had befallen the state, an unlucky day*, si atro die fuxit necessa, probe factum esto, Liv.——B) *In disposition: Malevolent, malignant*, quem versibus edoxat atris, Hor.——C) *Dark, obscure, difficult to be understood*, latebræ Lycophronis a., Suet.

ATERNIUS, a. *Aternius, a Roman family name.* Thus, A. Aternius Fontinalis, *a consul* A.U.C. 333, Cic.

ĀTERSUM, i. *See the following article.*

ĀTERNUS, i, m. (Ἀτερνος). *Aternus, a river of Samnium, now Pescara*, Plin.; *at its mouth was the town called* Aternum, i, n., *now Pescara*, Liv.

ATHLETICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Athletæ, Athletic*, Mart.

ATHACUS, i, *f.* (Ἄθακος). *Athacus, a town of Macedonia*, Liv.

ATHAMĀNES, um, m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες). *Athamanes, the inhabitants of Athamania*, Cic.; Liv.

ATHAMĀNIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀθαμανία). *Athamania, a district of Epirus, near Mount Pindus*, Liv.

ATHAMĀNIS, idis, *f.* *A female Athamanian*, Ov.

ATHAMANTEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Athamas, Athamantian*, Ov.

ATHAMANTIADES, æ, m. (Ἀθαμαντιάδης). *The son of Athamas*, i. e. *Palæmon*, Ov.

ATHAMANTICUS, a, um (Ἀθαμαντικός). *Of or belonging to Mount Athamas, in Thessaly*, Plin.

ATHAMANTIS, idis, *f.* (Ἀθαμαντίς). *The daughter of Athamas*, i. e. *Helle*, Ov.

ATHAMĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Athamania, Athamanian*, Prop.

ATHIMAS, antis, m. (Ἀθάμας). *Athamas, son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king of Thessaly, father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino, the latter of whom he pursued in a fit of madness*, Ov.; Cic.

ATHĀNĀGIA, æ, *f.* *Athanagia, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis*, Liv.

ATHANĀSIUS, ii, m. (Ἀθανάσιος). *Athanasius, an archbishop of Alexandria, in the time of Constantine, an opponent of the Arians.*

ATHĒNÆ, arum, *f.* (Ἀθῆναι). I. A) *Athens, chief town of Attica*, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *For Science*, Juv. 2) A. novæ, *a name of honor for* Mediolanum, Plin. E.——II. *Other towns of Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, &c.*, Varr.; Liv., &c.

ATHĒNÆUM, i, n. (Ἀθήναιον). *Athenæum.* I. *A fortress of Athamania*, Liv.——II. Vid. *sqq.*

ATHĒNÆUS, a, um (Ἀθηναῖος). I. *Of or belonging to Athens, Athenian*, Lucr.——II. *Of or belonging to Minerva. Hence, subst.*, Athenæum, i, n. (Ἀθήναιον), *A temple sacred to Minerva at Athens, where the learned and poets read their works*, Lampr.; *a similar building for the same purpose at Rome, built by Hadrian*, A. Vict.

ATHĒNIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Athens, Athenian*, Nep. *Subst.*, Athenienses, -ium, *The inhabitants of Athens, Athenians*, Cic.

ATHĒNIO, ōnis, m. *Athenio, a slave who took the lead in the insurrection of slaves in Sicily, in* 652 A.U.C., Cic.; *contemptuously of* Sex. Claudius, Id.

ATHEOS (us), i, m. (ἄθεος). *He that denies the existence of a God, an atheist*, Diagoras, a qui ortus est. Cic.

ATHERIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or relating to the lawyer Atherius*, A. jus, Cic. (*also written* Atterianus, Aterinus, *and* Haterianus).

ATHESIS, is, m. (Ἄτεσις). *Athesis, a river of Upper Italy, now Adige or Adego*, Plin.

ATHLĒTA, æ, m. (ἀθλητής). *A wrestler in the public games, an athlete, a combatant, prize-fighter*, Milo quum athletas se in curriculo exercentes videret, Cic.

ATHLĒTICE, *adv.* *Athletically*, Plaut. *From*

ATHLĒTICUS, a, um (ἀθλητικός). *Athletic*, a. victus, Cels.; a. ars, *wrestling, art of wrestling*, Gell.

ATHOS, ōis, *and* ATHO (Athon), ōnis, m. (Ἄθως *and* Ἄθων). *Athos, a mountain of Macedonia on the Sinus Strymonicus, opp. to Lemnos, now Monte Santo*, Liv.

ATILIĀNUS, a, um (Atilius). *Of or belonging to Atilius, Atilian*, A. prædia, Cic.

ĀTILIUS (Attil.), a. *Atilius, a Roman family name; for instance*, M. A. Regulus, *a general in the first Punic war, taken prisoner by the Carthaginians*, Cic. *Adj.*: Atilia Lex, *by the tribune* L. A., A.U.C. 544, Liv.

ĀTINA, æ, *f.* *Atina.* I. *A town of Latium, now of the same name*, Liv. 2. *A town of the Venetian territory*, Plin.

ĀTINĀS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Atina*, A. præfectura, Cic. *Subst.*: in Atinati, *in the territory of the Atinates*, Cic.

ĀTINIUS, a. *Atinius, a Roman family name, hence, adj.*: A. lex, Cic.

ATLANTEUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas; poet. for Libyan*, A. finis, Hor.——II. *Of or relating to King Atlas*, Ov.

ATRIUM, ii, n. (*ater, from the darkness of the apartment, or from being blackened by smoke*; *Varro, however, derives* from Atria, *whence such form of building originated, see Müller's Etrusk., vol.* i., *p.* 255). *A hall, the principal apartment of a Roman house* [*it was always roofed, but the cavædium was unroofed*] (*the mistress of the house used to work in the* atrium *with her servants*; *here clients paid their respects, family portraits used to hang, and the bridal bed to stand*), Cic.; Vitr.; Hor. *The portico of a temple*, in atrio Libertatis, Cic.; a. auctionarium, *a hall for auctions*, Id.——B) *Meton. Poet. for a whole house*, Ov.

ATRŌCITAS, ātis, *f.* (atrox). *Horribleness, enormity, hideousness, atrocity.* I. *Gen.*: ipsius facti a. aut indignitas, Cic.; a. sceleris, Sall.; a. maris, *agitation*, Col.——II. *Esp.* A) *Moral harshness, cruelty, atrocity, rage* (*like that of the sea*), non atrocitate animi moveor, sed, &c., Cic.——B) *In Philos. or Law*: *Strictness, exactness, severity*, a. ista, quomodo in veterem Academiam irruperit, Cic.

ATRŌCITER, *adv. Harshly, wildly, horribly, severely, cruelly*, nimis a. minitans alcui, Cic.; *impatiently, reluctantly*, ferre, Cic.; Tac. *Compar.*, Liv.; Tac. *Superl.*, Cic.

ATRŌPOS, i, *f.* (Ἄτροπος). *Atropos, one of the three Parcæ*, Mart.

ATROX, ōcis. *Unpleasant to the senses in a high degree*; *Horrid, repulsive, wretched, atrocious* [*of persons and things*; servus, *on the contrary, of persons only*]. I. *Gen.*: profecto res tam atrocem, tam a., tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic.; atrocissimæ literæ, *terrible, bad*, Id.; a. bellum, Sall.; a. periculum, *hazardous*, Id.; a. hora canicularis fugnatia, *fierce, violent*, Hor.; a. nox, a. tempestas, *violence, storm, rough*, Sen.; Tac.——II. *Esp.* A) *Morally*: *Fierce, savage, cruel, excited, vehement*, admiscere huic generi orationis atroci genus illud alterum, Cic.——B) *Stable, firm, intrepid, inflexible*, præter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor.——C) *In Law*: *Adverse, hostile to any one*, in re tam insigni tamque atroci, Cic.

ATTA, æ, m. *Atta, a Roman surname* (*originally of one who walked on the tips of his shoes*); *for* cont., C. Quintius Atta, *a writer of comedies*, Hor.

ATTACTUS (adt.), a, um, *part. of* attingo.

ATTACTUS (adt.), ūs, m. (attingo) (*we find it in the abl. sing. only*). *A touching, touch*, Varr.; Virg.

ATTAGEN, ēnis, m. [attāgēna, æ, *f.*, Mart.] (ἀττάγην). *A heath-cock, wood-cock*, Plin.; Hor.

ATTALENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Attalia, in Pamphylia*, Cic.

ATTALIA, æ, *f. Attalia, a town of Pamphylia.*

ATTALICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Attalus, Attalic*, A. peripetasmata, Cic.; A. urbes, i. e. *Pergamenæ*, Hor.; A. conditionibus, *for sake of the wealth of Attalus*, Id.; A. vestes, *interwoven with gold*, Prop.

ATTALUS, i, m. (Ἄτταλος). *Attalus, the name of several kings of Pergamus, esp. Attalus III., who made the Roman people the heir of his empire and wealth*, Plin.

ATTAMEN (*also written as two words*, at tamen), *adv. But yet, but, however, nevertheless, for all that*, a., quod fuit roboris, duobus prœliis inseriis, Caes.

ATTEIUS *or* ATEIUS, a. *Ateius, a Roman family name*; *thus*, A. Philologus, *a rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio*, Suet. A. Capito, *a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, founder of a school of law, adversary of Antistius Labeo*, Tac.

ATTEMPERĀTE (adt.), *adv. In a proper manner*, Ter.

AT·TEMPERO (adt.), are, *v. a. To adapt, fit, join to, adjust*, a. gladium sibi, i. e. *to turn toward one's self*, Sen.

AT·TENDO (adt.), endi, entum, 3 *v. a. To direct, stretch a thing toward, extend.* I. *Prop.*: a. aurem, *to bend*, Att. ap. Non.; a. manus cœlo, App.——II. A) *Fig.*: a. animum, *and simply* a., *absol., To turn one's mind or attention to, advert to, give heed to, listen to, observe* (*conf.* advertere animum), quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet, Cic.——B) *Simply* a.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quæso diligenter attendite, Cic. *With acc.*: ut populus primum versum attenderet, Id. *With* de: quum de necessitate attendemus, Id. *With dat.*: a. sermonibus maligna, Plin. E.; a. plurimum eloquentiæ, *to apply one's self to, take pains about*, Suet.——C) a. animo, Ter.; App.

ATTENTE, *adv. Attentively, heedfully, intently*, a. audire, Cic. *Compar.*, Id. *Superl.*, Id.

ATTENTIO (adt.), ōnis, *f.* (attendo). *Attention, attentiveness, application*, reliqua sunt in cura, a. animi, &c., Cic.

AT·TENTO (adt.), 1 *v. a. To stretch out the hand in order to get any thing.* I. A) *Prop.*: *To touch*, a. arcum digitis, Claud.——B) *To attack, assault*, quia vi attentantem scriter repulerat, Tac.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To attempt, try a thing*, præteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attentatum deseri, *begun, attempted*, Cic.; attentata defectio, *attempted*, Liv.; a. Capuam, *to seek to corrupt, solicit, to tamper with*, Cic.; a. mecum facientia jura, *to try to shake, to attack*, Hor.

ATTENTUS (adt.), a, um. I. *Part. of* attendo.——II. *Adj.*: *Intent on any thing*, i. e. A) *Attentive*, si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic.; attentissima cogitatio, *intent reflection*, Id.——B) *Striving after a thing, careful, assiduous, industrious*, quæsticulus te faciebat attentiorem, Cic.

ATTENTUS (adt.), *part. of* attineo.

ATTENUĀTE (adt.), *adv. Meagrely. Of speech*: *Poorly, simply, without rhetorical ornament*, a. presseque dicere, Cic.

ATTENUĀTIŌ (adt.), ōnis, *f.* (attenuo). *A lessening, extenuating*, a. suspicionis, Auct. Her.; a. verborum, *plainness of speech*, Id.

ATTENUĀTUS (adt.), a, um. I. *Part. of* attenuo.——II. A) *Adj.*: *Impaired, weak, slender*, fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auct. Her.; voce paululum attenuata, *somewhat weak*, Id.——B) *Esp. of speech.* 1) *Shortened, short, brief*, illa juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. 2) *Nice, scrupulous, affected, choice*, itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, Cic. 3) *Meagre, poor, simple, plain, without rhetorical ornament*, a. oratio, Auct. Her.

AT·TENUO (adt.), 1 *v. a. To make thin, weak, lean, to thin, attenuate, weaken, lessen.* I. *Prop.*: a. cutem lambendo, Plin.; sortes attenuatæ, *diminished*, Liv.——II. *Fig.* 1) *To diminish*,

ATTONITE (adt.), *adv.* *Enthusiastically*, Plin.

ATTONITUS (adt.), a, um. I. *Part. of* attono. ——II. A) *Adj.* (*as if thunderstruck*; *hence*), *Stunned, struck, bewildered, amazed, senseless*, talibus attonitus visis, Virg. *Of things*: attonita magna ora domus, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *Seized with inspiration, inspired, enthusiastic, frantic*, matres a. Baccho, Virg.; a. vates, Hor.

AT-TONO (adt.), ŭi, ītum, 1 *v. a.* *To thunder at, amaze, deprive of one's senses*, Ov.

ATTONSUS (adt.), a, um, *part. of* attondeo.

AT-TORQUEO (adt.), ēre, *v. a.* *To hurl*, Virg.

ATTRACTO, are. *See* ATTRECTO.

ATTRACTUS (adt.), a, um. I. *Part. of* attraho. ——II. *Adj.* (*drawn in*; i. e.), *Contracted, wrinkled*, frons attractior, Sen.

AT-TRAHO (adt.), xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To draw near by force, to draw, pull to, or attract.* I. *Prop.*: atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, Cic.; a. alqm Romam, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *To allure, attract, ad amicitiam attrahit similitudo morum*, Cic.

ATTRECTATUS (adt.), ūs, *m.* *A touching, feeling*, Pac. ap. Cic.

AT-TRECTO (adt.; *written also* attract.), 1 *v. a.* (tracto). *To touch, handle, feel any thing* (*esp. in an unlawful manner*). A) *Prop.*: id signum a nem esset solitus, Liv.; *thus*, a. patrios penates, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *To appropriate to one's self, take possession of, seize upon*, a. regias gazas, Liv.

AT-TREPIDO (adt.), are, *v. n.* *To hobble along*. Plaut.

AT-TRIBUO (adtr.), ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To add, adjoin, annex to, incorporate with.* I. *Prop.*: pecuniae attribuere ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic.; in mala ab Sulla Rhodius attributa, *assigned, subjected*, Id.; a. pecuniam alcui, *to assign*, Id. *Hence also*, a. alqm, *to assign, make over to*, Id.; his rebus omnibus terni in milliia aeris attribuerentur, *were laid on as a tax*, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To attribute, give, bestow*, timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic.; si legi, loco, urbi, monumento attribuaretur oratio, *as it were, put into the mouth of*, i. e. *if a law, &c., should be introduced as speaking*, Id.——B) *Esp.*: a. alqd alcui, *to attribute, impute, ascribe any thing to any one as the author or cause*, bonos exitus attribuimus diis immortalibus, Cic.

ATTRIBUTIO (adt.), ōnis, *f.* (attribuo). I. *In Trade*: *The assignment of a money-debt*, de a. sumptuum, Cic.——II. *In Gramm.*: *A predicate, attribute* (*equivalent to* attributum), Cic.

ATTRIBUTUM, i, *n.* (attribuo). I. *A bill or draft on a public treasury*, Varr.——II. *In Grammar*: *A predicate, attribute*, Cic.; Gell.

ATTRITUS (adt.), a, um. I. *Part. of* attero. ——II. *Adj.*: *Rubbed.* A) *Gen.*: mentum paulo ad attritius, Cic.; a. anus, Virg. *Post.*: a. frons, *to which no shame adheres, bold, shameless*, Juv.——B) *In Medic.*: *Rubbed, rubbed sore, excoriated*, a. partes, Plin. *Subst.*, attrita, orum, *n.*, *Parts of the body rubbed sore or galled*, Id.

ATTRITUS (adt.), ūs, *m.* I. *A rubbing against any thing*, Sen.; Plin.——II. *Esp. in Medic.*: *A galling, a bruise*, Plin.

ATYS *or* ATTYS, ĭdis, *m.* (Ἄτυς, Ἄττυς). *Atys. Son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the Lydian kings, who therefore were called* Atyadae, Tac. 2. *The founder of the* gens Atia, Virg.

AU (hau), *interj.* *An exclamation of sorrow or pain, Ah! oh!* Plaut.; Ter.

AUCEPS, cŭpis, *m.* (*contr.* aviceps, *from* avis *and* capio). I. *A bird-catcher, fowler*, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: voluptatum aucupem, Cic.; praeco actionum, cantor formularum, a. syllaburum, a *captious sifter of the precise literal sense*, Id.

AUCTARIUM, ii, *n.* (augeo). *An increase, addition*, Plaut.

AUCTIFICUS, a, um (auctus, facio). *Increasing*, Lucr.

AUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (augeo). I. *Gen.*: *An increase*, a. dierum (*opp.* retractio), Macr.——II. A) *Esp. in Trade*: *A sale by auction, auction, public sale*, Cic.; auctionem proscribere, *to publish, make known*, Id.; a. proferre, *to put off*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *That which is sold, or to be sold, at an auction*, quum auctionem venderet, Cic.

AUCTIONARIUS, a, um (auctio). *Relating or belonging to sale by auction, auctionary*, atria a., *a hall where auctions were held*, Cic.; tabulae a., *catalogues of sale*, Id.

AUCTIONOR, 1 *v. dep.* (auctio). *To hold an auction, sell by or at auction*, ut in atriis auctionarilis auctionentur, Cic.

AUCTITO, are, *v. freqn.* (augeo, auctio). *To increase very greatly, augment*, a pecunias fenore, Tac.

AUCTO, are, *v. freqn.* (augeo). *Greatly to increase*, Plaut.; Lucr.

AUCTOR (*more correct than* Autor), ōris, *m.* (augeo, *he who brings up, causes the growth of a thing*; *hence*), *He who produces, procreates, causes, establishes a thing.* I. *Prop.*: *An author, founder, originator, creator, causer, maker, and the like.* A) *Gen.*: L. Brutus, praeclarus a. nobilitatis tuae, *the founder, father, progenitor*, Cic.; *thus*, a. gentis, *progenitor*, Suet.; a. Trojae, *the founder, builder*, Virg.; statua auctoris incerti, *maker, artist*, Plin.; auctorem rerum, *the doer*, Sall.——B) *Esp.*: *An author, writer, composer of literary productions*, scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov.; sine auctore notissimi versus, *anonymous verses*, Suet.; utriusque linguae auctoribus, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *He who causes or advises a thing, serves for a pattern or example*; *An occasioner, adviser, counsellor, promoter, pattern, example, model*, omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, *at my advice, at my command*, Cic.; duce et auctore Bruto, Id.; virtutum auctore, *pattern*, Id. 2) *Esp.*: a. legis, a. consilii, &c., *he that makes a motion for a law, brings forward a bill, a mover, proposer*, hujus deditionis ipse Postumius a. fuit, Cic. *Of the Senate which approves, accepts, sanctions a motion*: senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum auctores, Cic.; *hence*, auctores fieri, *to accept, sanction a law*, patres ante a. fieri coegit, Id.; a. consilii publici, *who is a leader in the Senate, a leader, director, spokesman*, consilii publici auctorem, Id.; *sometimes* a. legis, *he that makes a motion for a law, a mover*, quarum legum a. fuerat, Liv.——B) *He who stands to the truth of, is guarantee for, warrants any thing*; *A surety, voucher, warrantee, guarantee.* 1) *Gen.*: fama nunciabat esse in Syria: a. erat nemo, Cic.; id certis auctoribus comperi, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *A voucher, au-*

AUDAX, ácis (audeo; *conf.* tenax *from* teneo, capax *from* capio). *Daring, in a good sense, but mostly in a bad sense; bold, confident; rash, presumptuous, audacious,* Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; audacissimus ex omnibus, *the boldest, most courageous,* Id.; poeta a., *intrepid, imperturbable, the same under praise and blame,* Hor. *With abl.:* qui viribus audax, Virg. *With inf.:* a. omnia perpeti, Hor. *Of things:* a. verba, *unusual, poetical,* Quint.

AUDENS, entis. I. *Part. of* audeo.——II. *Adj.: Daring, bold, in a good sense, courageous,* contra audentior ito, Virg.

AUDENTER, *adv. Boldly, fearlessly; rashly, audaciously,* Dig. *Compar.,* Tac.

AUDENTIA, æ, *f.* (audens). *Boldness, in a good sense, courage, intrepidity, bravery,* nec defuit a. Druso, Tac.; cur tibi similis a. negetur? *the same liberty?* Plin. E.

AUDEO, ausus, 2 [*perf.* ausi *for* ausus sum, Cat.; *hence, subj. sync.* ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint, *very frequent in poets, sometimes also in* Liv. *and the later prose authors*] *v. a. To have the courage to do any thing, to dare, be so bold as, venture, undertake, attempt; commonly with inf., rarely absol., with acc. or with* quin: de Ligarii non audeam confiteri! Cic.; audeo dicere, inquit, *I venture to say (according to the Greek* τολμῶ λέγειν), Id.; nec dicere ausim, *I do not venture or dare to say it,* Liv. *Absol.:* et quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Cæs.; duo itinera audendi; seu mallet, &c., Tac. *With acc.:* a. talia, Virg.; Ov.; capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. *With* quin: ut non audeam, quin promam omnia, Plaut.

AUDIENS, entis. I. *Part. of* audio.——II. *Subst.: A hearer, listener,* ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic.

AUDIENTIA, æ, *f.* I. *A hearing, listening, audience, attention,* facit persæpe ipsa sibi audientiam diserti senis mitis oratio, Cic.: præco fecit audientiam, *orders or imposes attention, silence,* Auct. Her.; Liv.——II. *Meton.: The faculty or sense of hearing, hearing,* Prud.

AUDIO, 4 (audin or audin' *for* audisne, *like* ain' *for* aisne) [*Imperf.* audibat, Ov.; audibant, Catull.; *Fut.* audibo, Enn.; audibis, Plaut.] (*allied to* αὐδή; *to the Lacon. obs., equivalent to* αὖε; *whence also* aura, *the Eng.* ear, *and the Germ.* Ohr) *v. a. To hear, perceive, experience by hearing.* I. *Gen.:* aliqd, de, *with a relat. or obj. clause, or absol. The person from whom one hears any thing, with* ab, de, ex, *rarely an acc. with part.:* adhuc de isto periculo nihil audisse (me), Cic., &c. *With* ab: sæpe audiri a majoribus natu, Cic., &c. *With* de: sæpe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, Cic., &c. *With* ex: audiri ex majoribus natu, Cic., &c. *With an acc. with part.:* quum audiret forte reges concertantes apud se de nobilitate generis, Suet. *Absol.:* videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic.; a. in aqua, *to hear something to the disadvantage of any one,* Cic. *In the abl. of the part. perf.,* audita, *at the intelligence,* Liv.; Tac.——II. *Esp.* A) *Absolutely to listen, give ear, hear a person or thing,* et attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiatis, Cic.——B) *To hear a prayer or request, grant an answer to a prayer,* in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverint, Cic. *Post. absol.:* audit et . . . intonuit lævum, Virg.; *thus also, poet.:* a. alqm, *to grant one's request,* Ov.; Hor.——C) *To hear a professor lecture, hear or attend lectures, to study under, take lessons,* te annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic.——D) *In Law: To hear, examine, give audience, attend to a cause,* nemo illorum judicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, Cic.——E) *To listen to a person or thing with approbation, to approve, agree with, assent to, grant, allow,* nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden a diis raptum ait, Cic. *Absol.:* audio, *I grant or allow that, well,* si per eos ætatum flebant . . . audio: sin, &c.; *thus the contrary,* non audio, *that I don't allow or grant.*——F) *Obediently to listen to a person or thing, to obey; with acc. and* (*analogous to* obedire) *with dat. in the phrase* dicto audientem esse (alcui): tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium, te audi, Cic.; qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, *ready to obey the word,* i. e. *to obey at once,* Id.; ne plebs nobis dicto audiens sit, Liv.——G) *Like the Greek* ἀκούω, *to hear one's self called or styled anyhow,* i. e. *to pass for; To be reputed, have a character or reputation; usually connected with* bene *or* male (*as in Greek* καλῶς *and* κακῶς ἀκούειν), *To have a good or bad character or reputation,* si idem bene valeret, bene audiret, copiosus esset, &c., Cic.; a. a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, *to be praised by,* Id. *Without adv.:* tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor.; rexque paterque audisti, Id.——H) *In conversation:* audi, *listen, pay attention,* Ter.; audin'? *do you hear?* Ter.

AUDITIO, ónis, *f.* I. *A hearing, listening,* (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. *Pass.: A hearsay,* hoc solum auditione expetere cœpit, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *The talk of the people, rumor, report,* si accepissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen, Cic. *In the plur.,* fictæ a.——B) *A lecture, lesson,* Plin.; Gell.——C) *For* auditus, *The sense of hearing,* App.

AUDITOR, óris, *m.* (audio). I. *A hearer, auditor,* semper oratorum eloquentiæ moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic.——II. *Esp.: The hearer of a master, disciple, pupil,* Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti a., Cic.

AUDITORIUM, ii, *n.* (auditor). I. *A lecture-room, an audience-room, court of justice,* Quint.; Tac. *Of a school* (*opp.* forum), Quint.——II. *An assembly of hearers, an audience, auditory,* adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. E.

AUDITUS, a, um, *part. of* audio.

AUDITUS, ûs, *m.* I. *Prop.: A hearing, listening,* Tac. *Pass.: A report, rumor, talk,* occupaverat animos prior a., Tac.——II. *Meton.: The sense of hearing,* a. semper patet, Cic.

AUFERO, abstuli, ablátum, auferre, *v. a.* (ab, fero). *To carry or bear off or away, take away, remove.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* multa palam domum suam auferebat, Cic.; e conspectu terræ ablati sunt, *carried off,* Liv.; a. se, *to carry one's self off, go away,* Ter.——B) *Esp.: To take away, take by force, snatch away, carry off,* a. vasa omnia ab alqo, Cic.; a. pecuniam in ventre, *to swallow, squander,* Id.; a. auriculam mordicus, *to bite off,* Id.; abstulit cita mors Achillem, *carried off,* Hor.; *to separate one place from another,* mare Europam auferens Asiæ, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To carry off, gain, get, receive,* Quintius a Scapulis paucos dies aufert, Cic.——B) *Esp.: To carry off or away, take away, snatch away*

AUGUSTUS, a, um (augeo). *Sacred, venerable, majestic, august, magnificent, noble,* templum Eleusina sanctam illam et a., Cic. *Compar.:* formam viri aliquantum augustiorem, Liv. *Superl.:* augustissima vestis, Id.

AUGUSTUS, i, m. I. *A surname given to Octavianus Cæsar as supreme ruler, and subsequently to all the Roman emperors, like our Majesty, Imperial Majesty, Emperor,* Hor.——II. *Adj.*, Augustus, a, um. *August, imperial,* A. caput, *of Augustus,* Ov.; mensis A., *the month of August, so called after Augustus, called before* Sextilis, Plin.; Mart.

AULA, æ [*old gen.* aulāi, Virg.], *f.* (αὐλή). *A court, fore-court.* I. A) *Gen.:* janitor aulæ, i. e. *Cerberus,* Hor.; *for* atrium, *Hall, entry, entrance-room,* Virg.; Hor.; *a court for cattle,* Hor.; *esp. a prince's court, royal palace,* in aula, *at court,* Virg.; Hor.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A prince's power, dignity,* Cic.; qui tam aula et novo rege potiebatur, *had great influence at court,* Tac. 2) *Court life, court, courtiers,* caret invidenda a. sobrius, Hor.; prona in eum a. Neronis ut similem, *the court,* Tac.

AULÆUM, i, n. (αὐλαία). I. *A cover, hangings, canopy,* suspensa a., Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *The curtain before the scene in a theatre,* a. tollitur, *is drawn up (at the end of the piece),* Cic.; Ov.; a. mittitur, *is dropped (at the beginning of the piece),* Phædr.——B) *Arras, tapestry,* Virg.; Hor.——C) *An embroidered upper garment,* Juv.

AULERCI, orum, m. *The Aulerci, a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into three branches:* A. Eburovices or Eburones, *in the present Perche (the southeastern part of Normandy),* Cæs.; A. Cenomani, *in the present Le Maine,* Id.; A. Brannovices, *in mod. Le Brimmesle,* Cæs.

AULETICUS, a, um (αὐλητικός). *Belonging to or fit for flute-playing,* a. calamus, Plin.

AULICUS, a, um (αὐλικός, *from* αὐλή). *Belonging to a prince's court, court-like, princely,* a. apparatus, Suet. *Subst.*, aulici, orum, m., *Courtiers,* Suet.; Nep.

AULIS, is, *or* idis, *f.* (Αὐλίς). *Aulis, a sea-port town in Bœotia, whence the Greek fleet sailed to Troy,* Virg.

AULŒDUS, i, m. (αὐλῳδός). *One who sings to the flute (on which another plays),* Cic.

AULON, onis, m. *Aulon, a mountain famous for its fertility in vines, and an adjacent valley in Cappadocia,* Hor.

AULULARIA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* comœdia) (aulula). *The title of a comedy of Plautus, the hero of which is a miser who has buried a pot of gold.*

AULUS, i, m. *Aulus, a Roman prænomen, usually written* A.

AURA, æ [*old gen.* aurāi, Virg.], *f.* (αὔρα, *the breathing of air*). *A breeze, gentle gale, wind.* I. *Prop.* A) nunc omnes terrent auræ, *every breeze,* Virg.; a. aeria, Lucr.; *wind,* omnes, ventosi cecidêrunt murmuris auræ, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Air,* levatæ, vivit et ætherias vitales suscipit auras, *elevated, vital air,* Lucr.; captare naribus auras, *to sniff or scent the breeze,* Virg.; assurgere in auras, *to the air, toward heaven,* Id.; *the Upper World, in opposition to the regions of the dead,* Eurydice supernas remeabat ad auras, Virg.; ferre aliqd sub auras, *to bring to light, make known,* Id.; *thus,* reddere ad auras, *to restore to the open air,* Id.; fugere auras, *to shun the daylight,* Id. 2) *Air-like exhalations; the splendor or lustre of light, gleam, glitter,* Virg.; *sound, echo,* Prop.; *odor, vapor, exhalation,* Virg., Hor.——II. *Fig.: A current of air, breath of air, wind, air,* totam opinionem parva nonnumquam commutat a. rumoris, Cic.; a. popularis, *popular applause,* Liv.; Quint. (*for this Cicero has* ventus popularis); *also,* a. favoris popularis, Liv.; libertatis auram captare, *to catch at every hope of liberty, to hope for liberty,* Id.

AURĀRIUS, a, um (aurum). I. *Of or belonging to gold,* a. metalla, *gold mines,* Plin.——II. *Subst.* A) aurarius, ii, m., *A goldsmith,* Inscr.——B) auraria, æ, *f.* (*sc.* fodina), *A gold mine,* Tac.

AURĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (aurum). *Gilding,* Quint.

AURĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* auro.——II. *Adj.* A) *Gilt or gilded, decked or ornamented with gold,* a. tecta, Cic.; a. milites, *with golden shields,* Liv.; a. tempora, *covered with a golden helmet,* Virg.——B) *Of gold, golden,* a. lyra, Ov.——C) *Of a gold color,* a. gutta, Plin.

AURĒLIA, æ, *or* **AURĒLIANUM**, i, *or* **AURELIANENSIS URBS.** *Aurelia, a town of Gaul, now Orleans.*

AURĒLIUS, a. *Aurelius.* I. *A Roman family name; for instance,* L. Aurelius Cotta, M. Aurelius Antoninus, Sex. Aurelius Victor.——II. *Adj.:* A. Via, Cic.; A. Lex, e. g. judiciaria, Id.; *and,* de ambitu, Id.; A. tribunal, *in the forum at Rome,* Id.; *called also* Gradus Aurelii, Id.; Forum A., *a town of Etruria on the* Via A., *near the present village of Castellacce,* Cic.

AURĒŌLUS, a, um, *dim.* (aureus). I. *Prop.* A) *Of gold, golden,* a. anellus, Plaut. *Subst.*, aureolus, i, m. (*sc.* numus), *A gold coin,* Mart.——B) *Gilded, gilt,* Lucil. ap. Non.——C) *Gold-colored,* Varr.——II. *Meton.: Golden, splendid, excellent,* aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic.

AURĒUS, a, um (aurum). I. *Prop.* A) *Of gold, golden,* a. patera, Plaut.; a. corona, *a military distinction,* Liv.; a. numus, *a gold coin, gold piece (worth about* 17*s.* 8*d. in Rome; but according to the present value of gold, about* £1 1*s.*). Cic. *Also, absol.:* aureus, i, m., Plin.; Suet. *Poet.:* a. vis, *the power of changing every thing into gold,* Ov.——B) *Provided, ornamented, interwoven with gold, gilt or gilded,* a. sella, Cic.; a. Pactolus, *with gold sand,* Ov.——C) *Of a golden color, golden,* a. color, Lucr.; a. casaries, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Golden, beautiful, splendid, excellent,* a. Venus, Virg.; a. copia, Hor.; a. ætas, *the Golden Age,* Ov.; a. mediocritas, *the golden mean,* Hor.; a. mores, *good,* Id.; *thus,* a. puella, *faithful,* Id.

AURICHALCUM. *See* ORICHALCUM.

AURICŌMUS, a, um (aurum, coma). *With golden or gold-colored hair,* Val. Fl. *Poet.: That has golden foliage,* Virg.

AURICŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (auris). I. *The earlap, flap of the ear,* auriculum fortasse mordicus abstuliisset, Cic.——II. *Meton. Gen.: The ear,* Auct. Her.; Hor.

AURIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (aurum, fero). *Carrying gold, bearing gold,* a. amnis, i. e. Pactolus, Tib.; a. arbor, i. e. *bearing golden apples (in the garden of the Hesperides),* Cic. poet.

AURIFEX, icis, m. (aurum, facio). *A worker in gold, goldsmith,* Cic.

alone), Id.; Liv.; facere a., *of the birds, to give a prophetic token*, Liv.; *thus*, ratum a. facere, *to give a favorable omen*.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: A sign, token, foretoken, omen*, fulmen sinistrum a. optimum habemus, Cic. *Poet.*: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit a., *gives a token, incites to change*, Hor.—B) 1) *Milit.: The chief command*, militis ductu auspicioque ejus, Liv.; ductu Germanici, auspicia Tiberii, Tac. 2) *Still more general: Fancy, will, pleasure*, Virg.—C) *A beginning*, auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just.

AUSPICO, 1 *for* auspicor. *To take the auspices*. Plaut.; a. mustelam, *to take an omen from*, Plaut.

AUSPICOR, 1 *v. dep.* (auspex). I. *To take the auspices*, a. est obitus, Cic.; Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To begin, undertake a thing for the sake of a favorable portent, to commence for the sake of luck*, auspicandi gratia tribunal ingressus, Tac.—B) *Gen.: To begin, undertake a thing*, homo a supplicis vitam auspicatur, Plin.; a. gradum senatorium per militiam, *to obtain admission to the Senate by military services*, Sen.: *With inf.*: a. cantare, Suet.

AUSTER, tri, m. I. *The south wind* (*opp.* aquilo, *the north wind*), a. vehemens, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The south country, the south*, Cic.

AUSTERE, *adv. Severely, rigidly, austerely*, agit mecum a., Cic.

AUSTĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* (austerus). *Harshness, austerity*. I. *Prop.* A) *Of flavor*: a. vini, Plin.—B) *Meton. Of color: Dinginess, darkness*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Severity, rigor*, a. magistri (*opp.* comitas), Quint.

AUSTĒRUS, a, um (αὐστηρός). *Harsh, tart, sour*. I. *Prop.* A) *Of flavor*: vinum nigrum a., Cels.; vinum austerissimum, Scrib.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of smell: Strong*, balsami sucus odore a., Plin. 2) *Of color: Dark, dingy*, colores a., Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Severe, rigorous, strict*, austerior et gravior esse potuisset, Cic.—B) *Of things without life*. 1) *Of speech: Serious, stern, grave, harsh*, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, *a harsh and firm, not a sweet and insipid delicacy* (*the figure is borrowed from wine*), Cic. 2) *Of a style of building: Harsh, in opposition to pleasing, pleasant*, a. maluit genere quam jucundo placere, Plin. 3) *Of circumstances: Earnest, sad, gloomy, disagreeable, irksome*, a. labor, Hor.

AUSTRĀLIS, e (auster). *Southward, southern*, a. regio, Cic.; a. cingulus, *the torrid zone, and* a. orbis, *the same*, Id.; a. polus, *the south pole, antarctic pole*, Cic.

AUSTRINUS, a, um (auster). *Southern*, a. colores, Virg.; a. dies, *on which the south wind blows*, Plin.; a. vertex, *the south pole*, Id. *Subst.*, Austrina, orum, n. (*sc.* loca), *The southern countries or regions*, a. Cypri, Plin.

AUSUM, i, n. (audeo). *A daring attempt, a bold deed*, Virg.; Ov.

AUSUS, a, um, *part. of* audeo.

AUT (αὖτε, *Sanscr.* uta), *conj.* I. *Gen.: Or; repeated several times*, aut..aut, *either..or; partly..partly*, Cic., &c. *We sometimes find two disjunctions with* aut.. aut, *together*: assentior Crassi, ne a. de C. Laeli a. de hujus generi a. arte a. gloria detraham, Cic. *In negative sentences for* neque..neque: neque enim sunt a. obscura a. non multa post commissa, Cic. *Post.*: aut..vel, *and* vel..aut, *for* aut..aut, *or* vel..vel, Ov.; Mart. *Also post.*: neque..aut *for* neque..neque, Virg.; Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *It illustrates or corrects a too general or incorrect assertion: Or rather, or, or strictly speaking*, de hominum genere, a. omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.—B) *Restrictively, for connecting something less important with something more important: Or yet, or also, or at least*, quaero, num injuste a. improbe fecerit, Cic.; profecto cuncti a. magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall.—C) *For* alioquin: *Otherwise, or else, or*, nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: a. ego veri vana feror, Virg.

AUTEM (au *for* ab, *off*, *Sanscr.* api, *but, and* tem, *time*), *conj. Subjoins something different or entirely opposite: But, on the other hand, on the contrary, yet, however, sometimes an emphatic and*; (*it stands always after one or more words*). I. *Gen.*: ego hic censeo, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego a. libentissime, Cic. *It is also repeated several times; and in poetry we sometimes find* sed a. *connected*, Virg.; *and* ast a., Cic. poet. ap. Priec.——II. *Esp.* A) *For subjoining a word repeated from the foregoing sentence*: admoneri me satis est. Admonebit a. nemo alius nisi reipubl. tempus, Cic.—B) *For resuming a sentence* (*interrupted by a parenthesis*), Cic., etc.—C) *For annexing a parenthesis*, Cic., etc.—D) *In enumerations, for annexing something more weighty*: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa a. gratia, Cic.—E) *To annex an impassioned question: But, however* (*the Greek δή*), quomodo a. moveri animus ad appetendum potest, Cic. *Thus especially in corrective questions.*——F) *In syllogisms, to subjoin the minor, like* atque *and* atqui: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc a. non: igitur illuc, Cic.

AUTHEPSA, æ, *f.* (αὐθέψης, *from* αὐτός, ἕψω, *a self-boiler*). *A machine for boiling or cooking*, Cic.

AUTŌGRAPHUS, a, um (αὐτόγραφος). *Written with one's own hand*, a. epistola, Suet. *Subst.*, autographum, i, n., *An autograph*, Symm.

AUTOLȬCUS, i, m. (Αὐτόλυκος). *Autolycus, son of Mercury, maternal grandfather of Ulysses, a very dextrous thief*, Ov. *Meton., of a thievish person*, Plaut.

AUTŌMATUS, -UM (-os, -on) (αὐτόματος). I. *That acts of itself, spontaneous*, Petron.——II. *Subst.*, automaton or -um, i, n., *A self-moving machine, automaton*, Suet.

AUTŌMEDON, ontis, m. (Αὐτομέδων). I. *Automedon, the charioteer of Achilles*, Virg.——II. *Meton. gen.: A charioteer*, Cic.; Juv.

AUTŌNŏE, ēs, *f.* (Αὐτονόη). *Autonoe, a daughter of Cadmus, mother of Actaeon*, Ov.

AUTŌNŏĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Autonoe*, A. heros, i. e. *Actaeon*, Ov.

AUTOR, AUTORITAS, &c. *See* AUCTOR, &c.

AUTUMNALIS, AUTUMNESCO, AUTUMNITAS, AUTUMNO, AUTUMNUM, AUTUMNUS. *See* AUCT.

AUTŪMO, 1 *v. n.* (*from* aitumo, *from* aio; *orig. to say yes* (*opp.* nego, *to say no*): *hence*) I. *To assert, state, say, believe*, factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter.——II. *Esp.: To call*, ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Dido autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell.

AVERSABILIS, e. *Abominable*, Lucr.

AVERSATIO, ōnis, *f.* (averscr). *A turning from, aversion, reluctance*, tacita a., Quint.

AVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (averto). *A turning from or away.* I. *Gen. adverb.*: ex a., *turned away, backward*, Auct. B. Hisp.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*: per a. *or* aversione emere, vendere, locare, &c., *to buy, sell, lease, &c.* (*without making a particular calculation*) *in a lump*, Dig.——B) *In Rhet.*: *A turning from the proper subject*, Quint.——C) *Dislike, aversion*, Dict. Cret.

AVERSOR, 1 *v. intens.* (averto). I. *Absol.*: *To turn one's self away from, turn the back upon any thing*, a. advocati, Cic.——II. A. alqm *or* alqd, *to turn away from one's self, reject, refuse, shun, abominate a person or thing*, consul aversatus (filium), *sending away, not admitting*, Liv. *Pass.*: vultus aversatus, *turned away*, Aur. Vict.

AVERSOR, ōris, *m.* (averto). *A pilferer, purloiner, embezzler*, Verres ille, vetus a. pecuniæ publicæ, Cic.

AVERSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* averto.——II. *Adj.*: *Turned away*, i. e. A) *Prop. Of place* (*opp.* adversus): *On or toward the side turned away or back*, i. e. *on or toward the back side, behind, from behind*, et adversus et a. impudicus ea, *before and behind*, Cic.; ne aversi ab hostis circumvententur, *from behind*, Cæs.; hostem a. videre, i. e. *the fleeing enemy*, Id.; aversos boves candis in speluncam traxit, *backward*, Liv. *Subst.*, aversum, orum, *n.*, *The back part*, per a. urbis fugam dederat, Liv.; a. insulæ, *the opposite part*, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Turned away, remote, distant*, influxus a. a proelio, *marched off, retired*, Cæs. 2) *Of the disposition of the mind*: *Opposite, averse, disinclined, disaffected, hostile*; *usually with* ab: quis potest esse tam a. a vero, tam præceps? &c., Cic. *With dat.*: aversus mercaturis, Hor. *Absol.*: amici a., *alienated, at variance*, Hor.

Ā-VERTO (vort.), ti, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To turn off or away, avert.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: nos flumina aversamus, dirigimus, avertimus, *turn off*, Cic.; a. ab hostri, *to turn from*, Cæs.; a. se, *to turn one's self away*, Cic. *Poet. with an acc. of the goal*, Virg. *With dat.*, Prop. *In the middle sense*: *To turn one's self off or away*, illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat, *averted*, Virg.; *thus, with acc.*: equus tantum evertitur, *turns itself away from*, Id.; *and, in the same meaning simply* avertere *as v. neut.*: dixit et aversum roseos cervice refulsit, *turning away*, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *To purloin, carry off, embezzle, steal*, a. pecuniam publicam, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To turn away, detain, keep off ward off*, ta velim a me animum parumper avertam, Cic.; *thus*, quod dii omen avertant, *which the gods forbid*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To turn, divert from an action, intention, or circumstance*, qui avertamus optimi viri a defensione meæ salutis avertunt, Cic. 2) *In the mind*: *To turn off, alienate, estrange*, a. civitates ab amicitia alcjs, Cæs.

AVIA, æ, *f.* (avus). A) *A grandmother*, Plaut.——B) *Metaph.*: *An old prejudice*, Pers.

AVIĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (avis). I. *A place where domestic fowls are kept, bird-house, aviary*, Cic.——II. *Any place in a wood where birds resort, haunt or resort of wild birds*, Virg.

AVIĀRIUS, a, um (avis). I. *Of or belonging to birds or fowls, bird*, a. rete, *a fowler's net*, Varr.——II. *Subst.*, aviarius, ii, *m.*, *A fowler, bird-catcher*, Col.

AVIDE, *adv.* *Eagerly, greedily*, a. arripere literas Græcas, Cic. *Compar.*, Liv. *Superl.*, Cic.

AVIDITAS, ātis, *f.* (avidus). I. *Eagerness, desire* (*in good or bad sense*), quod mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A greediness for money, avarice*, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic.——B) *Hunger, appetite*, Plin.

AVIDUS, a, um. *Longing for* (*in good or bad sense*), *passionately desiring, desirous, eager*; *mostly with gen. or absol.* I. *Gen.*: avidi laudis, Cic. *Absol.*: ita sunt avidæ (aures meæ), Cic.; *rarely with* in *with acc.*: avidæ in direptiones manus, Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *Eager to possess any thing, covetous, greedy of money, avaricious*, grati animi, non avidi signa proferre, Cic.; a. manus heredis, Hor.——B) *Desirous of food, hungry*, convivæ a., Hor.——C) *Of things*: *Insatiable*, a. mare, Lucr.; a. ignis, Ov.——D) *Of space*: *Large, wide*, Lucr.

AVIENUS, i, *m.* *Avienus, a Roman name. Thus*, Rufus Festus A., *a Roman poet in the latter half of the fourth century.*

AVIS, is, *f.* (*abl. sing. more often* avi *than* ave). I. *A bird*, ista avi (aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. *Of bees*, Varr. *Prov.*: a. alba, *for a rare, unusual thing*, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: *An ominous or prophetic bird*, secundis avibus, *with a favorable omen*, Liv.; avi mala, *with a bad omen*, Hor.

AVITUS, a, um (avus). I. *Belonging to a grandfather*, paternæ atque a. possessiones, Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *Old, ancient*, a. merum, Ov.

Ā-VIUS, a, um (a, via). I. A) *Situate apart or at a distance from a road, out of the way, unfrequented* [devius, *leading out of the way*; invius, *having no way*], nocturnis et a. itineribus, *side-marches*, Sall. *Poet. of one that is out of the way, is led astray*, Virg.——B) *Subst.*, avium, ii, *n.*, *An out-of-the-way place, a pathless place*, per avia præibat, Tac. *With gen.*: a. saltuum, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *Erroneous*, avius a vera ratione erras, Lucr.

AVŌCĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (avoco). *A means of diversion or recreation*, Plin. E.

AVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A calling away, diverting the thoughts from cares, &c., diversion*, Cic.

Ā-VŌCO, 1 *v. a.* *To call off or away.* I *Prop.*: a. partem exercitus ad Volscum bellum, Liv.; a. alqm alcui, *to call away from one*, Messal. ap. Gell.; a. arma, *in fighting, to make a feint*, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To withdraw, remove*, Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To turn or divert from an action, intention, and the like, prevent, hinder*, ne metus quidem a fœdissimis factis potest a., Cic. 2) *To distract, disturb one's attention or occupation*, negotia, quæ avocant animum, Plin. E.; a. se, *to amuse one's self*, Arn.

Ā-VŌLO, 1 *v. n.* *To fly away.* I. *Prop.*: auspicanti pullos avolasse, Suet.——II. *Meton.*: *To flee or hasten away, pass away quickly* [*opp.* advolare, *to hasten to*], experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic.; Critoni non persuasi, me hinc avolaturum, i. e. *I shall die*, Id.; voluptas a., *flies away*, Id.

ordo h. arbitraretur, Cic. *Post., of a rumor that flies about*, Virg.

BACCHUS, i, m. (Βάκχος). I. *Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, god of wine*, Ov.; Hor.——II. *Meton. poet.* A) *A vine or vines*, Virg.—B) *More freq. for Wine*, Ov.; Hor.

BACCIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (bacca, fero). I. *Bearing berries*, b. taxus. Plin ——II. *Esp.: Bearing olives*, Ov.

BACĒNIS, is, *f.* (Βακένη). *Bacenis, now the Hartz Forest; according to others, the western part of the Thuringian Forest*, Cæs.

BACILLUM, i, n. *dim.* [bacillus, i, m., lsid.] (baculus). I. *A small stick or staff*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A lictor's staff*, anteibant lictores non cum bacillis, Cic.

BACTRA, orum (Bactrum, i, Plin.), n. (Βάκτρα). *Bactra, metropolis of Bactriana, now Balk*, Hor.

BACTRIANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Bactra*, B. regio, Curt.——II. *Of or belonging to Bactriana; hence, subst.*, Bactriani orum m., *for* Bactri, *Bactrians*, Plin. *In the sing collect. for Bactrian*, Tac.

BACULUM, i, n. [baculus, i, m., App.] (*Sanscr.* bâhu, *arm; Gr.* βάκτρον). *A staff, stick (esp. for walking; scipio, a staff for ornament; fustis, a stick for beating)*. Ov.: *of an augur's staff*, Liv.; *a sceptre*. Flor.; Suet.

BADIUS, a, um (φαιός). *Chestnut-colored*, Varr ap. Non. *Hence, Rom.* bajo, *Fr.* bai.

BADĪZO, are, *v. n.* (βαδίζω) *To step, march*, Plaut.

BADUHENNÆ LUCUS. *A forest in the north of Germany, in West Friesland*, Tac.

BÆBIUS, a. *Bæbius, a Roman family name. Hence, adj.*, Bæbius, a, um, *Of Bæbius*, B. lex, Liv.

BÆCŬLA, æ, *f. Bæcula, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the frontier of Betica, now Baylen*. Liv.

BÆTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Betis*, B. provincia, Tac. *Subst.*, Bætica, æ, *f.* (Βαετική). *The province of Betica, situate round the River Betis in Hispania, famous for its wool, now Andalusia and a part of Granada, Mel. Hence, adj.*, Bætic, B. lana, Plin. *Subst.*, Bætici, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Betica*, Plin. Ep.

BÆTIS [Bētis, P. Nol.], is (acc. Bætin, Plin. *Abl.*, Bæte. Liv.; Bæti, Plin.), m. (Βαῖτις). *Betis, a river in southern Spain, now Guadalquiver, Mel.*: Plin.

BAGŌUS, i, *and* BAGŌAS, æ, m. (Βαγῶος *and* Βαγόας) (*a Persian word*). I. *An eunuch*, Plin. ——II. *Gen., for A guard of the women*, Ov.

BAGRADA, æ, m. (Βαγράδας). *Bagrada, a river of Africa near Utica, now Medscherda*, Cæs.; Liv.

BAIÆ, arum, *f.* (Βαΐαι). *Baiæ.* I. *A town and warm bath in Campania, between Cumæ and Puteoli, much frequented by the Romans, now Baia*, Cic. ——II. *Gen., for A watering-place*, Cic.

BAIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Baiæ*, B. angustia, Cic.

BAJŬLO, are, *v. a.* (bajulus). *To carry or bear any thing heavy*, Plaut.; Phædr.

BAJŬLUS, i, m. I. *A carrier, porter, day-laborer*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A bearer at a funeral*, Auson.

BALÆNA, æ, *f.* (φάλαινα). *A whale*, Plin.; Ov. *Hence, Fr.* baleine, *Germ.* Wallfisch, *Engl.* whale.

BALANĀTUS, a, um (balanus). *Embalmed*, Pers.

BALANĪTIS, idis, *f.* (βαλανῖτις). *Shaped like an acorn*, b. castanea, Plin.

BALANUS, i, *f. and m.* (βάλανος). I. *An acorn*, glans, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A fruit in the shape of an acorn*, Plin., &c.

BALATRO, ōnis, m. (BLATERO). I. *A jester, buffoon*, Hor.——II. *Balatro, a Roman surname*, Hor.

BALATUS, ūs, m. (balo). *The bleating of sheep*, Virg.; Ov.

BALBĒ, *adv. Stammeringly, stutteringly*, Lucr.

BALBUS, a, um. I. *Stammering, stuttering*, Cic.; Hor., &c.; balba de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers.——II. Balbus, *Balbus, a Roman surname of the* Ampii, Atii, Cornelii, Octavii, &c.

BALBŬTIO, ire, *v. n. and a.* (balbus). I. *Neut.* A) *To stammer, stutter, lisp*, Cels.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To speak indistinctly, stutter*, desinant b. (Academici), Cic.——II. *Act.* A) *To lisp out, to utter or say any thing in a stammering or lisping manner*, b. alqm, *to call or name one in a stammering manner*, Hor.——B) *Meton.: To utter indistinctly*, Stoicus perpauca b., Cic.

BALEARES (Baliar.) insulæ, *and absol.* Baleares, ium, *f.* (Βαλιαρεῖς). *Balearic Islands, the islands Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean, the inhabitants of which were famous slingers*, Liv.

BALEARICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Balearic Islands, Balearic*, B. mare, Plin. Balearicus, *a surname of* Q. Cæcilius Metellus, *as having conquered the Baleares*, Cic.

BALEĀRIS, e. *Of or belonging to the Balearic Islands, Balearic*, B. funditores, Cæs.

BALINEÆ *and* BALINEUM. *See* BALNEUM.

BALLISTA (balista, ballistra), æ, *f.* (βάλλω). I. A) *A warlike machine for throwing large stones, or any other weapons, a sort of cross-bow*, asseres maximis ballistis missi, Cæs.—B) *Meton.: The weapon thrown*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* b. infortunii, *mishap, disaster*, Plaut.

BALLISTĀRIUM (balist.), ii, n., *for* ballista. *A battery of ballistæ*, Plaut.

BALNEÆ. *See* BALNEUM.

BALNEĀRIUS, a, um (balneum). *Of or belonging to a bath*, b. fures, Catull. *Subst.*, Balnearia, orum, n., *Bathing-chambers*, Cic.

BALNEĀTOR, ōris, m. (balneum). *The master of a bath*, Cic.

BALNĒŎLUM, i, n. (*pl.* balnĕŏlæ, arum, *f.*) *dim.* (balneum). *A small bathing-room, a little bath*, b. angustum, Sen. *In the plur.:* primus balneolas suspendit, Cic.

BALNEUM (balineum), i, n. (*in the plur.* balneæ (balineæ), arum, *f., sometimes* balnea *and* balinea, orum, n.) (βαλανεῖον). I. *A bathing-chamber, bath (usually in the plur., as containing several rooms, public baths)*, ut venirent ad balneas Senias, Cic.; vinum et epulæ balineaque ita enervaverunt corpora, &c., Liv.——II. *Meton.: A bathing*, a balneis, *after the bath*, Plin.

Africa, the ruins of which are now called Merjeh, Plin.——II. *Barca, the nurse of Sichæus,* Virg.

BARCINO *or* -ON, ōnis, *f.* *Barcino, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Barcelona,* Plin. *Hace* Barcinonensis muria, Aus.

BARCINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Barcas,* familia B., Liv.; factio B., Id. *Subst.,* Barcini, orum, m., *The Barcine faction, the Barcini,* Liv. *Poet.:* B. clades, *near the River Metaurus, where Hasdrubal fell,* Sid.

BARDAICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bardæi (an Illyrian people),* B. calceus, *a kind of soldier's boot, poet. for soldiers,* Juv. *Absol.:* Bardaicus, i, m., *A soldier's boot,* Mart.

BARDUS, a, um (βραδύς). *Dull of apprehension, stupid,* Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et b., Cic.

BARDUS, i, m. *A bard, a term applied by the Gauls to poets and augurs,* Luc.; Amm.

BARGUSII, ōrum, m. (Βαργούσιοι). *Bargusii, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenees,* Liv.

BARIS, idos, *f.* (βᾶρις). *A small Egyptian galley, a boat,* Prop.

BARITUS, ūs, m. (*from Germ.* baren, *to cry aloud*). *The war-cry or battle-song of the ancient Germans,* Tac.

BARIUM, ii, n. *Barium, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic, now Bari,* Liv.

BARO, ōnis, m. (akin to varo, *from* varus, *crooked*). *A blockhead, stupid fellow,* hæc quum loquerris, nos b. stupemus, *like blockheads,* Cic.

BARRUS, i, m. (*Sanscr.* wārana). *An elephant,* Hor.

BASALTES, ia, m. (*from Æthiopian* basal, *iron, hardness*). *Basalt, a black and hard kind of marble,* Plin.

BASANITES (lapis) (βασανίτης, *from* βάσανος). *A touch-stone,* Plin.

BASCAUDA, æ, *f.* (*a British word, akin to the Welsh* basgawd *and English* basket). *A basket,* Juv.; Mart.

BASIATIO, ōnis, *f.* (basio). *A kissing, a kiss,* Catull.; Mart.

BASIATOR, ōris, m. (basio). *A kisser,* Mart.

BASILEA *or* -IA, æ, *f.* *Basle, in Switzerland,* Amm.

BASILICA. *See* BASILICUS.

BASILICE, *adv.* (basilicus). *Splendidly, magnificently, princely,* Plaut. *Jocosely:* inverse b., *entirely,* Id.

BASILICUS, a, um (βασιλικός). I. A) *Royal, princely, splendid,* Plaut.——B) *Esp.:* b. vitis, *a kind of vine with the people of Dyrrhachium,* Plin.——II. *Subst.* A) basilicus, i, m. (sc. jactus), *The fortunate or best throw of dice,* Plaut.——B) Basilica, æ, *f.* 1) *A basilica, hall, colonnade, a handsome public building with porticoes; near the forum, where merchants assembled for business and* [illegible] *administered,* Cic.; b. Æmilia, Plin.; b. [illegible], Id.——C) basilicum, i, n., *A magnificent robe,* Plaut.——D) *The best sort of nut, A nutmeg,* Plin.

BASILISCUS, i, m. (βασιλίσκος). *A basilisk,* Plin.; Luc.

BASIO, 1 *v. a.* *To kiss,* Catull.; Mart. *Hence,* Basiator, *Kal.* basio.

BASIS, is, *f.* (βάσις). *That on which any thing rests; esp. of pillars, A foot, pedestal, base,* in basi statuarum maximis literis incisum, Cic.; *the foundation of a building,* b. villæ, Id.; b. trianguli, *the fundamental line, base, basis,* Id.; b. arcus, *the chord of an arc,* Col.; *the lower part of the shaft of a column,* Vitr.

BASIUM, ii, n. *A kiss,* Catull.; Mart.; jactare basia, *lit., to throw a kiss to any body,* i. e. *to kiss one's hand,* Phædr.

BASSAREUS, eos, m. (Βασσαρεύς). *A cognomen of Bacchus,* Hor.

BASSARICUS, a, um (Βασσαρεύς). *Belonging to Bacchus,* Prop.

BASSARIS, idis, *f.* (βασσαρίς). *A female follower of Bacchus,* Pers.

BASTARNÆ (Basternæ), ārum, m. *Bastarnæ, a German tribe, who migrated to the country near the mouth of the Danube. At a later period we find them partly settled between the Tyras and Borysthenes,* Liv.

BATAVODŪRUM, i, n. *Batavodurum, one of the two chief towns of the Batavi, now Wyk, by Duurstede,* Tac.

BATAVORUM INSULA. *The island formed by the Rhenus, Vahalis, and Mosa, now part of the province of South Holland,* Cæs.; Tac.

BĀTĀVUS, a, um. *Batavian,* B. spuma, Mart. *Subst.,* Batavi, orum, m., *The Batavi, the progenitors in part of the present Dutch,* Tac.; Sil.

BATHYLLUS, i, m. (Βάθυλλος). *Bathyllus.* 1. *A favorite of Anacreon,* Hor. 2. *A celebrated actor of pantomime in the time of Augustus,* Tac.; Juv.

BATILLUM, i, n., *and* BATILLUS, i, m. I. *A shovel, coal-shovel,* Plin.; *a pitchfork or shovel for manure,* Varr.——II. *A coal-pan, fumigating pan, chafing-dish,* Hor.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, æ, *f.* (Βατραχομυομαχία). *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice, a poem incorrectly attributed to Homer,* Mart.; Stat.

BATTIADES, æ, m. (Battus). *An inhabitant of Cyrene,* Sil.; *esp. the poet. Callimachus, born at Cyrene,* Ov.

BATTUS, i, m. (Βάττος). *Battus.* 1. *The founder of Cyrene,* Sil. 2. *A herdsman of Neleus,* Ov.

BĀTUO, ŭi, ōre, *v. a. and n.* (*Sanscr.* vadh, *to strike, kill*). *To beat, to thrust, to knock.* I. *Gen.,* Plaut.——II. *Esp. Of sword exercise: To fence,* Suet. *Hence, Ital.* battere, *Fr.* battre.

BAUCIS, idis, *f.* (Βαῦκις). *Baucis.* I. *The wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury,* Ov.——II. *Meton.: An old woman,* Pers.

BAVIUS, ii, m. *Bavius, a malevolent poetaster, who, together with Mævius, attacked the poetry of Virgil and Horace.*

BDELLIUM, ii, n. (βδέλλιον). I. *A kind of palm, vine-palm,* Plin.——II. *A gum exuding from it,* Veg.; *as a term of endearment,* tu b., Plaut.

BEĀTE, *adv.* (beatus). *Happily,* bene beateque vivere, Cic.

BEĀTITAS, ātis, *f.* (beatus). *The state of the happy one, happiness,* aut ista sive b., sive beatitudo dicenda sunt, Cic.

BEĀTITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (beatus). *The state of the happy, happiness,* Cic.

BEĀTŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* *Somewhat happy* (*ironical*), Pers.

BEĀTUS, a, um (beo). *Rendered happy, happy, felicitous.* I. *Gen.:* qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beatior, Cic.; vita b., Id.; libera et b. civitas, Id.; nihil est ab omni parte

BESTIA, æ, *f.* (*akin to βοῦς, Sanscr.* pus, *to nourish*). I. *An animal* [*as a creature without reason. opp.* man; *but* animal—*a living being, man included*]. si hoc apparet in bestiis quanto id magis in hominibus sit natura, *&c.*, Cic.; bestiæ in perturbationes non incidunt, Id.; b. aquatiles, Id.; mutæ b., Liv. *As epithet*: *Beast*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.*: *A wild beast intended to fight with gladiators or criminals* (*as a lion, tiger, panther, &c.*), mittere aliquem ad bestias, Cic.; objicere aliqui bestiis, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.; bestiarum damnatio, i. e. *to fight with wild beasts*, Dig. *Hence Fr* bête.

BESTIA, æ, m. *A cognomen of the Calpurnian gens*, Cic.

BESTIARIUS, a, um (bestia). I. *Belonging to a wild beast*, b. ludus, *a fight with wild beasts*, Sen.——II. *Subst.*, bestiarius, ii, m., *One who fights in the public games with wild beasts*, durcesti b., Cic.

BESTIŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (bestia). *A little animal, animalcule*, dissimillimis bestiolis communicatio cibus quæritur, Cic.

BETA, æ (*akin to βοτάνη, fed, βοτάνη, herb*). *Beet, a plant*, Cic.; Plin. *Hence, Fr.* bette.

BETA, n. *ind.*, *and* BETA, æ, *f.* (βῆτα). I. *The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet* (*pure Latin* be), Juv.; Aus.——II. *Meton.*: *The second in any thing* (*as* alpha *denotes the first*), Mart.

BETACEUS, a, um (beta). *Of beet*, b. pedes, *beet-root*, Varr. *Subst.*, betaceus, i, m. (*sc.* pes), *Beet-root*, Plin.

BETIZARE *or* **BETISSARE** (*from the softness of the plant* beta), *used by Augustus for* languere, Suet.; *conf.* languidior tenera beta, Catull.

BETULA (betulla), æ, *f.* (*A Gallic word. Compare Cornish* bezula). *The birch-tree*, Plin.

BIBOR, ŏris, m. *Bibor.* I. *A centaur*, Ov. 2. *An old hero of Mantua*, Virg.

BIAS, antis, m. (Βίας). *Bias, a Greek philosopher, a native of Priene, in Ionia, one of the seven wise men of Greece*, Cic.; Val. Max.

BIBACŬLUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen*, e. g. *of the prætor* L. Furius, Liv.

BIBERIUS CALDIUS MERO. *A satirical name for* Tiberius Claudius Nero, *from his propensity for drink*, Suet.

BIBLIOPŎLA, æ, m. (βιβλιοπώλης). *A bookseller*, Plin.; Mart.

BIBLIOTHĒCA, æ, *f.* (βιβλιοθήκη). *A library, collection of books*, Cic.

BIBLIOTHĒCARIUS, ii, m. (bibliotheca). *A librarian*, Front. E. ad Cæs.

BIBLUS, i, *f.* (βίβλος, βύβλος). *Poet. for* papyrus, Lucr.

BIBO, bibi, *without sup.* 3 *v. a. and n.* (IIIe, *wine, Sanscr.* pâ, pa, piva, *to drink*). *To drink.* I. *A*) *Gen.*: b. vinum, Hor.; b. nectar, Id.; b. potionem, Quint.; b. venenum, Id.; b. gemmâ, Virg.; aut bibat aut abeat (*the Greek* ἢ πίθι ἢ ἀπιθι), *drink or be off*, Cic.—*Poet.*: b. poculis, *or* e poculis, Hor.; b. uvam, *for* vinum, Id.; b. flumen, i. e. *to live on the river's side*, Virg.; Hor.; b. nomen alcjs, *to drink as many glasses as there are letters in the name*, Mart.; b. oblivium, *to drown by drink, to forget by drinking*, Id.—B) *Meton. Of things*: *To suck in, absorb, drink*, metreta oleum non bibit, Cat.; amphora fumum b. instituta, Hor.; lana b. coloremi, Plin.; ceras b., *drains water*, Virg.; hasta b. cruorem, *drinks or bathes itself in blood*, Id.——II. *Fig. To drink, suck in, absorb*, b. haustus justitiæ, Quint.; b. omnem succum ingenii, Id.; b. amorem, Virg.; b. totis ossibus novum ignem, *the same*, Stat. *Hence, Ital.* bevere, *Fr.* boire.

BIBRACTE, is, n. (Βίβρακτα). *Bibracte, the capital of the Ædui, later* Augustodunum, *now probably Autun*, Cæs.

BIBRAX, actis, n. *Bibrax, a town of Gaul, in the territory of the Remi, now Bièvre*, Cæs.

BIBRŌCI, ōrum, m. *Bibroci, a British tribe*, Cæs.

BIBŬLUS, a, um (bibo). *That willingly or easily drinks*, Hor. *Meton. of things*: *Sucking in, absorbing*, Ov.; Virg.; b. aures, *ready to hear, drinking in or listening attentively*, Pers.; b. charta, *blotting-paper*, Plin.

BIBŬLUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen*, e. g. M. Calpurnius B., *who was consul with Cæsar* A.U.C. 695, Suet.

BICEPS, cipitis (bis, caput). I. *With two heads*, puella nata b., Cic.; b. puer, Liv.; b. Janus, Ov.; b. Parnassus, *with a double summit*, Id.——II. *Fig. Divided, split*, b. civitas, *split into two parties*, Varr. ap. Non.; Flor.

BI-CŎLOR, ōris (bis, color). *Two-colored*, b. equus, Virg.; b. bacca (*green and black*), Ov.; b. myrtus, *steel-blue*, Id.

BICORNIGER, ĕri, m. (bis, corniger). *Two-horned, a surname of Bacchus*, Ov.

BICORNIS, e (bis, cornu). *Two-horned, double-horned*, b. animal, Plin.; b. caper, Ov. *Poet.*: *Of a two-pronged fork*, Virg.; *of the new moon*, Hor.; *of the Rhine, because its mouth is divided into two principal branches*, Virg. *Subst.*, Bicornes, *Horned animals for sacrifice*, Inscr.

BICORPOR, ŏris (bis, corpus). *Having two bodies*, b. Gigantes, Nævius ap. Prisc.; b. manus, Cic. poet.

BICŬBITĀLIS e (bis, cubitus). *Two cubits long*, b. caulis mei, Plin.

BI-DENS, entis (bis, dens). I. *Having two teeth, two-pronged*, b. uncora, Plin.; b. forfex, Virg.; b. ferrum, *the same*, Id.——II. *Subst.* A) *A kind of hoe with two prongs*, Virg.; Col. *Meton. post. for Agriculture*, Juv.—B) *A full-grown animal for sacrifice* (*that has its two rows of teeth*), Ov.; Hor.; Plin. *Meton. poet. for a sheep*, Phædr.

BIDENTAL, ālis, n. *A place struck by lightning, where afterward an altar was erected, and a sheep two years old* (bidens) *was offered*, Hor.; Pers.

BIDŬUM, i, n. (*sc.* tempus). *A space of two days*, eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum b. ex mense, Cic.; supplicationes in biduum decretæ, Liv.

BIDŬUS, a, um (bis, dies). *Of two days*, b. tempus, Liv.

BIENNIS, e (biennium). *Lasting two years*, b. spatium, Suet.

BIENNIUM, ii, n. (bis, annus). *A space of two years, two years*, tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis, ille biennium, iste sexennium, Cic.; ad res conficiendas b. sibi satis esse duxerunt, Cæs.

BIFARIAM, *adv.* (bifarius). *In two places, in two parts, twice*, b. quatuor perturbationes æqualiter distributæ sunt, Cic.; castra b. facta, Liv.

BIFARIUS, a, um (bis, for). *Two-fold, double*, b. ratio, Amm.

BI-PARTITO, *adv.* (bipartio). *In two parts, doubly*, b. classem distributam fuisse, Cic.; b. signa interrr. Caes.; b. collocatis insidiis in silvis, Id.

BI-PATENS, entis (bis, pateo). *Open on both sides*, Virg.

BI-PEDALIS, e (bis, pedalis). *Two feet long, wide, or thick*, b. trabes, Cic.; b. materia, Id.

BIPENNIFER, éra, érum (bipennis, fero). *Bearing a two-edged axe*, Ov.

BIPENNIS, e (bis, penna). *Having two wings*, b. insectum, Plin.

BIPENNIS, e (bis, pinna). *Having two edges*, b. ferrum, Virg. *Subst.*, bipennis, is, *f.* (*sc.* securis), *A two-edged axe*, Ov.; Virg.; Tac.

BI-PES, ĕdis (bis, pes). *Two-footed*, Virg.; Plin.

BIREMIS, e (bis, remus). I. *Having two oars*. b. lembi, Liv.; b. scapha, Hor. *Subst.*, biremis, is, *f.* *A small two-oared boat*, Luc. ——II. *Also, A galley with two banks of oars* Cic.; Caes.; Tac.

BIS, *adv. num.* (*for* dvis, *from* dvo (duo), *the dental being dropped, as* bellum *for* duellum). I. *Twice, in two, in a twofold manner, doubly, in two ways*, b. improbus fuisti, Cic.; ludos apparare b. terque, Id.; quum semel aut b. audierit, Quint.; b. consul, *that has been consul twice* [iterum consul, *that is consul for the second time*], Cic.; b. in die, *twice a day; for which*, bis die, Cels.; Hor.; *and*, quotidie b., Liv.; b. in anno, Varr.; *for which*, b. anno, Plin. *With distributive numbers:* bis bina quot essent, Cic.; b. milites, Liv. *Joined to a cardinal number it expresses, in poetry, that number taken twice:* b. quinque dies, labores, Ov.; b. quinque viri, Hor.; b. centum annos, Ov.; b. tanto *or* b. tantum, *twice as great, twice as much*, Plaut.; Virg. ——II. *In compound words* bis *drops the s (just like δίς in Greek)*, bidens, bifer, bilix, &c.

BISALTÆ, arum, m. (Βισάλται). *The Bisaltæ, a Thracian people on the River Strymon*, Liv.; *the country they inhabited was called* Bisaltica, æ, *f.*, Id.; *for which*, Bisaltia, Gell.

BISALTIS, idis, *f.* (Βισαλτίς). *Theophane, daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a sheep*, Ov.

BISANTHE, es, *f.* (Βισάνθη). *Bisanthe, a town of Thrace on the Propontis, a colony of Samos, in later times* Rhodestus, *now Rodosto*, Plin.; Nep.

BISSEXTUS, i, m. (*sc.* dies). *An intercalary day; because the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth of February were both styled the sixth of the Calends of March* (bis sextus), *once in four years*, Dig.

BISON, ontis, m. (βίσων), i. q. urus, Plin.

BISTONES, um, m. (Βιστονες). *The Bistones.* I. *A people of Thrace between Mount Rhodope and the Ægean Sea*, Plin. ——II. *Gen.: Thrace*, Luc.; Val. Fl.

BISTONIA, æ, *f.* (Βιστονία). *The country of the Bistones, also poet. for Thrace*, Val. Fl.

BISTONIS, idis, *f.* (Βιστονίς). *Of or belonging to the Bistones, Thracian*, Ov. *Subst.: A Thracian woman, a Bacchant or female worshipper of Bacchus*, Hor.

BISTONUS, a, um (Βιστόνιος). I. *Of or belonging to the Bistones*, Lucr. ——II. *Gen.: Thracian*, Ov.

BISULCI-LINGUA, æ (bisulcus). *With a cloven tongue. Fig.: A double-tongued person, a hypocrite*, Plaut.

BISULCUS, a, um (bis, sulcus, *divided into two furrows; hence gen.*), I. *Divided or split into two parts*, b. ungula, *a cloven hoof*, Plin. ——II. *Subst.*, bisulca, orum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia), *Animals that have cloven hoofs* [*opp.* solidipedes uncloven, Plin.; *rarely in the sing.* Id.

BITHYNIA, æ, *f.* (Βιθυνία). *Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, to the east of Mysia and the Propontis, and to the south of the Pontus Euxinus*, Plin.; Tac.

BITHYNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bithynia*, b. societas, Cic. *Subst.*, Bithynicus, i, *a surname of* Q. Pompeius, *the conqueror of Bithynia*, Cic.; *and also of his son*, Id.

BITHYNION, ii, *n.* (Βιθύνιον). *Bithynion, a town of Bithynia, later* Claudiopolis, Plin.

BITHYNIS, idis, *f.* (Βιθυνίς). *A woman of Bithynia*, Ov.

BITHYNIUS, a, um. *Bithynian*, Col. *Subst.*, Bithynii, *The inhabitants of Bithynia*, Plin.

BITHYNUS, a, um. *Bithynian*, Hor.; Tac. *Subst.*, Bithyni, *The inhabitants of Bithynia*, Plin.; Tac.

BITO, ere. *See* BETO.

BITO *or* -ON, ōnis, m. (Βίτων). *Biton, a son of the priestess Cydippe, a brother of Cleobis, renowned for filial love*, Cic.

BITUMEN, inis, *n.* (*probably for* pitumen, *akin to* πίτυς, πίττα). *Bitumen, asphalt (a kind of mineral pitch)*, Plin.; Tac.; Just.

BITUMINATUS, a, um (bitumen). *Mixed with bitumen*, b. aqua, Plin.

BITUMINEUS, a, um (bitumen). *Consisting of bitumen*, b. vires, *poet. for bitumen*, Ov.

BITURICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Biturigæ*, B. vitis, Col.; Plin.

BITURIGES, um [*in the sing.* Biturix, Luc.], m. (Βιτούριγες). *The Biturigæ, a people of Gallia Aquitania, divided into two tribes*, B. Cubi, *in the country of the modern Bourges*, Plin.; Hirt.; *and*, B. Ubisci, *near Bordeaux*, Plin.

BIVIUM, ii, *n.* (bivius). *A place with two ways or where two ways meet*, quum ad bivia consisteres, Liv.

BIVIUS, a, um (bis, via). *Having two roads, dividing into two ways*, b. fauces, Virg.; b. calles, Val. Fl.

BLÆSUS, a, um (βλαισός, *akin to* balbus). *Speaking inarticulately, stammering, lisping*, Ov. *Of a parrot*, Id. *Of drunken persons*, Juv.

BLANDA, æ, *f.* *Blanda.* 1. *A town on the coast of Lucania, near the modern S. Biasio*, Liv.; Mel. 2. *A small town on the coast of Hispania Tarrac., near the modern village Blanos*, Plin.; Mel.

BLANDE, *adv.* (blandus). *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously; fawningly*, b. rogare, Cic. *Compar.*, b. petere, Id. *Superl.*, b. appellare alqm, Id.

BLANDIDICUS, a, um (blandus, dico). *Smooth-tongued, that speaks soothingly*, Plaut.

BLANDILŌQUENS, entis (blandus, loquor). *Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken*, Laber. ap. Macr.

BLANDILŌQUENTŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* *Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken*, Plaut.

BLANDILŌQUUS, a, um (blandus, loquor). *Speaking flatteringly, flattering*, Plaut.

BLANDIMENTUM, i, *n.* (blandior). I. *Flattering or soothing speech, flattery*, captus

BŎMILCAR, ăris, m. *Bomilcar.* 1. *A Carthaginian general, the contemporary of Agathocles,* Just. 2. *A Numidian, deep in the confidence of Jugurtha, and who effected for him the assassination of Massiva,* Sall.

BŎNA DEA. *A Roman divinity, worshipped by the Roman females with peculiar solemnities,* Cic.; Juv.

BŎNĬTAS, ātis, f. (bonus). *Good quality, goodness, both bodily and mental.* I. *Bodily, or of concrete objects:* propter agrorum bonitatem, Cic.; thus, b. prædiorum, Id.; b. soli, Quint.; b. vini, Plin.; b. vocis, Cic.——II. *Mental, or of abstract objects.* A) *Gen.:* bonitas naturæ, Cic.; ingenii bonitas, Id.; b. verborum, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of character: Goodness, honesty, integrity, virtue,* perspicere virtutem et bonitatem alcjs, Cic. 2) *Of behavior toward others: Goodness, kindness, friendliness, benignity,* id non sine divina bonitate erga homines fieri arbitrantur, Cic.; uti deorum bonitate, Id.

BŎNNA, æ, f. *Bonn, on the Rhine,* Tac.

BŎNNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Bonn,* Tac.

BŎNŎNIA, æ, f. *Bononia.* 1. *A town in Gallia Cispadana, now Bologna.* 2. *A town in the north of Gaul, now Boulogne.*

BŎNŎNIENSIS. *Of or belonging to Bononia,* C. Rusticellus B., Cic.

BŎNUM, i, n. *A good, bodily or spiritual.* I. *Relating to the body; in the plur.,* bona: *The goods of fortune, temporal blessings, property, riches, prosperity, good circumstances, &c.,* b. assequi, Cic.; b. aliena, Id.; b. publicare, Id.; b. paterna, Quint.; curatio bonorum, Id.——II. *Relating to spiritual affairs: Welfare, happiness, prosperity,* tria genera bonorum; maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, Cic.; bona animi et corporis, Id.; bonum mentis est virtus, Id.; summum b., *the chief good,* Id.; bona pacis, *blessings,* Tac.; bonum publicum, *the welfare of the state,* Sall.; Liv.; bono esse alcui, *to be best for any body, or to any one's advantage,* Cic.; ea bono fuit? *for what good purpose or end?* Id.

BŎNUS, a, um (*Compar.,* melior, us; *Superl.,* optimus, a, um). (*Old form* duonus, *akin to Sanscr.* divana, *bright, pleasing, from the root* du or diu, *to be brilliant, to refresh.*) *Good, in the widest sense of the word: of any bodily or spiritual excellency, excellent, fit, right, &c.* I. *Bodily.* A) *Gen.:* b. valetudo, Cic.; bonis viribus esse, Id.; b. tempestas, Id.; b. vina, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *With words that denote measure, size, multitude, number, &c.:* bonam partem sermonis esse dilatam, Cic.; bona copia librorum, Hor. 2) *Wealthy, rich,* viri b. tuerse prescribunt, Cic.; *hence,* res bonæ, *happy situations, happiness,* Id.——II. *Mentally.* A) *Gen.: Good, apt, fit, excellent, noble, virtuous, &c.,* Polybius, b. auctor in primis, Cic.; b. poeta, Id.; b. advocatus, Quint.; b. dux, Id.; b. fama, Cic.; bono animo esse, *to be of good cheer,* Id.: *for which,* alterv bonum animum, Sall.; Liv.; b. dicta, *witty sayings, bon mots;* cum b. venia audire aliqd, *with any one's kind permission,* Liv. *for which simply* cum venia, Ter.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) vir bonus, *a good man* omnibus virtutibus instructus et ornatus vros bonos dicimus, Cic. *In this sense also absolutely:* et bonos boni diligant asciscantque sibi, Cic. b) *With relation to rank, position, &c.: Considerable, esteemed,* Cic. *Hence absol.,* optimi *for* optimates: eam optimam remp. esse duco, quæ sit in potestate optimorum, Cic. c) (*for* fortis) *Brave, courageous, valiant,* boni atque ignavi, Sall.; optimus quisque, Id. 2) a) *Of behavior to others: Good, kind, kindly or favorably disposed or inclined toward any one,* bonus atque benignus, Hor.; b. divi, Id.; *hence, an appellation of Jupiter:* Jupiter Optimus Maximus (*see* JUPITER); *hence also the common formula,* quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit; dicere bona verba, *words of good omen, favorable,* Tib. b) *Of things: Good for any thing,* campi militi Romano ad prœlium boni, Tac. *With dat.:* (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 3) bone, *in addressing a person, My good fellow,* O bone, Hor. *Ironically:* quid sis, bone custos, Cic.; thus, bone vir, Plaut.

BŎŎTES, æ, m. (Βοώτης). *Bootes, a constellation near the Great Bear, called also* Arctophylax, Cic.; Ov.

BŎRĔAS, æ, m. (Βορέας *or* Βορρᾶς). I. *The north-northeast wind,* aquilo; *often used for the north wind,* septentrio, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *For the North,* Hor.——B) *As a deity: Boreas, the son of Strymon, father of Calais and Zetes,* Ov.

BŎRĔUS *or* -ĬUS, a, um (βόρειος). *Of or belonging to Boreas,* Ov.

BŎRYSTHĔNES, is, m. (Βορυσθένης). *Borysthenes, a river of European Sarmatia, afterward* Danapis, *now Dnieper,* Plin.; Gell.

BŎRYSTHĔNIS, idis, f. (Βορυσθενίς). I. *Belonging to the Borysthenes.*——II. *Borysthenis, a town on the Borysthenes, also called* Olbia *and* Olbiopolis, *now Kudak,* Mel.

BŎRYSTHĔNĬTÆ, arum (Βορυσθενῖται). *The inhabitants of the banks of the Borysthenes,* Prop.

BŎRYSTHĔNĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Borysthenes,* Ov.

BŎS, bŏvis, c. (*most freq.* m.) (βοῦς). I. *An ox or cow,* Cic.; Virg. *In the fem.,* Liv.; Ov.; Hor. *Prov.:* bovi clitellas imponere, i. e. *to confer an office or employment on one who is not fit for it,* Cic.; *the same ellipt.,* bos clitellas (*sc.* portabat), Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) b. Lucas, *an elephant; see* LUCAS.——B) *A leathern thong,* Plaut.

BOSPŎRĂNUS, i, m. (Βοσπορανός). *An inhabitant of the Bosporus Cimmerius,* Cic.; Tac. *Hence, adj.,* B. bellum, *a war carried on with that people,* Tac.

BŎSPŎRĬUS, a, um (Βοσπορίος). *Of or belonging to the Bosporani,* B. mare, Ov.

BŎSPŎRUS (Bosphorus *is incorrect*), i, m. (Βόσπορος). *Bosporus,* (*Ox-ford*), *the name of two straits.* I. B. Thracius, *between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Straits of Constantinople,* Mel.——II. B. Cimmerius, *leading from the Black Sea into that of Azof, now the Straits of Caffa or Feodosia,* Mel.

BOTTIÆA, æ, f. (Βοττιαία). *Bottiæa, a district in Macedonia, on the right bank of the River Axius,* Liv. *Its inhabitants,* Bottiæi, Plin.

BŎTŬLĂRĬUS, ii, m. (botulus). *A sausage maker, one who deals in sausages,* Sen.

BŎTŬLUS, i, m. (*Gr.* βύω, *to stuff,* βύβαλον). *A sausage,* Mart.; Petron.

BŎVĬANUM, i, n. *Bovianum, a town of Sar-*

ne imitatio brevitatis decipit, Id.; brevitatis causa, *for the sake of conciseness*, in *order to be brief*. *Of the shortness of syllables*: b. et celeritas syllabarum, Cic.

BREVITER, *adv.* (brevis). I. *Shortly, briefly, of space or size*, Plin., &c.——II. *Meton. Of discourse*: *Briefly, shortly, in a few words, superficially*, in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, breviter descripsimus, Cic.; res multas b. dicere, *Id. Compar.*: illi brevius dixerunt, Cic. *Superl.*: agam quam brevissime potero, Cic.

BRIAREUS (trisyll.), ei, *m.* (Βριαρεύς). *Briareus, a giant with a hundred arms, also called Aegaeon*, Virg.; Luc.

BRIGANTES, um, *m.* *The Brigantes, the most powerful of the British tribes, who inhabited the whole of the northern part of the island from the Abus (Humber) to the Roman wall, with the exception of the southeast corner of Yorkshire. Their capital was Eboracum*, Tac. *Hence, adj.*, Julius Briganticus, *the sister's son of* Civilis, Tac.

BRIGANTINUS LACUS (Brigantium). *The Lake of Constance*, Plin.

BRIGANTIUM, ii, *n.* *Brigantium.* I. *A town of the Brigantini, on the Lacus Brigantinus, or Lake of Constance.*——II. *A town of the Segusiani in Gaul, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, now Briançon.*——III. *A town of the Lucenses in Gallecia, in Spain, now Corunna.*

BRIMO, ûs, *f.* (Βριμώ, *the Angry or the Terrifying*). *A cognomen of Proserpina*, Prop.

BRISEIS, idos, *f.* (Βρισηΐς). *Briseis, daughter of Briseus of Lyrnessus, the captive of Achilles, but taken from him by Agamemnon*, Hor.; Ov.

BRITANNIA, ae, *f.* (Βρετανία). *Britain*, i. e. *the modern England and Scotland*, Caes.; Cic.; Plin.

BRITANNICUS, a, um (Britannia). I. *Of or belonging to Britain, British*, B. aestus, *the British Channel*, Cic.; B. legiones, Tac.; B. lingua, Id.——II. Britannicus, *a name given to the conquerors of British tribes*, Suet.; Tac.

BRITANNUS, a, um. *British*, Prop. *Subst.*, Britanni, orum, *m.*, *The Britons*, Caes.; Tac. *In the sing.*: B. catenatus, Hor.

BRITOMARTIS, is (Βριτόμαρτις). *Britomartis.* I. *A Cretan nymph, the daughter of Zeus, who invented hunter's nets*, Virg. 2. *A cognomen of the Cretan Diana*, Claud.

BRIXIA, ae, *f.* (Βριξία). *Brixia, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Brescia*, Liv.; Plin.; Just.

BRIXIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Brixia*, B. Galli, Liv.; B. porta, Tac.

BROMIUS, ii (Βρόμιος, *the Noisy one*). *An epithet of Bacchus, from the noisy celebration of his feasts*, Ov. *Adj.*, Bromius, a, um, *Relating to Bacchus*, Virg.

BRONTE, es, *f.* (Βροντή). I. *Thunder personified*, Plin.——II. *A kind of gem, The thunderstone*, Plin.

BRONTES, ae, *m.* (Βρόντης). *The name of a Cyclops in Vulcan's work-shop*, Virg.

BRUCTERI, ôrum, *m.* *The Bructeri, a people of Germany, dwelling on both sides of the Amisia or Ems, and extending south as far as the Luppia or Lippe*, Tac. *Adj.*, Bructerus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Bructeri*, B. natio, Tac.

BRUMA, ae, *f.* (*contracted from* brevima, *and this a contraction from* brevissima). I. A) *The winter season*, musculorum jucuscula brumâ dicuntur augeri, Cic.; ver, aestas, auctumnus, b., Hor.; b. illinet nives agris, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *The shortest day of the year*, solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *A year*, ante brumas triginta, Mart.

BRUMALIS, e (bruma). I. *Of or belonging to winter, winterly*, b. tempus, Cic.; Ov.; b. horae, *short winter hours*; b. mensis, Plin.; b. frigus, Virg.; Mart.; b. nix, Ov.——II. *Of or belonging to the shortest day* (*opp.* solstitialis), b. dies, *the shortest day*, Cic.; b. signum, *Capricorn*.

BRUNDISIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Brundisium*, b. ostrea, *that are caught in the harbor of Brundisium*, Plin.

BRUNDISINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Brundisium*, B. colonia, Cic.; B. nunciî, Id. *Subst.*, Brundisini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Brundisium*, Cic.

BRUNDISIUM (Brundus.), ii, *n.* *Brundisium, a town and harbor of Calabria, now Brindisi*, Cic.; Plin.; Hor.

BRUTIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to M. Junius Brutus*, B. castra, Vell.; B. Cassianaque partes, Id.

BRUTTIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bruttii*, B. caules, Plin.

BRUTTII, ôrum, *m.* (Βρέττιοι, Βρούττιοι). *The Bruttii*, i. e. *the inhabitants of the most southern part of Italy*, Caes.; Mel. *Meton.*: *The country of the Bruttii*, in Salentinis aut in Bruttiis habent, Cic.; ex Bruttiis, Liv.

BRUTTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bruttii*, B. ager, Liv.; B. litus, Plin.

BRUTUS, a, um (*akin to Sanscr.* prusa, *rough, rude*). I. *Heavy, inert, brute, senseless*, b. pondus, Lucr.; b. tellus, Hor.; corpora b.——II. *Fig.*: *Blunt, not acute, insensible, brute, without feeling*, T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen.; animalium hoc maxime brutum (sus), Plin.; b. animal, Id.; b. fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae, Plin.; b. pira, *with a woolly rind*, Id.

BRUTUS, i, *m.* *Brutus, a Roman surname of the* gens Junia, *after* L. Junius B., *who delivered Rome from the dominion of the kings*, Liv.; M. Junius Brutus, *a philosopher and orator, a friend of Cicero, and one of the assassins of Caesar*.

BUBALUS, i, *m.* (βούβαλος). *A species of African antelope*, Plin. *Hence, Ital.* bufalo, *Fr.* buffle.

BUBASTIS, is, *f.* (Βούβαστις). *Bubastis.* I. *A town of Lower Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, now Tell-Basta*, Mel. *Hence, adj.*, Bubastites nomos, Plin.——II. *A deity worshipped there, identified by the Greeks with Artemis, or Diana, the moon goddess*, Ov.

BUBILE [*another form*, bovile, Cat.], is, *n.* (bos). *An ox-stall, a cow-house*, Varr.; Coll.; Phaedr.

BUBO, ônis, *m.* [*f.*, Virg.] (bovo = boo). *A horned owl*, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.

BUBULA, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro). *Beef*, Cels.; Scrib.

BUBULCUS, i, *m.* (bubulus). I. *One who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman*, Cic.——II. *One who tends oxen, a herdsman*, Virg.

BUBULUS, a, um (bos). *Of or belonging to neat cattle, of oxen*, b. pecus, Varr.; b. armentum, Col.; b. fimum, Liv.; b. caro, *beef*, Plin.; *for which simply* bubula, *which see*.

mentum violarit, Cic.; **Sardanapalus incidi jussit in busto**: hæc habeo, &c., Id. b) *Exp.*: **Busta Gallica**, *a place at Rome, where Camillus had caused the sacri Gallic to be burned and buried*, Liv. 2) *Fig.*: *Of a person that violates the laws, religion, or sacred and sacrosanct*, b. legum omnium ac religionum, Cic.; b. reipublicæ, Id.——B) *A burned corpse, the ashes*, busta egena sepulcri jacere, Stat.

BŬTES, æ, m. (Βούτης). *Butes.* 1. *Son of Amycus, king of the Bebryces*, Virg. 2. *Son of the Athenian Pallas*, Ov. 3. *The armor-bearer of Anchises*, Virg. 4. *A Trojan*, Virg.

BŬTHRŎTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Buthrotum*, B. ager *and* B. causa, Cic. *Subst.*, Buthrotii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Buthrotum*, Id.

BŬTHRŎTUM, i, n. [Buthrotos, i, *f.*, Ov.] (Βουθρωτός *and* Βουθροτόν). *Buthrotum, a town on the coast of Epirus, now Butrinto*, Plin.

BŬTYRUM (butyrron, butyrum), i, n. (βούτυρον). *Butter*, Plin.

BUXENTUM, i, n. (Πυξοῦς, *gen.* -οῦντος). *Buxentum, a town of Lucania, a Roman colony after the second Punic war, now Policastro*, Liv.; Mel.

BUXĒTUM, i, n. (buxus). *A wood or plantation of box-trees*, Mart.

BUXĒUS, a, um (buxus). I. *Of box*, Col.——II. *Of the color of box*, Mart.

BŬXIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (buxus, fero). *Bearing box-trees*, Catull.

BŬXUM, i. *See* BUXUS.

BUXUS, i, *f.* [buxum, i, n., Virg.; Prop.] (πύξος). I. *Box, a box-tree*, Plin.; Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *Box-wood*, Ov.; Plin. *Poet.*: *Things made of box wood*, Ov.; Virg.; *a top*, Virg.; Pers.; *a comb*, Ov.; Juv.; *a writing-tablet*, Prop.

BYBLIS, idis, *f.* (Βυβλίς). *Byblis.* I. *A daughter of Miletus*, Ov.——II. *Another name of the Island Melos, in the Ægean Sea*, Plin.

BYBLUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Βύβλος). *Byblus, a town of Phœnicia, celebrated for the worship of Adonis, now Jebeil*, Plin.

BYRSA, æ, *f.* (Βύρσα). *The citadel of Carthage*, Virg.

BYSSINUS, a, um (βύσσινος). *Made of byssus*, Plin.

BYSSUS, i, *f.* (byssum, i, n., Isid.) (βύσσος). I. *A fine yellowish flax*.——II. *The linen made from it*, App.

BYZACIUM, ii, n. (Βυζάκιον). *Byzacium, a region remarkable for its fertility, and forming the southern portion of the Roman province of Africa. Now the southern part of Tunis*, Plin.

BYZACIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Byzacium*, Sil.

BYZANTINUS, a, um. *Byzantine*, Aus.

BYZANTIUM, ii, n. (Βυζάντιον). *Byzantium, a city on the Thracian Bosporus, later* Constantinopolis, *Constantinople, called by the Turks Stambul*, Plin.; Cic.; Liv.

BYZANTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Byzantium*, Plin.; Ov. *Subst.*, Byzantii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Byzantium*, Cic.; Liv.

C.

C, c. *Originally containing both the K and the G sound; hence the old orthography* LECIONES, MACISTRATUS, *for* legiones, magistratus, *and the prænomina* Caius *and* Cnæus *abridged by* C. *and* Cn. *It also stands for* Gaia, *when inverted, viz.* Ↄ. *On the tablets used for voting or in trials* C *stands for* condemno, *and hence it was called* litera tristis, *opposite to* A (absolvo), *which was named* litera salutaris. *As a numeral,* C *stands for a hundred*, i. e. centum.

CABALLĪNUS, a, um (caballus). *Of or belonging to a horse*, c. caro, *horse-flesh*, Plin.; c. dentes, Id.; c. fons, *Hippocrene*, Pers.

CABALLUS, i, m. (καβάλλης). *An inferior saddle or pack horse, a jade, nag*, Hor.; Juv.; Dig. *Prov.*: optat arare c., *no one is satisfied with his own condition*, Hor.; c. in clivo, *of a person that walks at a creeping pace*, Petr. *Hence, Ital.* cavallo, *Fr.* cheval.

CABILLŌNUM, i, n. *Cabillonum, a town of the Ædui, on the Arar, or Saone, in Gallia Lugdunensis, now Chalons sur Saone*, Cæs.

CABĪRI, ōrum, m. (Κάβειροι). *The Cabiri, mystic divinities, who occur in various parts of the ancient world. They were chiefly worshipped at Samothrace, Lemnos, and Imbros, and their mysteries at Samothrace were solemnized with great splendor.*

CACABUS (cacc.), i, m. (κάκκαβος). *A boiler or pot*, Col.

CACATŪRIO, ire, *v. n.* (caco). *To desire to go to stool*, Mart.

CACHINNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (cachinno). *Immoderate or loud laughter*, ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen c., Cic.

CACHINNO, 1 *v. n.* (*akin to Sanscr.* kakh, *to laugh*; *Gr.* καγχάζω, καχάζω; *Lat.* hinnio). *To laugh aloud or immoderately*, ridere conviva; c. ipse Apronius, Cic. *Poet. Of the sea or water in general: To ripple, to make a splashing noise*, Att. ap. Non.

CACHINNO, ōnis, m. *A laugher, scoffer*, Pers.

CACHINNUS, i, m. (cachinno). I. *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter*, in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *is said to have broken out into a loud laugh*, Cic.; commovere cachinnos irridentium, Id. *Poet.*: *The rushing or splashing noise of the sea*, Catull.

CACO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (κακκάω). I. *To void animal excrements*, Hor.; Phædr.——II. *To soil with excrement*, cacata charta, Catull.

CACŌ- (*the Greek* κακο). *Used in composition, indicative of physical or mental inferiority or imperfection* (*opp.* eu-, *the Greek* εὐ-). *See the following articles.*

CACŌĒTHES, is, n. (κακόηθες, *of evil habit*). I. *In Medic.*: *A bad, incurable disease*, Cels. *Plur.*, cacoēthe (τὰ κακοήθη), Plin.——II. *Meton. poet.*: scribendi cacoēthes, *a mania for composing verses or writing*, Juv.

CACŌSYNTHĒTON, i, n. (κακοσύνθετον). *In Rhet.*: *Incorrect or faulty construction*, Quint.

CACŌZĒLIA, æ, *f.* (κακοζηλία). *A low imitating, an aping, affected imitation*, Quint.

CACŌZĒLUS, a, um (κακόζηλος). *A bad imitator, one that offends against good taste*, Suet.

CACŪLA, æ, m. (coquo). *A cook, a slave or drudge of a soldier*, Plaut.

CACŪMEN, ĭnis, n. (acumen, *with prefixed* c). I. *The extremity, of any thing; the point, top,*

southwest of the Caspian, on the borders of Media Atropatene, Plin.

CÆCIAS, æ, m. (καικίας). *The northeast wind*, Plin.

CÆCIGENUS, a, um (cæcus, gigno). *Born blind*, Lucr.

CÆCILIA, æ, *f.* *See* CÆCILIUS.

CÆCILIANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to a Cæcilius*, C. fabula, Cic.; C. senex, *a character in a comedy of Cæcilius*, Id.; C. illud, Id.——II. *Subst.*, Cæcilianus, i, m., *A Roman proper name*, Tac.

CÆCILIUS, a. *Cæcilius, a Roman family name; thus*, Cæcilius Statius, *a writer of comedies, contemporary with the poet Ennius*, Cic.; Hor.; *in the fem.*, Cæcilia, *the daughter of* Metellus Balearicus, Cic.; Gaia Cæcilia, *the Roman name of* Tanaquil, Plin. *Adj.:* Cæcilia Lex, Cic.; Lex C. et Didia, Id.; familia C., Vell.

CÆCINA, æ, m. *Cæcina, a Roman family name; thus*, Licinius C., *in favor of whose citizenship Cicero made a speech.*

CÆCITAS, ātis, *f.* I. *Blindness*, miserum c., Cic.——II. *Fig.:* *Mental blindness, infatuation*, mentis cæcitatem, Cic.

CÆCO, 1 *v. a.* (cæcus). *To make blind, to blind.* I. *Prop.:* sol c., Lucr.——II. *Fig.:* *To dazzle, obscure*, largitione c. mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate cæcata ornatio, *rendered obscure*, Id.

CÆCUBUM, i, n. *Cæcubum, a marshy district of Latium near Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Mart.

CÆCUBUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cæcubum, Cæcubum*, C. ager, Plin.; C. vina, *wines of Cæcubum*, Hor. *Subst.*, Cæcubum, i, n. (*sc.* vinum). *Wine of Cæcubum*, Id.

CÆCULUS, i, m. *Cæculus, son of king Latinus, founder of Præneste*, Virg.

CÆCUS, a, um. *Blind, not able to see, deprived of sight.* I. A) *Prop.:* catuli cæci, Cic.; c. corpus, *the part of the body that has no eyes*, i. e. *the back*, Sall. *Pros.:* apparet id etiam cæco, *even a blind man can see that*, Liv. *Subst.*, Cæcus, *a surname of Appius Claudius, on account of his blindness.*——B) *Fig.:* *Morally blind, not farseeing or clear-sighted, ignorant*, c. atque amens tribunus, Cic.; c. furor, Hor.; cæcus ad has heth artes, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *That is not or can not be seen, invisible, hidden, concealed, dark.* 1) *Bodily:* ut vallum c. caveant, Caes.; c. vulnus, *a hidden wound*, Lucr.; *and also, a wound on the back*, Virg.; *for which*, c. ictus, Liv. *Poet. meton. Of hearing:* c. murmur, *dull, low*, Virg. 2) *Mentally:* res c. et ab aspectus judicio remotas, Cic.; c. *dis* cmere, *literally, on blind* (i. e. uncertain) *terms, on trust or credit*, Plaut.——B) *Where nothing can be seen: Dark, obscure.* 1) *Bodily:* cubiculum, si fenestram non habet, dicitur cæcum, Varr.; c. parietes, Virg.; c. gemmæ, *not transparent, dark, opaque*, Plin.; c. acervus, *confused, mingled together* (*a chaos*), Ov. 2) *Mentally: Dark, uncertain, obscure*, obscura spe et c. expectationes, *in expectation of an uncertain success or issue*, Cic.; *thus*, c. eventus, Virg.; c. crimen, *that can not be proved*, Liv.——C) *In Bot.:* *Without eyes*, i. e. *without buds*, c. rami, Plin.

CÆDES, is [*gen. pl.* cædum, Sil.], *f.* (cædo). I. *A cutting, felling, lopping.* A) *Gen.:* ligni atque frondium cædem, Gell.——B) 1) *Esp.:* *Killing, slaughter, murder; esp. of a body of men, a massacre, carnage, bloodshed in battle or murder*, si c. et occisio facta non erit? Cic. *Also, slaying of animals at a sacrifice*, Ov.; Hor. 2) *Meton.* a) *Concr.:* *The persons slain or killed, the slain*, ingentes Rutulæ cædis acervos, Virg.; Tac. b) *The blood shed by murder*, cæde madentes, Ov.; respersus fraterna cæde, Catull.

CÆDO, cecidi, cæsum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to Sanscr.* chid, *to cut, Gr.* σχάζω, σχίζω). *To fell, cut down, lop off, and, in general, to beat, strike.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* arbores senescentes c., Cic.; *thus*, c. silvas, Cæs.: murus latius quam cæderetur ruebat, *undermined* (*preceded by* ad subruendum murum), Liv.; toga apte cæsa, *cut out*, i. e. *fashioned*, Quint.; c. humida vina securibus, *to cut up frozen wines*, Virg.; c. volutas, *to hollow out, excavate*, Vitr.; c. januam saxis, *to break open*, Cic.; flagellis ad mortem cædi, Hor. *Prov.:* c. vineta sua, *to cut one's own throat*, Hor.; c. stimulos pugnis, *to make worse by foolish resistance*, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To cut down*, i. e. *to kill, assassinate, murder, slay, take any body's life*, ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est cæsus, Cic. *Esp. Milit.:* Romani insecuti (hostem) cædentes spoliantesque cæsos castra regia diripiunt, Liv. *Poet.:* cæso sanguine, *shed*, Virg.; cæsi corporum acervi, *for* cæsorum, Catull. *Of animals: To kill, slaughter* (*esp. for a sacrifice*), c. greges armentorum, Cic. 2) *Obscenely: To ravish, pollute, dishonor*, Catull.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* testibus cæditur, *beaten down or pressed*, Cic.——B) *After the Greek:* c. sermones (κόπτειν τὰ ῥήματα), *to chat, gossip*, Ter.

CÆDUUS, a, um (cædo). *In Botany: Fit for cutting or hewing down*, silva c., Cat.

CÆLAMEN, inis, n. (cædo). *Carved work in relief*, Ov.

CÆLATOR, ōris, m. *A carver or sculptor in relief*, Cic.; Juv.

CÆLATURA, æ, *f.* (cælo). I. *The art of engraving, carving, &c., in relief*, Quint.; Plin.——II. *Meton. concr.:* *Works in relief*, Suet.; Plin.

CÆLEBS (cœl.), ĭbis. I. *Unmarried, single* (*either a bachelor or widower*), Cic.; Quint.; c. vita, Hor.——II. *Meton.* *Of animals*, Plin.; *and of trees on which no vine is reared*, Hor.

CÆLES, CÆLESTIS. *See* CŒLES *and* CŒLESTIS.

CÆLIBATUS, ūs, m. (cælebs). *Unmarried state, celibacy*, Sen.; Suet.

CÆLICOLÆ, CÆLICUS, CÆLIFER, CÆLIFLUUS, CÆLIGENUS, CÆLIPOTENS, CÆLISPEX, CÆLITUS. *See* CŒL.

CÆLO, 1 *v. a.* (cælum). I. *To form or fashion in relief, to engrave, carve* (*in metal, stone, ivory, &c.*), hanc speciem Praxiteles cælavit argento, Cic.; c. calvam auro, *to inlay with gold, to adorn with gold like mosaic work*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture*, Val. Fl.——B) *Of poetry: To compose with skill*, cælatum novem Musis opus, Hor.

CÆLUM, i, n. *A chisel, an engraver's tool, a graver*, Quint.; Mart.

CÆLUM, i, n. *The heaven.* *See* CŒLUM.

CÆMENTUM, i, n. (*contr. for* cædimentum, *from* cædo). *A rough stone from a quarry, a*

Mandragorai, Ov.; Virg.——II. *A companion of Æneas*, Virg.

CAIUS, a. *See* GAIUS.

CAIA, æ. *See* GAIUS.

CAIËTA, æ, *f.* (Καιέτη). *Caïëta.* I. *A town and harbor of Latium, now Gaëta*, A. Vict.——II. *The nurse of Æneas*, Virg.; Ov.

CAIËTANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Caïëta*, C. villa, Val. Max.

CALABER, bra, brum. *Of or belonging to Calabria*, C. pascua, Hor.; C. Pierides, i. e. *some poems of the poet Ennius* (*of Calabria*), Id.

CALABRIA, æ, *f. Calabria, a district of Lower Italy, from Tarentum to the promontory Lacynium, now Terra d'Otranto*, Hor.

CALABRICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Calabria*, C. oliva, Col.

CALACTA, æ, *f.* (καλὴ ἀκτή, *fair shore*). *Calacta, a town on the north coast of Sicily, now Caronia*, Cic. *The inhabitants*, Calactini, Id. *In the sing.*, Calactinus, Id.

CALAGURIS *or* CALAGURRIS, is, *f.* (Καλαγοῦρις). *Calagurris.* 1. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Lokarra*, Liv. *Its inhabitants*, Calagurritani, Caes. 2. *A town of the Vascones, in Hispania, the native place of Quintilian, now Calahorra. Its inhabitants*, Calaguritani Nassici, Plin.

CALAIS, idis, m. (Κάλαις). *Calais, the son of Boreas and Orithyia, the brother of Zetes*, Ov.

CALAMARIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a writing-reed or quill*, c. theca, *a box for pens*, Suet.

CALAMIS, idis, m. (Κάλαμις). *Calamis, a celebrated Greek sculptor and engraver in metal*, Cic.

CALAMISTER, tri, n. [Calamistrum, i, n., Plaut.] (calamus). I. *A curling-iron, a crisping-pin*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: An excess of ornaments and flourishes in speaking, extravagance*, ne calamistri quidem adhibebantur, Cic.

CALAMISTRATUS, a, um (calamister). *Curled with a crisping-pin*, Cic.; Plaut.

CALAMITAS, ātis, *f.* (*Sanscr.* kalmasa, *hurt, sin, from* kal, *to cut*). *Injury or damage done by a storm or tempest.* I. *Prop.:* si aratio omnis tempestatis calamitate semper vacat, Cic.; in calamitate fructuum, *misgrowth*, Id.——II. *Gen.: Any loss or damage, trouble, misfortune, mishap, injury, detriment, &c.*, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, Cic. *Milit.: Misfortune in war, defeat*, quibus prœliis calamitatibusque fractos, &c., Caes.

CALAMITŌSE, *adv. Unfortunately, calamitously*, turpiter potius quam c., Cic.

CALAMITŌSUS, a, um (calamitas). I. *That causes great damage or loss, injurious, ruinous, destructive, unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous*, te tamquam aliquam c. tempestatem pervasisse, Cic.; c. incendium, Sall.——II. *Passive: Exposed to damage or injury, suffering from damage, loss, injury; unfortunate, miserable*, c. loca, Cat.; vectigal, odium c., Cic.

CALAMUS, i, m. (κάλαμος). I. *Any holm, stalk, or stem, a reed, rush, cane* (*pure Latin arundo*), Plin.; Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any thing made of reed or cane*, e. g. *a pen*, quicunque c. in manus meas incideritl, Cic.; *a reed-pipe*, Ov.; *the shaft of an arrow*, Hor.; *a fishing-rod*, Ov.; *a lime-twig*, Prop.——B) *Of things resembling a reed*; e. g. *a twig, sprig, scion*, Plin.

CALANUS, i, m. (Κάλανος). *Calanus, an Indian philosopher in the time of Alexander the Great*, Cic.

CALATHISCUS, i, m. (καλαθίσκος). *A little wicker basket*, Catull.

CALATHUS, i, m. (κάλαθος). I. *A wicker basket, a hand-basket* (i. q. quasillum), *a flower-basket, a basket for wool*, i. e. *work-basket*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A vessel in the shape of a basket, made of wood, for milk, &c.*, Virg.; *a wine-cup*, Id.——B) *The calix of a flower*, Col.

CALÄTIA, æ, *and* CALATIÆ, arum, *f.* (Καλατία). *Calatia, a town of Campania, on the* Via Appia, *between Capua and Beneventum, now Guajazzo*, Cic.; Liv. *Its inhabitants*, Calatini, Liv. *In the sing.*, Calatinus, *a cognomen of* M. Attilius, Cic.

CALATOR, ōris, m. (*prop., one who calls out; hence*), *A servant, slave, waiter*, Plaut.

CALAURIA *and* CALAURÉA, æ, *f.* (Καλαύρεια *or* -ία). *Calauria, an island on the east coast of Argolis*, Plin.; Ov.

CALAUTICA, æ, *f. A female head-dress, hanging down over the shoulders, a kind of veil*, Cic. Fragm.

CALCANEUM, i, n., *and* CALCANEUS, i, m. (calx). *The heel*, Virg. Mor.

CALCAR, āris, n. (calx). *A spur; usually in the plur.* I. A) *Prop.:* concitare equum calcaribus, *to spur one's horse*, Liv.; *for which*, fodere armos equi calcaribus, Virg.——B) *Meton.: The spur on the foot of a cock*, Col.——II. *Fig.: A spur, inducement, incitement, stimulus*, se calcaribus in Ephoro uti solere, Cic.

CALCARIUS, a, um (calx). *Of or belonging to lime*, c. fornax, *a lime-kiln*, Plin. *Subst.*, calcarius, ii, m., *A lime-burner*, Cat.

CALCEAMENTUM (calciam.), i, n. (calceo). *A covering for the foot, a shoe, sandal, &c.*, Cic.

CALCEATUS (calciatus), a, um. *Furnished with shoes, wearing shoes, shod*, non satis commode calceati, Cic. *Facetè:* c. dentes, *well prepared for biting*, Plaut.

CALCEATUS (calciat.), ūs, m. *A covering for the feet, for* calceamentum, Plin.

CALCEO (calcio), 1 *v. a.* (calceus). *To furnish or cover with shoes, put on shoes, to shoe*, Phædr.; Suet. *Also of animals*, Plin.; Suet.

CALCEOLARIUS (calciol.), ii, m. (calceolus). *A shoemaker*, Plaut.

CALCEOLUS, i, m. *dim.* (calceus). *A little shoe, a half-boot*, Cic.

CALCEUS (calcius), i, m. (calx). *A shoe, half-boot*, c. habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.; calceos mutare, *to become or be elected senator* (*inasmuch as the senator wore a peculiar sort of half-boot*), Cic.

CALCHAS, antis, m. (Κάλχας). *Calchas, son of Thestor, a Greek soothsayer in the camp before Troy*, Cic.

CALCHEDON. *See* CHALCEDON.

CALCITRATUS, ūs, m. *A kicking*, Plin.

CALCITRO, are, *v. n.* (calx). I. *To strike with the heel, to kick*, Plin. *Prov.:* c. contra stimulum, *to act against one's own interest, to hurt one's self*, Amm. *Meton. gen.: To kick convulsively with the feet, as one about to die, to sprawl*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To be stubborn or refractory*, calcitrat, non putat, &c., Cic.

hot. I. *Prop.:* omne quod est c., Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Mentally: Passionately warm, hasty, hot, fiery, violent, fierce,* periculosa et c. consilia, Cic.; c. redemptor, *eager, busy,* Hor.; equus c. animis, *fiery,* Virg.——B) *Quick, swift, fast,* c. pedes, Varr.; c. consilium, Plaut.; quadraginta minæ c., *procured with great dispatch,* Id.

CALIENDRUM, i, n. (κάλλυντρον). *A kind of female head-dress,* Hor.

CĀLIGA, æ, *f.* (*allied to* calceus, *from* calx). I. *A soldier's boot* (*heavy, and studded with nails*), Cic.; Suet.——II. *Meton. Military service,* Sen.; Plin.

CĀLIGĀRIS, e (caliga). *Of or belonging to a soldier's boot,* c. clavus, Plin.

CĀLIGĀRIUS, a, um (caliga). *Of or belonging to a soldier's boot,* c. clavus, Plin.

CĀLIGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (caligo). *Darkness, obscurity,* Plin.

CĀLIGĀTUS, a, um (caliga). *With boots on, in boots,* milites c., Suet. *Subst.,* caligatus, i, m. (sc. miles), *A soldier of the ranks, a private,* Suet.

CĀLIGINŌSUS, a, um (caligo). *Full of fog, covered with cloud or mist.* I. *Prop.:* cœlum et humidum et c. est, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Dark, unknown, uncertain,* c. nox, i. e. *dark, uncertain futurity,* Hor.

CĀLIGO, inis, *f.* (*akin to Sanscr.* kalya, *twilight; Great* αἰχλίη). *Any vapor or mist arising from the earth, a fog.* I. *Prop.* A) noctem eadem c. obtenuit, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Obscurity, darkness occasioned by such a mist,* tenebris et caligine, Cic.; caeca c., Virg. 2) *In Medic.: A weakness of the eyes, dimness,* Cels.——II. *Fig.* A) *Mental blindness, dullness of perception,* philosophia ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem depulit, Cic.——B) *Gloomy circumstances, affliction,* vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic.

CĀLIGO, āre, *v. n. and a.* (caligo). I. *Neut.: To spread a vapor, to rise as vapor, emit vapor.* A) *Prop.:* amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigoris nebulis caligant, Col.——B) *Meton.* 1) a) *To be surrounded by vapor or mist, to be dark, gloomy,* c. oculos, Lucr.; lucus caligans, Virg. *Pass.* c. in nube, *to feel or grope about in broad daylight,* Quint. b) *In Medic., of the eyes: To suffer from weakness, to be weak or dim,* Cels.; *one of persons, to be dim-sighted,* Mart.; Scrib. 2) *Fig.: To be surrounded by darkness, to grope about,* Plin.; Sen.——II. *Act.: To surround with darkness,* Virg.; Juv.

CĀLIGŬLA, æ, m. (caliga). *Caligula, a cognomen of Caius Cæsar, who succeeded Tiberius, from his wearing, when a boy, small caliga,* Suet.; Tac.

CĀLIX, icis, m. (κύλιξ). I. *A drinking-vessel, cup,* Cic.; Hor.——II. *Meton.:* A) *Wine,* Hor.——B) *A vessel for boiling, a caldron, pot,* Cat. Ov.——C) *A conduit-pipe of an aqueduct,* Frontin.

CALLEBĀS, entis. I. *Part. of* calleo.——II. *Adj.: Expert or experienced in a matter,* qui omni vitæ usu callentes, Plin.

CALLEO, ēre, *v. n. and a.* (callum). I. *Neut.* A. *To have a hard skin, to be callous,* Plin.; Pers.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To be callous,* i. e. *insensible, unfeeling,* in illis rebus exercitatus animus c. debet, Sulpic. ap. Cic. 2) *To be skillful, to be up to or practiced in a thing; to be clever, shrewd, deep,* callent in hoc cuncta animalia, Plin.——II. *Act.: To be skilled in any thing by practice, to understand any thing, to have a knowledge of any thing,* si neque Pœnorum jura calles, Cic.; c. artem, Tac.

CALLICRĀTIDAS, æ, m. (Καλλικρατίδας). *Callicratidas, a Spartan general, conquered and slain near the* Arginusæ, Cic.

CALLICŬLA, æ, *f.* *Callicula, a low mountain in Campania, near Casilinum, now Cajanello,* Liv.

CALLIDE, *adv.* I. *Skillfully, cleverly, dextrously, with some art or address,* c. arguteque dicere, Cic. *Compar.,* Tac. *Superl.,* Nep.——II. *In a bad sense: With subtlety, craftily, cunningly, slyly,* c. accedere, Cic.; c. occultare vitia sua, Sall.

CALLIDĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (callidus). I. *Address, dexterity, adroitness, skill,* Tac.; Flor.——II. *In a bad sense: Cunning, craftiness, deepness, shrewdness, subtlety,* stulta c. perverse imitata prudentiam, Cic. *In war: a stratagem,* Liv. *In oratory: a catch, artifice,* Cic.

CALLIDUS, a, um (calleo). I. *Well versed by experience, experienced, dextrous, adroit, clever, expert, skillful, &c.,* agitator c.; c. artifex, Cic. *With gen.:* callidus rei rusticæ, Col.; *thus,* c. rei militaris, Tac. *Of things:* callidissimum artificium (naturæ), *very well contrived or wrought,* Cic.; *thus,* c. junctura, Hor.——II. *In a bad sense: Deep, cunning, crafty, sly,* dum versuti et c. velimus esse, Cic.; ad fraudem callidi, Id.

CALLIFÆ, arum, *f.* *Callifæ, a town of the* Hirpini, Liv.

CALLIMĀCHUS, i, m. (Καλλίμαχος). *Callimachus.* 1. *A Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, who lived under Ptolemy Philadelphus, in Alexandria,* Cic. 2. *A celebrated statuary,* Plin.

CALLIOPE, es, *and* -PEA, æ, *f.* (Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια, *that has a fine voice*). *Calliope.* I. *The Muse of epic poetry, sometimes also of any kind of poetry,* Hor.; Prop.——II. *Meton.* A) *The Muses collectively,* Virg.——B) *Poetry, verse,* Ov.

CALLIOPEA, æ, *f.* *A secondary form for* Calliope, Virg.

CALLIPHŌN, ontis, m. (Καλλιφῶν). *Calliphon, a Greek philosopher, who regarded virtue and pleasure as the chief good,* Cic.

CALLIRRHŌE [*post.* CALLIRHŌE], es, *f.* (Καλλιρρόη). *Callirrhoë.* I. *A daughter of Achelous, the second wife of Alcmæon,* Ov.——II. 1) *A celebrated fountain near Athens,* Plin. 2) *A hot spring in Palestine, on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea,* Plin.——III. *Another name of the town* Edessa, Plin.

CALLIS, is, m. (*rarely f.,* Liv.; Amm.). I. *A narrow foot-path, a beaten track,* Cic.; per devias calles exercitum ducere, Liv.; per c. ignotos, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: A way, a road,* Val. Fl.——B) *A race-course,* Lucr.

CALLISTHĒNES, is, m. (Καλλισθένης). *Callisthenes, a philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and disciple of Aristotle,* Cic.

CALLISTŌ, ūs, *f.* (Καλλιστώ). *Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, changed by Juno into a bear, and hereupon placed by Jupiter among the stars, viz.* Helice *or* Ursa Major, Prop.; Ov.

sula, quos circo se haberet, Cic.; cave canem, "*beware of the dog*" (*inscription over the door where a dog was kept in a chain*), Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) *The constellation Sirius, the brightest star of which is the* Canicula, Ov.—B) *A sea-dog, seal*, Virg.; Plin.—C) *The worst cast at dice* (*dog's throw*), Prop.—D) *A kind of shackle*, Plaut.

CANISTRA, orum, n. [canistri, orum, m., Pall.] (κάνεστρα). *Wicker-work baskets for bread, flowers, fruit, &c.*, Cic.; Ov.; Hor.; c. siccaria, *small baskets in which wine-vessels stood on the table, a wine-basket*, Serv. Virg.

CANITIES, ēi, em, e, *f.* (canus). I. *A white or light gray color*, Ov.; Plin.; *the gray color of the hair*, Ov.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gray hair*, Ov.—B) *Old age*, Hor.

CANIUS, ii, m. *Canius, a Roman proper name*, Cic.

CANNA, æ, *f.* (κάννα). I. *A reed, a bulrush*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Any thing made of a reed*, c. g. *a reed-pipe*, Ov.; *a boat, gondola*, Juv.

CANNABINUS, a, um (καννάβινος). *Of hemp, hempen*, Col.

CANNABIS, is, *f.*, *and* CANNABUM, i, n. (κάννα*βις and* κάννα*βον*). *Hemp*, Plin.

CANNÆ, ārum, *f.* (Κάννα). *Canna, a place of Apulia, east of the Aufidus, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, now Canne*, Liv. *Appellation:* Cepnum Hannibali Cannas fuisse, *a second Canna*, Liv.

CANNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Canna*, C. pugna, Liv.; Prop.; C. clades, Liv.

CANO, cĕcini, cantum, 3 a. n. *and* a. (*Sanscr.* kan, kvan, *to sound, sing*). *To sing; also, to play, blow (as a trumpet), &c.* I. *Gen.* A) *Neut.: Of persons, animals, instruments, &c.*: c. vel voce vel fidibus, Cic.; c. arundine, Ov. *Impera.:* lituus, quo canitur, *by which the signal is given, that is blown. Of animals: To sing, cry, croak, &c.*, volucres dulcia c., Prop.; *especially of a cock, To crow*, galli victi silere solent, c. victores, Cic.; gallina cecinit (*as a bad omen*), Ter. *Of instruments: To sound, resound*, tibiis canentes, Cic.; mumia tubas c., Prop. *Poet. of places:* silvæ undique c. novis avibus, Lucr.—B) *Act.: To make to resound or echo, to sing, to celebrate in song*, quum Simonides cecinisset id carmen, Cic.; c. nil dignum sermone, Hor.; c. arma virumque, Virg. *Of animals:* ranæ cecinere quoniam (*according to the ancient pronunciation, giving the* c *the* k *sound, "*kekinere kuerelam" *in imitation of the croaking*), Virg. *Prov.:* c. carmen tuum (*sibi*), *to look only to one's own advantage* (*see* BONUMCANO); c. omnem cantilenam, *always the old story (or song)*, Ter.; c. sæpe surdis auribus, *to talk to the deaf* (i. e. *to people that will not listen, as we say, to talk to a post*), Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Of military signals: To give the signal by a trumpet or a flourish of trumpets*, ut attendant semel bisve cornum canat in castris, Liv.; omnes signa c. jubet, Gall.; c. receptui, *to give the signal for a retreat or retreat (by trumpet)*. Liv.; Tac. *Impera.:* si receptui cecinisset, *if a signal had been given (by trumpet) to retreat*, Liv. 2) *Meton., to do other than military matters:* c. bellicum, *to give the signal for insurrection, to incite (see* BELLICUM,—B) *In matters of religion: To sing*, i. e. *proclaim by divination, to prophesy, prognosticate, foretell*, ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, c. dii immortales viderentur, Cic.; c. fera fata, Hor.

CANON, ŏnis, m. (κανών). I. *A rule*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A kind of channel in hydraulic instruments*, Vitr.—B) *An annual grant or impost*, Lampr.—C) *A list of religious works, a canon*, Eccl.

CANONICUS, a, um (κανονικός). *According to rule, regular. Gen., i. t. in Music:* c. ratio, *theoretical music, the theory of harmony*, Vitr. *In Astronomy:* c. defectiones solis, *that take place at the regular time*, August. *Subst.*, Canonici, orum, m., *Theorists*, Plin. Canonica, orum, n. (*for* canonica ratio), *Theory*, Plin.

CANOPEUS, a, um. *Of Canopus*, Catull.

CANOPICUS, a, um. *Of Canopus*, Plin.

CANOPITÆ, arum, m. *The inhabitants of Canopus*, Cic.

CANOPUS, i, m. (Κάνωβος, Κάνωπος). *Canopus or -bus, a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile*, Plin.; Tac.

CANOR, ōris, m. (cano). *A sound, song, melody, tune*, Ov.; martius c., *a martial melody, sound, or tune*, Virg.

CANŌRUS, a, um (canor). *Harmonious, melodious, sonorous, musical*, profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, *a flowing, harmonious speech and voice*, Cic. *Also, in a bad sense:* vox c., *a singing or droning voice*, Cic.; turba c., *a chorus*, Ov.; c. ae (i. e. tubæ), *clear-toned, shrill*, Virg.

CANTABER, bra, brum. *Of or belonging to Cantabria or the Cantabri, Cantabrian*, Claud. *Subst.*, Cantabri, orum, m., *The Cantabri, Cantabrians*, Plin. *In the sing.*, Cantaber, Hor.; Just.

CANTABRIA, æ, *f.* (Καντ*αβρία*). *Cantabria, a province of Hispania Terraconensis, now Biscay*, Plin.

CANTABRICUS, a, um. *Cantabrian*, i. e. *of Cantabria*, C. terra, Mel.

CANTĀMEN, ĭnis, n. (canto). *A formula in enchantment, an incantation, charm*, Prop.

CANTĀTOR, ōris, m. *A singer, bard*, Gell.; Mart.

CANTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *Singing; a female singer*, Claud.

CANTERIUS (canth.), ii, m. I. *A gelding*, Cic.; Sen. *A experienced or tried man*, Plaut. *Prov.:* c. in fossa, *to be in troubles*, Liv.——II. *In Archit.: The wooden frame-work of a roof*, Vitr.——III. *A rail or stake with cross-pieces to prop up a vine*, Col.

CANTHARA, æ, *f.* *An old woman*, ap. Ter.

CANTHARIS, idis, *f.* (καν*θαρίς*). I. *A genus of beetle, embracing various kinds*, Plin.——II. *A Spanish fly, usually employed as poison or in medicine*, Cic.——III. *A corn-worm, a grub*, Plin.——IV. *A weevil, an insect injurious to rose-trees and vines*, Plin.

CANTHARUS, i, m. (κάνθαρος). I. *A large drinking vessel with handles, a can, tankard, mug*, Hor.; Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A water-pipe*, Dig.—B) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin.

CANTHERIUS *and its derivatives. See* CANTERIUS, &c.

CANTHUS, i, m. (κανθός). I. *The felloe or tire of a wheel*, Quint.——II. *Meton.: A wheel in general*, Pers.

CANTICUM, i, n. (cantus). *A song, ballad.*

CAPILLAMENTUM, i, n. (capillus). I. *Hair*, Plin.; *a wig, peruke*, Suet. ——— II. *Meton.*: *The fibres or threads of roots*, Plin.

CAPILLĀRE, is, n. (sc. unguentum). *Pomatum or ointment for the hair*, Mart.

CAPILLĀREUS, a, um (capillus). I. *Like hair, of the nature of hair*, c. coma arboris, Plin.——II. *Made of hair*, August.

CAPILLĀTUS, a, um (capillor), *part.* I. *Having hair or a fine head of hair, hairy*, adolescens bene c., Cic.; *denoting the olden time*, vinum diffusum capillato consule, Juv.: *conf.* BARBA *and* BARBATUS. ——— II. *Of plants*: *Having thin fibres*, radices c., Plin.

CAPILLOR, 1 *v. dep.* (capillus). *To be hairy*, Plin.

CAPILLŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* *Fine hair*, Corn. Gall.

CAPILLUS, i, m. [capillum, i, n., Plaut.] (pilus). I. *The hair of the head* [*but* crinis, *hair in general*], c. compositus et delibutus, Cic.; c. promissus, *long*, Cæs.; *hair, generally including the beard*, Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. *Of the beard*, Sen.; Suet.; *of the hair of animals*, Catull.——— II. A) *Meton.*: *The fibres of a plant*, Plin.—B) *Esp.*: c. Veneris, *maiden-hair*, i. q. herba capillaris, App.

CAPIO, cēpi, captum, 3 [*fut. perfect*, capso, &c., Plaut.]. *To take, seize, or take up any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: peti ab igne ignem c., si qui velit, Cic.; c. arma, Id.; Cæs.; c. cibum, *to take*, Sall.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To reach a place, to arrive at, gain*: c. non potuerant, Cæs.; naves c. portus, Id. *Seldom for* capessere, *to make for any place, to hasten to it*, c. montes proximos fugā, Liv. 2) *To take any one or any thing by force, or in a hostile manner, to take captive, to catch, to take by force of arms, capture, conquer, occupy, make a prisoner*, &c., belli nefarias dextras captos tenetis, Cic.; *thus*, capti hostes, Hor.; c. locum, *to occupy, put a garrison into*, Sall.; Esp. 3) *To take for a certain purpose, to elect, choose*, capiendi loci causa, Cic.; c. locum castris, Liv. *Of the ordaining of a priest*, Cic.; *of a place for religious ceremonies*, c. templo ad inaugurandum, Liv. 4) *With reference to room*: *To include, comprise, hold, contain*, terra ferae cepit, volucres aer, Ov.; una domus jam capi non possint, Cic.; non capiet tuus venter plus ac meus, Hor. 5) *To take or receive any thing, or the proceeds of any thing, to take possession or to receive a portion of an inheritance, &c., to make profit*, capit ille ex suis prædiis ac mercede sestertia, Cic.; *thus*, c. vectigal ex agris, Liv.——— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To take, lay hold of, seize*, ex quo documentum nos c. fortuna valuisse, Cic.; tempus adeundi ad alqm, Id.; c. conatum, *to make an attempt*, Liv.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To seize or take mentally, to embrace with one's mind or mental capacities; hence, to comprehend, understand*, Cic.; *thus*, quod mentes cepere e poemate, Liv. 2) a) *In the passive*: *To be seized, impeded, checked, debilitated*, &c., *in mental or bodily powers, in the liberty of one's will*, &c. (*thus mostly in the part. perf.*), Hannibal adverso cornulo capitur, loeus, Liv.; *conf.* ut idem mens et corpus captus sit, Cic.; membris omnibus captus, *deprived of the use of, maimed*, Id.; mente captus, *deprived of the use of one's mind*, Id.; *conf.* virgines velut captæ furore, *possessed*, Liv.; captus animi, *crack-brained*, Tac.; quibus illa ætas (adolescentis) capi potest, *taken by, gained over, seduced, allured, led astray*, Cic. b) *In the active*: *To take, gain over, mislead, seduce, deceive*, &c.; quæ (pictura), si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor. 3) *To take upon one's self, to engage in any thing, as, an office, an employment, to enter upon, to undertake* (capessere, suscipere), lubido reip. capiundæ, Sall.; *thus*, c. consulatum, Id. 4) *See* I., B. 5) *To take any thing, to receive, accept, as, the proceeds of any thing, to take, as a possession, put one's self into possession, to come to, as property*, &c., maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic.; c. somnum, *to take rest*, Id.; c. nomen ex alqa re, Cæs.; videant consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, *may not take any hurt, not suffer any harm*, Cic. 5) a) *Of dispositions or emotions of the mind*: *To feel, enjoy, suffer*, desiderium, quod capiebat e filio, Cic.; c. tædium vitæ, Nep. b) *Conversely*: desiderium c. alqm, *lays hold of, seizes, comes upon any one*, &c.; nisi te amor ipse ceperit, Cic.; ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv.

CĀPIS, idis, *f.* *A small vessel with one ear for pouring out libations*, Liv.

CĀPISTRO, 1 *v. a.* (capistrum). I. *To tie or fasten with a halter, to muzzle*, c. jumenta, Col.; Plin.——— II. *Meton.*: *To bind, fasten*, c. vites, Col.

CĀPISTRUM, i, *n.* (capio). I. *A halter, a muzzle for animals*, Varr.; Cic.; Virg.——— II. *Meton.* A) *A band, tie for fastening vines*, Col.—B) *A cord used about a wine-press*, Cat.

CAPITAL (caput; *prop. adj.*: *Of or belonging to the head, for* capitalis; *hence, subst.*), *A capital crime or offence*, c. esto, *an old form*, Cic.

CAPITĀLIS, e (caput). I. *Of or belonging to the head, capital.* A) *Gen.*: c. periculum, *danger of life*, Plaut.; c. morbus, *that endangers life, mortal*, Gell.—B) 1) *Esp. in Law, of offences that are punished with death*: *Capital*, reus rerum capitalium, Cic. *Subst.*, capitale, *A capital offence*, c. est, objicere ante acta, Quint. *In the plur., an old form*, Cic.; Liv.; Suet. 2) *Meton.*: *Highly or entirely destructive, deadly, dangerous, mortal*, c. hostis, *mortal enemy*, Cic.; c. odium, *mortal hatred*, Id. *Compar.*, Id.——— II. *Principal, chief, head, excelling, pre-eminent*, Siculus ille (Philistus) c., acutus, &c., *principal* (*capital*) *author*, Cic.; c. ingenium, *principal* (*capital*) *genius*, Ov.; c. jocus, *a capital joke*, Treb.

CAPITĀLITER, *adv.* *Mortally, to the very death*, c. lacessere, Plin. E.

CAPITĀTUS, a, um (caput). *Furnished with a head*, c. campa, Plin.; c. vinea, *that grows chiefly toward the head* (*opp.* brachiata), Col.

CAPITĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Capitium, in the south of Sicily*, C. civitas, Cic.

CAPITO, ōnis, m. (caput). I. *A big head, one that has a large head*, flaccos, frontones, capitones, Cic.——— II. *A big-headed sea-fish, a pollard*, Cat.——— III. *A kind of big-headed river-fish*, Aus.

CAPITO, ōnis, *m.* *Capito, a Roman surname, esp. in the* gens Sestia, Hor., &c.

CAPITŌLINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Capitol, Capitoline*, c. civitas, Cic.; c. ludi, Liv.; c. quercus, *a wreath of oak presented to the*

augebatur (miles) diro quodam carmine, *a formula of execration*, Liv.; Cic.——C) *A prophecy, an oracle*, Ov.; Virg.; Tac.——D) *An incantation*, Ov.; Tac.

CARMENTĀLIA, ĭum, *n.* I. *The feast of Carmentis, celebrated on the eleventh of January*, Ov.——II. *The feast of the Carmentes, celebrated on the fifteenth of January*, Ov.

CARMENTĀLIS. *Of or belonging to Carmentis*, C. Flamen, Cic.; C. porta, *near the temple of Carmentis*, Liv.

CARMENTIS, is, *f.* (carmen: *a prophetess*). *Carmentis, the mother of Evander, to whom divine honors were paid*, Ov.

CARNA, æ, *f.* *A tutelary goddess of door-hinges and children that are yet in the cradle, formerly called* Crane, Ov.

CARNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (carnarius). I. *An instrument furnished with hooks to hang meat upon*, Col.——II. *A meat-house, storehouse, larder*, Plin.

CARNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (caro). *One who is fond of meat*, Mart.

CARNEĀDES, is, *m.* (Καρνεάδης). *Carneades, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Diogenes and founder of the new Academy*, Cic.

CARNEĀDEUS or -ĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Carneades*, C. sententia, Cic.

CARNI, orum, *m.* *Carni, a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia*, Plin.

CARNĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Carni*, C. Alpes, Plin.

CARNIFEX, ĭcis, *m.* (caro, facio). I. *A hangman, executioner*, Cic.; Quint. *A term of reproach: Scoundrel, rascal*, Cic.; Liv. *Poet. adj.: Murderous, killing*, Mart.——II. *Fig.: A murderer, assassin*, fortuna gloriæ carnifex, Plin.

CARNIFICĪNA, æ, *f.* (carnifex). I. *The office of a carnifex or hangman*, Plaut.——II. A) *The place in which criminals were tortured*, Liv.——B) *Meton.: Torture, torment*, carnificinam subire, *to suffer the torture*, Cic.

CARNIFICO, 1 *v. a.* (carnifex). *To butcher, maugle, cut up*, c. jacentes, Liv.

CARNIVŌRUS, a, um (caro, voro). *That devours meat or flesh, carnivorous*, Plin.

CARNŌSUS, a, um (caro). I. *Rich in flesh, fleshy, corpulent*, Plin.——II. *Flesh-colored*, Plin.

CARNUM, untis, *f.* *Carnus, the principal town of the Carni*, Vell.

CARNŪTES, um, *m.* (Καρνοῦτοι). *Carnutes, a Gallic tribe on both sides of the* Liger, *whose principal town was* Autricum, *now Chartres*, Cæs.

CĀRO, ĭs, 3 *v. a.* (κείρω, κείρω). *To card* (*wool, flax*), Plaut.

CĀRO, carnis [nom. carnis, L. Andr. ap. Priec.: *abl.* carni, Plaut.] (κρέας, *Sanscr.* kravya, *flesh*). I. A) *Flesh* (*animal*), Cic.; Cæs. *Of fruit*, Plin.; *in wood, the part of the wood which is next the bark*, Id.——B) *Meton. of precious stones: The softer part*, Plin.——II. *Fig., of style: Softness*, carnis tumen plus habet Æschines minus lacertorum, Quint.

CARPĀTHIUS, a, um (Καρπάθιος). *Carpathian*, C. mare, *the sea between Crete and Rhodes, so called from Carpathus*, Hor.; C. vates, i. e. *Proteus, who dwelt here*, Ov.

CARPĀTHUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Κάρπαθος). *Carpathus, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Crete and Rhodes, now Scarpanto*, Plin.; Mel.

CARPENTĀRIUS, a, um (carpentum). *Of or belonging to a wagon or chariot*, c. fabricæ, Plin.

CARPENTUM, i, *n.* (*akin to* carrus). *A carriage or chariot with two wheels, especially used by ladies at festivals*, Liv.

CARPI, orum, *m.* *Carpi, a people on the Danube, in Dacia*, Eutr.

CARPĪNUS, a, um (carpinus). *Made of hornbeam*, Plin.

CARPINUS, i, *f.* (*akin to* acer). *Hornbeam, the yoke-elm* (*C. duinensis, Fam. Cupulifera*), Col.

CARPO, psi, ptum, 3 (*related to* κάρφω, ἁρπάζω). *To pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, to browse, graze.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. flores ab arbore, Ov.; alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. *Poet.: for to tear off, pluck out*, c. setas inter cornua, Virg.; c. pensum, i. e. *to spin*, Hor.; c. furtim coronas ex collo, *to pull off*, Id.; c. crinem genasque, *to tear to pieces*, Val. Flac.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To divide into separate parts, separate*, c. exercitum in multas parvasque partes, Liv.; c. fluvium, *to lead into single canals*, Curt. 2) *In Milit.: To weaken, tire out, or harass the enemy by repeated attacks*, c. agmen adversariorum, Cæs.; Liv. 3) *Poet.*: c. viam, iter, terram, mare, *&c., to go, enter upon, or proceed along a path, way, on land, to navigate a sea, &c.*; Ov.; Virg.; Hor.; c. prata fugâ, Virg.; c. supremum iter, i. e. *to die*, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To pluck*, i. e. *to enjoy*, ut omnes undique flessalos carpam, Cic. *Poet.*: c. oscula, *to pluck from the mouth, as it were, to bereave, take by force, rob of*, Ov.; Prop.; c. breve ver, *to enjoy*, Ov.; *thus*, c. diem, Hor.; c. vitales auras, i. e. *to live*, Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To divide into pieces, to dismember, cut up*, sæpe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic. 2) *To diminish or weaken gradually, wear away, consume, destroy, ruin*, c. vires, Liv.; regina (Dido) cæco carpitur igni, Virg. 3) *To carp at, calumniate, to slander*, non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; c. absentem imperatorem, Liv.; absentem Novium quum carperet, Hor

CARPTIM, *adv.* (carptus). I. *By parts or portions, with choice*, c. perscribere res gestas, Sall.——II. *On different or various sides*, c. aggredi hostem, Liv.——III. *Of that which does not happen or is not done at once*, i. e. *not together, singly, in parts, separately, by degrees*, seu c. partes, seu universi mallent, Liv.; corvi c. vocem resorbent, *singly*, Plin.

CARPTOR, ōris, *m.* (carpo). *A carver* (*at table*), Juv.

CARPTŪRA, æ, *f.* (carpo). *A sucking of flowers* (*said of bees*), Varr.

CARPTUS, a, um, *part. of* carpo.

CARRŪCA, æ, *f.* *A kind of four-wheeled travelling-carriage*, Plin.; Suet.

CARRUM, i, *n.* *Another form for* carrus, Auct. B. Hisp.

CARRUS, i, *m.* (*Germ.* karren; *akin to* curro, *Sanscr.* char, *to go*). *A cart with four wheels, a wagon*, Cæs.; Liv.

CARSEŌLINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Carseoli*, Col. *Subst.*, Carseolani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Carseoli*, Plin.

animals; as, lions, tigers, wolves, serpents, &c., Ov.; Hor.

CĀTULUS, i, m. *A cognomen of the* gens Lutatia.

CĀTURIGES, um, m. *Caturiges, a Ligurian people, in Gallia Narbonensis, near the Cottian Alps.*

CATUS, a, um (*a word of Sabine origin for* acutus; *compare Sanscr.* kath, *to speak*). I. *Prop.: That has a clear sound*, Enn. ap. Varr.——II. *Fig.* A) *In a good sense: Clear-sighted, acute, wise*, Cic.——B) *In a bad sense: Cunning, crafty, sly*, Plaut.; Hor.

CĀTUS, i, m. (κάττα). *A tom-cat*, Pall. *Hence, Ital.* gatto, *Fr.* chat.

CAUCĀSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Caucasus, Caucasian*, C. montes, Mel.; C. volucres, Virg.

CAUCĀSUS, i, m. (Καύκασος). *Caucasus, a chain of high and rough mountains in Asia, between the Pontus Euxinus and Caspian Sea*, Plin.; Cic.

CAUCI, orum. *See* CHAUCI.

CAUDA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* cudo, *to strike or lash; Sanscr.* chud, *to sting*). *A tail*, Cic.; Plin. *Prov.: caudam jactare, to shake the tail, to fawn upon, to flatter*, Pers.; caudam trahere, *to wear a fool's-cap (lit., to have a tail stuck on, as by boys in sport), to be laughed at*, Hor.; c. leonem facit, *the lion is known by his tail*, Quint. *Hence, Ital.* coda, *Fr.* queue.

CAUDEX (*same as* cōdex), icis, m. I. *The stem or trunk of a tree, a block*, Plin.; Virg.; Ov. *As a term of reproach: Blockhead*, Ter.——II. *Meton.: A raft, a boat*, Sen.

CAUDICĀRIUS (cod.), a, um (caudex). *Of or belonging to the stem of a tree*, c. naves, *made of the green trunks of trees*, Sall. ap. Non.

CAUDINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Caudium*, Furculæ C., Liv.; C. proelium, Cic.

CAUDIUM, ii, n. *Caudium, a small town of Samnium, celebrated for the mountainous pass* (Furculæ Caudinæ, *or Caudine Forks*), *where the Roman army was shut up by the Samnites and compelled to pass under the yoke*, Cic.

CAUL.Æ, arum, *f.* (*probably from* cavile). *A hollow, opening*, Lucr.; *a stall*, Virg.

CAULICULUS, i, m. (caulis). I. *A small stalk or stem of plants*, Plin.; Cels.——II. *Meton., in Archit.: An ornament of columns*, Vitr.

CAULIS (cōl.), is, m. (καυλός). A) *A stalk or stem of a plant*, Plin.; Col.——B) *Esp.: The stalk of a cabbage; and hence, a cabbage*, Cic.; Hor.

CAULON, onis. *Another form for* Caulonia, Ov.; Virg.

CAULŌNIA, æ, *f. Caulonia, a town of the Bruttii, near the modern Castel Vetere*, Liv.

CAUNEÆ, arum, *f.* (*sc.* ficus). *Figs from Caunus*, Cic.

CAUNUS, i, *f.* (Καῦνος). *Caunus, a city on the coast of Caria, now Kaignes, celebrated for its dried figs*, Plin.; Cic.

CAUPO, ōnis, m. (*akin to* κάπηλος, κάπτω, κάπη). *A retailer: a publican, innkeeper*, Cic.; Hor.

CAUPŌNA, æ, *f.* (caupo). I. *A hostess, a landlady*, App.——II. *A tavern, inn, public house*, Cic.; Hor.

CAUPŌNIUS, a, um (caupo). *Of or relating to a tavern or eating-house*, c. puer, *a waiter*, Plaut.

CAUPŌNOR, ari, v. *dep.* (caupo). *To huckster*, Eun. ap. Cic.

CAUPŌNULA, æ, *f. dim.* (caupona). *A small inn or tavern*, Cic.

CAURUS *or* CŌRUS, i, m. (*Gaelic* coirc, *a whirlwind, a gust*). *The northwest wind*, Cæs.; Sen.

CAUSA (caussa), æ, *f. That through or on account of which any thing happens or is done; a cause, reason, motive, occasion.* I. *Gen.* A) c. ea est, quæ id efficit, cujus est c., Cic.; c. bellorum, Id.; causam rei invenire, Id.; quid causæ est, cur, quod, &c., Id.——B) *In abl.:* causa, *prep.* (*placed after the noun*), *On account of, for the sake of*, voluptatum adipiscendarum c., Cic.; ut hoc honoris mei c. suscipias, Id.; alienâ potius c. quam suâ, Quint.; exempli c. (*see* EXEMPLUM).——II. *Esp.* A) *In a pregnant sense, for* justa c.: *Sufficient or good reason, just cause*, cum c. accedere ad accusandum, Cic.——B) *A reason (whether true or not) for any unjust action; an excuse, pretext, subterfuge*, tu C. Cæsari causam belli contra patriam inferendi dedisti, Cic.; per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, *under the pretext*, Cæs.——C) 1) *In Law, A cause, matter, case*, c. capitis aut famæ, Cic.; causam suscipere, agere, constituere, declamitare, defendere, perorare, obtinere, perdere: causâ cadere, *to lose one's suit (see* CADO); causam dicere, *to plead a cause.* 2) *Meton., out of a court of justice.* a) *A party, interest of a party*, c. suarum partium, Quint.; c. C. Cæsaris melior, Id. b) *An intimate connection or relationship*, explicare, quæ mihi sit c. cum Cæsare, Cic. c) *In a still more general sense: Circumstance, situation*, Regulus erat in meliore c. quam, &c., Cic. d) *A business, concern*, cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, *had charged with the commission*, Cic.——D) *In Rhet.: The topic of a discourse*, Cic.

CAUSĀLIS, e (causa). I. *Causal.*——II. *In Gramm.:* c. conjunctiones, *which show the reason of what has been premised.*

CAUSĀRIUS, a, um (causa, II., E.). I. *Sick, rather indisposed*, Sen.; Plin.——II. *In Milit.: That has been dismissed on account of ill health, invalid*, Liv.

CAUSĀTE, *adv.* (causa). *With reason*, Plin.

CAUSIA, æ, *f.* (καυσία). *A high-crowned, felted, Macedonian hat, with a broad brim to shelter from the heat*, Plaut.

CAUSIDICUS, i, m. (causa, dico). *An advocate, pleader*, Cic.

CAUSIFICOR, ari, v. n. (causa, facio). *To pretend, to make pretexts or excuses, to allege*, Plaut.; App.

CAUSOR (caussor), 1 *v. dep.* (causa). I. *To carry on a suit at law, or a defence, to defend a cause, to plead*, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 2) *Fig.: To discuss, dispute, debate, controvert*, Lucr.——II. *To adduce any thing as a pretext or excuse; to allege, pretend*, c. consensum patrum, Liv.; c. valetudinem, Tac.

CAUSŪLA, æ, *f. dim. A petty lawsuit*, Lysias parvarum rerum causulas scripsit, Cic.

CAUTE, *adv.* (cautus). I. *Act.: Cautiously, prudently*, c. dicere, Cic.; cautissime tractare aliquid, Id.——II. *Pass.: With security, with bail or warranty*, Cic.

CAUTĒRIUM, ii, n. (καυτήριον). I. *A branding-iron, an instrument used for branding*, Plin.——II. *A caustic application, a cautery*, Plin.

CAUTES, is, *f.* (*Sanscr.* kat, *to penetrate, to bore*

most ancient king of Attica, and the founder of the citadel of Athens, Hyg.; Cic. *According to fable, he was half human and half serpent; hence*, C. geminus, Ov.

CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (*akin to* χάζω, *Sanscr.* chad, *to move*). I. *Neut.: To go, to go or walk about, to move.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* mindus qua quisque per ora c., Hor. 2) *Esp.: To go or move from any place, to go away, to leave*, c. ex ingrata civitate, Cic.; c. e vita, *to die; for which*, c. vitâ, Id.; c. loco *or* ex loco, *to leave one's post*, Liv.; Tac.; c. foro, *to leave the forum, as a merchant, &c.*, i. e. *to become bankrupt*, Sen. *In Law:* c. possessione (alcui), *to make over one's property to another person*, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To go on, proceed, turn out, come to an issue*, res c. prospere, bene, optime, male, *&c.*, Sall.; Quint.; Tac.; Ov. 2) c. pro alqa re, *To be the value of any thing, to be equal in value, to be the price of*, oves binæ pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cat.; equus et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, *take the place of*, Tac. 3) *To pass by, to vanish, disappear*, horæ cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic. 4) c. alcui, *or* cedere *simply, To get or go out of any body's way, to yield, to give way, to submit to, put up with, to bow to*, Viriathe exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic.; c. loco iniquo, non hosti, Liv.; c. alcui virtute, Cæs.; c. alcui inventione, Quint. 5) c. alcui, *To come to any one, as property; to fall to any body's lot or share, to be allotted to any body*, captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv.; c. alcui in usum, Hor. 6) c. in alqd, *To be turned or changed into, to turn out, come to an issue*, ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artifici, Plin.——II. *Act.:* c. alqd alcui, *To cede, concede, give up any thing to any body, to make a concession; grant, remit, transfer, make over*, permitto, Cic.; Liv.; Just.

CĒDO (*Sanscr.* kath, *to speak*; *Icel.* getta, *to tell*; *Goth.* quithan, *to say*, quitha, *I say*; *Eng.* quoth), *v. def. I say, I pray; used as an imperative: give, bring hither, let, suffer. But cette for* cedite *is the imperative of* cedo, *to give*, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter.

CEDRINUS, a, um (κέδρινος). *Made of cedar-wood*, c. trabes, Plin.

CEDRIS, idis, *f.* (κεδρίς). *The fruit or berry of the cedar*, Plin.

CEDRUS, i, *f.* (κέδρος). I. *A cedar, cedar-tree, which yields very fine oil, and has a durable and sweet-smelling wood*, Plin.——II. *Meton. poet.: Oil of cedar, a preservative against insects*, carmina cedro linenda, *worthy of preservation*, Hor.; cedro digna locutus, Pers.

CELAENAE, arum, *f.* (Κελαιναί). *Celænæ, a city of Phrygia, at the sources of the Maeander and Marsyas, where, according to fable, the contest took place between Marsyas and Apollo*, Luc.

CELAENO, ûs, *f.* *Celæno.* I. *A daughter of Atlas, one of the seven Pleiades*, Ov. 2. *One of the Harpies*, Virg. *Hence, appellat. for a covetous and grasping woman*, Juv.

CĒLATOR, ōris, m. *A concealer, hider*, Luc.

CELEBER, -bris, bre (*akin to* calo, κλέος, *&c.*) *That contains a mass or multitude, numerous.* I. *Gen.:* c. gradus, *quick, doubled*, Att. ap. Non.; c. verba, Ov.——II. A) *Esp.: Of places where many persons are moving about:* Populous, *much frequented*, in foro celeberrimo, Cic.; celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, Id.; c. et clarum oraculum, *much visited or resorted to*, Id.——B) 1) *Meton.: Celebrated by a numerous assembly, solemn, festive*, ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos viderit, Cic.; c. ludi, Suet. *Hence*, 2) *Esp.: Distinguished, celebrated*, vir c. arte grammatica, Plin.; tribunus plebis c. opibus, gratia, amicitiis, *&c.*, Vell.; c. quisque ingenio, Tac.

CĒLEBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (celebro). I. *A numerous concourse or assembly of people*, hominum costus et celebrationes obire, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A solemn act, a solemnity, celebration of a festival*, c. ludorum, Cic.——B) *Celebrity*, equestres statuæ Romanorum celebrationem habent, Plin.

CĒLEBRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* celebro.——II. *Adj.: Usual, customary, frequent*, quid porro in Græco sermone tam c. est, Cic.; celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint.——III. *Meton.* A) *Festive, solemn, brilliant*, supplicatio celebratior, Cic.; c. dies, Ov.——B) *Celebrated, famous, known*, Actiacæ victoriæ memoria celebratior in posterum, Suet.

CĒLEBRITAS, ātis, *f.* (celeber). I. *A numerous company or concourse of people, a great number or multitude*, in celebritate judiciorum, Cic.; in maxima c. vivere, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *A solemn celebration, a brilliant feast or festival, a solemnity*, c. supremi diei, *a solemn celebration of a funeral*, Cic.——B) *Renown, celebrity, fame*, c. famæ, Cic.

CĒLEBRO, 1 *v. a.* (celeber). I. *To frequent or visit a place often or in great numbers*, c. domum alcjs, Cic.; c. silvas, Ov.; c. penates, *to return home*, Tib.——II. *Meton.* A) *To do any thing frequently or in numbers, to take in hand often, to repeat*, ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas, Cic.; cognitionem exercitationemque, Id.; celebratum id genus mortis, *often resorted to, put in execution*, Tac.——B) c. alqd alqa re, *To fill any thing with*, c. conciones convicio cantorum, Cic.; c. ripas carmine, Ov.; c. juvenes multo sermone, *to speak often or a great deal with them*, Tib.——C) *To celebrate*, c. dies festos, Cic.; Liv.; Ov.; c. nuptias, Liv.——D) 1) *To commend, to render famous, to extol, praise, celebrate, &c.*, c. nomen alcjs scriptis, Cic.; c. alqm non modo in sermonibus sed apud patres, Tac. 2) *To speak frequently of any thing, to make known, spread abroad*, qua re celebrata, Cic.; quod omnium vocibus maledictisque celebratum est, Id.

CĒLER, ĕris, e. *Superl.*, celerissimus, Enn. (κέλης, κέλλω, cello). *Swift, quick, hasty.* I. *Corporeally:* c. pennæ, Hor.; celer Mercurius, Id.; c. venti, Id.——II. *Mentally and in an abstract sense.* A) mens qua nihil est celerius, Cic.; oratione celeri dicere, Id.——B) *In a bad sense: Hasty, precipitate, hot*, celeriora quam tutiora consilia, Liv.

CĒLERES, um (celer). I. *The 300 mounted body-guards of Romulus*, Liv.——II. *The equestrian order, the knights*, Plin.

CĒLERIPES, ĕdis (celer, pes). *Swift-footed, fleet*, Cic.

CĒLERITAS, ātis, *f.* (celer). I. *Swiftness, quickness*, c. pedum, Cic.; c. corporum, Id.; c.

CENTAURUS, i, m. (Κένταυρος). I. *A centaur, a fabled being, half man and half horse*, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.——II. *A constellation in the southern hemisphere*, Cic.——III. *The name of a ship* (sc. navis), *f.*, C. magna, Virg.

CENTENARIUS, a, um (centeni). *Consisting of a hundred*, pondera, Plin.; c. fistula, *of a hundred inches*, Front.; c. basilicas, *a hundred feet long*, Capit.

CENTENI, æ, a, num. *distrib.* (centum). *A hundred every time, by hundreds*, capit ille ex suis prædiis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic.

CENTESIMA, æ. *See* CENTESIMUS.

CENTESIMUS, a, um, num. *ord.* (centum). I. *The hundredth*, c. lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. *Subst.*, centesima, æ, *f.* (sc. pars), *The hundredth part, paid as a tax*, Tac.; *as interest*, i. è. *one per cent. a month*, Cic.——II. (*for* centuplex) *Hundred-fold*, Plin.

CENTICEPS, cipitis (centum, caput). *That has a hundred heads*, c. belua, i. e. *Cerberus*, Hor.

CENTIES, *adv.* (centum). *A hundred times*, c. dictum, Ter.

CENTIFŌLIA (centum, folium). *Having a hundred leaves*, c. rosa, *centifolia*, Plin.

CENTIMANUS, a, um (centum, manus). *Having a hundred hands*, Hor.

CENTIPLEX. *See* CENTUPLEX.

CENTO, ōnis, m. (κέντρων). I. *An old rag, any thing made up of rags, or patched; as, a patched garment, coat, &c.*, Cæs.; *a quilt of patchwork*, Cato; *a piece of coarse cloth to protect soldiers from missile weapons*, Cæs. *Prov.*: centones sarcire alcui, *to fill one's head with idle stories*, Plaut.——II. *A composition made up of scraps from various authors, a cento*, Auson.

CENTRONES, um, m. (Κέντρωνες). *The Centrones, a Gallic tribe dwelling among the Graian Alps, and whose territory answered to the modern Tarantaise*, Cæs.

CENTRUM, i, n. (κέντρον). *The middle of a circle, the centre*, Plin. *Meton.* 1) *The inner part of wood, of a precious stone, &c.; the pith, grain, as of wood, &c.*, Plin.

CENTUM, *ind. num.* (ἑκατόν, *Sanscr.* chata, *Goth.* hunda, *old H. G.* hunt). I. *A hundred*, c. diss penes accusatorem cum fuisset, Cic.; c. et decem, Cæs.——II. *Meton. poet. for a great number: Many, very many*, c. puer artium, Hor. *Hence, Fr.* cent.

CENTUM CELLÆ, arum, *f.* *A sea-port of Etruria, now Civita Vecchia*, Plin.

CENTUM-GEMINUS, a, um. *Hundred-fold*, Virg.

CENTUMVIRALIS, e (centumviri). *Of or belonging to the* centumviri, *or hundred judges*, c. judicium, Cic.; c. causæ, Id.

CENTUMVIRI, orum, m. *A college consisting of a hundred judges, who took cognizance of private causes relating to property; their number was property* 105, Cic.; Quinct.; Suet.

CENTUNCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (cento). *A covering or garment made of rags or patches, a horse cloth, a small mattress*, Liv.

CENTUPLEX, icis (centum, plico). *Hundred-fold*, Plaut.

CENTUPLICATUS, a, um (centuplex). *A hundred-fold*, centuplicato venire, *to be sold a hundred-fold dearer*, Plin.

CENTURIA, æ, *f.* (centum). I. *In Milit.: A division of soldiers* (*originally* 100, *in later times* 60 *men*), *a century, a company*, c. tres equitum, Liv.; in legione sunt c. sexaginta, Cinc. ap. Gell.——II. *A squadron of a hundred horse*, Liv.——III. *A century or division of the Roman people*, Liv.

CENTURIĀTIM, *adv.* (centuria). *By centuries*, c. producti milites idem jurant, Cæs.; tributim et c. descriptis ordinibus, Cic.

CENTURIĀTUS, ūs, m. I. *A division into centuries*, Liv.——II. *The office of a centurion*, Cic.

CENTURIO, 1 *v. a.* (centaria). *To divide into centuries. In Milit.*: juventutem centuriaverat armaveratque ad tales casus, Liv.; centuriati pedites, Id. *Of the people in the* comitia: comitia centuriata, *in which the people voted by centuries*, Cic.; c. lex, i. e. *passed in the* comitia centuriata.

CENTURIO, ōnis, m. (centuria). *In Milit.: A chief over a hundred, a centurion*, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.

CENTURIONĀTUS, ūs, m. (centurio). *The election of centurions*, Tac.

CEOS, *for* Cea, Plin.

CEPA. *See* CEPE.

CEPHALLĒNIA, æ (Κεφαλληνία). *Cephallenia, the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia*, Plin.

CEPHALUS, i, m. (Κέφαλος). *Cephalus, a grandson of Æolus, the husband of Procris*, Ov.

CEPHEIS, idis, *f.* *A female descendant of Cepheus*, a. 4. e. Andromeda, Ov.

CEPHĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cepheus*, C. virgo, è e. *Andromeda*, Ov. *Post. for Ethiopian*, Id.

CEPHEUS (*dissyl.*), ei, m. (Κηφεύς). *Cepheus, a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, father-in-law of Perseus, placed with them among the stars*, Cic.; Ov.

CEPHEUS (*trisyll.*), a, um. *Of or belonging to Cepheus; also for Ethiopian*, Prop.

CEPHISUS (os) *or* CEPHISSUS, i, m. (Κηφισός *or* Κηφισσός). *Cephissus.* 1. *A river in Phocis and Bœotia*, Ov.; *as god of the river, the father of Narcissus*, Ov. 2. *A river to the west of Athens*, Ov.

CERA, æ, *f.* (κηρός). I. *Wax*, Cic. Or.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A tablet covered with wax for writing*, Cic.; Hor.; in codicis extrema c., *on the last page or leaf*, Id.; prima c., Hor.; in ima c., *at the bottom of the page*, Suet.——B) *A wax seal*, Cic.; Ov.——C) *A wax bust of an ancestor*, Sall.; Ov. *In the plur.*: ceræ, *the busts of ancestors, placed in the atrium*.——III. *A substance of the nature of wax used for painting the skin*, Plaut.; *pitch or tar, used in ship-building*, Ov. *Hence, Fr.* cire, cierge.

CERAMICUS, i, m. (Κεραμεικός). *The Ceramicus, the name of two places within and without Athens; the latter contained the tombs and statues of warriors fallen in battle and buried at the public expense*, Cic.; Plin.

CERAMICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ceramus*, C. sinus, *the Gulf of Ceramus*, Plin.

CERARIUM, ii, n. (cera). *A tax on wax*, i. e. *on seals, which were made of wax*, Cic.

CERASTES, æ, or is, m. (κεράστης, *horned*). I. *The horned serpent*, Plin.; Luc.——II. *A*

surelly.——II. *In a restrictive sense: But certainly, surely, at least, yet, however, at all events*, ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel c. timere desistant, Cic.; res fortasse veræ, c. graves, Id.

CERTO, *adv.* (certus). *With certainty, surely, safely, certainly, &c.*, nihil ita exspectare, quasi c. futurum, Cic.; quod te moleste ferre c. scio, *I know for certain or to a certainty*, Id.

CERTO, 1 *v. intens.* (cerno). I. *To contest, strive together, vie, struggle, to wage a strife, fight, contend* (*whether with weapons or by way of argument, &c.*), utrum utilius Fabricio armis cum hoste c. an venenis, Cic.; Hannibal, qui tot annos de imperio cum populo Romano certavit, Id.; c. inter se jure, *to contend at law, to go to law*, Id.; c. cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, *to endeavor to pay a high interest out of the produce of the lands*, Id.——II. *Meton. gen., with inf.: To endeavor, strive*, æquales certat superare legendo, Ov.; c. Phœbum superare canendo, Virg.; c. tollere alqm tergeminis honoribus, Hor.

CERTUM, i, *n.* *Certainty.* *See* CERTUS, II., b.

CERTUS, a, um (cerno). I. A) *Determined, decided, settled, resolved; classically used in the neuter only*, certum est (alcui): certum est omnia dicere, Cic.; c. est, non dare signum, Liv.——B) *Relating to a person: Determined, resolved* (*to do, &c., any thing*), Æneas jam certus eundi, Virg.; certus desciscendi, Tac. *Post. with inf.:* c. mori, Virg.; c. sequi, Val. Flac.——II. *Gen.* A) 1) a) *Of any thing that has been settled, or about which there is no doubt: Fixed, determined, certain, sure, to be depended upon, true, &c.*, consilium totius Galliæ in diem c. indicere, *a fixed day*, Caes.; omnium statutam c. est terminus, Id.; c. limites, Hor.; amicus c., *certain, to be relied upon*, Ens. sp. Cic.; c. homines, *safe people, that may be depended upon*, Cic.; adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem, *firmer*, Liv.; certus prodidit Apollo, *the unerring*, Hor.; certius fit illud Catonis, *becomes still clearer or more evident*, Cic. *In the neut. absol.: Something certain, a certainty*, si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; neque tamen id ipsum certum habeo, *know for certain*, Cic. 2) *Of persons: Sure, certain of any thing*, certiorem facere alqm (do alqa re, alcjs rei, *with acc. with inf., or with a relative clause*), *to inform any body, to send word, intelligence, or information, to apprise any body of any thing, to let any body know*, Cæsarem de his rebus certiorem faciunt, Caes.; certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic.; Cæsarem c. faciunt, esse, &c., Caes.; per exploratores Cæsar c. factus, Id.——B) *Meton.* (*it is also used instead of* quidam, *of an object whose existence is undoubted, but which is not accurately defined*): habet certos sui studiosos, *certain imitators*, Cic.; hanc certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, *certain destinies*, Id.

CERULA, æ, *f. dim.* (cera). *A small piece of wax*, c. miniata, *a kind of pencil for marking out incorrect passages in a book*, Cic.; *for which*, c. minutula, Id.

CERUSSA, æ, *f.* *White-lead*, Plin.; Plaut.

CERUSSATUS, a, um (cerussa). *Painted with white-lead*, c. buccæ, Cic.

CERVA, æ, *f.* (cervus). I. *A doe, hind*, Plin.; Ov.——II. *Post. gen.: A deer, hart*, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.

CERVARIUS, a, um (cervus). *Of or belonging to deer*, c. lupus, *a lynx*, Plin.; c. venenum, *a plant with which arrows were poisoned*, Plin.

CERVICAL, ālis, *n.* (cervix). *A pillow, bolster*, Suet.; Juv.

CERVICULA, æ, *f. dim.* (cervix). I. *A small, short neck*, Cic.; Quint.——II. *The neck of a hydraulic machine*, Vitr.

CERVINUS, a, um (cervus). *Of or belonging to a stag*, c. cornu, *an antler*, Plin.; c. vellera, Ov.; c. senectus, *extreme old age*, Plin.

CERVISIA *or* CEREVISIA, æ, *f.* (*a Gallic word; compare Cymric* cwru). *Beer, ale*, Plin.

CERVIX, icis, *f.* (*Sanscr.* grvâ, *neck, from* gir, *voice*, gri, *to cry*). I. A) *The hinder part of the neck; also the neck, simply; with Cicero in the plur. only*, gladius impendet illius beati cervicibus, Cic.; frangere c., *to break any body's neck*, Id. *In the sing.*, Liv.; Quint.; Ov., *and elsewhere.*——B) *Fig.:* qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rempubl. sustinet, *upon their shoulders*, Cic.; dare c. alcui rei, *to submit to, to put up with*, Id.——II. *Meton. of things: The neck of a bottle, machine, &c.*, Mart.; Vitr.; c. Peloponnesi, i. e. *the isthmus of Corinth*, Plin.

CERVUS, i, *m.* (*Greek* κέρας, *Latin* cornu). I. *A stag*, Plin.; Cic.——II. *Meton. in the plur.: The branches of a stag's horn, antlers.* A) *In Milit.: Stakes or palisades in the form of stag's horns, chevaux de frise*, Caes.; Liv. *Hence, Ital.* cerbio, *Fr.* cerf.

CESPES, is. *See* CÆSPES.

CESSATIO, ōnis, *f.* (cesso). I. *A state of leisure or rest, idleness, inactivity*, Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A lying fallow* (*of a field*), Col.

CESSATOR, ōris, *m.* (cesso). *A loiterer, an idler*, Cic.

CESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (cedo). *In Law: A yielding, giving up, transfer*, Cic.

CESSO, 1 *v. intens.* (cedo). *To loiter, tarry, delay; to cease from action, give way.* I. *Prop.:* si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic.; cessantes concitare ad arma, Hor.; c. mori, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) a) *To be idle, to loiter about, to do nothing, to have or take a holiday*, c. et ludere et ungi, Hor.; c. per hibernum tempus, Liv. b) *Of inanimate objects: To cease, to rest, not to be practiced*, cur cessant flamina tibiæ? Hor.; arma sine ture relictæ c., *remain unvisited*, Ov.; terra c., *lies uncultivated or fallow*, Virg.; Plin.; cessantem honorem dedit, *a vacant office*, Suet. 2) *Post.:* c. alcui rei, *to be at leisure for any thing*, i. e. *to apply one's self to, cultivate; just as* vacare alcui rei: c. amori, Prop.——B) 1) *Not to be present, to be absent or wanting*, voluntas c., Hor. 2) *Esp. in Law: Not to appear before a court*, Suet.——C) *Fig.: To err, to blunder*, qui multum cessat, &c., Hor.

CESTRUM *or* -ON, i, *n.* (κέστρον). *A graving-tool, burin*, Plin.

CESTUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (κεστός: *prop. embroidered; hence, subst.*) I. *A girdle, belt, strap*, Cat.——II. *Esp. The girdle of Venus*, Mart.

CESTUS. *A boxer's glove, a gauntlet. See* CÆSTUS.

CETARIA, æ, *f.* (cete). *A fish-pond of salt water, near the sea-side*, Plin.

CETARIUM, ii, *n.* *See* CETARIA, Hor.

CHARTULA, æ, *f. dim. A small leaf or sheet of paper*, Cic.

CHARYBDIS, is, *f.* (Χάρυβδις). *Charybdis.* I. *A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite Scylla*, Cic.; Ov. ——— II. *Meton.: Any thing dangerous*, Hor.

CHASMA, ātis, *n.* (χάσμα). *A gaping of the earth, a chasm*, Sen.

CHATTI (Catti), orum, m. (Χάττοι). *The Chatti or Catti, one of the most important nations of Germany, dwelling in the modern Hesse and adjacent countries*, Tac.

CHAUCI, ōrum, m. *The Chauci, a powerful nation of Germany, between the Amisia (Ems) and Albis (Elbe). They were divided by the Visurgis (Weser) into Majores and Minores*, Tac.

CHELYDRUS, i, m. (χελυδρος). *A kind of amphibious serpent, armed with a skin like the shell of a tortoise*, Virg.

CHELYS (acc. chelyn, voc. chely), *f.* (χέλυς). I. *A tortoise*, Petr. ——— II. *Meton.: A lyre (pure Lat.* testudo), Ov.; Stat.

CHERAGRA, æ. *See* CHIRAGRA.

CHERRONESUS (Cherson.), i, *f.* (Χερρόνησος *or* Χερσόνησος, *peninsula*). *By way of eminence, The Thracian Peninsula on the Hellespont, The Chersonese*, Plin.

CHERSONESUS. *See* CHERRONESUS.

CHERUSCI, orum, m. *Cheruści, in a strict sense, the Germanic tribe to the south of the Hartz Mountains; but frequently, the great Germanic confederation on both sides of the rivers Weser and Lippe*, Tac.

CHILO, ōnis, m. (Χίλων *or* Χείλων). *Chilo, one of the seven wise men of Greece, native of Lacedæmon*, Plin.

CHIMÆRA, æ, *f.* (Χίμαιρα, *a she-goat*). *Chimæra.* I. *A fire-breathing monster in Lycia, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hind part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat. It was killed by Bellerophon*, Hor.; Virg. ——— II. *A volcano or burning mountain of Lycia*, Plin. ——— III. *The name of one of the ships of Æneas*, Virg.

CHIMÆRIFERA, æ, *f.* Lycia, *producing the Chimæra*, Ov.

CHIOS, ī, *f.* (Χίος). *Chios, an island of the Ægæan Sea, on the coast of Ionia, celebrated for its marble and wine, now Scio*, Cic.; Hor.

CHIRAGRA (chēr.), æ, *f.* (χειράγρα). *The gout in the hand*, Hor.

CHIRIDŌTUS, a, um (χειριδωτός). *Furnished with sleeves*, ch. tunica, Gell.

CHIRŌGRAPHUM, i, *n.* (χειρόγραφον). I. *One's own handwriting (pure Lat.* manus): quo me teste convincas? an chirographo? Cic.; neque utar meo ch. neque signo, Id. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *Any thing written with one's own hand*, Cic.; Suet. ——— B) *A note of hand, bond under one's own hand, bill*, Suet.

CHIRON, ōnis, m. (Χείρων). *Chiron, a centaur, the son of Saturn and Philyra, renowned for medical skill and prophetic powers*, Ov.; Virg.

CHIRŌNŌMIA, æ, *f.* (χειρονομία). *The art of gesticulation or using the hands properly in acting, speaking, &c.*, Quint.

CHIRŌNŌMOS, i, *c., and* CHIRŌNŌMON, ontis (*also in the Greek form*, untis), m. (χειρονόμος *or* χειρονόμων). *He that makes motions with his hands, or gesticulates*, Juv.

CHIRURGIA, æ, *f.* (χειρουργία). *Surgery*, Cels.

CHIRURGUS, i, m. (χειρουργός). *A surgeon*, Cels.

CHIUS, a, um (Χῖος). *Of or belonging to the Island Chios*, Ch. terra, Plin.; Chium (*sc.* vinum), *wine grown in Chios*, Hor.

CHLAMYDĀTUS, a, um (chlamys). *Wearing a military-cloak or travelling-cloak*, Cic.

CHLAMYS, ydis, *f.* (χλαμύς). *A Grecian military-cloak, a travelling-cloak*, Cic.; Ov.

CHŌASPES, is, m. (Χοάσπης). *Choaspes, a river of Susiana, celebrated for the clearness of its waters, of which alone the kings of Persia drank, now Kara-Su*, Plin.

CHŒRILUS, i, m. (Χοιρίλος). *Chœrilus, a bad poet in the suite of Alexander the Great*, Hor.; Curt.

CHŌLERA, æ, *f.* (χολέρα). I. *Gall, bile*, Lampr. ——— II. *Meton.: Jaundice*, Cels.

CHŌLERICUS, i, m. (χολερικός). *Afflicted with the jaundice*, Cels.

CHŌLIAMBUS, i, m. (χωλίαμβος). *Literally, a limping iambus*, i. e. *a verse the last foot of which, instead of an iambus, has a spondee*, Diom. *Also called* SCAZON (σκάζων).

CHORDA, æ, *f.* (χορδή). I. *An intestine, gut*, Petr. ——— II. *Meton.: The string of a musical instrument, a chord*, Cic.; Hor. ——— III. *A cord or rope*, Plaut.

CHOREA, æ, *f.* (χορεία). I. *A dance in a circle to the sound of music*, Virg.; Ov. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *The circular motion of the stars*, Varr. ap. Non.

CHOREUS, i, m. (χορεῖος) (*sc.* pes). *A metrical foot, afterward called* trochæus, — ⏑, Cic.

CHORIAMBUS, i, m. (χορίαμβος). *A choriambus, a metrical foot composed of a* choreus *and* iambus, — ⏑ ⏑ —, Diom.

CHORUS, i, m. (χορός). I. *A dance in a circle*, Hor.; Virg. ——— II. *Meton. concr.* A) *A chorus, a number of persons singing or dancing, a group of singers or dancers (esp. on the stage)*, Cic.; Hor. *Poet.: A host of stars, the heavenly host or bodies*, Hor. ——— B) *Gen.: A host, band, group*, Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic.; ch. scriptorum, vatum, puellarum, Hor.

CHREMES, ētis, *or* is. *The name of an old man in several comedies of Terence.*

CHRIA, æ, *f.* (χρεία). *In Rhet.: A sentence proposed as a theme for rhetorical exercise*, Quint.

CHRISTIANUS, a, um (χριστιανός). *Christian, relating to Christianity*, Eutr. *Subst., A Christian*, Tac.; Suet.

CHRŌNICUS, a, um (χρονικός). *Of or belonging to time*, c. libri, *chronicles*, Gell. *Subst., chronica, orum, n., Chronicles*, Plin.

CHRYSEIS, idis, *f.* (Χρυσηΐς). *Daughter of Chryses, Chryseïs. Her proper name was Astynome*, Ov.

CHRYSES, æ, m. (Χρύσης). *Chryses, priest of Apollo, of Chryse in Mysia, father of Astynome or Chryseis*, Ov.

CHRYSIPPUS, i, m. (Χρύσιππος). *Chrysippus, a Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, the disciple of Cleanthes and Zeno*, Cic.; Pers.

CHRYSŌPRASUS, i, m. (χρυσόπρασος). *Chrysoprase, a precious stone of a light-green color*, Plin.

CIBARIA, orum (*in the sing.*, Sen.), *n.* I. *Means of nourishment, food, board, fare,*

name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Mæcenas was descended, Liv.

CIMBER, bri, m. *A Roman cognomen*: L. Tillius Cimber, *one of the assassins of Cæsar*, Cic.

CIMBER, a, um. *See* CIMBRI.

CIMBRI, orum, m. *Cimbri, a north German tribe, inhabiting Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein; they were defeated by Marius on their invasion of Italy*, Cæs.; Tac. *In the sing. adj.*: *Cimbrian*, C. triumpho, Ov.

CIMBRICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cimbri*, C. scutum, Cic.

CIMEX, icis, m. (*rarely f.*). *A bug, bed-bug*, Plin.; Catull. *As a term of reproach*: c. Pantilius, Hor.

CIMINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ciminus*, C. lacus, Col.; C. silva, Liv.

CIMINUS, i, m. *Ciminus, a lake and mountain of Etruria, now Viterbo*, Virg.

CIMMERII, ōrum, m. (Κιμμέριοι). *Cimmerii*. I. A) *A people of the modern Tartary, near the Bosporus Cimmerius, with the capital* Cimmerium, Plin. ——B) *In the sing. adj.*: *Cimmerius*, C. Bosporus, Plin.; Ov.——II. *A fabulous people between Baiæ and Cumæ, who were said to live in caves*, Cic.——III. *Poet., for the infernal regions*, Tibull.

CIMŎLUS, i, *f.* (Κίμωλος). *Cimolus, one of the Cyclades near Crete, now Cimoli*, Ov.; Plin.

CIMON, ōnis, m. (Κίμων). *Cimon*. 1. *The father of Miltiades*, Nep. 2. *The son of Miltiades, a celebrated Athenian general, whose exploits have been written by C. Nepos.*

CINÆDICUS, a, um (cinædus). *Lewd, unchaste*, Plaut.

CINÆDUS, i, m. (κίναιδος). I. *A person guilty of unnatural lewdness*, Plaut.; Catull. *Adj.*: *Unchaste*, Catull.; *barefaced, impudent*, Mart.——II. *Meton.*: *An effeminate dancer*, Plaut.

CINCINNATUS, a, um (cincinnus). *Having curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair*, Cic.; Plaut.

CINCINNATUS, i, m. *Cincinnatus, a cognomen of the dictator* L. Quinctius, Cic.; Liv.

CINCINNUS, i, m. (*related to* κίκινννος). I. *Curled hair, a lock, curl*, Cic.——II. *Fig. in the plur.*: *Too elaborate oratorical ornament*, in oratore aut in poeta cincinnis, Cic.

CINCIUS, a. *Cincius, a Roman family name.* 1. M. C. Alimentus, *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 549, *who proposed the* Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus. Cic. 2. L. C. Alimentus, *a Roman historian during the second Punic war.* 3. L. C., *the steward of Atticus*, Cic.

CINCTICULUS, i, m. *dim.* (cinctus). *A little belt*, Plaut.

CINCTŎRIUM, ii, n. (cinctus). *A sword-belt, baldric, Mod., doubtful.*

CINCTŪRA, æ, *f.* (cinctus). *A girding; a girdle, belt*, Suet.; Quint.

CINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* cingo.

CINCTUS, ūs, m. [cinctum, i. n., Scrib.] (cingo). I. *A girding*, quotidiani cinctus, Plin.; c. Gabinus, Liv.; Virg.——II. *Meton. concr.*: *A girdle, belt*, Plin.; Suet.

CINCTŬTUS, a, um (cinctus). *Girded with a light garment; post., obsolete, antiquated*, Hor.

CINEAS, æ, m. (Κινέας). *Cineas, a friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus*, Cic.

CINERFACTUS, a, um (cinis, facio). *Turned to ashes*, Lucr.

CINERĀCEUS, a, um (cinis). *Like ashes*, c. terra, Plin.

CINERĀRIUS, a, um (cinis). *Of or belonging to ashes. Subst.*, cinerārius, ii, m., *The slave who heated the crisping-iron, a hair-dresser or curler*, Sen.; Catull.

CINERĔUS, a, um (cinis). *Like ashes, of the color of ashes*, c. color, Plin.

CINGA, æ, *f.* *Cinga, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cinca*, Cæs.

CINGETORIX, igis, m. *Cingetorix*. 1. *A distinguished Gaul*, Cæs. 2. *A king of a part of* Cantium, *in Great Britain*, Cæs.

CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* *To surround, gird, enclose, encompass, embrace.* I. A) *Prop.*: cingi gladio, ferro, ense, *&c., to gird on one's sword*, Liv.; Suet.; Ov. *Poet. pass. with acc.*: cingitur ferrum, Virg.; c. tempora floribus, *to crown with a wreath, to decorate (with)*, Hor.; provincia mari cincta, *encompassed, surrounded*, Cic.; diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis mœnibus cingitis, *surround by mounds, fortify*, Cic.; flumen oppidum cingit, *flows, winds round the town*, Cæs.; cinxerunt æthera nimbi, *surrounded, enveloped*, Virg.——B) *Meton.*: *To surround any one with a numerous escort, to throng around, to accompany*, c. latus alcui, Ov.; c. alqm regredientem, Tac. ——II. *Fig.*: *To surround, beset*, Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic.

CINGŬLA, æ, *f.* *A girdle, girth, belt*, Ov.

CINGŬLUM, i, n. *A girdle, belt, especially a military girdle*, Virg.

CINGŬLUM, i, n. *Cingulum, a town of Picenum, now Cingulo*, Cic.; Cæs. *Its inhabitants*, Cingulani, Plin.

CINGŬLUS, i, m. (cingo). *The girdle of the earth*, i. e. *a zone*, Cic.

CINIFLO, ōnis, m. (cinis, flo). *A hair-dresser; see* CINERARIUS, Hor.

CINIS, ĕris, m. (*rarely f.*) (*related to* κόνις). I. A) *Ashes, cinders*, Hor.; Suet. *Esp. a corpse that has been burned to ashes*, obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, Cic.——B) *What is made from ashes, lye*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Destruction, death, ruin*, Troja virum omnium c., Catull.; vertere in cinerem, *to spend, squander*, Hor.

CINNA, æ, m. *Cinna, a Roman cognomen.* 1. L. Cornelius C., *a partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sylla*, Cic. 2. C. Helvius, *a Roman poet, friend of Catullus*, Plin. E.

CINNAMEUS, a, um (cinnamum). *Of cinnamon*, App.

CINNAMŌMINUS, a, um (κιννα μώμινος). *Of or made of cinnamon*, c. unguentum, Plin.

CINNAMŌMUM *or* CINNAMUM, i, n. [Cinnamus, i, m. Sol.] (κιννάμωμον *or* κίνναμον). I. *Cinnamon*, Plin.; Ov. *As a term of endearment*, Plaut. ——II. *Meton.*: *A branch of the cinnamon-tree*, Ov.

CINNAMUM *and* -US, i. *See foregoing.*

CINNANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cinna*, C. tumultus, Nep.

CINŸPHIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cynips*, Ov.——II. *Poet.*: *Libyan, African*, Ov.

CINYPS, nȳpis, m. (Κίνυψ). *Cinyps, a river of Libya, between the two Syrtes*, Plin.

CINYRAS, æ, m. (Κινύρας). *Cinyras, king of*

dorso duo ferunter, Cic. —B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen. Denoting proximity:* *in the neighborhood of, in the precincts of, close by, near to, about, at, hard by.* c. hæc loca commorabor, Cic.; c. eadem Concordiæ, Sall. 2) *Esp., of persons, denoting attendance, escort, &c.:* *Near, about any one, in any body's neighborhood,* eos, qui c. illam sunt, Cic. *It sometimes follows its case,* Hectora c., Virg.; servi c. pedes, *like* ad pedes, *attending,* Cic.

CIRCUMACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumago). *A revolving or turning round.* I. *Prop.:* c. solis, Vitr.——II. *Fig.:* *A turn of speech,* Gell.

CIRCUMACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* circumago. ——II. *Adj.:* *Turned round, bent,* in orbem c., Plin.

CIRCUMACTUS, ūs, *m.* (circumago). *A turning round, rotation,* c. cœli, Sen.

CIRCUM-AGGĔRO, 1 *v. a.* *To heap up round about,* c. stereoratam terram, Col.; Plin.

CIRCUM-AGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.* *To drive, guide, turn round, wheel round; and mid.* circumagi, *to turn one's self, to turn round.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* c. equos frenis, Liv.; circumagente se vento, *shifting or changing,* Id.; annus, Id.——B) *Esp.:* *To emancipate a slave by turning him round,* Sen.——C) *Meton.* 1) *To drive, lead, take, or convey from one place to another,* milites hac illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nil opus est te circumagi, *for you to be taken, led about,* i. e. *that I should drag you about with me,* Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. E.; hic paululum circumactu fortuna est, *took another turn,* Flor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of time:* c. se, *or more frequently in the passive,* *To accomplish, as it were, the circular course,* i. e. *to pass by, to elapse, to close, to be spent,* in ipso conatu rerum circumagit se annus, Liv. 2) *In the passive:* *To be led about in an unsettled manner,* alieni momentis antea circumagi, Liv.

CIRCUM-ĂRO, are, *v. a.* *To plough round,* c. agrum, Liv.

CIRCUM-CÆSŪRA, æ, *f.* *The outline of any thing, the circumference of a body,* circumscriptio, Lucr.

CIRCUM-CĬDO, cidi, cisum, 3 (circum, cædo). *To cut off all round, to cut all round, to pare, prune.* I. *Prop.:* are agricolarum, quæ c., Cic.; c. campiteum gladiis, Cæs.; c. genitalia, *to circumcise,* Tac.——II. *Fig.:* *To make smaller, shorter, less, to cut, prune, shorten, diminish, confine, restrict, abbreviate, curtail, &c.,* circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic.; cunctos circumcisi aut sublati, Liv.; c. vinum in totum annum, *to abstain from wine,* Cels. *Of style:* circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint.

CIRCUM-CINGO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To surround entirely,* Cels.

CIRCUM-CIRCA, *adv.* *Round about, from all sides,* Plaut.; Sulp. ap. Cic.

CIRCUMCISE, *adv.* *Briefly, concisely,* Quint.

CIRCUMCISŪRA, æ, *f.* (circumcido). *The pruning of plants,* Plin.

CIRCUM-CISUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* circumcido. ——II. *Adj.:* *Cut all round; hence,* A) *Prop. Of place:* *Steep, precipitous, inaccessible, cut off from access,* ut arx quasi circumcisso saxo niteretur, Cic.; collis ex omni parte c., Cæs. —B) *Fig.:* *Short, brief,* c. orationes et breves, Plin. E.

CIRCUM-CLŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (circum, claudo). *To enclose all round, to shut up on all sides, to hem in,* ne duobus circumcludereturexercitibus, Cæs. *Fig.:* te mea diligentia circumclusum, Cic.

CIRCUM-CŎLO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To live or dwell round about,* c. sinum maris, Liv.

CIRCUM-CURRO, ĕre, *v. n.* *To run all round.* I. *Prop.:* corsæ c., Vitr.; lineæ circumcurrentes, *circumference, periphery,* Quint.——II. *Fig.:* *To rove or wander about,* eam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, Quint.

CIRCUM-CURSO, are, *v. int., a. and n.* *To run about or round,* Plaut.; Lucr.

CIRCUM-DO, dĕdi, dătum, 1 *v. a.* *To lay, set, place, put any thing round another, to provide or furnish any thing with another thing, to surround.* I. c. alqd alcui, *to put, lay, place,* &c., *round.* A) *Prop.:* ignes circumdatos, Cic.; c. arma humeris, Virg. *Also without dat.,* Cic., &c. *With abl. loci:* c. munitiones toto oppido, Hirt.; c. equites cornibus, *to dispose or post on the flanks,* Liv. —B) *Fig.:* necessitates vobis fortuna circumdederit, Liv.; c. egregiam famam paci, *to procure,* Tac.——II. c. alqd (alqm) alqua re, *To surround with any thing, to enclose, furnish with all round, to encompass, encircle,* &c., (Deus) animum circumdedit corpore, Cic.; c. mœnia fossâ, Sall. *Poet. with an acc. by a Greek construction:* Dido circumdata Sidoniam chlamydem, Virg.

CIRCUM-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 (*imperat.* circumduce, Plaut.) *v. a.* *To lead or draw about.* I. *Prop.:* flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, *as if described with a pair of compasses,* Cæs.; c. aratrum (*in founding a town*), Cic.; c. verba, *to encircle with a line made with the pen, to put in brackets,* Suet.; umbra lineis circumducta, *encompassed, marked out with,* Plin.; cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, *led round,* Cæs. *With double acc.:* quos Pompeius omnia sua præsidia circumduxit, *at all the military posts,* Cæs. *Neutr.:* nocte media præter castra hostium circumducit, *marches round,* Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To work a speech out;* i. e. *to write it over again, to extend it,* quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. —B) *To mark or pronounce a syllable with the broad accent or circumflex, to pronounce broad,* Quint.——C) c. alqm, *To cheat any one out of his money,* Plaut.

CIRCUMDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumduco). *A leading round.* I. *Prop.:* c. aquarum, Vitr.; c. sphæræ, *a circle, orbit,* Hyg.——II. *Fig.* A) *A copious expression of idea in order to make a period,* Quint.—B) *A deceiving, cheating, defrauding,* Plaut.

CIRCUMDUCTUM, i, *n.* (circumduco). *In Rhet.:* *A period,* Quint.

CIRCUMDUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* circumduco.

CIRCUMDUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (circumduco). *A leading round, circuit,* Quint.

CIRCUM-EO (circueo), ĭi (ivi), circĭtum, 4 *v. n. and a.* *To go, travel, march round or about* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* ipse Cæcina quum circuiret prædia, Cic.; c. oram maris ante hiemem, Liv.; circumire urbem, *to stroll about through the city,* Id.,

round, Id. *In the pass. with acc.* (*on account of* circum): quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself round*, Cic.——II. c. alqd alqa re, *To surround with any thing*, Cic.

CIRCUM-LAMBO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To lick all round*, c. ora, Plin.

CIRCUM-LATRO, are, *v. a.* *To bark around*, c. hominem, *to bark at*, Sen.

CIRCUMLATUS, a, um, *part. of* circumfero.

CIRCUM-LIGO, 1 *v. a.* I. c. alqd alcui, *To bind or tie round or about*, spongiæ hydropicus circumligantur, Plin.; c. alqd mediæ hastæ, Virg.——II. c. alqd alqa re, *To bind round with any thing, to wind round, to surround, encompass*, c. ferrum stuppæ, Liv.; Roscius circumligatus angui, Cic.

CIRCUM-LINO, *no perf.*, litum, 3 (*another form*, circumlinio, ire, Quint.; Col.). I. c. alqd alcui, *To smear a thing round another, to put on all round*, circumlini vulneribus, Plin.; sulphura c. summis tædis, Ov.——II. c. alqd alqa re, *To besmear round with any thing, to daub round with.* A) 1) *Prop.*: circumlini alvos fimo bubulo utilissimum, Plin.; Persæ mortuos cerâ circumlitos condunt, *besmear or cover with or anoint with all round*, Cic.; pictura in qua nihil circumlitum est, *shaded with colors*, Quint. 2) *Meton. gen.*: *To surround, to overlay, clothe with all round*, Midas circumlitus auro, Ov.; *thus*, c. saxa musco, Hor.——B) *Fig.*: *To embellish, set off, to magnify*, Quint.

CIRCUMLITIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumlino). I. *A smearing round, a besmearing, overlaying, covering all round*, c. oris, Plin.——II. *Rep.*: *An overlaying with colors, a coloring*, Plin.; Sen.

CIRCUMLOCUTIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumloquor). *A periphrasing, explaining circuitously, circumlocution*, Quint.

CIRCUM-LUCENS, entis, *part.* (luceo). *Glittering or shining all round*, c. fortuna, Sen.

CIRCUM-LUO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To wash or flow round*, Rhenus c. tergum ac latera, Tac.; Liv.

CIRCUM-LUSTRANS, antis, *participle* (lustro). *Lighting or shining all round*, Luc.

CIRCUM-LUVIO, ōnis, *f.* (luo). *Land that is washed all round by water*, Cic.

CIRCUM-MEO, 1 *v. a. and n.* *To go all round*, c. insulam, Mel.

CIRCUM-METIOR, iri. *To measure all round*, c. columnas, Vitr.

CIRCUM-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* *To send round or about*, c. legationes in omnes partes, Caes.

CIRCUM-MŬNIO, ivi, itum, 4. *To fortify round about, to invest, secure*, crebris castellis circummuniti, Caes.

CIRCUMMŬNITIO, ōnis, *f.* *In Milit.*: *A fortifying round, circumvallation*, Caes.

CIRCUM-NASCENS, entis, *participle* (nascor). *Growing around*, c. absinthium, Plin.

CIRCUM-NAVIGO, are, *v. a.* *To sail round, circumnavigate*, c. sinus Oceani, Vell.

CIRCUM-NECTO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To bind round, surround*, Sen.

CIRCUM-PADINUS, a, um. *Situate round or about the Po*, c. campi, Liv.

CIRCUM-PAVITUS, a, um, *part.* (pavio). *Beaten hard all round*, c. area, Plin.

CIRCUM-PLAUDO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To applaud or salute on all sides by clapping the hands*, Ov.

CIRCUM-PLECTOR, plexus, 3 *v. dep.* [*act. secondary form*, Plaut.]. I. *To embrace, clasp round, encompass, surround*, c. conjunctiones, Cic.; c. collem opere, *to surround with fortifications*, Caes.——II. *Fig.*: *To surround, to encompass*, Gell.

CIRCUMPLEXUS, a, um., *part. of* circumplector.

CIRCUMPLEXUS, ūs, *m.* (*neut. in the abl. sing.*). *An encompassing, folding round*, Plin.

CIRCUM-PLICO, 1. *v. a.* *To twine or fold round*, si anguem vestis circumplicavisset, Cic.

CIRCUM-PŎNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To set or place round*, c. nemus stagno, Tac.

CIRCUMPŎTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (circum, poto). *A drinking round in order or by turns*, XII. Tab ap. Cic.

CIRCUM-PULSO, are, *v. a.* *To beat or strike all round*, Stat.

CIRCUM-PURGO, are, *v. a.* *To cleanse round about*, c. clavum podis, Cels.

CIRCUM-QUAQUE, *adv.* *Round about*, Aur. Vict.

CIRCUM-RĂDO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To scrape or pare round*, c. tonsillas digito, Cels.

CIRCUMRĂSIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumrado). *A scraping or paring round*, Plin.

CIRCUM-RĔTIO, *no perf.*, titum, 4 *v. a.* (circum, reto). *To throw a net round; only fig.*: circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic.

CIRCUM-RŎDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To gnaw round about.* I. *Prop.*: c. escam, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: etiam dudum enim circumrodo, *I keep gnawing about*, i. e. *am lingering or hesitating, can not make up my mind*, Cic.; dente Theonino circumroditur, *is gnawed*, i. e. *cut up, reviled*, Hor.

CIRCUM-SCINDO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To tear all round*, c. et spoliare lictor, Liv.

CIRCUM-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* *To write all round, to draw a mark or line all round, to encircle, enclose.* I. *Prop.*: c. orbem, *to draw a circle*, Cic.; virgulâ stantem circumscripsit, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To limit, confine, circumscribe*, nullis ut terminis circumscribat jus suum, Cic.——B) *To restrain, keep within limits, restrict*, senatus prætorem cum circumscripsisset, Cic.——C) *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, ensnare, entrap*, captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti, Cic.——D) *To declare null and void, to cancel*, circumscriptis iis sententiis, quas posui, Cic.

CIRCUMSCRIPTE, *adv.* I. *In periods, periodically*, c. numerosque dicere, Cic.——II. *Summarily, briefly*, c. et breviter ostendere, Lact.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumscribo). I. *Gen.*: *An enclosing by a circle, a circle*, ex illa c. excederet, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *A limit, circumference, circuit, compass*, terræ situm, formam, circumscriptionem, Cic. 2) *A rounding of periods; a period*, Cic.——B) *A circumventing, defrauding, cheating*, c. adolescentium, Cic. *In the plur.*, Id.; Sen.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* (circumscribo). I. *A defrauder, deceiver, cheat*, Cic.——II. *One that annuls or cancels*, c. sententiæ suæ, Tert.

CIRCUM-TEXTUS, a, um, *part.* (texo). *Woven round.* Virg.

CIRCUM-TINNIO, ire, *v. a.* *To sound all round.* Varr.

CIRCUM-TONO, ŭi, 1 *v. a.* *To thunder or roar around.* Ov. *Of warlike clamor.* Hor.

CIRCUM-TONSUS, a, um, *part.* (tondeo). I. *Prop.*: *Shorn all round*, c. matrona in puerilem habitum. Suet. ——II. *Fig.*, *of discourse*: *Too much ornamented, labored, artificial.* Sen.

CIRCUM-TREMO (*more correctly two words*, circum tremo). Lucr.

CIRCUM-VĂDO, si, 3 *v. a.* *To surround, assail on every side.* I. *Prop.*: naves c., Liv. ——II. *Fig.*: novus terror circumvasit aciem, Liv.

CIRCUM-VAGOR, ari, *v. dep.* *To stroll or wander about.* Vitr.

CIRCUM-VĂGUS, a, um. *Wandering or strolling about*, c. Oceanus, Hor.

CIRCUM-VĂLLO, 1 *v. a.* *To surround with a rampart, &c., to invest, besiege.* I. A) *Prop.*: c. oppidum, Cæs.; circumvallatum esse Pompeium, Cic.——B) *Meton. gen.*: *To surround*, c. locum duobus sulcis, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *To beleaguer, beset*, tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

CIRCUMVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumveho). I. *A carrying round*, c. *g. of merchandise*, portorium circumvectionis, *customs paid on transporting goods*, Cic.——II. *Course*, c. solis, Cic.

CIRCUM-VECTOR, ari, *v. a.* I. *To carry round or about*, oram c., Liv. *Poet.*: *separately*, circum vectari rura caballo, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *To go through, describe*, c. singula, Virg.

CIRCUMVECTUS, a, um, *part. of* circumvehor.

CIRCUM-VĔHOR, vectus, 3 *v. dep.* *To go or ride about any thing.* I. *Prop.*: ex navibus circumvectæ milites, Cæs.; equites circumvectos ab tergo Galliceam invadere aciem, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To describe any thing minutely*, c. omnia verbis, Virg.

CIRCUM-VĔLO, are, *v. a.* *To cover or veil round about*, Ov.

CIRCUM-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. a.* *To be about any thing, to surround, encompass.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: Rhenus uno alveo continuus aut modicis insulis circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac.: *thus*, Cocytos c. media omnia, Virg. *In the pass.*: planities locis paullo superioribus circumventa, *surrounded*, Sall.——B) *Esp.*: *To surround hostilely, to beleaguer, shut up, beset, invest, cut off all communication*, &c., ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, Cæs.; c. multos ab tergo, Sall.——II. *Fig.* A) *To surround, assail, oppress*, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic.; c. iniquis criminibus, Sall.——B) *To circumvent, defraud, deceive, cheat, impose upon anyone, to beguile*, circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic.

CIRCUMVENTUS, a, um, *part. of* circumvenio.

CIRCUM-VERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (circumverto). *A turning round*, c. massæ, Quint.

CIRCUM-VERSO (verso), are, *v. a.* *To turn round.* Lucr.

CIRCUM-VERSUS, a, um, *part.* (verro). *Swept round.* Cat.

CIRCUM-VERTO (vorto), ĕre, *v. a.* *To turn round.* I. *Prop.*: rota circumvertitur axem, *revolves round its axis*, Ov.; c. se, *to turn one's self toward the right side*, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: *To deceive, defraud, cheat*, c. alqm argento, Plaut.

CIRCUMVESTIO, ire, *v. a.* *To clothe round, to cover all round*, c. arborem, Plin. *Poet.*: c. se dictis, *to arm or protect one's self*, poet. ap. Cic.

CIRCUM-VINCIO, 4 *v. a.* *To bind about*, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VISO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To look round*, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VŎLITO, avi, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *To fly or flutter round*, c. alqd, Hor. *Absol.*: circumvolitantes alites, *fluttering about*, Tac.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To wander about, to hover*, Sen.; Lucr.

CIRCUM-VŎLO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To fly, hover round*, Harpyiæ c. prædam, Virg.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To run or hasten round*, Vell.; Sil.

CIRCUM-VŎLŮTO, are, *v. a.* *To roll round*, feram circumvolutari blandientem, *to twist himself*, Plin.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, *no perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To roll, wrap, twine, or twist round*, herba circumvolvens se arboribus, *winding itself upon*, Plin. *In a middle sense*: serpentes circumvolutæ sibi ipsæ, *coiled up*, Plin. *Poet.*: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, *accomplishes, finishes its career or course*, Virg.

CIRCUS, i, *m.* (*Gr.* γῦρος, *Sanscr.* hĕra, *a circle*). *A circle, orb.* I. *A circle in the heavens*, Cic. ——II. A) Circus or Circus Maximus, *The race-course at Rome, the Circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills*, Cic.; Liv.; C. Maximus, Liv.; Suet.; C. fallax, *because there were a great number of jugglers, diviners*, &c., *loitering about*, Hor.——B) *A race-course, in general*, Liv.; Virg. *Poet.*: *The spectators in the circus*, Sil.

CIRIS, is, *f.* (κεῖρις). *A water-fowl into which Scylla the daughter of Nisus was changed*, Ov.; Virg.

CIRRĂTUS, a, um (cirrus). *Having curled or crisped hair*, Mart.; Pers.

CIRRHA, æ, *f.* (Κίρρα). *Cirrha, a town of Phocis, near Delphi*, Mel.; Luc.

CIRRHÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cirrha*, C. campi, Plin.; C. vates, *Delphic*; *conf.* C. antra, i. e. *the oracle at Delphi*, Id.

CIRRUS, i, *m.* (γυρός, *Germ.* kraus, *curled*). I. *Curled hair, a ringlet, a lock of curled hair, a tuft of hair*, Mart.——II. *Meton.* A) *The tuft of feathers on the heads of certain birds*, Plin.——B) *Pisc.*: *The arms of polypi*, Plin.; *the filaments of oysters*, Id.——C) *Also of plants*: *A tuft*, Plin.——D) *A fringe on a garment*, Phædr.

CIRTA, æ, *f.* (Κίρτα). *Cirta, a town of Numidia, now Constantine*, Sall.

CIRTENSES, ium, *m.* *The people of Cirta*, Tac.

CIS, *prep. with acc.* (*related to* is). *On this side, this side* (*opp.* trans *and* ultra). I. *Of space*: quoad hostis c. Euphratem fuit, Cic.; c. Tiberim ... trans Tiberim, Liv.——II. *Of time*: *Within*, c. dies paucos, Plaut.

CIS-ĂLPINUS, a, um. *This side the Alps, Cisalpine*, C. Gallia, Cic.; Cæs.

CISIUM, ii, *n.* *A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, cabriolet*, Cic.

CIS-MONTĂNUS, a, um. *On this side of the mountains*, c. Aufinates, Plin.

CITRO, *adv.* (citer). *Hitherward; usually joined with* ultro; *thus*, ultro citroque, ultro et c., ultro c., *to and fro, hither and thither, from both sides, reciprocally, backward and forward:* qui ultro citroque navigarent, Cic.; quum sæpe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, *reciprocally, from both sides*, Cæs.

CITRUM, i, n. (citrus). I. *Wood of the African cedar-tree*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A utensil made of this wood*, Mart.

CITRUS, i, m. (κέδρος, cedrus). I. *An African tree, with fragrant wood, probably a species of cedar-tree*, Plin.——II. *A citron-tree*, Plin.

CITUS, a, um (cieo, *set in motion; hence*), *Quick, swift, rapid*, vox acuta, gravis, cita, Cic.; c. ingressus, Sall.; c. pes, i. e. *iambic*, Hor. *Adverb.:* citi solvite vela, *quickly*, Virg.; citus equo aderat, Tac.

CIVICA, æ, *f.* (sc. corona). *A civic crown*, Sen. *See the following article.*

CIVICUS, a, um (civis). I. *Of or belonging to a citizen, civic, for* civilis (*used by Cicero only in the instances of* c. corona): c. corona, *a civic crown*, i. e. *a wreath of oak bestowed on one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen, with the inscription* ob civem (cives) servatum (servatos), Cic.; Liv.; c. civica, m. *simply*, Sen.; Quint.; c. jura, *the laws of the state*, Hor. *Poet.:* c. arma, *defence in a court of justice*, Ov.——II. *Of or belonging to the Roman state, Roman*, non modo civicus, sed ne Italicus quidem stirpis, Liv.

CIVILIS, e (civis). *Of or belonging to a citizen, civil.* I. *Prop.:* civili conciliatione et societate, Cic.; c. instituta, Id.; c. jus, *civil law* (i. e. *the law of the country*), (*opp.* naturale jus *and* jus gentium); *but it also stands for common law* (*opp.* publicum jus); *conf.* c. ac publica lege, Id.; c. actio, *brought by one citizen against another;* bellum c., *civil war*, Id. *Hence*, Commentarii de Bello Civili, *the title of Cæsar's History of the Civil War;* c. quercus, i. e. *a wreath of oak, a civic crown, for* civica corona, Hor. (*see* CIVICUS); c. robur, *milit., forces of the citizens* (*opp.* mercede parati milites), Liv.; c. dies, *the civil day*, i. e. *from one midnight to the other* (*opp.* dies naturalis, *from sunrise to sunset*), Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of or belonging to public life or the state, public, political*, ex civilibus studiis, Cic.; c. scientia, *political economy, politics*, Id.; c. vir, *a statesman*, Quint.——B) *Of popular manners: Like a citizen, polite, condescending, courteous, civil, urbane*, c. animus, Tac.; c. sermo, Liv. *Compar.*, Ov. *Superl.*, Eutr.

CIVILIS, is, m. Claudius C., *a leading Batavian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.*

CIVILITAS, ātis, *f.* (civilis). I. *Political science*, i. e. *the theory of government, politics*, Quint.——II. *Polite, civil behavior toward a fellow-citizen, affability, civility*, Suet.

CIVILITER, *adv.* I. *In the manner of a citizen, like a citizen*, c. contendere, Cæl. ap. Cic. non c. uti mundis opibus, *as a citizen* (*opp.* imperatoris regnum), Liv.——II. *Popularly, condescendingly, affably, politely, civilly*, Tac. *Compar.*, Plin. *Superl.*, Eutr.

CIVIS, is (*abl.* cive; *rarely* civi), *c.* I. *A citizen, freeman or free woman*, quod c. cum cive [illegible], *a fellow citizen*, Cic., *&c. Fem.: A female citizen*, Plaut.——II. *A subject*, ut sint civibus omia, Cic.

CIVITAS, ātis (*gen. plur. sometimes* civitatum, Cæs.; Sall.), *f.* (civis). I. *Abstr.* A) *The condition, quality, rights, and privileges of a citizen, citizenship*, Cato in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic.; dare civitatem alcui, Liv.——B) *Fig.: Of style:* ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, Quint.——II. *Concr.* A) *A corporation of citizens, the community, the state*, consilia cœtusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur, Cic.: omnis Helvetia civitas, *state, nation*, Cæs.; *the administration of public affairs, government*, Cic.——B) *Meton. for* urbs: *A town, city*, Sen.; expugnata c., Quint.

CIVITĀTŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (civitas). I. *Citizenship of a small town*, Sen.——II. *A small town*, App.

CLADES, is [*gen. plur.*, cladum *for* cladium, Sil.], *f.* (*perhaps related to* κλάω, κλαδάω, *to break*). *A breaking or breakage, damage, loss, accident, misfortune, ruin, &c.* I. *Gen.:* Mucius, cui postea Scævolæ a clade dextræ manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand*, Liv.; causæ tantæ cladis (*of the plague*), Id. *Poet., of persons:* Scipiades, cladem Libyæ, *the ruin, curse, scourge*, Virg.——II. *Esp. in Milit.: A defeat, discomfiture, rout, overthrow*, pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall.; sine clade victor, Hor.

CLAM [*an old form* calam *or* calim, *according to* Fest.], *adv. and prep.* (*probably from* celo). *Secretly, privately, without the knowledge of.* I. *Adv.:* plura c. de medio removebat, Cic.; c. mihi est, *it is unknown to me*, Plaut.——II. *Prep. with abl. and acc.: Without the knowledge of*, non sibi c. vobis salutem fuga petivit? Cæs. *With acc.:* c. matrem, Plaut.; c. me est, *I am not aware of it*, Ter.; c. alqm habere, *to keep* (*any thing*) *from any one, not to let him know*, Id.

CLĀMĀTTO, ōnis, *f. A bawling, clamoring*, Plaut.

CLĀMĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who cries or calls out* (*especially of a bad advocate, &c.*), *a bawler, noisy declaimer*, c. odiosi ac molesti, Cic.

CLĀMĀTŌRIUS, a, um (clamator). *Clamorous*, c. avis, *a bird of ill omen*, Plin.

CLĀMITO, 1 *v. intens., n. and a.* (clamo). *To cry or call out with a loud voice, to exclaim, shout*, quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat, Cic.; ad arma cives! clamitans, Liv.; c. alqm, *to call any one by name*, Plaut.

CLĀMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (*related to* καλέω, *Sanscr.* kal). *To cry out, cry aloud, shout, exclaim.* I. *Neut.:* in clamando quidem video eum esse vere robustum, Cic. *Poet.: of a grasshopper*, Phædr. *Facetiously: To snore*, Plaut.; *of abstr. subj.:* fides c. in ore, *is praised, is in every one's mouth*, Prop.——II. *Act.* A) *With acc.: To cry aloud to, call upon, proclaim, declare*, c. morientem nomine, Virg.; c. alqm furem, Hor.; per urbem Saturnalia diem ac noctem clamatum, Liv.

CLĀMOR [*an old form* clamos, *acc. to* Quint.], ōris, m. (clamo). I. A) *A cry, clamor, shout*, clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, *raised*, Cic.——B) *Esp.: Exclamation, applause*, dixi de te tanto clamore populi, Cic.; c. coronæ, Hor.——II. *Meton. poet., of inanimate objects: Noise, bustle, roar, tumult*, Virg.; Hor.

CLĀMŌSE, *adv. With noise or clamor, clamorously*, c. ne dicamus omnia, Quint.

on army, an army, c. procincta, Lex Numæ ap. Fest.; Hortine classes, Virg.——C) *A fleet*, postea quam maximas ædificasset ornassetque classes, Cic.

CLASTIDIUM, ii, *n.* *Clastĭdium, a small place of Gallia Cisalpina*, Cic.

CLATERNA, æ, *f.* *Claterna, a town of Gallia Cispadana, near Ravenna*, Cic.

CLĀTHRI (clatri), ōrum, m. (τὰ κλῆθρα). *A grate, cross-bars*, Hor.; Plin.

CLĀTHRO (clatro), 1 *v. a.* (clathri). *To furnish with cross-bars*, Plaut.

CLAUDEO, ēre, *and* CLAUDO, ēre, *no perf.*, clausum, 3 *v. n.*, *less frequently used than the deriv.* claudico (claudus). *To limp, to hobble, to be lame, to totter.* *Fig.*: cur c. aut insistere orationem malint, Cic.; numerus clausurus est, *will not run metrically*, Gell.

CLAUDIĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the Emperor Claudius*, C. flaminium, Tac.

CLAUDIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Claudius, Claudian*, C. castra, *of* Ap. Claudius, Liv.; C. tempora, *of the Emperor Claudius*, Tac.; C. cometa, *visible in C.'s time*, Sen.

CLAUDIĀNUS, i, m. *Claudian, a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius and his sons.*

CLAUDICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A limping, a being lame*, c. non deformis, Cic.

CLAUDICO (clōd), 1 *v. n.* (claudeo). *To limp, to be lame.* I. *Prop.*: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Cic. *Post. of wings*: *To be lamed*, Lucr.; *of a balance, to turn*, Id.; *of the cardo mundi, to be inclined*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *To halt, to be incomplete or defective*, tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.

CLAUDITĀS, ātis, *f.* (claudus). *A limping, a being lame*, Plin.

CLAUDIUS (Clōd), a. *Claudius.* I. *The name of two Roman gentes, one of patrician and the other of plebeian extraction*; e. g. 1. Appius Claudius Cæcus, *who built the Via Appia and an aqueduct* (see APPIUS). 2. Q. Claudius Quadrigiarius, *an historian, contemporary with Sulla.* 3. P. Clodius Pulcher, *a turbulent tribune of the people, enemy of Cicero, who was killed by Milo*, A.U.C. 702.——II. *Adj.*: Claudius (Clōd), a, um. *Of or belonging to Claudius (Clodius), Claudian*, Via C., *a side-path of the* via Cassia, Ov.; Aqua C., *an aqueduct begun by Caligula, and finished by Claudius*, Suet.; tribus C., *on the other side of the Anio, named from the founder of the gens* C., Liv.; Leges Clodiæ, *of Clodius the tribune of the people*, Cic.

CLAUDO (clād, *and* clūd.), si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (*related to* κλείς, clavis, *Sanscr.* ṣilis). *To shut, shut up, close, bar up, bolt.* I. *Prop.* A) ad claudendas pupillas, ne quid incideret, Cic.; c. ocellos, *to close in dying*, Prop.; c. portas, Hor.; c. rivos, *to stop up*, Virg. *Post.*: c. animam laqueo, *to cut off, stop*, Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) c. aliqd alga re, *To enclose, encompass, surround*, tum loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic.; c. urbem operibus, Liv. 2) *To close, end, conclude*, c. epistolam, Ov. *In Milit.*: c. agmen, *to bring up the rear*, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *To stop, close, keep shut, not open*, nec iis claudenda est res familiaris, Cic.; clausæ aures ad doctissimas voces, *turning a deaf ear to*, Id.; c. fugam hostibus, *to cut off the retreat*, Liv.; clausa comitia habere, *to keep close or secret*.——B) c. aliqd alga re, *To enclose, limit, confine*, qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic.——C) *To bring to a close, to end, finish, terminate, of style, &c.*: ad illud, quo veteres tragœdiæ comœdiæque clauduntur: Plaudite, Quint. *Of time*: cujus ætas trepidavit c. octavum lustrum, *to close*, Hor.

CLAUDO, ēre, *for* claudeo. *To limp.*

CLAUDUS [clūdus, Plaut.], a, um (*akin to Greek* χωλός, *Sanscr.* khaulas). I. A) *Lame, limping*, c. Vulcanus, Cic.; pes c., Hor.; iste c. pilam, *a proverb applied to a person that can not make right use of a thing*, Cic.——B) *Meton.*. *Of a galley having no oars on one side*, Liv.; Tac.——II. *Fig.*: *Limping, lame, defective, maimed*, carmina c. alterno versu, i. e. *an elegiac verse, so called on account of the intermixed pentameters*, Ov.

CLAUSTRA (clostra), orum (*seldom in the sing.* claustrum *or* clostrum, I, Curt.; Sen.), n. (claudo). *That by means of which any thing is shut*; *A lock, bolt, bar, &c.* I. A) *Prop.*: effringi multorum fores, revelli claustra, Cic.; laxare c., Virg.——B) *Meton. gen.*: *A lock, enclosure.* *Milit.*: *Any defence, A circumvallation, wall, fort, fortress, key, &c.*, c. urbis, i. e. *gates*, Ov.; c. undæ, *a dam, mound*, Sil.; c. maris, *a harbor*, Id.; sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, Cic.; suis claustris impediti, *mounds, defences, walls*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *A bolt, bar, barrier*, c. tua fregerunt versus, i. e. *have been thrown open*, Plin. E.; c. obstantia rumpit animus, *the barriers* (*meton., taken from the race-course*), Hor.——B) *A protection, wall, barrier*, quum ego c. ista nobilitatis refregissem, Cic.

CLAUSŬLA, æ, *f.* (claudo). *A close, end.* I. *Gen.*: c. epistolæ, Cic.; c. summæ nervorum, Plin.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.*: *The conclusion of a period*, Cic.; Quint; (*opp.* initium), Quint.

CLAUSUM (clusum), i, n. (claudo). *A place shut up, close, enclosure*, Col.; Virg.; clusa domorum, *locked houses*, Lucr.

CLAUSUS, a, um, *part. of* claudo.

CLĀVA, æ, *f.* (clavus). I. *A knotty branch, stick, or staff*, Cic.; Plin.; *a kind of club used in training recruits, cudgel*, Cic.; *the club of Hercules*, Ov. *Prov.*: clavam Herculi extorquere, i. e. *something impossible*, Macr.——II. *Meton.*: *A sprig, scion*, Pall.

CLĀVĀRIUM, ii, n. (clavus). *A donative to soldiers for buying shoe-nails, shoe-money*, Tac.

CLĀVĀTOR, ōris, m. (clava). *A slave that carries the club for the soldiers, one that carries a club*, Plaut.

CLĀVĀTUS, a, um (clavus). I. *Furnished with spikes or pricks*, c. concha, Plin.——II. *Furnished with a purple stripe*, c. mantilla cocco, Lampr.

CLĀVICŬLA, æ, *f.* (clavus). I. *A small key*, Cæs.——II. *A tendril of a vine by which it cleaves to its prop*, Cic.

CLĀVIGER, ĕri, m. (clava, gero). *Club-bearer, cognomen of Hercules*, &c., Ov.

CLĀVIGER, ĕri, m. (clavis, gero). *That carries a key* (*said of Janus, as god of doors*), Ov

CLĀVIS, is [*acc.* clavim, Tib.: *abl.* clavi, Varr.] *f.* (κλαΐς, κλαί). I. *A key*, abducere clavem, Plaut.; c. adulterinæ portarum, *a false key*, Sall.; tradere claves, i. e. *to entrust or charge with the management of the house*, Dig.; *conf.* adimere claves uxori, i. q. *to separate from one's wife*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) c. trochi, *an instrument in the shape*

thing too late, Ov.——II. *Meton. Of any thing in the form of a shield.* A) *The canopy of heaven*, Enn. ap. Varr.——B) *The disk of the sun*, Ov.——C) *A kind of round meteor*, Sen.——D) *A bust*, Liv.; Plin.; Tac.

CLITELLÆ, arum, *f.* (*for* calathellæ, *from* κάλαθος, *a basket*). *A pack-saddle, a dorsey, pannier*, Cic.; Hor.

CLITELLARIUS, a, um (clitellæ). *Belonging to a pack-saddle*, c. mulus, *bearing a pack-saddle*, Col.

CLITERNINI, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Æqui*, Cic.

CLITOMICHUS, i, *m.* (Κλειτόμαχος). *Clitomachus, an academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Carneades*, Cic.

CLITORIUM, ii, *n.*, *and* CLITOR, ōris, *m.* *Clitorium, a town of Arcadia*, Plin.; Liv.

CLITORIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Clitorium*, c. lacus, Plin.

CLITUMNUS, i, *m.* *Clitumnus, a small river of Umbria, the source of which was sacred, personified as* Jupiter Clitumnus, *now Clitunno*, Plin.; Virg.

CLIVOSUS, a, um (clivus). I. *Hilly, steep, full of hills*, c. Olympus, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Troublesome, difficult*, c. trames vitæ, Sil.

CLIVCLUS, i, *m.*, *dim.* *A little hill*, Col.

CLIVUS, i, *m.* [Clivum, i, *n.*, Cat. ap. Non.] (cliuo, κλίνω, *to incline*). I. *A gently rising hill or sloping ground*, Cæs.; Hor.; c. Capitolium, Cic. *Prov.:* sudare in imo clivo, *to be in difficulty at the beginning of a business*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Any slope*, c. mensæ, Ov.

CLOACA, *m.* *f.* (*akin to* claudo; *in late Latin* clusa). *A subterranean canal by which filth was conveyed from the city into the Tiber, built by* Tarquinius Priscus, *a common sewer*, Cic.; Liv. *Prov.:* arcem facere e cloaca, *to make much ado about trifles*, Cic. *Facetiously, of the stomach of a drunkard*, Plaut.

CLOACALIS, e. *Of or belonging to a common sewer*, Sid.

CLOACINA, *m.* *See* CLUACINA.

CLODIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Clodius.* (*See* CLAUDIUS 3.) C. crimen, *the accusation of Clodius by Milo*, Cic.; C. incendia, *caused by Cl.*

CLODICO, are. *See* CLAUDICO.

CLODIUS. *See* CLAUDIUS.

CLŒLIA, *m.*, *f.* *Cloelia, a Roman maid who, having been sent to Porsenna as a hostage, swam back to Rome across the Tiber*, Liv.; Virg.

CLŒSTRUM. *See* CLAUSTRUM.

CLŒCINA (Cloec.), æ, *f.* (cluo, *to cleanse*). *She who purifies*, C. Venus, Plin.

CLŒDO, ere. *See* CLAUDO.

CLŒO, ēre (Cluo, ēre, Prud.), *n. n. and a.* (κλέω). *To be called; to be reputed, esteemed*, Plaut.; Lucr. *Also in the passive*, Plaut. *With inf.: To be said, reported to*, Plaut.; *to be, exist*, Lucr.

CLUILIUS, ii, *m.* *Cluilius, a king of Alba*, Liv.; *from whom the* Cluilii *fossæ were so called*, Id.

CLUNIS, is [*abl.* clune, Hor.], *m. and f.* *The buttock, haunch*, Hor.; Plin.

CLUO, ēre, *an old form for* purgare, *to purify*, etc. *so* Plin.; *conf.* CLUACINA.

CLUO. *See* CLUEO.

CLUPEÆ (Clypeæ), arum (Clupea, æ, Mel.), *f.* *Clypea, a town of Africa Propria*, Cæs.

CLUPEUS, i. *See* CLIPEUS.

CLURINUS, a, um (clura). *Of or belonging to an ape*, c. pecus, *apes*, Plaut.

CLUSILIS, e (cludo *for* claudo). *Easily shut or closed*, c. mordacesque conchæ, Plin.

CLUSINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Clusium*, C. fontes, *cold baths*, Hor. *In the plur.*, Clusini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Clusium*, Liv.

CLUSIUM, ii, *n.* *Clusium, a town of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna, anciently* Camars *or* Camera, Liv.

CLUSIUS, ii, *m.* (cludo *for* claudo). *A cognomen of Janus, whose temple was shut in time of peace*, Ov.

CLUSUS, a, um. *See* CLAUDO.

CLYMENE, ēs, *f.* (Κλυμένη). *Clymene.* 1. *Wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, mother of Phaethon by Sol*, Ov. 2. *A sea-nymph*, Virg. 3. *The companion of Helena*, Ov.

CLYMENEIUS, a, um (Clymene). *Of or belonging to Clymene*, C. proles, i. e. *Phaethon*, Ov.

CLYMENUS, i, *m.* *A name of Pluto*, Ov.

CLYPEÆ, arum. *See* CLUPEÆ.

CLYPEUM *and* CLYPEUS. *See* CLIPEUS.

CLYSTER, ēris, *m.* (κλυστήρ). I. *A clyster* (*pure Latin* lotio), Cels.; Plin.——II. *A pipe or syringe for applying a clyster*, Plin.; Suet.

CLYTÆMNESTRA, æ, *f.* (Κλυταιμνήστρα). *Clytæmnestra, daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, wife of Agamemnon, mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra*, Cic. *Hence the title of a tragedy of Attius*, Cic. *Appellat. for an unchaste woman*, Cœl. ap. Quint.

CLYTIE, ēs, *f.* (Κλυτίη). *Clytie, a sea-nymph, beloved by Apollo, changed into a heliotrope*, Ov.

CNÆUS (Cnēus), i, *m.*, *abridged* Cn., *a Roman prenomen; pronounced* Gnæus; *conf.* Quint.

CNIDE, es, *f.* (κνίδη). *A kind of zoophyte, sea-nettle* (*pure Latin* urtica), Plin.

CNIDIUS *and* CNIDUS. *See* Gn.

CNOSIUS *and* CNOSUS. *See* Gn.

CŌ-ACCEDO, ēre, *v. n.* *To be added besides*, decem c. minæ, Plaut.

CŌACERVATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Gen.: A heaping together*, Dig.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.: An amassing of arguments*, Cic.; Quint.

CŌ-ACERVO, 1 *v. a.* (con, acervo). *To heap together, heap up.* I. *Prop.:* pecuniæ coguntur et coacervantur, Cic.; c. cadavera, Cæs.; c. agros, *to buy in quantities, with* emere.——II. *Fig.: To heap, accumulate*, multum quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt, Cic.

CŌ-ACESCO, ăcŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To grow sour, tart.* I. *Prop.:* ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate c., Cic.——II. *Fig.: To become corrupt* (*of morals*), eam (gentem Sardorum) transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.

CŌACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (cogo). I. *A calling in or collecting money due*, c. argentariæ factitavit, Suet.——II. *A condensing, reducing into a smaller compass*, Gal.

CŌACTO, are, *v. int. a.* (cogo). *To draw or press together*, Lucr.

CŌACTOR, ōris, *m.* (cogo). I. *Prop.: A receiver of money, collector*, Cic.; Hor.; c. agminis, *that brings up the rear, the rear-guard*, Tac

COCO *or* COCOCOCO. *The clucking of hens*, Petr.

COCTILIS, e (coquo). I. *Baked*, c. laterculus, Plin.: c. muri, *made of burned bricks*, Ov.——II. *Subst.* coctilia, ium, n. (*sc.* ligna), *Dried wood that burns without smoke*, Treb.

COCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (coquo). *Digestion*, Plin.

COCTIVUS, a, um (coquo). I. *That is soon cooked* (*acc. to others, fit for cooking*), c. castaneæ, Plin.——II. *Easy of digestion*, Apic.

COCTOR, ōris, m. (coquo). *A cook*, Petr.

COCTURA, æ, *f.* (coquo). I. *A cooking*, Col. *Of fruits: A maturing*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A boiling liquid*, Col.

COCTUS, a, um, *part. of* coquo.

CŌCYTUS *or* -OS, i, m. (Κωκυτός). *In Myth.: Cocytus, a river of the infernal regions*, Cic.; Virg.

CODA, æ. *See* CAUDA.

CŌDEX (caud.), icis, m. (*a later form for* caudex). I. *A trunk, body, or stock of a tree* (*see* CAUDEX); *hence, a wooden log to which slaves were fastened for punishment*, Plaut.——II. A) *A book* (*because the ancients wrote on wooden tablets covered with wax*) (codex, *with separate leaves; on the contrary*, volumina, i. e. *rolls*), L. Piso multos codices implevit earum rerum, &c., Cic.—B) *Esp.: An account-book, ledger*, &c. [*on the contrary*, adversaria, *a day-book*], non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum, Cic.; in codicis extrema cera, *on the last sheet*, Id.; referre in codicem, *to enter into a book*, Id.

CŌDICILLI, ōrum [*in the sing.*, Cod. Th.], m. (codex, caudex). I. *A small trunk of a tree*, Cat.——II. *A small writing*. A) *A billet, note, letter, petition*, &c., Cic.; Tac.—B) *A letter of the emperor, conferring some privilege, a diploma*, Suet.—C) *A codicil to a will*, Plin. E.; Tac.

CODRUS, i, m. (Κόδρος). *Codrus*. 1. *The last king of Athens, who devoted himself to death, in order to procure for his people a victory over the Spartans*, Cic.; Hor. 2. *A bad poet, enemy of Virgil*, Virg.; Juv.

CŒLE SYRIA, *or, in one word*, CŒLESYRIA, æ, *f.* (Κοίλη Συρία). *A part of Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus*, Mel.; *acc.* Cœlen Syriam, Liv.

CŒLEBS, CŒLIBARIS, CŒLIBATUS. *See* CŒL.

CŒLES (cœl.), itis (cœlum). *Heavenly*, c. regna, Ov. *Subst.*, cœlites, um, m., *The gods*, Ov.; Hor.

CŒLESTIS (cœl.), e [*ablat.* cœleste, Ov.; *gen. plur.* cœlestum, Id.; Virg.] (cœlum). *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly*. I. *Prop.*: cognatus superis atque cœlestis, Cic.; c. aqua, Hor.; c. prodigia, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *God-like, divine*. *Subst.*, cœlestes, ium, m., *The gods, deities*, &c., c. numen, Ov.; c. auxilium, *of the gods*, Id. *Compar.*, Sen. *Subst.*: Herculem hominum fama in concilio cœlestium collocavit, Cic.—B) *Gen.: Magnificent, excellent, eminent, God-like, divine*, C. divinæque legiones, Cic.—*Superl.*, Vell.

CŒLIACUS, a, um (κοιλιακός). I. *Of or belonging to the lower stomach*, c. medicamenta, Plin.——II. *Suffering from a complaint in the bowels*, Varr. *Subst.*, coeliacus, i, m., *One who is diseased in the bowels*, Plin.

CŒLIĀNUS, a, um. *Of Cœlius*, C. orationes, Tac.

CŒLICŌLA (cœl.), æ (*gen. plur.* cœlicolum, Virg.), m. (cœlum, colo). I. *An inhabitant of heaven, a deity*, Ov.; Virg.——II. *A worshipper of the heavens*, Cod. Just.

CŒLICUS (cœl.), a, um (cœlum). *Heavenly, magnificent*, Stat.

CŒLIFER (cœl.), ĕra, ĕrum (cœlum, fero). *Bearing the heavens: of Atlas*, Virg.

CŒLIGĒNUS (cœl.), a, um (cœlum, gigno). *Heaven-born*, c. Victoria et Venus, Varr.

CŒLIMONTĀNUS (Cœl.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cœlimontium*, C. porta, Cic.

CŒLI-PŎTENS (cœl.), entis, m. (cœlum, potens). *Powerful in heaven*, c. dii, Plaut.

CŒLIUS (Cœlius), a. *Cœlius, a Roman family name*; e. g. 1. M. Cœlius Rufus, *for whom Cicero made a speech, and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the eighth book of the* Epist. ad Familiares. 2. L. Cœlius Antipater, *a historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, the teacher of Crassus*, Cic. 3. Cœlius Aurelianus, *a physician of the third century*.

CŒLIUS MONS, *or simply* CŒLIUS, ii, m. *Cœlius, one of the seven hills of Rome, south of the* Palatinus, *and east of the* Aventinus, *called after the Tuscan* Cœles Vibenna, *now Lateran*, Tac.

CŒLO, are. *See* CÆLO.

CŒLUM (cœl.), i, n. [*another form* cœlus, i, m., Enn. ap. Non.; *in the plur.* cœli, Lucr.; Eccl.] (*perhaps related to* κοῖλος, *hollow*). *The sky, heavens, vault of heaven*. I. *Prop.*: rotundum ut c., Cic.; de cœlo tangi, *to be struck by lightning*, Liv.; Tac.; *conf.* e cœlo lotus, Cic.; de cœlo servare, *to observe heavenly signs, for the* comitia, *such as lightning*, Id.; de cœlo fieri, *of signs from the heavens, to appear*, Id.; albente cœlo, *when the sky became gray*, Sis. ap. Quint.; vesperascente cœlo, *in the evening twilight*, Nep.; mons in cœlum attollitur, *toward heaven or the sky*, Plin. *Prov.*: quid si nunc c. ruat? *what if the sky should fall? of groundless fear*, Ter.; toto cœlo errare, *to be totally wrong*, Macr. *Personified*: Cœlus, i, m., *Cœlus* (*Greek* Uranus), *a son of* Æther *and* Dies, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A region or quarter of the heavens*, Cic.; Liv.; Hor. 2) *The atmosphere, air, temperature*, pingue et concretum c., Cic. 3) *Poet.: The Upper World, as opposed to the Infernal Regions*, ad c. mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. 4) *Gen.: Any thing resembling the form of the sky, an arch or vault*, c. cameræ, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: Heaven*, i. e. *the height of happiness, glory, bliss*, &c., Cæsar in c. fertur, Cic.: in cœlo sum, *I am as if in heaven*, Id.; digito c. attingere, *to touch the heavens, be almost in heaven*; de cœlo detrahere alqm, i. e. *to deprive one of his happiness*.

CŒLUS, i. *See the foregoing article*.

CŌ-ĒMO, ēmi, emtum, 3 *v. a.* *To buy up, to purchase in large quantities*, Cic.

CŒMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (coemo). *In Law: A marriage, contracted in the form of an act of sale*, Cic.

CŒMPTIŌNĀLIS, e (coemptio). *Of or belonging to a marriage-contract* (coemptio), c. senes, Plaut.

COEMPTUS, a, um, *part. of* coemo.

CŒNA (cœna *and* cœna), æ, *f.* (κοινή). I. *The principal meal of the Romans, usually taken at three*

CŌGĬTĀBĬLIS, e (cogito). *Conceivable, comprehensible*, Sen.

CŌGĬTĀTE, *adv. With thought or reflection, considerately*, c. tractare rem suam, Plaut.

CŌGĬTĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* I. *A thinking, considering, reflecting, consideration, reflection*, acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare, Cic.; in cogitatione defixum esse, *to be deeply engaged in thought*, Id.; tacita c., Quint. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.: A thought, device, project, scheme*, omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic.; infiecere cogitationem alcui, *to prompt*, Id.; in cogitationem venire, incidere, *to fall into a train of thought*, Salp. ap. Cic.——B) *The faculty or power of thought*, homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic.

CŌGĬTĀTUM, i, *n.*, *usually in the plur.* Cogitata, orum, *n. Thought*, si cogitata proferre eloqui possent, Cic.

CŌGĬTĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* cogito.——II. *Adj.: Thought upon, weighed over, well or maturely considered*, Cic.

CŌGĬTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (cogito). *A thinking, reflecting, considering; a thought*, Sen.

CŌGĬTŌ, 1 (con, agito). *To think, imagine, reflect, weigh over, consider.* I. *Gen.: with acc., or with de or a relative clause; also absol.:* sive quid mecum ipse cogito, Cic.; uno de teste c., Id.; c., quam id honestum sit, Id.; c. vel acutissime sine eloquentia, Id.; ad hæc igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, Id. ——II. *Esp.* A) *To think upon, revolve in the mind, to excogitate, invent, intend, contrive, determine upon, &c.: with inf.; seldom with acc., with* de, *or absol.:* Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito, Cic.; c. dare luceas ex fumo, Hor.; c. eandem principis et res novas, Tac.; cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet.——B) *To be of a certain sentiment or opinion, to have a certain feeling on a point*, si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me c. vis, Anton. ap. Cic.; c. adversus aliqm, Suet.

CŌGNĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (cognatus). *Relationship.* I. A) *Prop., of man:* L. Cicero, frater noster, cognatione patrueliis, Cic. *Of animals:* c. caprarum, equorum, *&c.*, Plin. *Of plants:* c. arborum, cuparum, Plin.——B) *Meton. concr.: Kindred*, i. e. *relatives*, quam tibi tota c. sarraco advehatur, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: Connection, resemblance, agreement*, c. studiorum, Cic.; est quædam inter hos status c., Quint.

CO-GNĀTUS, a, um (con, natus, nascor). *Allied.* I. *Prop., of persons: Related by blood (on the mother's side). Subst.: A relation, relative*, sandebant amici cognatique Cæsennius, Cic. *Post.: Of or belonging to relations, kindred*, c. corpora, Ov.; c. pectora, Id. *Of animals*, Plin. *Of plants*, Id.——II. *Fig.: Related, similar, corresponding, cognate*, nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. *&c.* Or.

COGNĬTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (cognosco). *A learning to know, knowledge of any thing as a consequence of perception, a conceiving by our mental faculties, an acquiring knowledge or information, cognizance, learning.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* c. juris, Cic.; illi, quorum vita omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, Id.; c. urbis, *inspection, survey*.——B) *Esp. in Law: A judicial inquiry, inquest, a taking cognizance, examination*, quum cognitionis dies caset, Cic.; c. rerum capitalium, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.: Conception of a thing, notion, idea*, deorum innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic.——B) *A knowing again, recognition, for* agnitio, Ter.

COGNĬTOR, ōris, *m.* (cognosco). I. *One who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher*, Cic. ——II. A) *In Law: An advocate, agent, attorney*, Cic.; Hor.——B) *A fiscal agent*, Manil.

COGNĬTŌRA, æ, *f.* (cognitor). *The office of a fiscal agent, or one who prosecutes persons indebted to the exchequer*, Suet.; Gel. Inst.

COGNĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* cognosco.

COGNŌMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (con, nomen). I. *A surname; the family name, which was joined or added to the name of the* gens (nomen) (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, Africanus), T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto c. invenit, Cic.; P. Crassus cum cognomine dives, Id. ——II. *Meton. gen.: A name*, Virg.; Gell.

COGNŌMENTUM, i, *n. for* cognomen. I. *Prop.: A surname*, Cn. Lentulus, cui c. Clodiano fuit, Sall.——II. *Meton. gen.: A name*, in cognomentum ejus (Herculis) asciti, Tac.

COGNŌMINIS, e (cognomen). *Of the same name*, Virg.; Vell.; Plin.

COGNŌMINO, 1 *v. a.* (cognomen). *To surname, to call by a surname or cognomen.* I. *Prop.*, Quint.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) cognominata verba, *synonyms* Cic.——B) *Fig.: To call, name*, Just.; Gell.

COGNOSCENS, entis. I. *Part. of* cognosco. ——II. *Adj.: Knowing well*, c. sui, Auct. Her.

CO-GNOSCO, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3 *v. a.* (con, nosco). *To ascertain completely (by the senses or the mind), to learn, obtain information respecting, make one's self acquainted with, to know or recognize, to discover, find out, to perceive, see; and in the perfect, to have acquired knowledge or information of*, i. e. *to know.* I. *Gen.:* c. regiones, Cæs.; c. domos atque villas, Sall.; miseriæ cognoscite sociorum, *you learn or are told*, Cic.; c. per exploratores, Cæs.; his rebus cognitis, *when these things were known, intelligence having been received of these things*, Id.; c. jus civile, *to learn*, Cic.; c. alqm, *to become acquainted with*, Id. ——II. *Esp.* A) *In Law: To examine, investigate, as a judge or magistrate*, Verres cognoscebat Verres judicabat, Cic.; c. de agro Campano, Id.——B) *In Milit.: To reconnoitre*, qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Cæs. ——C) *To know again, to recognize, for* agnosco: video et cognosco signum, Plaut.; c. faciem suam, Ov. *Hence, Ital.* conoscere, *Fr.* connoître.

CŌGO, cōēgi, cōactum, 3 (*for* co-ĭgo, *from* con *and* ago). *To drive, bring, or collect together several things to or at one point.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* c. oves stabulis, Virg.; c. oleam, *to gather*, Cat.; c. pecuniam, *to collect*, Cic.; c. multitudinem hominum ex agris, Cæs.; c. exercitum in unum locum, *to concentrate*, c. senatum cito, *to convoke, convene; seldom of one senator*, Cic.; Italia coacta in angustias, *pressed into narrow confines*, Sall.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In Milit.:* c. agmen, *to bring up the rear*, Liv. 2) *Of fluids: To thicken, make thick, condense, curdle*, c. mella frigore, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To bring or drive together,*

COL-LABOR, lapsus, 3 *v. dep.* (con, labor). *To fall together, fall in a heap, fall down, fall in, fall to ruins.* I. *Prop.*: circa portam Flumentanam collapsa quædam ruinis sunt, Liv. *Of persons*: *To swoon, fall by the sword or otherwise.* Ov.; Tac.——II. *Fig.*: *To fall into,* Plaut.; Val. Max.

COL-LACERĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (con, lacero). *Torn to pieces, mangled,* c. corpora, Tac.

COL-LACRIMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (collacrimo). *A weeping at any thing, a weeping,* Cic.

COL-LACRIMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (con, lacrimo). *To weep together with, weep at any thing, to weep, bewail,* complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic.; histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, *bewailed,* Id.

COLLAPSUS, a, um, *part. of* collabor.

COLLĀTIA, æ, *f. Collatia, a Sabine town in Latium, near the right bank of the Anio,* Liv.

COLLĀTICIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (confero). *Brought together from various quarters, raised by contribution, mixed,* c. instrumenta, Sen.; c. ns, Tert.

COLLĀTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Collatia,* C. arces, Virg. *Subst.*, Collatini, orum, m., *Inhabitants of Collatia,* Liv. *In the sing.*: Collatinus, *the cognomen of* L. Tarquinius, *the husband of Lucretia,* Liv.

COLLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (confero). I. *A bringing together, collecting.* A) *Prop.* 1) *A formal attack of two armies, a regular battle, pitched battle,* Cic. 2) *Of money*: *A contribution, collection,* Liv.; Suet.; Plin.—B) *Fig.*: *A uniting, collecting together,* c. militiarum, Plaut.——II. *A comparing, comparison, similitude.* A) *Gen.*: c. est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic.

COL-LATRO, are, *v. a.* (con, latro) (*prop., to bark at violently; hence*) *Fig.*: *To revile, call by insulting names,* c. philosophiam, Sen.

COLLATUS (conl.), a, um, *part. of* confero.

COLLATUS (conl.), ūs, m. (confero). I. *In Milit.*: *An engagement, battle,* Auct. B. Hisp.——II. *A contribution to knowledge,* i. e. *teaching, instruction,* Censor.

COLLAUDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (collaudo). *Strong commendation, a praising,* c. scriptoris, Cic.

COLLAUDO, 1 *v. a.* (con, laudo). *To praise very much or in every respect,* c. clementiam alcjs, Cic.; c. benevolentiam diligentiamque, Id.

COLLECTA, æ, *f.* (colligo). (*sc.* pecunia) *A contribution in money,* collectam a conviva exigere, Cic.

COLLECTANEUS, a, um (colligo). *Brought together or collected from various parts,* Plin.; Dicta c., *the title of a writing of Cæsar,* Suet.

COLLECTICIUS *or* TIUS, a, um (colligo). *Collected, gathered together,* c. exercitus, *hastily collected or got up,* Cic.

COLLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (colligo). *A collection, gathering together.* I. A) *Prop.*: c. membrorum, Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) *In Rhet.*: *A short repetition, recapitulation,* Cic. 2) *In Philos.*: *A syllogism, conclusion,* Quint.; Sen.——II. *Meton. concr.*: *A gathering of humors in the body, a tumor, abscess,* Plin.; Sen.

COLLECTIVUS, a, um (colligo). I. *Prop.*: *Gathered together, collected,* c. humor, Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) *In Rhet.*: *Relating to a syllogism, argumentative,* c. status, Quint.—B) *In Gramm.*: *Collective,* c. nomen, *a collective noun.*

COLLECTUM, i, *n.* (colligo). *That which has been collected (of fruit),* Plin.

COLLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* COLLIGO.

COL-LĒGA, æ, *m.* (con, lēgo). I. *A partner in office, colleague,* his una consules, collegæ in censura, Cic.; c. esse alcui, Tac.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *One who exercises the same profession, a companion, comrade, fellow,* &c., Plaut.; *a fellow-actor,* Juv.

COLLĒGIUM, ii, *n.* (collega). I. *Concr.*: *A community of persons belonging to the same office, profession, or trade, a college, union, corporation, guild, society,* c. prætorum, Cic.; c. pontificum, Cæs.; c. sacerdotum, Suet.; ex collegio, *after an unanimous resolution, with common consent,* Liv.; *for which,* ex collegii sententia, Id.——II. *Abstr.*: *Colleagueship, association,* Sulpic. ap. Cic. *Meton., of animals*: auxiliatur noctuis accipiter collegio quodam naturæ, *community, fellowship,* Plin.

COL-LĒVO, are, *v. a.* (con, lēvis). *To make quite smooth, to polish,* c. plagam arboris fabe, Plin.

COL-LIBET *or* COLLŪBET, būit *or* bĭtum est, 2 (con, libet). *It pleases,* quæ victoribus collibuissent, Sall.; simulac mihi collibitum est, Cic.

COL-LIDO, si, sum, 3 (con, lædo). *To strike or beat together, to dash or press together.* I. *Prop.*: c. manus, Quint.; c. dentes, Sen.——II. *Fig., passive*: *To come in contact hostilely, to come in collision, to close,* Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello, Hor.; collisa inter se duo reip. capita, Vell.; si binæ consonantes collidantur, *are brought in contact,* Quint.

COLLIGĀTIO (conl.), ōnis, *f.* (colligare). *A binding together.* I. A) *Prop.*: tota c. operis, Val. Max.—B) *Meton. In Mechan.*: *Ligature, band,* Vitr.——II. *Fig.*: *Connection, conjunction,* omnia naturali colligatione fiunt, Cic.

COL-LIGO, ēgi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (con, lēgo). *To gather or bring together, to assemble, collect.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. reliquias dispersas, Suet.; c. flores, Ov.; pulvis collectus turbine, *blown together in a heap,* Hor.; c. vasa, *to pack up,* Cic.; c. spiritum, *to gather, as it were,* i. e. *to fetch a deep breath,* Quint.—B) *Esp.*: *To gather up, contract,* breviore spatio orbem colligere, Liv.; *conf.* anguis in spiram tractu se colligit, *draws itself together,* Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To bring together, collect, comprise,* c. multa multorum facete dicta, Cic.; c. multa vitia in alqm, i. e. *to ascribe to any one,* Id.; c. omnia bella civilia, *to collect into one view, to cite together, put in regular order,* Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To acquire, obtain, get,* c. famam, existimationem multo sudore, labore vigiliisque, Cic.; c. auctoritatem, Cæs. 2) a) *To collect or comprise in one's mind,* i. e. *to turn over in one's mind, to think upon,* quum maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.; sic colligo mecum, Hor. *Hence,* b) *In Logic*: *To conclude, draw a conclusion, infer,* ex eo c. potes, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. 3) c. se (animos, animum, mentem), *to collect one's self, to resume one's composure, to take courage, recover one's self,* &c., Cic.; Liv.; Tac. 4) *To come or amount to (in point of*

COL-LUSTRO, 1 *v. a.* (com, lustro). I. *To illumine, make clear, brighten,* sol omnia collustrans, Cic.——II. *To take a view of, survey,* c. omnia oculis, Cic.

COLLUVIES, ei. *See the following article.*

COLLUVIO, ōnis, *and* COLLUVIES, em, e, *f.* (colluo). *That which is washed together, a collection of filth, sweepings, dirt.* I. *Prop.:* colluvies cohortis et ædificii, Col.——II. *Fig.:* *Impurity, filth, dirt, impure mixture, a medley,* c. omnium scelerum, Cic.; c. rerum, Liv.; c. gentium, *a spurious mixture,* Liv.

COLLYBUS, i, *m.* (κόλλυβος). I. *Exchange of money,* Cic.; Suet.——II. *Meton.: Profit or loss in money-changing,* Cic.

COLLYRIUM, ii, *n.* (κολλύριον). *In Medic.* I. *A solid body of cylindrical form, for introduction into the ear, nostril, &c., a suppository,* Cels.; Plin.——II. *An unguent for the eye, eye-water or salve,* Cels.; Hor.

CŌLO, cŏlui, cultum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* κολούω, κλάω, *to break; Sanscr.* kal, *to subdue*). *To till, cultivate, tend, labor upon, take pains with, &c.* (e. g. *a field, trees, the body, &c.*). I. A) *Prop.:* c. prædia, Cic.; c. vitem, Id.; c. arbores, Hor.; c. capillos, Tibull.——B) *Meton.: To frequent a place, to visit it often; and, as v. n., to dwell, to sojourn or stay any where,* &c., c. urbem, Cic.; c. hæc loca, Liv.; c. Britanniam, Tac. *Neut.:* c. circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv.; c. usque ad Albim, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To exercise, practice, study, bestow great pains upon, to cultivate, observe, cherish, care for, &c.,* c. justitiam, Cic.; c. amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, Id.; c. Carthaginem unam, *to favor in particular,* Virg.——B) *Esp.: To honor, venerate, worship* (*gods or men*), hos deos c. debemus, Cic.; cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas, Id.; c. aliqm donis, Liv.; c. aras, Id.

CŌLO, 1 *v. a.* (colum). *To pass through a strainer, to strain, purify, clarify,* c. ceram, Col.; c. mel, Id.

CŌLOCĀSIA, æ, *f.,* *and* CŌLOCĀSIUM, ii, *n.* (κολοκασία *and* κολοκάσιον). *An Egyptian bean,* Virg.; Plin.

CŌLON *or* CŌLUM, i, *n.* (κῶλον, *a member of the body*). I. A) *The colon, the longest and widest of all the intestines,* Plin.——B) *Meton.: A pain in the intestines, the colic,* Plin.——II. *Metr. t. t.: A member of a verse,* Quint.

CŌLŌNA, æ, *f.* (colonus). *A country-woman, wife of a rustic,* Ov.

CŌLŌNÆ, arum, *f.* (Κολωναί). *Colonæ, a small town of Troas,* Nep.

CŌLŌNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Colonos* (Κολωνός), Œdipus C. (Οἰδιποῦς ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ), Cic.

CŌLŌNIA, æ, *f.* (colonus). I. A) *A rural possession, an estate or farm,* Col.——B) *Gen.: An abode, habitation, plantation,* Plaut.; *facetiously,* c. molarum, *a mill,* Id.——II. A) *A place or town newly settled, a colony, settlement,* coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic.; coloniam condere, Vell. 2) *Nom. pr.:* Colonia Agrippina *or* Agrippinensis, *Cologne on the Rhine.*——B) *Meton.: Colonists, settlers, planters, a colony,* coloniam deducere alqo, Cic.

CŌLŌNICUS, a, um (colonus). I. *Of or belonging to husbandry,* Plin.——II. *Of or belonging to a colony,* c. cohortes, *levied in the colonies,* Cæs.; c. decuriones, Suet.

CŌLŌNOS, i, *m.* (Κολωνός). *Colonus, a deme of Attica, immortalized by Sophocles, who was a native of it, in his Œdipus Coloneus,* Cic.; Plin.

CŌLŌNUS, i, *m.* (colo). I. *One who cultivates land, whether his own or not, a husbandman, farmer, peasant,* Cic.; Hor.——II. A) *An inhabitant of a colony or settlement, a colonist,* Cic.; Liv.——B) *Gen.: An inhabitant,* Virg.; *facetiously,* c. catenarum, *one who is in chains,* Plaut.

CŌLŌPHON, ōnis, *m.* (Κολοφών). *Colophon, one of the twelve Ionic towns in Lydia, not far from the sea-coast, celebrated for its cavalry, now Zille,* Cic.; Plin.

CŌLOR, ōris, *m.* (*akin to* clarus *and* gloria). *Color.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* colorem accipere, Plin.; c. ducere, *to color, to begin to color* (*of a grape*), Virg.——B) 1) *Esp. of men: Color, hue, complexion,* crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.; colorem mutare, *to change color,* Hor.; colorem perdere, Ov.; c. albus, Id.; c. niveus, Hor. 2) *Poet.: A handsome complexion, beauty,* formose puer, nimium ne crede colori, Virg.; quo fugit c.? Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Color,* i. e. *appearance, external form, condition, air, ornament, address, &c.,* c. vitæ, Hor.; omnis Aristippum decuit c., *he could adapt himself to any complexion or state of affairs,* Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of style: Color, complexion, character,* ornatur oratio colore quodam, Cic.; c. dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint.; c. totius orationis, Id. 2) *In a bad sense: Color, cloak, disguise, pretext,* Quint. *Hence, Fr.* couleur, tricolore.

CŌLORĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* coloro.——II. A) *Adj.: Variegated, of various colors, party-colored,* c. arcus, Cic.; c. pira, Plin.——B) 1) *Of a reddish tint or color, colored, painted,* Quint. 2) *Fig.:* ficta et colorata, *colored, glossed over, disguised,* Sen.

CŌLŌRO, 1 *v. a.* (color). *To color, give a color to.* I. A) *Prop.:* c. corpora, Cic.; c. lignum sinopide, Plin.——B) *Esp.: To color, to give a ruddy or reddish color to,* quum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, *am colored,* Cic.; c. pira sole, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To give a color or complexion to, to beautify, to give a certain character,* Sen.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of style: To impart a certain color or complexion; and pass., to assume a color,* Cic. 2) *In a bad sense: To palliate, gloss over,* Val. Max.

CŌLOSSEUS, a, um (Κολοσσαῖος). *Colossal, giant-like, gigantic,* c. status, Plin.; Suet.; coloseum se pingi Nero jussit, Plin.

CŌLOSSUS, i, *m.* (κολοσσός). *A statue of gigantic size, a colossus,* Plin.; *especially the Colossus of Rhodes,* Id.

CŌLŬBER, bri, *m.* (κέλλω, cello). *A serpent, snake; especially, an adder,* Ov.; Virg.

CŌLŬBRA, æ, *f.* (coluber). *A female snake or adder,* Plin.; Cels.; Ov.

CŌLŬBRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (coluber, fero). *Bearing snakes, an epithet of Medusa,* Ov.

CŌLUM, i, *n.* (*akin to* culeus). I. *A strainer, colander,* Col.; Virg.——II. *Poet.: A net made of osiers,* Aus.

CŌLUMBA, æ, *f.* (columbus). *A dove, pigeon,*

CŌMĒTES *and* **COMETA**, æ, *m.* (κομήτης). *A comet*, Cic.; Virg.

CŌMICE, *adv.* *In a comic manner*, c. res tragicas tractare, Cic.

CŌMICUS, a, um (κωμικός). I. *Of or belonging to comedy*, c. poeta, Cic.; c. stulti senes, *as they were represented in comedy*, Cæcil. ap. Cic. de Sen.; c. aurum, i. e. *a lupine, used by comic actors instead of money*, Plaut.——II. *Subst.*, comicus, i, *m.* A) *A comic actor*, Plaut.—B) *A comic writer*, Cic.; Quint.

COMINUS. *See* COMMINUS.

CŌMIS, e (*Sanscr.* cam, *to love*). *Kind, obliging, courteous, affable, friendly*, comes hominem esse dicuntur, Cic.; quis Lælio comior? Id. *Of inanimate and abstract subjects:* comi hospitio, Liv.; c. ingenio, Tac.

CŌMISSABUNDUS, a, um (comissor). *Revelling, banquetting, feasting*, Liv.; Curt.

CŌMISSATIO, ōnis, *f.* (comissor). *A drinking-party, followed by a nocturnal revel with torches and music*, convivia, comissationes, cantus, Cic.

CŌMISSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (comissor). *One that revels after an entertainment with any body, one that joins a* comissatio, Cic.; Liv.; c. conjurationis, *in a contemptuous sense, an associate, a partaker*, Cic. *Poet.:* c. libellus, *read during a revel*, Mart.

CŌMISSOR, 1 *v. dep.* (κωμάζω). *To go through the city in a nocturnal revel with torches and music*, Liv.; Hor.

CŌMITAS, ātis, *f.* (comis). *Friendliness, politeness, civility, affability, courteousness, mildness*, Cic.

CŌMITATUS, a, um. *Accompanying or accompanied. See* COMITOR.

CŌMITATUS, ūs, *m.* (comes). I. A) *A number of attendants or of persons who accompany any one, retinue, company*, ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic.; tanto virtutum comitatu, Id.—B) *Esp.: The retinue of the emperor, the household, suite, the court*, Tac.——II. *Meton. gen.: A company, crowd, swarm*, nunciatur Afrania, magnos comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Cæs.; magnum comitatum transgredientem fines interfecerant, Liv.

CŌMITER, *adv.* (comis). *In a friendly or kind manner, mildly*, c. appellare unumquemque, Cic.; tum Cotta, c., ut solebat, Atqui, inquit, *&c.*, Id.

COMITIA, orum. *See* COMITIUM.

CŌMITIĀLIS, e (comitia). I. *Relating to the* comitia: c. dies, *on which the* comitia *were held*, Cic.——II. *Meton. In Medic.* A) c. morbus, *Epilepsy (so called, because in the event of any case of that illness occurring during the* comitia, *the latter were prorogued)*, Cels.—B) *Subst.*, comitialis, is, *m.*, *A person affected with this disease*, Plin.

CŌMITIĀLITER, *adv.* (comitialis). *Epileptically*, c. accidere, Plin.

CŌMITIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (comitia). *The assembly of the people in the* comitia: comitiatum dimittere, Cic.

CŌM-ITIUM, ii, *n.* (con, eo). I. *An open place in the Roman forum where the* comitia *were held*, Cic.; Liv. *A place where the assembly of the magistrates was held at Sparta*, Nep.——II. *Meton. plur.*, comitia, orum, *n.*, *A regular assembly of the people, for making or repealing laws, &c.; these* comitia *were of three kinds:* c. curiata, *which was the most ancient, when the people voted by* curiæ; c. centuriata, *during the republic, when they voted by* centuriæ; *and* c. tributa, *when they voted by* tribus; consul c. habere cœpit, Cic.; c. consularia, Id.; c. tribunicia, Id.

CŌMITO, are, *for* comitor. *To accompany, attend upon*, Ov.; Prop.

CŌMITOR, 1 *v. dep.* (comes). *To accompany, follow, attend; usually with an acc. or absol.; seldom (with abstract subjects) with dat.* I. *Gen.:* comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Cæs.; c. alqm in exsilium, Suet.; c. currum Augusti triumpho, Id.; c. gressum herilem, Virg. *With dat.:* illi injusto domino prospera fortuna comitata est, *followed him*, Cic.; cetera, quæ comitantur huic vitæ, Id. *Part. perf.*, comitatus, a, um, *in a passive sense, Attended by*, mulier alienis viris comitata, Cic.; quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Id.——II. *Esp.: To attend to the grave, to follow a funeral*, Virg.; Nep.

COMMA, ātis, *n.* (κόμμα). I. *Gramm.: The section of a period*, Quint.——II. *Metr.:* Cæsura.

COM-MĀCŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (con, maculo). *To pollute all over, to defile.* I. *Prop.:* c. altaria deum sanguine suo, Tac.; c. manus sanguine, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* c. se cum Jugurtha miscendo, Sall.; flagitiis commaculati, Tac.

COMMAGENE, es, *f.* (Κομμαγηνή). *Commagene, the northeasternmost district of Syria*, Plin.

COMMAGENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Commagene*, C. legati, *from Commagene*, Cic.; C. medicamentum, *a kind of unguent good against the cramp*, Plin. *Subst.*, Commageni, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Commagene*, Plin.

COM-MANDŬCO, atum, 1 *v. a.* (con, manduco). *To chew, champ*, c. acinos, Plin.

COM-MANIPŬLĀRIS, is, *m.* (con, manipularis). *A soldier of the same* manipulus, Tac.

COMMEĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (commeo). I. *Prop.: A going to and fro*, Pall.——II. *Meton.* A) *A place in which one can go to and fro, a thoroughfare, passage, way*, Plaut.—B) *In Milit.: Leave of absence for a certain time, a furlough*, sine ullo commeatu, Liv.; commeatum petere, Vell.; c. sumere, Liv.; in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough or leave of absence*, Suet.; ad commeatus diem venire, adesse, *on the day when the leave of absence is expired*, Auct. Her.; Quint. *Meton.:* longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *had left me undisturbed for a long while*, Sen.—C) *Persons or things going or traveling together, a company, caravan*, Alexandrini, qui de novo c. Neapolin confluxerant, Suet.; c. nostri Pontico mari adventantes, Tac.—D) *A carrying over, transport, cargo, convoy*, duobus commeatibus exercitum exportare, Cæs.—E) *Provisions brought to a place, supplies, stores*, ex omnibus provinciis commeatu prohibebamur, Cic.; c. advecti, Liv. *Meton.:* c. argentarius, *gain or profit made by money transactions*, Plaut.

COM-MEDĬTOR, ari, *v. dep.* (con, meditor). *To imprint or impress carefully on one's mind*, c. locos egregie, Auct. Her.

COM-MEMĬNI, isse. *To remember clearly, to call distinctly to one's mind*, quem hominem probe c. se niebat, Cic.

COM-MEMŎRĀBILIS, e (commemoro). *Worthy of mention, memorable, remarkable*, multa alia c. proferre possum, Cic.

intercourse with any one, c. habere cum Musis, Cic.; a. habere cum virtute, Id.; c. plebis, *carried on with the latter*, Liv.

COM-MERCOR, 1 *v. dep.* (con, mercor). *To buy up*, c. arma, tela, *&c.*, Sall.

COM-MEREO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.* (commereor, itus, 2 *v. dep.*, Plaut.) (con, mereor). I. *To deserve any thing*, c. æstimationem, Cic.; c. pœnam, Ov. ——II. *Meton.*: c. in se aliquid mali, Plaut.; c. culpam in se, Id.

COMMEREOR, eri. *See the foregoing article.*

COM-METIOR, mensus, 4 *v. dep.* (con, metior). *To measure, measure out.* I. *Prop.*: c. sidera ambitus inter se numero, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To measure*, i. e. *to compare, judge*, c. negotium cum tempore, Cic.

COMMETO, are, *v. int. n.* (commeo). *To go frequently to a place*, Ter.

COMMICTUS, a, um, *part. of* commingo.

COMMIGRATIO, ōnis, *f.* (commigro). *A migrating, wandering*, c. (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen.

COM-MIGRO, 1 *v. n.* (con, migro). *To wander, remove*, c. in tuam domum, Cic.; c. Romam, Liv.; c. e Germania in Gallias, Tac.

COM-MILITIUM, ii, *n.* (con, militia). I. *Companionship in war, comradeship*, Quint.; Tac.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *Fellowship*, c. studiorum, Ov.

COM-MILITO, ōnis, *m.* (con, miles). I. *A fellow-soldier, comrade in war, companion in arms*, Cic.; Liv.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *An associate, fellow*, c. dii, Flor.

COM-MILITO, are, *v. n.* (con, milito). *To be a fellow-soldier, to fight on one's side*, luna quasi commilitans, *as if joining in the fight*, Flor.

COMMINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (comminor). *A threatening, menacing*, c. orationis tamquam armorum, Cic. *In the plur.*: c. Hannibalis, Liv.

COM-MINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To make water on*; *hence, to defile*, Hor.

COM-MINISCOR, mentus, 3 *v. dep.* (con, mens). *To devise, invent, contrive, design.* I. *To invent or feign something that is not true, to feign*, nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic.; c. tantum scelus, Quint.; c. dolum, Plaut. *Part. perf. in a passive sense*: *Invented, contrived, designed, devised, feigned*, commenta funera, Ov.; c. crimen, Liv.——II. *To invent anything new*, c. novas literas, Suet.; c. novum balnearum genus, Id.

COM-MINOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (con, minor). *To threaten, menace*, comminando magis quam infrendo pugnam, Liv.; c. necem alcui, Suet.; c. alcui exsilio, Suet.

COM-MINUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (con, minuo). *To break or cut into small pieces, to break up, crush, shatter.* I. *Prop.*: illi statuam deturbant, illiquant, comminuunt, Cic.; c. lapidem, Plin.; c. lamnenum argenti pondus et auri, *to make less, diminish*, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: *To weaken, impair, debilitate, enervate*, opes civitatis comminutas, Cic.; c. vires ingenii, Ov.; Viriathus, quem C. Lælius prætor comminuit, Cic.

COM-MINUS (*cŏmmĭnus*), *adv.* (con, manus). *Hand to hand, in close quarters* (*opp.* eminus). I. A) *Prop.*, *Milit.*: nec eminus hastis aut eminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; c. pugnare, Cæs.; c. eminusve manus, Liv.; c. conferre signa, Id.; nunc c. agentus, close, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *In the neighborhood, close by, hard by*, c. faciem suam ostentabat, Sall.; c. monstrata captivitate, Tac.; Atalanta et Helena c. pictæ, *near one another*, Plin.

COMMINUTUS, a, um, *part. of* comminuo.

COM-MISCEO, scŭi, xtum *or* stum, 2 (con, misceo). *To mix together, mingle, unite.* I. A) *Prop.*: c. amurcam cum aqua, Cat.; c. servos cum ingenuis, Suet.; c. frusta mero cruento, Virg.; nota Falerni commixta Chio, Hor.——B) *Esp. of carnal copulation*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To unite*, c. jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auct. Her.

COMMISERATIO, ōnis, *f.* (commiseror). *Rhet.*: *A part of an oration intended to excite pity*, Cic.; Quint.

COM-MISEREOR, ĭtus, 2 *v. a.* (con, misereor). *To have compassion on, commiserate, pity*; *impers.*: navitas precum Arionis commiseritum est, *roused the pity*, Gell.

COM-MISERESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (con, miseresco). *To commiserate, pity*, c. ejus, Ter.

COM-MISEROR, 1 *v. dep.* (con, miseror). I. *Prop.*: *To pity, commiserate*, c. fortunam Græciæ, Nep.; c. interitum fratris, Gell.——II. *Rhet.*: *To excite compassion or pity*, quid quum c., conqueri cœperit, Cic.

COMMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (committo). A) *A strife with emulation, a contest, a measuring of one's strength with another*, Cic.; Suet.——B) *Meton.*: *A showy speech or composition intended for display*, Suet.

COMMISSUM, i, *n.* (committo). I. *A thing intrusted, a secret*, tacere c., Hor.; aures retinent fideliter c., Id.; tegere c., Id.——II. A) *An error, fault, trespass, crime*, c. turpe, Hor.; lucre commissa, Virg.——B) *Meton. in Law*: *A forfeiture, confiscation*; *concr.*, *Confiscated property*, Suet.

COMMISSŪRA, æ, *f.* (committo). *A joining together, joint, junction, or juncture, a tie, seam, knot.* I. *Prop.*: c. molles digitorum, Cic.; c. nodorum, Sen.; c. colorum, *mixture*, Plin.——II. *Fig. of style*: *A connecting link, a connection*, Quint.

COMMISSUS, a, um, *part. of* committo.

COMMISTUS, a, um, *part. of* commisceo.

COM-MITIGO, are, *v. a.* (con, mitigo). *To make soft*; *factiously*, c. caput sandalio, *to beat soft*, i. e. *to break, crack*, Ter.

COM-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* (con, mitto) (*To bring several things together in one whole*). *To put together, combine.* I. *Prop.*: A) *Gen.*: c. inter se oras vulneris suturis, Cels.; costæ committuntur cum osse pectoris, Id.; qua naris fronti committitur, *is in connection with, is joined*, Ov.; c. duo verba inter se, Quint.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *In a hostile sense*: *To bring together for combat or any contest of emulation, &c., to bring up contending forces, to set together, to match*; *hence, to engage in a fight, to commence a battle or combat*; *and still more frequently, to fight a battle, to carry on war, to celebrate games, to contend in public games, &c.*, c. pugiles Latinos cum Græcis, Suet.; c. aciem, Flor.; c. proelium, Nep.; c. pugnam, Cic.; c. bellum, Liv.; c. ludos, Cic. *Impers.*: priusquam committeretur, *before the battle began*, Suet.——II. *Meton.* (*implying purpose, aim, &c.*): *To intrust,*

Cic.; c. viam, Id.; c. leges fatales ac necessarias, Id.

COMMŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (commoror). I. *A lingering, tarrying, delaying,* villa et amœnitas illa commorationis est, Cic.; c. tabellariorum, Id.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.: A dwelling upon an important subject,* Cic.; Quint.

COM-MORDEO, di, sum, 2 *v. a.* (con, mordeo). *To bite violently.* I. *Prop.:* c. tela ipsa, *to bite at any thing,* Sen.; a cane commorsus, Plin.——II. *Fig., of abusive language: To revile,* Sen.

COM-MŌRIOR, mortŭus, 3 *v. dep.* (con, morior). *To die together with, to die at the same time,* in acie cum Arunte commortuus est Brutus, Liv. *With dat.:* obviam ire et c. hostibus, Sall.; c. tibi, Sen. *Subst.:* Commorientes, *the title of a lost comedy of Plautus,* Ter.

COMMŌROR, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* (con, moror). I. *Neut.: To stay, remain, sojourn at a place.* A) *Prop.:* c. Romæ, Cic.; c. Ephesi, Id.; c. apud alqm, Id. *Absol.:* Milo paullisper dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic.——B) *Fig. usually with in or absol.:* c. diutius in armis civilibus, Cic.; c. in eo vitio, Quint.; ipsa mihi veritas paullisper c. cogit, Cic.——II. *Act.: To keep back, retard, detain any one.* Plaut. *Fig.:* c. se, *to keep one's self from any thing,* Plaut.

COMMORSUS, a, um, *part. of* commordeo.

COMMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* (commoveo). *A motion, commotion.* I. *Prop.:* c. vasorum, Pall.——II. *Fig.: Emotion, agitation, affection,* c. suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic.; c. animi, *mental commotion,* Id.

COMMŌTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (commotio). *A slight affection, indisposition,* Cic.

COMMŌTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* commoveo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Wavering, unsteady,* c. res alienum, *not secure,* Tac.; c. genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic.——B) *Moved, excited, exasperated,* animus ipse commotior, Cic.; commoto simili, *que in a passion, an angry person,* Suet.

COMMŌVĔO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (con, moveo). *To put violently in motion, to move, stir, shake.* I. *Prop.:* c. columnas, *to remove,* Cic.; c. castra ex eo loco, *to decamp,* Id.; c. hostem, *to repel, to cause to retreat,* Liv.; c. se ex loco, *to go away, leave,* Cic.; c. sacra, *to carry about in procession the sacred vessels, the images of the gods, &c.,* Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To set in motion, to move, shake,* ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic.: experiamur, si possimus cornua c. disputationis, *to repulse, to cause to lose ground (taken from Military t. t.),* memoriam quodammodo commovent, *rouse, call forth,* Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To disorder (bodily or mentally), to affect; for the most part passively; to be taken ill, to fall sick, be attacked by illness,* alii commoventur statis temporibus, nervis, capite, mente, Plin.; commotus mente, *deranged in one's mind, crazy,* Id.; commotus habebitur, *taken to be mad,* Id. 2) *Of the mind: To move, stir, affect, make an impressive upon, shake, disturb; usually in the passive: to be moved, excited, troubled, disturbed, &c.,* sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Cæs.; c. affectibus, Quint.; c. Antonii ludis, Cic. *With a simple acc.:* nihil me dumur iste commovet sed consolatur, Cic.; qui res commoverit, *arouse, provoke,* Hor. *Of a passion: To call forth, rouse, produce,* c. magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; c. invidiam in alqm, Id.

COM-MUNDO, 1 *v. a.* (con, mundus). *To clean, cleanse carefully,* c. vasa, Col.

COMMUNE, is. *See* COMMUNIS, I.

COMMŪNICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (communico). *An imparting, communicating, making common.* I. *Gen.:* largitio et c. civitatis, Cic.; c. consilii, Id.; c. suavissima sermonis tecum, *conversation,* Id.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.: A figure of rhetoric by which the orator appears to consult his hearers,* Cic.; Quint.

COMMŪNICO, 1 *v. a.* (*depon. perf.* communicati sunt, Liv.) (communis). I. *To do or have any thing in common with any one.* A) 1) *To share a thing with any one, to share or divide any thing,* alqd cum alqo, inter alqos, *or simply* alqd, *more rarely* alqd alcui: vobiscum Africanus hostium spolia et præmia laudis communicavit, Cic.; c. consilia cum alqo, *to take counsel together,* Cæs.; c. rem cum altero, *to lay (a thing) before any one, to communicate with any one about a thing,* Cic.; quum de societate inter se multa communicarent, Id.; communicato inter se consilio, Liv.; c. consilia, Cæs.; c. lucrum, Suet. 2) *Meton.* a) *Of things and abstract subjects:* c. alqd cum alqa re, *To connect, join, unite,* viri quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis æstimatione facta cum dotibus communicant, *add just as much to it,* Cæs.; modo vestri facti gloriam cum mea lande communicet, *let me also come in for a share of the praise,* Cic. b) c. cum alqo *or* alcui, *To have intercourse with,* c. cum peregrinis, Just.——B) *To partake, participate in, to share with any one in,* c. provinciam cum Antonio, Cic.; c. inimicitias cum alqo, *to have common enemies, to consider any one's enemies one's own,* Id.

COM-MŪNIO, ivi, *or* ii, ītum, 4 *v. a.* (con, munio). *To fortify, secure well.* I. *Prop.:* c. castella, Cæs.; c. castra, Id.; c. hibernacula, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* c. auctoritatem aulæ, *to establish,* Cic.

COMMŪNIO, ōnis, *f.* (communis). I. *A mutual participation in any thing, communion,* inter quos est c. legis, inter eos c. juris est, Cic.; c. sanguinis, Id.

COM-MŪNIS, e (con, munus). *Common to several or to all; common, general, universal* (*opp.* proprius, *peculiar to any one*). I. *Gen.* 1) is (servus) fuit ei cum Roscio communis, Cic.; communem totius generis hominum conciliationem colere, Id.; semper alqd ad communem utilitatem afferre, Id.; communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, *liberal education,* Id.; c. loca, *public places,* Id.; *on the contrary,* c. loci, *philosophical commonplaces.* 2) *Subst.,* Commune, is, *n.* a) *Commonwealth, community, state,* quomodo iste c. Milyadum vexarit, Cic.; c. Siciliæ, Id. b) *State property,* c. magnum (*opp.* census privatus), Hor. 3) *Adv.:* in commune. a) *For common use, in common, for all,* in c. inferre, Cic.; in c. prodesse, Quint. b) *In general,* hæc in c. de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. c) *Half share! halves!* Sen.; Phædr.——II. *Esp.* A) *Condescending, sociable, affable, friendly, kind,* ut c. infimis, par principibus videretur, Nep. B) *In Gramm.:* c. syllaba, i. q. anceps, Gramm.; c. genus, *of both the masc. and fem. gender,* Id.

COMMŪNITAS, ātis, *f.* (communis). *A com-*

tibul, velut ad supremum certamen comparati ducea. Liv.; c. alqm Threci et mox hoplomacho, Suet. ——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To place together for the sake of comparison, to set one thing over against another, to compare,* homo, quod rationis est participeps, similitudines comparat, Cic.; quum meum factum cum tuo comparo, Id.; equi fortis senectuti comparat suam, Id.; nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa, Quint. *With a relative clause:* deinde comparat, quanto phures deleti sint homines, &c., *compares, draws a comparison,* Cic. 2) *To equal or compare with, to place on a like footing with, to esteem as equal,* c. exercitum exercitui, duces ducibus, Liv.——B) *Polit. t. t.:* c. inter se, *among colleagues, to agree respecting the performance of official business, to settle or arrange, to agree,* ut consules inter se provincias compararent, Liv.——III. *To prepare carefully, to make preparations, to get ready, to put in proper order, arrange.* A) 1) *Prop.:* c. convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; c. arma, milites, classem, Liv.; c. se, *to make one's self ready, get ready,* Cic.; legati Romani in Boeotiam comparati sunt, *made themselves ready for the journey,* Liv. 2) *Esp.: To make arrangements or take steps toward any thing, to arrange, to appoint, institute, ordain, establish, settle; and especially in the passive,* comparatum esse, *to be arranged, established, settled,* &c., praetores, ut id considerare ferret, comparaverunt, Cic.; bene majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut, &c., Id.; natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut, &c., Liv. *Seldom of persons:* sic fuimus semper comparati, ut, &c., *in the situation,* Cic.——B) *Meton. gen.: To acquire, get, gain, obtain, procure any thing,* c. victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic.; c. gloriam ex rebus bellicis, Id.; c. utilitates et sibi et suis, Id.; annus hibernus imbres nivesque comparat, *gathers together,* Hor.; sex tribunos ad intercessionem comparavere, *gained them over to their side,* Liv.

COM-PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (con, pasco). I. A) *Neut.: To feed together,* Cic.——B) *Gen.: To browse,* Plin.——II. *Act.: To consume by feeding upon, to eat away,* c. pabulum, Varr.

COM-PASCUUS, a, um. *Belonging to common pasturage,* c. ager, *a common pasture, a common,* Cic.

COMPEDIO, 4 *v. a.* (compes). *To bind with shackles, to shackle, fetter,* Sen.

COMPELLATIO, ōnis, *f.* (compellare). *An addressing.* I. *Gen.,* Auct. Her.——II. *Esp. with reproach: A reprimand or reproof,* Cic.

COM-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.* (con, pello). *To drive together to any place, to bring to a place by force.* I. *Prop.:* si armentum in speluncam compulisset, Liv.; c. pecoris vim ingentem in saltum, Id.; c. greges in unum, Virg.; c. hostes intra oppida murosque, Cæs.; c. ossa in suas sedes, *to put in their place,* Cels.——II. *Fig.* A. *Gen.: To drive, to urge,* hostes eo compulit, ut, &c., *drove them to such straits,* Liv.——B) *Esp.: To drive any one to any thing, to compel, urge, incite, force into,* in hunc sensum et allicior beneficiis hominum et compellor injuriis, Cic.; c. alqm ad deditionem fame, ad pugnam, ad necem, ad mortem, ad cavendum vehementiusque, &c., Suet.

COMPELLO, 1 *v. a.* (con, *and obs.* pellare). I. *Gen.: To address, accost,* c. alqm voce, Virg.; Ov.; c. alqm talibus dictis, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *To address with reproof, to reprimand, reproach, upbraid,* pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv.; ne compellarer inultus, Hor.——B) *In Law: To accuse,* Cic.

COMPENDIĀRIUS, a, um (compendium). *Abridged, short,* Cic. *Adv.:* compendiariā *or* compendiario, *By a short way or method,* Sen.

COMPENDIŌSUS, a, um (compendium). I. *Advantageous, profitable* (*opp.* damnosus), Col.——II. *Abridged, reduced to a small compass,* App.

COMPENDIUM, ii, *n.* (con, pendo). *A sparing, saving.* I. A) *Prop.:* magno ligni compendio percoquere alqd, Plin.; c. operæ, Id.——B) *Fig.:* facere c. pultandi, *to save knocking,* i. e. *to dispense with knocking,* Plaut.; curam hanc facere compendi potes, *you may save yourself the trouble,* Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *An abbreviation, a shortening,* conferre verba ad c., *to shorten,* Plaut.; compendi facere, *to abridge* (*a discourse*), Id.; compendio morari, *a short time only,* Id. 2) *Esp. for* c. viæ, *A short way,* Tac.; Just.; c. maris, Tac.; c. montis, Ov.——B) *Gain, profit,* Cic.; Cæs.

COMPENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (compenso). I. *A balancing; compensation,* c. mercium, *exchange, barter* (*opp.* pecunia), Just.——II. *Fig.: Compensation, recompense, amends,* nisi æquabilis hæc in civitate c. sit, Cic.; hac usurum compensatione sapientem, Cic.; ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes compensatione leniant, *by throwing advantages into the opposite scale,* Id.

COM-PENSO, 1 *v. a.* (con, pendo). *To weigh or reckon one thing against another, to weigh together, balance,* alqd cum alqa re, alqa re, *or absol.:* c. lætitiam cum doloribus, Cic.; c. bona cum vitiis, Hor. *With abl.:* summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic. *Meton.: To shorten the way,* c. magnos sinus, Luc.

COMPERENDINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *An adjourning a trial until the third day,* Sen.; Tac.

COMPERENDINĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (comperendino), i. q. comperendinatio, Cic.; Brut.

COMPERENDINO, 1 *v. a.* (comperendinus). I. *In Law: To adjourn or put off a trial to the third day,* c. reum, Cic.——II. *Meton., of an advocate: To ask for an adjournment until the third day,* Cic.

COMPERENDINUS, a, um, *adj.* (con, perendie). *Put off until the third day,* Macrob.

COM-PERIO, pĕri, pertum, 4 *v. a.* (con, pario). I. (*Prop.: to disclose, discover, lay bare; hence*) *To ascertain, obtain knowledge of a thing from an authentic source, to receive sure intelligence,* &c., quum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto diceret, Cic.; hæc ego omnia comperi, Id.; c. ex alqo, Quint. *In the part. perf.:* comperta oculis, *seen with their own eyes,* Liv.; compertum habere de alqa re, *to know any thing for certain or for a certainty,* Sall.; pro comperto polliceri, *to promise as certain,* Suet. *In the abl. absol.:* comperto, *since there was certain intelligence, since it was known as a fact;* nondum comperto, quam regionem hostes petissent, Liv.——II. *Esp.:* compertus, a, *A person convicted of a misdemeanor,* c. flagitii, Tac.; c. sacrilegii, Liv.

COMPERTUS, a, um. *See* COMPERIO.

rum, Cic. 2) *A figure of Rhetoric, when the speaker resumes what he has been saying*, Auct. Her.—C) *In Philos.* 1) *The conclusion of an argument*, Cic. 2) *A dilemma*, Cic.—D) *In Gramm.: A contraction of two syllables into one*, Quint.

COMPLEXUS, a, um, *part. of* complector.

COMPLEXUS, ûs, m. (complector). *An embracing, encompassing; embrace, compass.* I. *Prop.*: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic.; num etiam de matris hunc complexu avellet atque abstrahet? Id.; me ipse suo complexu patria tenuisset, Id.; in Cæsaris complexum venire, *to come to close quarters, to close with Cæsar*, Cæs.; c. armorum, *combat, fight*, Tac. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Of style: Connection*, c. brevis verborum, Quint.; c. sermonis, Id.—B) *Embrace, i. e. love, affection*, Cic.

COM-PLICO, âvi, âtum, 1 *v. a.* (con, plico). *To fold together, fold up.* I. *Prop.*: c. epistolam, Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, i. e. *obscure, complicated*, Cic.

COM-PLŌDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (con, plaudo). *To clap together*, c. manus scenicum est, Quint.

COMPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (comploro). *A loud weeping; or, with the gen. of an object, a bewailing*, c. lamentabilis mulierum, Liv.; c. sui patriæque, Id.

COMPLŌRĀTUS, ûs, m. (comploro). *A loud lamentation*, c. familiarum, Liv.

COM-PLŌRO, 1 *v. a.* (con, ploro). *To lament with tears*, quum vivi mortuique promiscue comploraretur, Liv.

COMPLOSUS, a, um, *part. of* complodo.

COM-PLŌRES, a, *and rarely* is, ium. *Very many, many*, complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti, Cic.; c. senatus consulta, Id.; hæc atque ejusdem generis complura, Cæs.

COMPLŌVIĀTUS, a, um (compluvium). *In the shape of a* compluvium; *hence, Tied up in the shape of a square*, c. vites, Plin.

COMPLŪVIUM, ii, n. (compluo). I. *A square open space in the top of the Roman* atrium, *through which the rain water, collected from the roof, fell into the basin on the ground below*, i. e. *into the* impluvium, Vitr.; Suet. ——II. *A kind of square frame to which vines were tied* (*conf.* COMPLUVIATUS), Col.

COM-PŌNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.* (con, pono). *To place, set, or put several things together.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. aridum lignum, Hor. *Post.*: c. se, *to recline or lie down at a meal*, Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To place or bring together, to join, combine, unite, compose*, componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Virg.; genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore *est, is composed of, consists or is formed of*, Sall. 2) *To adjust, arrange*, c. capillum, Cic.; c. togam, *to fold properly or tastefully*, Quint.; c. concurrentes lenunculos per manipulos, *to dispose of*, Tac.; inferiore composito agmine, *with closed ranks*, Id. 3) *To lay up in store, to store up, lay by*, hæc verno tempore componuntur, Col.; c. mortuum, *to bury, inter*, Hor.; Tac. 4) *To set together, match, pair for combat*, e. g. *two gladiators* sæpe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur, Quint. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To compose with the mind, to produce or create mentally*; viz. 1) *To draw up in writing, compose, write, to couch in writing*, c. librum, Cic.; c. orationem, Quint.; c. carmina, Hor. 2) *To make up* (*falsehoods*), *to devise, feign, invent, contrive*, c. mendacia, Plaut.; c. verba et fraudes, Prop.; c. insidias alcui, Tibull. 3) *To take a resolution, to determine upon with any one, to agree upon, to settle a point, to appoint*, ceteri proditores ea, quæ composita erant, exspectabant, Liv.; c. diem gerendæ rei, *to appoint, fix upon*, Id. *With* ut: compositum inter ipsos ut Latiaris, &c., Cic. *In the part. perf., adverb.*: ex composito, *according to agreement, as had been agreed upon*, Sall. ap. Gell.; Liv.; Tac.; *for which simply* composito, Nep.; Virg.——B) 1) *To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate, manage*, dispensare atque c. inventa, Cic.; c. itinera sic, ut Nonis Quintil. Puteolis essem, *make such arrangements, or manage so as to be*, &c.; *hence*, 2) *With* ad *or* in alqd; *rarely* alcui rei: *To arrange a thing with reference to another, to make or render fit or proper for any thing, to suit or adapt to, to prepare or make fit for*, c. omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitæ, Quint.; c. animum ad omnes casus, Id.—C) *To settle a difference, to adjust, accommodate, to appease, quell; to calm, tranquillize, bring to terms* (*of persons*), c. controversias regum, Cæs.; c. discordias, Tac.; c. turbatas seditione res, Liv.; c. aversos amicos, *to reconcile*, Hor.—D) *To place or hold together for the sake of comparing, to compare*, ubi Metelli dicta cum factis composuit, Sall.; c. causam nostram cum adversarii causa, Quint.; si parva licet c. magnis, Virg.

COMPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (comporto). *A bringing or carrying together*, Vitr.

COM-PORTO, 1 *v. a.* (con, porto). *To carry or bring together, to collect*, c. frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic.; c. arma in templum Castoris, Id.

COM-POS, ōtis (con, potis). *Master of, having power over a thing: usually with gen.; rarely with abl.*: c. mentis, Cic.; c. sui, Liv.; *thus*, c. patriæ, Liv.; c. voti, *whose wish has been accomplished*, Id.

COMPŌSITE, *adv.* (compositus). I. *In good order, in a good and orderly manner*, c. et apte dicere, Cic.; c. ornate, copiose eloqui.——II. *Composedly, with composure*, c. ambulare, Col.

COMPŌSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (compono). I. *Prop.* A) *A joining together, uniting, preparing, composing*, c. unguentorum, Cic.; c. membrorum, Id.; c. rerum, Id. *In Medic.: A mixture, compound*, Cels.—B) *A laying up in store*, Col.—C) *A setting together, matching, pairing of combatants*, c. gladiatorum, Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Coherence, connection, systematic order*, c. disciplinæ, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *A literary production, writing, or composition*, Cic.; *hence*, b) *In Rhet.: A proper connection, arrangement as to style, disposition of words*, c. apta, Cic. 2) *A settling of a difference, an agreement, accommodation, reconciliation*, Cic.

COMPŌSITOR, ōris, m. (compono). *One who sets or puts together, an arranger, disposer*, non inventor aut c., Cic.

COMPŌSITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* compono.

COMPTUS (comt.), ûs, m. (como). I. *Hair-dress, head-dress*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: A tie, compta conjugioque corporis atque animæ*, Lucr.

COMPULSUS, a, um, *part. of* compello.

COMPUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* compungo.

COM-PUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a. To sting sharply, to touch in a stinging manner.* I. *Prop.:* barbarum compunctum notis Threiciis, Cic.; c. carmina notis, *to make marks or notes of censure*, Sen.; cœlores c. aciem, *to dazzle, blind*, Lucr.——II. dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acumiuibus, *as it were, hurt themselves with their own subtleties*, Cic.

COM-PURGO, are, *v. a. To purify completely*, c. visum, Plin.

COMPUTABILIS, e (computo). *That may be calculated*, c. impendio, Plin.

COMPUTATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A reckoning, computation, calculation*, Sen.——II. *Esp. in a bad sense: Close reckoning, stinginess, niggardliness, parsimony*, Sen.

COMPUTATOR, ōris, *m. A calculator*, Sen.

COM-PUTO, 1 *v. a. To reckon together, to compute, count, or cast up*, c. rationem digitis, Plaut.; c. annos, Quint.; Plin. *Absol.*, Cic.; plures computant quam oderunt, *look to their own advantage*, Sen. *Post.:* facies tua c. annos, *shows your age*, Juv.

COMTE, COMTULUS, COMTUS. *See* COMPT.

CŌMUM, i, n. (Κῶμον). *Comum, a town of Gallia Transpadana, the birth-place of Pliny the Younger, now Como*, Liv.

CONAMEN, ĭnis, n. (conor). *An effort, ardent endeavor*, Ov.

CŌNATIO, ōnis, *f. An undertaking, endeavoring, an effort*, Sen.

CŌNATUM, i, *usually in plur.* CONATA, orum, n. (conor). *An undertaking, hazardous attempt*, Cæs.; Liv.

CŌNATUS, ûs, m. (conor). I. *Gen.: An undertaking, attempt*, principem fuisse ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic.; compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *An effort, endeavor, exertion, zealous attempt, zeal*, quo majore conatu agantur, Cic.——B) *An impulse*, ut conatum haberent ad, c. acc., Cic.

CON-CACO, 1 *v. a. To pollute with ordure, to defile*, c. se, Sen.

CON-CÆDES, ĭum [*sing. abl.* concæde, Amm.], *f. A barricade made of felled trees*, Tac.

CON-CALEFACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a. To warm, heat*, c. brachium, Cic.

CONCALEFACTŌRIUS, a, um (concalefacio). *That warms or excites heat*, c. vis, Plin.

CONCALEFACTUS, a, um. *See* CONCALEFACIO.

CON-CALEO, ŭi, 2 *v. n. To be warm*, Plaut.

CON-CALESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. inch.* I. *To become warm or glowing*, corporis nostra...ardore animi concalescunt, Cic.——II. *Esp.: To become inflamed with love*, concaluit; quid vis? Ter.

CON-CALLESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. inch.* (calleo: *prop. to grow hard or callous; hence*) I. *To be made shrewd or ingenious*, tamquam manus opera, de omnes usu concalluit, Cic.——II. *To lose feeling, become callous or insensible*, Cæs.

CONCAMERATIO, ōnis, *f. A vaulting, a vaulted place, vault*, Plin.

CON-CAMERO, 1 *v. a. To vault or arch all round or all over*, c. templum, Plin.

CONCANI, orum, m. (Κογκανοί). *Concani, a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood*, Hor.

CON-CASTIGO, are, *v. a. To punish severely, to chastise*, Plaut.

CONCAVO, 1 *v. a.* (cavus). *To make hollow or round*, c. nidos, Col. *Post.:* c. brachia in arcus, *to bend*, Ov.

CON-CAVUS, a, um. *Hollowed, vaulted, arched, concave*, c. altitudines spelancarum, Cic.; c. saxa, Virg. *Post.:* c. aqua, *boiling up or rising*, Ov. *Subst.*, concava, orum, n., *Hollow places, cavities*, Claud.

CON-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To go away or from any place, to withdraw, depart, retire.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* concedite atque abscedite, Plaut.; c. alqo a parentum oculis, *to depart, betake one's self from, get out of*, Cic. 2) *Esp.:* c. vitâ, *or simply* c., *to depart this life, to die*, c. vitâ, Tac. *Absol.:* quandoque concessero, Tac.——B) *Fig.* 1) c. alcui, *or simply* c., *to go, as it were, out of any one's way, to give way, yield, make room for another, to be behind*, ut magnitudini medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet, *must yield, make room for*, Cic.; c. naturæ, i. e. *to die*, Sall.; me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, *not behind any one, or less cherished than any one*, Cic.; concessit senatus postulationi tuæ, *gave way to, yielded to*, Id.; poetæ non ignoscit, nobis concedit, *he yields, pardons*, Id.; c. temere dicto, *to concur in, assent to*, Id. 2) c. in alqd, *To join in any thing, to submit to, to concur in, to enter into*, victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, *joined the conqueror, surrendered*, Sall.; c. in sententiam, *to second, to support*, Tac.; c. in partes, *to join*, Id.——II. *Act.:* c. alqd alcui, *To concede, permit, grant, yield.* A) *Gen.:* vos concedite pudori meo, ut, Cic.; c. peccata alcui, *to pardon*, Id.; c. crimen gratiæ, *to concede the charge of partiality*, Id.——B) *Esp.: To resign, relinquish, sacrifice, forbear or desist from any thing in order to please another*, dolorem atque amicitias reip. concessisse, Cic.; c. petitionem alcui, *to desist from it out of regard to any one*, Id.; c. alqm senatui, *to set at liberty*, Id.

CON-CELEBRO, 1 *v. a. To visit frequently or in great numbers.* I. *Prop.:* c. loca aquarum, Lucr.——II. *Meton.* A) *To be intent upon, pursue any thing eagerly, cultivate diligently*, c. studia per otium, Cic.——B) c. alqd alqa re, *to fill with any thing, to accompany*, Plaut. *With acc.:* alma Venus, quas terras concelebras, *cultivas, animate, impart life to*, Lucr.——C) *To celebrate, solemnize in great numbers*, c. diem natalem, Plaut.; c. funus, Liv.——D) 1) *To praise or glorify any thing*, c. genium ludis, Tibull. 2) *Gen.: To publish abroad, make known*, fama ac literis victoriam ejus diei concelebrabant, Cæs.

CONCENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (concino). *A singing together, a concert of voices, harmony*, c. clarissima (catervæ), Cic.

CON-CENTURIO, are, *v. a.* (*to assemble by centuries; hence, facetè*) *To convene, prepare*, c. in corde sycophantias, Plaut.

CONCENTUS, ûs, m. (concino). I. *A concert, vocal or instrumental, music, harmony, symphony*, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, Cic.;

CONCILIATIO, ōnis, *f.* (concilio). *A uniting, connecting; a bond, union.* I. *Gen.*: communem totius generis hominum conciliationem, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Agreement in sentiment, a being well-disposed toward any one; also, a making well-disposed to any one or any thing, a conciliating*, conciliationis causa, Cic. *In Rhet.*: *A gaining over or conciliating a hearer, judge, &c.*, Cic. 2) *Meton.*: *An inclination or desire for any thing*, c. naturæ, Cic.——B) *An acquiring, getting, procuring*, c. gratiæ, Cic.

CONCILIATOR, ōris, *m.* 1) *One who prepares, provides, a provider, promoter, accomplisher*, c. nuptiarum, *an abettor*, Nep. 2) *A pimp, procurer*, Vopisc.

CONCILIATRICULA, æ, *f.* (conciliatrix). *She that mediates, unites, or abets*, blanda c., Cic.

CONCILIATRIX, īcis, *f.* (conciliator). I. *She who unites two or more persons or things, she who makes friends*, blanda c., Cic.——II. *She who promotes, furthers, or brings about*, quæ c. est humanæ maxime societatis, Cic.

CONCILIATURA, æ, *f.* (concilio). *The trade of a procuress*, conciliaturam exercere, Sen.

CONCILIATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* concilio.——II. *Adj.*: *Related as a friend.* A) *Passive*: *Dear, beloved*, Hasdrubal fiore ætatis Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.——B) *Active*: *Favorable, inclined, well-disposed*, ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, Quint.

CONCILIATUS, ūs, *m.* (concilio). *A uniting; union, connection* (*only in the abl. sing.*), Lucr.

CONCILIO, 1 *v. a.* (concilium). *To unite, to bring or join together.* I. *Prop.* A) c. solida principia (*of the conglomeration of atoms*), Lucr.——B) *Meton.*: c. alqd (alcui) *or absol.*: *To procure, furnish, provide*, c. filiam suam alcui, *to sell*, Suet.; c. pecuniam, *to procure*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To unite* (*in affection or sentiment*), *to make friends of, to gain the favor of, win over, conciliate; usually with* inter se, alcui, *or simply acc.*: resp. nos inter nos conciliatura conjunctæque sit, Cic. *With dat.*: c. sibi judicem, Quint.; c. eam civitatem Arvernis, Id. *With simple acc.*: c. animos hominum, Id. *Post.*: c. artes dictis, *to recommend*, Ov.——B) *Meton.*: *To procure, provide, to get, bring about, produce, be the author of, &c.*, pacis inter cives conciliandæ te capidum esse lætor, Cic.; c. sibi amorem ab alqo, Id.; risum c., *to cause laughter*, Quint.; c. nuptias, *to bring about*, Id.

CONCILIUM, ii, *n.* (con, calare). *An assembly, congregation, meeting of several persons.* I. *Gen.*: ab concilio abigi, Liv.; c. pastorum, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: *A meeting for the purpose of taking counsel, a common council, an assembly of the Senate or elders, a council* [*concr.*; *but sometimes*, *counsel, advice.*], opiniones in omni cœtu concilioque proferendæ sunt, Cic.; c. convocare, Ces.

CONCINNATOR, ōris, *m.* (concinno). *He who arranges or properly adjusts*, c. capitum et capillorum, *a hair-dresser*, Col.

CONCINNE, *adv.* *Neatly, elegantly, finely, blandly et c.*, Cic.

CONCINNITAS, ātis, *f.* (concinnus). *A neat or elegant composition of several things.* I. *Prop.*: non est ornamentum virile c., *show*, Sen.——II. *Fig., of Style*: *Neat construction of words or sentences*, Cic.

CONCINNITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (concinnus). *Neatness of style*, Cic.

CONCINNO, 1 *v. a.* (concinnus). I. *To join together or mingle properly, to compose or mix in due proportion, to arrange, adjust*, fabris concinnanda, Col.; c. vultum, *to adorn*, Petron.; c. ingenium, *to cultivate*, Sen.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To prepare, produce, to make*, c. munusculum alcui, Treb. ap. Cic. *With an adj.*: *To make, render, turn into* (reddere), c. alqm insanum, Plaut.

CON-CINNUS, a, um (con, cinus, *cf.* cincinnus). I. *Properly or well put together or arranged; well-adapted or fitted; hence, tasteful, neat, fine*, c. tectorium, Cic.; c. beluo, *elegant*, Id. *Post. with dat.*: *Obliging or kind toward any one, courteous in behavior, polite*, c. amicis, Hor.; concinnum est alcui, *it pleases, it is convenient*, Plaut.——II. *Fig., of Style*: *Elegant, ornamental, fine, embellished, polished, neat, graceful*, oratio c., distincta, Cic. *Of a speaker*: alii in eadem jejuniate concinniores, Cic.

CON-CINO, cinŭi (centum), 3 *v. n. and a.* (con, cano). I. *Neut.*: *To sing or play on a musical instrument together, to sing or play in concert.* A) *Prop.*: c. tragœdo pronunciantí, Suet.; cornua ac tubæ concinuere, *they were blowing horns and trumpets together*, Liv.; ubi signa concinuissent, *had been sounded at the same time*, Id.——B) *Fig.*: *To agree, harmonize, accord*, omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic.——II. *Act.* A) *To cause any thing to resound, to sing or play any thing together harmoniously; to sing in praise of, celebrate by singing, to glorify*, hæc quum pressis et flebilibus modis concinuntur, Cic.; c. Cæsarem majore plectro, Hor.——B) *To sing prophetically, to prophesy*, nigra avis c. funestum omen, Prop.

CONCIO, ire. *See* CONCITO.

CONCIO (contio), ōnis, *f.* (concio, concieo). I. *An assembly* (*of the people or the army*), c. conventusque civium, Cic.; laudare alqm pro concione, *before the people, in public*, Sall.; Liv.——II. *Meton.*: 1) *An oration to the people or army, a harangue, public address*, legi concionem tuam, Cic.; concionem apud milites habuit, *to make an address to, harangue publicly*, Cæs. 2) *The place whence a speech is delivered, rostra, tribune*, ascendere in concionem, *to ascend the orator's rostra, to appear before a public assembly*, Cic.; quum subito ille in concionem ascendit, quam Appius ei dedit, *when all at once, in the assembly which Appius had convened for his sake, he ascended the rostra*, Id.

CONCIŌNABUNDUS, a, um (concionor). *Delivering speeches to the people* (*especially of an inflammatory and seditious nature*), hæc in prætorio prope concionabundus agere, Liv.

CONCIŌNĀLIS, e (concio). *Belonging or pertaining to an assembly of the people*, c. prope clamor senatus, Cic.; c. senex, *who endeavors to excite the populace to sedition, rebellion, &c.* (*compare* comitialis), Liv.

CONCIŌNĀRIUS, a, um (concio). *Of or belonging to an assembly of the people*, c. populus, Cic.

CONCIŌNATOR, ōris, *m.* *One who harangues*

cessis concludi quod velis, Cic.; c. argumentum, Id.

CONCLŪSE, *adv.* (concludo). *In Rhet.: With rounded periods, harmoniously*, c. apteque dicere, Cic.

CONCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (concludo). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: A shutting or closing*, c. palpebrarum, C. Aur.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A shutting up, a blockade*, c. diutina, Cæs. 2) *Concr.: An enclosing or enclosure*, c. portuum, Vitr.——II. *Fig.* A) *An end, finish, close*, in conclusione muneris ac negotii tui, Cic.——B) *In Rhet.* 1) *The end of a speech, the peroration*, c. est exitus totius orationis, Cic. 2) *A period*, Cic.——C) *In Philos.: A conclusion; an argument*, Cic.

CONCLŪSIUNCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (conclusio). *A trifling or captious conclusion*, Cic.

CONCLŪSŪRA, æ, *f.* (concludo). *A binding, connection*, c. fornicationis, Vitr.

CONCLUSUS, a, um, *part. of* concludo.

CONCOCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (concoquo). *Digestion*, Cels.

CONCOCTUS, a, um, *part. of* concoquo.

CON-CŒNATIO, ōnis, *f. A dining (supping) together; also concr.: The party (a translation of σύνδειπνον)*, Cic.

CON-CŌLOR, ōris, *c. That is of the same color*, c. est illis, Ov.

CON-COMITĀTUS, a, um. *Accompanied, attended*, Plaut.

CON-CŌPŪLO, are, *v. a. To combine*, Lucr.

CON-CŌQUO, coxi, coctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To boil or cook with something else*, sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum, Plin.——II. *To digest, concoct* A) 1) *Prop.:* quum stomachi calore concoxerit, Cic. 2) *Meton. gen.: To make ripe, to mature, bring to maturity*, terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To think upon, consider, weigh over in one's mind*, tibi diu concoquendum est, utrum, &c., Cic.; clandestina consilia concocta, *concocted*, Liv.——B) *To put up with, brook, endure*, ut ejus odia concoquam, Cic.; c. ἐφίειν, *to approve of an opinion*, Id.——C) c. se, *to grieve, to pine away with grief*, Plaut.

CONCORDIA, æ, *f.* (concors). *Concord, union, unanimity, harmony, agreement*, tantam habebat morum similitudo concordiam, Cic., eos quasi c. quadam placat, *by a certain equanimity of disposition*, Id.; c. quam magnes cum ferro habet, *sympathy, affinity*, Plin.; si Cæsar ejus asperaretur concordiam, *connection, alliance*, Vell. *Post. concr.: A friend*, Ov.

CONCORDIA, æ, *f. Concordia.* I. *The goddess of Concord*, Cic.; Ov.——II. *A cognomen of the Emperor Vitellius*, Suet.——III. *A Roman colony in the Venetian territory*, Plin.

CONCORDITER, *adv. With concord, amicably*, quæcum concordissime vixerat, Cic.

CONCORDO, 1 *v. n.* (concors). *To be of the same mind, to accord, agree, harmonize*, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic.

CONCORPŌRO, 1 *v. a. To bring into or unite in one body, to incorporate*, Plin.

CONCORS, *dis* [*another form*, CONCORDIS, e, Caesl. ap. Prisc.] (con, cor, *of one mind, as it were*). *Concordant, agreeing, united, harmonious*, cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.; commune est c. negotium, Liv.

CON-CREBRESCO, brŭi, 3 *v. n. To become abundant, to increase*, Virg.

CON-CREDO, didi, ditum, 3 [*pf.* credui, Plaut.], *v. a. To entrust, to hand over, assign, commit*, cui tu et rem et famam tuam c. solebas, Cic.; c. nugas alcui, Hor.

CON-CREMO, 1 *v. a. To burn together, to consume by fire*, c. vivos igni, Liv.

CON-CREPO, pŭi, pitum, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To make a noise, ring, rattle, resound*, scabilla concrepant, Cic.; c. digitis, *to snap*; ut si digitis concrepuerit, i. e. *with the slightest exertion or least trouble*, Cic.——II. *Act.: To cause to resound, to make any thing resound by striking against it*, c. æra, Ov.

CON-CRESCO, ŏvi, ētum, 2 [*contr.* concrevisse for concrevisse, Ov.] *v. n.* (*to grow together; hence*), *To condense, run together, to thicken, curdle, to unite or be joined compactly together, to become concrete.* I. *Prop.:* aqua frigoribus pruinaque, Cic.; ora c. rigido rostro, *become hard, turn into a hard beak*, Ov.; *thus*, Aconteus c. saxo oborto Gorgone conspecta, *turned into a stone*, Id.; concreti sanguine crines, *sticking together, clotted with blood*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: To form itself by thickening or condensing, to grow*, unde concreta omnia et quomodo facta sint, Cic.; quod est concretum ex, *c. abl., grown, compounded, formed*, Id.

CONCRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* (concresco). I. *Abstr.* A) *Gen.: A thickening, condensing, congealing*, individuorum corporum concretionem, Cic.——II. *Concr.: Materiality, corporeity, matter*, ab omni concretione mortali, Cic.

CONCRĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* concresco.——II. *Adj.: Thickened, grown, or run together, curdled; congealed, frozen; thick, dense, hard, stiff, firm*, quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil c., Cic.; c. radix, *rigid, stiffened*, Virg. *Poet.:* c. dolor, i. e. *without tears*, Ov.

CONCRĒTUS, ūs, *m.* (concresco). *A thickening*, c. albicantis succi, Plin.

CON-CRIMINOR, 1 *v. dep. To complain bitterly or violently*, Plaut.

CON-CRISPO, atum, 1 *v. a.* (*only usual in the part. pres. and perf.*). *To curl, to put in an undulatory motion*, concrispati cincinni, Vitr.

CON-CRŪCIO, are, *v. a. To torment much*, Lucr.

CONCŪBINA, æ, *f.* (concubo). I. *Prop.: A concubine, mistress*, Cic.——II. *Gen.: A coquette*, Tac.

CONCŪBINĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (concubinus). I. *Prop.: Concubinage*, Plaut.——II. *In a bad sense: Criminal conversation* (*with married persons*), c. nuptarum, Suet.

CONCŪBINUS, i, *m.* (concubo). *He who lives in concubinage*, Quint.

CONCŪBITUS, ūs, *m.* (concubo). I. *Gen.: A lying together with*, Prop. *Of things:* c. dentium, *the being closed*, C. Aur.——II. *Esp.: Concubinage, cohabitation, copulation*, fœti deorum cum humano genere c., Cic. *Of animals*, Virg.

CONCŪBIUM, ii (*sc.* tempus). *The time of first sleep*, Plaut.; Liv.

CONCŪBIUS, a, um (concubo). *Of or belonging to the usual time for sleep*, concubia nocte, *in the first sleep, at the dead of night*, Cic. *See* CONCUBIUM.

CON-CŬBO, bŭi, bĭtum, 1 *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To lie together in a mass*, Prop.——II. *Esp.: To lie with any one, to cohabit with*, c. cum viro, Cic.

CONCULCĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A trampling under foot*, Plin.

CONCULCO, 1 *v. a.* (con, calx). *To tread together, to bruise.* I. *Prop.*: c. vinaceos in dolia, Cat.——II. *Fig.* A) *To trample on, to abuse, maltreat*, c. et quatere miseram Italiam, Cic.——B) *To tread under foot*, i. e. *to despise, slight*, c. lauream, Cic.

CON-CŬMBO, ĕre, *v. n.* (con, cumbo, cubo). *To lie with any one, to cohabit with*, Ov.; Juv.

CON-CŬPIENS, entis, *part.* (con, cupio). *Desiring eagerly, longing for*, concupientes regni, Enn. ap. Cic.

CON-CŬPISCO, ĭvi, or ĭi, ĭtum, 3 *v. inchoat. a.* (cupio). *To have an eager desire for any thing, to long after, wish for, to strive or endeavor after any thing: with acc. or with inf., also absol.*: c. signa, tabulas, Cic.

CON-CŬRO, are, *v. a. To take care of*, Plaut.

CON-CURRO, curri (*rarely* cucurri), cursum, 3 *v. n. To run together, to rush or run upon one another, to come together, to repair to a place in crowds, to rush or flock together.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: tota Italia concurret, Cic.; c. ad arma, Cæs. *Of things*: c. montes mediis in undis (*the Symplegades*), Ov.; c. dextra dextræ, *applaude* (*by clapping*), Hor.; labra c., *shut*, Sen. *Poet.*: palma c. Eleæ quadrigæ, *follows directly*, Prop.——B) *Esp.: To charge, close, engage together, to rush to the fight, join battle*, concurrunt equites inter se, Cæs.; c. cum alqo, Liv. *Impers.*: utrimque magno clamore concurritur, Sall.; quid enim? concurritur, *a charge is made, the combatants engage*, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To have recourse to any thing*, nullæ vires, nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic.——B) *Of time, events, circumstances, &c.*: *To come or clash together, to fall out or happen at the same time*, non concurrunt nomina, *the respective payments do not happen to fall due on one and the same day*, Cic.; res enim concurrent contrariæ, *will clash together*, Cic.——C) *To agree, accord, correspond with*, c. cum summâ, Dig.——D) *To contend with, to be at strife with*, quum ipsa inter se concurrant, Quint.

CONCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A running together, clashing with one another.* I. A) *Prop.*: cum multa concursatione (populi), Cic.; *a charging, closing*, Liv.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A running about, a running to and fro*, quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? Cic.; c. decemviralis, *journey of the decemviri in the provinces*, Id. 2) *In Milit.: A skirmishing*, Curt.——II. *Fig.* A) *A concurring, coinciding in point of time*, c. somniorum, Cic.——B) *Anxiety, restlessness*, c. exagitatæ mentis, Sen.

CONCURSĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who runs to and fro. In Milit.: A skirmisher* (*opp.* statarius), c. et vagus pedes, Liv.

CONCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (concurro). *A running together, concourse, meeting.* I. *Gen.*: c. stomorum, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A rhetorical ornament, consisting of an emphatic reiteration of the last words in a period*, c. et impetus in eadem verba, Cic.

CONCURSO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *Gen.*: *To run together*, Lucr.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To run about, to run to and fro*, qui tum arm noctesque concursabant, Cic.; c. per viam quum concursant ceteri prætores, *are on cuit, are visiting the provinces*, Cic. 2) *In To skirmish*, Liv.——II. *Act.: To vi travel about for the purpose of visiting* jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos o concursent, *go from house to house*, Cic.; c. provinciam, *to go round, to journey in*, Id.

CONCURSUS, ūs, *m.* (concurro). *A ru or meeting together, a confluxi course of people, a rush.* I. *Prop.* A) Ge cursus fiunt ex agris, Cic.; c. fit in pra Cæs.; c. oris, *the shutting of the mouth*, Q B) *Esp. in Milit.: A hostile meeting, gagement, attack, charge*, Cæs.——II. A) *A meeting together, union, assoc* quid opus est tanto concursu honestissimo diorum, Cic.——B) *Esp.: An attack*, co omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic.

CON-CURVO, 1 *v. a. To bend, cu* ber. ap. Macr.

CONCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (concutio). *A s concussion, a shake, shock*, c. vasori c. vasta, quæ duas suppresit urbes, *an ea* Sen.

CONCUSSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* concu II. *Adj.: Excited, agitated*, Pallas concussior, M. Cap.

CONCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* (concutio). *A s shake* (*only in the ablat. sing.*), Plin.

CON-CŬTIO, ussi, ussum, 3 *v. a.* (co I. *To shake violently, to agitate.* c. caput, Ov.; c. arma manu, *to hurl*, l meas, *to move with noise*, Tac. *Post.*: c. arcu, *to hit with certainty, to be sure to hit* undas, *to agitate*, Ov.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To a destructive manner, to cause to t shatter, to shake to its foundati* publicam, Cic.; c. opes Lacedæmonio 2) a) *Of the mind: To disturb, to lently, to excite, disquiet, frighte agitate*, terrorem metum concutienter Cic.; magnum et summum est deoqu non concuti, *not to be moved*, Sen. *Greek construction*, animum concussus, *or agitated in one's mind*, Virg. b) alqm, *to extort money by threats*, Dig. c) *stir up, incite*, c. pectus, Virg.—— *strike together*, c. manus, Sen.

CONDĀLIUM, ii, *n.* (κονδύλιον, κό *small ring, such as slaves wore*, Plau

CON-DECET, ēre, *v. impers. It bel fits, is becoming*, Plaut.

CON-DECŌRO, 1 *v. a. To adorn, range carefully*, c. ludos scenicos.

CONDEMNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. *On demns*, Tert.——II. *An accuser*, Tac.

CON-DEMNO, 1 *v. a.* (damno). I. *demn; usually* alqm *with gen., abl* alqa re: c. alqm judicio turpissimo, sibi, *to sentence any one to make payme* (*opp.* absolvere), Cic. *With gen.*: c. *to condemn any one to death*, Cic., &c. c. alqm eodem crimine, Cic. *With* de alea, Cic.——B) *Gen.: To condem* ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, inertiæ, Id.——II. *Meton. On the p*

cutor: To establish a charge, to effect the condemnation of any one, hoc uno crimine illum condemno, Cic.

CONDENSEO, ēre, *for* condenso. *To condense*, Lucr.

CONDENSO, are, *v. a.* (condensus). *To make quite tight or close, to press close together*, c. radices herbarum, Col.

CONDENSUS, a, um. *Close together, close, dense*, c. aciem irrupissent, Liv.; c. vallis arboribus, *planted thick*, Id.

CONDICIO. *See* CONDITIO.

CON-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To agree upon, make an agreement together, appoint*, condixit pater patratus, *&c., an old formula in* Liv.; rupta quiete condicta, *the suspension of arms*, Amm.——B) *Esp.: To agree with any one in any thing, to coincide with*, Tert.——II. *To announce, make known, proclaim, publish.* A) *Gen.:* sacerdotes c. in diem tertium, Gell.——B) *Esp.:* c. alcui (coenam), *to invite one's self to an entertainment, to engage one's self*, quum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me, Cic.; c. ad coenam, Plaut.

CONDIGNE, *adv. Worthily, suitably, opportunely*, Plaut.

CON-DIGNUS, a, um. *Worthy, becoming*, Plin.

CONDIMENTARIUS, a, um (condimentum). I. *Of or belonging to sauce or seasoning for food*, c. caepae, Plin.——II. *Subst.*, condimentarius, ii, *m.*, *A grocer*, Tert.

CONDIMENTUM, i, *n.* (condio). *That which serves to season food, spice, sauce, seasoning.* I. *Prop.:* c. cibi, Cic.; c. viridia, *green kitchen herbs*, Col.——II. *Fig.:* c. haudquaquam mediocre amicitiae suavitas quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic.

CONDIO, 4 *v. a.* (condo). I. A) *To preserve fruit, to pickle, conserve*, c. lactucam, *with* componere, Col.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To season, spice, render more savory*, c. coenam, Plaut.; c. fungos, helnellas, Cic.; c. unguenta, *to perfume*, Id. 2) c. mortuum, *to embalm*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To season*, i. e. *to cultivate, adorn, embellish, make agreeable, soften, temper, &c.*, duo sunt, quae condiant orationem, Cic.

CONDISCIPŬLA, ae, *f.* (condiscipulus). *A female school-fellow*, Mart.

CONDISCIPŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (condiscipulus). *School-fellowship*, Nep.

CON-DISCIPŬLUS, i, *m. A school-fellow*, Cic.

CON-DISCO, didici, 3 *v. a.* I. *To learn together or at the same time with*, c. alcui, App.——II. *To learn thoroughly; usually with an infinit. or a relative clause:* condiscas eam paullo diligentius supplicare, Cic. *With acc.:* c. modum Hor.

CONDITIO (condicio), ōnis, *f.* (condo). I. *Prop. (a founding; hence, concr.): Creation, work*, Lucr.——II. *Fig. (a placing firm; hence)* A) 1) *A position, state, condition, quality, circumstance, relation*, est autem infima c. et fortuna servorum, Cic.; c. humana, Id.; cura super conditione communi, *over the common fate*, Hor. *Of things:* recipere alqm in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, *with regard to the enjoyment of rights and freedom*, Caes.; pari conditione, *in like manner, with the same view*, Auct. B. Hisp.; conditionem alqm vitae sequi, *mode or manner of living*, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *Connubial relationship, a marriage, match*, filiam ejus ejecisti, alia conditione quaesita et ante perspecta, Cic. b) *Concr. In a bad sense: A concubine, an unchaste woman*, Cic.——B) 1) (*A stipling of terms or conditions*) *A condition, proposal, demand*, non respuere conditionem, Caes.; bellum poni conditionibus, Sall.; ad c. alcjs venire, *to accede to, accept of any one's terms*, Cic.; conditiones ferre, *to make conditions or terms*, Id. 2) *Meton. subjectively: Free choice*, Plin.

CONDITIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A preserving of fruit; in the plur.*, Cic.——II. *A seasoning; in the plur.:* c. ciborum, Cic.

CONDITIVUM, i, *n.* (condo). *A tomb*, Sen.

CONDITIVUS, a, um (condo). *Of fruit: Preserved*, c. mala, Cat.

CONDITOR, ōris, *m.* (condo). *A maker, framer, author, founder*, urbium conditores, Quint.; Thebanae c. urbis, Hor.; legum lator c. que Romani juris, Liv.; T. Sicinium conditorem Velos sequantur, *who is in favor of the emigration to Veii*, Liv.; c. historiae, *author, composer, writer, compiler*, Quint.; *absol. in same signif.*, Tib.

CONDITOR, ōris, *m.* (condio). *One who seasons or flavors any thing*, c. ciconiarum, Poet. ap. Schol. Hor.

CONDITŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (condo). I. *Gen.: A place for keeping any thing*, Amm.——II. *Esp.* A) *A coffin*, Suet.——B) *Meton.: A tomb*, Plin.

CONDITURA, ae, *f.* (condio). I. *A preserving or pickling of fruit*, Col.——II. *Seasoning, spice, sauce*, Sen.

CONDITUS, *part. of* condo.

CONDITUS, *part. of* condio.

CONDITUS, ūs, *m.* (condo). *A founding*, App.; Censor.

CONDITUS, ūs, *m.* (condio). *A preserving, seasoning, spicing*, Col.

CON-DO, didi, ditum, 3 *v. a.* (*prop. to give or put together*). *To put together as one whole, to form, found, establish, produce, construct, make.* I. *Prop.:* c. urbem, Cic.; c. arces, Virg. *Meton. of the inhabitants of cities founded*, c. Romanam gentem, Virg.; c. poema, *to compose*, Cic.; c. bella, *to celebrate, sing of*, Virg.; c. aurea saecla, *to found, establish*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To place, lay, put any thing carefully in a place, to put aside, to lay up or by*, c. et reponere fructus, Cic.; c. alqm in carcerem, *to put in custody or prison*, Id.; c. literas publicas in aerario sanctiore, *to keep, deposit*, Id.; c. alqm sepulcro, *to bury*, Id.; *thus*, c. ossa parentis terrâ, Virg.; Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi condidit, *has brought (him) to his grave or killed him*, Sen. 2) *Fig.:* in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *repose, are hidden*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To preserve fruit (usually* condio), c. corna auctumnalia in liquida faece, Ov. 2) *To put any where for the sake of concealing, to conceal, hide*, nubes c. lunam, Hor.; c. oculos, *to shut, close*, Ov. *Middle:* Danai conduntur in alvo (equi), *hide themselves*, Virg. *Poet.:* c. ensem in pectus, *to push, thrust into*, Ov.; *for which*, c. ensem in pectore, Virg. 3) *Of time: To take up, to spend, pass*, c. diem, Hor.: Plin. E.

CONDŎCE-FĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (condo-

ceo). *To train, instruct.* I. *Prop.:* c. beluas, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* animum condocefaciat, ut, &c., Cic.

CON-DŎCĔO, cŭi, ctum, 2 *v. a. To teach, practice, exercise,* c. milites equo uti frenato, Auct. B. Afr.

CON-DŎLESCO, lŭĭ, 3 *v. inch. n.* (doleo). *To begin to feel or be in pain,* Cic.; *also as v. n., To feel violent pain, to suffer much,* condoluisse latus ei dicenti, Cic.

CONDŌNĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A donation,* c. bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

CON-DŌNO, 1 *v. a.* I. c. alqd (alcui), *To present, to give as a present to any one.* A) *Prop.:* c. omnia certis hominibus, Cic.; prætor c. hereditatem alcui, *adjudicates,* Id.; c. pecunias creditas debitoribus, *to make a present of, to acquit from refunding,* Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To present with,* i. e. *to give up, devote, bring as an offering, to sacrifice,* c. omnes inimicitias reipublicæ, Cic.; c. se vitamque suam reip., Sall. 2) *Esp.* a) *To forgive an offence, to overlook, pardon,* ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic. b) *Meton.: To omit or forego any thing out of favor to another, to pardon, forgive, leave unpunished,* tres fratres reipublicæ condonaveris, Cic.; c. filium sibi, Liv.——II. c. alqm alqd, *To present any one with,* rem te condono, Plaut.

CON-DORMIO, īre, *v. n. To fall quite asleep,* Suet.

CON-DORMISCO, mīvi, 3 *v. inchoat. To fall quite asleep, to sleep,* Plaut.

CONDRŪSI, ōrum (Κονδροῦσοι). *Condrusi, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the right bank of the Meuse, near Liege and Namur,* Cæs.

CONDŬCIBĬLIS, e (conduco). *Expedient, profitable,* c. et utile, Plaut.

CON-DŬCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To bring, lead, or draw together, to collect, assemble.* A) *Gen.:* c. virgines unum in locum, *to assemble,* Cic.; c. exercitum in unum locum, *to concentrate,* Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To combine, unite by drawing together,* c. partes in unum, Lucr.; c. lac, i. e. *to cause to curdle,* Col.; c. corticem, *to tie up or together,* Ov. 2) *To take to one's self by renting, to take on lease, to hire, rent, farm.* a) *To rent for one's use,* c. domum in Palatio, Cic.; c. numos, *to borrow,* Hor. *Meton. Of personal objects:* tamquam aliquem Threcem conduceret, *hired, bribed,* Cic. *Fig.:* c. alqm, ut tacent, *to bribe, gain over,* Cat. b) *To contract for any thing, as for the receipts of the customs or any other branch of the public revenue, also for the erection of a public building, for supplying the army,* &c., redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat, Cic.; c. præbenda, quæ ad exercitum opus essent, *to supply by contract, to be a contractor for,* Liv.; c. vectigalia, *to farm,* Cic.——II. *Neut.: To contribute to any thing, to serve, be serviceable or of use, to be advantageous or conducive; only in the third person sing. and plur.; with* ad *or dat. and absol.:* ad vitæ commoditatem conducat id necne, Cic.; c. proposito, Hor.

CONDUCTĬCIUS *or* -TĬUS, a, um (conduco). *Hired,* c. domus, Poet. ap. Suet.; c. exercitus, *mercenary,* Nep.

CONDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conduco). I. A) *In Philo.: A connecting of the major and minor of a syllogism,* Cic.——B) *In Medic.: A convulsion, spasm,* C. Aur.——II. *A renting, hiring on a lease, farming, a contracting,* c. fundi, Cic.

CONDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (conduco). I. *A lessee, tenant, farmer, contractor,* c. agri, Cic.; c. operis, Cic.

CONDUCTUM, i, *n.* (conduco). *That which is held on a lease, that is hired, rented,* &c.; *as, a house, a farm,* &c., Cic.

CONDUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* conduco.

CONDUCTUS, i, *m.* (conduco). *A lessee, tenant,* Hor. *In Milit.: A soldier that serves for a hireling; plur., mercenary troops,* Cæs.

CONDUPLICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *In Rhet.: A duplication, a repetition of the same,* Auct. Her.——II. *An embracing, embrace,* Plaut.

CON-DUPLICO, 1 *v. a. To double,* c. Varr. *Faceti:* c. corpora, i. e. *to embrace,* Id.

CON-DŪRO, are, *v. a. To make quite hard, to harden,* c. ferrum, Lucr.

CONDUS, i, *m.* (condo). *One who lays up, gives out provisions, a steward, butler,* Cic.

CON-FĂBŬLOR, 1 *v. n. and a. To converse, talk any thing over, to discourse together,* Plaut.

CONFARREĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (confarreo). *A more ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans, before the* Pontifex Maximus, *or* flamen Dialis, *in presence of ten witnesses, with an offering of* "far" *was made (opp.* diffarreatio), Plin.

CON-FARREO, 1 *v. a.* (con, far). *To join by the ceremony of* confarreatio (*which see*); c. confarreandi assuetudine, Tac.

CON-FĂTĀLIS. *Bound by the same fate,* c. copulata res est et confatalis, Cic.

CON-FECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conficio). *A making, working, composing, getting, finishing, accomplishing.* I. *Gen.:* c. hujus libri, Cic.; c. annalium, Id.; c. tributorum *collecting.*——B) *Concr.: The thing prepared, a preparation,* Pall.——II. *Esp.: Destruction, destruction,* c. escarum, i. e. *a* [illegible] Cic.; c. valetudinis, *a weakening, impairing,* [illegible]

CONFECTOR, ōris, *m.* (conficio). I. *One who prepares or makes, a maker, finisher,* c. cottagotiorum, Cic.; c. coriorum, *a tanner,* [illegible]——II. *Esp.: A consumer, destroyer,* c. [illegible]nium ignis, Cic.; c. ferarum, i. e. *one who* [illegible] *a killer,* Suet.

CONFECTŪRA, æ, *f.* (conficio). *A making, making,* c. mellis, Col.

CONFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* conficio.

CON-FERCIO, fersi, fertum, 4 *v. a.* (C[illegible]) *To stuff together, to press together, to stuff full, to cram full,* c. m[illegible] follies, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To crowd together,* urbanos et agrestem confer[illegible] gusta tecta, Liv.

CON-FĔRO, contŭli, collātum (conl.), [illegible] *v. a. To carry or bring together.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* c. sarcinas in un[illegible] Cæs.; c. materiam omnem, antequam [illegible] amur, *to get together, compile,* Quint.; [illegible] *set their heads together (in conversation,* [illegible] *Absol.:* cur non confertis, ne sit connu[illegible]

bus et pauperibus, *propose at the same time a law that, &c.*, Liv.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry or bring together for a certain purpose; to collect or contribute money, fruit, &c.*, c. tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic.; c. sextantes in capita, Liv. 2) a) *Milit.: To bring together in a hostile manner, to set together, to set against, bring to close fight*, Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, *closed, fought a regular or pitched battle*, Cic.; *thus*, c. signa cum alqo, Id.; c. arma inter se, Liv.; c. pedem cum pede, *to fight man to man*, Id. b) *Not Milit.*: non poesum magis pedem c., ut aiunt, *to come into closer quarters*, Cic. *Poet.*: mecum confer, *fight me* (*if you dare*), Ov.; c. lites, Hor. 3) *To bring together for comparison, to compare; with* cum, inter se, *and dat.*: quem cum Democrito c. possumus, Cic.; c. parva magnis, Id. 4) *To talk over any thing together, to take counsel or hold a conference, confer*, quum erimus congressi, tum, si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *To carry or bring any whither; to turn, apply, betake one's self to.* A) a) *Gen.*: c. se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium, Cæs.; c. iter alqo, *to direct, turn toward*, Id.; c. se Rhodum, *to repair to, set out for*, Cic. b) *Fig.*: non hanc suspicionem nunc primum in Capitonem conferri, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To apply any thing to a certain purpose; to employ, bestow, confer upon; with* ad *or* in alqd: c. omnem suam curam atque operam ad philosophiam, Cic. *With* in: c. omnes curas cogitationesque in remp., Cic.; c. curam restituendi Capitolii in alqm, *to commit to any body the care of*, Tac. 2) *To attribute or ascribe to any one either a good or bad action; to lay to the charge of any one, lay the blame upon, to impute, ascribe to, &c.*, permulta in Planciam, quæ ab eo numquam dicta sunt, conferuntur, Cic.; c. sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, Id. 3) *To put off, defer, delay*, c. omnia in menseem Martium, Cic.; c. iter suum in posterum diem, Brut. ap. Cic. 4) (*like συμφέρει and conducit, see* CONDUCO, II.) *To contribute, to be of service, be advantageous, tend, conduce*, naturæque plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint. *With dat., also with* in, *or absol.*

CONFERTIM, *adv.* (confertus). *In Milit. lang.*: *Closely, in a compact body*, non c., neque in unum, Sall.

CONFERTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* confercio.——II. *Adj.* A) *Close together, dense* (*opp.* rarus), quum ita completa et c. sint omnia, ut, *&c.*, Cic.; c. naves, Liv.; confertum agmen, *an army marching in close order*, Id.; confertissima acies, *an army in very close array*, Cæs.——B) *With abl.*: *Filled up, filled full, stuffed, crammed with any thing*, ingenti turba conferta deorum templa, Liv.

CONFERVE-FACIO, ēre, *v. a.* (conferveo). *To make red-hot*, Lucr.

CON-FERVEO, ēre, *v. n.* I. *To boil together*, Pall.——II. *Meton. in Medic.*: *To grow together, as a broken bone, to heal*, Cels.

CONFERVESCO, ferbŭi, 3 *v. n.* (conferveo). *To begin to boil fast, to grow hot.* I. A) *Prop.*: aer conclusus versando c., Vitr.——B) *Fig.*: ira quum conferbuit ira, Hor.——II. *Meton. in Medic., of a broken bone: To grow together, to heal, as it*, si quando ossa non confertuerunt, Cels.

CONFESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (confiteor). *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal*, c. errati sui, Cic.; c. culpæ, Liv.; ad extera corporum indubitatas c. habet, *proofs of healing property*, Plin.

CONFESSUS, a, um, *part. of* confiteor.

CON-FESTIM, *adv.* (*related to* festinus, festino, *from* fero). *Immediately, without delay, forthwith*, c. huc advolavit, Cic.; c. subsequi, Cæs.

CONFICIENS, entis. I. *Part. of* conficio.——II. *Adj.*: *Efficient or producing effect, effective*, c. causæ, Cic.; cum civitate mihi res est acerrima et conficientissima literarum, *that notes down carefully every thing*, Id.

CON-FICIO, fēci, fectum, 3 [*perf. subj.* confexim, Plaut.] (*pass. rare*: confit *for* conficitur, Plaut.; Plin.; confieret, Balb. ap. Cic.; Liv.; confierent, Suet.; confieri, Sulpic. ap. Cic.; Virg.) *v. a.* (facio). *To put together, to bring about, to effect, carry out or into effect, to get ready, prepare, accomplish, &c.* I. *Gen.*: c. amulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic.; c. tabulas, *to prepare*, Id.; *conf.* c. tabulas literis Græcis, Cæs.; c. centurias, *to assemble*, Q. Cic.; c. bibliothecam, Cic.; c. iter, *to finish, to be at the end of*, Id. *Absol.*: tu cum Apella confice de columnis, *finish the business*, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To bring about, to produce, cause, effect, make*, c. motus animorum, Cic.; c. animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, *to render*, Id.; c. reditum alcui, *to bring about, effect*, Id. *Absol.*: aliæ causæ ipsæ conficiunt, aliæ vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, *to effect*, Cic.; *conf.* CONFICIENS.——B) *To accomplish, finish, complete, end*, c. centum annos, Cic.; c. biennium, Id.——C) *In Philos. in the pass.*: *To be logically effected, as it were*, i. e. *to be concluded, to follow*, quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic.——D) *To lessen, reduce, diminish, impair, exhaust, bring to nothing, destroy, demolish*, dentes acuti morsu dividunt escas, intimi autem conficiunt, *grind*, Cic.; c. patrimonium suum, *to spend, get through, squander, dissipate, joined to* dissipare, Id.; vir bonus, ne ipse frigore conficiatur, *be weakened, impaired; thus, esp. in the part. perf.*, confectus, *weakened, impaired, worn out*: c. senectute, Id.; *and without abl.*: confectus et saucius gladiator, Id.; c. provincias, *to subdue, conquer*, Id.; me sica illa pæne confecit, *killed*, Id.; sidus confectum, *the influence of which has ceased, that has set*, Plin.

CONFICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (confingo). *A feigning*, c. criminis, Cic.

CONFICTUS, a, um, *part. of* confingo.

CONFIDENS, entis. I. *Part. of* confido.——II. *Adj.* A) *Trusting to one's self, courageous, bold*, Plaut.——B) *In a bad sense*: *Audacious, impudent, bold*, Cic. *Superl.*, Virg.

CONFIDENTER, *adv.* I. *Confidently, boldly, courageously*, c. pro se loqui, Plaut. *Compar.*: c. dicam de studiis ejus honestis, Cic.——II. *In a bad sense*: *Boldly, audaciously, impudently*, c. restare, Ter. *Superl.*: c. resistens, Auct. Her.

CONFIDENTIA, æ, *f.* (confidens). I. *Gen.*: *Firm trust, faith, or reliance, confidence*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.*: *A trust in one's self, self-confidence, boldness, in a good or bad sense.* A) *In a good sense*: *Boldness, courage, spirit*, duas sibi res, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic.

—B) *In a bad sense: Boldness, audacity, impudence*, videte, quo vultu, qua c. dicant, Cic.

CONFIDENTILŌQUUS, a, um (confidens, loquor). *That talks boldly or audaciously*, Plaut.

CON-FIDO, fisus, 3 (*perf.* confiderunt, Liv.) *v. n. To trust firmly in any thing, to depend or rely upon, to believe any thing firmly or with assurance; usually with abl., dat., and acc. with inf.*: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate c.? Cic.; c. castrorum propinquitate, Cæs. *With dat.*: vestræ virtuti constantiæque confidesem, Cic.; c. maxime huic legioni, Cæs. *Also with acc. and inf.; with* de *c. abl.; with* ut *c. subj.; absol.*, Cic., &c. *Poet. even c. acc.*: c. avos, Stat.

CON-FIGO, xi, xum, 3 [*part. perf.* confictus, Scaur. ap. Diom.] *v. a. To join or fasten together.* I. *Prop.*: c. transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. ——II. A) *Meton.*: *To pierce through, to transfix*, c. filios suos sagittis, Cic. *Prov.*: c. cornicum oculos (*see* CORNIX).—B) *Fig.*: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, *rendered inactive*, Cic.

CON-FIGŪRO, 1 *v. a. To form, fashion*, c. vitam ad similitudinem sui, Col.

CON-FINDO, ĕre, *v. a. To cleave, split*, Tibull.

CONFINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To form, fashion, frame, shape.* I. *Prop.*: c. nidos, Plin. ——II. *Fig.*: *To invent, devise, feign, counterfeit*, c. alqd criminis, Cic.

CON-FINIS, e. *Having a common boundary, bordering, near, adjoining.* I. *Prop.* A) confines erant hi Senonibus, Cæs.—B) *Subst.* 1) confinis, is, *m.*, *A neighbor*, Mart. 2) confine, is, *n.*, *That which is adjoining or near to*, Luc. *In the plur.*: in confinibus hostis arcendus est, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: *That comes near, similar, allied*, c. sunt his celebrata apud Græcos schemata, Quint.

CONFĪNIUM, ii, *n.* (confinis). I. *Prop.*: *A common boundary, a border, confine, frontier* (*of lands; but* vicinitas, *of houses*), Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Neighborhood, vicinity*, c. breve artis et falsi, Tac.

CONFIO, eri. *See* CONFICIO.

CONFIRMĀTE, *adv. Vigorously, firmly*, Auct. Her.

CONFIRMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A fastening together, an establishing.* A) *Gen.*: c. perpetuæ libertatis, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *A strengthening of courage, encouragement, consolation*, c. animi, Cic.——II. A) *An establishing of an assertion, a confirmation*, c. perfugæ, Cæs.—B) *In Rhet.*: *A proving by argument*, Cic.

CONFIRMĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who confirms, a securer*, c. pecuniæ, *a security, guarantee, bail*, Cic.

CONFIRMĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* confirmo. ——II. *Adj.* A) *Courageous, firm, resolute*, satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic.—B) *Proved, established, certain*, quod eo confirmatius erit, si, &c., Cic.

CON-FIRMITAS, ātis, *f. Obstinacy, stubbornness*, Plaut.

CON-FIRMO, 1 *v. a. To fasten, to make fast, to make strong, strengthen, confirm.* I. *Gen.*: ali vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs.; c. intestina, *to heal*, Cels.; c. se, *to* [illegible] (*from sickness*), convalescere, Cic.; *conf.* c. [illegible] dinem, *to strengthen*, Id.; c. decreta, *to confirm* [illegible] ——II. *Esp.* A) *To strengthen any one's* [illegible] *age, to encourage, animate*, c. excitan[illegible] tos animos bonorum, Cic.; c. milites, Cæs.; [illegible] ritos, Sall.; nunc erige te et confirma, *take c[illegible] be a man, keep up your spirits*, Cic.; c. profu[illegible] licendo, ut, *&c., to encourage, to persuade th[illegible]* Sall.; c. gladiatores libertate, *encourages th[illegible] mates or inspires them by representing to th[illegible] newly-acquired liberty*, Cæs.—B) *To stren[illegible] in a sentiment, to confirm in a feeling*, [illegible] nes, Cæs.—C) *To establish by proof, to demonstrate, to show the truth of; sure, promise as certain, to assert, test*, c. nostra argumentis ac rationibus, C[illegible] quum mihi non modo confirmasset, *had p[illegible] assured me*, Id.

CONFISCĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A confiscati[illegible]*

CONFISCO, 1 *v. a.* (con, fiscus). I. *Gen. keep or lay by in a coffer or chest*, c. s[illegible] Suet.—B) *Fig.*: in confiscato habere alqd *laid by, to have ready at hand*, Tert.——I[illegible] *To transfer to the emperor's privy purse, to cate*, c. HS. millies, Suet. *Meton., of perso[illegible] property has been confiscated*: devictis his [illegible] catis, Suet.

CONFISIO, ōnis, *f.* (confido). *Trust, dence*, c. firma animi est fidentia, Cic.

CONFISUS, a, um, *part. of* confido.

CON-FITEOR, fessus, 2 [*part. perf.* con[illegible] *a passive sense*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.] *v. a. To acknowledge, confess, avow, c[illegible] to allow to be true.* I. *Prop.*: quid c[illegible] atque ita libenter confitetur, ut? &c., Cic. *make one's self known*, Ov.; c. se victur[illegible] *one's self to be vanquished*, Cæs.; c. in se, *one's self guilty of some crime*, Cic.——II[illegible] *To evince, show, manifest, indica[illegible] known*, confessa vultibus iram, Ov.; [illegible] animi sui lacrimis, Quint.; timorem pal[illegible] *show one's fright by paleness*, Ov.

CONFIXUS, a, um, *part. of* configo.

CON-FLACCESCO, ĕre, *v. n. To gr[illegible] feeble or languid, to flag, subsi[illegible]*

CONFLAGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A burni[illegible] flagration*, Sen.

CONFLAGRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neu[illegible] in flames, to burn.* A) *Prop.*: c. terr[illegible] sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: existimas invidiæ incendio conflagratu[illegible] ——II. *Act.*: *To burn, consume* urbs incendio conflagrata, Auct. Her.

CONFLATŪRA, æ, *f.* (conflo). *A me[illegible] metals by fire*, Plin.

CON-FLEXUS, a, um (flecto). *Bent*, c. juga cubito, Plin.

CONFLICTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A stri[illegible] dashing together; a fight, com[illegible] test*, c. deformis et incommoda turbæ, [illegible]

CONFLICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (confligo). I. *striking together, collision*, c. [illegible] ter se corporum, Quint.——II. *Esp[illegible] flict, struggle*, Cic.

CONFLICTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (confligo). *To strike violently together*, C[illegible] *Fig.*——II. *Middle*, conflictor [*in* [illegible] Ter.]. *To contend, as it were, or str[illegible]*

or against, c. cum adversa fortuna, Nep.——III. *To hurt, to ruin, and especially in the pass.*, conflictari aliqa re, *to be tormented, plagued, or ruined by any thing, to suffer much from*, qui plura per scelera remp. conflictavisset, Tac. *Pass.*: nos duriore fortuna conflictati videmur, Cic.; c. judicio, *to be engaged, involved in a lawsuit*, Id.; c. morbo, *to fall sick*, Nep.; sæva hieme c., *to suffer from the severity of winter*, Tac. *Absol.*: il milites tantum conflictati sunt, qui, &c., *got into the heat of the fight*, Tac.

CONFLICTUS, a, um, *part. of* confligo.

CONFLICTUS, ûs, m. (confligo). *A striking, clashing together.* I. *Prop.*: conflictu atque trita lapidum, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *need, distress, misery, affliction*, Gell.

CON-FLIGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (*Prop.*: *To strike, dash together*). I. *Act.*: *To bring together, to unite.* A) *Prop.*: c. corpora, Lucr.——B) *Fig.*: *To compare*, c. factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic.——II. *Neut.*: *To come into hostile contact*, i. e. *to fight, combat, contend* (*either in the field or in a court of justice, in controversy, &c.*); *to contend, dispute, be at variance with each other*, &c., manu cum hoste c. immane quiddam, Cic.; c. armis, Id. *Of things and abstract objects*, c. venti, Virg.; causæ inter se c., Cic.

CONFLO, 1 *v. a.* *To blow together, blow up, excite by blowing; to kindle, inflame.* I. 1) *Prop.*: c. incendium, Liv. *In Medic.*, intestina conflata, *inflamed*, C. Aur. 2) *Fig.*: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To melt by blowing, to liquefy, melt by fire, cast, fuse*, c. argentum, æs Cyprium, Plin.; c. falces in ensem, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: consensus conflatus in hac prope æqualitate fraterna, *amalgamated, coalesced*, Cic.——B) *Gen.* 1) *To bring or set together, to collect, to join, to raise, make or get up, acquire*, c. exercitum, Cic.; c. pecuniam, Id.; c. ex ærario, *to contract debts*, Sall. 2) *To stir up, excite, produce, cause, occasion*, c. periculum alcui, Cic.; c. invidiam inimico, Id.; c. conjurationem, Suet.

CONFLŌRENS, entis, *part.* (floreo). *Flourishing at the same time*, August.

CONFLUENS, entis. I. *Part. of* confluo.——II. A) *Adj.*: (*of a river*) *Falling into another river*, a confluente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar*, Lepid. ap. Cic.——B) *Subst.*, confluens, entis, *and* confluentes, ium, m., *The place where two rivers have their confluence*, quam ad confluentium Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent, Caes.; Anienem transit ad confluentes, *at the confluence of the Anio and the Tiber*, Liv.; Tac.

CONFLUENTES, ium, m., *now Coblentz* (*at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine*), Suet.

CON-FLUO, xi, xum, 3 [*contr.* confluxet *for* confluxisset, Lucr.], *v. n.* *To flow together.* I. *Prop.*: Fibrenus diviso æqualiter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To come, run, flow, or stream together*, i. e. *to flock together in numbers or in a great crowd, to crowd together*, confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem multi, Cic.; magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes.; ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, *poured down upon them*, Cic.

CON-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To dig up entirely*, c. vineta, Col.——II. A) *Prop.*: *To pierce through, transfix*, c. alqm, Sall.; c. scripta notis, *to cross out, to cancel*, Plin. E.——B) *Fig.*: *To harass, annoy*, eos tot judiciis confossos prædamnatosque, *cut up, as it were*, Liv.

CONFORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conformo). *A getting or bringing into shape, or assuming a form, a forming, framing, fashioning, conformation.* I. *Gen.* A) c. linearmentorum, Cic.; c. vocis, *the expression of the voice*, Id.; c. verborum, *order, arrangement*, Id.; c. et moderatio continentiæ et temperantiæ, *a forming, bringing into a system*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *That which is mentally formed*, i. e. *a notion, idea, conception*, c. animi, Cic.; *also simply* c., *the same*, Id.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.*: *Prosopopœia*, Auct. Her.

CON-FORMO, 1 *v. a.* *To frame, shape, fashion according to some principle, in due proportions, or properly*, ad majora quædam nos natura conformavit, Cic.; c. se ad voluntatem alcjs, *to conform or adapt one's self to any one's will*, Id.

CON-FORNICO, are, *v. a.* *To vault all over*, Vitr.

CONFOSSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* confodio.——II. *Adj.*: *Bored through, perforated*, te faciam confossiorem soricina nenia, Plaut.

CONFRACTUS, a, um, *part. of* confringo.

CON-FRAGŎSUS, a, um. *Full of crumbled parts, and thus rugged, uneven.* I. *Prop.*: c. via, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: c. nomina versusque, *harsh, not flowing, unpleasant*, Quint.; c. conditiones, i. e. *hard, difficult*, Plaut.

CON-FRAGUS, a, um (confringo), *poet. for* confragosus. *Rugged, uneven*, Luc.

CON-FREMO, ŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To make a loud noise, to roar, murmur*, Ov.

CON-FREQUENTO, 1 *v. a.* *To visit frequently or in great numbers*, Col.

CON-FRICO, 1 *v. a.* *To rub hard or strongly*, c. totum os sale trito, Col.; c. genua, *to touch any body's knees, to beg urgently*, Plaut.

CON-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.* (frango). *To break to pieces, shatter.* I. *Prop.*: c. digitos, Cic.; juga montium confracta in humeros, *bent as a shoulder, curved*, Plin. *Prov.*: c. tesseram, *to dissolve the ties of friendship, to break faith*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To break, annihilate, destroy*, c. arta claustra naturæ, *to break, to press through*, Lucr.; c. rem, *to squander, waste, dissipate*, Plaut.

CONFŬGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n.* *To take refuge or shelter at, to resort to, flee to, have recourse to.* I. *Prop.*: c. ad unum alqm, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: c. ad opem judicum, Cic.; c. ad meam fidem, Id.; an, quoniam hoc non audes dicere, illuc confugies? &c., *by way of subterfuge, excuse yourself, plead as an excuse*, Cic.

CONFŬGIUM, ii, n. (confugio). *A place of refuge, sanctuary*, Ov.

CONFULGEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To shine all over*, Plaut.

CON-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* *To pour together, to mix together.* I. *Prop.* A) c. mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. *Middle*: Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, *mixes with*, Virg.——B) *Meton.*: *To pour out, to pour into*, c. vinum in ea vasa, Col. *Middle*: cibus in eam venam, quæ cava apellatur, confunditur, *spreads, extends itself*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To mix, mingle, combine, unite,*

c. vera cum falsis, Cic.; c. sermones in unum, *to speak together*, Liv.; rusticus urbano confusus, Hor.; c. prœlia cum alquo, *to engage in, to join battle*. Id. 2) a) *Esp.: To mix, unite, mingle without order, to mix up, throw into a heap, or into confusion, to confuse, jumble together*, particulæ primum confusæ, Cic.; c. signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.; c. annum, *with* conturbare, *to confuse*, Suet.; c. fœdus, *to disturb, violate*, Virg.; c. ora, *to distort the face, disfigure the features*, Ov. b) *To disturb, discompose, confuse* (*mentally*), magis confudere audientium animos, quam si, &c., Liv.; c. immitem animum imagine tristi, Tac.——B) *To spread, extend, diffuse any thing*, id in totam orationem confundendum, Cic.

CONFŪSE, *adv.* I. *Disorderly, confusedly*, c. dispersimus numeros, Cic.——II. *On the whole, taking things altogether*, c. universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, *for the whole lot*, Dig.

CONFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (confundo). I. A) *A pouring together, a mingling, mixing, combining, uniting*, c. colorum, App.; confusio virtutum, Cic.——B) *Esp.: A mingling, confusion, disorder*, confusionem habet religionum, Cic.; c. suffragiorum, i. e. *voting not according to centuries*, Id.——II. (*A being suffused with red, as it were; hence*), *Blushing, a blush*, c. oris, Tac.

CONFŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* confundo.——II. *Adj.: Thrown into disorder, disordered, jumbled together*, c. oratio, *with* perturbata, Cic.; c. suffragium, *not according to centuries*, Liv.; ipse confusus animo, *disturbed, confused*, Id.

CONFŪTATIO, ōnis, *f. Refutation*, Auct. Her.

CON-FŪTO, 1 *v. a.* (con, futo). *To cool a boiling liquid by pouring cold water on it, to damp, to cool*. I. *Prop.*, Titin. ap. Non.——II. *Fig.* A) *To damp, repress, keep back, keep in, allay, hinder, soothe*, c. maximos dolores, Cic.——B) *To overthrow by reasoning, to confute, refute*, c. argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

CON-FŪTUO, ēre. *To cohabit*, Catull.

CONFUTURUS, a, um. *See* CONSUM.

CONGELATIO, ōnis, *f. A congealing*, c. liquoris, Plin.

CON-GELO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To cause to freeze, to congeal.* A) *Prop.*: c. oleum, Col.; Mare Congelatum, *The Frozen Ocean*, Varr.——B) *Meton.: To cause to run together, to thicken, or harden*, c. lac, *to cause to curdle*, Col.; c. rictus serpentis in lapidem, *to harden*, Ov.——II. *Neut.: To freeze entirely, to freeze up or together, to freeze.* A) 1) *Prop.*: Ister c., Ov. 2) *Meton.: To grow hard, to harden*, lingua c., Ov.——B) *Fig.*: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum lætabar otio, *frozen up*, i. e. *become inactive*, Cic.

CONGEMINATIO, ōnis, *f. A doubling; facetiously, an embracing, embrace, with* conduplicatio, Plaut.

CON-GEMINO, 1 *v. a. To double, redouble*, c. ictus crebros ensibus, Virg.; c. securim, *to redouble the blows or strokes of the axe*, Id.

CON-GEMO, ŭi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To sigh aloud, to groan*, congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. *Poet.: Of a felled tree*, Virg.——II. *Act.: To bewail, lament*, c. mortem, Lucr.

CONGENER, ĕris (con, genus). *Of the sa race or stock*, Plin.

CON-GENĔRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To beget toget with, to bear at the same time, in the* perf., c. senium parentis, Col.; c. verbum, o *same root*, Varr.——II. *Fig.: To unite, c bine*, Att. ap. Non.

CONGER [congrus, Charis.], gri, *m.* (γόγγ *A sea-eel or conger-eel*, Plin.

CONGERIES, ei, *f.* (congero, *that has brought together*). I. *A heap, collected m a mass, crowd*, c. ramorum et fruticum, F c. summa silvæ, Ov.; *a heap or pile of wood, neral-pile*, Id.; Quint.——II. *Fig. in Rhe heaping together, amplification*, Qui

CON-GERO, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a. To c together, to gather, to bring or collec one spot, to accumulate.* I. *Prop.* A) c. quæ saccos, Hor.; c. viaticum, Cic.; c. oscula, *to to kiss*, Ov. *Poet.*: cubilia congesta blattis, *with*, Virg.; c. aram arboribus, i. e. *to erect, p construct*, Id.——B) *Meton.: To put, push, th throw, direct, bring to a place* (*esp. in a or quantity*), c. grana tritici Midæ dormienti Cic. *With dat.*: scuta illi (virgini) pro aureis congesta, *thrown upon her*, Liv.; c. lanceas, *rect together to the same spot, to hurl together*——II. *Fig.* A) *To bring together o lect into a discourse, to introduce, allu* quod congessisti operarios omnes, Cic.; ex bus latebris congestæ figuræ, Quint.——B) *To upon any body, bring forward again tax with, impute, charge with, attr or ascribe to*, c. ingentia beneficia in alqm congerantur in unum omnia, *may heap up* i. e. *trouble*, Cic.

CON-GERO, ōnis, *m. A thief*, Plaut.

CON-GERRO, ōnis, *m. A playmate*, Pl

CONGESTICIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (co *Heaped or piled up, collected toget* agger ex materia, Cæs.

CONGESTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of c*——II. *Adj.: Thick, fat*, Auson.

CONGESTUS, ūs, *m.* (congero). *A car or heaping together.* I. *Prop.*: avium tu, non humano satu, Cic.——II. *Meton* A) *That which is brought or carried tog heap, mass, pile, multitude*, c. culmo frondium, Col.——B) *Fig.: Multitude, ance*, in dicendo cumulum tantum habe congestum, Quint.

CONGIARIUM, ii, *n.* I. (*sc.* vas) *A ves ing a* congius, Dig.——II. A) (*sc.* do *largess of oil, wine, salt, &c., made to th of the measure of a* congius, Quint.; Liv.——B 1) *A present in money instead of a* congiu *or wine, given to the soldiers or the people ing to our money for drink*, Cic.; Liv. 2) *ent, in general, a douceur*, Sen.

CONGIARIUS, a, um (congius). *Of taining a congius*, Cat.

CONGIUS, ii, *m. A Roman measur quids, the eighth part of an* amphora, or 6 Liv.

CON-GLACIO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neu turn to ice, to freeze*, aqua neque cor frigoribus, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: curioni nostr tus conglaciat, *passes over without any resul* Cœl. ap. Cic. (*conf.* CONGELO).——II.

cause to freeze, turn to ice, congeal; in the pass., to be frozen, turn to ice, grandinem conglaciato imbre gigni, Plin.

CON-GLISCO, ĕre, *v. n. Fig.: To grow up,* Plaut.

CONGLŌBĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A heaping together, gathering together in a round form,* c. multa ignium, Sen.

CON-GLŌBO, 1 [*in tmesi:* conque globata, Lucr.], *v. a. To form into a ball, to make round, to give a spherical form, to conglobate.* I. *Prop.:* mare conglobatur undique æquabiliter, Cic.; c. figura, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To assemble, collect in a crowd, to crowd together,* catervatim, uti quoeque fors conglobaverat, Sall.——B) *Fig.:* maxime definitiones valent conglobatæ, *together,* Cic.

CONGLŪTINĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A glueing together.* I. *Prop.:* c. recens, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A joining together,* c. verborum, Cic.

CONGLŪTINO, 1 *v. a. To glue together, stick or join together.* I. *Prop.:* calx c. utraque res inter se, Vitr.; c. vulnera, *to dress,* Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To join closely together, to connect, unite intimately,* natura quæ hominem conglutinavit, Cic.; c. concordiam, Id.——B) *To contrive, devise,* finge quod lubet, conglutina, Plaut.

CON-GRÆCO, are, *v. a.* (græcor, ari). *To lavish, squander in good cheer (like the Greeks),* c. aurum, Plaut.

CON-GRĀTŪLOR, ari, *v. a. To wish joy, to congratulate,* congratulantur libertatem civitati restitutam, Liv.

CON-GREDIOR, gressus, 3 *v. n.* (con, gradior). I. *To go or come with any body, to meet,* cum eo sæpe congressus, Cic. *With acc.:* colloqui, c. aliqua, Plaut.——II. *Esp.: To come together hostilely; hence, to encounter, engage, to fight, contend (either with arms or words),* suspensumero esse cum eis (Germanis) congressos, Caes. *Also of a contest of emulation,* Cic., &c.

CONGREGĀBILIS, e (congrego). *Apt to assemble, sociable,* c. examina apium, Cic.

CONGREGĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An assembling.* I. *Prop.:* c. hominum, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *A putting together, collecting,* c. argumentorum, Quint.——B) *A figure of Rhetoric: A recapitulation,* Quint.

CONGREGO, 1 [*in tmesi:* conque gregantur, Lucr.] *v. a. To assemble together in one troop or flock.* I. *Prop.:* c. oves, Plin. *Middle:* apium examina congregantur, *fly together in swarms,* Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: To assemble, unite, combine, congregate,* c. dissipatos homines, Cic.

CONGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (congredior). *A coming or meeting together.* I. *Gen.,* Cic. *In the plur.:* c. familiarum, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *An attack, engagement, combat,* Just.——B) *Cohabitation,* Lactant.

CONGRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* congredior.

CONGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (congredior). *A coming or meeting together; an interview.* I. *Gen.,* Cic. *In the plur.,* Cic. *Of animals: Sociableness, sociability,* Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Conjunction, union,* c. materiæ, Lucr. *Carnal connection, copulation,* c. feminarum, Plin. *An encounter, fight, combat,* Cic.; primo congressu, *in the first charge or onset,* Caes.; uno congressu, *in one attack,* Virg.

CONGRIO, ōnis, *m.* (conger). *The name of a cook in* Plaut.

CONGRŪENS, entis. I. *Part. of* congruo.——II. *Adj. Agreeable, suitable, fit, proper, congruous; with* cum, *the dat., or absol.:* c. vita cum disciplina, Cic. *With dat.:* c. actio menti, Cic.; congruens est, *it is befitting or becoming,* quum Nerva sanxisset, ut, &c. . . c. erat, &c., Plin.——III. *Esp.: Agreeing in its parts or portions,* i. e. *well-proportioned or proportionable, symmetrical, harmonious,* c. clamor (*opp.* dissonus), Liv.

CONGRŪENTER, *adv. Agreeably, fitly, suitably, congruously,* c. naturæ vivere, Cic. *Compar.,* Front.; *Superl.,* Tert.

CONGRŪENTIA, æ, *f.* (congruo). *Agreement, fitness, harmony,* c. corporis, *with* æqualitas, *proportion, symmetry,* Plin. E.

CON-GRŪO, ŭi, 3 [*inf.* congruĕre, Ter.] *v. n.* (con, gruo=*Sanscr.* √ri; *Icel.* gro, *to grow; akin to* germen, gramen, *and* cresco). *To come or clash together with any thing, to meet, coincide.* I. *Prop.:* guttæ inter se congruunt, *run in the same direction,* Vitr.——II. *Fig.* A) *To agree with respect to essence, quality, or contents, &c., to coincide, to accord, fit, suit, correspond, to be to the purpose or becoming; with* cum, inter se, *dat., or absol.:* illa si vehementer velis c. cum causa, Cic.; valde ejus sermo cum tuis literis congruebat, Id.; sermo inter omnes congruebat, *agreed,* Liv. *With dat.:* non omni causæ nec auditori c. orationis unum genus, *does not suit,* Cic.——B) *To agree in judgment, sentiment, opinion, &c., to coincide, to accord,* de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic.; mulier c. muliери, *one woman is like another,* Ter.——C) *To agree or coincide in point of time, to synchronize with, to happen at the same time,* Græci suos dies menseaque c. volunt cum solis lunæque ratione, Cic.; forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri cædes nunciaretur, *happened at the same time,* Tac.

CONGRŪUS, a, um (congruo). *Agreeable, suitable, becoming, fit, congruous,* Plaut.

CŌNIA, æ, *f., for* ciconia, Plaut.

CŌNIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (conus, fero). *That bears fruit in the shape of a cone,* Virg.

CŌNIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (conus, gero), i. q. conifer, Catull.

CONIRE, *for* coire, Quint.

CONJECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A conjecture,* c. ingens opum, Plin.

CONJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conjicio). I. *A throwing, hurling,* c. telorum, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *A placing together, comparing,* c. annonæ et æstimationis, Cic.——B) *A conjecture, a conjectural interpretation, for* conjectura: c. somniorum, Cic.——C) *Gen.: A controversy,* Plin.

CONJECTO, 1 *v. int. a. To throw together, to cast together.* I. *Prop.:* c. cupedias ciborum ad cœnulam, Gell.——II. *Fig.* A) *To conclude by conjecture, to guess, presume,* c. rem vestutate obrutam, Liv.; c. iter, *to march by conjecture (not knowing the country),* Id.——B) *To interpret a sign, to augur, foretell, prophesy,* nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, Suet.

CONJECTOR, ōris, *m.* (conjicio). *One who*

interprets or explains by conjecture. I. *Gen.:* c. Œdipus, *an interpreter of riddles,* Plaut. ——II. *Esp.: An interpreter of dreams, a soothsayer,* Cic.

CONJECTRIX, icis, *f.* *A female interpreter of dreams,* Plaut.

CONJECTURA, æ, *f.* (conjicio). I. *A conjecture, guess, conjectural inference,* facit de se conjecturam, *draws the conclusion,* Cic.; conjectura aberrare, *to guess wrong,* Id.——II. *Esp.: An interpreting of a dream, divination,* Cic.

CONJECTURALIS, e (conjectura). *Resting n conjecture, conjectural,* c. causa, Cic.

CONJECTUS, a, um, *part. of* conjicio.

CONJECTUS, ûs, *m.* (conjicio). I. A) *A throwing or casting together, a connecting, uniting,* c. materiæ, Lucr.——B) *Concr.: A heap, mass,* Lucr.——II. A) *A throwing, casting, hurling,* c. lapidum, Cic.; venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within (as we should say) gunshot,* Liv.; c. oculorum in me, *a casting or directing of the looks or eyes,* Cic.; brachii c., *effort,* Lucr.——B) *Fig.:* c. animorum in me, *a directing or turning,* Cic.

CON-JICIO (*also* conicio, conicis, &c.), jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (con, jacio), *To throw together in one place.* I. A) *Prop.:* c. sarcinas in medium, Liv. ——B) *Meton.: To cast, throw, drive, thrust, push, bring toward a place, to direct to or toward,* c. tela in nostros, Cæs.; c. alqm in carcerem, Cic.; vis tempestatis c. navem in portum, *drives,* Id.; c. cultros in guttura, *to push, thrust into,* Ov.; c. se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, *to throw one's self into, betake one's self hastily to,* Cic.; c. se mirificam in latebram, *to take to flight,* Id.; c. se in noctem, *to commit himself to the night, to travel by night,* Id.; c. se in pedes, *to take to one's heels,* Plaut. *With dat.:* c. vincula collo, Ov. *Simply with acc.:* c. tela, *to throw, hurl,* Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To judge of by way of conjecture, to conclude or infer from circumstances, to conjecture, guess, divine,* cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.; multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, *have been conjectured or presumed,* Id. 2) *Esp.: To interpret, foretell, prophesy,* num vates melius conjiciet quam gubernator? Cic.——B) *To throw, cast, put into a certain state,* c. remp. in perturbationes, *to throw into confusion,* Cic.; c. se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to take up poetry as a profession,* Id.; c. legem in decimam tabulam, *to write or engrave upon,* Id.; c. oculos in alqm, *to cast a look or one's eyes upon,* Id.; c. crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, *to throw upon, impute to,* Id.; c. maledicta in vitam alcjs, *to utter,* Id.; c. pecuniam in propylæa, *to throw away, squander.* *Absol.:* quot ego tuas petitiones ita conjectas, *hurled (as a dart), aimed,* Cic.

CONJUGALIS, e (conjux). *Matrimonial, conjugal,* c. amor, Tac.; c. dii, *tutelary gods of matrimony,* Id.

CONJUGATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Gen.: A binding together, joining, mixing,* App.——II. *Esp.* A) *The etymological relation of words, affinity,* Cic.——B) *In Gramm.: Conjugation, inflection, otherwise called* declinatio, Gramm.

CONJUGATOR, ōris, *m.* *One who joins,* Catull.

CONJUGIALIS, e (conjugium). *Conjugal, connubial,* c. fœdus, Ov.

CONJUGIUM, ii, *n.* (conjugo). I. *Gen.: A nection, union,* c. corporis atque animæ, ——II. *Esp.* A) *A conjugal connectic union,* i. e. *wedlock [in a physical point of whereas* connubium *represents that union as institution*], Cic.; Ov. *Also of animals: Co tion,* Plin. *Poet.: Cohabitation, copula* Ov.; Virg.——B) *Meton. concr.: A husband, consort,* Virg.; Tac. *In the plur., of anima couple, a male and female, as cock and hen,*

CON-JUGO, 1 *v. a.* *To bind, join, uni gether,* c. amicitiam, *to cultivate, form,* Cic. jugata verba, *etymologically related,* Cic.

CONJUNCTE, *adv.* *In connection, jointly, at the same time.* I. *Gen.:* c. reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; c. alqd, i. e. *hypothetically (opp.* simpliciter, *cat ally).*——II. *Esp.: Intimately, on fri terms,* c. vivere, Nep.; conjunctissime mecum, Cic.

CONJUNCTIM, *adv.* (conjungo). *In co tion, in common, jointly, together,* habetur hujus omnis pecuniæ, Cæs.

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conjungo). *A necting, uniting, conjoining, or jo together.* I. *Gen.:* ad conjunctionem ho Cic.; c. mentis cum externis mentibus, *connection, agreement, sympathy,* Id.; c. lit inter se, Quint.——II. *Esp.* A) *Marriag lock,* Cic.——B) *Connection by relation lationship,* c. sanguinis, Cic.——C) *C tion by friendship, friendship, intima* citiæ conjunctionisque necessitudo, Cic.- *connection between two propositions,* Ci *In Gramm.: A conjunction,* Cic.

CONJUNCTUM, i, *n.* (conjungo). I. *A al property or quality inherent in a b as gravity, heat,* &c.), Lucr.——II. *In Connection,* Cic.——III. *In Logic: osition consisting of several members together,* Gell.

CONJUNCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* ——II. *Adj.* A) *Of place: Contigu bordering upon, neighboring,* c. r ano, Hirt.; c. Paphlagonia Cappadociæ, N *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: Connected or in con with any thing,* i. e. *agreeing, agr suitable, befitting, harmonizi formable, belonging to,* prudentia justitia, Cic.; verba c. inter se, Id.; conju tentiis, *unanimously,* Id.; c. constantia in res, *unanimity,* Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *Marri* Virg. *Poet. of a vine:* vitis c. ulmo mari b) *Joined or connected by the ties o ship or friendship, related, intimate,* vinculis propinquitatis et affinitatis conjun Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Sall. civitas c. populo Romano, Cic.

CON-JUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3. *v. a. tie, or unite together; with* cum. se, *or simple acc.* I. *Gen.:* c. eam epist hac, Cic.; c. alqm cum deorum laude, *the rank of the gods,* Id. *With dat.:* c. c oppidoque, Cæs.; c. noctem diei, *to g night,* Id. *With a simple acc.:* c. boves, *gether,* Cat.; c. vocales, *to contract,* Cic.; *to carry on jointly,* Id.; c. abstinentiam c *tinue uninterruptedly,* Tac.——II. *E marry,* c. alqm secum matrimonio, Cu

atus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, *concluded*, Cic. *Poet.*: *To unite in love*, Catull.——B) *To connect by the ties of relationship or friendship*, reepublica c. nos inter nos, Cic.; c. multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall.; c. amicitiam, *to conclude*, Cic.

CONJUNX. *See* CONJUX.

CONJŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Gen.* A) *A swearing or taking an oath together*, Serv. Virg. —B) *Meton.*: *A union or alliance confirmed by an oath*, c. urbana, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A conspiracy, plot*, Cic.; Cæs.——B) *Meton. concr.*: *Joint partakers in an oath, conspirators*, extra istam conjurationem depositorum hominum, Cic.

CONJŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* conjuro. *That has leagued or bound himself by an oath with others.*——II. *Subst.*, conjurati, orum, m., *Conspirators*, Cic.; Sall.

CON-JŪRO, 1 *v. n.* *To swear together, swear among each other, to bind each other together or combine by an oath.* I. A) *For a good purpose*: ut omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent, Cæs.; quos conjuratos haberet, *bound by an oath*, Liv. *Poet.*: ratos conjurata, *for* conjuratorum, Ov.——B) *Meton. gen.*: *To unite, combine*, Hor.——II. *For a bad purpose*: *To conspire, to enter into a conspiracy, to form or make a plot*, c. contra remp., Cic.; c. inter se, Sall. *Poet.*: conjurata arma, *of conspirators*, Ov.; c. latet, Virg.

CONJUX (conjunx), ŭgis, *c.* (conjungo). I. *A consort* (*masc. and fem., but usually of the wife*), *Cic. Poet. also, A husband*, Ov.; Virg. *In the plur. for man and wife*, Catull. *Of animals*, Ov.; Plin. *An elm-tree* (*round which a vine entwines itself*), Col.——II. *Meton.* A) *A betrothed, a bride*, Virg.——B) *A beloved, a sweet-heart*, Ov.

CONL. *See* COLL.

CONM. *See* COMM.

CON-NECTO, xŭi, xum, 3 *v. a.* *To tie, bind, or fasten together.* I. *Prop.*: omnia inter se connexa, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) quum virtutes ita connexæ sint, ut, &c., Cic.; c. amicitiam cum voluptate, Id.; c. filiem discrimini patris, *to implicate*, Tac.; c. aliem majorem inseniam, *to subjoin*, Plin.——B) *Esp.*: *To subjoin in the conclusion of a syllogism*, si est verum, quod ita connectitur, &c., Cic.

CONNEXIO, ōnis, *f.* (connecto). I. *A logical conclusion*, Quint.——II. *In Gramm.*: *A syllable*, Charis.

CONNEXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* connecto.——II. *Adj.*: *Connected, joined*, persequere connexus his funeribus dies, i. e. *the following days*, Cic.; Silanus c. Germanico per affinitatem, *related to*, Tac.; *for which*, c. Cæsari, Id.; Patroclus jam tunc connexus amore, *tied, connected by the ties of affection*, Stat.

CONNEXUS, ūs, m. (connecto). *A joining together, connection*, Vitr. · *In the plur.*, Lucr.

CONNISUS, a, um, *part. of* connitor.

CON-NITOR, nixus *and* nīsus, 3 *v. n.* *To lean or rest against or upon with all one's might.* I. *Prop.*: valido connixus corpore Taurus, Cic. post.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: ratio, quæ connixa per se et progressa longius, *supported by itself, resting upon its own strength*, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To urge earnestly, try to the utmost, exert one's self greatly, to strive to reach a place, to ascend, &c.*, equitatus noster summum in jugum virtute conniterit, Cæs.; *thus*, c. in unum locum, Liv. *Poet.*: *To bring forth, yean*, Virg.

CON-NIVĔO, nīvi *or* nixi, 2 [*inf.* connivēre, Calvus ap. Prisc.] *v. n.* (*related to* nico *and* nicto). *To shut the eyes, to wink.* I. *Prop.* A) conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno, *with the eyes shut or closed*, Cic.——B) *Meton.*, *of the eyes*: *To shut, close* (*themselves*), oculis somno conniventibus, Cic. *Poet.*, *of the sun and moon*: *To be darkened or eclipsed*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To wink at, to overlook, to show indulgence to*, ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, Cic.

CONNIXUS, a, um, *part. of* connitor.

CONNUBIĀLIS (*with the poets mostly tetrasyllab.*), e. *Relating to marriage, connubial*, Ov.

CONNUBIUM, ii [*with the poets sometimes trisyllab.*], n. (nubo). I. *Marriage, wedlock* (*considered as a civil institution; whereas* conjugium *regards it in a physical point of view*), Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *The right of marriage according to civil law*, connubia illi (decemviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.——B) *For* concubitus, Lucr.; Ov.——C) *Of plants*: *An ingrafting*, Plin.

CONNŬDATUS, a, um, *part.* (nudo). *Naked, bare*, c. mulier, Plin.

CONNUS, i, m. *Connus, a celebrated Greek player on the* cithara, *teacher of Socrates*, Cic.

CŌNON, ōnis, m. (Κόνων). *Conon.* 1. *An Athenian general, whose life has been written by C. Nepos.* 2. *A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Sen.

CŌNŎPEUM *and* CŌNŎPIUM, i, n. (κωνωπεῖον, κωνώπιον). *A net to keep off flies and gnats, mosquito-net*, Hor.; Juv.

CŌNOR, 1 *v. a.* *To try or attempt any thing, to undertake, to set to work at, to venture, usually with inf., with acc., or absol.*: hæc agere sæpe conantem deterruit pudor quidam, Cic.; c. opus magnum et arduum, Id. *With abl. gerund*: ne frustra dehortando conemini, *endeavor to dissuade me*, Nep.

CON-QUADRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: *To make square*, c. perticas, Col.——II. *Neut.*: *To be proportionate, to agree with*, Sid.

CŌN-QUASSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A violent shaking, debilitating, weakening*, c. totius valetudinis corporis, Cic.

CON-QUASSO, 1 *v. a.* *To shake violently.* I. *Prop.* A) Appulia maximis terræ motibus conquassata, Cic.——B) *To dash or break to pieces*, c. calicem, Cat.——II. *Fig.*: *To shatter, to ruin*, exteræ nationes illius anni furore conquassatæ, Cic.

CON-QUEROR, questus, 3 *v. a. and n.* *To complain greatly of, make complaints about, to bewail; with acc., and with* de: c. decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, &c., Cic.; c. tecum de tui fratris injuria, *I complain to you about the injury done me by your brother*, Id. *Absol.*: conquerar an silebam? Ov. *Impers.*: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet.

CONQUESTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conqueror). I. *A violent or bitter complaint*, c. nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. *Of the plaintive notes of birds*, Plin.——II. *Esp., as a figure of Rhetoric*: c. est oratio auditorum miserieordiem captans, Cic.

CONQUESTUS, a, um, *part. of* conqueror.

CONQUESTUS, ūs, *m.* (conqueror). *A violent complaint*, Liv.

CON-QUIESCO, quiēvi, quiētum, 3 (*contr.* conquiesti, Cic.; conquierit, Cels.; conquiesse, Liv.) *v. n.* I. *To rest, repose, take rest, to be inactive, be at ease*, c. in Tusculano ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, Cic.; ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant, *come to rest*, Id.; c. ante iter confectum, *to stop on the road, to halt*, Cæs.; c. meridie, *to rest or sleep at noon*, Id.; videmus, ut c. ne infantes quidem possint, *rest, be inactive*, Cic.; c. vectigal, *is suspended*, Id.; *thus*, c. navigatio mercatorum, *is stopped*, Id.; c. literæ, nisi quid novi exstiterit, *are at rest or suspended*, Id. *In Medic.:* febris c., *subsides*, Cels.——II. *Esp.: To find repose in any thing, to take delight in* [*usually* acquiesco]; *with* in, *with abl., or absol.:* c. in amici mutua benevolentia, Cic.; c. in nostris studiis, Id.

CON-QUINISCO, quexi, 3 *v. n. To cower down, to squat*, Plaut.

CON-QUIRO, quisivi, quisitum, 3 *v. a.* (quæro). I. *To seek, get, or bring together; or simply, to seek after, try to procure, to raise*, c. naves toto flumine Ibero, Cæs.; c. et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv.; suffragia c., *to solicit or canvass for votes*, Tac.——II. *To go in quest of, make search for*, c. alqm tota provincia, Cic.

CONQUISITE, *adv. Carefully, with much pains*, c. conscribere alqd, Auct. Her.

CONQUISITIO, ōnis, *f.* (conquiro). *A seeking, getting, or bringing together, a search for, raising*, c. pecuniarum, Tac.; durissima conquisitione collectus, *levy*, Cic.

CONQUISITOR, ōris, *m.* (conquiro). I. *In Milit.: A recruiting sergeant, press-master*, Cic.——II. *A scout, spy*, Plaut.

CONQUISITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* conquiro.——II. *Adj.: Select, picked, choice, exquisite*, mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic.

CONR. *See words which begin thus in* CORR.

CONSALŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A greeting* (*especially of several*), c. forensis, Cic.

CON-SALŪTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To greet* (*especially of several*), c. inter se amicissime, Cic.; c. alqm imperatorem, Tac.——II. *To salute heartily*, c. alqm, Petron.

CON-SANESCO, nūi, 3 *v. inchoat. To grow sound or whole*, Cic.

CON-SANGUINEUS, a, um. I. *Related by blood, related; usually subst.*, consanguineus, i, *m.*, *One related by blood, a relative*, Cic.; Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Æduorum, Cæs.——II. *Esp. poet.: Sister-like, like sisters*, c. turba, Ov. *Subst.*, consanguinea, æ, *f.*, *A sister*, Catull. *Of animals:* c. arietes, At. ap. Cic.

CONSANGUINITAS, ātis, *f.* (consanguineus). *Relationship by blood, consanguinity*, Liv.; Virg.

CON-SANO, are, *v. a. To heal, cure, make sound*, c. cicatricem, Col.

CON-SARRIO (sario), ire, *v. a. To hoe*, c. sulcos omnes, Col.

CONSATUS, a, um, *part. of* consero.

CONSAUCIO, 1 *v. a. To wound grievously*, c. corpus crebro vulnere, Auct. Her.

CONSCĔLĔRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* conscelero.——II. A) *Adj.: Polluted with g criminal, execrable, detestable.*—B) *criminal, a villain*, c. pirata, Cic.; c eratissimi filii, Id.

CON-SCĔLĔRO, 1 *v. a. To pollute guilt, to stain, defile, profane, dish* c. aures paternas, Liv.

CON-SCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (con do). *To mount, get up or into, to a* I. *Gen.* A) c. vallum, Cæs.; c. equos, Liv. *also*, c. in equos, Ov.——B) *Fig.:* c. laudis c *to ascend to the height of the hymn*, i. e. *to exto*——II. *Esp. Naut. t. t.: To mount a ves to go on board, embark*, c. navem, C classem, Ov. *Poet.:* c. æquor navibus, *t gate*, Virg. *Absol.:* c. in Siciliam, *to emb Sicily*, Liv.

CONSCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (conscendo). *A ing, stepping, or getting into*, c. in Cic.

CONSCIENTIA, æ, *f.* (conscius). I. *A ing of a thing together with another p knowing or being aware of a thing*, c tam jam omnium horum conscientia tenet rationem tuam non vides? Cic. *Absol.:* no fugit Tamagram, suam conscientiam metue——II. *Consciousness, feeling.* A c. contracti culpa periculi, Liv.; c. ipsa pu mi facti, Cic.; c. amissæ fortunæ, *recollect* c. literarum, *knowledge*, Plin. *Absol.:* ut stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, *our viction or persuasion*, Cic.; *thus*, in veris sufficit c., Quint.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A moral s consciousness of doing right or wro science*, magna est vis conscientiæ in u partem, Cic.; c. recta, *a good conscience* mala, *a bad conscience*, Sall.; salva conscie *a good or clear conscience*, Sen. 2) *Somet without* bona or mala: *A good or bad co* a) *A good conscience*, mea mihi c. quam omnium sermo, Cic. b) *A b a science*, hunc tu quas conscientiæ labes censes habuisse? Cic.

CONSCINDO, idi, issum, 3 *v. a. To pieces.* I. *Prop.:* c. epistolam, Cic.——qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscisis *with hissing*, Cic.; is me ab optimatibu scindi, *to be censured or abused*, Id.

CONSCIO, ire, *v. a.* (conscius). *To scious of a crime*, c. nil sibi, Hor.

CON-SCISCO, scivi, scītum, 3 *v. a. prove of, determine or resolve upo imously, to decree.* I. *Prop.:* populi tita quum suffragio conscisceretur, *a leg* ap. Cic.; Tusci omnes consciverant bel——II. *Meton. gen.* A) c. alqd sibi, *m* in se, *To accomplish, execute, bri one's self, commit*, c. sibi mortem *one's own hand, commit suicide*, Cic., c. um ac fugam, Liv. *Without* sibi: c. mo *With* in se: c. facinus in se ac suos fœd rum, Liv.——B) *To agree on a point, cide*, c. in laudando alqo, Nep.

CONSCISSUS, a, um, *part. of* conscin

CONSCITUS, a, um, *part. of* conscisc

CON-SCIUS, a, um (scio). I. *One th any thing with another, a witness, p an accomplice, confidant, &c.;* w *gen. or dat.:* studiorum et officiorum r

Cic.; c. conjurationis, Sall. *With dat., with* in, *with* de, *or absol.*——II. A) c. sibi, *Conscious of a thing*, quum sibi nullius essent conscii culpæ, Cic.; mens c. sibi recti, *a mind conscious of its own rectitude*, Virg.; c. virtus, *that knows itself, the consciousness of virtue*, Virg.——B) *Esp.: Conscious of guilt*, c. animus, Sall.

CONSCREOR, ari, *v. n. To clear one's voice, to hawk*, c. magnifice, Plaut.

CONSCRIBILLO, avi, 1 *v. dim. a.* (conscribo). *To scribble upon, scribble all over*, Varr.; c. nates, i. e. *to strike so as to draw blood*, Catull.

CON-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To write together*, i. e. *to include several names or things in a writing, to enlist, enroll*, c. legiones, *to levy, raise*, Cæs.; c. servorum exercitus, Cic.; eodem tempore centuriæ tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, *written out, established*, Liv.; Patres Conscripti, *elected and assembled fathers, the title of the Roman Senate when sitting, Conscript Fathers*, Liv. *Poet. in sing.*: conscriptus, *A senator*, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To write, compose, couch or draw up in writing, to treat of*, c. librum de consulatu, Cic.; c. legem, *to project a law, draw up a bill*, Id.——B) *Poet.*: c. alqd alqa re, *to fill as with writing*, c. mensam vino, Ov. *Facetiously*: c. alqm stilis ulmeis, *to mark, imprint marks upon*, Plaut.

CONSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conscribo). I. *A writing, composing, drawing up in writing*, c. libelli, Sid.——II. *Concr.: A written paper, writing, a treatise, composition*, conscriptiones quæstionum, *acts (le procès verbal)*, Cic.

CONSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* conscribo.

CON-SECO, cŭi, ctum, 1 *v. a.* I. *To cut up, cut to pieces*, c. membra fratris, Ov.——II. *To lop, prune, cut off*, c. surculos, Plin.

CONSECRATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. A) *A dedicating any thing to the gods, a consecration*, c. legis, *a declaration of inviolability*, Cic., *doubtful.*——B) *A deification (esp. of the Roman emperors)*, Tac.——II. *A magical ceremony*, Lampr.

CON-SECRO, 1 *v. a.* (sacro). I. A) *To make sacred*, i. e. *to devote any thing to the gods or a deity, to dedicate*, c. totam Siciliam Cereri et Libero, Cic.; locus consecratus, *a consecrated place, holy ground (opp.* profanus), Id.; Cæs.; c. veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac mœnibus, i. e. *to devote to everlasting destruction*, Cic.; *thus*, te tuumque caput c., *I devote you to the infernal gods, doom you to death*, Liv.——B) *Meton. gen.: To devote, dedicate, give up, appropriate to any thing*, qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic.——II. A) *To place among the gods, to deify*, Liber, quem nostri majores cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To make immortal, to eternalize*, Socratis ratio disputandi Platonis memoria et literis consecrata, Cic.

CONSECTARIUS, a, um (consector). I. *That is according to rule, logical, that follows*, illud vero minime c., Cic.——II. *Subst.*, consectarium, ii, n., *A conclusion, consequence*, Cic.

CONSECTATIO, ōnis, *f. A striving (eagerly, after an object, an ardent desire after*, c. commentatio, Cic., *doubtful (an old reading* confectio), c. supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, i. e. *an enumerating*, Plin.

CONSECTATRIX, icis, *f. She who strives after or pursues a thing, a friend*, c. voluptatis libidines (*opp.* inimica), Cic.

CONSECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conseco). *A cutting or hewing to pieces*, c. arborum, Cic.

CON-SECTOR, 1 *v. a.* I. *To follow, pursue, strive after eagerly, to be eager to imitating, to aspire ardently*, c. rivulos, Cic.; c. verba, *to keep too closely to the words*, Id.; c. vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, Id.——II. *In a bad sense: To pursue, as an enemy, to persecute*, c. redeuntes equites atque occidere, Cæs.; c. alqm implacabili odio, Tac.

CONSECTUS, a, um, *part. of* conseco.

CONSECŬTIO (consequutio), ōnis, *f.* (consequor). A) *A consequence*, consecutionem affert voluptatis, *is followed by pleasure*, Cic.——B) *In Rhet.* 1) *A series or continuation in proper order, a connection, disposition*, c. verborum, Cic. 2) *A consequence, conclusion*, Cic.

CON-SENESCO, nŭi, 3 *v. n.* I. *To grow old, to turn gray with old age*, exercitus c. alieno in agro, Liv. *Poet.*: haud ulla carina consenuit, *not one has grown old*, i. e. *all have gone to the bottom*, Prop.——II. *Meton.* A) *To grow weak, fall away, lose strength or energy, waste, decay, sink, fade*, filia in fratris manibus et gremio mœrore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic.; annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall.; leges ipsæ sua vetustate consenuisse, *to become obsolete, be no longer in force*, Cic.; invidia causa cognita c., *disappears*, Id.; illius partis auctores nullo adversario c., *lose their weight or authority.*——B) c. in alqa re, *To grow old in an occupation, to abide too long in or with any thing*, c. in commentariis rhetorum, Quint.

CONSENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (consentio). *Agreement in a thing, unanimity, common accord.* I. *Gen.*: c. omnis omnium gentium in alqa re, Cic.; c. naturæ, *harmony, accordance*, Cic.——II. A) *Esp. in a bad sense: A secret intelligence or understanding, a plot, conspiracy*, c. scelerata, Cic.——B) *Concr.: A body of conspirators*, Nep.

CONSENSUS, a, um, *part. of* consentio.

CONSENSUS, ūs, *m.* (consentio). *Agreement in a thing, accordance, unanimity, harmony, concord*, numquam major vester c. in ulla causa fuit, Cic.; c. attentatæ defectionis, *participation*, Liv. *Adverb.*, consensu, *In accordance with, with common accord, unanimously, with general consent*, bellum erat consensu, Liv.

CONSENTANEUS, a, um (consentio). *Agreeable, conformable, suitable, fit; usually with dat.*: erit hæc formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, Cic. *With* cum: quod quidem erat c. cum iis literis, Cic. *In the neut.*: consentaneum est, *it is consistent with reason, it is compatible with any thing, it is proper, correct, &c.*; *with inf.*: quid c. sit ei dicere, qui, *&c.*, Cic. *With* ut, Plaut.

CONSENTIA, æ, *f. Consentia, a town of the Bruttii, now Cosenza*, Plin.; Liv.

CONSENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Consentia*, C. ager, Plin. *In the plur. subst.*, Consentini, *The inhabitants of Consentia*, Cic.

CON-SENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4 *v. n. and a. To agree with any body in a thing, to coincide with*

any body on a point, to determine or resolve with common accord, or unanimously, to be of the same opinion, to harmonize, accord. I. *Gen.:* de amicitiæ utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, *all agree, there is but one voice respecting*, &c., Cic. *With dat.:* ipse sibi c., Cic.; c. suis studiis, Hor. *With an objective clause:* omnes mortales una mente c., *with common accord, unanimously*, Cic. *With* ad: c. ad remp. conservandam, Id.; senatus c. bellum, *voted unanimously for the war*, Liv. *Of things*, &c.: oratio secum ipsa c., *agrees, harmonizes, with* constare sibi, Cic.; hominum consentiente auctoritate contentus, *agreeing, accordant*, Id.——II. *In a bad sense: To combine or join for a bad purpose, to plot together, conspire*, neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Cæs. *Absol.:* antequam consentirent, Liv.

CON-SĒPIO, psi, ptum [consiptum, Enn. ap. Fest.], 4 *v. a. To fence round, to enclose with a hedge, wall, or any sort of fence*, c. bustum, Suet.; conseptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic.

CONSEPTUM, i, *n.* (consepio). I. *A fence, enclosure, hedge*, Col. *Meton.:* Cicero si ingenium suum consepto fori terminasset, *boundary, limits*, Quint.

CONSEQUENS, entis. I. *Part. of* consequor. ——II. *Adj.: Agreeing or consistent with reason, becoming, fit, suitable, befitting*, in conjunctis quod non est c. vituperandum est, Cic. *In the neut.:* c. est, *it is compatible with reason, it follows, it is proper or to the purpose*, c. esse videtur, ut scribas tu idem de legibus, Cic.——III. *Subst.: A consequence*, cujus id c. sit, Cic.

CONSEQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (consequor). *A consequence*, c. eventorum, Cic.

CONSEQUIA, æ, *f.* (consequor). I. *A consequence*, Lucr.——II. *Concr.: A suite, retinue*, App.

CON-SEQUOR, sēcūtus (sequūtus), 3 *v. a. and n. To follow after any body or any thing, to walk after, to follow.* I. A) *Prop.* 1) c. alqm usque ad foros, Plaut.; prope c. literas suas, Liv.; comitibus non consecutis, *without suite or retinue*, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To pursue as an enemy*, c. reliquas copias Helvetiorum, Cæs.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To follow (in respect of time), to be later, to come after*, hunc Cethegum consecutus est ætate Cato, Cic.; omnes anni consequentes, *following, ensuing*, Id.; hæc quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, *ensued*, Id. 2) *To follow (a model, an example, &c.), imitate, adopt, comply with, obey*, Chrysippum Diogenes consequens, Cic.; c. mediam consilii viam, Liv. 3) *To follow (as the effect of any cause), to result*, ex quo illud natura c., ut, &c., Cic. *Of a logical consequence: To follow*, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Id.——II. A) *Meton.: To reach any one or any thing by following; to overtake, come up with*, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. *Absol.:* si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To reach any thing (as a possession), to acquire, obtain, get*, ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic.; c. magistratum, Id. 2) *To reach any body or any thing (in point of quality) to come up to, to equal*, nec majorem c. poterat, et minori necesse erat, cedere, Cic. 3) *To follow up or reach with the mind*, i. e. *to comprehend, conceive, understand*, c. similitudinem veri, Cic.; c. laudes alcjs verbis, *press worthily*, Id. 4) *To befall any body, to any body's lot*, si aliqua nos incommoda materiis consequentur, Quint.

CON-SĒRO, sēvi (*perf.* conserui, Liv.), sē *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To sow or plant with any* c. agros, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To sow or any thing*, c. arborem, Liv.

CON-SERO, sērŭi, sertum, 3 [*perf.* con Front.: *part.* consita, Claud.] *v. a. To join, unite together, to connect.* I. *Gen.:* fibula aut spina consertum, Tac.; lorica ha roque conserta, Virg.; c. sermonem, *to c* Curt.——II. *Esp.: To bring together tilely.* A) 1) *Milit., usually* c. manum, *battle, to close, come to close quarters, engage combat*, signa contulit, manum conseruit, C ubi conserta navis esset, *engaged in the fi* 2) *Meton.:* c. pugnam, *to engage, to gi* Liv.; c. certamen, Id. *Fig.:* haud igno artes inter se conserebant, *employed against other*, Id.——B) *In Law:* c. manum, *to co* ex jure manum (*an old reading* manu) co vocarent, Cic.

CONSERTE, *adv. In connection fastened together*, Cic.

CONSERTUS, a, um, *part. of* consero.

CONSERVA, æ, *f.* (conservus). *A fem low-slave*, Plaut. *Of things:* fores c., Pl

CONSERVĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A preservi serving*, c. frugum, Cic.

CONSERVĀTOR, ōris, *m. A prese fender*, conservatores hujus urbis atque Cic.

CONSERVĀTRIX, īcis, *f. She th serves*, natura c. sui, Cic.

CON-SERVITIUM, ii, *n. Fellow slavery or service*, c. commune, Plau

CON-SERVO, 1 *v. a. To preserve, k up, maintain, conserve, to lea jured*, Cæsar sese eos in fidem recep conservaturum dixit, *would defend*, Ca jurandum, *to keep*, Cic.; c. religionem, *to*

CONSERVULA, æ, *f.* (conserva). *A young female fellow-slave*, Sen.

CON-SERVUS, i, *m. A fellow-sl* Hor.

CONSESSOR, ōris, *m.* (consido). *sits near or by the side of any one atre, at table, in a court*), Cic.

CONSESSUS, ūs, *m.* (consido). I. *together or with any one*, Lamp *Concr.: An assembly of persons sitti (in the theatre; also of judges)*, Cic.; Vi

CONSIDERANTER, *adv. Consid* et mansuete, agere, Val. Max.

CONSIDERĀTE, *adv. Considera consideration*, c. agere, Cic. *Compa* Cic. *Superl.*, Cic.

CONSIDERĀTIO, ōnis, *f. Consi deliberation*, c. naturæ, Cic.

CONSIDERĀTUS, a, um, *part. (That acts with consideration, cumspect, cautious*, illud verbum simum nostræ consuetudinis arbitror *par.*, c. consilium, Cic. *Meton. of pe* considerati hominis esse putavit, *con tious*, Cic.

CON-SIDERO, 1 *v. a.* (con, sido, *to*

look attentively at, to inspect, examine. I. *Prop.:* c. candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.; c. milites, Sall.——II. *To observe with the mind, to consider, weigh, think of,* equidem meos casus mecum ipse considerans, Cic.; videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, Id. *With* ut *or* ne: considerandum erit, ut, ne, *to look to it, that, that not, &c.*, Cic. *Absol.:* ille se c. velle, *he would think it over*, Cic.

CONSIDIUS, a. *A Roman family name*, e. g. C. Considius Longus, Q. Considius Gallus.

CON-SIDO, sēdi, sessum, 3 *v. n. To set one's self down, to settle down, to sit down.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* si videbitur, considemus hic in umbra, Cic.; c. transtra, Virg. *Impers.:* in silvam venitur et ibi considitur.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To settle or fix one's self at a place, to dwell any where for a long time, to take up one's abode,* antequam aliquo loco consedero, Cic.; c. his regnis, Virg. 2) *In Milit.: To encamp, pitch a camp any where,* quo in loco Germani consederant, Caes.; c. prope Cirtam, Sall. 3) *To sit in judgment, to hold a sitting,* quum in theatro imperiti homines consederunt, Cic.; c. ad jus dicendum, Liv. 4) *Of inanimate objects, esp. places: To sink down, fall in, give way, sink,* terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, Liv.; Alpes jam licet considant, *may fall*, Cic.; quæ mitescentia Alpium juga c., *are sinking, are lower*, Plin.; ignis c., *abates*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) (*see* I., B., 1) *To abide, dwell any where,* quum et Quintus noster jam in otio consederit, *lives in retirement*, Cic.; in ea mediocritate consedit, *has settled down into*, Id.——B) (*see* I., B., 4) *To abate, diminish, lose its strength, cease,* quum ardor animi consedit, Cic.; c. primus terror ab necopinato visu, Liv.; nomen c., *is forgotten*, Cic.

CONSIGNATIO, ōnis, *f. A written proof, document*, Quint.

CON-SIGNO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To put a seal to, to seal, sign, to seal up*, c. tabellas signis, Cic.; c. tabellas dotis, *a contract of marriage*, Suet.; *for which*, c. dotem, Id.; consignata omnia ad senatum misit, *sealed, under seal*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To prove, attest, confirm, warrant any thing*, clarissimis monumentis consignata antiquitas! Cic.; c. auctoritates nostras, *to warrant*, Id.——B) *To mark by writing, draw up or compose any thing*, ut literis consignemus, Cic.; c. causam, *to signify, show*, Gell.

CON-SILESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. n. To become silent*, Plaut.

CONSILIARIUS, a, um (consilium). I. *That gives counsel; subst.* a *counsellor*, c. amicus, Plaut.; c. salmen, *that counsels or advises*, Sen.——II. *Esp.* A) *An assessor in a court of justice*, Suet.——B) *Of an augur, as interpreter of the Divine will*, c. æque administer Jovis, Cic.

CONSILIATOR, ōris, *m. A counsellor*, c. et rector, Plin. E.

CONSILIOR, 1 *v. n.* (consilium). I. *To take counsel*, difficili ad consiliandum legatione, Cic.——II. *To give counsel or advice*, c. amice, Ibid.

CONSILIUM, ii, *n.* (*from* consulo; *conf.* CONSUL). *Deliberation, counsel.* I. *Prop.:* an quum mihi tot sermones aut consilia contulit aspiro? *deliberated, took counsel*, Cic.; magni consilii est, *it requires great consideration*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *A resolution, determination, plan, an adopted measure, intention*, Gallorum subita et repentina c., Caes.; capere c. cum alqo, Cic.; *often*, eo consilio, ut, &c., *with the intention or view*, Id.; Cæs., *and elsewhere; for which*, hoc consilio, Nep. *Adv.:* consilio, *Intentionally, designedly, on purpose*, Liv.; Virg. 2) *Esp. in Milit.: A plan, stratagem*, c. imperatorium, quod Græci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic.——B) *Aptness to deliberate, consideration, prudence, discretion*, abundat audacia, consilio deficitur, Cic. *Poet., of things and abstract objects:* consilii inopes ignes, *imprudent, rash*, Ov.——C) *Advice given to any body*, cum minus ei fidele c. dediisse, Cic.——D) *Concr.: Any deliberative assembly, a council, senate, a bench of judges, a council of war*, senatum, id est orbis terræ c. delere gestit, Cic.; Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere cœpit, *a council of war*, Caes.; *thus*, c. militare, Liv.; *and*, c. castrense, Id.

CON-SIMILIS, e. *Entirely or perfectly similar. With gen.:* causa c. causarum earum, quæ, &c., Cic. *With dat.:* rem consimilem rebus iis, Cic.

CON-SIPIO, ĕre, *v. n.* (con, sapio). *To remain in one's senses, to have one's wits about one*, non mentibus solum c., Liv.

CON-SISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To place one's self any where, to take one's stand, to remain any where, to stand still.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* neque Demosthenes consistens in loco, Cic.; c. cum alqo, eum amplexari, *to place one's self in company with another person* (*for the sake of conversation*). *Of things: To stand still,* Ister c. frigore, *stands still, is checked in its course*, Ov.; sanguis c., Poet. ap. Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *In Milit.: To halt on a march, to draw up in order of battle*, c. a fuga, Liv.; equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes. b) *To appear as plaintiff before a court, to go to law with*, c. cum matre, Sen.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To place one's self, to occupy a certain position, to stand*, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, *are found*, Cic.; rectum pietasque pudorque c. ante oculos, Ov.; c. cum alqo, *to agree in opinion or sentiment with any body*, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *To dwell upon*, c. in uno nomine, Cic. b) *To stand firmly, to maintain one's ground, keep one's footing*, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, Cic.; c. mente, *to remain in one's senses*, Id.; spes est, hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse c., *to take a firm stand*, Id.; ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, *may not change, may be lasting*, Id.; sed ne suspicio quidem potuit c., *rest*, Id. c) *To exist, to take place*, vix singulis ætatibus binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic.; c. casu, *to take place, happen*, Id.; excitus c. in alqm, *has place, concerns*, Ov. d) c. in alqa re, *To consist in or of any thing, to turn upon any thing*, major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. *With abl.:* ratio narrandi c. illo subtili, Quint. *With* circa *and* inter, Quint. e) *To come to a stand, to rest, cease*, omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic.; morbus an consistat, an minuatur, Cels.——II. *Act.: To establish, place firmly*, c. vitam tutam, Luc.

CONSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (consero). *A sowing, planting*, Cic.

CONSITOR, ōris, *m.* (consero). *A sower, planter*, Ov.

CONSITŪRA, æ, *f.* (consero). *A sowing, planting*, c. agri, Cic.

CONSITUS, a, um, *part. of* consero.

CON-SŌBRĪNA, æ, *f.* *A female cousin-german*, Cic.

CON-SŌBRĪNUS, i, *m.* I. *A cousin-german (properly, on the mother's side, but also more generally)*, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: A relation, cousin*, Suet.

CON-SŌCER, ŏri, *m.* *One of two fathers-in-law*, Suet.

CONSŌCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A uniting; connection, association*, c. hominum, Cic.

CONSŌCIĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* consocio.——II. *Adj.: United, connected*, pro nostra consociatissima voluntate, Cic.

CON-SŌCIO, 1 *v. a.* *To make common, share, communicate; to associate, unite, connect*, cum amicis c. injuriam, Cic.; c. consilia cum alqo, Liv.; cum senatu consociati fuistis, *united, agreed*, Cic. *With* inter se: patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. *With a simple acc.:* c. regnum, Liv.; c. umbram amant pinus et populus, Hor.; rem consociatam aperire, *concerted*, Liv.

CON-SŌLĀBILIS, e (consolor). I. *Consolable, that may be consoled*, c. dolor, Cic.——II. *That conveys comfort, comforting*, Gell.

CONSŌLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A comforting, consoling, consolation*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A consolatory writing*, Cic.——B) *An alleviating by consolation or other means*, c. timoris, Cic.

CONSŌLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who consoles*, Cic.

CONSŌLĀTŌRIUS, a, um (consolor). *Consolatory*, c. literæ, *a letter of condolence*, Cic.

CON-SŌLOR, 1 *v. a.* I. c. alqm, *To console, to inspire with courage*, c. alqm de miseriis communibus, Cic.; c. se, quod, &c., Id. *Absol.:* Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, &c., *while encouraging them*, Cæs.——II. c. alqd, *To mitigate, alleviate, compensate*, ut diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic.

CON-SOMNIO, 1 *v. a.* *To dream*, Plaut.

CONSŌNANS, antis. I. *Part. of* consono.——II. *Subst. (sc.* litera; *hence, fem.) A consonant*, Quint.

CONSŌNANTIA, æ, *f.* (consono). *Agreement, harmony, consonance*, c. vocis, Vitr.

CON-SŌNO, ŭi, 1 *v. n.* *To sound strongly, at the same time, or together with.* I. *Prop.* A) apes evolaturæ c. vehementer, Varr.; regia c. assensu populi, *resounds*, Ov.——B) *In Rhet.* 1) *To have the same sound*, vox c., Quint. 2) *To have the same ending*, Quint.——II. *Fig.: To agree, accord, harmonize*, c. sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, Quint.

CON-SŌNUS, a, um. *Sounding together or harmoniously.* I. *Prop.:* c. clangor, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Agreeing, harmonious, concordant*, credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, &c., Cic.

CON-SŌPIO, *without perf.* ĭtum, 4 *v. a.* I. *To lull entirely asleep, to drown, stupefy*, somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. *Middle:* inter initia veneni consopitus, *fallen asleep*, Suet.——II. *Fig.: To be no longer in force, obsolete*, Gell.

CON-SORS, sortis, *adj.* *Participating, partaking, living with a community of goods, sharing property.* I. *Prop.* A) c. tres fi Cic. *Subst. with gen.:* c. censoris, Liv.——B) *meton.* 1) *Brotherly or sisterly*, c. sa Ov.; c. pectora, i. e. *sisters*, Id. *Subst., A b er, sister*, Ov.; Tibull. 2) *A relative, tion*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Sharing thing, partaking in with any body; he partner, associate, colleague*, c. n temporum illorum, Cic.; c. thalami, Ov. *W* c. in lucris atque furtis.——B) *Of things com several persons:* c. tecta, Virg.

CONSORTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consors). *A parte of any thing in common, society, comm fellowship*, c. omnis humana dissolvetur.

CONSORTIUM, ii, *n.* (consors). I. *Com ty, partnership*, Liv.——II. *Esp.: Co nity of goods*, Suet.

CONSPECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* co ——II. *Adj.* A) *Visible*, tumulus c. ho ——B) *That is worth seeing, striking thy of notice, remarkable*, patris aviq conspectum cum efficiebat, Liv. *Compar.*, L

CONSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (conspicio). *A s looking at; view, sight, prospect.* A) casurusne in conspectum videatur anim c. est in Capitolium, *one has a view of the* pæne in conspectu exercitus, *before the eye* cujus prope in conspectu Ægyptus est, *b eyes, in his presence*, Id.; conspectu imp *under or before the eyes, in presence of or befo* conspectu suo prœlium restituit, *by his pres Of things and abstract objects:* quercus i conspectu, *close by or in the vicinity of*, Var ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *be close by (as it were).*——B) *Concr.: An ab draught, sketch (the Greek σύνοψις)*, Ge II. *Fig. mentally: A view*, i. e. *conside reflection, thought*, quæ ponunt præn spectu animi, Cic.

CON-SPERGO (conspargo), si, sum, 3 v go). I. *To sprinkle, scatter, strew*, vetus, Col. *Absol.:* c. ante sedes, *to sprinl*——II. c. alqm (alqd) alqa re, *to besp bespatter, bestrew with any thing.* c. me lacrimis, Cic.; caput (Tauri) stellis sum, *bespangled*, Cic.——B) *Fig., of rhetor ment: To intersperse*, oratio conspers verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic.

CONSPERSUS, a, um, *part. of* conspe

CONSPICIENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* ——II. *Adj.: Worth seeing, rem conspicuous, striking*, c. opus v magnificentia urbis, Liv.

CON-SPICIO, spexi, spectum, 3 *v. a* I. *To look at attentively, look hold, contemplate.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen* oculis omnium conspici, *to be regarded things:* si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortu curiamque conspiceret, *could see, face*, Ic *pass.:* conspici, *To attract notice, t tinguished or admired*, quisque con tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall.— *To consider, see (with the mind)*, c., tiis affectum esse necesse sit eum, Cic. *care for one's self*, Plaut.——II. *Inch begin to take notice of, to per serve, catch or get sight of.* A) primum nostros equites conspexerunt, mina crebra, Liv. *Post.:* conspici alto c

be in heaven, or among the gods, Ov.; c. quendam abrasum, Hor.——B) *Fig.: To notice, observe (with the mind)*, c. aliqd corde, Plaut.

CONSPICOR, 1 *v. a.* (conspicio). *To perceive, observe, get sight of*, id conspicati Helvetii, rursus instare cœperunt, Cæs.; perterritos hostes conspicati, Cæs.

CONSPICUUS, a, um (conspicio). I. *Visible, in sight*, c. acies barbarorum, Tac.; vertex late c., Hor.; habere mortem in conspicuo, *to have before one's eyes*, Sen.——II. *Esp.: Distinguished, conspicuous, remarkable*, Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiæque faciebant, Liv.

CONSPIRATE, *adv. With one voice*, Just.

CONSPIRATIO, ōnis, *f. Harmonious agreement, harmony, concord.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.:* c. canentium, Col.——B) *Fig.: Unity, concord, unanimity*, c. hominum, Cic.; c. bonorum omnium, Id.——II. *In a bad sense: A plot, conspiracy*, Cic.

CON-SPIRO, 1 *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To blow or sound together; hence, post., to resound with any thing*, cornua c. assensu rauco, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To agree, accord, combine, unite*, tanta rerum conspirana, continuata cognatio, Cic.; colligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, Id.——B) *Esp. in a bad sense: To plot together, to conspire*, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Cæs. *Part. perf.*, conspiratus, *Conspired*, c. partes factionum, Phæd. *In the plur. subst.*, conspirati, *as* conjurati, *Conspirators*, Suet.

CON-SPIRO, 1 *v. a.* (con, spira). I. *Prop.: To make a circle or ring, to coil up*, anguis c. se, Aur. Vict.——II. *Meton.* A) *To press close together, to conglobate*, milites subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Cæs., *doubtful.*——B) *Fig.:* multa præcepta in unum conspirata, Sen.

CON-SPISSATUS, a, um, *part.* (con, spisso). *Pressed together, made thick or tight*, c. solum, Col.

CON-SPONSOR, ōris, *m. A joint surety*, Cic.

CONSPONSUS, a, um, *part. of* conspondeo.

CON-SPUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.* A) *To spit at or upon*, c. alqm immundissimo basio, Petron.; c. sinus, *to slabber in speaking violently*, Juv.——B) *Meton. for* conspergere: *To strew over, to cover, besprinkle*, c. Alpes hiberna nive, Bibac. ap. Quint.; *conf.* Hor. S. 2, 5, 41.——II. *Neut.: To spit or spew*, c. in sinum, Petron.

CON-SPUTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (conspuo). *To spit in any body's face, to spit upon with contempt*, c. nostros conspuunt Clodiani, Cic.

CONSPUTUS, a, um, *part. of* conspuo.

CON-STABILIO, 4 *v. a. To establish, make firm*, c. rem meam, Plaut.

CONSTANS, antis. I. *Part. of* consto.——II. *Adj. Firm, constant, uniform, invariable.* A) *Prop.:* mellis natura constantior, Lucr.; quæ curvus constantes habent, Cic.; c. pax, *firm, safe*, Liv.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Agreeing, uniform, harmonious, unanimous*, quemadmodum in oratione constanti, Cic.; rumores satis illi quidem constantes, Id. 2) *Firm, consistent, sure, steady, that can be depended upon*, stabiles et c. (amici) eligendi, Cic.; constantior in vitiis, Hor.

CONSTANTER, *adv. Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily.* I. *Prop.:* c. manere in eo statu, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously*, c. et æqualiter ingrediens oratio, Cic.; hi c. omnes nunciaverunt, *unanimously*, Cæs.——B) *Firmly, constantly*, c. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

CONSTANTIA, æ, *f.* (constans). I. *Prop.: Firmness, uniformity, constancy, consistency, steadiness, unchangeableness*, cum admirabili incredibilique constantia, Cic.; c. promissi et fidei mira, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Agreement of all parts so as to form one perfect whole, harmony, symmetry*, ordine et c. et moderatione dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic.——B) *Firm character, firmness, fortitude, constancy, intrepidity*, eamque ipse perpetua c. roborasset, Cic.; de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Cæs.

CONSTANTINŌPŎLIS, is, *f.* (Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, *previously called* Byzantium). *Constantinople; in Turkish, Stambul*, Eutr.

CONSTANTINUS, i, *m. Constantinus, the name of a Roman emperor.*

CONSTANTIUS, ii, *m. Constantius, the name of a Roman emperor.*

CONSTERNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consterno). I. *Consternation, dismay, alarm, mental disturbance*, c. mentis, Tac.; *fright, of a horse*, Liv.——II. *Esp.: Bustle, disturbance, tumult*, Liv.; Tac.

CON-STERNO, strāvi, stratum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To bestrew, cover with any thing*, c. tabernacula cæspitibus, Cæs.; c. contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Id.; c. forum corporibus civium, Cic.; constrata navis, *covered with a deck, that has a deck, decked*, Id.——II. A) *To throw down, upset any thing*, tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.——B) *Fig.:* constrata ira, *thrown to the ground (as it were)*, i. e. *abated, allayed*, Stat.

CONSTERNO, 1 *v. a. To frighten, put into a fright or confusion, to confuse, startle, alarm, disturb greatly, dismay.* I. *Gen.* A) consternatos cædunt fugantque, Liv.; c. equos, *to put to flight*, Id.; Ov.; sic sunt animo consternati, ut, &c., Cæs.; c. alqm in fugam, *to put to flight by harassing*, Liv.——B) *Esp.: To incite to revolt, to cause to rise in rebellion*, multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam, Liv.

CON-STIPO, 1 *v. a. To make thick, place close together*, c. numerum hominum, Cic.; hostes c. se sub ipso vallo, Cæs.

CONSTITUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (con, statuo). *To place, set, or lay any body or any thing any where, to set or put down, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.:* c. hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, Cic.; c. taurum diis ante aram, Virg.; c. impedimenta, Liv. 2) *Fig.:* constituitote vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic.——B) *Esp. in Milit.: To draw up an army or a fleet in order of battle; to make to halt*, c. legionem, Cæs.; c. naves in alto, Id.; c. paulisper agmen, *to halt*, Sall.; Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To erect, make, found, build, establish, constitute any thing*, turres duas c. cœpit, Cæs.; c. oppidum, Id.; c. hiberna, *to take up, establish*, Id. 2) *Fig.:* videte, quam denique civitati legem c. velitis, *establish*, Cic.; c. amicitiam cum alqo, Id.; c. pacem, Id.; *seldom with a personal object:* c. accusatorem, *to constitute.*——B) 1) *To place in good condition or order, to order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, establish*, c. multas reip.

partes, Cic.; c. civitates, Id.; c. pretium frumento, *to fix*, Id.; c. diem concilio, colloquio, pugnæ, &c., Cæs.; venire ad constitutam diem, *at the appointed day*, Liv.; c. reges in civitate, *to establish, set up, institute*, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) c. alqd cum alqo, *To fix, appoint, settle, concert, agree upon*, dies, quam constituerat, Cæs.; constituimus inter nos, Cic. *Absol.*: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. b) *To resolve, determine, purpose, take a resolution; usually with inf., seldom with* ut: Cæsar bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit, Cæs.

CONSTITŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (constituo). I. A) *Disposition, nature, constitution*, c. firma corporis, Cic. ——— II. *An ordinance, statute, law*, Cic.; Quint.

CONSTITŪTOR, ōris, *m.* (constituo). *One who appoints, establishes, constitutes*, c. legis, Quint.

CONSTITŪTUM, i, *n.* (constituo). I. A) *An institution, ordinance, statute, law.*—B) *Fig.*: per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen.———II. *An agreement, covenant, compact, bargain*, Cic.

CONSTITŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* constituo. ———II. *Adj.* A) *Constituted, disposed*, cui corpus bene c. sit, Cic.; ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, Id.—B) *Fixed, established*, c. cursus siderum, Quint.

CON-STO, stiti, stātum, 1 *v. n. To stand together, stand still.* I. *Gen.*: in fossis sicubi aqua c., Cat.; constant, conferunt sermones inter sese, *stand still*, Plaut. ——— II. *Esp.* A) 1) *To stand firm or unshaken, to abide, persevere, or continue*, priusquam constaret hostium acies, *took its stand or footing*, Liv.; nec pugna illis c., nec fuga explicari potuit, Liv.; c. in alqa sententia, *to abide by, to continue in*, Cic.; fides c., *remains unshaken*, Tac. *Poet.*: cuncta c. cœlo sereno, *there is settled fine weather*, Virg. 2) *Of facts, news, &c.*: *To stand firm, be established according to truth*, i. e. *to be certain, sure, well known, evident, manifest; esp. impers.* constat, constabat, &c., *It is or was a fact, it is or was certain or manifest*, &c.; *usually with acc. and inf.*: quum cædem in Appia factam esse constaret, Cic.; quod omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Cæs.; inter omnes constabat, *it was established among them all*, i. e. *they all agreed on that point*, Cic. 3) constat alcui: *One is resolved, determined, fully resolved*, mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, Anton. ap. Cic.; neque satis Bruto nec tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *had not yet made up their minds, were yet undetermined*, Cæs. — B) *To agree with any thing, to coincide, correspond, accord, to suit, be consistent; with* cum, *a dat., or absol.*: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.; c. sibi, *to remain the same, to be or remain consistent*, Cic. *Absol.*: auri ratio constat, *the reckoning agrees.* — C) *To exist, to be extant, to last or endure*, antiquissimi, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic.; si ipsa mens c. potest vacans corpore, Id.; virtutem sine ratione c. non posse, Id.—D) *To consist in or of, to be composed of any thing, to rest upon, lie in*, homo c. ex animo et corpore, Cic.; actio c. e voce atque motu, Id. *With abl.*: agri c. campis, vineis, silvis, &c., Plin. E.; quicquid c. auro argentoque, Suet.—E) *To usually with abl. or gen. Prop.*: deliciæ c tanto, Plin.; c. pluris, Suet.; quanti c. fun *Hence, Ital.* costare, *Fr.* coûter.

CONSTRĀTUM, i, *n.* (consterno): *A f pavement*, c. pontium, Liv.; c. puppis, *d* tron.

CONSTRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* consterno.

CONSTRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* cons ——— II. *Adj.*: *Closely drawn tog hence, abridged, short, contracted, co* c. frons, *wrinkled*, Petron.; c. arbor, *cut*, Plin.

CON-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 *v. a. To together closely, to bind together, t tie up, to cord.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. sa Plaut.; c. corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic.— *in Medic.*: *To bind*, decocta amittunt c gentem vim succi, Plin.; vinum rubrum r Id. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *To hold togethe fast, bind, fetter, arrest, to keep bounds*, c. fidem religione, Cic.; c. orbe rum novis legibus, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *To dr a narrow compass, to abridge,* aptis constricta verbis, Cic.; constricta Quint.

CONSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (construo). I. *ing or putting together, a buildin ing, construction*, c. hominis, Cic.; c. Sen.———II. *Fig.* A) *Of style*: *A pro nection or arrangement*, c. verboru

CONSTRUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* const

CON-STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To gether, heap up, lay or pile up, bring together. Prop.* A) c. acervos n Cic.; c. pecuniam, Id. — B) *Meton.*: *T or erect by piling up, frame, constr pare, make*, c. mundum, Cic.; c. nav cium, Id.

CONSTUPRĀTOR, ōris, *m. A defiler er*, Liv.

CON-STUPRO, 1 *v. a. To violate defile.* I. *Prop.*: c. matronas, virginea, II. *Fig.*: afflicta resp. est empto consul judicio, *bought by debauchery*, Cic.

CON-SŪADEO, ēre, *v. a. To advise ly, to persuade*, Plaut.; pleus et corr *afford favorable auspices*, Id.

CONSŪĀLIA, ium, *n. The feast of the 18th of August*, Liv. *See* CONSUS.

CONSŪĀSOR, ōris, *m.* (consuadeo): *sellor, adviser*, Cic.

CONSŪDASCO, ēre, *v. a.* (consudo). *together, to sweat all over*, Col.

CON-SŪDO, 1 *v. n. To sweat tog sweat all over*, Col.

CONSŪE-FĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a* facio). *To accustom*, c. Gætulos ordi signa sequi, Sall.

CON-SŪEO, ēre, *v. n. To be acc* Prop.

CON-SŪESCO, sūēvi, suētum, 3 *v. n Neut.* A) *To accustom one's self; tenses, to be accustomed, to be in usually with inf.*: consuescamus mori, C tim Germanos c. Rhenum transire, C fieri consuevit, Sall.; quo consuerat int tes sequitur, Cæs. *With abl. or dat.*: a victu, Col.; c. gravissimo dolori timo

— B) *Esp.:* c. cum alqo (alqa), *To have carnal intercourse with any one,* Cic.; Nep.——II. *Act.: To accustom to any thing,* c. juvencum plostro aut aratro, Col.

CONSUĒTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (consuesco). *Custom, habit.* I. *Gen.:* non est mea consuetudinis, rationem reddere, &c., Cic.; in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut, &c., *got into the habit,* Cæs.; apud Germanos ea c. est, ut, &c., Id.; senatus in eam consuetudinem venit, ut, *adopted the habit,* Cic.; quod jam in consuetudinem venit, *has become a habit or the custom,* Id. *Adverb.:* ex consuetudine, *or simply* consuetudine, *According to custom,* Cæs.; Sall.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy,* Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, jungebat, Cic.; c. victus cum alqo, Id.; insinuare in consuetudinem alcjs, Id.; c. epistolarum, *epistolary correspondence,* Id. 2) *In a bad sense: Illicit intercourse,* Liv.; Quint.; Suet.——B) *Language, way of speaking,* Cic.

CONSUĒTUS [*post. trisyll.*], a, um. I. *Part. of* consuesco.——II. *Adj.: Accustomed, usual,* pericula c., Sall.; animum a c. lubidine continuit, Id.

CONSUL (*abridged,* Cos., *plur.* Coss.), ŭlis, *m.* (*from the root* conso, *whence* consus, consentes, consulo; *prop. an adviser*). I. *A consul, one of the two chief magistrates at Rome under the republic:* c. ordinarius, *who entered on his office at the regular time; but,* c. suffectus, *who was elected in the room of another during the course of the year;* c. designatus, *the consul elect. In the abl., with the name of one consul or of both, for the date of the year,* Orgetorix, M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss., conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, *in the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso,* i. e. A.U.C. 696, Cæs.; amphora instituta consule Tullo, Hor.; vina tot consulum, *wines so old,* Sen.——II. *Meton.* A) *For procousul,* Liv.; Nep.——B) *The chief magistrate in other towns,* c. Tusculanorum, Plin.

CONSULĀRIS, e (consul). I. *Of or belonging to a consul, consular,* c. ætas, *the legal age for the consulate* (i. e. *the 43d year*). Cic.; c. comitia, *for the election of a consul,* c. imperium, Id.; c. exercitus, *of a consul,* Liv.; c. insignia, *consular dignity,* Vell.; Tac.; c. vinum, *named after the consul of the year in which it was made,* Mart.——II. *Subst.:* Consularis, is, *m.* A) *One who has been a consul, of consular rank,* Cic., *and elsewhere.*——B) *A governor, who was sent by the emperor into the provinces,* Tac.; Suet.

CONSULĀRITER, *adv.* (consularis). *Worthy of a consul,* vita c. acta, Liv.

CONSULĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (consul). *The dignity of a consul, the consulate, consulship,* honorum populi finis est c., Cic.; consulatum petere, adipisci, obtinere, gerere, Id.; abdicare se consulatu, Id. *In the plur.:* quinque c. eodem tenore gesti, Liv.

CONSULO, sŭlŭi, ultum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (*from the root* conso; *see* CONSUL). I. *Neut.: To take counsel, to consider.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.* ut quæquam de salute suorum consulat, Cic.; c. omnibus de rebus, Tac.; de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall.; c. in commune, *to care for the public good,* Liv. Tac.; c. in medium, *the same,* Id.; c. in publicum, Plin. E. 2) *Esp.:* c. alcui, *To consult for any body or any thing, to care for, to be mindful of,* qui parti civium consulunt, Cic.; consulite vobis, conservate vos, &c., Id.; c. suæ vitæ, Cæs.; c. reip. juxta ac sibi, Sall.——B) *Meton.: To take a resolution after due counsel, to resolve, adopt a measure,* c. gravius de perfugis quam de fugitivis, Liv.; c. crudeliter in deditos victosque, Id.——II. *Act.* A) c. alqm (alqd), *To ask opinion or advice, to consult,* nunc ego, judices, jam vos consulo, quid mihi faciendum putetis, Cic.; c. deos augurliis, Liv.; mumus hoc eorum, qui consuluntur, *who are consulted,* i. e. *the* jurisperiti, Cic.; c. populum de morte alcjs, *to ask, inquire,* Id. *With a double acc.:* nec te id consulo, Cic.——B) c. alqd. 1) *To think upon, to consider, weigh over,* Galli quid agant, consulunt, Cæs. 2) *To advise, give advice,* Ter. 3) c. alqd boni, *To judge to be right, to consider as good,* Ov.; Quint.; Sen.

CONSULTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consulto). I. *A deliberation, consultation,* deliberatio et c., Cic.; res venit in consultationem, *is taken into consideration,* Cic. *In the plur.:* copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, *the things that form the subjects of consideration,* Id.——II. *An asking of advice, consultation,* tuas literas expecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meæ, Cic. *In the plur.: Things asked about, questions,* Suet.

CONSULTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (consulto). *One who consults any one,* Quint.

CONSULTĒ, *adv.* (consulo). *With due consideration, considerately, on purpose, for* consulto: quæ caute atque c. gesta essent, Liv.

CONSULTO, *adv.* (consulo). *Deliberately, designedly, on purpose,* Cic.; Cæs.

CONSULTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (consulo). I. *To think upon, to weigh over carefully, to take into consideration; to take counsel.* A) *Gen.:* c. de bello, Liv.; c. super re magna et atroci, Tac.; c. in medium, Sall.——B) *Esp.:* c. alcui, *To take care of, care for,* delecti reip. consultabant, Sall.——II. c. alqm (alqd), *To ask the advice of, to consult,* quid me consultas? Plaut.; c. aves, Plin.

CONSULTOR, ōris, *m.* (consulo). I. A) *One who thinks upon a thing, takes into consideration, or deliberates,* Afran. ap. Non.——B) 1) *One who gives advice, an adviser,* egomet in problio c. idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. 2) *Fig.:* cupidine atque ira, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall.——II. *One who consults or asks advice, a client,* Cic.; Hor.

CONSULTRIX, īcis, *f.* (consultor). *One who provides or takes care of,* Cic.

CONSULTUM, i, *n.* (consulo). I. *A resolution, determination,* facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.; c. mollia, Tac. *Esp. often,* senatus consultum, *or, in one word,* senatusconsultum, *and abridged* S. C., *a decree of the Senate which had passed into a law; on the contrary,* auctoritas, *a decree that was protested against by the tribunes of the people,* Cic.——II. *A consulting or inquiring of a deity* (*by means of an oracle, &c.*), Tac.

CONSULTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* consulo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Thought upon or weighed over, maturely considered, taken into consideration,* operâ c., *with due consideration,* Gell.——B) *Well informed or versed in any thing, experienced,* e. g. *in the law; hence,* juris consultus

and jure consultus, *a man learned in the law, a jurist, lawyer*, nec enim ille magis juris c. quam justitiæ fuit, Cic.; c juris atque eloquentiæ, Liv.; consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, Gell.

CONSULTUS, ûs, *m.* (consulo) *for* consultum. I. *Consideration, prudence*, c. collegæ, Liv. ——II. *A decree*, c. senati, Sall.; c. patrum, Plin.

CON·SUM, fui, futūrum, fore. *To be with, to be at the same time with, to be*, Plaut.

CONSUMMĀBILIS, e (consummo). *Capable of completion or perfection*, c. ratio in nobis, Sen.

CONSUMMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consummo). I. *A reckoning together, summing up; a sum total*, Col.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A uniting, union*, itaque non hæc sed c. omnium nocet, Cels. ——B) *A finishing, completing, accomplishing*, in maximarum rerum consummationem, Sen.

CONSUMMĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* consummo.——II. *Adj.: Finished, completed, complete, perfect*, c. eloquentia, Quint.; c. scientia, Id.; c. ars, Plin. *Of persons:* ne se consummatos putent, Quint.; c. orator, Id.

CON·SUMMO, 1 *v. a.* (con, summa). *To reckon together, to sum up, to bring or collect into one sum.* I. *Prop.:* c. sumptus ædificiorum, Vitr.——II. *Meton.* A) *To consummate, perfect, complete*, c. rem, Liv.; c. opera, Suet.; ars c. omnia, Quint.——B) *Esp.: To make perfect, to carry to perfection*, nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint.; c. vitam ante mortem, Sen.

CON·SŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum. *Originally, to take any thing whole, or the whole of any thing, to take all together; hence*, I. *Gen.: To eat, use, or waste away, to consume, destroy, bring to naught*, c. frumenta, Cæs.; c. fruges, Hor.; c. alqd per luxuriam, *to spend, squander, lavish*; c. omnes fortunas sociorum, *to waste, spend entirely, devour*, Cæs.; vi ipsius morbi, consumptus es, *weakened, debilitated*, Cic.; c. horas sermone, *to pass, spend*, Id.; c. multos dies et labores, *to employ in vain, lose, or waste*, Sall.——II. *Esp.:* c. alqd in alqa re, *To apply, use, spend, employ, consume*, c. pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.; c. ingenium in musicis, Id.; c. dies decem in his rebus, Cæs.

CONSUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consumo). I. *Prop.: A consuming, consumption*, Cic.——II. *An applying, application*, c. operæ, Auct. Her.

CONSUMPTOR, ōris, *m.* (consumo). *A consumer*, ignis confector et c. omnium, Cic. *Absol.: A spendthrift, prodigal*, Sen.

CONSUMPTUS, a, um, *part. of* consumo.

CON·SUO, ui, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (con, suo). *To sew or stitch together.* I. A) *Prop.:* c. tunicam, Varr.——B) *Fig.:* c. dolos, *to devise, plan, plot*, Plaut.; c. os, *to forbid to speak*, Sen.——II. *Meton.:* c. alqd alqa re, *to fill with any thing:* c. pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin.

CON·SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3 *v. n. To rise together, stand up together, to rise, raise one's self.* I. *Gen.:* senatus c. ad unum cum clamore, *rise from their seats*, Cic.; consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Cæs.; c. ex insidiis, Id.; mare c. imo fundo ad æthera, Virg.; remi c. terno ordine, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *To rise (to action, esp. in a hostile manner), take up arms*, c. hostes ad bellum, Liv. arma, Virg.——B) *To take rise, arise, mence*, venti c., Virg.; Plin.

CONSURRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (consurgo). *A rising up, rising together out of respect*, cum, Att.

CONSUS, i, *m.* (conso, consul, consent) *very ancient Italian deity*, Liv. *A feast cel on the 21st of August in honor of this deity*, ālia, Liv.; Ov.

CON·SŪSURRO, are, *v. n.* (con, susurro) *murmur, whisper together*, Ter.

CONSUTUS, a, um, *part. of* consuo.

CON·TĀBEFĀCIO, ĕre, *v. a.* (con, tabeo, *To make things melt together, to or consume away, to wear away*, Plaut

CON·TĀBESCO, bui, 3 *v. n. To melt t er, to consume or fall away gradua go to ruins*, Cic.; Auct. Her.

CONTĀBŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contabulo). *A ing of boards together, a planking, ing; a floor; story*, Cæs.; Vitr.

CON·TĀBŪLO, 1 *v. a.* (con, tabula). I. *T er with boards*, c. turres, Cæs.——II. *To cover*, c. totum murum ex omni parte bus, Cæs.; c. mare molibus, *to bridge over*, c. Hellespontum, Suet.

CONTĀBUNDUS, a, um. *See* CUNCTABU

CONTACTUS, a, um, *part. of* contingo.

CONTACTUS, ûs, *m.* (contingo). I. *A t ing, touch*, Ov.; Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A ing of any thing unclean*, e. g. *of disease; Contagion*, Liv.; Tac.——B) *Fig.: Infe bad example, contagion*, oculos a co dominationis inviolatos habemus, Tac.

CONTĀGES, is, *f.* (contingo). *Connec contact*, Lucr.

CONTĀGIO, ōnis, *f.* (contingo). *A touc touch; participation.* I. *Gen.:* anima cit contagione pulmonum, Cic.; c. naturæ *connection of natural causes and effects*, Id.— *Esp. in a bad sense.* A) *A touching of an unclean; infection, contagion*, Plin *Fig.: Infection, contagion, a conta vice*, c. illius sceleris, Cic.; c. turpitudinis, furoris, Liv.

CONTĀGIUM, ii, *n.*, *for* contagio (contin *A touch, contact*, Plin.; Mart.——II. *Contagion, infection*, c. pestilentiæ, P vicini pecoris, Virg.——B) *Fig.: Infectio tact with vice, contagion*, c. scelerum, I lucri, Hor.

CON·TĀMINĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* c ino.——II. *Adj.: Defiled, polluted taminated*, contaminatosque ab ludis aba se, Liv.; homo sceleribus flagitiisque con tissimus, Cic.

CON·TĀMINO, 1 *v. a.* (*from the root* tag tango). *To mix or mingle together th substances of different kinds.* I. *Prop.:* c. Græcas fabulas, *to mix or fuse them all tog one, to condense into one piece, to blend pl* ——II. *Meton. in a bad sense: To p defile, stain, contaminate, spoil*, c. guine, Cic.; c. se humanis vitiis, Id.; c. omni scelere, Liv.

CONTANTER. *See* CUNCTANTER.

CONTĀTIO, ōnis. *See* CUNCTATIO.

CONTĀTUS, a, um. *Lingering.* See CUNCTOR.

CON-TECHNOR, 1 *v. a.* (con, techna). *To devise plots.* Plaut.

CONTECTUS, a, um, *part. of* contego.

CON-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (con, tego). *To cover.* I. *Gen.* A) c. coria centonibus, Cæs.; c. locum lintеis, Liv.; c. alqos uno tumulo, *to bury,* Id.——B) *Fig.: To cover, protect,* quidam servili habitu contecti, Tac.——II. *Esp.: To conceal, cover, cloak,* Cic.

CON-TEMNO, tempsi, temptum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* contemnino). *To make no account of; to consider any thing as not worth the trouble, to despise, make light of, undervalue, slight, contemn, scorn,* contemni se putant senes, Cic.; non se c., *to possess due self-respect,* Cic.; Liv.; corporis voluptatem contemni oportere, Cic.; ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, *to be despised, despicable, insignificant,* Id.

CONTEMPLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contemplor). *A considering attentively, a contemplating; contemplation.* I. *Prop.* A) c. cœli, Cic.——B) *Meton.: A steady eye in aiming at any thing, a good aim,* sagittis præcipua contemplatione uti, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *A mental viewing, study, meditation,* c. naturæ, Cic.; c. virtutum, Tac.

CONTEMPLĀTIVUS, a, um (contemplor). *Contemplative, theoretical, speculative,* c. philosophia, *theoretical,* Sen.

CONTEMPLĀTOR, ōris, m. (contemplor). *A contemplator, observer,* c. cœli ac deorum, Cic.

CONTEMPLĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (contemplator). *She who contemplates or observes,* medicina c. eorum, quæ in morbis communia sunt, Cels.

CONTEMPLĀTUS, ūs, m. (contemplor). I. *Contemplation,* c. mali, Ov.——II. *Regard, consideration,* Macr.

CONTEMPLO, are. *Another form for* contemplor. *To contemplate,* Plaut.

CON-TEMPLOR, 1 *v. a.* (con, templum). *To observe, behold any thing attentively, to view, gaze upon, survey, &c.* I. *Prop.:* quum contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic.; quum cœlestia contemplati sumus, Id. *Part. perf.,* contemplatus, a, um, in *a passive sense:* ab contemplato situ Carthaginis rediit, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To contemplate, consider,* c. omni acie ingenii, Cic.

CONTEMPTIM, *adv.* (contemno). *Contemptuously, with contempt,* c. de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

CONTEMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contemno). *A contemning, despising, disdaining, scorning, contempt, disdain, scorn,* fortitudo est dolorum laborumque c., Cic.; afferre contemptionem alcui ad omnes, Cæs.

CONTEMPTIUS, *adv. comp. More contemptuously, with greater contempt,* Sen.; Suet.; *conf.* CONTEMPTIM.

CONTEMPTOR, ōris, m. (contemno). *A despiser, disdainer, contemnor,* c. gratiæ, divitiarum, Liv.; Cicero minime c. sui, *that does not think lightly of himself,* Quint.; c. animus, *a haughty spirit,* Sall.

CONTEMPTRIX, icis, *f.* (contemptor). *She who contemns or despises,* Ov.; eruca c. frigorum, Plin.

CONTEMPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* contemno.

——II. *Adj.: Contemptible, despicable, insignificant,* c. et abjectus homo, Cic. *Compar.:* quæ vox potest esse c. quam Milonis Crotoniatæ? Cic. *Superl.:* contemptissimorum consulum levitas, Cic.

CONTEMPTUS, ūs, m. (contemno). *Contempt, scorn, disdain,* c. pecuniæ, Quint.; c. hominis, Id.; hominibus Gallis brevitas nostra contemptui est, *a subject of derision,* Cæs.

CONTEMTIM, &c. See CONTEMPTIM, &c.

CON-TENDO, ndi, ntum, 3 *v. a. and n. To stretch, stretch out, strain or draw out strongly.* I. *Prop.:* A) c. fides nervis, Cic.; c. tenacia vincla, Virg.; c. ilia risu, Ov. *Post.:* c. telum, hastam, *to dart,* Virg.——B) *Fig.: To strain, exert, put forth,* omnes nervos ætatis industriæque meæ contenderem, Cic.; c. summas vires de palma, Lucr.; c. animum in curas, *to direct to or toward,* Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *To strive eagerly after any thing, to exert one's self, endeavor anxiously to attain or reach any thing, to carry on ardently, to pursue, to hasten; with the acc., inf., or absol.:* quæ res eum tantum itineris c. coegit, *to undertake,* Cic.; id sibi contendendum existimabat, Cæs.; c. causam, *to follow up the lawsuit,* Lucr.; c. alqd ab alqo, *to endeavor to obtain from any body,* Cic.; c. petere Dyrrhachium, Id.; c. ire Bibracte, Cæs.; c. oppugnare locum, Id. *Absol.:* inde ad Amanum contendi, *to set out for,* Cic.; c. ad oppidum Noviodunum, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, ad hostium castra, ad hostes ex eo loco, ad flumen, &c., *to hasten,* Cæs.——B) *To maintain or assert any thing energetically, to declare solemnly,* sic ego hoc contendo, Cic.; non concesserim modo, verum etiam contenderim? Quint.——C) *To hold one thing against another by way of comparison, to compare,* c. alqd cum defensione nostra, Cic.; c. rationem meam cum tua ratione, Id.; c. annales nostros cum scriptura eorum, Tac.——D) *To try one's strength against any body, to fight, combat, contend,* c. armis cum alqo, Cic.; c. bello cum Sequanis, Cæs.; c. parva manu cum magnis legionibus, Sall.

CONTENTE, *adv.* (contendo). *Earnestly, with great exertion (either bodily or mental), forcibly, violently,* quum c. pro se ipse diceret, Cic.; c. propugnare, Gell.

CONTENTE, *adv.* (contineo). *Closely, strictly, tightly,* illum mater c. habet, Plaut.

CONTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contendo). I. *A straining violently, a stretching; exertion, effort, vehemence,* c. vocis, Cic.; c. disputationis, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *An eager striving,* miserrima omnino est honorum c., Cic.; c. palmæ, Quint.; c. libertatis dignitatisque, Liv.——B) 1) *A holding two or several objects together by way of comparison, a comparing,* c. quædam hominum ipsorum, Cic.; c. fortunarum, Id. 2) *In Gramm.:* comparatio, *comparison by degrees,* Varr.——C) *A contest, contention, combat,* c. magna belli, Cic.; contentiones crebræ prœliorum, Id.

CONTENTIŌSUS, a, um (contentio). *Quarrelsome, litigious, violent,* c. oratio, Plin. E.

CONTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* contendo.——II. *Adj.: Strained, stretched.* A) *Prop.:* contento fune laborare, Hor.; c. cervice trahere plaustra, Virg.——B) *Meton.: Exerted, eager,* et contenta voce dicere, Cic.; contento studio venire, Id.

CONTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* contineo.——II. *Adj.* (*refraining, as it were, from eager desire*): *Contented, satisfied; usually with abl.*: contentum suis rebus esse, Cic.; c. parvo, *with little*, Id. *With inf.*: c. indicare, Quint.; c. edidicisse, Ov.

CON-TERMINUS, a, um. I. *Bordering upon, neighboring; with dat.*: Æthiopia c. Ægypto, Plin.; Sybaris c. nostris arvis, Ov.——II. *Subst.* A) conterminus, i, *m.*, *A neighbor (on a frontier), a person living on one side of a frontier, with relation to one living on the other side, a borderer*, Col.——B) conterminum, i, *n.*, *A boundary, confine, border*, in c. Arabiæ, Plin.

CON-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 *v. a. To grind, bruise, crush, pound, to break up or crumble into pieces.* I. *Prop.*: c. pabula, Ov.; c. radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *To wear away by rubbing, to wear out, debilitate, weaken, impair*, c. ferrum usu, Ov.; c. librum legendo, Cic.; c. viam sacram, *to tread or set foot upon*, Prop.; c. omne otiosum tempus in studiis, *to spend in, devote to*, Cic.; c. injurias oblivione, *to forget*, Id.

CON-TERREO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a. To frighten violently, to terrify*, c. loquacitatem nostram, Cic.; c. alqm clamore, Liv.

CONTESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contestor). I. A) *In Law: An attestation, proof, testimony, proving by witnesses*, Dig.; c. litis, *a formal commencement of a trial by the calling of witnesses*, Dig.——B) *Gen.*: c. misera injuriæ publicæ, Gell.——II. *Earnest entreaty*, petivit a me maxima contestatione, Cic.

CON-TESTOR, 1 *v. a.* I. *To call any body to witness, to invoke, call upon, entreat*, c. deos hominesque, Cic.; c. cœlum noctemque, Id.——II. A) *In Law*: c. litem, *to enter upon a trial by calling witnesses*, Cic. *Part. perf. in a passive sense*: lis contestata, *a suit at law entered upon or commenced in due form*, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: ab hac contestata virtute, *attested, certified, proved, tested*, Cic.

CON-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a. To weave together, join together by weaving, to entwine, to put together, connect.* I. *Prop.*: c. lilia amaranthis, Tibull.; c. alqd materia injecta, Cæs.; c. foessam loricamque, Tac.; c. extrema cum primis, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To join or set together, to unite, combine, compose*, c. equum trabibus acernis, Virg.; c. crimen, *to feign, forge, devise*, Cic.

CONTEXTE, *adv.* (contexo). *Connectedly, in close connection*, Cic.

CONTEXTIM, *adv.* (contexo). *Connectedly*, Plin.

CONTEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* contexo.

CONTEXTUS, ūs, *m.* (contexo). I. *A joining together, composing, combining; union of parts, coherence*, c. corporum, Lucr.——II. *Fig.*: *A connection, context, series, order, disposition, arrangement*, mirabilis est apud illos (Stoicos) c. rerum, Cic.; in toto quasi contextu orationis hæc erunt illustranda maxime, Id.; c. litterarum, *series or order in which the letters follow*, Quint.

CONTICESCO, ticŭi, 3 *v. n.* (con, tacesco). *To become or be silent, keep silence, be hushed.* I. *Prop.*: conscientiâ convictus repente conticuit, Cic.; lyra conticuit, Hor.; undæ conticuere, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *To be or become still, to be at rest, to abate, cease, become quiet*, cuit subito hoc studium nostrum, Cic.; ac tribunicise c., Liv.

CONTICINIUM, ii, *n.* (conticesco). *Prop. early part of the night, when all begin still*, Plaut.

CONTIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contigno). *A composed of beams or joists and boards laid o frame-work; hence, a story, floor*, Cæs.

CON-TIGNO, 1 *v. a.* (con, tignum). *To together by beams, to joist, rafter*, Plin.

CONTIGŬUS, a, um (contingo). I. *Act. touching*): *Bordering upon, neighb near, contiguous*, c. domus, Ov.; c. Ce ces, Tac.——II. *Pass.*: *Attainable, reach*, contiguus hastæ, Virg.

CONTINENS, entis. I. *Part. of* contineo II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Contiguous, close bordering upon, neighboring, adj near*, aer c. mari, Cic.; Cappadociæ pars cum Cilicia continens est, Id.; c. silvæ ac Cæs.; timori ipsum malum c. fuit, *followe diately*, Liv.; c. dies, *that follows, ensuin* 2) *That hangs together; connected, un rupted, unbroken*, c. terra, *the contine* (*Often absol.*: continens, entis, *f.*, *The con* Cæs.; Liv.; Plin.); jam c. agmen migrant pleverat vias, *an uninterrupted line*, Liv.; c Id.; c. febres sine remissione, *uninterrup tinuing*, Cels.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Continent, ate, moderate*, quum reges tam sint con Cic.; c. puer, Id. *Compar.*: ne continentio hominum quam in pecunia fuisse videat *Superl.*: continentissimi homines, majore Cic. 2) *In Rhet., subst.*, continens, entis, *which contains any thing in itself; the pr matter, main point*, c. causæ, Cic.; Q

CONTINENTER, *adv.* (continens). I. *uously* (*of space*), Catull. *Of time*: *U ruptedly, without ceasing or intern incessantly*, c. ire tota nocte, Cæs.; c. lapidibus pluit, Liv.——II. *Moderate perately*, c. vivere, Cic.

CONTINENTIA, æ, *f.* (contineo). I. A) *ing back*, c. crepitus, Suet.——B) *Fig straining of one's desires, temp moderation, continence, self-cont* tudo sustentatur continentia in victu on cultu, Cic.

CON-TINEO, tinŭi, tentum, 2 *v. a.* an teneo). I. *Act.*: *To hold or keep toge comprehend.* A) *Gen.*: mundus om plexu suo continet, Cic.; c. vitem levi no qui vicus altissimis montibus undique c *is surrounded, enclosed*, Cæs.; pars Gallis tur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus l *is bounded*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To hold fast, to keep, retain, preserve*, alvus quod recepit, ut id concoqui possit, Cic.; tinent odorem diutius, Plin.; c. Remos, que Belgas in officio, Cæs. 2) *To hold keep in, restrain, repress, bridle*, Pompeium, Cæs.; c. exercitum castris, domi, *to keep within doors or at home*, Suet *to refrain*, Cic. 3) *To hold any thing itself, to contain, comprise, encon* omnia, quæ alantur, contineant in se vi Cic.; reliquum spatium, quæ flumen i

mnes continet, *occupies*, Cæs.; comitia curiata rem militarem continent, Liv.; fabula c. stultorum regum et populorum motus, Hor. *In the pass.:* contineri alqa re, *To be contained in, to be based upon, rest upon, consist of*, versus continentur paucis pedibus, Quint.; artes, quæ conjecturâ continentur, *rest upon*, Cic. ——II. *Neut.: To hang together, be connected*, utroque commentus c., Plaut.

CON-TINGO, tigi, tactum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (con, tango). I. *Act.: To touch, lay hold of, seize any thing.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* c. facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic.; c. habenas manibus, Ov.; c. terram osculo, Liv.; c. ciboe sale modico, *to strew over, to besprinkle*, Cels.; c. dextram, *to touch, by way of saluting*, Liv.; c. metam, *to reach, arrive at*, Hor.; c. aurae, *to be exposed to the air, to come into the air*, Ov.; c. svem ferro, *to hit*, Id. 2) *Esp.: To touch*, i. e. *to border upon, to reach as far as, to be near, to be neighboring*, Helvi fines Arvernorum contingunt, Cæs.; turri adacta et contingente vallum, Id.——B) *Fig.: To touch, concern, affect, have to do with*, quos contingebat cura, Liv.; libido c. alqm, Ov.; sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *befell, fell upon*, Vell.; contactos scelere, *seized, affected*, Liv.; equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, *profaned*, Tac.; multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, *touched*; i. e. *affected, implicated, mixed up with*, Liv.——II. *Neut.* A) *To happen, to chance, to come to pass; and* c. alcui, *to happen to any body, to befall any body, to fall to any body's lot or share*, magis id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic.; si nulla excusatio c., Quint. *With dat.:* si contigerit ea vita sapienti, Cic.; quantum otium jucundis nobis non contigit, Id. *With a subjective clause:* non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.; mihi Romæ nutriri contigit, Id.——B) *To be neighboring, to be near, to border upon* (*conf.* I., A., 2); *with dat. or* inter se: ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripas fluminis contingant, Cæs.——C) *Of plants: To come forth, grow*, caulículi c. ex brassica, Plin.

CON-TINGO (tinguo), ĕre, *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To moisten, bedew, besprinkle*, c. oras poculi mellis liquore, Lucr.; c. lac parco sale, *to throw a little salt into*, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* c. cuncta Musæ lepore, *to bedew*, Lucr.

CONTINGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (continuo). I. *Unbroken connection, uninterrupted succession, continuation*, c. seriesque rerum, Cic.; c. causarum, Id.; c. imbrium, *uninterrupted or immediate continuation*, Cæs.; in continuatione sermonis, Quint.——II. *In Rhet.: A period*, c. verborum, Cic.; Quint.

CONTINGĀTUS, ātis, *f.* (continuus). *A continuation*, c. spinæ, *immediate connection*, Plin.

CONTINGŌ, *adv.* (continuus). I. *Immediately after, soon after; instantly, without delay, forthwith; corresponding with* simulac, ut, quam, *or absol.:* c. consilium dimisit, simulac ita factum ac debilitatum metu vidit, Cic.; iste c. ut vidit non dubitavit, *&c.*, Id.; omnes, quum te laudibus extulerunt, mihi c. gratias agunt, Id. *Absol.:* ignis in aquam conjectus c. restinguitur, Id.; hæc c. in litore adorti, Cæs.; abscess factus ædilis, c. pretor, *soon after*, Cic.; non c., *not immediately*, Id. *In negative questions:* si malo careat, continuo fruitur summo bono? *does he, therefore, immediately?* Id.——II. *Uninterruptedly, continuously*, Fabres ita ut scepere continuant, Cels.

CONTINŪO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (continuus). I. *Act.: To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession, to join, connect, unite.* A) *Gen.:* aer mari continuatus est, Cic.; ædificia mœnibus continuantur, *join the wall*, Liv.; Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon*, Tac.; c. fundos, *to buy adjoining estates*, Cic.; c. verba, *to form into a period*, Id.——B) *Esp.: To join or connect, in point of time*, i. e. *to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after the other*, c. iter die et nocte, Cæs.; c. diem noctemque potando, Tac.; c. magistratum alcui, *to prolong*, Liv.; c. dapes, *to serve up one dish after another*, Hor.; hiems continuatur hiemi, *is followed by*, Ov.——II. *Neut.: To continue without intermission*, febres ita ut sœpere continuant, Cels.

CONTINŪUS, a, um (contineo). *Hanging together or on one another, uninterrupted, without intermission, one after another.* I. *Gen.* A) *Connected with, contiguous to any thing*, aer c. terræ, Sen.; c. agri, Suet.; c. montes, Plin.; c. oratio, Quint.——B) *Subst.*, continuus, i, *m.*, *One that is continually with any body, a constant companion*, c. principis, Tac. ——II. *Esp. of time: Following, successive, continuous*, c. annos prope quinquaginta, Cic.; c. dies quinque ex eo die, Cæs.

CON-TOLLO, ĕre, 3 *v. a. for* confero. *To carry any whither*, c. gradum, *to go any where*, Plaut.

CON-TONAT, *v. impers. It thunders heavily*, Plaut.

CONTOR, ari. *See* CUNCTOR.

CON-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2 *v. a. To turn, turn round, to twist or whirl about.* I. *Prop.:* c. membra quocumque vult, Cic.; c. proram ad lævas undas, Virg.; c. hastam, *to brandish, to hurl*, Id.——II. *Fig.:* quas sententias colligit i quæ verba contorquet! *hurls*, Cic.

CONTORTE, *adv.* (contorqueo). *Wound together, wound round; hence, intricately, perplexedly*, c. dicere, Cic. *Compar.:* c. concluduntur a Stoicis, Cic.

CONTORTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contorqueo). *A whirling round.* I. *Prop.:* c. dextræ, Auct. Her. ——II. *Complication, intricacy*, contortiones orationis, Cic.

CONTORTOR, ōris, *m.* (contorqueo). *A wrester*, Ter.

CONTORTŬLUS, a, um (contortus). *Somewhat complicated or strained, somewhat obscure*, Cic.

CONTORTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* contorqueo. ——II. *Adj.* A) *Powerful, forcible, strong*, c. oratio, Cic.; c. vis orationis, Quint.——B) *Involved, intricate*, c. et difficiles res, Cic.

CONTRĀ, *adv. and prep.* (*perhaps abl. for* contera, *sc.* parte, *as* cl-, ex-, in-, ultra). *It denotes the opposite of any thing, or the opposite side.* I. *Adv.: Over against, on the opposite side.* A) *Prop., local:* jam omnia c. circaque hostium plena erant, Liv.; templa vides c., Ov.; c. intueri alqm, *to look in any body's face*, Liv.——B) *Meton. of an action.* 1) *Gen.: On the other hand, on the contrary, again*, quæ me amat, quam c. amo, Plaut.; quod donum huic dono c. comparet, *a present in return*, Ter. 2) *Esp.: Denoting the very reverse, just the contrary*, ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati, quos,

&c., Cic.; ut essent eorum alia æstimabilia, alia c., *the contrary*, Id.; quod c. oportebat, *on the contrary*, Id.; c. consistere, *to make a stand against, to withstand*, Cæs.; c. ferire, *to strike back*, Sall. *With* atque *or* quam: jusserunt simulacrum Jovis c. atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, *contrary to what it had been*, Cic.; ut senatus c. quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret, Id.——II. *Prep. with acc.: Over against, against.* A) *Prop., local:* cujus (insulæ) unum latus est c. Galliam, Cæs.; eæ regiones sunt c. Gallias, Id.——B) *Meton. of actions and states: Against*, c. omnia dici oportere, Cic.; armis contendere c. populum Romanum, Cæs.; c. spem, Sall.; c. decus regium, Id. *In a friendly sense: Toward; for* erga *or* in: (elephanti) tanta narratur clementia c. minus validos, ut, &c., Plin.

CONTRACTE, *adv.* (contractus). *Contractedly, narrowly*, assuescamus servis pauciloribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen.

CONTRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contraho). *A drawing together, contracting.* I. *Prop.:* c. digitorum, Cic.; c. superciliorum, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A shortening, shortness, brevity*, c. paginæ, Cic.; c. syllabæ, Id.; c. animi in dolore, *pusillanimity, dejection of mind in trouble*, Cic.

CONTRACTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (contractio), c. animi, *a slight fit of dejection*, Cic.

CONTRACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* contraho.——II. *Adj.: Contracted, narrow, short, abridged, curtailed, small, confined.* A) *Prop.:* c. æquora, Hor.; Nilus contractior et exilior, Plin. Pan.——B) *Fig.:* c. ambitus verborum, Cic.; c. voce, Quint.; c. paupertas, *pinching*, Hor.; sibi parcet contractusque leget, *gathered up*, i. e. *crouching from the cold*, Id.

CONTRACTUS, ūs, *m.* (contraho). I. *A contracting, shrinking*, c. acinorum, Varr.——II. *The management or negotiating of a business*, c. rei, Quint.

CONTRĀ-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. n. To speak against, to contradict*, c. sententiis aliorum, Tac.; quibus precibus contradici non posset, Id.

CONTRADĪCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contradico). *A speaking against, contradiction, an objection*, ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint.; contradictionem sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an adversary*, Id.

CON-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To draw or bring together, to assemble or collect to one point.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* c. cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Cæs.; c. exercitum in unum locum, Id.; navibus circiter LXXX. contractis, Cæs.; c. libros undique, Suet.——B) *Esp.: To draw together, to contract from a larger to a smaller space, to bring into a smaller compass, draw in*, animal omne membra, quocumque vult, contrahit, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, Id.; c. castra, Cæs.; c. vela, *to take in*, Hor.; c. lac, *to cause to curdle*, Plin.; c. vulnera, cicatrices, *to cause to contract, to close*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To make, carry into effect, occasion, perform, do, accomplish, execute, produce*, c. negotium sibi, Cic.; c. certamen, Liv.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To make a bargain or contract, to do business with any body, to contract; also, to associate with any body*, c. rem cum aliquo, Cic.; in rerum contractarum fide, Id.; neque si tecum agas quid, neque si cum altero contrahas, *have to do with*, Id. 2) (*after* I., B) *To draw in, repress*, hoc te primum rogo, ne contrahas animum, Cic.; c. tus omnes, Id.

CONTRĀ-PŌNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a. against, oppose*, Quint.

CONTRĀPŎSĪTUM, i, *n.* (contra, pono *opposed clause, antithesis*, Quint.

CONTRĀRIE, *adv.* (contrarius). *In a ent or opposite manner*, c. sidera proc Cic.; c. scriptum, Id.; c. dicere, Tac.

CONTRĀRIO. *See* CONTRARIUS.

CONTRĀRIUS, a, um (contra). *That lies over against, opposite.* I. *Prop* huic c., Cæs.; tigna c. ils (tignis), Id.; c. ic que transfixus, *opposite, reciprocal, mutu*——II. *Meton.* A) *Opposite, over aga opposition*, hujus virtutis contraria est v Cic.; vitium c. illi virtuti, Quint. *Adverb.:* trario, *On the contrary*, Cic.; Cæs.; C contrario, *the same*, Quint.; *rarely*, in con Plin.——B) *Esp.: Injurious, hurtful, cious*, usus lactis c. capitis doloribus, Pl losophia c. imperatoro, Suet.; c. homo, Phædr.

CONTRĒBIA, æ, *f. Contrebia, one of towns of the Celtiberi, in Hispania Tarra southeast of Cæsaraugusta*, Liv. *Its inh* Contrebienses, Liv.

CONTRECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (contrecto). *ing, handling*, c. equæ, Cic.

CON-TRECTO, 1 *v. a.* (con, tracto). *hold of with the hand, to handle, tou* I. *Prop.* A) c. omnes partes corporis, Sen. bra, Suet.; c. librum manibus, Hor.——B 1) *To touch unchastely*, Suet.; Just.; tatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci, *defiled, di* Tac.——II. *Fig.: To weigh over, to er, think over*, Cic.

CON-TREMISCO, mŭi, 3 *v. n. and a. To tremble all over*, equidem in me i sime experior, ut et tota mente atque ou tubus contremiscam, Cic.——II. *Act.:* c *tremble at a thing, be afraid of*, nor as, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestat Italia c. Hannibalem, Just.

CON-TRIBŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* I. *T incorporate*, Oscenses et Calagurritani cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs.; in un contributi, Liv.——II. *To contribut*

CONTRIBUTUS, a, um, *part. of* contr

CON-TRISTO, 1 *v. a.* (con, tristis). *sorrowful, to afflict, render gl Prop.:* contristavit hæc sententia Balbun Cic.——II. *Meton.: To render glo regard to light or color*, c. colores, Plin.; c. annum, *renders gloomy, saddens*, Hor. *turb. make thick* (*of wine*), Col.

CONTRITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* cont II. *Adj.: Worn out, common, wel trite*, c. proverbium vetustate, Cic.

CONTRŌVERSIA, æ, *f.* (controversus *rsi, dispute, controversy*, quicquid c. versetur, Cic.; rem vocare in contro *raise a dispute or controversy*, Cic.; ven troversiam, *to enter into a dispute or c* sine c., *without contradiction, indisputabl ter of dispute, a question*, Plin.; *mation*, Quint.

CONTRŌVERSIŌSUS, a, um (con *Disputed, controverted*, c. res, Li

CONTRŌVERSOR, 1 *v. n.* (controversus). *To be at variance, to dispute,* ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, Cic.

CONTRŌ-VERSUS, a, um (contra). I. *Pass.: That is the subject of dispute,* c. res. Cic.; c. jus, Id. ——II. *Act.: Quarrelsome, litigious,* quod esset acuta illa gens (siculorum) et c. natura, Cic.

CON-TRUCIDO, 1 *v. a. To slaughter, cut down, to put to the sword, butcher, mangle.* I. *Prop.:* c. plebem immisso milite, Sen.; c. universos, Suet.——II. *Fig.:* rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *mangled, lacerated,* Cic.

CON-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To thrust together,* c. alqos in balneas, Cic.; c. uvam in dolia, Varr.: contrusa corpora, *compressed,* Lucr.

CON-TRUNCO, 1 *v. a. To cut in pieces, kill, slay,* c. filios, Plaut. *Facetiously:* c. cibum, i. e. *to consume,* Plaut.

CONTRUSUS, a, um, *part. of* contrudo.

CONTŪBERNĀLIS, is, *c.* (contubernium). I. *One that lives in the same tent (there were usually ten men and one* decanus *(overseer of ten) in the same tent),* Cic.; Tac.——II. *Meton.* A) *One who studies the art of warfare in the suite of the general,* c. Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic.——B) *Gen.: A comrade, companion, associate,* Cic.; c. illi in consulatu, Id.——C) *In vulgar language: The husband of a female slave or the wife of a male slave:* m., Col.; *f.,* Id.

CON-TŪBERNIUM, ii, *n.* (con, taberna). I. A) *Abstr.: A dwelling together in one tent,* Tac. — B) *Meton.* 1) *The suite of a general, consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him,* Cic. 2) *Gen.: Companionship, intercourse (between friends, colleagues, &c.),* Suet. 3) *Marriage between slaves,* Col. b) *Concubinage* (*opp.* connubium), Cic.; Suet. 4) *Of animals: A living together,* Phædr.——II. *Concr.* A) *A common wattent,* Caes.; Tac.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A common dwelling, habitation,* Suet. 2) *The abode of a male and female slave,* Tac.

CON-TŪEOR, ĭtŭus, 2. *To look on, gaze at, behold, survey with attention or admiration.* I. A) *Prop.:* quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum totam terram c. licebit, Cic.; c. alqm dextras oculis, Id.——B) *Fig.: To look to, take care of, think of,* Lucr.; Varr.——II. *Meton.: To get sight of, to see any thing,* Plaut.; Lucr.

CONTUITUS, a, um, *part. of* contueor.

CONTUITUS (contŭitus), ûs, *m.* (contueor). *A looking at attentively, a viewing, seeing (only in the ablat. sing.),* Plin.

CONTUMĀCIA, æ, *f.* (contumax). *Perseverance in one's purpose or opinion; seldom in a good sense: constancy, firmness; mostly in a bad sense: obstinacy, stiff-neckedness,* illa tua *singularis* c., Cic.; oris oculorumque illa c., Id.; c. libera, *manly freedom,* Id. *Of things:* c. arborum, *backwardness in growth,* Plin.

CONTUMĀCITER, *adv.* (contumax). *Obstinately, insolently, stubbornly,* c. solet ad me scribere, Cic.; c. omnia agere, Liv.

CON-TŪMAX, ācis (contumeo). I. *Unbending, obstinate, refractory, stubborn, stiff-necked,* quis contumacior? quis superbior? Cic.; rem c., Quint. *Seldom in a good sense: Steadfast, firm,* c. etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *persevering, firm,* Tac.; c. syllaba, *not yielding to the metre,* Mart. *Superl.,* Sen. E.

CONTŪMĒLIA, æ, *f.* (contumeo). I. *Affront, insult, misusage or abuse, contumely,* quibus tu plurimas contumelias imposuisti, *heat inflicted, put,* Cic.; contumeliam jacere in alqm, Id.——II. *Meton., of things: Detriment, injury, damage,* naves totæ factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Cæs.

CONTŪMĒLIŌSE, *adv.* (contumeliosus). *Reproachfully, insolently, injuriously,* c. dicere de absentibus, Cic.

CONTŪMĒLIŌSUS, a, um (contumelia). *Full of reproach or abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive,* quam c. in edictis! Cic.; c. dicta, Sall.; Liv.

CON-TŪMŪLO, are, *v. a.* I. *To heap up like a mound,* c. stragulum molle ovis, Plin.——II. *To cover with a mound,* i. e. *to bury, inter,* Ov.

CON-TUNDO, tŭdi, tŭsum, 3 *v. a. To beat, bruise, break, crush to pieces.* I. *Prop.:* c. oleas in lentisco, Cat.; c. radices ferreis pilis, Col.; c. alqm fustibus, Plaut.; grando c. vites, *bruises,* Hor.——II. *Meton.: To break, destroy, repress, quash, ruin,* c. ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.; nostræ opes contusæ erant, Sall.; c. classem Antiochi, Liv.; c. minas regum, Hor.

CONTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (conturbo). *Confusion, disorder.* I. *Prop.:* c. oculorum, *a weak, dim sight,* Scrib.——II. *Fig.: Confusion, perturbation, or commotion of the mind,* c. est metus executiens cogitata, Cic.

CONTURBĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* conturbo.——II. *Adj.: Confused, disturbed, confounded, perplexed,* se sane tristem et c. domum revertisse, Cic.

CON-TURBO, 1 *v. a. To throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, embarrass, perplex.* I. *Gen.* A) c. ordines militum, Sall.; c. remp., Id.——B) *Mentally: To disquiet, disturb,* valetudo tua me valde c., Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To occasion disorder or confusion, especially in money transactions; hence, to fail, become bankrupt,* Cic. — B) *Meton.:* c. rationes alcui, *to put any one out, to disturb his plans,* Ter.

CONTUS, i, *m.* (κοντός). *A pole,* Virg.; Tac. *Also, A spear or pike,* Virg.; Tac.

CONTŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (contundo). *A breaking, bruising, crushing,* c. olivæ, Col.

CONTŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* contundo.

CŌNUS, i (κῶνος). I. *A cone,* Cic.; Lucr.——II. *Meton., of things in the shape of a cone: The point or summit of a helmet,* Virg.; Plin.; *the fruit of the cypress-tree,* Col.: *a kind of sun-dial,* Vitr.

CON-VADOR, 1 *v. a. To bind one to appear in court by giving surety,* Plaut.

CON-VALESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. n. To regain health, to recover from a disease, gain strength, become strong,* si fatum tibi est ex hoc morbo c., Cic.; nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescunt, Id. *Subst.,* convalescens, *One that is convalescent,* Plin.; infans c., *increases in strength,* Just.; arbores c., *take root,* Varr.; quanto ille (Clodius) plura miscebat, tanto hic (Milo) magis in dies convalescebat, *was increasing in power,* Cic.; annona c., *is getting better, becomes cheaper,* Suet.

CON-VALLIS, is, *f.* (con, vallis). *A plain surrounded on all sides with hills, a valley*, Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.

CON-VALLO, 1 *v. a.* *To encompass with a rampart or intrenchment, to surround*, Gell.

CON-VĀSO, 1 *v. a.* (con, vas). *To pack up, get baggage together*, Ter.

CONVECTO, 1 *v. a.* (conveho). *To bring or carry together*, c. ligones, dolabras e proximis agris, Tac.; c. prædas, Virg.

CONVECTOR, ōris, *m.* (conveho). *A fellow-passenger (on board a ship)*, Cic.; *a companion on the way*, Apul.

CON-VEHO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To bring or carry together*, c. lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmenta, arma, Cic.; c. frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Cæs. ——II. *Esp.: To collect or get in the harvest*, c. messes, Plin.

CON-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 *v. a.* *To tear away, pluck up, uproot, pull down, overthrow, separate, disjoin, &c., any thing that hangs together or has consistency (a wall, building, tree, &c.); to move out of its place or position.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: milites vectibus infima saxa turris covellunt, Cæs.; simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum curavit, Cic.; c. armos, *to dislocate, put out of joint*, Col.; c. domum, *to pull down*, Tac.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In Milit.*: c. signa, *to take the standards out of the ground where they had been planted*; i. e. *to break up or remove a camp, to decamp*, Cic.; Liv. *In Medic.*, convulsus, *Suffering from cramps or convulsions, convulsive*, c. fauces, Quint. *Subst.: One who suffers from cramp or convulsions*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To tear to pieces, to shatter, to cause to totter, to destroy, overthrow, bring to naught, annihilate*, Cic.; Tac.

CONVENA, æ, *c.* (convenio, *coming together*). I. *Subst., usually in the plur.: A crowd assembled in haste, strangers come together from different parts*, an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenæ congregasse videtur? &c., Cic.——II. *Adj.: Assembling*, Plaut.

CONVENIENS, entis. I. *Part. of* convenio. ——II. *Adj.* A) *Agreeable, agreeing, accordant, suiting, harmonious, living in harmony or concord*, c. bene amici, Cic.; c. optime propinqui cognatique, Id.—B) *Suitable, proper, befitting, becoming; with dat.*, ad alqd, inter se, *or absol.*: oratio parum sibi c., Quint.; nihil est tam c. ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic.; c. toga, *that fits well*, Ov.

CONVENIENTER, *adv.* (conveniens). *Agreeably, suitably, conveniently, fitly, consistently*, c. naturæ vivere, Cic.; c. ad præsentem fortunæ statum loqui, Liv.

CONVENIENTIA, æ, *f.* (convenio). *Agreement, accord, conformity, proportion*, c. naturæ cum extis, Cic.; c. partium, *harmony, symmetry*, Id.; virtus convenientia constat, Sen.

CON-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n. and a.* *To come together, to meet, to come to any body or approach him, to visit any body, to accost, address; absol., or with acc.* I. *Gen.*: milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Cæs.; c. frequentes in consilium, Cic.; et ex proximis hibernis et a Cæsare conventura subsidia, Cæs. *With acc.*: Helvetii quum eum (Cæsarem) in itinere c sent, *had met him*, Cæs. *In the passive*: I conveniri nolit, *will see no one*, Cic.—— A) *In Law*: c. in manum (*of the wife*), *to c the hands* (manus) *of the husband by marria for which*, c. in matrimonio cum viro, G *To unite.* 1) *Prop.*: atomi c., Lucr. *To agree upon, make agreement*; venit, *or impers.* convenit (alcui cum alqo, qos, *or absol.*), *to agree about any thin unanimous about, to harmonize ment*, pax, quæ cum T. Quinctio conve rata esset petierunt, Liv.; tempus inter mittendi prœlii convenerat, Cæs.; pax i nerat, ut, &c., Cic. *Impers.*: mihi cum convenit, *we concerted, I made an agree him, that*, &c., Cic.—C) *To fit one other, be adapted for.* 1) *Prop.*: ad pedem Cic. 2) *Fig.*: res convenit, *or impers.* (in, ad alqd. cum alqa re, &c.), *It is be seemly, fitting, proper, serviceabl thing*, quæ vitia videntur in quemvis pot in istum c., Cic.; interim sic quærere Quint.

CONVENTICŬLUM, i, *n.* (conventu *small assembly, association*, con hominum, quæ postea civitates nomin Cic.——II. *A place of assembly or* Tac.

CONVENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (convenio). A *ing, assembly*, Varr.—B) *Fig.*: *Ag in a thing*; *hence, a covenant, comp* Tac.

CONVENTUM, i, *n.* (convenio). *A ment, compact, covenant*, Cic.

CONVENTUS, a, um, *part. of* conveni

CONVENTUS, ūs, *m.* (convenio). I *meeting or assembly*, Cic.; c. duar rum, *the (accidental) meeting*, Sen.—I *Persons that meet in a provincial town for* purposes; *a body, community, corp* Cic.; Cæs. 2) *A meeting for the determ lawsuits; a court, term, assizes*, ex in quibus consistere prætores et conven soleant, *to hold the assizes, to sit in judg* conventibus peractis, Cæs.——II. *A together, uniting.* A) *Prop.*, Lucr. *for* conventum: *An agreement, c compact*, Auct. Her.

CON-VERBERO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To bea a manner as to disfigure*), c. faciem, P Curt.——II. *Fig.*: c. vitia, *to chastise*

CON-VERRO, erri, ersum, 3 *v. a.* *together, sweep out, brush, sweep* Cat.; Col. *Facetiously*: c. alqm totum visculo, *to beat the dust out*, i. e. *to be* Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: c. hereditates *get or appropriate to one's self*, Cic.

CONVERSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (converso). *quent use of a thing*, quæ res extra onem jacuerunt, *entirely out of use*, Se *Esp.* A) *A frequent stay at a pla residence*, Plin.—B) *Intercourse, tion*, nec defuit c. hominum, Vell.; c. V viris, Sen. Contr.

CONVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (converto). *A round.* I. *Prop.* A) c. cœli, Cic. *In* c. cœlestes, *of the heavenly bodies*; c. n norumque, *the periodical return of the sea*

by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.—B) *In Medic.* 1) *A turning round, inverting,* c. vesicæ, Plin. 2) *A tumor, swelling,* Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A change, alteration,* c. et perturbatio rerum, Cic.——B) *Esp. in Rhet.* 1) *A transition from one style to another,* Quint. 2) *A repetition of the same word at the end of a sentence,* Cic. 3. *A round period,* Cic.

CON-VERSO, 1 *v. a.* (converto). *To turn or whirl round,* animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

CONVERSOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* A) *To dwell or live any where,* aquila c. in montibus, Plin.——B) *Esp.: To associate with any body,* c. nobiscum, Sen.; c. inter humano sanguine delibutos, Sen. *Of animals:* apes c. cum parentibus, Col.

CONVERSUS, a, um, *part. of* converro. *Swept.*

CONVERSUS, a, um, *part. of* converto. *Turned round.*

CON-VERTO (vort.), ti, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To turn or whirl any thing round, to wheel round, to turn or move toward a place.* A) 1) *Prop.:* c. manum, Quint.; c. signa, *to turn round upon the enemy, to wheel round,* Cæs.; Liv.; vox boum Herculem convertit, *made him turn round,* Liv. *Middle:* in infimo orbe luna convertitur, *moves, turns;* c. omnem multitudinem ad aliqm, Cæs. 2) *Fig.:* c. omnem orationem in increpandam Capionis fugam, Cic.; c. rationem in fraudem, *to employ, apply to,* Id.; c. facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To change by turning round, to alter, transform,* c. rem, Cic.; c. vitæ viam, Hor.; c. studia, Id.; c. remp., *to turn upside down, to disturb, throw into disorder,* Cic.; c. castra castris, *to change camp for camp, to move, march on,* Cæs. 2) *Esp. Of literary works: To translate,* converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.; c. carmina Arati, Id.——II. *Neut.: To turn, turn round.* A) *Prop.:* clam cum paucis ad pedites convertit, Sall.——B) *Fig.: To turn, take a turn,* hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, *turned out to his advantage,* Cic.; regium imperium c. in superbiam dominationemque, Sall.

CON-VESTIO, 4 *v. a. To clothe, to cover with garments.* I. *Prop.:* c. corpora, Enn.——II. *Meton.:* omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

CONVEXITAS, ātis, *f.* (convexus). *A convex roundness, convexity,* c. circuli, Plin.; c. mundi, Id.

CONVEXUS, a, um (conveho). I. *Vaulted, rounded, convex,* c. orbis, Cic.; c. cœlum, Ov. *Subst.,* convexum, i, *and often* convexa, orum, *n., A convexity, arch, vault,* Virg.——II. *Gen.: Inclined, sloping,* c. vertex ad æquora, Ov.; c. iter, Id.

CONVICIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (convicior). *A railer, reviler,* Cic.; Sen.

CON-VICIOR, 1 *v. n.* (convicium). *To reproach, revile, taunt,* convicianti oculum vertere noluit, Suet.; accusatoribus c. aliquando; [illegible] fides cogit, Quint.

CONVICIUM, ii, *n.* (con, vox). *A loud violent cry or noise produced by several individuals.* I. *Gen.:* c. cantorum, Cic.; c. mulierum, Id. *Poet., of birds,* Ov.; *of frogs,* Phædr.; *of a grasshopper,* Id.——II. *Esp.: Loud censure or blame, a vehement speaking or crying out against a person, an outcry against any one, a loud reproaching, insult, reviling,* quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner avellere, Cic.; urgebor jam omnium vestrum convicio, *contradiction,* Id.; epistolam hanc convicio effligitarunt codicilli tui, *with reproach,* Id.; c. aurium, *blame, censure,* Cic.

CONVICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (convivo). *Intercourse, intimacy with any body, a living together,* c. jucundissima, Cic. Fil.

CONVICTOR, ōris, *m.* (convivo). *One who lives and has constant intercourse with another; a familiar friend, companion,* Cic. Fil.

CONVICTUS, um, *part. of* convinco.

CONVICTUS, ūs, *m.* (convivo). I. *A living together, intimacy, constant intercourse,* Cic.; Ov.——II. *Esp.: A feast, banquet,* Vell.; Tac.

CON-VINCO, vīci, victum, 3 *v. a.* (*prop. to conquer fully; hence*), I. *To convict, show to be guilty of any thing* (e. g. *one who denies or contradicts, a criminal*), alqm (alcjs rei, alqo crimine, &c.): cum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic.; te in isto ipso convinco non humanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiæ, Cic.; ut qui pro Perseo adversus Romanos dixisse quid aut fecisse convincerentur, capitis condemnarentur, Liv.——II. *Meton. of abstr. objects* (e. g. *of any thing that is denied, false, punishable*): *To prove any thing incontestably, to show clearly, demonstrate a thing, to prove to be false,* c. peccata argumentis, Cic.; c. errores Epicuri, Id.

CON-VINCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (con, vincio). *In Grammar: A conjunction,* Quint.

CON-VISŌ, āre, *v. a. To consider attentively, to contemplate,* c. loca oculis, Lucr. *Poet.:* sol et luna c. omnia loca candida luce, *shine upon,* Id.

CON-VIVA, æ, *c.* (con, vivo). *A guest, messmate,* Cic.

CONVIVĀLIS, e (convivium). *Of or belonging to a banquet,* Liv.; Sen.; Tac.

CONVIVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (convivor). *One who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast,* Liv.; Hor.

CON-VIVIUM, ii, *n.* (con, vivo). I. *A feast, banquet,* bene majores nostri accubitionem epularum amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, c. nominarunt, Cic.——II. *Concr. for* convivæ: *The guests at a banquet,* Sen.; Plin.

CON-VIVO, xi, 3 *v. n.* I. *To live together with any body,* c. avaro, Sen.——II. *Esp. for* convivor: *To feast together,* Quint.

CONVIVOR, 1 *v. n.* (convivium). *To feast together,* Cic.; Suet.

CON-VŌCO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To call together, to convene, convoke,* qui dissipatos homines ad scientiam vitæ convocavit, Cic.; c. auditores, Id.; c. senatum, *to convene,* Id.——II. *Fig.:* c. sibi consilia in animum, Plaut.

CON-VŌLO, 1 *v. n.* (con, volo, *to fly together,* i. e.) *To come together quickly, run together; to hasten toward,* c. statim, Cic.; furiæ concitatæ tamquam ad funus reip. convolant, Id.; c. ad sellas consulum, Liv.

CON-VŌLŪTO, *v. a.* (convolvo). *To roll round,* Sen.

CONVOLUTUS, a, um, *part. of* convolvo.

CON-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 *v. a.* (con, volvo). *To roll together, roll round.* I. *Prop.:*

quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. *Middle:* pennis convolvitur ales, Cic. poet.; convoluti in semet dracones, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* c. verba magno cursu, *to multiply*, Sen.; c. Gallo-Græciam Syriatici belli ruinâ, *to implicate in*, Flor.

CONVOLVŬLUS, i, *m.* (convolvo). I. *A vine-fretter*, Plin.——II. *A kind of plant, bind-weed*, Plin.

CON-VŎMO, ĕre, *v. a.* (con, vomo). *To bespew, cover over with vomiting*, c. mensas hospitum, Cic.; c. maritum, Juv.

CON-VULNĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (con, vulnero). *To wound severely.* I. *Prop.* A) c. alqm falce, Just.; apes c. os, Plin.——B) *Meton.: To cut through, to perforate*, c. gemmam vitis falce, Col.——II. *Fig.:* maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, *injuring*, Sen.

CON-VULSIO, ōnis, *f.* (convello). *In Medic.: A convulsion, spasm*, Plin.

CONVULSUS, a, um, *part. of* convello.

CŎ-ŎPERCŬLUM, i, *n.* (con, operculum). *A cover, lid*, Plin.

CŎ-ŎPĔRIO, rŭi, rtum, 4 *v. a.* (con, operio). *To cover entirely; fig., to bury, overwhelm* (*usually in the part. perf.*). I. *Prop.:* c. tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* coopertus tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, *drowned in vice and wicked actions*, Cic.; coopertus miseriis, Sall. *Hence, Ital.* coprire, *Fr.* couvrir.

CŎOPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (coopto). *An election, choice*, c. collegiorum, Cic.; c. in patres, *a reception into a patrician family*, Liv.

CŎ-OPTO, 1 *v. a. To elect, choose by election, elect into a body or to an office, to receive, admit*, c. senatores, Cic.; c. senatum, *to fill up the Senate*, Id.; c. tribunos plebis, Liv.

CO-ŎRIOR, ortus, 4 *v. n.* (con, orior). *To arise, rise, break out, come forth.* I. *Gen.:* ignes c. pluribus simul locis, Liv.; tum subito tempestates coortæ sunt maximæ, Cic.; bellum c., Cæs.——II. *Esp.: To rise in a hostile manner, rise to an attack*, velut tum primum signo dato coorti (milites) pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv.

COORTUS, a, um, *part. of* coorior.

COORTUS, ûs, *m.* (coorior). *A rising, birth, production*, Lucr.

CŎPA, æ, *f.* (akin to caupo). *A female employed in a victualing-house or wine-shop to dance and play upon the harp, with a view to attract customers*, Virg. Cop.

CŎPÆ, arum, *f.* (Κῶραι). *Copæ, an ancient town of Bœotia, on the northern side of the lake Copais, which derived its name from this place*, Plin.; Liv.

CŎPHINUS, i, *m.* (κόφινος). *A wicker basket*, Col.; Juv. *Hence, Ital.* cofano, *Fr.* coffre.

CŎPĬA, æ, *f.* (con, ops). *Abundance, plenty, a rich, ample, or plentiful store or supply*, I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* tanta c. virorum fortium atque innocentium, Cic.; c. magna latronum in ea regione, Sall. *Poet.:* c. narium, i. e. *abundant scent of flowers, every fragrant flower*, Hor.; c. verborum, *fullness or copiousness of expression; and simply* c., Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In plur.: Supplies or stores of food, &c., provisions, necessaries; hence, property, effects, wealth, goods*, circumfluere omnibus copiis, Cic. 2) *In Milit.: Military forces, troops*, Cæs.; Cic.——II. *Fig.: Ability, power, opportunity, or means of doing any thing*, habere magnam copiam tatis amicitiæque conjungendæ, Sall.; coram c. fandi, *full permission of speaking*, Virg.; in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere cop *the means*, Sall.

CŎPĬA, æ, *f. The goddess of plenty*, Ov.;

CŎPIŎLÆ, ārum, *f.* (copiæ). *A small or number of troops*, Brutus ap. Cic.

CŎPIŎSE, *adv.* (copiosus). I. *With great numbers; copiously, abunda richly*, c. profectus erat in provinciam, *am vided, with ample provisions or stores*, Cic.; tus, Id.——II. *Esp. of style: Diffusel prolixity*, c. ab eo agricultura laudatur, defendere causas reorum, Id.

CŎPĬŎSUS, a, um (copia). I. *Richly fu ed or provided with any thing, rich in an* A) *Gen.:* tu rebus omnibus ornatus et c. s c. urbs, c. patrimonium, Id.——B) *Esp. of a or style: Rich in words, copious in ex fluent*, c. homo ad dicendum, Cic.; effu copioso accipitur, Quint.——II. *Abou abundant, rich*, c. liquor putei, Phædr pellex verborum, Quint.

CŎPIS, is, e (con, ops), *for* copiosus. *Pr richly, rich*, Plaut.

CŎPIS, idis, *f.* (κοπίς). *A curved s kind of falchion or cimeter, a hang*

CŎPRĔA, æ, *m.* (κόπρεας). *A buffoon, a filthy or low buffoon*, Suet.

CŎPŬLA, æ, *f.* (con, apio). *A ban cord, thong.* I. *Prop.*, Nep.; Ov.—— *A tie, connection, bond*, c. talium *friendship*, Nep.; c. irrupta tenet, *bond* Hor. *Hence, Ital.* coppia, *Fr.* couple.

CŎPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (copulo). *A c ing, joining together*, c. atomorum Cic.; c. rerum, syllabarum, verborum Quint.

CŎPŬLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* copu II. *Adj.: Joined together, connected*, nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concre c., Cic.; verba c., *composed or compound* pulsati in pus pervenimus, *together, jointly*,

CŎPŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (copula). *To tie or gether, bind, connect, unite*, tu h cum voluptate copulabis? Cic.; c. futura sentibus, Id.; c. societatem cum deo, Pli monem c. alqo, *to converse, hold converse body*, Plaut.; c. voluntates nostras, *to bine*, Id. *Middle:* copulari cum alqa, *to self with, to join*, Plaut.

CŎQUA, æ, *f.* (coquus). *A female co*

CŎQUĬBILIS, e (coquo). *That may cooked or digested*, c. ac levis caro (

CŎQUINĀRIUS, a, um (coquina). *longing to the kitchen, culinar* Plin.

CŎQUĬNO, 1 *v. a.* (coquina). *To co ing to cooking, culinary*, c. for *cooking is carried on*, Plaut. *Hence, Fr.*

CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3 [*præs. subj.* coqu *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* chah; *Icel.* kocka, ku *cook, dress, or prepare food, b roast, melt, mature, ripen, dry*, &c qui illa coxerat, Cic.; c. cibaria, Liv.; c *bake*, Plin.; c. lateculos, Cat.; agger c *of baked bricks*, Prop.; metas c. gleba

bolus, Virg.; c. aurum cum plumbo, *to melt*, Plin.; c. rastra, *to forge*, Juv.; c. robur, *to harden*, Virg.; c. fructus solibus, Plin.; c. vindemiam, Virg.; c. messem Mart.——II. *Fig.* A) *To mature with the mind, to think over or upon, to concoct, meditate*, c. consilia secreto, Liv.; c. bellum, Id.; sermo bene coctus, Lucil. ap. Cic.——B) *To disturb, vex, fret, torment*, quæ (cura) te c., Enn. ap. Cic.; quos ira metusque c., Sil. *Hence, Ital.* cuocere, *Fr.* cuire.

CŌQUUS (cŏcus), i, m. (coquo). *A cook*, Cic.

CŎR, cordis, n. (κῆρ, κέαρ, καρδία, *Sanscr.* hrida). *The heart.* I. *Prop.*: A) num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic.; pulmoni c. annexum est, Cels.——B) *Meton., for a person*, Virg. *As a term of endearment*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *The heart, mind, feeling*, cordi esse alcui, *to lie at any body's heart, to be dear to any body*, Cic.; Ov.; cordi habere aliqd, *to think a great deal of any thing, to set one's heart upon a thing*, Gell.——B) *Understanding, prudence, wisdom, judgment*, non sequitur, ut cui c. suptat, ei non suptat palatus, Cic. *Hence, Ital.* cuore, *Fr.* cœur.

CŌRA, æ, *f.* *Cora, a town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci, now Cori*, Liv. *The inhabitants*, Cornuli, Plin.

CŌRAM, *adv. and prep. with abl.* (*accus. of obs.* cora, *the pupil of the eye*=κατ' ὄμμα). *In the presence or the face of, before, openly, face to face.* I. *Adv.* A) *Prop.*: Manlius ad restituendam aciem se ipse c. offert, *before the soldiers*, Liv.; ut vesi c., Hor.; traditio c. pugillarium, *into the hands*, Suet.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Subj.*: (*in one's own presence*, i. e.) *In one's own person, personally, by word of mouth*, &c., velut si c. adesset, Cæs.; c. me tecum agere conantem deterruit pudor, *personally, by word of mouth*, Cic.; eadem fere, quæ ex nunciis literis cognoverat, c. perspicit, Cæs.——II. *Prep.*: mihi vero ipsi c. genero meo propinquo tuo, quæ dicere ausus es? Cic.; c. eo (Cicero) suffragium ab illo petiit, Quint.; c. populo, Hor.

CŌRAX, ăcis, m. (κόραξ). *Corax, a Greek rhetorician of Syracuse*, Cic.

CORBIS, is, *f.* (*akin to Germ.* Korb; *Sanscr.* chruva). *A wicker basket*, corbe messoriâ, Cic.

CORBITA, æ, *f.* (corbis). *A ship of burden, a corvette*, Cic.

CORBŬLA, æ, *f.* (corbis). *A little basket*, Suet.

CORCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (cor). *A little heart*, Plaut. *As term of endearment: Sweet-heart*, Id.

CORCŬLUM, i, n. (cor). *A cognomen of Scipio Nasica, on account of his great prudence or wisdom*, Cic.; *conf. the following article.*

CORCŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (cor). *That possesses great prudence or wisdom, sharp (as cognomen)*, Plin.

CORCYRA, æ, *f.* (Κόρκυρα). *Corcyra.* 1. *An island of the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus, at the entrance of the Adriatic, now Corfu*, Cic. 2. C. Nigra (Κόρκυρα Μέλαινα), *an island of the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Illyricum, now Curzola*, Mel.

CORCYRÆI, orum, m. *The inhabitants of Corcyra*, Cic.

CORDĀTE, *adv.* *Wisely, with prudence*, Plaut.

CORDĀTUS, a, um (cor). *Wise, prudent*, Eun. ap. Cic.

CORDAX, ăcis, m. (κόρδαξ). 1. *A voluptuous, indecent dance, used in comedies*, cordacem ducere, *to perform*, Petron. *Adj.*: c. sententiæ, Front.——II. *The name of* cordax *was given by Aristotle to the* trochæus, *on account of its lightness and rapidity*, *acc. to Cic.*

COR-DŎLIUM, ii, *n.* (dolor). *Heart-pain, heart-burning*, Plaut.

CORFINIENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Corfinium*, Plin.

CORFINIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Corfinium*, C. clementia, i. e. *shown by Cæsar toward this town*, Cic.; C. expectatio, i. e. *of events which took place there*, Id.

CORFINIUM, ii, *n.* *Corfinium, the chief town of the Peligni, in Samnium; intended by the allies, in the Social war, as the capital of Italy, and hence called* Italica, Cæs.; Plin.

CŎRIARIUS, a, um (corium). I. *Of or belonging to leather*, c. frutex, *used in tanning*, Plin.——II. *Subst.*, coriarius, ii, m., *A tanner*, Plin.

CORINNA, æ, *f.* (Κόριννα). *Corinna, a celebrated poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with and the instructress of Pindar*, Prop.

CORINTHIACUS, a, um (Corinthus). *Corinthian*, Corinthiac: C. sinus, Liv.

CORINTHIENSIS, e. *Corinthian, for the usual* Corinthius: C. litus, Tac.

CORINTHIUS, a, um (Corinthus). *Of or belonging to Corinth, Corinthian*, C. ager optimus et fructuosissimus, Cic.; C. sinus, *the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv.; c. æs, *a composition used for costly vases*, &c., Plin.; Cic.; C. vasa, *made of the above composition*, Cic. *Absol.*: Corinthia, orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), Cic.; C. columnæ, *built in the Corinthian style*, Vitr. *Subst.*, Corinthii, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Corinth, the Corinthians*, Cic.; Liv.

CORINTHUS [Corinthos, Ov.], i, *f.* (Κόρινθος). *Corinth.* I. *A celebrated commercial city on the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with Northern Greece, taken and destroyed*, B.C. 146, *by Mummius*, Plin.; C. bimaris, *situate on two seas*, Hor.; Ov.——II. *Poet. meton., for Corinthian vases or vessels*, Hor.

CORIOLANUS *and* CORIOLANI. *See* CORIOLI.

CORIŎLI, orum, m. *Corioli, a town of Latium, destroyed by* C. Marcius, *who received from it the name of* Coriolanus, Liv. *The inhabitants are called* Coriolani, Plin.

CŎRIUM, ii, *n.* [Corius, ii, m., Plaut.] (χόριον, *Sanscr.* chira, *Icel.* gera). I. *A hide, skin, leather*, Cic.; Plin. *Facetiously*: concidere c. alcui, *to give a sound thrashing or beating*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of plants: The rind, bark, surface, skin*, Plin.——B) *In Archit.: The surface, upper layer, a covering with sand, a plastering, coating*, c. arenæ, Vitr.; c. terræ, Plin.——C) *A leather strap, a thong, whip*, Auct. Her.

CORIUS, ii. *See the foregoing article.*

CORNELIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cornelius*, C. oratio, *made by Cicero for C. Cornelius*, Cic.; C. Castra, *a place on the coast of Africa, near the river Bagradas and Utica, so called on account of the camp there pitched by Scipio the elder, in the second Punic war*, Cæs.

CORNELIUS, a. *A Roman family name; thus*, L. Cornelius Sulla, P. Cornelius Scipio, L. Cornelius Cinna, &c. *In the fem.*: Cornelia, *daughter of*

Scipio the younger, the mother of the Gracchi, Cic. *Adj.*: C. leges, *Sulla's laws.*

CORNĔŌLUS, a, um (corneus). *Of the nature of horn, horny*, aures quasi corneolos habent introitus, Cic. *Meton.: Hard, firm*, c. fuit, ætatem bene ferebat, Petron.

CORNESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (cornu). *To turn to horn*, Plin.

CORNĔUS, a, um (cornu). I. *Of horn, horny*, c. proceroque rostro (ibes), Cic.; c. ora, Ov.; c. pyxis, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Of the nature of horn, horny*, c. corpora, *dry or hard as horn*, Plin. 2) *Fig.*: c. fibra, *hard-heartedness*, Pers.—B) *Of the color of horn*, Plin.

CORNĔUS, a, um (cornus). *Of the cornel-tree*, c. arcus, Ov.; c. hastilia, Virg.

CORNICEN, inis, *m.* (cornu, cano; *conf.* TIBICEN, TUBICEN). *A horn-blower, corneter*, Cic.; Liv.

CORNICOR, ari, *v. n.* (cornix). *To chatter as a crow*, Pers.

CORNICŬLA, æ, *f.* (cornix). *A little crow*, Hor.

CORNICŬLUM, i, *n.* (cornu). I. *A little horn*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A small funnel of wood* (*in the shape of a horn*), Col.—B) *Probably, an ornament in the shape of a horn, worn on the helmet as a mark of distinction by meritorious soldiers*. Liv.

CORNICŬLUM, i, *n.* *Corniculum, a town of Latium*, Plin.; Liv.

CORNIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (cornu, gero). *Bearing horns, horned*, c. Taurus, Cic. poet.; c. cervi, Ov. *Subst.*, cornigera, orum, *n.* (sc. animalia,), *Horned cattle or animals*, Plin.

CORNI-PES, ĕdis (cornu, pes). *Having horny feet, hoofed*, c. equi, Virg.

CORNIX, icis, *f.* *A crow* (κορώνη), Plin.; Cic. *Prov.*: cornicum oculos configere, *to deceive the most circumspect or cautious*, Cic.; *for which, elliptically*, cornici oculum, Id.

CORNU, ûs (*rarely* u), *n.* (κέρας, *Sanscr.* chringa; *Eng.* horn). I. A) *A horn* (*of cattle*), Cic.; Plin. *Poet.*: *As an image of courage or vigor*: addere cornua pauperi, *to inspire with courage*, Hor.—B) Cornu Copiæ, *or, in one word*, Cornucopiæ, *the horn of the goat Amalthea, which was placed among the stars, as the image of fertility and abundance, The Horn of Plenty*, Ov.; Hor.——II. *Meton.*, *of things made of or like horn.* A) *Of things in the shape or of the substance of horn*: *the beak or bill of fowls and birds*, Ov.; *a hoof*, Virg.; *the tooth of an elephant, ivory*, Plin.; Mart.; *the horns of the moon*, Cic.; *the wing of an army*, Cæs. *Fig.*: c. disputationis commovere, Cic., *The point, end, or extremity of a place*, &c., Liv.; Tac.; *of a mountain*, Curt.; *of the end of the yard of a ship*, Virg., *of the staff round which parchments*, &c., *were rolled*, Ov.; *a promontory, headland*, Cæs. ap. Cic.; Ov.; *the arm of a river*, Ov.; *the conical part of a helmet on which the plume was placed*, Virg.; *the projecting part of a lyre or harp, the sounding-board*, Cic.; *the end or tip of a bow*, Ov.—B) *Also of things made of horn*, c. g. *a trumpet, cornet, horn*, Cic.; Ov.; Hor.; *a bow*, Ov.; *a lantern*, Lucr.; c. laternæ, *the same*, Plin.; *a vessel for oil*, Hor.; *a funnel*, Virg.

CORNUCOPIÆ. *See* CORNU, I., B.

CORNUM, i, *n.* (cornus). *A cornel-berry, the fruit of the cornel-tree*, Col.

CORNUM, i, *n.*, *for* cornu. *A horn*, Varr.

CORNUS, i [ûs, Sil.], *f.* [Cornum, i, *n.*, Ov. *The cornel-tree*, Plin.; Virg.——II. *Me A spear made of cornel*, Ov.

CORNŬTUS, a, um (cornu). I. *Horne* aries, Col.——II. *Meton.*: c. quadrupedes *phants furnished with a tooth or tusk of the n of horn*, Varr.; c. luna, *the horned moon*, Am

CORŒBUS, i, *m.* (Κόροιβος). *Corœbus, t of Mygdon, of Phrygia, suitor of Cassandra*,

CŎROLLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (corona). *A s wreath, a garland or chaplet*, Prop.; I

CŎROLLĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (corolla, *a small w* hence) I. *A wreath or garland made of g silver-plated flowers, which was presented to speakers, &c., as a mark of honor, accordi* Varr.; Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *Any present or a douceur, gratuity, bonus*, ut hoc c. rum adderetur, Cic.; aspergere c. in diem canti, Sen.

CŎRŎNA, æ, *f.* (κορώνη). I. A) *A wreath land* (*used as an ornament at any kind of fe or on festive occasions by persons, as well as f orating houses, statues*, &c.), Cic. *A cro garland given as a reward of merit*, c. cast civica, muralis, triumphalis (*see these words* corona vendere, *to sell as prisoners of war* (t *they wore garlands as a mark of victory*), Cæs. *thus*, sub corona venire, venundari, emere Tac.; Varr.—B) Corona, *a constellation.* I *Northern Crown* (i. e. *a constellation in the heavens in honor of Ariadne*), Ov.; Pl *The Southern Crown*, Cæs. German. Ar. II. *Meton.*: *Any thing round like a wreath, encircles a thing as a wreath does the head*; *h circle of people round any thing, as round a er, a crowd, by-standers*, Cic.; *a besie army round a town*, Cæs.; Liv.; *a line cumvallation formed of troops*, Liv.; *round the sun or moon*, Sen.; *a coping nice*, Vitr.; c. montium, *a circular ridge of ains*, Plin.

CŎRŎNĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (corono). *Flow leaves used for making garlands*, Plin.

CŎRŎNĀRĬA, æ, *f.* (coronarius). *She makes or sells flower-wreaths, or flowers*, Plin.

CŎRŎNĀRĬUS, a, um (corona). I. *Of longing to a garland or wreath*, c. nus, *suitable for making wreaths or garlands* c. ros, *of which wreaths or garlands are ma* c. aurum, *a present in gold made to a vi general by the provinces*, Cic.——II. *Subs* narius, ii, *m.*, *One who makes wreaths lands, a dealer in them*, Plin.

CŎRŎNĒA, æ, *f.* (Κορώνεια). *Coronea of Bœotia, southwest of the lake Copais*, Liv.

CŎRŎNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging onea*, C. ager, Liv.

CŎRŎNIS, idis, *f.* (κορωνίς). *A mark a flourish of the pen, which writers used to pu end of a book or section*; *hence, generally, t* Mart.

CŎRŎNIS, idis, *f.* (Κορωνίς). *Coronis, ter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æs by Apollo*, Ov.

CŎRŎNO, 1 *v. a.* (corona). *To crow garland, to put a wreath on.* I. *Prop.*

tes hæro, Quint.; c. deos myrto, Hor.; c. templa, Ov.; multi (poetæ) sunt eo modo coronati (*crowned as victors*), Quint.; coronare comœdiam, *to crown the author of a comedy*, Suet.; de oratoribus coronatus, *that has obtained a victory over the orators*, Id.; ut coronatus veniat, *crowned as a prisoner of war*, Cat. ap. Gell.; coronare vina, *to fill to the brim with wine*, Virg.——II. *Gen.: To surround any thing as with a wreath*, silva c. aquas, Ov.; c. omnem abitum hinc atque hinc custode, Virg.

CORPORĀLIS, e (corpus). *Bodily, corporeal*, c. vitia, Sen.

CORPORĀTURA, æ, *f.* (corporatus). *Bodily structure, the constitution or make of the body*, c. pecoris, Col. *In the plur.*: c. ampliores, Vitr.

CORPŎRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* corporo.——II. *Adj.: Bodily, material*, Cic.

CORPŎRĔUS, a, um (corpus). *That has a body, corporeal*. I. *Prop.*: corporeum necesse est esse omne quod natum est, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Of flesh, fleshy*, c. dapes, Ov.; c. insigne gallinaceis, Plin.

CORPŎRO, 1 *v. a.* (corpus). *To form into a body, to furnish with a body; pass., to assume a body*, Cic.; Plin.

CORPŬLENTUS, a, um (corpus). *Fleshy, fat, corpulent*, c. litigator, Quint.; c. pecus, Col.

CORPUS, ŏris, *n.* (*Icel.* krof; *Sanscr.* kravya, *flesh*). *Any kind of body; a substance, mass; any thing that is not spiritual, a body*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: sic habeto: non esse te mortalem, sed c. hoc, Cic.; c. quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Id.; corpora individua, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *The flesh of the animal body*, ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.; amittere corpus, *to lose flesh, to grow lean*, Cels. *Meton.*: c. arboris, *the wood next to the bark or rind*, Plin. *Fig.: The principal component part, the essential matter, the pith of a thing*, Quint. 2) (*like* σῶμα) *A dead body, a corpse*, Cæs.; Liv.; Ov. 3) *In opposition to the head*, i. e. *the trunk*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A person, an individual*, liberum c., *a free man, a person enjoying civil liberty*, Sall.; Liv.; captiva c., *prisoners*, Liv.; delecta c. virum, *the flower*, Virg.——B) *A union of several things so as to make one whole, a collection of homogeneous substances so as to constitute a whole, an entire body, a body of men, a corporation, class, &c.*, totum c. reip., Cic.; c. civitatis, *the body of the state*, Liv.; oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, *out of their own people, from among them*, Id.; c. omnis Romani juris, *the whole body of the Roman law*, Id.

CORPUSCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (corpus). *A little body, an atom*, Cic.; c. florum, *a collection*, Just.; *a term of endearment*, Plaut.

COR-RĀDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To collect with trouble or eagerness, to scrape together*. I. *Prop.*: c. corpora, Lucr.; c. numos, *to scrape together*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To obtain with difficulty*, c. fidem dictis, Lucr.

CORRĀSUS (conr.), a, um, *part. of* corrado.

CORRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (corrigo). I. *A correction, amendment, improvement*, c. philosophiæ veteris, Cic.; c. veteris Academiæ, Id.——II. *A figure of Rhetoric: A correcting one's self by substituting a stronger term for a weaker: the Greek hemiphoron*, Cic.; Quint.

CORRECTOR, ōris, *m.* (corrigo). I. *A corrector, amender*, c. nostræ civitatis, Cic.; c. legum, Liv.; c. asperitatis, Hor.——II. *The title of a sort of governor*, Eutr.

CORRECTUS (conr.), a, um. I. *Part. of* corrigo.——II. *Adj.: Corrected, amended*, ut attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell.

COR-RĔPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. n.* (con, repo). *To creep together, to creep or slink into a place*, c. in aliquam onerariam, Cic.; c. in dumeta, Id.

CORREPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (corripio). I. *A seizing together, laying hold of, snatching*, c. manus, Gell.——II. *A shortening*, c. syllabæ (*opp.* productio), Quint.; c. dierum, *a decreasing, decrease* (*opp.* crescentia), Vitr.

CORREPTOR (conr.), ōris, *m.* (corripio) *A reprover, blamer, rebuker*, Sen.

CORREPTUS, a, um, *part. of* corripio.

CORRIGIA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* corium). *A thong, esp. of a shoe; a shoe-tie, a shoe-latchet*, Cic.; Plin.

COR-RIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 *v. a.* (con, rego). *To make straight that which was crooked or bent, to put in proper order, to adjust*. I. *Prop.*: Miloni athletæ malum tenenti nemo digitum corrigebat, *bent straight or upward*, Plin.; navis c. cursum, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To improve, make better, to cure, heal*, c. mores (*opp.* corrumpere), Cic.; c. errorem pœnitendo, Id.; c. scriptum, dictum, *to correct, improve, make emendations, revise*, Id.; c. cutem in facie, *to cure*, Plin.

COR-RIPIO, ripŭi, reptum, 3 *v. a.* (con, rapio). *To take hold of, seize quickly or with force*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: hominem corripi et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic.; c. lora manu, Ov.; c. fasces, Sall.; c. corpus e stratis, *to start or get up hastily*, Virg.; morbus c. corpora, *seizes, attacks*, Cels.; Plin.; c. viam, *to push on, travel quickly*, Ov.; Plin.; *thus*, c. gradum, *to quicken one's steps*, Hor.; c. campum, *to hasten through*, Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In Law: To bring before a court, to accuse*, Tac. 2) *To abridge, diminish, contract, abbreviate*, c. impensas, Suet.; c. syllabam, *shorten* (*opp.* producere), Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *To reprove, chide, blame, reproach severely, revile*, hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Cæs.; c. judices clamoribus maximis, Cœl. ap. Cic.——B) *Pass.: To be seized passionately*, Byblis correpta cupidine, Ov.; c. misericordia, Suet.

COR-RĬVO, 1 *v. a.* (con, rivus). *To draw water together into one stream*, c. venas aquarum, Sen.; Plin.

COR-RŎBŎRO (conr.), 1 *v. a.* (con, roboro). *To make strong, strengthen, corroborate*. I. *Prop.*: quum puerilis tua vox se corroboravit, Cic.; corroborata ætas, *grown up, manly*, Id.; c. stomachum, Plin.; c. militem opere assiduo, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: c. virtutem, Cic.; c. conjurationem nascentem non credendo, Id.

COR-RŎDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (con, rodo). *To eat away, gnaw to pieces, to corrode*, Cic.; Juv.

COR-RŎGO, 1 *v. a.* (con, rogo). *To bring together by entreaty; or simply, to bring together, to collect*, ipse suos necessarios ab atriis Liciniis corrogat, Cic.; c. auxilia ab sociis, Liv.; c. vela cum antennis ex navibus, *to take in*, Liv.

CORRŎSIVUS, a, um (corrodo). *Gnawing, biting, corrosive*, c. medicamenta, Sen.

CORROSUS, a, um, *part. of* corrodo.

COR-RŎTUNDO, 1 *v. a.* (con, rotundo). *To make perfectly round, to round off,* Sen.

COR-RŪGO, 1 *v. a.* (con, rugo). *To make wrinkled, to wrinkle,* c. olivam, Col. *Poet.:* c. nares alcui, *to cause disgust,* Hor.

COR-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum (con, rumpo), 3 *v. a.* (*to break up or to pieces*). *To destroy, ruin, bring to naught.* I. *Prop.:* reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Cæs.; c. domum et semet igni, Sall.; c. vineas igni aut lapidibus, Id.; c. magnas opportunitates, *to allow to be lost or escape,* Id. —— II. *Meton.: To spoil the physical or mental condition or property of any thing; to destroy, injure, damage, debilitate, mar, spoil, deteriorate, corrupt. Gen.:* conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, *becomes corrupt,* Cic.; c. coria igni ac lapidibus, Cæs.; c. literas publicas, *to falsify;* c. literam in insequentis naturam, *to weaken, merge,* Quint.; c. milites soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia, Sall.; c. alqm pecuniâ, *to gain by money, buy or gain over by presents,* Cic.

COR-RŬO, ŭi, 3 *v. n. and a.* (con, ruo). I. *Neut.: To break down, go to ruin, to be spoiled, to fall to the ground.* A) *Prop.:* tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt, Cic.; triclinium c. supra convivas, Quint.; arbor c. labefacta ictibus innumeris, Ov.; pæne ille timore, ego risu corrui, *sunk on the ground.*—B) *Fig.:* si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, *had gone to ruin,* Cic.; Lacedæmoniorum opes c., Id. —— II. *Act.: To heap together,* c. divitias, *to accumulate, heap up,* Plaut.; c. spicas eo (in corbes), Varr.

CORRUPTE, *adv.* (corruptus). *Corruptly, depravedly,* c. judicare, Cic.; c. pronunciare verba, *in a mutilated manner, improperly,* Gell.

CORRUPTELA, æ, *f.* (corrumpo). I. *An enticing or drawing away to evil, a seducing, bribing, corrupting, corruption,* mores hac corruptela depravati, Cic.; irretire alqm corruptelarum illecebris, Id. —— II. *Meton.: A spoiler or corrupter,* Ter.

CORRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (corrumpo). *A corrupting, corruption,* Cic.

CORRUPTOR, ōris, *m.* (corrumpo). *A corrupter, seducer, misleader, briber,* c. juventutis, Cic.; c. virginum, Suet.

CORRUPTRIX, īcis, *f.* (corruptor), *She that destroys, corrupts, or misleads,* tam corruptrice provincia, *seducing,* Cic.

CORRUPTUS (conr.), a, um. I. *Part. of* corrumpo. —— II. *Adj.: Bad, corrupted, spoiled.* A) *Prop.:* iter corruptius factum imbri, *rendered worse,* Hor.—B) *Fig.: Corrupt,* quis corruptus, quis perditus invenire potest, qui, &c.? Cic.

CORS, cortis. *See* Cohors.

CORSI, orum, *m.* I. *The inhabitants of Corsica,* Liv. —— II. *A Corsican tribe in the south of Sardinia,* Plin.

CORSICA, æ, *f.* *The island Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea,* Plin.

CORSICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Corsica,* C. mel (*harsh and poisonous*), Plin.; C. ceta, Id.

CORSUS, a, um. *Corsican,* C. aquæ, *the sea round Corsica,* Ov.

CORTEX, icis, *m.* (*rarely f.*) (*Sanscr.* cart, *to cleave, to cut; Gr.* κρύος, -ωτός). I. *Rind, bark, obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci,* Cic.; c. ov *egg-shell,* Vitr. —— II. *Esp.* A) *The bark tree, cork,* Hor.

CORTICĀTUS, a, um (cortex). *Covere furnished with rind or bark,* c. pix, *taken from a tree together with a portion of the* Col.

CORTICEUS, a, um (cortex). *Of bar cork,* Plin.

CORTICŌSUS, a, um (cortex). *Full of b* c. radix, Plin.

CORTICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (cortex). *A s rind or shell,* Col.

CORTINA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* cors, cortis). *round vessel, a kettle, caldron,* Plin.— II. *Meton.* A) *A tripod in the form of a ca on which the priestess of Apollo pronounced th cles at Delphi,* Ov.; Virg.; *offered as a votiv* Suet.—B) *Gen.: A circle,* Enn. ap. Varr.

CORTINĀLE, is, *n.* (cortina). *A place* caldrons *or kettles are kept,* Col.

CORTŌNA, æ, *f.* *Cortona, an ancient to Etruria, northwest of the lake Trasimenus,* Liv

CORTŌNENSES, ium, *m.* *The inhabi of Cortona,* Liv.

CORUS, i. *See* Caurus.

CŌRUSCO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (*akin to* κυρίσσω, κορύσσω). *To push with the* I. *Prop.:* agni ludunt blandeque c., Lucr.; opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. ap. Quint.— *Meton.: To move quickly, to quiver, b tated, vibrate.* A) *Gen.:* c. hastam, *to brandish,* Virg.; c. duo gæsa manu, Id.; col linguas, Ov.; apes c. pennis, *vibrate,* Virg.; *sways on the view,* Juv.—B) *Esp. of lumino ies: To flash, gleam, glitter,* flamma nubes, Pac. ap. Cic.; aliæ (apes) fulgore co Virg.

CŌRUSCUS, a, um (corusco). I. *Quiv vibrating, waving,* c. silvæ, Virg.— *Glittering, flashing, gleaming,* Lucr.; c. radii solis, Ov.; c. lampades, Id.

CORVINUS, a, um (corvus). *Of or b ing to a raven,* c. ovum, Plin.

CORVINUS, i, *m.* *A cognomen in the* leria, Gell.; Flor.

CORVUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* κόραξ *and* cor *A raven,* Plin.; *a bird used in augury,* C —— II. *Meton.* A) *A constellation,* Vit *From the shape of a raven's beak:* 1) *A pling-iron,* Curt. 2) *A sort of batt ram,* Vitr. 3) *A surgical instrument,* C *A kind of sea-fish,* Plin.

CORYBANTES, ium. *See* Corybas.

CŌRYBANTIUS, a, um. *Of or belo to the Corybantes,* C. æra, Virg.

CŌRYBAS, antis, *m.* (Κορύβας). *Cory Son of Cybele, father of the second Apollo,* C II. *Plur.:* Corybantes, ium (Κορύβαντε *priests of Cybele, whose worship was with wild music and dances,* Hor. *Sing.:* Claud.

CŌRYCIS, idis, *f.* *Of or belongin rycia (a cavern of Mount Parnassus),* C. Ov.

CŌRYCIUS, a, um (Κωρύκιος). I. *O longing to Corycia (a cavern of M nassus),* Stat. —— II. *Of or belongin rycus, in Cilicia,* C. specus, Col.; C. cro

CŌRYCOS or -US, i, *f.* (Κώρυκος). *Corycus, a city of Cilicia, on the coast, between the mouths of the Lamus and Calycadnus. In the vicinity was a grotto or glen in the mountains famous for its saffron*, Plin.

CŌRYDALUS, i, *m.* (κορυδαλός). *A kind of lark*, Serv. Virg.

CŌRYLĒTUM, i, *n.* (corylus). *A copse of hazels*, Ov.

CŌRYLUS, i, *f.* (κόρυλος). *A hazel-tree*, Ov.; Virg.

CŌRYMBIFER, i, *m.* (corymbus, fero). *Bearing clusters of ivy-berries, a cognomen of Bacchus*, Ov.

CŌRYMBUS, i, *m.* (κόρυμβος). *A cluster of ivy-berries, or the like*, Ov.; Virg.

CŌRYPHÆUS, i, *m.* (κορυφαῖος). *A head, principal person, a leader of a chorus*, c. Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

CŌRYTHUS, i, *m.* (Κόρυθος). *Corythus.* I. *A town of Etruria, afterward called* Cortona, Virg. ——II. *In Mythol.: The founder of this town*, Virg.

CŌRYTOS, i, *m.* (κωρυτός). I. *A quiver*, Virg.; Sil.——II. *Meton.: An arrow*, Stat.

COS (*contr. from* cōtes *for* cautes), cōtis, *f.* I. *A hard sharp stone, a flint stone*, Cic.; Liv. *Plur.: A cliff, crag*, Cic.; Virg.——II. *Esp.* A) *A whetstone*, Quint.; Plin.; Hor.—B) *Fig.:* ipsam iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicebant, Cic.

CŌS, CŌOS, or CŌUS, Coi, *f.* (Κῶς, Κόως, Κῶος). *Cos, an island of the Ægean Sea, rich in wine, and celebrated as the birth-place of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas*, Cic.; Plin. (*now* Stanco, *from* εἰς τὴν Κῶ).

CŌSA (Cossa), æ [Cōsa, arum, Virg.], *f.* (Κόσσα *and* Κόσσαι). *Cosa.* 1. *A town of Etruria, not far from the coast, now ruins near Ortebello*, Plin. 2. *A town of Lucania*, Cass.

CŌSĀNUS, a, um (Cossa). 1. *Of or belonging to Cosa in Etruria*, C. litus, Plin.; C. portus, Id. 2. *Of or belonging to Cosa in Lucania*, C. municeps, Cic.

COSMĒTA, æ, *m.* (κοσμήτης). *A servant who had the charge of the wardrobe*, Juv.

CŌSSUS, i, *m.* *A Roman cognomen*, e. g. A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv.

COSTA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* cista). I. *A rib*, Cels.; Virg.——II. *Meton.: A side*, c. aheni, Virg.; c. navium, Plin.

COSTUM, i, *n.* [costos, i, *f.*, Luc.] (κόστος). *An aromatic Indian shrub*, Plin.

CŌTHURNĀTUS, a, um (cothurnus). *Wearing buskins, exalted, tragical*, Mart.

CŌTHURNUS, i, *m.* (κόθορνος). I. *A hunting-boot, reaching to the middle of the leg, and fastened by means of straps*, Virg.——II. A) *A kind of buskin, with soles of cork, about four inches high, worn by tragic actors* (*opp. to* soccus, *worn by comic actors*), Hor.——B) *Meton.: Sublime or elevated style, in poetry*, Quint.; *in painting*, Plin.

CŌTICŬLA, æ, *f.* (cos). I. *A small hard stone, a touch-stone*, Plin.——II. *A small mortar*, Plin.

COTIDIANUS *and* COTIDIE. *See* QUOT.

COTTA, æ, *m.* *A cognomen of the* gens Aurelia.

COTTĀBUS, i, *m.* (κότταβος). *The sound produced by the throwing of liquor.*

COTTĀNA (cotona, coctona, *and* coctana), orum, *n.* (*from the Hebrew* catón, *small; a Syriac word*). *A kind of small Syrian figs*, Plin.; Mart.

COTTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cottius*, C. civitates, Plin.; Alpes C., Tac.; *see* COTTIUS.

COTTIUS, ii, *m.* *Cottius, a king of several Ligurian tribes in the Cottian Alps, which derived their name from him. He submitted to Augustus, who granted him the sovereignty over twelve of these tribes. He was succeeded by his son of the same name, after whose death Nero made their kingdom a Roman province*, Suet.

COTURNIX, icis, *f.* *A quail*, Plin.; Lucr.

COTYLA, æ. *See* COTULA.

CŌTYTTIA, orum. *See the following article.*

CŌTYTTO, ūs, *f.* (Κοτυττώ). *The goddess of lewdness*, Juv. Cotyttia, orum, *n.* (Κοτυττία), *The festival of Cotytto*, Hor.

CŌUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the island Cos*, C. vinum, Plin.; C. artifex, i. e. *Apelles*, Ov.; C. Venus, *a picture by Apelles*, Cic.——II. Coum, i (*scil.* vinum), *n.*, *Wine grown on this island*, Hor.; Coa, orum (*scil.* vestimenta), *n.*, *Garments manufactured at Cos*, Id.

CŌVINĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (covinus). *One who fights from a chariot*, Tac.

CŌVINUS (covinnus), i, *m.* (*Celtic* kowain *Latinized*). I. *The war-chariot used by the Belgæ and Britons*, Mel.; Sil.——II. *A travelling-chariot*, Mart.

COXA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* kuc, *to surround, enclose; Lat.* cingo). I. *The hip*, Cels.——II. *Meton.: The hip-bone, huckle-bone*, Plin.

COXENDIX, icis, *f.* (coxa). I. *The hip, usually*, Cels.——II. *Meton.: The hip-bone, huckle-bone*, Plin.

CRĀBRO, ōnis, *m.* (*Sanscr.* cra, *to burn*). *A hornet*, Plin.; Ov. *Prov.:* irritare crabrones, *to stir up a hornets' nest*, Plaut.

CRĀGUS, i, *m.* (Κράγος). *Cragus, a mountain range of Lycia, forming at its extremity the south-western promontory of Lycia. It was the residence of the fabled Chimæra*, Plin.; Ov.; Hor.

CRAMBĒ, ēs, *f.* (κράμβη). I. *Cabbage; esp. marine cabbage, sea-kail*, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* c. repetita, *proverbially, a thing frequently repeated, an old tale, the same thing over and over again*, Juv.

CRANTOR, ōris, *m.* *Crantor.* 1. *The armor-bearer of Peleus*, Ov. 2. *A philosopher of the Academy*, Cic.; Hor.

CRAPŪLA, æ, *f.* (κραιπάλη). I. *Intoxication, inebriation*, Cic.; Liv.——II. *Meton.: Resin of an intoxicating nature, which was put into wine*, Plin.

CRAPŪLĀRIUS, a, um (crapula). *Of or belonging to intoxication*, c. unctio, *against inebriation*, Plaut.

CRAS, *adv.* (*Sanscr.* cvas, *morning*). I. *Tomorrow*, negat Eros hodie: c. mane putat, Cic. *Subst.:* c. istud quando veniet? Mart.; c. hesternum, Pers.; *for* in diem crastinum, *to-morrow:* c. te vocavi, Mart.——II. *Gen.: Hereafter*, Ov.; Hor.

CRASSĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (crasso). I. *Thickness of a thing, thickening*, c. portarum, Plin.; c. par surculi, Gell.——II. *Esp.: Settlement at the bottom of a thing, dregs, grounds*, Col.

CRASSE, *adv.* *Thickly, grossly* (crassus). I. *Prop.:* c. picare vasa, Col.——II. *Meton.:*

Coarsely, rudely, crassius nitent gemmæ, i. e. *dimly, not clearly*, Plin.; c. compositum poema, Hor.

CRASSESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (crassus). *To grow thick, thicken, to grow fat, fatten*, turtures c. milio, Col.; sues c., Plin.; vinum c., Id.

CRASSIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Crassus*, C. exercitus, Vell.; C. clades, Plin.

CRASSITŪDO, inis (crassus). I. *Thickness*, c. parietum, Cæs.; claves ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Id.; c. aeris, Cic.——II. *Meton. concr.: A thick sediment, grounds, dregs*, Plin.

CRASSUS, a, um (*akin to* caro). *Thick, dense, gross, coarse.* I. *Prop.:* c. cruor, Virg.; c. unguentum, Hor.; tres digitos crassus, *three fingers (or inches) thick*, Cat.; c. toga, *coarse*, Hor.; c. restis, *strong, thick*, Plaut.; c. ager, *fat. Poet.:* c. aquæ, *strong, swollen*, Ov.; c. telum sanguine, *covered thickly with*, Stat.——II. *Fig.:* munusculum levidense, crasso filo, *of coarse thread*, i. e. *insignificant*, Cic.; c. Minerva, *unpolished, simple*, Hor.; c. senes, *whose faculties are impaired or grown blunt*, Varr.; c. turba, *uncultivated rude*, Mart.; c. nomen, *rough, barbarous*, Id.

CRASSUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen of the* gens Licinia. *Thus*, L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero*, Cic.; M. Licinius Crassus, *a triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey, who fell in the war with the Parthians.*

CRASTINUS, a, um (cras). I. *Of to-morrow*, c. dies, Cic.; c. Aurora, Virg.; c. tempora, Hor.; c. dapes, Mart. *Adverb.:* die crastini, *to-morrow*, Plaut.; Gell. *Absol.:* in crastinum, *until to-morrow:* in c. differre, Cic.; crastino, *for* cras, *to-morrow*, Gell.——II. *Meton. gen.: That is to come, future*, crastino subnascente fructu, Plin.; c. æstas, Stat.

CRĀTER, ĕris, m. (κρατήρ). I. *A large deep vessel in which wine was mixed, a bowl*, i. q. cratera, Ov.; Virg.——II. *Meton., of things in the shape of a* crater. A) *A water-basin, cistern*, &c., Plin.—B) *A vessel for oil*, Virg.; Mart.—C) *The mouth or crater of a volcano*, Plin.—D) *An opening of the earth caused by a volcanic eruption*, Plin.; Ov.—E) *The name of a constellation*, Ov.

CRĀTĒRA, æ, *f.* (κρατήρ). I. *A vessel used in mixing wine with water, a bowl*, Cic.; Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *A water-pail or ewer*, Nævi. ap. Non.—B) *The name of a constellation*, Cic.

CRĀTES, is, *f.* (*akin to* κύρτη; *Icel.* gard). I. *Any texture of twigs or rods wattled together, a hurdle, fascine*, Cæs.; Virg.; *a kind of wicker work placed on the heads of malefactors, on which stones were thrown*, Liv.; Tac.——II. *Meton.:* c. favorum, *the texture of a honey-comb*, Virg.; c. spinæ, *the joints of the spine*, Ov.; c. pectoris, *the texture*, Virg.

CRĀTHIS, idis, m. (Κρᾶθις). *Crathis, a river in Magna Græcia, forming the boundary between Lucania and Bruttium, the waters of which were said to dye the hair blond*, Plin.; Ov.

CRĀTICIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (crates). *Consisting of wicker work, wattled*, c. parietes, Vitr.

CRĀTINUS, i, m. (Κρατῖνος). *Cratinus, a writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes*, Hor.; Quint.

CRĀTIPPUS, i, m. (Κράτιππος). *Cratippus, a celebrated Peripatetic at Athens, the teacher of Cicero's son. He was a native of Mytilene*, Cic.

CREĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (creo). I. *A begetting, procreation*, c. liberorum, Dig.——II. *electing to an office*, c. magistratuum, Cic.

CREĀTOR, ōris, m. (creo). *An author, fo er, maker, creator*, Romulus c. hujus urbis

CREĀTRIX, icis, *f. She who creates or brings forth*, Virg.

CREBER, bra, brum (*akin to* cre-sco). *exists in a thick, dense mass; thick, freq close, dense, numerous, repeated.* I. *F* crebris arboribus succisis, Cæs.; creberrima cia, Cæs.; crebriores literæ, Id.; c. explor mittere, Id.; c. commutationes æstuum, Id.- II. *Meton.: That does or performs any frequently; richly and amply prov with any thing, abounding*, in eo creber te noluisse, &c., *have repeatedly said*, Cic.; A c. procellis, Virg.; locus c. arundinibus, O utraque manu pulsat, *beats repeatedly*, Virg.

CREBESCO, ere. *See* CREBRESCO.

CREBRESCO (crebesco), brŭi (bŭi), 3 *v. n* ber). *To become frequent, to grow st increase, to spread, as a report or news*, c auræ c., Virg.; c. bellum, licentia, invidia, &c

CREBRITAS, ātis, *f.* (creber). *Frequen* litorarum, Cic.; c. et magnitudo officiorum,

CREBRO, *adv.* (creber). *Following in succession, repeatedly, frequently often*, qui c. Catulum nominabat, Cic. *Co* crebrius mittere literas, Cic. *Superl.:* creb commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic.

CREDIBILIS, e (credo). *Worthy of credible*, credibile est, quod sine ullo test toris opinione firmatur, Cic.; c. narratior *Compar.:* nihil his credibilius fingi, potest,

CREDIBILITER, *adv. Credibly, in a ble manner*, Cic.

CREDITOR, ōris, m. (credo). *A creditor* Hor.

CREDITUM, i, n. (credo). *Any thing co to one's trust; a trust, debt*, Sen.

CREDO, idi, itum, 3 (*Sanscr.* crad, *belie entrust a thing to a person, to confide.* I A) *Gen.:* c. so suaque omnia alienissimis, C arma militi, Liv.; c. se ventis, Quint.; c. se Virg.; c. arcana libris, Hor.—B) *Esp., of m the like: To trust, give upon credit, t* c. pecuniam alcui, Cic.——II. *Meton. trust, place confidence in*, non satis homini, Cic.; c. neque loco neque mortali c aut tempori satis, Sall.; c. virtuti suorum præsenti fortunæ, Liv.; mihi crede (*rare* mihi), *believe me, take my word for it; thus, wi* mihi credite. *Poet. pass.:* credor, *I am for* creditur mihi, Ov.—B) 1) *To tak trust, to believe*, numquam sum addu crederem, Cic.; libenter homines id quo credunt, Cæs.; ne quid de se temere cr Sall. 2) *Gen.: To believe, think, s imagine*, credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, d quum reliquum exercitum subsequi creder credo *is sometimes used absolutely, at the be or in the middle of a sentence, when its mea be rendered by, I should think, I dare say, t ably*, si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero : c verendum mihi, ne, &c., Cic.; non enim præcipit, ut, &c., Id.

CREDULITAS, ātis, *f.* (credulus). *Cr* c. error est magis quam culpa, Plancus *Poet. personified, synonymous with* Error,

CREDULUS, a, um (credo). I. *Act.: That easily believes or trusts, credulous*, stultus et c. auditor, Cic.; me libenter præbeo credulum, Id.; c. aures regis, Curt.; c. spes, Hor.——II. *Pass.: That is easily believed, credible*, c. fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac.

CREMATIO, ōnis, *f. A consuming by fire, a burning*, Plin.

CREMENTUM, i, *n.* (cresco). *Increase, growth*, c. lunæ, Plin.

CREMERA, æ, *f. Cremera, a small river of Etruria, near Veii, famous for the heroic death of the Fabii*, Liv.; Ov. *Poet.:* Cremeræ legio, *the Fabii*, Juv.

CREMERENSIS, e (Cremera). *Of Cremera*, C. dies, *the day of the battle of Cremera*, Tac.

CREMO, 1 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* cra, *to cook, to burn*). *To burn, consume by fire*, Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelliis igni voluit cremari, Cic.; c. Ilium, Ov.; c. sacrum (i. e. arma) Vulcano, *to sacrifice*, Liv.

CREMONA, æ, *f. Cremona, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the Po*, Liv.; Virg.

CREMONENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cremona*, C. ager, Tac.; C. coloni, Liv. *Plur. subst.*, Cremonenses, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Cremona*, Tac.

CREMOR, ōris, *m.* (*akin to* cruor *and* cera). *The thick juice or milky substance proceeding from vegetable matter, such as corn, when soaked and pressed*, Cels.; Ov.

CREO, 1 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* cri, *to make*). *To bring forth, beget, produce, create, prepare.* I. *Gen.:* Silvius Æneam Silvium creat, Liv.; fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor.; *thus, poet.:* creatus, *with abl., begotten, born of any one, an offspring, child*, Ov. *Of abstract subjects:* similitudo c. errorem, Cic.; c. tædium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint.——II. *Esp. Polit.: To create*, i. e. *to choose, elect to an office* (*as a consul, general, &c.*), qui c. consules rite possint, Cic.; c. duo ex una familia magistratus, Cæs.; c. dictatorem, Liv.; c. interregnum, Id.

CREO *or* **CREON**, ontis, *m.* (Κρέων). **Creon.** 1. *A king of Corinth, who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason*, Hor. 2. *A king of Thebes, brother of Jocasta*, Stat.

CREPAX, ācis (crepo). *Resounding, rustling, creaking, crackling*, Sen.

CREPIDA, æ, *f.* (κρηπίς). *A kind of sandal, consisting only of a thick sole welted on to a low piece of leather, which only covered the side of the foot, but had a number of eyes, on its upper edge, through which a flat thong was passed to bind it on the foot*, Cic.; Hor. *Prov.:* ne sutor supra crepidam, *mind your own business*, Plin.

CREPIDATUS, a, um (crepida). *Wearing sandals*, Cic.; Suet.

CREPIDO, inis, *f.* (κρηπίς). I. A) *In Archit.: Any raised base that serves as the foundation of a building; foundation, base, pedestal, postament, ground-work, substruction*, &c., Plin.; Suet.——B) *Meton. gen.: Any eminence or raised border; a pier, bank, mound, dam*, &c., Cic.; Plin.——II. *Fig.: A foundation*, Cic.

CREPIDULA, æ, *f.* (crepida). *A small sandal*, Plaut.

CREPITACULUM, i, *n.* (crepito). *A child's rattle*, Quint.; Mart.

CREPITO, 1 *v. n.* (crepo). *To make a crackling, rustling, creaking, or rattling noise; to crackle, rattle*, &c., c. rostro, Ov.; nimbi c. multa grandine, Virg.; bractea c. leni vento, Id.; enses c. duris incudibus, Id.

CREPITUS, ūs, *m.* (crepo). I. *A rattling, crackling, rustling, creaking, a noise*, c. dentium, *a chattering*, Cic.; c. pedum, Id.; c. digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers, as sign of command*, Mart.——II. *Esp.: A breaking wind*, Cic.

CREPO, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *v. n. and a.* (*akin to* κρέκω, κροτέω). I. *Neut.: To make a noise, to crackle, rattle, creak, jingle, clatter. Gen.:* sonabile sistrum c., Ov.; pes c., Hor.; catena c., Sen.; digiti crepantis signa, *a snap of one's fingers by way of command*, Mart.; foris c., *the door has creaked* (i. e. *the person who wants to go out has knocked, because the doors of the ancients sometimes opened toward the street, and persons when going out used to knock, lest they might open upon some one passing*), Plaut.; Ter.——II. *Act.: To cause any thing to resound, to make much noise or ado about any thing, to speak much of*, quum populus frequens lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum, *thrice raised the cry of joy*, Hor.; c. aureolus, *to make to jingle, to count*, Mart.; c. sulcos et vineta, *to speak much of*, Hor.

CREPUNDIA, ōrum, *n.* (crepo). *Childrens' playthings, toys, baubles, rattles*, &c., Cic.; Plin.; *rattling musical instruments, such as cymbals, bells, castanets*, &c., Just.

CREPUSCULUM, i, *n.* (*obs.*, creperus, *obscure*). I. *Twilight, dusk, the dusk of the evening* [*on the contrary*, diluculum, *the morning dawn*], Ov.; Plin.——II. *Gen.: Obscurity, darkness*, Ov.

CRES, ētis, *m.* (Κρής). *Of or belonging to Crete, Cretan*, C. Epimenides, Cic. *In plur.*, Cretes, um, *m., The inhabitants of Crete, Cretans*, Cic.; Cæs.

CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. n.* (creo, creas; creasco; cresco). I. *To grow forth, take its rise, be born, come forth*, quæcumque e terra corpora c., Lucr.; mortali semine cretus, *begotten, sprung from*, Ov.; c. Trojano a sanguine, Virg.——II. *Of things already existing: To grow, to increase, to grow bigger or higher, to rise.* A) *Prop.:* ut ostrea cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; infantes c. in lecticis, Quint.; in cujus domo creverat, *had been brought up*, Suet.; quum lacus Albanus præter modum crevisset, *had risen in height beyond*, &c.——B) *Fig.: To increase, rise.* 1) *Gen.:* non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, *to have increased in number*, Cic.; quum hostium opes animique crevissent, Id. 2) *Esp.: To grow or increase in authority, reputation*, &c.; *to rise, thrive*, c. ex invidia senatoria, Cic.; c. e mœrore alcjs, Ov.

CRESIUS (Cressius), a, um (Κρήσιος). **Cretan**, C. nemora, Virg.

CRESSA, æ, *f.* (Κρῆσσα). *A female Cretan, Cretan*, C. pharetra, Virg.; C. nota, *of Cretan clay or chalk*, Hor.; C. bos, i. e. *Pasiphaë* (*see* PASIPHAE), Prop. *Subst. for Ariadne*, Ov.; *for Europe*, Id.

CRESSIUS, a, um. *See* CRESIUS.

CRĒTA, æ (*rarely* Crete, ēs), *f.* (Κρήτη). *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean, now* Candia, Cic.; Plin.

CRETA, æ, *f.* (*prop. adj. from* Creta). *Cretan white earth, chalk, argillaceous earth,*

Plin.; *used for painting the face*, Hor.; *for sealing*, Cic.; *for marking the goal in the Circus*, Plin.; *for earthern vessels*, Id. *Poet. meton., for marking lucky events* (*opp.* carbo), Hor.; Pers.

CRĒTĀCEUS, a, um (creta), *Of the nature of chalk, chalky*, Plin.

CRĒTÆUS, a, um. *Cretan*, C. taurus, *presented by Neptune to Minos, which afterward came to Attica, and laid waste the country about Marathon*, Ov. *Subst.*, Cretæus, i, m., *A Cretan*; *Epimenides*, Prop.

CRĒTĀNUS, i, m. *Of Crete, a Cretan*, Plaut.

CRĒTĀRIA, æ, *f.* (creta). *A shop where chalk was sold*, Varr.

CRĒTĀTUS, a, um (creta). *Whitened with chalk*, c. fasciæ, Cic.; c. bos, Juv. *Poet. meton.*: c. ambitio, i. e. *of candidates for a public office, who were dressed in white*, candidati, Pers.

CRĒTENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Crete*, C. homo, judex, Cic.; C. sagittarii, Liv. *In the plur.*, Cretenses, ium, m., *The Cretans*, Liv.

CRĒTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Crete*, c. vinum, Plin.; c. pes, *a Cretic or Amphimacer, a foot consisting of* — ⏑ —, Gramm. *Subst.*, Creticus, i, m., *A cognomen of Q. Metellus from his conquest of Crete*, Cic.

CRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* (cerno). I. *In Law: The right of declaring within a prescribed time whether one wishes to enter upon an inheritance or not*, Cic. ——II. *The act of entering upon an inheritance*, Cic. ——— III. *Fig.: Inheritance, heritage*, Plin.

CRĒTIS, idis, *f.* *A female Cretan*, C. Nymphæ, Ov.

CRĒTŌSUS, a, um (creta). *Rich in chalk or clay*, Plin.

CRĒTŪLA, æ, *f.* (creta). *White clay, used for sealing*, Cic.; Plin.

CRĒTUS, a, um, *part. of* cerno. *Sifted.*

CRĒTUS, a, um, *part. of* cresco. *Sprung up, begotten, born, brought forth*

CREŪSA, æ, *f.* (Κρέουσα). *Creusa.* 1. *The daughter of Creon king of Corinth, given in marriage to Jason, and for this reason destroyed by Medea*, Hor.; Plin. 2. *Daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas*, Virg.

CRIBRĀRIUS, a, um (cribrum). *Of or belonging to a sieve*, c. alica, *that is sifted*, Plin.

CRĪBRO, 1 *v. a.* (cribrum). *To sift, pass through a sieve*, Plin.

CRĪBRUM, i, *n.* (cerno). *A sieve, searce, riddle*, Cic. *Prov.*: imbrem in c. gerere, *to undertake any thing in vain*, Plaut.

CRĪMEN, ĭnis, n. (κρίνω, cerno: *originally, a sentence or decree given by a judge; hence, meton., an accusation brought before a court of justice or a judge for decision*). I. A) *An accusation, charge, imputation; hence* (*especially in the plur.*), *slander, calumny, defamation*, quum respondero criminibus, Cic.; tanti maleficii c., Id.; fingi sceleris maximi c., Id.; c. conjurationis, Id.; sciebas tibi crimini datum iri, *would be taxed with*, Id.; esse in crimine, *to be accused*, Id.; defendere c., *to ward off, free one's self from*, Id.——B) *Concr.*: *An object of reproach*, Ov. ——— II. A) *A crime, fault, offence*, hæc causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, Cic.; carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis verum etiam suspicione, Quint. *Of things*: crimina brassicæ sunt, animæ gravitatem facere, &c., *fault*, Plin.——B) *meton.* 1) *That which leads to an offe a cause*, c. caputque malorum, Virg.; per Baiæ c. amoris, Prop. 2) *That which re sents or depicts a crime*, e. g. *a letter, pic* Ov.

CRIMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (criminor). *An a sation, charge, impeachment*, c., qua ir absentem usus est, Cic.; quæ valeant contra fa criminationem, Id.

CRIMINĀTOR, ōris, m. (criminor). *A n cuser; a slanderer*, c. in alios, Tac.

CRĪMINO, are, *for* criminor. *To accuse,* l

CRĪMINOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (crimen). *To ac impeach, charge with a crime, to attri to any body as a fault or crime.* I. *Wit sonal objects*: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud lum Rom. criminatus est, Cic.; c. alios apud lum, Liv.; c. patres, Id. *In a passive signific* Sullanas res defendere criminor, *am taxed wit* ———II. *With inanimate and abstract objec* omnia, Cic.; c. rhetoricen vitiis, Quint.; c. se consultum absenti principi, Plin. E.

CRĪMINŌSE, *adv.* (criminosus). *By wa accusation, reproachfully*, c. et susp dicere aliqd, Cic.; c. acta res est, Id.

CRĪMINŌSUS, a, um (crimen). *Full of sation or reproach, containing accuse reproachful, calumnious, accusato* mihi criminosum esse possit, *brought agai as a reproach*, Cic.; orator incitans animos acerbas, c., Id.; orationes c., Liv.; iambi c.,

CRĪMISUS (Crimissus), i, m. (Κριμισός or μισσός). *Crimisus, a river on the southwe of Sicily*, Virg.; Nep.

CRĪNĀLIS, e (crinis). *Of or belongi the hair*, c. vitta, Ov. *Subst.*, crinale, *A pin*, Ov.

CRĪNIS, is, m. (*Sanscr.* kri, *crooked*, *Lat.* cirrus; *Gr.* κόρση). I. *The hair of th* Cic.; capere crines, *to marry* (*because marri en distinguished themselves by their hair-dre unmarried women*), Plaut.———II. *Meton. A tail of a comet*, Plin.; Ov.——B) *The arm polypus*, Plin.

CRĪNĪTUS, a, um, *part.* (crinio). *Ha long hair or locks.* I. *Prop.*: c. Apoll ap. Cic.; c. puella, Ov.———II. *Meton. of a* quas stellas Græci cometas, nostri crinitas Cic.

CRISIS, is, *f.* (κρίσις). *In Medic.*: *The of a disease, crisis*, Sen.

CRISPO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (crispus). I. *A curl, crisp.* A) *Prop.*: c. capillum, Pli *Meton.* 1) *To make uneven, to variegat set with, to stud, bestrew*, c. tellurem ridi, Col.; Titania crispans pelagus novo *shining upon*, Val. Flac. 2) *To set in a lous motion, to wave, brandish*, c. Virg.———II. *Neut.*: *To be crisp or cur Prop.*: buxus crispans, *curled, wreathed,* Plin.; c. nasus, *wrinkled with laughter*, Pe *Meton.*: *To be in a tremulous mot tremble*, quum vibrat crispante ædificioru itu, *with a tremulous or whirling motion* (e. *earthquake*), Plin.

CRISPŬLUS, a, um (crispus). *That ha or curled hair, curled*, c. homo, Sen.

CRISPUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* kri, *curled.*

crista). I A) *Crisped, curled*, leo crisploribus jubis, Plin. *Of persons with curled hair*, Ter.—B) *Fig. of style: Artificially composed or with flourishes*, Gell.——II. *Meton.* A) *Uneven, wrinkled, crisp*, c. frondis apium, Col.; lactuca crispissimi folii, Id.—B) *With a tremulous or quivering motion, tremulous, quivering*, c. jactus, Pac. ap. Non.; c. latus movere, Virg.; c. pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv.

CRISPUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen*, e. g. *of the Historian* C. Sallustius.

CRISTA, æ, *f.* (*akin to κόρυς*). I. *The comb or tuft on the head of animals*, e. g. *of a cock, hoopoo, serpent, &c.*, Plin.; Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of plants: A plume, tuft*, c. follorum, Plin.—B) *The plume or crest on a helmet*, Liv.; Virg.

CRISTATUS, a, um (crista). I. *That has a tuft or crest*, c. aves, *cocks*, Mart.; c. draco, Ov.; Plin.——II. *Meton.: Wearing a crest or plume, crested*, c. galeæ, Liv.; c. cassis pennis, Ov.; c. Achilles, Virg.

CRISTULA, æ, *f.* (crista). *A little crest or tuft*, Col.

CRITIAS, æ, m. (Κριτίας). *Critias*. 1. *One of the thirty tyrants of Athens*, Cic. 2. *A statuary*, Plin.

CRITICUS, i, m. (κριτικός). *A critic, connoisseur*, Cic.; Quint.; Hor.

CRITO, ōnis, m. (Κρίτων). *Crito, a disciple and friend of Socrates*, Cic.

CRITOBULUS, i, m. (Κριτόβουλος). *Critobulus, a celebrated physician in the time of Alexander the Great*, Curt.

CRITOLAUS, i, m. (Κριτόλαος). *Critolaus*. 1. *A Peripatetic philosopher, sent to Rome as an embassador by the Athenians, along with Carneades and Diogenes*, Cic. 2. *The general of the Achæans in the war with the Romans*, Cic.

CRŌCĀTUS, a, um (crocus). *Of saffron color*, c. semen, Plin.; c. vestis, Front.

CRŌCEUS, a, um (crocus). I. *Of or belonging to saffron*, c. tinctus, *a saffron sauce*, Plin.; c. color, Id.——II. *Meton.: Of the color of saffron, yellowish, orange-colored*, Virg.

CRŌCINUS, a, um (κρόκινος). I. *Of or belonging to saffron*, c. semen, Plin.; c. unguentum, Cels.——II. *Meton.: Of a saffron color*, i. e. *yellowish, orange*, c. tunica, Catull.

CRŌCIO, ire, *v. n.* (κρώζω). *To croak as a raven*, Plaut.

CRŌCŌDILINA, æ, *f.* (κροκοδειλίνη). *A sophistic syllogism, so called from a crocodile, which was said to have robbed a woman of her child, and then to have promised to return it if she would guess whether he would return it or not*, Quint.

CRŌCŌDĪLUS, i, m. (κροκόδειλος). *A crocodile*, Cic.; Plin.

CRŌCŌTĀRIUS, a, um (crocota). *Of or belonging to women's saffron-colored garments*, c. infectores, *who dyed women's garments of a saffron color*, Plaut.

CRŌCŌTĀ, æ, *f.* (κροκωτός). *A woman's garment of a saffron color*, Plaut.

CRŌCŌTŬLA, æ, *f.* (crocota). *A woman's garment of a saffron color*, Plaut.

CRŌCUM, i, *n.*, *and* CRŌCUS, i, m. (κρόκον, κρόκος). I. *Saffron*, Plin.; Ov.; *used as a perfume in theatres*, Hor.——II. *Meton.: Saffron color*, Virg.; Plin.

CRŌCUS, i. *See the foregoing article.*

CRŒSUS, i, m. (Κροῖσος). *Cræsus, a king of Lydia, famous for his great riches*, Cic.; Prop. *Apell.: A very rich man*, Ov.: *thus, in the plur.*, Mart.

CRŌMYON, ōnis, m. (Κρομυών). *Cromyon, a town in Megaris, on the Saronic Gulf, where Theseus slew the wild sow*, Ov.

CRŎTALUM, i, *n.* (κρόταλον). *A kind of rattle, producing the effect of the modern castanet, used as an accompaniment of dances*, Cic.; Virg.

CRŎTO, ōnis, *c.*, *or* CRŎTŎNA, æ, *f.*, Just. (Κρότων). *Croton or Crotona, a town founded by the Achæans, on the eastern coast of the Bruttii, now Crotona*, Cic.; Liv.; Ov.

CRŎTŎNIĀTES, æ, m. (Κροτωνιάτης). *Of or from Crotona*, C. Alcmæo, Cic. *In the plur.*, Crotoniatæ, *The inhabitants of Croton*, Cic.

CRŎTŎNIENSIS, is, m. *Of or belonging to Crotona*, C. Milo, *of Crotona*, Plin. *In the plur.*, Crotonienses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Crotona*, Plin.; Just.

CRŪCIĀBILITAS, ātis, *f.* (cruciabilis). *Torture, torment*, Plaut.

CRŪCIĀBILITER, *adv. With torture*, Plaut.

CRŪCIĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (crucio). *Torture, torment, pain*, cruciamenta morborum, Cic.

CRŪCIĀTUS, ūs, m. (crucio). *Torment, torture, pain, anguish*, quum cives Rom. morte, cruciatu, cruce affecerit, Cic.; summo cruciatu supplicioque Q. Varius perlit, Id.; per cruciatum, *tormenting*, Cæs.; abi in malum cruciatum, Plaut. *In the plur.:* omnes animi c. et corporis, *all possible torments*.

CRŪCIO, 1 *v. a.* (crux). *To torture, rack, torment (either bodily or mentally)*, tribunos militum omnibus supplicis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv.; quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic.; quos sollicitudo c., ne, &c., Just. *Middle: To pine, grieve, torment one's self*, Plaut.; Ter. *Of things:* terra ferro, ligno, igne, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin.

CRŪDĒLIS, e (crudus). *Hard, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman*, animus ferus, c. et inhumanus, Auct. Her.; quis est crudelior in nos te (Fortuna) deus? Hor.; crudelissimæ parricidæ, Sall.; c. pœnæ, Ov.

CRŪDĒLITAS, ātis, *f.* (crudelis). *Cruelty, hard-heartedness, inhumanity, barbarity*, quorum c. nostro sanguine non potest expleri, Cic.

CRŪDĒLITER, *adv.* (crudelis). *Cruelly, in a cruel manner*, c. animadvertere in aliqm, Cic.; c. facere aliqd, Id.

CRŪDESCO, dŭi, 3 *v. n.* (crudus). *To become cruel, to grow worse*, morbus c. cœpit, Virg.; pugnæ c. effuso sanguine, Id.

CRŪDITAS, ātis, *f.* (crudus). I. *An incapacity of the stomach to digest food, indigestion, dyspepsia; hence, an overloading of the stomach, repletion*, Cic. *Also of plants; a superfluity of nutritious juices*, Plin.——II. *Concr.: Food not digested, crudities*, Plin.

CRŪDUS, a, um (*as if* cruidus, *from* cruor). *Raw, unripe, unmatured, young, fresh, green, inexperienced*. I. *Prop.:* c. exta, *raw*, Liv.; c. carnem mandere, Suet.; c. pavo, *undigested*, Juv.; c. vulnus, *still open, bleeding*, Plin. E.; c. costus, *of untanned leather*, Virg.; c. versus, un-

polished, Pers.; poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; c. funera nepotis, *early, premature*, Stat.; c. adhuc servitium, Tac.; cruda senectus, *fresh*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Rough, unfeeling, hard, cruel*, defodit alta crudus humo, Ov.; c. ensis, Virg.; c. bella, Ov.

CRŪENTĒ, *adv.* (cruentus). *In a bloodthirsty manner, cruelly*, c. sævire, Just.

CRŪENTO, 1 *v. a.* (cruentus). *To sprinkle or stain with blood, make bloody.* I. A) *Prop.:* c. gladium, Cic.; c. se sanguine alcjs, Tac.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To stain, defile*, Lucr. 2) *To dye red*, c. vestem, Sen.——II. *Fig.:* hæc cruentat oratio, Cic.

CRŪENTUS, a, um (cruor). I. A) *Stained with blood, bloody*, cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; c. cadaver Clodii, Id.; c. victoria, Sall.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Stained, polluted*, Lucr. 2) *Blood-red, red*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Blood-thirsty, cruel*, Hor.

CRŪMENA, æ, *f.* (γρυμαία). I. *A small purse (usually suspended from the neck)*, Plaut.; *purse*, Hor.——II. *Meton.: Money*, Juv.

CRŪOR, ōris, *m.* (κρύος). I. A) *Blood from a wound*, armis, cadaveribus, cruore atque luctu omnia compleri, Sall.; cruore captivo adolere aras, Tac. *In the plur.*, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *For sanguis: Blood, in gen.*, si cruore suffunduntur oculi, *are blood-shot*, Plin. 2) *Poet.: Bloodshed, murder*, Ov.; Hor. *In the plur.*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Vital strength, life*, c. imperii, Luc.

CRUPPELLARII, ōrum, *m.* (*a Celtic word; compare the Gaelic* crup, *to render compact, to make serried*). *Gallic soldiers armed capa-pié*, Tac.

CRŪRICRĒPYDA, æ, *m.* (crus, crepo). *A fictitious name of a slave whose legs rattle with blows or chains*, Plaut.

CRŪRIFRĀGIUS, ii, *m.* (crus, frango). *Whose legs are or are about to be broken*, Plaut.

CRUS, ūris, *n.* (*Sanscr.* cri, *to go; Lat.* curro, gradior). I. *The leg from the knee to the foot, the shin, shank*, Cic.; Cels.——II. *Meton.: The lower part of the trunk of a tree*, Col.

CRUSTA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* crit, *to cut, to cleave; Lat.* cortex). I. A) *The hard surface of a body, the rind, bark, shell, crust*, c. panis, Plin.; c. glandis, Id.; c. ulcerum, *scar*, Cels.; c. fluminis, *the ice*, Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco, and the like*, quæ (vasa) probarant, iis crustæ aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic.; c. parietis, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* c. est et quidem tenuis, *outside show, a mere shell*, Sen.

CRUSTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (crusta). *One that makes embossed figures on plate, a chaser*, Plin.

CRUSTĀTA, orum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia) (crusto). *Crustaceous animals*, Plin.

CRUSTO, 1 *v. a.* (crusta). *To cover any thing with a crust, rind, or the like, to encrust, to plaster over*, c. mala gypso, Plin.; c. domum marmoribus, Luc.

CRUSTŌSUS, a, um (crusta). *Covered with a strong rind or crust*, Plin.

CRUSTŬLA, æ, *f.* (crusta). *A thin or little crust or shell*, c. ulcerum, *scar*, Plin.

CRUSTŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (crustulum). *A dealer in sweet cakes and the like, a cake-man*, Sen.

CRUSTŬLUM, i, *n.* (crustum). *Any kind of small pastry or sweetmeat*, Sen.; Hor.

CRUSTUM, i, *n.* (crusta). *A piece of ca baked, a thin cake, or the like*, Hor.; Vir

CRUSTUMĒRIA, æ, *f.*, *or* CRUSTUMĒR *n.* (Crustūmēri, orum, *m.*, Virg.; *and* Crust ii, *n.*, Sil.) (Κρουστομερία). *Crustume very ancient town in the Sabine territory*, Li

CRUSTŬMINUS, a, um. *Of or belo to Crustumeria*, C. campi, Liv. *Plur* tumini, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants o tumeria*, Liv.

CRUSTŬMIUS, a, um. *Of or belong Crustumium or Crustumeria*, Virg.

CRUX, crūcis, *f.* (*Sanscr.* cruc, *crook Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cr Gen.: The pole of a carriage, a bea*——II. *Esp.: A cross on which malefa suspended (originally in the form of a T* Gabinium cruci suffixos viderem, *crucif* afficere alqm cruce, Id.; quæ te mala *what evil spirit possesses you?* Ter.; i, abi i crucem! *go and be hanged!* Plaut.; Ter. *ply*, i in crucem! Plaut.

CRYPTA, æ, *f.* (κρύπτη). *A concealed ranean place or passage, a grotto, vaul cavern*, Suet.; c. Neapolitana, *a grotto ples leading to Puteoli*, Sen.

CRYSTĀLLINUS, a, um (κρυστάλλιν *or made of crystal, crystalline*, c. Plin.——II. *Meton.: A crystal vesse a ball of crystal*, Prop.

CTĒSIAS, æ, *m.* (Κτησίας). *Ctesia cian and historian of Cnidus, contempor Xenophon*, Plin.

CTĒSIPHON, ontis (Κτησιφῶν). *Cte* I. *Masc.: An Athenian who was defende mosthenes in the celebrated oration* De Co——II. *Fem.: A city of Assyria, on t bank of the Tigris, for some time the winter of the Parthian kings*, Plin.; Tac.

CŬBICŬLĀRIS, e (cubiculum). *Of or ing to a bedchamber*, c. lectus, *a co* Cic.

CŬBICŬLĀRIUS, a, um (cubiculum *belonging to a bedchamber*, c. strag c. lucerna, Mart.

CŬBICŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (cubiculum). *ant that waits in the bedchamber de chambre*, Cic.; Suet.; decurio cu rum, *a groom of the bedchamber*, Suet.

CŬBICŬLĀTUS, a, um (cubiculum). *ed with sleeping-rooms*, c. naves, S

CŬBICŬLUM, i, *n.* (cubo). I. *Any roo ber, or apartment, esp. one that is furn a couch*, Cic.; c. dormitorium, *a sleeping- bedchamber*, Plin. E.; minister cubiculi, *that waits in the bedchamber, a confidenti* Liv.; cubiculo præpositus, *lord of the b* Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *An elevated the emperor at the public spectacles*, Suet *Archit.: A place where a stone lies, as it bedded*, i. q. cubile, Vitr.

CŬBILE, is; *n.* (cubo). *Any place in lies, a couch (of men or animals)*. I. A) Cic.; c. salutatorium, *an audience-chan Poet.: The couch of the setting sun*, Hor. *The marriage-bed*, Ov.; Virg.——B) *Archit.: The ground-work or foun course of stones in building, a bed*, Vit

Fig.: Couch, litter, ut omnes mortales istius avaritiæ non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, *the very nest, or secret retreat,* Cic.

CŪBITAL, is, n. (cubitus). *A cushion or bolster for the elbow or arm,* Hor.

CŪBITĀLIS, e (cubitum). *A cubit long,* c. fere cava, Liv.; c. caules, Plin. *Absol.:* simulacrum cubitali majus, *more than a cubit long,* Suet.

CŪBITO, 1 v. n. (cubo). *To lie down often, to be in the habit of lying down,* Cic.

CŪBITOR, ōris, m. (cubo). *One that lies in a place,* c. bos, *that often lies down when ploughing,* Col.

CŪBITUM, i, n. (cubo). I. *The elbow,* cubitus, Plin.; Cels.; Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A bend, curvature, turn, bending,* c. oris, Plin.——B) *A cubit, a measure of length, equal to a foot and a half,* gladii tenues, longi quaterna cubita, Liv.

CŪBITUS, ūs, m. (cubo). I. *A lying down,* c. supini, proni, in latera, Plin.——II. *Concr.: A bed, couch,* his follis cubitus sibi sternunt, Plin.

CŪBITUS, i, m., *for* cubitum (cubo). *The elbow,* Cels.

CŪBO, āi, itum, 1 v. n. (*Senscr.* cûp, *to sink, to fall; Gr.* κύπτω). *To lie or recline,* e. g. *in bed, at table, &c.,* in lectica cubans, Cic.; cubitum discedere, *to go to rest,* Id.; duo filii propter cubantes, *sleeping close by,* Id. *Of lying or reclining at table:* quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic.; c. supra, juxta, Suet.; c. longe trans Tiberim, *to lie sick,* Hor. *Of things:* plana freti unda c., *extends,* Mart.; tecta cubantia, *sloping, slanting,* Lucr.; *thus,* Ustica cubans, *gently sloping or slanting,* Hor.

CŪBUS, i, m. (κύβος). I. *A geometrical figure, a cube,* Vitr.; *a measure,* Rhem. Fann.——II. *A cubic number,* Gell.

CŪCULLUS, i, m. I. *A cowl or hood, fastened to a garment,* Juv.——II. *Meton.: A conifiorm paper, used to wrap up spice, &c., in,* Mart.

CŪCŪLUS, i, m. (κόκκυξ). I. *A cuckoo,* Plin.; *a term of reproach, applied to a lazy husbandman who defers the pruning of his vines until the cuckoo comes, a lubber,* Hor.——II. *Meton.: A plant, called also* strychnos, Plin.

CŪCŪMA, æ, *f. A small private bath* (*opp. thermæ*), Mart.

CŪCŪMIS, ĕris *and* is, m. *A cucumber,* c. Colocynthis (*Fam. Cucurbitaceæ*), Plin.; Virg.

CŪCURBITA, æ, *f. A gourd,* Plin. *Meton. in Medic.: A cupping-glass,* Juv.

CŪCURBITINUS, a, um (cucurbita). *Like a gourd,* c. pira, Plin.

CŪCURBITŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (cucurbita). I. *A plant, the coloquintida gourd,* Scrib.——II. *A cupping-glass,* Cels.

CŪDO, āre, v. a. (*Senscr.* chud, *to drive, sting*). *To strike, beat, hammer.* I. *Prop.:* c. aurum pilis, Plin.; c. fabas, *to thresh,* Col.; istuc in me cudetur faba, *I shall have to suffer for it, I must smart for it,* Ter.——II. *Meton.: To prepare or frame by hammering,* c. anulum, Quint.; c. nummos, *to stamp, coin,* Plaut.

CŪDO, ōnis, m. *A helmet made of raw skin,* Sil.

CŪCUIMŎDI, *adv.* (*for* cujuscujusmodi, *from* cujusque, modus). *Of what sort, kind, or nature soever,* superest nobis hoc, c. est otium, Cic.

CŪJAS (quoj.), ātis [*nom.* cujatis, Plaut.; App.]. *Prom.: Of what country, nation, or town,* cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, Cic.; cujates estis? Plaut.

CŪJUS (quoj.), a, um, *pron. interr.* (*from* cujus, *gen. of* quis). *Whose? belonging to whom?* cuja res sit, cujum periculum? Cic.; cujum pecus? an Melibœi? Virg.; *with* nam *added,* Plaut.

CŪJUS (quoj.), a, um, *pron. rel.* (*from* cujus, *gen. of* qui). *Whose, belonging to whom,* cædes detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, Cic.

CŪJUSCEMŎDI (quoj.; *also, separated,* cujusce modi), *adv.* (quisce, modus). *Of what kind or nature soever,* lex c. sit, Cic., *doubtful* (*secondary form* cuicuimodi).

CŪJUSMŎDI (quoj.; *also, separated,* cujus modi), *adv.* (quis, modus). *Of what kind,* quantum et c. et omnino quale sit, quæritur, Cic.

CŪJUSQUEMŎDI (quoj.; *also written as two words,* cujusque modi), *adv.* (quisque, modus). *Of whatever kind,* neque solum cives sed c. genus hominum, Sall.

CULĀRO, ōnis, *f. Cularo, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, afterward* Gratianopolis, *now Grenoble,* Planc. ap. Cic.

CULCITA, æ, *f. A cushion, mattress, bolster,* Cic.; Sen.; gladium faciam culcitam, *literally, I shall take the sword for my pillow,* i. e. *I shall kill myself,* Plaut.

CULCITELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (culcita). *A small mattress, &c.,* Plaut.

CŪLEUS (cull.), i, m. (κολεός, *Ion.* κουλεός). I. *A leathern sack or bag, for wine, oil, &c.,* Plaut.; Plin.; *a leathern bag in which parricides were drowned,* Cic.; Juv.——II. *Meton.: The largest measure for liquids, containing* 20 amphoræ, Cat.

CŪLEX, icis, m. [*f.,* Plaut.]. I. *A gnat, midge,* Plin.; Hor.; *a term of reproach for a troublesome lover,* Plaut.——II. Culex, *the title of a poem of Virgil.*

CŪLINA [cŏlĭna, Non.], æ, *f.* (*akin to* caleo). I. *A kitchen,* Cic.; Hor.——II. *Meton.: The kitchen,* i. e. *food,* Hor.; Juv.

CŪLINĀRIUS, a, um (culina). *Of or belonging to a kitchen,* Front.

CULMEN, inis, n. (columen, *akin to* collis). I. A) *The highest point of any thing, a top, summit* (*of a mountain, house, temple, &c.*), Cæs.; Liv.; *the canopy of heaven,* Cic.; *the top of the head,* Liv.; *the raised part of a ship's deck,* Luc.——B) *Fig.: The highest point of any thing, the point of culmination,* a summo culmine fortunæ, Liv.——II. *Any thing high and projecting; poet., the stalk of a bean* (culmus), Ov.

CULMUS, i, m. (*related to* culmen). *A stalk of corn or of a bean, lily, &c.,* Cic.; Virg.

CULPA, æ, *f.* I. A) *Guilt, blame, fault, misconduct, failing, crime,* mea culpa, *by or through my fault,* Cic.; amicitiæ c., *guilt of neglected friendship,* Id.; committere culpam, *to commit,* Id.; conferre suam culpam in senectutem, *to lay the blame upon,* Id.; transferre omnem culpam in se, *to take upon one's self,* Id.; attribuere culpam alcui, *to impute,* Id.; in culpa ponere alqm, *to consider any body guilty,* Id.; esse in culpa, *to be in fault or guilty,* Id.; *thus,* simili esse in culpa, *to be in the same fault; and,* magna esse in culpa, Id.; culpa est in alqo, *it is any body's fault,* Id.; id culpâ meâ contigit, *by my own fault,* Id.; eximere alqm ex

culpa, *to clear or acquit from guilt*, Id.; demovere culpam ab alqo, *to free or acquit any body*, Id.; carere culpâ, *to be free from guilt, to be innocent*, Id.; abesse a culpa; *and*, esse extra culpam, *the same*.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of female frailty: A fauxpas (crime against chastity)*, Ov.; Hor.; Tac. 2) *In Law: Culpable neglect*, Dig.——II. *Meton. poet.: Any thing noxious or injurious*, Virg.

CULPĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* culpo.——II. *Adj.: Blamable, faulty*, c. Paris, Virg. *Compar.*, Gell.

CULPITO, 1 *v. a.* (culpo). *To blame or reproach severely*, Plaut.

CULPO, 1 *v. a.* (culpa). *To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove of, reprehend, be dissatisfied with, to lay the blame upon any thing*, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.; c. alqm, Ov.; arbor nunc aquas c., nunc sidera, nunc hiemes, *finds fault with, accuses*, Hor.

CULTA, orum, *n.* (colo). *Cultivated fields, places, or spots; plantations, laid out grounds*, &c., Virg.

CULTE, *adv. Elegantly, finely, neatly, with ornament*, cultius progredi, *more elegantly*, Just.; c. dicere, Quint.

CULTELLUS, i, *m. dim.* (culter). *A little knife, a knife*, Plin.; *for paring the nails*, Hor.; c. ligni, *wooden pegs or pins*, Vitr.

CULTER, tri, *m.* (*from* colo, *like* raster *from* rado). I. *Orig.: The coulter of a plough*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A knife of any description*, Cic.; emere bovem ad cultrum, *for the knife, for slaughter*, Varr.; collocare alqm in cultro *or* in cultrum, *to place any thing on the edge, perpendicularly*, Vitr.; linquere alqm sub cultro, *to leave one under the knife*, i. e. *in the utmost distress or dilemma*, Hor.

CULTIO, ōnis, *f.* (colo). *A cultivating, tilling*, agri cultio (*also written as one word*, agricultio), *agriculture*, Cic.

CULTOR, ōris, *m.* (colo). I. A) 1) *One who properly tends, takes care of, or looks after a thing, a worker, cultivator*, c. terræ, Cic.; cultores agri, *agriculturists, country people*, Liv.; *also* agri cultores (*or as one word; see* AGRICULTOR), Id. 2) *Absol.: A countryman, husbandman*, Sall.; Liv.——B) *An inhabitant, inmate*, c. ejus terræ, Sall.; c. nemorum, Virg.——II. *Fig.: An observer, respecter, adorer*, veritatis cultores, Cic.; c. deorum, *a worshipper*, Hor.; *also simply* c., Virg.; *but also*, c. deum matris, *a priest of Cybele*, Suet.; c. juvenum, *an instructor, a tutor*, Pers.

CULTRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (culter). *One who slew the victim at a sacrifice*, Suet.

CULTRIX, īcis, *f.* I. A) *She who tends or takes care of a thing*, Cic.——B) *A female inmate or inhabitant*, c. nemorum, Virg.——II. *A female worshipper, votaress*, c. deorum, Lact.

CULTŪRA, æ, *f.* (colo). I. A) *A cultivating, tilling, tending, taking care of*, ager sine c., Cic.; agri c., *also written* agricultura; *see the word*.——B) *Absol.: Agriculture*, Quint.; Hor. *In the plur.: Single branches of agriculture*, Col.——II. *Fig.: Culture, cultivation, improvement of the mind*, &c., c. animi philosophia est, Cic.; commodare aurem culturæ, *cultivation*, Hor.; c. potentis amici, *attention to*, Id.

CULTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* colo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Cultivated*, ager ex nulla parte fuit c Cic. *Subst. n. plur.*, cultæ, orum, *Cultiv lands*, Virg.——B) *Adorned, ornamented tivated, elegant, fine*, matrona culta vetit purâ, Suet.

CULTUS, ūs, *m.* (colo). I. A) *A tend nursing, taking care of, cultivatio any thing, attention*, in quo agricolarum elaboret? Cic.——B) *Fig.: A nursing, e ting, improving; instruction, attenti regard paid to any thing*, genus hominum cultu corruptum, *by bad education*, Cic.; dign atque labore, *cultivation*, Quint. *In the plur.* cultus pectora roborant, *with* doctrina, *refin improvement, discipline*, Hor.; ad deorum erudivit, *honoring, paying honor to*, Cic.; d sui, *attention shown to himself*, Tac.——II. A) 1) *A manner or style of living, every necessary to a domestic establishment, dwe clothing, food, furniture*, &c., omni c. quæ vitæ, Cic.; victus atque c., Id.; regi tus, *kingly splendor*, Nep.; noster hic c. clar tescet, *refinement of manners, good taste*, 2) *Luxurious manner of living, vo ousness, luxury*, libido stupri ganeæque que cultus non minor incesserat, Sall.——B) *Style of dress, elegance in clothing, dress*, incinctus Gabino cultu, Liv.; c. an *greater elegance (in clothing)*, Id.; c. muliebr *male dress*, Plaut.

CULULLUS, i, *m. A kind of drinking goblet*, Hor.

CUM (con, ξύν), *prep. with abl.* [cum i *after pers. and relat. pronouns, as*, mecum cum, quocum, &c.]. *With; in conne communion, or society with.* I. *Gen* habitatque c. Balbo, Cic.; c. tunica pulla a pallio, *clad or dressed in a tunic*, Id.; ne qui servus esset, *armed with a weapon*, Id.; ess perio, *to be invested with unlimited or super er*, Id.; est mihi alqd cum alqo, *I have so to do with some one*, Id.; quid mihi cum re *that to me?* Id.; consentire cum alquo, *to same opinion with one*, Id.; facere cum a *take one's part, side with one*, Id.; ager eff decimo, *bears ten-fold*, Id.; *thus*, terra red agricolis cum centesima fruge, *hundred-fo*——II. *Esp.* A) *Of a moment or point of which any thing coincides:* c. prima luce pum currebat, *at daybreak or dawn*, Cic.; solis, Sall.; exire c. nuncio, *at the same t* &c., Cæs.——B) *Indicative of a circumsta which an action is connected, or the manner it takes place: Under, with, at (frequen for the adv.)*, cum summa reip. salute et peste ac pernicie, Cic.; c. judicio, Id.; c. *with the condition that, under this restri With* eo, ut, *or* ne, Liv.; Cæs.; c. dis bene bus, *with the help of the gods*, Liv.; c. dis vo *as the gods please, with the approbation of* Enn. ap. Cic.——C) *Denoting a means or in* lingere c. lingua, Cat.; fluvius accipit alq gurgite, Virg.

CUM, *conj. When; see* QUUM.

CŪMÆ, arum [*an old reading*, Cyme, *f.* (Κύμη). *Cuma, a very ancient town o of Campania, famous as the residence of* Cic.; Virg.

CŪMÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging*

mæ, C. urbs, i. e. *Cumæ*, Virg.; C. carmen, *of the Sibyl*, Virg.; C. anni, i. e. *an old age, like that of the Sibyl*, Id.

CŪMĀNUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cumæ*, C. ager, Cic.; C. vates, i. e. *the Sibyl*, Luc.——II. *Subst.* A) Cumanum, i, n. 1) *The territory of Cumæ*, in Cumano, Plin. 2) *An estate of Cicero, near Cumæ*, Cic.—B) Cumani, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Cumæ*, Liv.

CŪMĀTILIS (cym.), e (κῦμα, *a wave*). *Of water-color, of the color of the sea, sea-green*, c. colos, Titin. ap. Non. *Subst.*, cumatile, is, n. *A water-colored dress*, Plaut.

CŪMERA, æ, *f.*, *and* CUMERUM, i, *n.* *A wooden box, a chest for keeping corn*, Hor.

CŪMINUM, i, n. (κύμινον). *Cumin (seed), caraway*, Hor.; Plin.

CŪMQUE (cunque *and* quomque), *adv.* *A particle affixed to other words and denoting universality, as in English, soever, ever:* quicumque, *whosoever:* qualiscumque, *any soever, whosoever, whichsoever it, they, &c.*, *be:* ubicumque, *wheresoever:* quotiescumque, *however many times or however often, &c. Standing alone, rarely:* quum solis lumina quoque fundunt radios, *in whatever manner, whichever way*, Lucr.; mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *at any time, whensoever I call*, Hor.

CŪMŬLĀTE, *adv.* *In rich measure, abundantly, copiously, perfectly, fully*, c. explere vitam bestem, Cic.

CŪMŬLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* cumulo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Increased, augmented*, eadem mensura reddere qua acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiore, *even greater*, Cic.—B) *Filled up, full, crowded or loaded, complete, perfect*, quod mihi jampridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. *Post.*, c. veniam remittere, *abundantly*, Virg.

CŪMŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (cumulus). *To form into a heap, to heap up, lay up in heaps, to pile up.* I. A) *Prop.*: c. arma in ingentem acervum, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: *To heap up, heap together, to increase by heaping*, c. omnia principatus vocabula, Tac.; c. ne alienum usuris, Liv.; c. bellicam gloriam eloquentiâ, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To make full by heaping, to fill, fill up, to accumulate; usually with abl.* A) *Prop.*: c. locum strage semirati muri, Liv. *With a simple acc.*: c. libras duas, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: non poseum non confteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c., *am filled with*, Cic. *With ex*: summum bonum cumulatur ex, &c., *is rendered perfect or complete*, Id. *With simple acc.*: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum), *for making or rendering complete*, Id.

CŪMŬLUS, i, m. *A heap, mass thrown up in the shape of a heap, a mass, crowd, multitude.* I. *Prop.* (*for* which in Cic. acervus): c. hostium coacervatorum, Liv. *Poet.*: amnis fertur in arva cumulo, *rises in high waves*, Virg.——II. A) *Meton.*: *A heap over and above the usual quantity, that which is beyond the proper measure, superfluity, overplus, addition, an extra*, c. dierum, Cic.; accessurint in cumulum manubiæ, &c., *as an addition*, Id.—B) *In Rhet.*: *A conclusion*, i. q. peroratio, Quint.

CŪNĀBŬLA, orum, n. (cunæ). I. *A cradle*, Cic.; *a litter of young animals*, Plin.; Virg. *Post.*: *A cradle*, i. e. *birth-place*, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *An origin, beginning*, qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. *not by their birth*, Cic.; a primis cunabulis, *from the earliest childhood*, Col.

CŪNÆ, arum, *f.* (*from* cubinæ, *from* cubo). I. *A cradle*, Cic.; *a nest of young birds*, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *The beginning of life*, Ov.

CUNCTĀBŬNDUS (cont.), a, um (cunctor). *Lingering, loitering, hesitating*, milites c., Liv.

CUNCTANS, antis. I. *Part. of* cunctor.——II. *Adj.*: *Lingering, dilatory, slow, tardy*, erat cunctantior, Plin. E. *Poet., of things: Tough, hard, slow*, Lucr.; Val. Flac.

CUNCTANTER, *adv.* *Dilatorily, slowly, with delay*, haud c. discidere cotem, Liv.

CUNCTĀTIO (cont.), ōnis, *f.* *A lingering, tarrying, delaying, hesitation*, c. absit, Cic.; abjecta omni cunctatione, *without any delay; for which usually*, sine cunctatione, Id.

CUNCTĀTOR (cont.), ōris, m. (cunctor). *A lingerer, delayer, one who acts with hesitation or tardiness*, nōsti Servium, quam c. sit, Cœl. ap. Cic. *In a good sense: A considerate person, one who is slow but safe, not rash*, &c., Fabium pro cunctatore segnem compellabat, Liv.; *hence*, Cunctator, *a cognomen of the dictator* Q. Fabius Maximus, Id.

CUNCTO, are, *for* cunctor. *To loiter, delay, tarry*, Plaut.

CUNCTOR (cont.), 1 *v. n.* *To linger, tarry, loiter, delay (whether from considerateness or idleness), to hesitate, to be irresolute or undetermined what course to take*, si cunctor, omnia amitto, Cic. *With inf.*: non est cunctandum profiteri, *not to scruple or hesitate*, Cic.

CUNCTUS, a, um. *Denoting collectiveness, of a mass or multitude forming one whole: All, altogether, entire, in a body (usually in the sing.)*, c. senatus, Cic.; c. Gallia, Cæs.; c. vulgus, Hor. *In the plur.*: c. maria terræque, Sall. *Absol.* cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall.

CUNEĀTIM, *adv.* (cunco). *In the form of a wedge*, c. constituerunt hostes, Cæs.

CUNEĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* cuneo.——II. *Adj.*: *Wedge-shaped*, c. collis, Ov. *Compar.*, forma scuti c. ad imum, Liv.

CUNEO, 1 *v. a.* (cuneus). I. A) *To insert wedge-wise*, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: *To force in, as in speaking; to introduce*, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *To fasten or furnish with wedges*, Sen.—B) *To make in the form of a wedge*, Britannia iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, *is in the form of a wedge*, Mel.

CUNEŌLUS, i, m. (cuneus). *A little wedge*, Cic.

CUNEUS, i, m. (conus). *A wedge.* I. *Gen.*: cuneos inserere, *to drive in*, Cic. poet.; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, *is in the form of a wedge, is wedge-shaped*, Tac.——II. *Meton.* A) *Milit.*: *A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a wedge*, Cæs.; Liv.—B) *A row of seats in the theatre, divided wedge-wise by the steps leading to them*, Suet. *Poet.*: *as with us, the boxes, the pit, for the spectators*, Phædr.—C) *In Archit.*: *A wedge-like figure, which fills up intervals of space*, e. g. *in the wainscoting of walls*, &c., Vitr.

CUNICŬLĀTIM, *adv.* (cuniculus). *In the form of a mine*, Plin.

CUNICŬLŌSUS, a, um (cuniculus). *Full of caverns*, Catull.

CŪNĬCŬLUS, i, m. (κόνικλος or κώνικλος). I. *A rabbit*, Plin.; Mart. *Hence, from the burrowing of rabbits*,——II. A) *Meton.: A subterranean passage, cavity, canal*, Cic.—B) *In Milit.: A mine*, Cic.; Cæs. *Fig.:* quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, *by secret artifice*, Cic.

CUNNUS, i, m. (γοῦνος; *Sanscr.* yoni). I. i. q. pudendum muliebre, Mart.; *said also of the female of animals*, Catull.——II. *Meton.: An unchaste woman, a harlot*, Hor.

CUNQUE, *adv. See* CUMQUE.

CŪPA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* kumfa, *akin to* capula, capsa). *A vat, butt, large cask*, Cæs.; vinum de cupa, *drawn from the cask*, i. e. *an inferior sort of wine*, Cic.

CUPĒDIA (cupp.), æ, *f.* (cupes). *Daintiness, fondness for dainties*, Cic.

CUPĒDIA (cupp.), orum, *n.*, *and* CUPEDIÆ, arum, *f.* (*a secondary form*, cŏpēdia, orum, *n.*, Apic.). *Dainty dishes, dainties, tit-bits*, Plaut.

CUPĒDINĀRĬUS (cupp.), a, um (cupēdo). I. *Of or belonging to dainties*, c. fōrum, *a place at Rome where pastry, sweetmeats, &c., were sold*, Sym.——II. *Subst.*, cupedinarius, ii, m., *A confectioner*, Ter.

CUPĒDO (cupp.), ĭnis, *f.* (cupes). *Dainties, tit-bits*, forum cupedinis, *a place at Rome where all sorts of sweetmeats, &c., were sold*, Varr.

CŪPES (cupp.), ĕdis, *m. One that has a sweet tooth or is fond of dainties*, Plaut.

CŪPIDE, *adv. With desire, eagerly, passionately*, agros alienos c. appetebant, Cic. *Compar.*, Cic.; *Superl.*, Cæs.

CŪPĬDĬNEUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cupid*, C. tela, Ov.——II. *Lovely, charming*, Mart.

CŪPĬDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (cupidus). *A longing, striving, eagerness after a thing*. I. *In a good sense: A desire, longing for, eager wish, eagerness*, c. insatiabilis quædam veri videndi, Cic.; c. cibi, *appetite*, Cels. *Without gen.:* ne nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *on account of his zeal or eagerness*, Cic.——II. *In a bad sense*. A) *An irregular desire, passionate longing, passion, avidity, thirst after, cupidity*, c. præceps et lubrica dominandi, Cic. *Without gen.:* vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall.; temeritas c.que militum, *an uncontrolled or immoderate desire of fighting*, Cæs.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A passionate longing for possessions, greediness of money, avarice, covetousness*, Cic. 2) *Partiality, favor (of judges, witnesses, &c.)*, Cic.; Liv.

CŪPĬDO [cūpēdo, Lucr.], ĭnis, *f.* [m., Hor.; Ov.] (cupidus). I. *A desire, longing for, an eager wish, passion*, c. cepit Romulum urbis condendæ, Liv.; c. gloriæ, Sall.; c. visæ virginis, *amorous desire, love*, Ov. *Without gen.:* c. femineus, Ov.; c. muliebris, Tac.——II. *Esp.: Avarice, love of money*, Tac.

CŪPĬDO, ĭnis, *m. Cupid, the god of love, the son of Venus*, Cic.; Ov.; Hor. *In the plur.: Genii of love*, Hor.; Prop.

CŪPĬDUS, a, um (cupio). *Desirous of a thing, eager, wishful, fond of, longing for, loving, usually with gen.* I. *In a good sense:* ita sum c. te audiendi, ut, &c., Cic. *With* in: c. in perspicienda rerum natura, Cic. *With inf.:* c. mori, Ov. *Absol.*, Catull.; Hor.——II. *In a bad sense*. A) *Gen.: Passionately desir greedy, eager, vehement, passionatel clined toward any thing*, non sine causa pidum pecuniæ fuisse, Cic.; animus c. rixæ *With abl.:* c. vino, Plaut. *Absol.:* emit ho et locuples, *bent upon buying*, Cic.; c. cor. —B) *Esp.* 1) *Violently in love with*, O *Longing after possessions, avarician etous, greedy of money*, c. milites, Quint. *peri.*, Suet. 3) *Partial*, quæstores vehem c. istius (Verris), Cic.

CŪPIENS, entis. I. *Part. of* cupio.——II *Desiring, longing for, desirous*; wi *or absol.:* c. liberorum, Tac.; c. novarum Id. *Absol.:* Marius cupientissima plebe factus, *with universal assent, unanimously*, S

CŪPIENTER, *adv. With desire, desi ly, earnestly*, c. petere, Plaut.

CŪPIO, ivi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, 3 [*imperf. subj.*, c Lucr.]. *To desire, be desirous of a th wish, be willing, long for* [*denoting tion for any thing; while* velle *denotes the wil on the capability, of an individual to perform* I. *Gen.: usually with acc., inf., object. clause sol.:* cujus illi conatus, nec si cuperent, rep possent, Cic.; c. eadem, eadem odisse, Sa semper cupita, Liv. *With inf.:* cupiit die sumere, Cic. *With acc. and partic.:* c. alq ventum, Plaut. *With* ut, Id.——II. *Esp.: favorably inclined toward one, to w well*, quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.; ime alcui, Planc. ap. Cic.; cupio omnia qu *polite expression*), *I am quite at your servi wishes are mine*, Hor.

CŪPĬTOR, ōris, *m.* (cupio). *One w sires or wishes*, c. incredibilium, Tac.

CUPĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* cupio.

CUPPEDIA, CUPPEDINĀRĬUS, *and* DO. *See* CUPED.

CUPRESSETUM, i, *n.* (cupressus). *A c grove*, Cic.

CUPRESSEUS, a, um (cupressus). *Of of cypress*, c. signa Junonis, Liv.

CUPRESSIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (cupressu *Bearing or carrying cypresses*, O

CUPRESSINUS, a, um (κυπαρίσσινος). *press.* c. frondes, Col.

CUPRESSUS, i, *f.* [m., Enn.] [*abl.*, c Varr.] (κυπάρισσος). I. *A cypress*; thi *sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals*, O ——II. *Meton.: A small cypress-wo* Hor.

CUPREUS (cypr.), a, um (cuprum). *made of copper*, c. vas, Plin.

CUPRINUS, a, um (cuprum). *Of or copper*, Pall.

CUPRUM, i, *n.*, *for* Cyprium æs. *Copp*

CUR [*old orthography*, quor], *adv.* (*co* quare, *from which we have* quor, quur, cu *what reason, why* (*interrogatively an ly*). I. *Interrogatively:* c. senatum cog hendere? Cic. *Poet. also after the verb:* Hor.——II. *Relatively:* duæ causæ s frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quan

CŪRA, æ, *f.* (quæro, *a taking pains thing*). *Care*, i. e. *solicitude, care thought, concern, trouble, anxiet licitude, trouble, pains bestowed on*

A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* hac tam acrem curam desiderant, Cic.; c. difficilis rerum alienarum, *management*, Id.; c. corporis, *care of the person*, Quint.: c. deorum, *an officiating in divine service, a performing of a religious ceremony*, Liv.; agere curam civium, *to take care of the citizens*, Id.; res curæ (*dat.*) est alcui, *to take care, pay attention to, bestow much pains upon; for which also*, curæ est alcui de aliqa re, Sall.; *and with a subjective clause*, magnæ veteribus curæ fuit gratiam dicendi acquirere, Quint.; curæ habere aliqd, *the same*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; Sall. 2) *Esp.* a) *Polit. t. t.: Management, care, administration, charge, office, function*, omnis c. rerum publicarum mihi hac tempestate minime capienda videntur, Sall. b) *In Medic.: A treating of a disease, cure; usually* curatio: c. quæ sub cutem est, Cels.——B) *Meton. concr.* 1) *A literary work upon which much care has been bestowed, a work*, quorum in manus c. nostra venerit, Tac. 2) *One who takes care of any thing, an administrator, manager, overseer; poet., of the swineherd Eumæus*, Ov.——II. *Care*, i. e. *sorrow, trouble, affliction, grief, concern, anxiety.* A) *Gen.:* magna cura Atticum et me liberaris, Cic.; jubet nos esse sine cura, *without care, quiet or easy, he tells us to make ourselves easy about it*, Id.; mihi maximæ curæ est, *causes me great anxiety, gives me great concern*, Id.——B) *Esp.: Violent or passionate love*, et juvenum curæ et libera vina referre, Hor.; c. puellæ, Prop. 2) *Concr.: A beloved object, the beloved, mistress, sweetheart*, Hor.; Prop.

CŪRABILIS, e (cura). *To be feared*, Juv.

CURALIUM. *See* CORALIUM.

CŪRĀTE, *adv. With due care, carefully*, ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem c. disseram, Tac. *Comp.* c. legere aliqd, *with greater attention*, Id.

CŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A taking care of a thing, care, attention, pains, culture, &c.; attendance.* I. *Gen.:* c. corporis erit adhibenda, Cic. *As a verbal substantive with acc.:* quid tibi hanc rem c. est? *what business have you to care or trouble yourself about it?* Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *The management of public business, administration, charge*, Cic.; Liv.——B) *In Medic.: The treatment of a disease, method of cure*, Cic.——C) *The office of a curator, guardianship*, Dig.

CŪRĀTOR [*an old form*, coerator], ōris, *m.* (cūro). *One who takes care of or has the management of a thing; a manager, overseer, superintendent.* I. *Gen.:* sunt ædiles c. urbis, *formula ap.* Cic.; c. fidus negotiorum, Sall. *With dat.:* c. mœris reflicendis, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A guardian, curator*, Quint.

CŪRĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (curo). *Management, attendance, care*, Ter.

CŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* curo.——II. *Adj.: Careful, solicitous, anxious*, curatissime prædibus alcjs protegi, Tac.

CURCŪLIO (gerg.), ōnis, *m.* I. *A worm found in corn, a mite, a weevil*, Virg.——II. Curculio, *the name of a comedy of Plautus.*

CURCŪLIUNCŪLUS, i, *m. dim.* (curculio). *A little weevil; meton. for a trifle, bagatelle*, Plaut.

CŪRENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cures*, Ov. *Subst.*, Curenses, ium, *m.*, *The people of Cures*, Plin.

CŪRES, ium, *c. Cures, the capital of the Sabines*, Cic.

CŪRĒTES, um, *m.* (Κουρῆτες). *Curetes, the aborigines of Crete, who celebrated the worship of Jupiter with martial dances and noisy music*, Virg.

CŪRĒTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Curetes; poet. for Cretan*, Calp.

CŪRĒTIS, idis, *f.* I. *Adj.: Cretan*, Ov.——II. *Subst.: The old name of* Crete, Plin.

CŪRIA, æ, *f.* (*perhaps related to* Quiris, Quirites). I. *One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people*, a curia, *court*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *A building in which the* curiæ *met for the performance of divine worship*, c. Saliorum, Cic. *Hence*, dies curiæ, *a festival or joyous day*, Cic.——B) 1) *A public building in which the Senate used to meet, the Senate-house*, Cic.; Ov. *Hence*, 2) *Meton.* a) *An assembly of the Senate, a Senate*, Liv.; Hor. b) *A place of meeting for provincial or non-Roman authorities*, Cic.; Ov.

CŪRIĀLIS, e (curia). I. *Of or belonging to a curia or division of the people*, Ter. *Also, subst.: A fellow-citizen of the same* curia, Cic.——II. *Of or belonging to the imperial court; subst., courtiers*, Amm.

CŪRIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Curius*, C. villa, Cic.

CŪRIĀTII, ōrum, *m. Curiatii, a* gens *of Alba, residing at Rome, from which were chosen the three brothers who fought with the* Horatii, Liv.; Cic.

CŪRIĀTIM, *adv.* (curia). *By curiæ*, c. populum consulunt, Cic.

CŪRIĀTIUS, ii, *m. Curiatius, a Roman family name*, C. Curiatius, Cic.

CŪRIĀTUS, a, um (curia). *Of or belonging to or divided into curiæ*, c. comitia, *where the people voted by* curiæ, Cic.; c. lex, *passed in the* comitia curiata, Id.

CŪRIO, ōnis, *m.* (curia). I. *A priest of the curia*, c. maximus, *the chief priest of the* curia, Liv.——II. *A crier, herald*, Mart.

CŪRIO, ōnis, *m. Curio, a cognomen of the* gens Scribonia, e. g. C. Scribonius Curio, Cic.

CŪRIO, ōnis, *m.* (cura). *Facetiously: Lean with care, care-worn, emaciated*, Plaut.

CŪRIŌSE, *adv.* I. A) *With care, carefully*, c. involvi vestimentis, Cels. *Compar.*, Vitr. *Superl.*, Col.——B) *In a bad sense: Too carefully, or particularly, or nicely; of style: affectedly*, c. potius quam Latine loqui, Quint.——II. *Curiously*, c. inquirere, Suet.

CŪRIŌSITĀS, ātis, *f.* (curiosus). *Carefulness in investigating any thing, curiosity, inquisitiveness*, Cic.

CŪRIŌSUS, a, um (cura). I. *Bestowing care or pains upon a thing, careful, diligent.* A) *Gen. with* in *or* ad: est in omni historiâ curiosus, Cic.; ad investigandum curiosior, Id. *With gen.:* c. medicinæ, *much devoted to the study of, intent on*, Plin. *Absol.:* c. consilia, Quint.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Too eager, that is carried to an extreme, overcurious*, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitio distat, Quint. 2) a) *Careful in searching out or discovering a thing; curious, in good or bad sense:* ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Cic.; primum patere me esse curiosum, *inquisitive, prying*, Cic. b) *Subst.: A spy, scout*, c. ac speculatorem ratus.

Suet.——II. (*after* CURA, II.) *Emaciated with grief, care-worn*, Plaut.

CŪRIS, is, *f.* *A javelin* (*a Sabine word*), Ov.

CŪRIUS, a, um (cura). *Troublesome*, c. infortunium, Plaut., *doubtful.*

CŪRIUS, a. *Curius, a Roman family name*, e. g. M. Curius Dentatus, *the conqueror of the Samnites and of Pyrrhus, distinguished for his moderation*, Cic.; Hor. *Appel. in the plur.: Brave and moderate men*, Hor.; Juv.

CŪRO [*an old form*, cœro], 1 [*perf. subj.*, curassis *for* curaveris, Plaut.] *v. a.* (cura). *To take care of, care for, see or look to, pay attention to, bestow pains upon, foster, cherish, take notice of, mind.* I. *Gen.*: c. omnia studiosissime ac diligentissime, Cic.; c. corpus, *to refresh one's self*, Liv.; c. corpus alcjus, *to bury one*, Curt.; curati cibo, *refreshed*, Liv.; *thus also*, c. se, *to take good care of one's self*; c. prodigia, *to reconcile, expiate by sacrifice*, Liv.; c. nihil præter animum, *to be regardless of, have no regard for*, Cic.; alia *or* aliud cura, *make yourself easy about it*, Plaut.; Ter. *With the acc. and gerund: To cause to be done, to get, to carry on*, c. epistolam mihi referendam, Cic.; c. naves ædificandas, reficiendas, Cæs. *With inf.: To be anxious or solicitous about, to care for; usually with a negative:* nolui scribere, quæ docti legere non curarent. Cic. *With* ut *or* ne: omnibus rebus cura ne quid el desit, Cic.; *thus*, cura, ut valeas, *at the end of a letter; remain in good health, take care of yourself, farewell*, Id. *Absol.*: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *had charge, acted*, Sall.——II. *Esp.* A) *Polit.: To do any public business, to manage, carry on, to have the administration of*, jussus ab senatu bellum maritimum c., Liv. *Absol.*: gliscentibus negotiis duo additi qui Romæ curarent, Tac. ——B) *In Medic.: To treat a patient, to heal, cure, restore to health*, corpora c. possunt. Cic.; c. ægrum, Liv.; c. vulnus, Id.; qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, *operated upon*, Quint. *Absol.*: medicinæ pars, quæ manu curat, Cels. *Facetè, in the sense of governing*: quum provinciam curarit, Cic.——C) *To settle money matters, to pay, liquidate*, c. HS. pecuniam pro signis Megaricis, Cic., me cui jussisset curaturum, *I shall honor his bill*, Id.

CURRICŬLUM, i, *n.* (curro). I. A) *Course, quick motion*, facere c., *to run fast*, Plaut.; conjicere se in c., *to set out in great haste*. Id. *Ablat.*: curriculo, *with great speed, speedily*, Plaut.; Ter.—— B) *Esp.: A course, race, running in the circus*, athletæ se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A race-course, race-ground*, c. solis et lunæ, Cic. *Esp. fig.: Course, career*, hæc curricula mentis, Cic.——B) *A chariot, light car*, Tac. *Gen.: A wagon*, Curt.

CURRO, cucurri, cursum, 3 [*an old form, perf.* cecurri, Gell.] *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* char, *to move*). *To move on quickly, to run.* I. *Prop.*: si ingrederis, curre, Cic.; nautæ c. per omnia maria, Hor. *Impers.*: curritur ad prætorium, Cic. *Prov.*: currentem incitare, *to urge any body who requires no incitement. With a homogeneous object*: qui stadium currit, eniti debet ut vincat, *that runs a race*, Cic.; c. æquor, *to navigate, sail upon*, Virg. *Hence, pass.*: campus curritur, *is run over*, Auct. ap. Quint. ——II. *Fig.*: procilvi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, *runs toward or is approaching its end*, Cic.; historia c. debet ac ferri, *to hasten, to move qu on*, Quint.; ætas c., *quickly passes by*, Hor. *acc.*: c. eosdem cursus, *to take the same mea to have recourse to*, Cic.

CURRŪCA, æ, *f.* *A hedge-sparrow; f cuckold*, Juv.

CURRUS, ûs, *m.* (curro). I. A) *A chariot*, Cic.——B) *Esp.: A triumphal car*, Cic.; *a triumph itself*, quem ego currum cum tu datione conferrem? Cic.——II. *Poet. meto A ship, vessel*, Catull.——B) *The horses in a iot, a team*, Virg.——C) *A plough with* Virg.

CURSIM, *adv.* (curro). *Quickly, hasti* dicere aliena, Cic.

CURSITO, are, *v. int. n.* (curso). *To r and fro in all directions*, Hor.

CURSO, are, *v. int. n.* (curro). *To run fro*, c. ultro citro, Cic. *Impers.*: cursari r prorsum, Ter.

CURSOR, ōris, *m.* (curro). *A runner. runner in a race*, Cic.——II. *A courie* ——III. *A forerunner, a lacquey or man who goes before his master*, Sen.

CURSOR, ōris, *m.* *Cursor, a cognome* Papirius, Cic.

CURSŪRA, æ, *f.* (curro). *A running.*

CURSUS, ûs, *m.* (curro). *A running, c any quick motion from one place to anot* A) *Prop.*: ingressus, c., accubitio, Cic.; mili su ac lacessitudine exanimatos, *by a quick march*, Cæs.; huc magno cursu intendet *forced marches*, Id.; dirigere cursum alqo, *toward*, Nep.; tenere cursum, *to keep or m straight direction*, Cæs.; expectare cursum *for a favorable wind. In plur.*: iterare cu lictos, Hor.——B) *Meton.*: cursus publici, *or mails posted at certain distances, for th ance of the imperial dispatches*, Dig.——I *Course, lapse of time, &c., train, flow* cis, qui c. rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic. c. verborum fuit, ut, *&c., quick motion, a* Id.; esse in cursu, *to continue, exist, or las*

CURTIUS, a. I. *Curtius, a Roman fam* 1. C. Curtius Postumus, *a friend of Ca* 2. Q. Curtius Rufus, *historian of Alexander* ——II. *Adj.*: Curtius Lacus, *a place named after a certain Curtius*, Liv.

CURTO, 1 *v. a.* (curtus). *To shorte minish, lessen*, c. rem, Pers.; c. quantu mæ, Hor.

CURTUS, a, um (*akin to Germ.* kurz) *ened, mutilated, curtailed*, Cels.; i. e. *circumcised*, Hor.; c. mulus, *docked*, I tio, *defective, incomplete*, Cic.

CURŪLIS, e (currus). I. *Of a chari a team of four horses in the* Ludi Circen c. triumphus, i. e. *in a car* (*in opposition* i. e. *when the triumphant general rode on* Suet. *Esp.*: sella c., *curule chair, a cha with ivory, anciently used by the consuls, pr the curule ædiles, who derived the appella rule from it; these chairs were also used c casions*, e. g. *in the Senate-house, &c.*; *a state* (*see* ÆDILIS), Cic.; Liv. *Poet.* Hor.; *and, simply* curulis, Tac.; Suet.—— *ton. subst.*, curulis, is, *m.*, *A curule ædile*, Plin.; c. major, *a consul*, Stat. *In Curule authorities or officers*, S

CURVĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (curvo). *A bending, bend*, Ov.

CURVĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (curvo). I. *A bending, bend, curvature*, Vitr.——II. *Concr.: A rounding, vaulting*, c. *camerus, an arching or arched ceiling*, Vitr.; c. rotæ, *the periphery*, Ov.

CURVO, 1 *v. a.* (curvus). *To bend, curve, bow.* I. *Prop.*: c. manus, Ov.; Hadria c. Calabros sinus, Hor.——II. *Fig.: To bend, move, prevail upon one by entreaty*, neque te munera nec preces c., Hor.

CURVUS, a, um (*related to* κυρτός). I. *Prop.: Curved, crooked, bent, arched, vaulted*, c. aratrum, Virg.; c. flumen, *winding itself*, Ov.; c. mare, *billowy*, Id.; c. arator, *stooping*, Virg.——II. *Fig., in a moral sense: Crooked*, i. e. *not straightforward, not right*, curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.

CUSCŪLIUM, ii, *n.* *The scarlet berry of the holm oak*, Plin.

CUSPIDĀTIM, *adv.* (cuspido). *To a point, with a point*, c. decisus calamus, Plin.

CUSPIDO, 1 *v. a.* (cuspis). *To point, to make pointed*, c. hastilia, Plin.

CUSPIS, idis, *f.* I. *A point*, c. acserum, Cæs.; c. acuta telli, Ov.; c. aquilæ, *a pointed end, a point*, Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *A spear, a javelin, lance*, Liv.; Ov.; *a roasting-spit*, Mart.; *a trident*, Ov.——B) *The sting of a bee*, Plin.; *of a scorpion*, Ov.——C) *A tube pointed at the end*, Varr.

CUSTŌDIA, æ, *f.* (custos). *A keeping of guard, guarding, a watching over, taking care of, protecting* (*Fr.* surveillance). I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.*: c. fida canum, Cic.; c. pecudum, *care*, Quint.; *thus*, c. dura matrum, Hor. *With gen. obj.*: c. ignis Vestæ, Cic.; c. urbis, Liv.; c. conservandi sui, *care, solicitude, attention*, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A place where any thing is kept or guarded; a dwelling-place, any place that affords protection or shelter, a shelter, place of refuge*, &c., in urbe maneo: hæc mea sedes est, hæc vigilia, hæc c., Cic. 2) *Plur., custodiæ, in Milit.: A guard*, i. e. *soldiers on guard, a watch; also, a station where guard is kept, a watch-house*, senatuse illam coloniam meis præsidiis, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Cic.——II. *Esp.: Custody*, i. e. *restraint of a man's person; an imprisoning or imprisonment, confinement.* A) *Prop.*: nec cuiquam usu custodiam ejus (Philopœmenis capti) satis credebant, Liv.; c. libera, *arrest within one's own house, private custody*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A place of confinement, a prison*, Cic. 2) *Plur.: Persons kept in custody, prisoners, persons arrested*, Suet.

CUSTŌDIO, 4 [*Fut. pass.* custodibitur, Plaut.], *v. a.* (custos). *To watch over, guard, take care of, protect, defend, keep guard.* I. *Prop.*: c. corpus alcjs domumque, Cic.; c. epistolam, *to keep*, Id.; c. poma in melle, *preserve*, Col.; c. aliquid memoriæ, *to keep, retain any thing in memory*, Cic.; c. literis, *to preserve in writing*, Id.; c. modum ubique, *to keep, observe, retain, maintain*, Quint. *With ab*: c. cutem a vitiis, Plin.; c. templum ab ulmo, *to guard a temple against any one*, Nep.; c. aliquem ab injuria, *to protect any one from injury*, Quint. *With ut or ne*: *to take care that, or that not, that, quo in genere id præsertim custodiendum, ne, &c., to be guarded against, prevented*, Quint.——II. *Esp.: To take or keep in custody, to imprison, confine, keep prisoner*, c. ducem prædonum, Cic.

CUSTODITE, *adv.* *Carefully, warily, cautiously*, ut parce c. que hadebat! Plin. E.

CUSTOS, ŏdis, *c.* I. *One who takes care of, guards, or preserves any thing; a watch, guard, keeper, preserver, overseer, protector, defender; also, a tutor, guardian*, c. portæ, Cic.; dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Id.; *of eunuchs*, Hor.; *of dogs*, Virg.; Col. *Of things and real objects*: c. telorum, *a quiver*, Ov.; c. turis, *a box for frankincense*, Id.——II. *Polit.: A person employed to examine the tablets used for voting at the* comitia, *in order to prevent corruption*, Cic.

CUTICŪLA, æ, *f.* (cutis). *A thin skin, cuticle*, Juv.

CUTIS, is, *f.* (σκύτος, *Icel.* hud). I. *Prop.* A) *The skin*, Plancus ap. Cic.; Hor. *Prov.*: ego et intus et in cute novi, *inside and outside, all through*, Pers.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Skin, leather*, Mart. 2) *A soft surface, peel, coat*, c. casiæ, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Surface, external appearance*, tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint.

CYANE, es, *f.* (Κυανή). *Cyane.* I. *A fountain near Syracuse*, Plin.——II. *A nymph that was changed, according to fable, into the fountain Cyane, through her immoderate lamentation for Proserpine*, Ov.

CYANEÆ, arum, *f.* (Κυάνεαι). *Cyaneæ, two small rocky islands in the Pontus Euxinus, which, according to the fable, were continually clashing together* (*hence called also* Symplegades), *until they became fixed by the Argo passing through*, Ov.

CYANĒE, es, *f.* (Κυανήη). *Cyanēe, the daughter of Meander, and mother of Caunus and Byblis*, Ov.

CYANEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cyaneæ*, C. cautes, Luc.

CYATHISSO, are, *v. n.* (κυαθίζω). *To fill the cup, to be a cup-bearer*, Plaut.

CYATHUS, i, *m.* (κύαθος). I. *A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet*, Hor.; Suet.——II. *Meton.: A measure for liquids and dry things, the twelfth part of a* sextarius (*used in mixing wine*), Hor.

CYBÆUS, a, um (κύβη, *belly-shaped*). *Of or belonging to a peculiar kind of ship*, c. navis maxima, *a transport or merchant-ship*, Cic. *Absol.*: cybæa, æ, *f.*, *the same*, Cic.

CYBĒLE (Cybēbē, Virg.), ēs *and* æ, *f.* (Κυβέλη *and* Κυβήβη). *Cybēle.* I. *Originally a Phrygian goddess, afterward worshipped at Rome under the name of* Ops *or* Mater Magna; *her priests were called* Galli, Virg.; Prop.——II. *A mountain in Phrygia*, Virg.

CYBĒLEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cybele*, Ov.

CYBISTRA, æ, *f.* *Cybistra, a town of Cappadocia, on Mount Taurus*, Cic.

CYBIUM, ii, *n.* (κύβιον). I. *A tunny*, Varr.——II. *Meton.: A slice of salted tunny or other salt fish*, Plin.

CYCLĀDATUS, i, *m.* (cyclas). *Clothed with a cyclas*, Suet.

CYCLĀDES, um, *f.* (Κυκλάδες, *from* κύκλος). *Cyclades, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, round Delos*, Plin.; Virg. *In the sing.*: Cyclas, adis, *one of these islands*, Sil.; Vitr.

CYCLAS, ădis, *f.* (κυκλάς). *A kind of robe with*

an embroidered border, worn by the Greek women, Prop.; Juv.

CYCLAS, ædis. *See* CYCLADES.

CYCLICUS, i, m. (κυκλικός), i. e. poeta. *A cyclic poet, a poet who took for his theme a whole circle of traditions and fables*, Hor.

CYCLŌPIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cyclopes*, C. saxa, Virg.

CYCLOPS, ōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, *round-eyed*). *A Cyclops. In the plur.*: Cyclōpes, um, *The Cyclōpes, a wild people of gigantic stature, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, the workmen of Vulcan*, Plin.; Hor. *In the sing. the Cyclops Polyphemus*, Hor.; Ov.

CYCNEIUS, CYCNEUS, *and* CYCNUS. *See* CYGN.

CYDIPPE, ēs, *f.* (Κυδίππη). *Cydippe.* 1. *A mistress of Acontius*, Ov. 2. *A sea-nymph*, Virg.

CYDON, ōnis, m. I. *An inhabitant of Cydonia*, Virg.——II. *Another form for* Cydonia, Plin.

CYDŌNEUS, a, um. *Cydonian*, Ov.

CYDŌNIA, æ, *f.* (Κυδωνία). *Cydonia, a very ancient town on the north coast of Crete, now Canea*, Mel.; Flor.

CYDŌNIĀTÆ, arum, m. *The inhabitants of Cydonia*, Liv.

CYDŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cydonia*, C. spicula, i. e. *Cretan*, Virg. *Esp.*: C. mala, *Latinized*, cotonia *or* cotonea mala, *also absol.*, Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), *quinces*, Plin.

CYGNĒIUS (Cycn.), a, um. *Of or belonging to (the Bœotian) Cygnus*, Ov.

CYGNEUS (cycn.), a, um (κύκνειος). *Of or belonging to a swan*, c. plumæ, Ov.; Cic.

CYGNUS (cycnus) (ŭ, Hor.), i, m. (κύκνος). I. *A swan, celebrated for its song, sacred to Apollo*, Cic.; Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *A poet*, c. Dircæus, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor.

CYGNUS, i, m. *Cygnus.* 1. *A king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, a relative of Phaethon, who was changed into a swan and placed among the stars*, Ov. 2. *A son of Neptune and Calyce, father of Tenes, changed into a swan*, Ov.

CYLINDRĀTUS, a, um (cylindrus). *In a cylindrical form*, c. siliquæ, Plin.

CYLINDRUS, dri, m. (κύλινδρος). I. *A cylinder*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A stone of cylindrical form for levelling the ground, a roller*, Virg.——B) *A precious stone cut in a cylindrical form*, Plin.

CYLLENE, ēs *and* æ, *f.* (Κυλλήνη). *Cyllene.* I. *A mountain of Arcadia, according to fable the birth-place of Mercury*, Plin.——II. *A town of Elis*, Mel.

CYLLENEUS, a, um. *Cyllenian*, Ov.

CYLLENIS, idis, *f. Of or belonging to Cyllene or Mercury*, Ov.

CYLLENIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cyllene*, C. mons, Mel.; C. proles, i. e. *Mercury*, Virg. *Hence, absol.*, Cyllenius, ii, m., Ov.; Virg.——II. *Poet.*: *Of or belonging to Mercury*, C. proles, i. e. *Cephalus, son of Mercury*, Ov.; C. ignis, i. e. *the planet Mercury*, Virg.

CYLŌNIUS, a, um (Κυλώνειος). *Of or belonging to the Athenian Cylon*, C. scelus, *perpetrated by the Athenians who murdered the companions of Cylon*, Cic.

CYMBA (cumba), æ, *f.* (κύμβη). *A boat, skiff, wherry*, Cic. *Fig.*: c. ingenii, Prop.

CYMBALUM, i, n. [*gen. plur.* cymballum, Catull.] (κύμβαλον). I. *Prop.* A) *A cymbal (instrument consisting of two hollow plates of which emit a ringing sound when struck together; they were used at the festivals of Cybele, &c.*), Liv.——B) *Meton. in Hydraulics*: *A kind of* Vitr.——II. *Fig.*: Apion Grammaticus, Tiberius Cæsar c. mundi vocabat, *who, as it made the world ring with his disputations*, Pli

CYMBIUM, ii, n. (κυμβίον). *A small cup*

CYMBŌLA, æ, *f.* (cymba). *A little* Plin. E.

CYME. *See* CUMÆ.

CYNICE, *adv. After the manner of Cynics*, Plaut.

CYNICUS, i, m. (κυνικός, *currish, like a dog*). *Cynic philosopher, a Cynic*, Cic.; Hor. nici nudi dolia, i. e. *of Diogenes*, Juv.

CYNICUS, a, um (κυνικός). *Of or belonging to the Cynics, Cynic*, c. cœna, Petron.

CYNOCĒPHALUS, i, m. (κυνοκέφαλος). *A with a head like that of a dog*, Plin.

CYNOSURA, æ, *f.* (Κυνοσουρά, *dog's tail*). *Lesser Bear, a northern constellation*, Cic Ov.

CYNOSŪRÆ, arum, *f.* (Κυνόσουρα). *sura, a promontory of Attica*, Cic.

CYNOSŪRIS, idis. *f. Of or belong Cynosura*, C. Ursa, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov.

CYNTHIUS, a. I. *Of or belonging thus; poet. for Apollo and Diana*, Hor.- Cynthia, *the name of a girl*, Prop.

CYNTHUS, i, m. (Κύνθος). *Cynthus. ain of Delos, the birth-place of Apollo and D*

CYPARISSIÆ, arum, *f. A kind of f teors*, Sen.

CYPARISSUS, i, *f.* (κυπάρισσος). *A c* Virg.

CYPARISSUS, i, m. *Cyparissus, a was changed into a cypress*, Ov.

CYPEROS, i, m., *and* CYPERUM, i, n. (*A kind of sedge*, Plin.; Varr.

CYPREUS, a, um. *See* CUPREUS.

CYPRIACUS, a, um. *Of or belon Cyprus*, Val. Max.

CYPRIANUS, i, m. *Cyprian, a bish thage in the third century.*

CYPRICUS, a, um. *Cyprian*, Cat.

CYPRINUS, i, m. (κυπρῖνος). *A kind* Plin.

CYPRIUS VICUS. *A street at Rome Sabine* cyprum, i. e. bonum), Liv.

CYPRIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belongi prus, Cyprian*, C. laurus, Plin.; C. tri C. tellus, *Cyprus*, Ov.; *esp.* C. æs, *also* Cy *later Latin* cuprum; *see* CUPRUM], *Co In the plur. subst.*, Cypril, orum, m., *T itants of Cyprus*, Cic.——II. *M copper*, in c. mortarii, Plin.

CYPRUS, *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Κύπρος). *The prus, celebrated for the worship of Ve mines*, Cic.

CYPSELIDES, æ (Κυψελίδης). *A scendant of Cypselus*, i. e. *Perian*

CYPSELUS, i, m. (Κύψελος). *Cyps rant of Corinth*, Cic.

CYRENÆ, arum. *See* CYRENE.

CYRENÆUS, a, um. *Of Cyrene*.

CYRENÆUS, i, m. *A follower or disc tippus*, Cic.; *conf. the following article.*

CYRENAICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*, C. provincia, *or absol.*, Cyrenaica, *the province of Cyrenaica, in Libya*, Plin.; C. philosophia, *a philosophical sect founded by Aristippus*, Cic.; Cyrenaici, *his disciples*, Cic.

CYRĒNE, ēs, *and* Cyrēnæ, arum, *f.* (Κυρήνη). *Cyrene, the capital of a province, bearing the same name, in Libya; the native town of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Aristippus; now Kuren*, Cic.

CYRĒNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*, C. agri, Cic.

CYRĒUS, a, um. *Of (the architect) Cyrus. Subst.*, Cyrēa, orum, *n.*, *Buildings erected by this architect*, Cic.

CYRNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyrnos*, C. tellus, Sen.

CYRNOS *and* -US, i, *f.* (Κύρνος). *The island Corsica*, Plin.; Sen.

CYRUS, i, *m.* (Κῦρος). *Cyrus.* 1. *The founder of the Persian empire*, Cic. 2. C. minor, *the brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon*, Cic. 3. *An architect in the time of Cicero*, Cic. 4. *An unknown youth*, Hor.

CYTÆIS, idis, *f.* *Medea*, Prop.

CYTÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyta. Poet.: Of or belonging to Colchis*, Val. Flac.

CYTHĒRA, orum, *n.* (Κύθηρα). *Cythera, an island of the Ægean Sea, southwest of the promontory of Malea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo*, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.

CYTHERĒA, æ. *See* CYTHEREUS.

CYTHERĒIA, æ. *See* CYTHEREIS.

CYTHERĒIAS, ădis, *f.* *Relating to Cythera, sacred to Venus*, C. columbæ, Ov.

CYTHERĒIS, idis, *f.* *Relating to Cythera; poet. for Venus*, Ov.

CYTHERĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythera*, c. litora, Ov.; C. mensis, i. e. *the month of April, which was sacred to Venus*, Id.; c. heros, i. e *Æneas*, Id. *Subst.*, Cythereia, æ, *f.*, i. e. *Venus*, Ov.

CYTHERĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythera*, C. Venus, Hor. *Absol.:* Cytherea, *Venus*, Ov.; Hor.

CYTHERIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythera*, C. myrtus, *sacred to Venus*, Ov.

CYTHĒRIS, idis, *f.* *Cytheris, a concubine of Antony*, Cic. *Hence Antony is called* Cytherius, Cic.

CYTISUS, i, c., *and* CYTISUM, i, *n.* (κύτισος). *Trefoil, hadder*, Virg.

CYTŌRIACUS, a, um. *Of Cytorus*, Catull.

CYTŌRUS *and* -OS, i, *m.* (Κύτωρος). *Cytorus, a mountain of Paphlagonia, abounding in boxwood*, Virg.

CYZICĒNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyzicum*, C. tricliuia, Vitr. *In the plur.*, Cyziceni, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cyzicum*, Cic.

CYZICUM, i, *n.*, *and* CYZICUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Κύζικος). *Cyzicus, a town of Mysia, on the Propontis, now Chizico*, Plin.; Flor.

D.

D, d. *This letter was dropped before* v, *which letter either remained unaltered or was changed into* b; *thus*, vigiuti *for* dvigiuti (*from* duo); bellum *for* duellum; bis *for* duis. *The letter* d *also became assimilated with the consonant immediately following; thus*, ad-sum *was changed into* assum, ad-fero *into* affero, ad-peto *into* appeto, &c.; *hence, by contraction*, sedela *becomes* sella. D *was entirely suppressed before* s; *thus, from* lapid-s *we have* lapis; *from* frond-s, frons; *from* lud-si, lusi; *from* ad-sto, asto; *from* ad-stringo, astringo. D, *as an abbreviation, denotes* decimus; *it also stands for* deus, divus, dominus, dies, dat.—D. O. M. = Deo Optimo Maximo; D. N. = Dominus noster; a. d. = ante diem (*see* ANTE); D. D. = dono *or* donum dedit; D. D. D = dat, dicat, dedicat.

D. *As a numerical sign for* 500, *formed from the one half of the sign* ↀ *or* CIↃ *for* 1000.

DAÆ. *See* DAHÆ.

DABAR, āris, *m.* *Dabar, a Numidian, a relative of Masinissa, an intimate friend of Bocchus*, Sall.

DĀCI, orum, *m.* (Δακοί). *The people of Dacia, Dacians*, Cæs.

DĀCIA, æ, *f.* (Δακία). *Dacia, a country of Europe, comprising the modern Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia*, Tac.

DĀCICUS, a, um. *Dacian*, Sid. *Subst.*, Dacicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), *A coin struck on occasion of the victory of Domitian over the* Daci, Juv.

DACTYLICUS, a, um (δακτυλικός). *Consisting of dactyls*, d. numerus, Cic.

DACTYLIŌTHĒCA, æ, *f.* (δακτυλιοθήκη). I. *A box or case for rings*, Mart. —— II. *A collection of seal-rings and gems*, Plin.

DACTYLUS, i, *m.* (δάκτυλος, *a finger; hence, any thing in the shape of a finger*). I. *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin. —— II. *A kind of grape*, Col. —— III. *A kind of grass*, Plin. —— IV. *A precious stone*, Plin. —— V. *A date*, Pall. —— VI. *A dactyl, a metrical foot, consisting of one long and two short syllables* (— ⏑ ⏑), Cic.

DĀCUS, a, um. *Of the Daci*, Stat.

DÆDALA, orum, *n.* (δαίδαλα). *Dædala, a fortified place of Caria*, Liv.

DÆDALEUS, a, um. *Of Dædalus*, Hor.; Prop.

DÆDALIŌN, ōnis, *m.* *Dædalion, a king of Trachis, son of Lucifer and brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk*, Ov.

DÆDALUS [-os, Ov.], i, *m.* (Δαίδαλος, *artist*). *Dædalus.* 1. *The father of Icarus, maker of the Cretan labyrinth*, Cic.; Ov. 2. *A statuary of Sicyon*, Plin.

DÆDALUS, a, um (δαίδαλος). I. *Act.: Full of art, artistic*, d. Minerva, Enn. ap. Fest.; d. Circe, Virg. *Subst., with gen.:* lingua d. verborum, Lucr. —— II. *Pass.: Artistically wrought*, d. tellus, *variegated*, Lucr.; d. carmina chordis, *musical*, Id.

DAHÆ (Daæ), ārum, *m.* (Δάαι). *Dahæ, a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea*, Liv.

DALMATÆ (Delm.), arum, *m.* (Δαλμάται). *The people of Dalmatia, Dalmatians*, Cic.

DALMATENSIS, e. *Of Dalmatia*, Gallien. ap. Treb.

DALMATIA, æ, *f.* (Δαλματία). *Dalmatia, a district on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea*, Vatin. ap. Cic.

DALMATICUS, a, um. I. *Dalmatian*, D. mare, Tac.; D. triumphus, Hor. —— II. *Subst.*, Dalmaticus, i, *m.*, *A cognomen of* L. Metellus, *on account of his victory over the* Dalmatæ, Ascon.

DAMA, æ, *f.* [*m.*, Virg.]. *A doe or deer*, Ov.; Plin.

DĀMA, æ, m. *Dama, the name of a slave*, Hor.

DAMALIS, is, *f. Damalis, a woman's name*, Hor.

DAMASCENA, æ, *and* -E, es, *f.* (Damascus). *The district of Damascus*, Plin.

DAMASCĒNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Damascus*, D. pruna, Plin.

DAMASCUS [-os, Luc.], i, *f.* (Δαμασκός). *Damascus, a very ancient capital of Cœlo-Syria, afterward celebrated for its manufactories of steel*, Plin.; Stat.

DAMASICHTHON, ōnis, m. (Δαμασίχθων). *Damasichthon, the son of Amphion and Niobe*, Ov.

DAMASIPPUS, i, m. (Δαμάσιππος). *Damasippus.* 1. *A partisan of Marius*, Cic. 2. *An antiquarian in the time of Horace*, Hor. 3. *An actor*, Juv.——II. *A cognomen of the* gens Licinia, Cic.

DAMNĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A sentencing, condemnation*, damnatione ignominiaque dignos, Cic.; d. ambitus, *for bribery*, Id. *Of things:* apiastrum in confessa damnatione est, *is universally rejected*, Plin.

DAMNĀTOR, oris, m. (damno). *One who condemns*, Eccl.

DAMNĀTŌRIUS, a, um (damnator). *Damnatory, condemning, involving condemnation*, d. suum judicium dabat, Cic.

DAMNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* damno; damnatus voti, *bound to the performance of a vow, who has gained his end*, Nep.——II. *Adj.: Reprobate, criminal*, quis te damatior? Cic.

DAMNIFICUS, a, um (damnum, facio). *That occasions damage, injurious*, Plaut.

DAMNIGERŪLUS, a, um (damnum, gero). *That occasions damage or loss*, Plaut.

DAMNO, 1 *v. a.* (damnum). I. *Gen.: To bring damage or loss upon, occasion loss or damage to, damno afficere:* pauperibus parcere, divites d. atque domare, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) a) *To sentence, declare guilty, condemn, pass sentence upon*, alqm alcjs rei, alqa re, de alqa re, *or absol.:* d. alqm ambitus, furti, injuriarum, sceleris, conjurationisque, &c., Cic.; d. alqm eo crimine, Id.; d. alqm de vi et de majestate, Id.; *the punishment in gen. or abl.* [in *or* ad], d. alqm capitis, *to condemn any one to death*, Cæs.; d. alqm capite, Id.; d. alqm inter sicarios, *to doom any one guilty of murder.* b) *On the part of a plaintiff* (*conf.* CONDEMNO): *To bring about or effect the condemnation of any body, to cause to be condemned*, damnatus ab alqo decem millibus æris, Liv. 2) *Out of court:* d. alqm voti, *to grant any one's request, and thus, to lay him under an obligation to fulfill his vow*, Liv.; d. alqm votis, *the same*, Virg.; d. alqm et invisum quoque habere, *to reject, censure, disapprove of, condemn*, Quint.; *thus, esp. of abstract objects*, ne damnent quæ non intelligunt, Quint.; d. consilium alcjus, *to reject any one's counsel*, Luc. *Poet.:* d. lumina nocte, i. e. *to blind*, Ov.; d. caput Orco, i. e. *to devote*, Virg.——B) *To bind an heir by one's testament to perform any thing, to oblige to any thing*, d. heredem, ut, &c., Dig. *With inf.*, Hor.

DAMNŌSE, *adv. With hurt or loss*, d. bibere, *at the expense of the host, excessively*, Hor.

DAMNŌSUS, a, um (damnum). *Full of hurt or loss*, i. e. I. A) *Act.: That brings or causes damage, loss, or hurt*, reip. et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv.; virtus tua d. duobus, Ov.——B) *Meton. middle: Doing harm one's self, hurting one's self*, i. e. *lavis profuse*, in alia re damnosior, Suet.——*Pass.: Suffering harm or loss, unfort nate*, d. senex, Plaut.

DAMNUM, i, *n. Damage, loss, harm, jury, hurt.* I. *Gen.:* si in maximis lucris pa lum aliquid damni contraxerit, *should have susta ed any loss or injury*, Cic.; d. naturæ, a natu *defect*, Liv.; facere d., *to sustain, suffer*, Cic.; a accipere d., Hor.; damno duarum cohortium, *loss*, Cæs.——II. *Esp. in Law: A fine*, mu morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, Cic.

DAMOCLES, is, m. *Damocles, a courtie Dionysius the younger*, Cic.

DĀMON, ōnis, m. (Δάμων). *Damon.* 1 *Pythagorean, a friend of Phintias*, Cic. 2. *A m cian of Athens, teacher of Socrates*, Cic. 3. *A herd*, Virg.

DANAE, ēs, *f.* (Δανάη). *Danaë, daughte Acrisius, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter*, Hor.

DANAEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging Danaë*, D. heros, i. e. *Perseus*, Ov.

DANAI, ōrum, m. (Δαναοί). *The Danai, for the Greeks*, Virg.

DANAIDÆ, ārum (Δαναΐδαι). *The Da poet. for the Greeks*, Sen.

DANAIDES, um, *f.* (Δαναΐδες). *The da ters of Danaus; called* Danai genus infame,

DANAUS, i, m. (Δαναός). *Danaus, so Belus, brother of Ægyptus, and father of fifty d ters, the Danaides, said to have migrated from to Greece, and founded the city of Argos*, Cic.; porticus, *so called from the statues of Danau his daughters which were erected there*, Ov.

DANDARI, ōrum, m. (Δάνδαροι). *Dand Scythian tribe on the* Palus Mæotis, Plin.; *also* dariděæ, Tac.; Dandarica, *their country*, Id.

DANIA, æ, *f. Denmark.*

DANISTA, æ, m. (δανιστής). *A money-er, a usurer*, Plaut.

DANISTICUS, a, um (δανιστικός). *Of longing to the trade of a money-lender*,

DANO, ĕre. *A lengthened form for* do, *To give*, Plaut.

DANŪBINUS, a, um. *Of or belongi the Danube*, Id.

DANŪBIUS, ii, m. (Δανούβιος). *The Da toward its sources* (*but later toward its mouth*

DANUS, i, m. *A Dane.*

DAPHNE, ēs, *f.* (Δάφνη). *Daphne.* I. *ter of the river-god Peneus* (*she was changed laurel-tree*), Ov.——II. *A small place near in Syria, with a laurel-grove and temple of* Liv.

DAPHNIS, idis, m. (Δάφνις). *Daphnis. of Mercury, a handsome shepherd of Sicily*, O *grammarian*, Suet.

DAPHNŌN, ōnis, m. (δαφνών). *A l grove*, Mart.

DAPINO, are, *v. a. To serve up* Plaut.

DAPS, dapis, *f.* (*probably related to* δαν *A magnificent banquet on occasion of fice*, Liv.; Virg.; Hor.——II. *Meton. meal, repast, feast*, Hor. *In the plu* Tac.; d. humanæ, *animal excrement*, Plin.

DAPSILE, *adv.* (daps). *Abundantly, sumptuously*, d. convivere, Suet.

DAPSILIS, e [*abl. plur.* dapsilis, Plaut.] (daps). *Abundant, sumptuous, costly*, d. corollas, Plaut.

DARDANI, ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι). *Dardani, a people of Upper Mœsia, now Servia*, Cic.

DARDANIA, æ, *f.* *Dardania.* I. *The country of the Dardani*, Virr.——II. *A town on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos, founded by Dardanus (whence the name of Dardanelles)*, Ov.——II. *Poet. for Troy*, Virg.

DARDANIDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Dardanus*, D. Ilus, Ov. *Absol. for Æneas*, Virg. *In the plur.*: D. pastores, *Trojan*, Virg. *Absol.*: *The Trojans*, Virg.

DARDANIS, idis, *f.* I. *A female descendant of Dardanus; poet. for a Trojan woman*: D. matres, Ov.——II. *Trojan*, D. Caieta, i. e. *founded by the Trojans*, Mart.

DARDANIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Dardanus; poet. for Trojan*, D. gens, Virg.; D. vates, i. e. *Helenus*, Ov.; D. minister, i. e. *Ganymedes*, Mart.

DARDANUS, i, m. (Δάρδανος). *Dardanus.* 1. *Son of Jupiter and Electra, a native of Arcadia, founder of the town Dardania in Troas*, Virg. 2. *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic.

DARDINUS, a, um. *Dardanian; poet. for Trojan*, D. puppis, i. e. *of Æneas*, Prop.

DĀRES, ētis and is, m. (Δάρης). *Dares, a Trojan athlete*, Virg.

DĀREUS or DARIUS [Dārius, Sid.; Dārĭus, Aus.], ii, m. (Δάρειος). I. *Darius, the name of several Persian kings*, Cic.; Curt.——II. *A Daric, a gold coin struck in the reign of Darius*, Aus.

DĀTĀRIUS, a, um (do). *That is or may be given*, salus d., Plaut.

DĀTĀTIM, *adv.* (dato). *Giving in turn or reciprocally*, d. ludere, i. e. *to play at ball*, Plaut.

DĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A giving, distributing, allotting*, legum d., Cic.; signi d., Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *The right of alienating property or of giving away*, Liv.

DĀTIVUS, a, um (do). *Of or belonging to giving*, tutor d., *appointed by testament*, Dig.——II. *Gramm.*, d. casus *or absol.*, dativus, i, m., *The dative case*, Quint.

DĀTO, 1 v. *int. a.* (do). *To give, give away, to be in the habit of giving*, d. argentum fenore, Plaut.

DĀTOR, ōris, m. I. *A giver*, Plaut.; Bacchus d. laetitiæ, Virg.——II. *Esp.*: *A slave who hands the ball to a player* (*opp.* factor, *the player himself*), Plaut.

DĀTUS, ūs, m. (do). *A giving*, Plaut.

DAULIAS, ădis, *f.* *Of Daulis, Daulian*, D. alsea, i. e. *Procne*, Ov. *Also absol.*, Daulias, Catull. *Plur.*: D. puellæ, i. e. *Procne and Philomela*, Virg.

DAULIS, idis, *f.* (Δαυλίς). *Daulis, a town of Phocis*, Liv.

DAULIS, idis, *f.* *Daulian*, D. parens sororque, Sen.

DAULIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Daulis*, Ov.

DAUNIAS, ădis, *f.* (Daunus). *The district of Daunia; poet. for* Appulia, Hor.

DAUNIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Daunus*, D. heros, i. e. *Turnus*, Virg.; D. gens, i. e. *the Rutuli (governed by Turnus)*, Id.; D. dea, i. e. *Juturna, the sister of Turnus*, Id.; D. bulbus, *Appulian*, Ov. *Subst.*, Daunii, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Appulia Daunia*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* (pars pro toto): *Roman*, D. cædes, *of Romans*, Hor.

DAUNUS, i, m. (Δαῦνος). *Daunus, a king of part of Appulia (called hence* Appulia Daunia), *father of Turnus king of the Rutuli, and father-in-law of Diomede*, Virg.

DĀVUS, i, m. *Davus, name of a slave, often occurring in the comedies of Plautus and Terence; also* Hor.

DE, *prep. with abl.* (*usually placed between the adj. or pron. and the subst., esp. in the juristic formula* qua de re; *sometimes also placed after the pron. relat.*, quo de, qua de, Cic.). *It denotes separation from any thing*: *From, away, off, from off, from out, out of.* I. *Prop.*: de matris complexu, Cic.; extorquere ferrum de manibus, Id. *Denoting usual residence, abode, or place*: caupo de via Latina, Cic.; aliquis de ponte, i. e. *a beggar*, Juv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Denoting the side from which a view is taken of a given object*: *From, from out, from off, down from, from the side of*, &c., nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis agere, Cic.; servare de cœlo, Id.——B) *Of time.* 1) *Denoting a point of time after which any thing immediately follows, immediately or directly upon, immediately after*: *Just after*, non bonus somnus de prandio, Plaut.; hodie, statim de auctione, Cic. 2) *Denoting a point of time from which or within which any thing commences or takes place*: diem de die prospectans, *from day to day*, Liv.; *thus*, differre, proferre diem de die, Liv.; in comitiis Milo de nocte venit, *at night even, that very night (instead of which we find shortly before* media nocte), Cic.; de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *at or within the third watch*, Cæs.; de die potare, *in broad daylight*, Plaut.; *and, as a play on words, with* in diem: non solum de die, sed etiam in diem vivere, Cic.; navigare de mense Decembri, *in December*, Id.——C) *Denoting a whole with relation to its parts*: *Of, from among, out of*, hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. *Also used instead of the gen.*: pecuniam numeravit de suo, *out of his own pocket or purse*, Cic.; *thus*, de publico, Id.; de alieno, Liv.——D) *Denoting the material a thing is made of*: *Of, from, out of*, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.——E) *Denoting a cause or reason for which any thing has been done or taken place*: *From, by, on account of, by reason of, owing to*, &c., id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic.; facilius de odio creditur, *from or out of hatred*, Tac.——F) *Denoting conformity with or regard to any thing*: *According, after, pursuant to, respecting, as regards, concerning, as to, as for*, de suorum propinquorum sententia fecisse dicatur, Cic.; recte non credis de numero militum, *as to, respecting*, Id.; de Dionysio sum admiratus, *as regards*, Id.; *denoting any thing which forms the subject of discourse, deliberation, meditation*, &c.: *On, about, or respecting, relating to, bearing upon*, &c., cogitare, considerare, loqui, agere, consulere, &c. *With adjectives and (although more rarely) with substantives, adverbially*: de integro, *anew, afresh, again*, Cic.; de improviso, *unawares, unexpectedly*, Id.; de industria, *on purpose, designedly*, Id.——G) *In compos.*, de *implies motion downward*, as descendo; *or has a privative power*, as demens; *or an intensive signif.*, as deamo.

DEA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* devī, devatā, *Greek* θεά; *see*

Deus). *A goddess*, qui dea matre est, Cic.; d. bellica, i. e. *Minerva*, Ov.; d. venatrix, *Diana*, Id.; *thus also*, d. silvarum, Id.; d. triplices, *the Fates*, Id.; d. novem, *the Muses*, Id.; d. siderea, *the night*, Prop.

DE-ALBO, 1 *v. a.* (albus). *To whitewash, cover with gypsum or chalk, to parget*, d. columnas, Cic.

DEAMBULATIO, ōnis, *f.* (deambulo). *A walking, taking a walk, a promenade*, Ter.

DE-AMBULO, 1 *v. n.* *To walk abroad, take a walk or an airing*, quum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic.

DE-AMO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To love passionately or dearly*, d. alqm, Plaut.——II. *To be much obliged or greatly indebted to*, deamo te, Ter.

DE-ARMO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To disarm*, dearmatum exercitum, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To take away a weapon*, d. sagittas, App.

DE-ARTUO, 1 *v. a.* (de, artus). *To dismember, rend limb by limb; hence, fig., to ruin*, Plaut.

DE-ASCIO, 1 *v. a.* (de, ascia). I. *To hew, cut smooth, or polish with an axe*, Prud.——II. *Meton.: To cheat, deceive, chouse*, Plaut.

DE-AURO, 1 *v. a.* (de, aurum). *To gild*, deauratus balteus, Sen.

DE-BACCHOR, 1 *v. n.* *To rave*, Ter. *Of things:* ignes d., *rage*, Hor.

DEBELLATOR, ōris, *m.* (debello). *A conqueror*, Virg.

DE-BELLO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To finish a war*, Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo prœlio debellavit, Liv. *Impera.:* prœlio uno debellatum est, Id.; *and, in the abl. of the part. perf.*, debellato, *the war being finished*, Liv.——II. *Act.* A) *To vanquish, subdue*, d. gentem, Virg.; Tac. *Of inanimate things:* debellat fungos aceti natura, *causes to be digested*, Plin.—B) *To fight, to contest*, rixa debellata, Hor.

DEBEO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.* (de, habeo; *prop., to have any thing from any body*) *To owe, to have to pay.* I. *Prop.:* Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, Cic. *Absol.:* Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, Cic. *Prov.:* d. animam, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter.——II. *Fig.* A) *To owe; to be bound to do any thing, to owe an obligation to any body; usually with acc. or with inf.:* quo etiam majorem ei resp. gratiam debet, Cic.; d. pœnas patriæ, Virg. *With inf.:* quis hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? *ought to be?* Cic.; splendor qui esse debebat, *ought to be there*, Id. *Poet.:* d. urbem, i. e. *to be appointed by fate to found*, Ov.; *thus*, cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus debentur, *are destined*, Virg.; fatis debitus Aruns, *devoted to death*, Id.; d. ludibrium alcui, *to serve as sport to any body*, Hor.—B) *To be indebted or obliged, to have to thank, to be under obligation*, ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic.; d. salutem alcui, Ov.

DEBILIS, e (de, habilis; *prop., that can not move nimbly or properly, that has lost, or has not the use of, some of its parts*). *Maimed, disabled, impotent, crippled, debilitated.* I. *Prop.:* si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic.; d. manus, Ov.; d. lingua, *stammering*, Mart. *Post.:* d. iter, *of a lame person*, Stat.——II. *Fig.: Weakened in power, authority, &c., crippled*, eos infirmos sine illo (Catilina) ac d. fore putabam, Cic. *Compar.:* homo ingenio debilior, Tac.

DEBILITAS, ātis, *f.* (debilis). *Lameness, debility, infirmity, weakness.* I. *Prop.:* d. [illegible] guæ, Cic.; d. membrorum, Liv. *In the plur.,* [illegible]——II. *Fig.:* d. animi, *weakness of mind, me[illegible] debility*, Cic.

DEBILITATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A laming, debilitating.* I. *Prop.: Mutilation by cutting off the [illegible] and ears*, App.——II. *Fig.:* quid d. atque ab[illegible] tio animi tui, *pusillanimity, dejection*, Cic.

DEBILITO, 1 *v. a.* (debilis). *To maim, la[illegible] mutilate, cripple, disable; to enerv[illegible] weaken, impair, enfeeble.* I. *Prop.:* d. m[illegible] bra lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, Cic.; lapsu deb[illegible] tus, *impaired, debilitated*, Suet. *Poet.:* d. mar[illegible] *break the waves*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: To enerv[illegible] maim, weaken, discourage; to break [illegible] force of, debilitate, crush*, d. animum l[illegible] metu, Cic.; hunc debilitatum, mœrentem vi[illegible] *discouraged*, Id. *With* ab: debilitati a jure co[illegible] scendo, *terrified, deterred from, with* deterrere, [illegible]

DEBITIO, ōnis, *f.* (debeo). *An owing*, [illegible] similis est pecuniæ d. et gratiæ, Cic.

DEBITOR, ōris, *m.* (debeo). *A debtor*, l[illegible] est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, Cic. [illegible] d. voti, *one whose wish has been granted*, Ov. [illegible] vitæ, animæ, *one who is indebted to any body fo[illegible] life*, Id.

DEBITUM, i, *n.* (debeo). *That which is o[illegible] a debt, obligation*, priusquam Fundanio [illegible] lutum esset, Cic.

DE-BLATERO, 1 *v. a.* *To blab out, to p[illegible] of a thing*, Plaut.

DE-CACUMINATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A loppin[illegible] pruning (of trees)*, d. cupressi, Plin.

DE-CACUMINO, 1 *v. a.* *To lop or pru[illegible] tree)*, d. pampinum, Col.

DE-CANTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To sing, chant, [illegible] peat often, say over again and ag[illegible]* pervulgata præcepta d., Cic. *In a good sen[illegible]* elegos, Hor.; d. ἄλωσιν Ilii in scenico habitu, [illegible] *cite, declaim*, Suet. *Poet.:* d. tribus, *to cal[illegible] the names*, Luc.——II. *To cease to sing* [illegible] decantaverant, *had long given over compla[illegible]* Cic.

DE-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.* [*contr.* [illegible] cesse, Ter.]. *To go away from a place, to [illegible] to depart, retire; absol., with* de, ex, *or [illegible] ple abl.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* de præsidio et st[illegible] vitæ d., Cic.; d. præsidio, Liv.; d. Italiâ, Afric[illegible] midiâ, Sall.; d. viâ, *to depart from*, Suet.; ne[illegible] suo cursu, *are out of the right track, are disperse[illegible] Of things:* aqua d., *is going down, falling, or e[illegible]* Liv.; sol d., *is setting*, Hor. *Post.:* d. nocti, [illegible] *away because it is toward night*, Virg.—B) *Esp[illegible] Milit.: To go away, retire, withdraw, [illegible] off*, nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat [illegible] regionibus, Cæs. 2) *In Polit.:* d. de, *or e[illegible]* vincia, provinciâ, *or absol., to return from a p[illegible] after the period of one's administration, to la[illegible] or retire from office, to resign*, d. de provincia [illegible] Liv. 3) d. alcui de via, viâ, *or absol., to get [illegible] any body's way, to give place (out of respect)*, [illegible] dam ego illi de via, de semita, Plaut. *Impera[illegible]* tari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. 4) (*To g[illegible] by disappearing; hence*), *To vanish, d[illegible] pear; to die, depart this life*, quum pat[illegible] liæ decessit, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: [illegible] part or deviate from an opinion, one' [illegible] principles, &c., to give up, yield*, d. de ju[illegible] Cic.; d. jure suo, Liv.; d. de via, *to turn f[illegible]*

right way, go wrong; for which, d. viâ dicendi, Quint. *With* ab: d. nihil a superioribus decretis, Cic. *Impers.*: qua temeritate de officio decessum, Liv.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To yield, give way, be inferior to, submit to*, d. peritis, Hor. 2) *To turn out*, res d. prospere, Suet. 3) *To be lost, cease*, ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, *may be lost*, Cic.; cura d. de Antiocho, *disappears*, Liv.; *for which*, cura d. alcui, Id.

DĒCELĒA *or* -IA, æ, *f.* (Δεκέλεια). *Decelēa, a small place of Attica, on the borders of Bœotia*, Nep.

DĒCEM, num. (δέκα). I. *Ten*, Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *An indefinite round number*, Hor.

DĒCEMBER, bris, m. (decem, *the tenth month, reckoning from March*). I. *December*, Cic.; D. acceptus geniis, *on account of the* Saturnalia *celebrated in December*, Ov. *Adj.*: Calend. Decembr., *the first day of December*, Cic.; Nonæ D., Hor.; libertate Decembri uti, i. e. *of the* Saturnalia, Id.——II. *Meton. poet. for a past year*, hic tertius D., ex quo, Hor.; impleviasse quater undenos Decembres, i. e. *to be 44 years old*, Id.

DĒCEM-JŪGIS, is, m. (*sc.* currus) (decem, jugum). *A team of ten horses abreast*, Suet.

DĒCEM-PEDA, æ, *f.* (pes). *A measuring-rod or pole, ten feet long*, Cic.; Hor.

DĒCEMPEDĀTOR, ōris, m. (decempeda). *A land-measurer, land-surveyor*, Cic.

DĒCEM-PLEX, icis (decem, plico). *Ten-fold*, d. numerus hostium, Nep.

DĒCEMPRIMI, *also as two words*, DECEM PRIMI, ōrum, m. *The ten chief men in a municipal town or colony*, Cic.

DĒCEM-RĒMIS, e (remus). *Having ten banks of oars*, d. navis, Plin.

DĒCEM-SCALMUS, a, um (scalmus). *Furnished with ten thowls (for the oars)*, d. actuariola, Cic.

DĒCEMVIR, iri, Cic.; Liv. *Sec* DECEMVIRI.

DĒCEMVIRĀLIS, e (decemviri). *Of or belonging to the decemviri*, d. collegium (sacerdotum), Cic.; d. leges, *of the Twelve Tables*; d. potestas, *of the* decemviri, Liv.; d. pecunia, *of the* decemviri *who distributed lands among the people*.

DĒCEMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (decemviri). *The office or dignity of the decemviri*, Cic.

DĒCEM-VIRI, ōrum, m. (vir). *A college of ten men, on whom various offices or duties devolved*. I. *Ten persons joined together in commission as a legislative body*, d. legibus scribundis, *the founders of the written law*, i. e. *the law of the Twelve Tables, who were in office from* A.U.C. 303 to 305, Cic.; Liv.——II. *A civil court or bench of judges for deciding private suits*, d. stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, Cic.——III. d. agris dividundis, *A commission appointed for the distribution of lands*, Cic.; Liv.——IV. d. sacris faciundis, *A college of priests*, Liv.

DĒCENNIS, e (decem, annus). *Of or lasting ten years*, d. bellum, Quint.

DĒCENS, entis, *part.* (decet). I. *Becoming, befitting, fit, suitable, proper, decent*, decoratior amictus, Quint.; d. motus, Hor.——II. *Esp.*: *Well formed or shaped*, d. facies, Ov.; d. Gratiæ, Hor.

DĒCENTER, *adv. Befittingly, becomingly, suitably, properly, decently*, Cic. *Compar.* Hor.

DĒCENTIA, æ, *f.* (decens). *Comeliness, grace, decency*, decentiam oculi judicant, Cic.

DĒCEPTOR, ōris, m. (decipio). *A deceiver*, Sen.

DĒCEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* decipio.

DĒCĒRIS, is, *f.* (δεκήρης, *sc.* ναῦς). *Having ten banks of oars*, d. Liburnicæ, Suet.

DĒ-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*contr.* decreram, decrerim, decresse, &c., *which are classically correct*), *v. a. To decide any thing about which there is a dispute or a doubt pending, by force of arms, with words, by argument, before a court*, &c.; *to determine, settle*. I. *Prop.*: in illo certamine, quod ferro decernitur, Cic.; uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, *contends, combats*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To fix or appoint any thing by determining; to determine, settle, conclude, order, decree, consider, arrange, decide*, consules de consilii sententia decreverunt, Cic.; d. triumphum, Id.; patefactam esse conjurationem decrevistis, *declared by a decree, decreed, that*, Id.——B) *To decide upon, resolve, make up one's mind, take a resolution*, decreram cum eo valde familiariter vivere, Cic.; Rhenum transire decreverat, Cæs.

DĒ-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (carpo). *To pluck off, to tear, pull, or break off*. I. *Prop.*: d. acina de uvis, Cat.; d. olivam undique, Hor. *Poet.*: d. fructus ex alqa re, *to enjoy*, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: *To take from, borrow from, acquire, cull out*, humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic.; d. alqd de gravitate, *to diminish*, Id.; d. illibatam virginitatem, *to violate*, Sen.

DĒCERTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. The decision of a struggle or conflict*, d. rerum omnium, Cic.

DĒ-CERTO, 1 *v. n.* I. *To end a contest, to continue a contest to the end, to fight, contend*, d. prœliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; d. pugnâ, Cæs.; d. contentione dicendi cum alqo, *to contend*, Cic.——II. *Meton. poet.*: *To fill with a struggle or conflict*, regna decertata profanis odiis, Stat.

DĒCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (decedo). *A going away, leaving a place, departure*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: is mecum sæpe de tua decessione communicat, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Departure of a governor from a province, retirement from office, resigning or laying down the administration*, Cic. 2) *A diminution, deduction, abatement*, decessionem de summa, Cic.; accessio et d. febris, Cels.——II. *Fig.*: d. verborum, *a change of signification*, i. e. *from the proper meaning to a figurative one*, Gell.

DĒCESSOR, ōris, m. (decedo). *One who has preceded another in office, a predecessor*, successori d. invidit, Cic.

DĒCESSUS, ūs, m. (decedo). *A going away, departing, leaving a place*. I. *Gen.*: post Dionysii decessum, Nep.; d. æstus, i. e. *the ebb*, Cæs.; d. Nili, *a falling*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A retirement from office after the end of a magistrate's administration in a province*, decessio, Cic.——B) *A decreasing, diminishing; departure from this life, death*, amicorum decessu plorique angi solent, *death*, Cic.

DĒCET, ŭit, 2 *v. impers. It behooves, befits, suits, is convenient or becoming*; res d. alqm, d. alqm *with inf.*; *also simply*, d. alqm, d. *with inf. and absol.*: quid maxime deceat in oratione, Cic.; quam d. muliebris ornatus, Id.; oratorem irasci minime d., *it is entirely unbecoming that a speaker lose his temper*, Id. *Without accus. pers.*:

nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. *With dat.:* locus editior quam victoribus decebat, Sall.

DECETIA, æ, *f.* *Decetia, a town of the Ædui in Gallia Celtica, now Decise, on the Loire,* Cæs.

DĔCIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Decius,* d. exercitus, *of Decius (the son),* Liv.

DECIDIUS, ii, *m.* *A Roman family name:* L. D. Saxa, *a military man under Cæsar,* Cæs.

DĔ-CĬDO, cĭdi, 3 *v. n.* (cado). *To fall down, fall from.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* poma ex arboribus, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; d. equo, Cæs., *and* d. ex equo in terram, Nep.; d. in puteum foveamve, Hor.; flumina in mare d., *fall, empty,* Curt.; comæ decidunt, *the hair falls out,* Hor. *Prov.:* d. ex astris, *to lose all one's fame.*——B) *Esp.:* *To fall down dead, to fall, die,* decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* *To fall, fall away, drop, vanish,* tamquam fiosculi decidunt, Cic.; d. a spe societatis Prusiæ, *to be deceived in one's hopes, to be disappointed,* Liv.; oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, *hast fallen upon this trick,* Cic.; d. ad eas rei familiaris angustias, ut, *&c., to get into such distress,* Suet.; d. amicorum perfidia, *to fall, be ruined,* Nep.; d. toto pectore, *to vanish entirely from the heart,* Tib.

DĔ-CĬDO, cĭdi, cisum, 3 *v. n.* (cædo). *To cut off, lop or hew off.* I. A) *Prop.:* d. aures, Tac.; d. pennas, Hor.——B) *Meton.:* *To give a sound beating, to cudgel,* d. alqm verberibus, Dig. ——II. *Fig.:* *To cut a knot that can not easily be untied; hence, to settle a dispute in the shortest manner, to decide, determine, make terms,* quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; d. negotia, Hor.; d. cum alqo, *to make an agreement, settle by agreement, to compound,* assem esse negat daturum, nisi prius de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidisset, *should have previously settled,* Cic.; præter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, *clearly expressed,* Quint.; d. tragulam, *to avert,* Plaut.

DĔCIDŬUS, a, um (decido). *That falls down or off, deciduous,* d. folia, Plin.; d. sidera, *shooting or falling stars,* Id.; d. dentes, *that are falling out,* Id.

DĔCĬDŬUS, a, um (decido). *Cut or lopped off,* d. folia, Plin.

DĔCIES (deciens), *num.* (decem). I. *Ten times,* columbæ d. anno pariunt, Plin.; HS. d. centena millia numerare, Cic.; *frequently without* centena, *a million sesterces,* HS. d. et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000 (*see* SESTERTIUS).——II. *Meton.:* *Often, frequently,* Hor.

DĔCIMA (dĕcŭma), æ, *f.* (decimus). *The tenth part, a tithe; usually in the plur. Of an inheritance,* Quint. *As a contribution to the state* (*usually* decumæ), Cic.

DĔCIMĀNUS (decum.), a, um (decimus). I. *Of or belonging to the tenth part.* A) 1) *Of or belonging to a tax consisting of one tenth,* d. frumentum, *the tithe of corn,* Cic.; d. ager, *of which a tithe or tenth part of the produce is given.* 2) *Subst.,* decumanus, i, *m.,* *A farmer of tithes,* Cic.; decumana mulier, *and absol.,* decumana, *the wife of such a farmer,* Id.——B) *Of or belonging to the tenth legion: rarely adj.:* d. miles, Auct. B. Afr.: *usually subst.,* decumani, orum, *m.,* *Soldiers of the tenth legion,* Tac.——C) decumana porta, *the principal gate of a Roman camp where the tenth cohort was stationed* (*opposite the porta prætoria*), Cæs.——D) decumanus limes, *a line through a vineyard or field from east to west* (*opp. cardo*), Plin. ——II. *Of or belonging to the number ten, as a large sum; hence, considerable, enormous,* d. acipenser, Lucil.

DĔCIMO (dĕcŭmo), 1 *v. a.* (decimus). *To take every tenth man for punishment, to decimate,* d. cohortes, Suet.

DĔCIMUS (dĕcŭmus), a, um (decem). I. *The tenth,* hora diei decima fere, Cic. *Poet.:* septimus dies post decimam, i. e. *the seventeenth,* Virg. *Adv.* decimum, *For the tenth time,* Liv.——II. *Meton.:* *Considerable, large, enormous,* d. unda, Ov.

DĔCIMUS, i, *m.* *Decimus, a Roman prænomen.*

DĔ-CIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (capio, *to catch as it were, in its course*). *To take away, cut away, snatch; hence, fig., to deceive, cheat, beguile,* homines honestissimos decepit, Cic.; oculos, Ov.; decipi via, *to mistake one's way,* Liv. *Absol.:* ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiæ, Liv. *Poet. with gen.:* decipi laborum dulci so, *to be cheated out of one's troubles;* i. e. *to be made to forget them,* Hor.

DĔCĬSIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (decido). I. *A cutting off, diminishing by lopping off,* App. ——II. *A decision, settling of a question,* nostra d. æquitate, Cic.

DECĬSUS, a, um, *part. of* decido.

DĔCIUS, a. *Decius, a Roman family name.* P. Decius Mus, *father and son, celebrated for devotion to their country,* Liv.

DĔCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. A) *Exercise, practice in speaking, declamation,* Cic. B) *Meton. concr.:* *Materials for declamation, subject, theme, topic,* Quint.; Sen. *Poet.:* *of a person that forms the subject of conversation,* Juv.——II. *In a bad sense: A violent or eager speaking, a shouting, speaking with much noise, a bawling,* pervagata declamatione tendere, Cic.

DĔCLĀMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who practises speaking, a declaimer,* Cic.

DĔCLĀMĀTŌRIUS, a, um (declamator). *Of or belonging to declamation,* d. opus, Cic.

DĔCLĀMĬTO, 1 *v. int. n. and a.* (declamo). *Neut.* A) *To practice declamation, to make orations repeatedly, by way of exercise,* cum tabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur) cum M. Pisone, Cic.——B) *In a bad sense: speak with violence, to bluster, bawl,* ——II. *Act.:* *To deliver a speech by way of practice,* d. causas, quod nemo me diutius *plead for the sake of practice,* Cic.

DĔ-CLĀMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To exercise one's self in speaking, to practise declamation,* ad fluctum aiunt d. solitum mosthenem, Cic.——B) *In a bad sense:* *To speak violently or eagerly, to bluster, bawl, make a noise,* vehementissime contra me declamat, d. alcui, *to bawl out against any body,* Ov.—— *Act.:* *To deliver a speech, speak in declamatory manner,* d. suasorias, Quint.

DĔCLĀRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *Declaration, exhibition,* d. animi tui, quem haberes de republic

DĔCLĀRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who declares or announces,* d. honoris, Plin. P.

DĒ-CLĀRO, 1 *v. a.* *To make evident, clear, or visible; to set forth, point out; to show clearly, reveal, declare, &c.* I. *Gen.:* præsentiam sæpe divi suam declarant, Cic.; volatilus avium declarari res futuras, *are revealed,* Id.; vocabula idem declarantia, *signifying, having the same meaning,* Id. *Absol.:* declarant hujus tribuni plebis illo intermortuos conciones.——II. *Esp.: To proclaim any body or any thing* (e. g. *consul, &c.*), *to announce, make publicly known, declare publicly,* d. consulem, prætorem, Liv.; d. alqm victorem, Virg.

DĒCLINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (declino). *A turning or bending of a thing; an inclining, putting, bending, or turning out of its proper direction; a slanting or sloping direction.* I. *Prop.* A) quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic.; d. atomorum, *an oblique sloping.*——B) *Meton., like the Greek κλίμα:* *An inclining of the earth toward its poles; hence, a region, climate,* d. mundi, Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *An aversion, an avoiding,* appetitio et d. naturalis, Cic.——B) *In Rhet.: A turn or deviation, a short digression in speaking,* Cic.——C) *Gramm.* 1) *An inflexion, any variation, declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation,* Cic. 2) *A declining* (*in a more limited sense*), *declension of a noun,* Gramm.

DĒCLĪNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (declino). I. *A declining, turning aside, avoiding, &c.,* depulsio et d. doloris, Cic.——II. *Gramm.: Inflecting of words,* Varr.

DĒCLINIS, e (declino). *Turning aside,* Stat.; Luc.

DĒ-CLĪNO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (κλίνω). I. *Neut.: To turn aside or from its proper direction, to bend, to turn away, decline, to take another direction, to deviate.* A) *Prop.:* paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic.; d. a Capua, Id. *Of the inclining or slanting direction of atoms:* si omnes atomi declinabunt, *&c.,* Cic.——B) *Fig.: To turn aside, to deviate, turn away,* declinandam de via sit, Cic.; ut eo revocetur, unde hæc declinavit oratio, *wandered, digressed,* Id.; bellum d. in Italiam, *turned,* Liv.——II. *Act.: To turn from the straight road, turn aside.* A) *Prop.:* si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv.; d. lumina somno, *to shut, close,* Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To bend downward, to cause to decline,* neque spe neque meta declinatas animas, Quint.; ætate jam declinatâ, *in declining age,* Id.; sensus ab alia inventione declinant, *turn from,* Id.; figuræ sententiarum declinantur, *differ from,* Id. 2) *Meton.: To retire from, seek to avoid, avoid, shun, evade,* nec satis recte oratio declinat impetum, Cic.——B) *Gramm.* 1) *To change a word, to inflect* (*as by the degrees of comparison, by conjugation, compounding, &c.*), Quint. 2) *To decline a noun,* Gramm.

DĒ-CLIVIS, e [*n. plur.,* decliva, Ov.] (de, clivus). I. A) *Bending downward, slanting, sloping,* collis ab summo æqualiter d. ad flumen Sabim, Cæs.——B) *Subst.,* declive, is, *n.,* *A steep or sloping place, a declivity,* de locis superioribus hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, Cæs.; scorpius per d., *on the declivity,* Id.——II. *Fig.: maniter ætate* declivis, *in the decline of life,* Plin. E.

DĒCLIVITĀS, ātis, *f.* (declivis). *A slanting or sloping direction, a declivity,* Cæs.

DECLIVUS, a, um. *See* DECLIVIS.

DĒCOCTA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) (decoquo). *An iced beverage, invented by Nero,* Suet.; Juv.

DĒCOCTIUS, *adv. comp.* (decoquo). *More maturely; post., worked more elaborately,* Pers.

DĒCOCTOR, ōris, *m.* (decoquo). *A ruined spendthrift,* Cic.

DĒCOCTUM, i, *n.* (decoquo). *A decoction,* Plin.

DECOCTUS, a, um, *part. of* decoquo.

DĒCOCTUS, ūs, *m.* (decoquo). *A boiling down, a seething, decocting,* Plin.

DĒ-COLLO, 1 *v. a.* (de, collum). I. A) *To take off from the neck,* Cincil.——B) *Meton.: To deprive of,* d. alqm fructibus, Lucil.——II. *To behead,* d. homines, Sen.

DĒ-CŌLO, 1 *v. n.* (colum, *prop. to ooze out, to drip as through a sieve; hence*), *To fall away, fail,* spes d., Plaut.

DĒ-CŌLOR, ōris. I. *That has lost its color, faded, discolored, stained,* d. unionea, Plin.; d. Indus, *sun-burned, swarthy,* Ov.——II. *Fig.: Depraved, deformed,* d. ætas, Virg.

DĒCŌLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A losing of one color and taking of another, a discoloring,* d. quædam ex aliqua contagione, Cic.

DĒ-CŌLŌRO, 1 *v. a.* *To deprive a thing of color, to give a different color, to disfigure, to soil, stain,* decoloratur id, cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur, Sen.; cædes d. mare, Hor. *Mid.:* oliva decoloratur, *changes color,* Col.

DĒ-CONDO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To secrete,* Sen.

DĒ-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To boil down* (*as a liquid*). A) *Prop.:* d. alqd ad tertias, *to boil down to a third,* Plin.; pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had been melted down, had turned to dross,* Liv.——B) 1) *Meton.: To consume, waste away, to lessen, to diminish,* ad scropula usque singula aceis decoquentibus, Plin. *Absol.:* jam res ipsa decoxit, *has turned out injurious,* Col. 2) *Esp.: To run through a fortune, become bankrupt,* tenesne memoria, prætextatum te decoxisse? Cic.——II. *To boil, seethe.* A) 1) *Prop.:* d. olus, Hor. 2) *Esp.:* decocta aqua, *an iced beverage invented by Nero,* Mart. (*See* DECOCTA).——B) *Meton.: To bring to maturity, make ripe, to ripen, dry,* acini decoquuntur in callum, Plin. 2) *Fig.:* suavitatem non dulcem et decoctam, *too luscious,* Cic.

DĒCOR, ōris, *m.* (deceo). *Any thing that is becoming or seemly; comeliness, ornament, grace, charm, decency.* I. *Gen.:* d. in habitu ac vultu, Quint.; feminæ decoris gratia succina gestantes, *for ornament or show,* Plin.; ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. *Of speech or style:* non decorem compositionis quærimus, *elegance, grace,* Quint.——II. *Esp.: Beauty, handsomeness, gracefulness,* Ov.; Hor.

DĒCŌRE, *adv.* I. *Befittingly, with grace or decency, gracefully, decently,* ut ea si non d. facere possimus, Cic.; loqui ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi d., *elegantly, ornamentally,* Id.——II. *Handsomely,* formata d. sancta Jovis species, Cic. poet.

DĒCŌRO, 1 *v. a.* (decus). *To adorn, decorate, grace.* I. *Prop.:* d. oppidum monumentis, Cic.; d. templa novo saxo, Hor.; d. designatorem lictoribus atris, *to surround,* Hor.——II. *Fig.: To decorate, distinguish, honor, praise,*

d. alqm amplissimis honoribus et præmiis, Cic. *Without an abl.:* quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, Cic.

DĒCORTICĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A barking, peeling*, d. angusta, Plin.

DĒ-CORTICO, 1 *v. a.* (cortex). *To strip off the bark, to bark, peel*, d. abietem, Plin.

DĒCŌRUS, a, um (decor). *Becoming, befitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous.* I. A) *Gen.:* decorus est senis sermo, Cic.; si quicquam est d., Id. *With dat.:* color albus præcipue d. deo est, *suitable, becoming*, Cic. *With* ad: auri venas ad ornatum decoras, Cic. *With abl., after the analogy of* dignus, Plaut.—B) *Subst.*, decorum, i, *n., That which is becoming, befitting, &c., seemliness, grace, decency; Gr.* τὸ πρέπον, id quod Græce πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Ornamented, adorned, fine*, d. ædes, Hor.; d. galeæ ensesque, Virg.; d. arma, Sall.; d. palæstra, *full of art, noble*, Hor. *With abl.: Decorated, adorned with any thing*, ductores (navium) d. ostro, Virg.; dea d. formâque armisque, Ov.; decorus etiam Græcâ facundiâ, Tac.

DĒ-CREPITUS, a, um (crepo, *that no longer makes any noise, quiet; hence*), *Decrepit, very old, weak from old age, sinking into the grave*, d. senex, Plaut.; d. bestiola, Cic.

DĒCRESCENTIA, æ, *f.* (decresco). *A diminishing, decrease*, Vitr.

DĒ-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To decrease, become shorter or less, to diminish*, ostreæ cum luna decrescunt, Cic.; squamæ, undæ d., *fall*, Ov.; febris d., *is on the decline*, Cels. *Poet.: To diminish through distance, to disappear*, Stat.——II. *Esp.: To disappear entirely, to vanish*, cornua d., Ov.

DĒCRĒTŌRIUS, a, um (decerno). *Of or belonging to a decision; decisive, definitive*, d. pugna, Quint.; d. stilus, *a decisive sentence*, Sen.; d. hora, i. e. *the hour of death*, Id.

DĒCRĒTUM, i, *n.* (decerno). I. *A sentence, decision, resolution, ordinance, decree*, vestra responsa atque decreta eventuntur sæpe dicendo, Cic.——II. *In Philos.: A principle, tenet of a philosopher, a dogma, doctrine*, δόγμα, sapientia de suis decretis (quæ philosophi vocant δόγματα), etc., Cic.

DĒCRĒTUS, a, um, *part. of* decerno, *and of* decresco.

DĒ-CULCO, 1 *v. a. To tread down*, d. baccas in qualo pedibus, Plin.

DĒCUMA, æ. *See* DECIMA.

DĒCUMANUS, a, um. *See* DECIMANUS.

DĒCUMĀTES, ium (decimus). *Of or belonging to the tenth or tithe*, d. agri, *the tenth part of the produce of which was returned*, Tac.

DĒ-CUMBO, cŭbŭi, 3 *v. a.* I. *To lay one's self down on a bed or couch, to recline at table*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: To fall down, fall to the ground*, e. g. *of a conquered gladiator, to receive the death-blow*, Cic.

DĒCUNCTOR, ari. *See* DECONTOR.

DĒCŪRIA, æ. *f.* (decem). I. *Originally, a division or number of ten, a body of ten, according to* Col.; *hence*——II. *Gen.: Any company, division, or class of whatever number it may consist, but especially an order or class of judges (of which there were three until the time of Augustus, viz., of the senators, knights, and plebeians*), Cic. *Facetiously: A drinking-party*, Plaut.

DĒCŪRIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A dividing into decuriæ*, d. tribulium, Cic.

DĒCŪRIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (decurio). *A dividing into decuriæ*, ubi milites ad decuriatum convocabantur, Liv.

DĒCŪRIO, 1 *v. a.* (decuria). *To divide into decuriæ or certain classes*, quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. *Absol.:* decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, &c., *have bribed the people by decuriæ*, Cic.

DĒCŪRIO, ōnis, *m.* (decuria). *A commander of a decuria*, Varr.; decuriones, *senators in a town out of Rome, principally in municipal towns and colonies*, Cic.; d. cubiculariorum, *a lord chamberlain*, Suet.

DĒ-CURRO, cŭcurri (*rarely* curri), cursum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To run down, to run down quickly, to slip or sail down. Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* d. de tribunali, Liv.; d. summum arce, Virg.; d. ad mare, Liv.; puto te bellissime decursurum, *about to sail*, Cic. *Of things:* amnis d. monte, Hor.; navis d., *sets sail, leaves the port*, Tac.; India a montibus tota d. in planitiem, *runs down, extends*, Plin. *Impers.:* ad quam (calcem) quum sit decursum. 2) *Esp. in Milit.: To run through military exercises or manœuvres, to advance, charge*, &c., d. ex montibus in vallem, tela conjicere, Cæs.; milites decurrendo signa qui et servare ordines docuit, *while manœuvring*, Liv.; in funere Gracchi armatum exercitum decurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, *went through all kinds of military manœuvres in honor of the departed hero*, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.:* quibus gestis de totas quæstiones decurrimus, *go over, through*, Quint.; quum membratim historia decurret, *will treat of*, Plin.; omnium sententiæ eo ut, &c., *come to*, Liv.; rhythmi ad finem usque *run on*, Quint. *Impers.:* decurritur ad lenitatem sententiam, *they come to*, Liv. 2) *Esp.: To recourse to, to take shelter or refuge*, d. cupide ad hæc extrema et inimicissima jura. *Impers.:* decurritur ad illud extremum SC., *have recourse to*, Cæs.——II. *Act.: To run through any thing.* A) *Prop.:* septingentia millia passuum decursa, Cic.—B) *Fig.:* propter jam ætate decursaque, *completed, accomplished*, quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *have gone or run over*, i. e. *been treated upon*, Id.; septum laborem, *to finish*, Virg.

DĒCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (decurro). I. *Gen.: A running down*, d. aquæ, *a flowing down*, Arn. II. *Esp. in Milit.: A descent*, Brut.; *a manœuvre, a military exercise performed on particular occasions* (*as, in honor of a departed hero*), Cic.

DĒCURSUS, a, um, *part. of* decurro.

DĒCURSUS, ūs, *m.* (decurro). I. A) *Gen.: A running down*, magnus d. aquæ, Lucr.; d. dus amnium, *a fall*, Virg. *Concr.: A sloping aqueduct*, Vitr.—B) *Esp., in Milit.: A descent*, Liv.; *a going through certain manœuvres, festive occasions*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: A course, lapse of time*, facilior erit mihi quasi d. meorum poria, *my time will pass more easily*, Cic.; si forensium rerum labor decursu, *as the end of administration*, Id.; d. versus, *rhythmical movement*, Quint.

DĒ-CURTO, 1 *v. a. To curtail, ma*

off. I. *Prop.:* d. radices, Plin.; homo decurtatus, *with nose and ears cut off,* Sen.——II. *Fig. of style:* Cic.

DĔCUS, ŏris, *n.* (deceo). I. *Ornament, splendor, glory, dignity,* hostium spolia decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. *Of bodily grace, beauty,* Ov.——II. *Esp.: Moral dignity, virtue, honor,* d. antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic.; *thus,* d. muliebre, *chastity,* Liv.

DĔCUSSIS, is, *m.* (décem, as). I. A) *The number ten,* Vitr.; *hence,* d. sexis, *or* decussissexis, *one part of sixteen,* Id.——B) *Esp.: A coin of the value of ten asses,* Varr.——II. *Meton.: The figure of a Roman* X; *the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross,* d. obliquum, Plin.

DĔCUSSO, 1 *v. a.* (décussis). *To place crosswise in the form of an* X, *to decussate,* d. alqd, Cic.

DĔCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* decutio.

DĔ-CŬTIO, cussi, cussum, 3 *v. a.* (de, quatio). *To shake, strike, or throw off,* d. filia, Ov.; Victoria fulmine icta decussaque, Liv.; *to drive away, beat off,* Hirt.

DĔ-DĔCET, cŭit, 2 *v. impers. It is not befitting, becoming, suitable, proper,* &c.; *it looks bad* (*usually with a negation*), ut, si quid dedecest, vitemus, Cic.; oratorem simulare non d., *it is not unbecoming in an orator,* Id. *Post. in plur.:* delicias meas me d., Ov. *Act.* (*in the first person*): *To dishonor, disgrace,* non dedecui tua jussa, Stat.

DĔ-DĔCOR, ŏris. *Unseemly, unbecoming, vile* d. vita, Stat.; Sall.

DĔ-DĔCŎRO, 1 *v. a. To dishonor, disgrace,* d. et urbis sacerdotes et magistri, Cic.; dedecoratus flagitiis omnibus, *defiled, stained,* Suet.

DĔ-DĔCŎRŎSE, *adv. Disgracefully, in a dishonorable manner,* Nero sp. Aur. Vict.

DĔ-DĔCŎRŎSUS, a, um. *Dishonoring, dishonorable, disgraceful,* Aur. Vict.

DĔ-DĔCŎRUS, a, um. *Dishonoring, disgraceful,* majoribus suis dedecorum, Tac.

DĔ-DĔCUS, ŏris, *n.* I. *Gen.* A) *Any thing that is unbecoming or unseemly; disgrace, infamy,* cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.; dedecori esse or fieri alcui, *to be a disgrace to,* Id.——B) *Concr.: A disgrace, blot,* quum nec prodere visum d. suderet, *the ass's ears of Midas,* Ov.; d. naturæ, *the ass,* Phædr.——II. *Esp.: A base or infamous action, vice,* itemque d. illi summum malum, Cic.: admittere d., Id.; *incontinence,* Ov.; Suet.

DĔDĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A dedicating, dedication,* d. sedis, Liv.

DĔ-DĬCO, 1 [*in comed,* deque dicata, Lucil. ap. Non.] *v. a. To say, declare, indicate, signify.* I. *Gen.:* d. prædia in censu (*an old reading, contested*), *to make a return of,* Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To dedicate, consecrate,* d. eidem Castori ac Pollux in foro, Cic.; *also,* Fides, Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus, i. e. *whose temples we see in the Capitol,* Id.; *thus,* d. Junonem, Liv.; d. Herum alcui, *to dedicate,* Quint.; d. urbem nomini alcujus, *to name after any body,* Curt.; d. libros huic operi, *to devote whole books to this topic,* Quint.——B) *To consecrate before occupying or inhabiting,* d. domum absolutam, Suet.

DĔDĬGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A refusing, disdaining,* d. tacita, Quint.

DĔ-DĬGNOR, 1 *v. dep. To refuse, disdain, scorn,* d. alqd, Virg. *With inf.,* Tac. *Absol.:* accendebat dedignantes et ipse, Tac.

DĔ-DISCO, didici, 3 *v. a. To unlearn, forget,* multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. *With inf.:* eloquentia loqui pæne d., Cic.

DĔDĬTĬCIUS *or* -TĬUS, ii, *m.* (deditio). *One who has surrendered or capitulated at discretion,* Cæs.; Liv.

DĔDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dedo). *A giving up or surrendering,* legatos mittere ad alqm de deditione, Cæs.; in deditionem accipere, recipere alqm, *to admit one to a surrender,* Id.; venire in deditionem, *to surrender,* Id.

DĔDĬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* dedo.——II. *Adj.: Given up, devoted; with dat.:* hoc magis sum Publio deditus, quod, &c., Cic.; d. studiis, studio literarum, literis, artibus, Id. *Comper.:* uxoribus deditior, Eutr. *Superl.:* optimo animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. ap. Cic. *With an adv. of motion:* ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditæque eo (i. e. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, *directed toward,* Liv.

DĔ-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *v. a. To give up, deliver up, abandon, leave to the mercy of any body or any thing, to yield.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* d. alqm hostibus in cruciatum, Cæs.; d. alqm ad supplicium, ad necem, Liv.; *for which,* d. alqm neci, Virg.——B) *Esp. in Milit.: To deliver up; and,* d. se, *give into the power of any body, to surrender at discretion, to capitulate,* d. auctores belli, Liv.; d. se suaque omnia alcui, Cæs. *Middle:* incolumitatem deditis pollicebantur, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To give up, to devote, dedicate, abandon to the mercy of,* d. filiam (Virginiam) libidini App. Claudii, Cic. *Esp. often:* d. se alcui (personæ, rei), *To devote, give one's self up to any body or any thing, to embrace any thing or the study of any thing, to apply one's self ardently to any thing,* cui (patriæ) nos totos d. debemus, Cic.; d. se doctrinæ, studio, &c., Id. *With* ad: d. se ad audiendum, legendum, scribendumque. *Adverb.:* dedita opera, *with intention, on purpose, designedly, intentionally,* Cic.; Liv.; *seldom,* opera dedita, Cic.; *perhaps also ellipt.,* dedita (*sc.* opera), Cic.

DĔ-DŎCEO, ēre, *v. a. To teach otherwise, make any body forget or unlearn any thing, to cause any body to get out of the habit or lose the habit of; with acc.:* si a Polymno geometriam discere maluisset, quam illam etiam ipsum d., Cic. *With acc. and inf.,* Hor.

DĔ-DŎLĔO, ui, 2 *v. n. To cease grieving,* Ov.

DĔ-DŎLO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To hew with an axe, to make smooth by chipping,* d. arborem, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To give a sound beating, to cudgel,* App.

DĔ-DŬCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To lead, draw, or bring down, onward, or away.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* d. alqm concionari conantem de rostris, Cæs.; d. atomos de via, *to turn from the straight direction,* Cic.; d. ornos montibus, Virg.; deductusque (ad consules) traditurum urbem promittit, *led, taken to,* Liv.; aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, *conducted, turned off,* Cic.; d. supercilia, *to smooth,* Quint.; d. carbasa, *to spread,* Ov.; d. brachia, *to move,* Prop.; d. crines pectine, *to comb,* Ov.; d. filum, *to lead or carry on* (*the threads*), i. e. *to spin, weave,* Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In Milit.: To cause a garrison or troops to leave a place; to lead, bring, or draw away, to lead to a place,*

to bring up, to place any where, d. præsidia de his oppidis, Cic.; d. exercitum ex his regionibus, Cæs.; d. legiones in interiorem Galliam, Id. 2) *To attend out of respect, accompany, escort*, quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum me de domo deduceret, Cic. *Of leading or conducting a bride from the parents' house to her husband:* quo primum virgo quæque deducta est, Cæs. *Also sometimes of a concubine*, Cic. 3) *In Law:* d. alqm de fundo, *to lead any body in presence of witnesses from an estate, in case of disputing the title (a symbolic action, by which one obtained the right of bringing an action)*, Cic. 4) *To conduct a colony to a place*, d. coloniam in locum alqm, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.; alter triumvir colonis deducendis, Sall. 5) *Naut.* a) *To launch a ship, to put to sea, to cause or order to sail*, quas (naves) a Meloduno deduxerat, Cæs.; d. naves litore, Virg. b) *To draw a ship out of the docks*, d. naves, Virg. 6) *To deduct*, i. e. *to diminish by deducting*, addendo deducendoque, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To lead away, to withdraw; to lead to a place, to bring, guide*, deduc orationem tuam de cœlo ad hæc citeriora, Cic.; d. alqm ad eam sententiam, Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To entice to any thing, mislead, induce, seduce*, adolescentes et oratione magistratus et præmio deducti, Cæs. 2) *To compose a writing, to draw up, as a deed, &c.; to couch in writing, to compose*, d. poemata tenui filo, Hor.; oratio deducta atque circumlata, *well rounded*, Quint.

DĒDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (deduco). *A leading down or away.* I. A) *Prop.:* d. rivorum a fonte, *a drawing off*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A leading, conducting, or taking out to a place*, e. g. *a colony*, Cic.; d. oppidorum, *colonization*, Plin. 2) *A driving or leading away out of an estate, which was a symbolic act preceding a suit-at-law*, Cic. 3) *A leading of a bride to the bridegroom*, Dig. 4) *A diminishing, reduction, diminution*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A deducing*, ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia, &c., *mode of arguing*, Cic.

DĒDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (deduco). *One who accompanies another to a place, a follower*, Q. Cic.

DĒDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* deduco.——II. *Adj.* A) *Drawn in, bent inward*, nasus et a summo eminentior et ab imo deductior, Suet.——B) *Simple, mean, lowly*, d. carmen, Virg.

DĒ-ERRO [*poet. dissyl.*], 1 *v. n. To stray, to get from the right way, to lose one's way.* I. *Prop.:* qui in itinere deerravissent, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* d. verbis, Quint.

DĒ-FÆCO (defec.), 1 *v. a.* (de, fæx) *To clear from dregs, refine, purify.* I. A) *Prop.:* d. vinum, Plin.——B) *Gen.: To clean, wash*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To make clear or bright*, quicquid incerti prius fuit, nunc defæcatum est, *clear*, Plaut.

DĒFATIGATIO (defet.), ōnis, *f. A wearying, weariness, fatigue*, Cic.

DĒ-FATIGO (dēfet.), 1 *v. a. To make weary, fatigue*, nostroque assiduo labore defatigarent, Cæs.; numquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante quam, &c., *grow weary or tired*, Cic.

DĒFATISCOR. *See* DEFETISCOR.

DEFECABILIS, DEFECATIO, &c. *See* DEFÆC.

DĒFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (deficio). I. A) *A falling off, desertion, defection, apostasy*, subita d. Pompeii, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* intemperantia, qu a tota mente et a recta rationes d., Cic.——I *A ceasing, failing, vanishing, diminishing*, ista ipsa d. virium, Cic. *Absol.:* usqu defectionem, *until fainting*, Tac.; Suet.; d. lunæ, *solar or lunar eclipse*, Cic.; d. muliebris a ceptu, *sterility*, Plin.; d. animi, *dejection*.—— *Gramm.: An ellipsis*, dicere alqd per def nem, *elliptically*, Gell.

DĒFECTOR, ōris, *m.* (deficio). *One who f off, a deserter, an apostate*, Tac.; Suet.

DĒFECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* deficio.—— *Adj.: Weakened, weak, enervated*, de annis, Phædr.

DĒFECTUS, ūs, *m.* (deficio). I. *Defec apostasy, for* defectio, Capit.——II. *A ing, disappearing, diminishing, va ing*, d. lactis (mammæ), *a failing*, Plin.; machi, *weakness of the stomach*, Id.; d. ar *fainting, swoon*, Id. *In the plur.:* d. lunæ, *eclipses*, Cic.

DĒ-FENDO, di, sum 3 (*from the root* F *whence* offendo, infensus, infestus) *v. a. keep off, avert, repel, ward off any th jurious or hostile*, d. nimios solis ardores, C et propulsare injuriam, Id.; d. alqm, to ke *distance*, Enn.; d. ignem a tectis, Ov. *Wi* d. solstitium pecori, Virg.——II. *Meton.: object from which any thing is averted: To protect, defend; with* alqm (alqd), ab al re), *or absol.* A) *Gen.:* d. alqm ab injuri d. vitam ab inimicorum audacia, Cic. *Wi* d. amicum suum, Cic.; d. se armis, manu d. locum, *to maintain*, Cic. *With* ab: a materia defendit, *protects, preserves again Absol.:* quum jam defenderet nemo, Cæ *Esp.: To bring forward in defenc fend, maintain, stand up for*, Carneo lam umquam in illis suis disputationibus fendit, Cic.; d. id maxime, ut, &c., *to co particular for, &c., to maintain in partic* &c., Id.

DEFENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (defendo). I. *A ing, defence, whether with or without ar* tam omnem orationem brevis est d., Cic.

DEFENSITO, 1 *v. freq.* (defenso). *To often, to be in the habit of defend*

DĒFENSO, 1 *v. int.* (defendo). I. *To k eagerly*, d. metus, Stat.——II. *Meton. fend, protect, guard eagerly*, d. mo *Absol.*, Ov.

DEFENSOR, ōris, *c.* (defendo). I. *keeps or wards off*, ultor sceleris d. ——II. *A defender, protector*, Muc ni juris d., Cic.; murus defensoribus nud

DEFENSTRIX, īcis, *f. She that def*

DĒ-FERO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. carry, bring down, to carry down* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* d. alqd tecto, *to tak down from the roof*, Ov.; Rhodanus am deferens Araim, *bearing along*, Plin.; d alqm, *to carry, bring*, Cæs.; d. ædes sus am, *to change, remove*, Cic.; d. alqm su *to dip under*, Ov.; deferri ad castra Ro *to arrive unexpectedly*, Cæs.——B) *Esp. To drive to a place*, naves portus cap tuerunt, et paullo infra delatæ sunt, Cæ delatus æstu, *driven further out to sea*, C *take any thing to market, to sell, o*

pose for sale, quanti res deferatur, Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To bring or take to a place*, hæc re ad consilium delata, *having been taken into consideration*, Cæs.; poeta in nostrum ævum delatus, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To offer, proffer, tender, propose, grant, confer upon, allot to any body*, d. imperium ad alqm, Cic. *With dat.:* d. regnum C. Cæsari, Fasti ap. Cic.; d. jusjurandum, *to administer*, Quint. *Absol.:* si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. 2) *To bring or give account of, to report, inform one of any thing*, qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic.; d. falsum numerum equitum, *to state, make a return of*, Cæs.; d. nomen alcjs, *to lodge a complaint against any body before the prætor*, Id.; d. crimina, Liv. *Absol.:* et minari et d. non potest, Quint. *Rarely: To denounce*, quæ apud vos de me deferunt, Cic.

DĒ-FERVEFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* *To boil or seethe thoroughly*, d. radicem in vino, Plin.; aer defervefactus in pulmone, *made hot*, Varr.

DĒ-FERVEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To ferment*, Plin.

DĒ-FERVESCO, fervi *and* fervui, 3 *v. n.* *To cease boiling.* I. *Prop.:* dum musteus fructus d.——II. *Fig.* A) *To cease raging or being turbulent, to cool down, lose its heat or violence, become calm*, ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat, ira, Cic.—B) *Metn.: To become clear*, novi versiculi ut primum videbantur defervisse, Plin. E.

DEFESSUS, a, um, *part. of* defeticor.

DEFETIGO. *See* DEFATIGO.

DĒ-FETISCOR (defat.), fessus, 3 *v. n.* *To lose strength, grow weary or faint; usually only in the part. perf.:* aratores defessi cultu agrorum, Cic.; defessi vulneribus, *faint with or from wounds*, Cæs. *Absol.:* semper recentes defessis succedent, Cæs. *As a finite verb:* neque defetiscar umquam, *shall never grow tired*, Ter.

DE-FICIO, fēci, fectum, 3 [*perf. subj.* defexit, *an old formula*, ap. Liv. *Pass.* defit, *for* deficitur, Plaut.; Virg.; defiat, Plaut.; defiet, Liv.; defieri, Ter.] *v. n. and a.* (facio). I. *Neut.* A) 1) *Prop.: To break loose from an engagement or connection, to become faithless, to revolt, rebel*, consules a senatu, a rep., defecerant, Cic.; d. a patribus ad plebem, *to pass over from, side with or join the opposite party*, Liv. *Absol.:* quæ civitates defecerant, Cæs. 2) *Fig.:* si a virtute defeceris, Cic.—B) *Metn.: To cease, disappear, fail, be wanting, be gone, have an end*, non materia, fragentem d. potestat, Cæs.; non deficiente crumena, Hor.; sol, luna d., *is eclipsed*, Cic.; in hac voce defecit, *he died*, Suet.; d. tot bellis, *to decrease, become weak*, Cæs.; d. animo, *to lose one's courage, be disheartened*, Cic.; *thus without* animo, Id.; d. commissa pugnando, *to relax, to fight indifferently*, Cæs.; qui prior defexit, *an old legal phrase, of one who breaks through a contract*, ap. Liv. *With dat.:* quam vires et tela nostris deficerent, Cæs.——II. *Act.: To leave, relinquish, or abandon any body; to fail, forsake, desert, be wanting to*, quum me vires d. cœpisscent, Cic.; tempus se cibus quam oratio deficeret, Id. *In the passive: neither consilio et ratione deficitur*, Cic.; defectus hortatibus, *insolent, unable to pay*, Dig. *Post. with a subjective clause:* nec me deficiet nautas rogitare, *will not cease*, Prop.

DĒ-FIGO, xi, xum, 3. *To fix or strike in or into, to join, fix, or strike in a downward direction.* I. A) *Prop.:* d. sudes sub aqua, Cæs.; d. hastas terræ, Virg.—B) *Metn.: To make immovable or firm*, resistunt defixi et Neronem intuentes, *standing firm or fast*, Tac.; d. aciem, *to bring to a stand*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To direct to any place, to turn toward*, d. impudentissimos oculos in alcjs possessiones, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To fix, render motionless with terror or amazement, &c., to strike with astonishment*, utraque res oculis animisque immobiles paruper eos defixit, Liv.; defixus, *astounded*, Virg.; Liv.; Tac. 2) *In sacred ceremonies: To pronounce, to establish, fix*, quæ augur vitiose, dira defixerit, irrata sunto, *an old formula*, ap. Cic. 3) *To bewitch, bind by spells* (*because in so doing the image of the person was run through with a needle*), d. caput alcjs dira imprecatione, Sen.; d. nomina cerā, Ov. 4) *To censure, blame*, Pers.

DĒ-FINGO, nxi, 3 *v. a.* *To fashion, form, to give a determinate shape*, d. panem, Cat. *Of rude verses: To manufacture, as it were*, Hor.

DĒ-FINIO, 4 *v. a.* *To limit, fix a boundary, bound, terminate.* I. *Prop.* d. extremam partem fundi oleæ directo ordine, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To mark out, explain, express, define, fix*, d. rem verbis, Cic.; unum hoc definio, tantam esse, *&c., it is that only I define or explain, I solely define that*, Id.; decorum sic fere definiri solet, *to be defined*, Id.; d. ædes sibi optimas, hortos, *&c., to mark out*, Id.—B) *To fix, settle, determine*, altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam pesibus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.; d. totam hujus generis orationem, *to end, close*, Id.; d. extrema similiter, *to close, finish*, Id.

DEFINITE, *adv.* *Expressly, definitively, clearly*, d. dicere, Cic.

DEFINITIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A limiting, prescribing*, Inscr.——II. *An exact marking or defining, an explanation, definition*, d. judiciorum æquorum, Cic.; definitionibus exprimere alqd, Id.

DEFINITIVUS, a, um (definio). I. *Definitive, explanatory*, d. constitutio, Cic.; d. sententia, *in Law, a final sentence against which there is no appeal*, Cod. Just.

DEFINITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* definio.——II. *Adj.: Definite, clear*, certus in cœlo ac d. locus, ubi, Cic.

DEFIO, eri. *See* DEFICIO.

DEFLAGRATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: A burning, consuming by fire, conflagration*, d. futura aliquando cœli atque terrarum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Destruction, ruin*, Cic.

DĒ-FLAGRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To be consumed by fire, to be burned down.* A) *Prop.:* qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravisse, Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To go to ruin*, communi incendio malint quam suo d., Cic. 2) *Of passions: To abate, subside, cease raging*, d. iras vestras, Liv.——II. *Act.: To burn down.* A) *Prop.:* fana flammâ deflagrata, Enn. ap. Cic.—B) *Fig.: To ruin*, in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic.

DĒ-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To bend or turn downward, aside, or in another direction.* A) *Prop.:* d. ramum olivæ, Col.; d. novam viam, *to make in another direction*, Liv.—B) *Fig.:* quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic.——II. *Neut.: To turn*

off, turn aside. A) *Prop.:* vulgus militum d. viâ, Tac.——B) *Fig.:* d. a veritate, *to turn aside, swerve from the truth,* Cic.

DĒ-FLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To bewail,* sæpe inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. *Absol.:* dum assident, dum defient, Tac.; d. oculos, *to make dim by weeping,* App.——II. *Neut.: To weep much,* Prop.

DEFLEXUS, ūs, *m.* (deflecto). *A bending down,* Val. Max.

DĒ-FLO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To blow off or away,* Varr.——II. *To blow off one thing from another* (e. g. *dust,* &c.), d. cibum munditiarum causa, Plin.

DĒ-FLOCCĀTUS, a, um (floccus). *Without locks of wool, bald,* Plaut.

DĒ-FLŌRESCO, rui, 3 *v. n. To shed its blossoms, to wither, fade.* I. *Prop.,* Col.——II. *Fig.:* non talis, quam te eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, *decaying,* Cic.

DĒ-FLŪO, xi, xum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To flow down or downward.* A) *Prop.* 1) flumen d. monte, Sall. 2) *Meton. also of things that are not fluid: To glide, slip, fall gently down, to slope, to go, come, move down in a slanting direction,* ipsæ defluebant coronæ, Cic.; aries d. secundo amni, *swims down,* Virg.; d. Tiberi Ostiam, *to go down to Ostia* (*by water*), Suet.; d. ex equo, *to get down from a horse, to dismount,* Liv.; d. ad terram, *to fall to the ground,* Id.; inulta merces d. tibi, *result to thee,* Hor.——B) *Fig.: To flow, come, pass,* hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic.; a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *descends, or takes its origin from,* Suet.; ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, *may be spilled on the ground,* Cic.——II. *To cease flowing.* A) *Prop.:* dum defluat amnis, Hor.——B) *Fig.: To pass away, come to an end, to disappear, cease, vanish,* ubi salutatio defluxit, *has gone by,* Cic.; ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has seceded, become faithless,* Id.; comæ d., *fall off,* Plin.

DĒ-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To dig downward or deep, to dig up,* d. terram, *to throw up,* Hor.; d. oculos, manus, crura, *to dig out,* i. e. *to scratch or tear out, to lacerate,* Flor.——II. *To bury in the earth,* thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic.; d. se, *to conceal one's self,* Sen.

DEFORE, *inf. fut.; see* desum.

DEFORMĀTIO, ōnis *f.* (deformo). *A disfiguring, defacing,* d. tantæ majestatis, Liv.

DĒ-FORMIS, e (forma). I. *Deformed, misshapen, ugly,* formosus an d., Cic.; oratio d., *a disgraceful speech,* Liv.; deformes agri, *unsightly, uncultivated fields,* Ov.; deformia lucra, *dishonorable gains,* Suet.; d. nomen, *a harsh-sounding name,* Quint.; d. obsequium, *slavish, disgraceful,* Tac. *With gen.:* d. leti, Sil.——II. *Shapeless,* d. animæ, Ov.

DEFORMITAS, ātis, *f.* (deformis). *Ugliness of form or appearance, deformity, unseemliness* (*both physical and moral*); *also, fig., disgrace, dishonor,* in deformitate corporis, Cic. *Fig.:* d. animi, *depravity,* Cic.

DEFORMITER, *adv. Inelegantly,* d. sonare, Quint.

DĒ-FORMO, 1 *v. a. To design, form, fashion, describe, depict, delineate, sketch.* I. *Prop.:* d. marmora prima manu, Quint.; deformati fructus, *formed, ready* (*opposed to* floscuil), Id.; speciem operis, *to represent in sketch or outli* Vitr.——II. *Fig.:* quæ ita a fortuna deform sunt, *formed, shapen,* Cic.; ille quem supra def mavi, *have depicted, delineated,* Id.

DĒ-FORMO, 1 *v. a.* (forma). *To disfigu deform.* I. *Prop.:* amicus noster deformatus c pore, Cic.; macies d. vultum, Virg.——II. *Fi To disfigure,* i. e. *to pollute, defile, d grace, dishonor,* quæ accusatores deforma hujus causa, Cic.; d. ordinem prava lectione s tus, Liv.

DEFOSSUS, a, um, *part. of* defodio.

DĒFOSSUS, ūs, *m.* (defodio). *A diggi deep in the earth,* Plin.

DĒ-FRAUDO (defrūdo), 1 *v. a. To depr one of any thing by fraud, to impose u cheat, defraud,* d. alqm drachmâ, Plaut. *Pr* ne andabatam quidem d. posse, *not be able t ceive even one who is blind,* Cic.; d. genium, *to one's self, to deny one's self enjoyment,* Plaut.

DĒ-FRENĀTUS, a, um (freno). *Unbrid* Ov.

DĒ-FRICO, cŭi, cātum, *and* ctum, 1 *v. a. rub, or rub off,* d. dentem, Ov. *Middle:* c cari, *to rub one's self, as in a bath,* Auct. *Post.:* d. urbem sale multo, *to rub down, to sa with much wit,* Hor.

DEFRICTUS, a, um, *part. of* defrico.

DĒ-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.* I. *P To break off, break to pieces,* d. ramu boris, Cic.; d. ferrum ab hasta, Virg.——II. id unum bonum est, quod numquam defrin *is never taken away,* Sen.

DEFRUDO. *See* DEFRAUDO.

DĒFRŪTUM, i, *n.* (*for* defervitum). *wine boiled down one half, with spices* Virg.; Plin.

DĒ-FŬGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. a. To flee, to from any thing, to avoid, to get out o way of any thing,* d. patriam, Cic.; d. auc tem alcjs rei, *to deny having commanded a to escape responsibility,* Id. *Absol.:* rempul suscipiant: timore defugiant, &c., *escape,* Cæs.

DĒFUNCTŌRIE, *adv. Carelessly, su cially,* d. agere causam, Sen.

DEFUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* defungor.

DĒ-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To pour down or out, cause to flow, down upon,* d. ovi album in vas, Cels.; d. *to pour out,* Hor. *Post.:* d. fruges pleno co *pour down, pour out,* Hor.——B) *Esp.: To out as a libation,* Hor.——II. *Fig.:* d. ver tore, Petron.

DĒ-FUNGOR, functus, 3 *v. n. To perf thing* (*especially of an unpleasant nature*), *quit one's self of, to accomplish, br an end, finish, get over,* defunctus hon *one who has filled all posts in the state,* Cic.; culis, *to get over, to overcome,* Id.; d. vitâ, *die,* Virg.; d. sua morte, *the same,* Suet.; temporibus, Hor.; *also, simply* d., *to die,* Tac. *Hence,* defunctus, *for* mortuus, *De funct,* Quint.; Suet.; defunctus jam sum *done that, got over or through it,* Ter.

DĒ-FŬTŪTUS, a, um (futuo). *Exha* Catull.

DĒ-GĒNER, is (*ablat.* degeneri, Tac.) (de,

Degenerate, not genuine. I. *Prop.:* d. rex, Tac.——II. *Fig.: Degenerate, base, ignoble,* Agrippa vitâ non degener, Tac.; d. animus, Virg. *Poet.:* d. toga, *for* d. togati, Luc. *With gen.:* d. patriæ artis, Ov.

DĒGENĒRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (degener). I. *Neut.: To become unlike its kind, turn out bad or of an inferior description, to degenerate.* A) *Prop.:* qui (frater) a vobis nihil degenerávit, Cic.——B) *Fig.: with ablat., or absol.:* ab hac virtute majorum non modo non degeneravit L. Flaccus, Cic. *Absol.:* consuetudo eum et disciplina d. non sineret, Cic. *With dat.:* d. Marti patérno, Stat.——II. *Act.: To cause to degenerate, to spoil,* mar, Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque d., Col.; degenerátum, *that which has degenerated,* Liv. *Poet.: To stain or pollute by degeneracy, to dishonor, defile,* Ov.

DĒ-GĒRO, ĕre, *v. a.* I. *To carry away, carry to a place,* Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To reduce to a form, to frame, form, shape,* sicca a (uva) degeritur in pastillos, Plin.

DĒ-GLŪBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a. To peel or skin, as fruit.* I. *Prop.:* d. granum, Varr.——II. *Meton.: To skin alive, to flay, to excoriate,* Plaut.; Aus.

DĒGO, dēgi, 3 *v. a.* (de, ago). *To spend one's time, to pass away time,* d. omne tempus ætatis, Cic.; d. senectam, Hor. *Pass.:* degitur ætas, vita. *Absol.:* ille lætus deget, Hor.; vita humanior sine sale non quit d., *to continue to exist, last,* Plin.

DĒ-GRANDINAT, *v. impers. It hails violently, it continues hailing,* Ov.

DĒ-GRAVO, 1 *v. a. To press or weigh down.* I. *Prop.:* d. caput, Ov.; d. prope circumventum corna, *to crush,* Liv.——II. *Fig.: To trouble, incommode, overpower,* lassitudo et vulnera eos degravant, Liv. *Absol.:* vulnus d., Liv.

DĒ-GRĔDIOR, gressus, 3 *v. n.* (de, gradior). *To go, step, march down,* inter Gallica tela degressus ex arce, Liv.; d. ad pedes, *to dismount (of cavalry),* Id.

DĒ-GUSTO, 1 *v. a. To taste.* I. *Prop.:* d. novas fruges aut vina, Plin.——B) *Meton. poet.: To touch slightly. Of fire,* Lucr.; *of arms,* Virg.——II. *Fig.: To taste, to try, attempt, to acquire superficial knowledge of any thing; to touch slightly upon, to make slight allusion to,* viene eandem vitam d.? Cic.; d. aliqd de fabulis, Brut. ap. Cic.; velim istum convivam tuum degustes, *sound him,* Cic.; plures memoriæ quasi degustatæ, *only tasted, touched upon,* Quint.

DĒ-HINC [*post. sometimes monosyl.*], *adv. Hence, from this place, from that place.* I. *Of room or space:* interiora Cedrosii, d. Persæ habitant, Mel.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of time: Henceforth, from this time, after this, hereupon, for the future,* quæcumque d. vi possim, Liv.; eorum ad se vocat, d. talia fatur, *hereupon, then,* Virg.; de qua d. dicam, *hereafter,* Suet.——B) *Denoting succession:* primum, quod, . . . d. quia, &c., Sall.——C) *Denoting inference or consequence: Hence, from that, therefore,* Plaut.; Ter.

DĒ-HISCO, hīvi, 3 [*inf. perf.* dehisse, Varr.]. *v. n. To open in chinks, gape, yawn, burst,* tellus ima d., Virg.; navigium d., *springs a leak,* Ibn.; dehiscente intervallis acies, *separated, interspersed,* Liv.

DĒHŌNESTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (dehonesto). *That which disfigures or deforms a thing, a blemish, deformity, disparagement,* d. corporis, Sall.; d. originis, *low descent,* Just.

DĒ-HŌNESTO, 1 *v. a. To dishonor, disgrace, defile,* famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv.

DĒ-HORTOR, atus, 1 [*per tmesin,* de me horta tur, Enn.], *v. a. To dissuade, advise to the contrary,* Cic.; multa d. me a vobis, Sall. *With inf.:* plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Id.

DĒIANĪRA, æ, *f.* (Δηϊάνειρα). *Deianira, the daughter of Œneus, and wife of Hercules, whose death she unconsciously occasioned by sending him a garment dipped in the blood of Nessus,* Cic.; Ov.

DĒIDĀMIA, æ, *f.* (Δηϊδάμεια). *Deidamia, the daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles,* Prop.

DĒIN, *for* deinde.

DEIN-CĒPS [*poet. sometimes dissyl.,* Hor.], *adj. and adv.* (dein, capio). I. *Adj., genit.* deincipis, *following upon,* sine intermissione deincipe, App.——II. *Adv.: In turn, one after another, in succession, successively.* A) *Of space:* quum d. ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of time: One after another,* ut d. qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. 2) *Of order: Each in its place, one after another, hereupon, in succession,* annales Ennii ut d. legi possint, *be read one after another, or in proper order as they follow,* Cic.; ut prima officia diis, secunda patriæ, tertia parentibus, d. gradatim reliquæ reliquis debeantur, *and so on,* Id.; *sometimes joined* deinde d.; *and* inde d., Liv.

DEINDE, *and abridged* DEIN [*post.* ei *taken as one syllable*], *adv.* (de, is). *From here or beginning here, from there or beginning there.* I. *Of place:* via interest perangusta, d. paulo latior patescit campus, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of time: Hereupon, afterward, then, after that,* complures ex iis occiderunt: d. omnibus longe lateque incensis se in castra receperunt, Cæs.——B) *Of order:* hæc duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, Cic.; *thus often* primum . . d., *first, then, or first, secondly, &c.; often several times repeated,* Id.; excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, d. Philippo, *next,* Id.

DEIN-SŪPER, *adv. for* desuper. *From above, from on high,* d. in murum attolli, Sall.

DEIŌNIDES, æ, *m.* (Δηϊονίδης). *The son of Deïoneus,* i. e. Ophiletus, Ov.

DEIŌPĒA, æ, *f.* (Δηϊόπεια). *Deïopea, one of the nymphs of Juno,* Virg.

DĒIŌTĀRUS, i, *m. Deïotarus.* 1. *A tetrarch of Galatia, afterward king of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus, defended by Cicero in a speech,* Cic. Dei. 2. *His son,* Cic.

DEIPHŌBĒ, ēs, *f.* (Δηΐφόβη). *Deïphobe, a daughter of Glaucus,* Virg.

DĒIPHŌBUS, i, *m.* (Δηΐφοβος). *Deïphobus, a son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Helen after the death of Paris,* Virg.

DĒJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dejicio). *A throwing or casting down.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* d. alvi, *a purging,* Cels.——B) *Esp.: Ejection, a turning out of an estate or possession,* qui illam dejectio-

nem fecerit, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* d. animi, *mental dejection*, Sen.

DEJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* dejicio.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Low*, equitatus noster d. atque interioribus locis constiterat, Cæs.—B) *Fig.: Disheartened, dejected, spiritless*, Quint.

DEJECTUS, ûs, *m.* (dejicio). I. *A throwing down*, d. arborum, Liv.; d. fluminis, *a fall*, Ov. *Poet.: A throwing on or over one's self*, Stat.——II. *An inclined or downward position, a declivity*, d. collis, Cæs.

DEJERATIO, onis. *See* DEJURATIO.

DEJERO, are. *See* DEJURO.

DE-JICIO (*also written* deicio, deicis, deicit, &c.), jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (de, jacio). *To throw or cast down, cast to the ground, to throw from.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* d. alqm de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; d. elatam securim in caput, *to let fall, to drop*, Liv.; d. equum e campo in cavam viam, *to drive down*, Id.; d. statuas, *with* depellere, *to throw down*, Cic.; d. navem ad inferiorem partem insulæ, *to drive*, Cæs.; d. antennas, *to lower, to let down*, Id.; d. libellos, *to pull down*, Cic.; d. sortes, *to cast or throw into the urn*, Cæs.; d. alvum, *to void*, Cat.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In Law: To turn any body out of an estate or possession, to eject, throw out*, Cic. 2) *In Milit.: To overthrow, to put to flight*, Cic.; Cæs. 3) *To throw to the ground*, i. e. *to kill*, his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Cæs.; d. juvencam Thetidi, *to offer, to kill as a victim*, Val. Flac.——II. *Fig.: To remove*, oculos de isto numquam d., *not to take one's eyes off him*, Cic.; d. oculos in terram, *cast, turn*, Quint. *Poet.:* dejectus oculos, *with a downcast look*, Virg. Negligenter scribimus adversaria . . . hæc sunt dejecta, *merely thrown out*, i. e. *slightly touched or commented upon*, Cic.; d. alqm de sententia, *to turn from*, Id.; d. alqm de honore *or* honore, *to deprive of, to rob of*, Id.; d. alqm spe, *to deprive of hope*, Cæs.; dejici conjuge tanta, *to be deprived of*, Virg.; d. alqm de gradu, *to put out of his position or place*, Cic.; d. vitia a se, *to remove, to keep distant from one's self*, Id.

DE-JUNGO, ēre, *v. a.* I. *To unyoke cattle*, Inscr.——II. *Meton.: To remove*, d. se a forensi labore, Tac.

DE-JŪRO (dējūro), 1 *v. a. To swear, to take an oath*, Plaut.

DE-JŬVO, 1 *v. n. To withhold help*, Plaut.

DE-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3 *v. n. To fall, sink, flow, slip down, to slip out.* I. *Prop.:* signum de cœlo delapsum, Cic.; d. ex equo, Liv.; d. ab æthere, *to let one's self down, to fly down*, Ov.; d. medios in hostes, *to get into*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To come down, to sink, to let one's self down, to descend, to fall*, jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra d., *descends, lowers itself*, Cic.; d. ad Clodiam, *to incline toward Clodia*, i. e. *to feel disposed to buy her estates*, Id.

DE-LĂCERO, 1 *v. a. Prop.: To tear up or to pieces; hence, to destroy, ruin, mar, spoil*, Plaut.

DE-LĂMENTOR, ari, *v. a. To bewail, lament*, Ov.

DELAPSUS, a, um, *part. of* delabor.

DE-LASSO, 1 *v. a. To fatigue, tire out, weary*, Hor.

DELĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (defero). *An information, accusation*, d. nominis, Cic.

DELĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (defero). *An informer, accuser*, Quint.; Tac.; d. majestatis, i. e. *of high treason*, Tac.; d. Papiæ legis, i. e. *relating to the violation of this law*, Suet.

DELĒBILIS, e (deleo). *That may be blotted out*, Mart.

DELECTĂBILIS, e (delecto). *Delightful, agreeable, pleasant*, d. cibus, Tac.

DELECTAMENTUM, i, *n.* (delecto). *That which serves for delight; an amusement, pastime*, inania sunt ista d. pene puerorum, captare plausus, &c., Cic.; putare alqm pro delectamento, *to the to make sport of*, Ter.

DELECTĂTIO, ōnis, *f. Delight, pleasure, amusement*, audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic. literæ secundis rebus delectationem habent, a *pleasure*, Cic.

DELECTO, 1 *v. a.* (delicio). I. *To entice from the right way*, Enn.——II. *Meton.: To delight, amuse, afford pleasure*, non tam me sapientiæ fama d., Cic. *Esp. often in the* (*or mid.*): *To delight one's self* (*as* se delectare), *to find pleasure, take delight, to be gratified*, in hoc admodum delector, quod, Cic.; me magis de Dionysio delectat, *I delight more in*, Id.

DELECTUS, a, um, *part. of* deligo.

DELECTUS, ûs, *m.* (deligo). *A choosing, choice.* I. *Gen.:* rerum d. atque discrimen, cum delecta, *with choice*, Plin.——II. *Esp. in milit.* A) *A choosing or levying of soldiers*, lectum habere, agere, *to levy*, Cic.; Tac.; d. vincialis, *a levy in the province*, Cic.—B) *Collect. Troops levied, a levy*, Tac.

DELEGĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: An assignment of a debt, an assignation*, Cic.—II. *Fig.: A delegating to another*, delegatio res ista non recipit, Sen.

DĒ-LĒGO, 1 *v. a. To send to a place, refer.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* d. alqm in Tullianum (carcerem), Liv.; d. alqm ad illud volumen, Nep. *Esp.: To refer one to another person for the payment of a debt, to assign over a debt*, de tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. Quinto delegabo, si quid seri meo alieno sup. Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To cause to be done by another what one ought to do one's self; to delegate, depute, give in charge*, hunc le alteri delegavi, Cœl. ap. Cic.; obsidio dele curam alcjs, Liv.—B) *Esp.* (*from* I., B): *ascribe, attribute, impute*, si hoc crimen nominibus delegare possumus, Cic.

DELENIFICUS (delin.), a, um (delenio, *Charming, captivating*, Plaut.

DELENIMENTUM (delin.), i, *n.* (deleniro) *Any thing calculated to soothe, allay or mitigate, an anodyne*, Liv.; d. *means of relieving, a support*, Tac.——II. *Fig. charm, blandishment*, Liv.; Tac.

DĒ-LENIO (delin.), 4 *v. a. To make tender soft or mild; to soothe, alleviate, mitigate; to please, charm*, d. mulierem nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. lentem, *to comfort, console*, Hor.

DELENITOR (delin.), ōris, *m. One soothes or mitigates*, cujus (judicis debet orator, Cic.

DELĒO, ēvi, ētum, 2 [*contr.* deleset, forset, Val. Max.; *part. perf.*, delitus, Varr.] *v.*

ἐξαλείφω). *To wipe away, blot out, efface; hence, to destroy, overthrow, ruin, exterminate, annihilate, kill*, d. ædificia, sepulcrum, &c., Cic.; d. scriptum, literas, &c., *to erase, efface*, Id.; d. omnes leges una rogatione, *to abolish, abrogate*, Id.; d. præsentia, futura bella, *to finish, make an end of, render impossible*, Id.; d. omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, *to blot out, obliterate*, Id.

DĒLĒTUS, a, um, *part. of* deleo.

DĒLIA, æ, *f.* I. *The Delian, poet. for Diana*, Virg.——II. *Delia, the name of a mistress*, Virg.

DĒLIACUS, a, um (Δηλιακός). *Of or belonging to Delos, Delian*, D. vasa, Cic.

DĒLIBERABUNDUS, a, um (delibero). *Weighing, turning over in one's mind, deliberating, considering, consulting*, consules velut d. capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv.

DĒLIBERATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A deliberating, reflecting, considering, deliberation*, ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de rep., Cic.; res cadit in deliberationem, *is taken into consideration*, Id.; habet res deliberationem, *requires consideration*, Id.; d. consilii capiendi, *respecting the resolution to be taken*, Id.——II. *In Rhet. for* causa deliberativa, Cic.

DĒLIBERATIVUS, a, um (delibero). *Of or belonging to deliberation, deliberative*, d. quæsta, Cic.; *simply*, deliberativa, æ, *f., the same*, Quint.

DĒLIBERATOR, ōris, *m.* *One who deliberates*, Cic.

DĒLIBERATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* delibero.——II. *Adj.: Determined upon, fixed*, neque illi quicquam deliberatius fuit quam me evertere, Cic.

DĒ-LIBERO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (de, libra, libella). *To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to consider maturely; to consult, take counsel, deliberate; usually with* de, *a relative clause, or absol.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* re deliberata, *after due deliberation*, Cæs.; d. maxima de re, Cic.; d. cum alqo coram, per litteras de salute fortunisque alcjs, *to take counsel*, Id.; d. cum ea parte animi, in qua inest ratio, *to consult*, Id.——B) *Esp.: To ask advice, as of an oracle, with* consulere, Nep.——II. *Meton.* (*denoting the result of deliberation*): *To determine, take a resolution, resolve, determine upon, to fix, settle; with objective clause:* quod iste statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.

DĒ-LIBO, 1 *v. a. To take away a little of any thing, to taste.* I. *Prop.:* ne bos extremo jugo truncum d. ramumque deplantet, *should pluck*, Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* ut omni ex genere (in dicendo) omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, *may cull*, Cic.; d. novum honorem, *to taste for the first time*, Liv.; d. oscula, *to sip*, Virg.; d. omnia narratione, *to touch slightly*, Quint.——B) *Esp.: To detract from*, d. alqd de laude alcjs, Cic.; d. pudicitiam, *to violate*, Suet.

DĒ-LIBRO, 1 *v. a.* (liber). I. *To strip of the bark, to peel*, d. arborem, Col.——II. *Meton.: To take away a part, to deduct*, Lucr.

DĒ-LIBUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (de, libuo, λείβω). I. *Prop.: To besmear, anoint, to moisten; usually only in the part. perf.:* multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.; d. dona balsamo, Hor.

DĒLICATE, *adv.* I. *Luxuriously, voluptuously*, d. ac molliter vivere, Cic.——II. *Dissolutely, sluggishly, quite at one's ease*, d. conficere iter, *with* segniter, Suet.

DĒLICATUS, a, um (delicias). I. *That entices or allures the senses; Alluring, charming, sweet, delightful, luxurious, voluptuous*, in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic.; delicatiores in cantu flexiones, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *That gives way to sensual allurements, addicted to luxury, luxurious, effeminate, voluptuous, delicate, spoiled*, d. adolescens, Cic.; d. aures, *spoiled, over nice*, Quint.; *thus*, fastidium delicatissimum, *too nice*, Cic.——B) *Tender, soft, gentle*, d. oves, Plin.; d. capella, Catull.

DĒLICIÆ, arum, *f.* [*sing.*, delicia, æ, *f.*, Plaut.; delicium, ii, *n.*, Phædr.] (delicio). I. *Any thing that gratifies the senses: Delight, enjoyment, pleasure, luxury*, deliciarum causa et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitella sæpe vidimus, Cic.; homines deliciis diffluentes, *most luxurious*, Id.; ecce alius d. equitum, *follies, pretensions*, Id.; esse in amore atque in deliciis alcui, *to be any body's favorite*, Id.; *also simply*, esse in deliciis alcui, Id.——II. *Concr.: A favorite, beloved object, sweet-heart*, d. tuæ Roscius, Cic.; d. Alexandrinæ, *favorite slaves*, Quint.

DĒLICIŎLÆ, arum, *f. dim.* (deliciæ). *Delight, favorite, darling*, d. nostræ Tulliola, Cic.

DĒLICIŎLUM, i, *n.* (deliciæ). I. q. deliciolæ, Sen.

DĒLICTUM, i, *n.* (delinquo). *An offence, crime, fault*, quo d. majus est, eo pœna est tardior, Cic.; *an oversight, mistake, failing*, Hor.

DĒ-LIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a.* (lego). I. *To cull, pick, select*, d. alqm ad eas res conficiendas, Cæs.; d. locum castris, Id. *Poet.:* d. rosam, *to pluck, cull*, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Milit.: To select, to detach, send out*, delecta manus, *a detachment, a body of picked men*, Sall.——B) *To separate from the rest, set aside, reject*, Virg.

DĒ-LIGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To bind, tie, bind to*, hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic.; d. naviculam ad ripam, Cæs.——II. *To dress, put a bandage round*, d. brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels.

DĒ-LINEO, 1 *v. a.* (de, linea). *To sketch, to trace in outline*, d. imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin.

DĒ-LINGO, ēre, *v. a. To lick, lick off or up*, Cels. *Prov.:* d. salem, *to have poor cheer*, Plaut.

DĒLINIFICUS, DELINIMENTUM, DELINIO, *and* DELINITOR. *See* DELEN.

DĒ-LINO, *no perf.*, ĭtum, 3 *v. a. To besmear*, Cels.

DĒ-LINQUO, liqui, lictum, 3 *v. n. and a. To fail, to omit doing what one ought to do.* I. *Prop., for* deficere: frumentum d., Cœl. ap. Serv.——II. *Fig., in a moral sense: To commit a fault, do wrong, trespass, offend, be guilty*, ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic.; d. in bello, Id.; d. paululum, Hor. *With acc.:* si quid deliquero, Id.

DĒ-LIQUESCO, licŭi, 3 *v. n. To melt, be dissolved, grow soft or moist, melt away.* I. *Prop.:* ubi nix deliquit, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To pine away*, Cic.

DĒLIQUIUM, ii, *n.* (delinquo). *A failing, defect, want*, d. solis, i. e. *an eclipse* (*with* defectus), Plin.; esse deliquio, *to the detriment of*, Plaut.

DE-LIQUO *and* DELICO, 1 *v. a.* (liquo). *To clarify, decant, pour off.* I. *Prop.*: Cels.——II. *Fig.*: *To explain any thing*, Plaut.

DĒLIQUUS *or* DĒLICUUS, a, um (delinquo). *Wanting*, Plaut.

DĒLIRĀMENTUM (delēr.), i, *n.* (deliro). *Nonsense, an absurdity*, Plin.

DĒLIRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A going out of the line in ploughing*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Absurdity, folly, madness, dotage*, senilis stultitia, quæ d. appellari solet, Cic.

DĒLIRIUM, ii, *n.* (deliro). *Madness*, Cels.

DĒ-LIRO, 1 *v. n.* I. *To go crooked in ploughing, or to deviate from a straight line*, Aus.——II. *Fig.*: *To be crazy, foolish, out of one's senses, to rave*, labi, decipi tam dedecost quam d., Cic.; quicquid delirant reges, *commit follies*, Hor.

DĒLIRUS, a, um (deliro). *Foolish, doting, crazed*, d. senex, *doting, in his dotage*, Cic.

DĒ-LITEO, ēre, *v. n.* (lateo). *To be hid or concealed*, spatia montis in cubiculo d., Plin.

DĒ-LITESCO, tŭi, 3 *v. n.* (lateseo). *To lie hid, hide one's self.* I. *Prop.*: bestiæ in cubilibus d., Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To shelter one's self behind a person or thing*, qui (Arcesilas) in eorum auctoritate delitesceret, qui negassent, &c., Cic.

DĒ-LITIGO, 1 *v. n.* *To quarrel*, Hor.

DĒLITUS, a, um, *part. of* deleo, *and of* delino.

DĒLIUM, ii, *n.* (Δήλιον). *Delium, a small place on the coast of Bœotia, with a temple of Apollo*, Cic.

DĒLIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Delos*, D. Apollo, Cic.; D. folia, i. e. *a laurel*, Hor.; D. antra, i. e. *the oracle*, Stat.; D. dea, i. e. *Diana*, Hor. *Absol.*, Dēlia, *the same*, Virg.

DĒLOS, i, *f.* (Δῆλος). *Delos, an island in the Ægean Sea, birth-place of Apollo and Diana, now Dili*, Cic.

DELPHI, ōrum, *m.* (Δελφοί). *Delphi, a celebrated town of Phocis, with an oracle, on the southern declivity of Parnassus, now Kastri*, Cic.

DELPHI, orum, *m.* *The people of Delphi*, Just.

DELPHICŌLA, æ, *m.* (Delphi, colo). *Inhabitant of Delphi; a poetic cognomen of Apollo*, Aus.

DELPHICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Delphi*, D. oracula, Cic.; D. mensæ, *ornamental tables in the form of the tripod at Delphi*, Id.

DELPHIN, inis. *See* DELPHINUS.

DELPHINUS, i [delphin, inis, Ov.; Virg.; delphis, Avien.], *m.* (δελφίν). I. *A dolphin*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A constellation*, Cic.; Ov.——B) *A part of a hydraulic machine*, Vitr.——C) *An ornament in that form*, Plin.

DELTA, æ, *f. or ind. n.* (δέλτα). I. *The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet*, Aus.; Mel. *Hence.*——II. Delta, *ind. n.*, *The part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile*, Plin.

DELTŌTON, i, *n.* (Δελτωτόν). *A constellation in the shape of a* Δ, Cic.

DĒLŪBRUM, i, *n.* (*probably from* deluo, *a place for cleansing or purification*; *hence*) *A place for expiating a crime, a sanctuary, shrine, temple*, pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic.

DĒ-LUCTOR, ari, *and* DĒ-LUCTO, are, *v. n.* *To combat, fight, struggle*, Plaut.

DĒ-LŪDIFICO, 1 *v. a.* *To jeer, make sport or game of*, Plaut.

DĒ-LŪDO, si, sum, *v. a. and n.* I. *To play false, as it were; hence, to deceive, impose upon, cheat, to mock, banter, make sport of*, deludi vosmet ipsos a tribuno plebis patiemini, Cic.; terra d. arantes, *disappoints*, Prop.——II. *To cease playing*, Varr. ap. Plin.

DĒ-LUMBIS, e (de, lumbus). I. *Maimed, lame in the loins or hip*, d. coturnix, Pl.——II. *Fig.*: *Enfeebled, enervated*, Pers.

DĒ-LUMBO, 1 *v. a.* (de, lumbus). *To hip, lame in the hip or loins.* I. *Prop.* A) Quadrupede delumbata, Plin.——B) *Meton.*: *To bend, curve*, d. radices, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To lame, enfeeble*, d. sententias, Cic.

DĒ-LŪO, ēre, *v. a.* *To wash out, to clean*, d. alvum aquâ mulsâ, Cels.

DĒMADĒS, is, *m.* (Δημάδης). *Demades, an orator who favored the Macedonian party at Athens, a contemporary of Demosthenes*, Cic.

DĒ-MADESCO, dŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To become moist*, Ov.

DĒ-MANDO, 1 *v. a.* *To entrust, commit, trust to the care of, give in charge*, si plures pueri unius (pædagogi) curæ demandantur, Liv.; d. alqm in proximam civitatem, *to for safety*, Suet.

DĒMARĀTUS, i, *m.* (Δημάρατος). *Demaratus*. 1. *The father of the elder Tarquin of Corinth*. 2. *A king of Sparta, colleague of Cleomenes*, Just.

DĒMARCHUS, i, *m.* (δήμαρχος). *A demarch, the ruler of a* demos (*corresponding to the Roman* tribunus plebis), Plaut.

DĒ-MENS, entis. *Without understanding, mad, silly, foolish*, ea demens eventura dicebat, Cic. *Of things*: d. manus, Ov.; d. aetas, Hor.

DĒMENSUM, i, *n.* (demetior). *A ration of food*), Plaut.

DĒMENSUS, a, um, *part. of* demetior.

DĒMENTER, *adv.* *Foolishly, madly*, res tam d. creditæ, Cic.

DĒMENTIA, æ, *f.* (demens). *Madness*, cives dementia aliqua depravati, Cic.; exspe dum hostium copiæ augerentur, summæ den ease, *would be the greatest folly*, Cæs.

DĒMENTIO, ire, *and* DEMENTO, are, *v.* mens). *To be out of one's senses, to b ing mad*, Lucr.

DĒ-MEREO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.* I. d. alqd, *serve any thing*, Gell.——II. d. alqm, *To o lay under an obligation, to render self deserving or meritorious*, d. be tam potentem civitatem, Liv.; *thus especial as a deponent*: ut plenieri obsequio den amantissimos meos, Quint.

DĒMEREOR, *dep.* 2. *See foregoing.*

DĒ-MERGO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To sink, p into.* I. *Prop.*: d. pullos mari, Suet.; d. d alvum, Ov.; Marius in palude demersus, Cic II. *Fig.*: animus cœlestis ex altissimo d quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs ære demersa, *deeply in debt*, Liv.

DĒMERSUS, a, um, *part. of* demergo.

DĒMESSUS, a, um, *part. of* demeto.

DĒ-MĒTIOR, ensus, 4 *v. a.* *To measure ure out; fig., to dispose, arrange*, verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant

DĒ-MĒTO, messŭi, messum, 3 *v. a.* *To cut, reap*, tempora demetendis fruc percipiendis accommodata, Cic.; d. favo

ent, Col. *Part.*: d. caput alcui cuse, *to behead*, Ov.; d. florem pollice, *to pinch*, Virg.

DĒMĒTRIAS, ādis, *f.* (Δημητριάς). *Demetrias, a town of Thessaly, formerly called* Pagasæ, *now Vola*, Plin.

DĒMĒTRIUM, ii, *n.* (Δημήτριον). *Demetrium, a town of Phthiotis, with a temple of Demeter* (Ceres), Liv.

DĒMĒTRIUS, ii, *m.* (Δημήτριος). *Demetrius, the name of several distinguished Greeks*; e. g. 1. D. Poliorcetes, *the son of Antigonus, king of Macedonia*, Cic. 2. D. Phalereus, *an orator, the disciple of Theophrastus*, Cic. 3. D. Magnes, *a contemporary of Cicero, the author of a treatise* Περὶ Ὀμονοίας, Cic. 4. *An enemy of Horace*, Hor.

DĒMIGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *Emigration*, Nep.

DĒ-MIGRO, 1 *v. n.* *To depart, remove, retire from or to a place, to go away, emigrate.* I. *Prop.* A) d. de oppidis, Cæs.; d. in illa loca, Cic. —B) *Esp.*: *To depart this life*, vetat dominus ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo d., Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To depart*, de meo statu demigro, Cic.

DĒ-MINUO, ui, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To diminish, make smaller, lessen, weaken, reduce, enfeeble*, ne de bonis quæ Octavii fuissent demiuuo peteretur, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: d. de libertate mea, Id.; d. se capite, *to renounce or lose one's civil privileges*, Id.

DĒ-MINŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (deminuo). *A diminishing, lessening, shortening.* I. *Gen.*: accretio et d. luminis, *decrease*, Cic.; d. civium, *diminution, decrease*, Id.; d. provinciæ, *an abridging of the time of administration*, Id.; d. capitis, *the loss of civil rights*, Cæs.; d. sui, *loss of honor or dignity*, Tac.; d. mentis, *absence of mind*, Suet.——II. *Esp. in Gramm.*: *A diminutive form*, Quint.

DĒMINŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* deminuo. ——II. *Adj.*, *in Gramm.*: *Of a diminutive*, d. nomen (*opp.* integrum), Quint.

DĒ-MIROR, 1 *v. n.* *To wonder, to be amazed at any thing*, speraisse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic.; demiror, quid sit, *I wonder* (i. e. *am curious to know, &c.*) *what it may be*, Plaut.

DĒMISSE, *adv.* *Low, not aloft.* I. *Prop.*: demissius volare, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *Humbly, in good or bad sense, modestly or abjectly, pusillanimously*, quum humiliter d. que sentiret, Cic.

DĒMISSICIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (demitto). *Hanging down, long, flowing*, d. tunica, Plaut.

DĒMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (demitto). *A letting down, sinking, lowering.* I. *Prop.*: d. storiarum, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: A) *Abatement of a disease*, C. Aur.——B) d. animi, *faint-heartedness, want of courage, dejection*, infractionem quandam animi et d., Cic.

DĒMISSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* demitto.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.*: *Lowered, hanging down, low*, campestria ac d. loca, Cæs.; demisso capite dorsoque, *with head hanging down, downcast*, Cic.; d. lacrimis, *gently falling down from*, Ter.; d. labia, *fallen*, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Condescending, unassuming, modest, meek*, sit d. hominibus personæ, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. 2) *Disheartened, discouraged, dejected, low-spirited*, animum jam d. et oppressum, Cic. *Compar.*: nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv. 3) *In low circumstances, indigent*, quui demissa in obscuro vitam habeat, Sall.

DĒ-MITIGO, 1 *v. a.* *To make more gentle*; *pass., to grow more gentle*, nesmet ipsi quotidie demitigamus, *relax*, Cic.

DĒ-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* *To cause to hang or fall down, to let down, to move or send down.* I. *Prop.*: d. ancilia cœlo, Liv.; d. fasces, *to lower*, Cic.; d. alqm in carcerem, Liv.; d. sublicas in terram, *to fix or strike into*, Cæs.; d. arborem altius, *to plant or put deeper into the soil*, Plin.; d. purpuram usque ad talos, *to cause to fall or hang down*, Cic.; d. caput ad fornicem Fabii, *to bow, stoop*, Crass. ap. Cic.; d. se in Ciliciam, *to march down*, Cic. *Prov.*: demitti de cœlo *or* cœlo, *to fall from the sky*, i. e. *to occur supernaturally*, Liv.; fugere demissis manibus, i. e. *in the greatest haste*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To let any thing sink in or settle any where*, ut eas voces velut oraculo missas in pectora animosque demitterent, *impress upon*, Liv.; fortuna d. alqm in eum casum, *reduces, places*, Planc. ap. Cic.; d. se penitus in causam, *to engage in, meddle with, mix one's self up with*, Cic.; d. animum, *to lose courage, grow disheartened* (*with* contrahere animum *and* debilitari), Id.; demissum genus ab alto Ænea, *sprung or taking its origin from, descended*, Hor.

DĒMIURGUS, i, *m.* (δημιοῦργος). *The chief magistrate in some Greek states*, Liv.

DĒMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 *v. a.* (*contr. from* deemo). *To take away, take off, withdraw.* I. *Prop.*: d. secures de fascibus, Cic.; d. medimna DC. de capite, *from the capital*, Id.; d. nubem supercilio, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: d. haud mediocre onus prætori, Liv.; lex per se dempto auctore, *without its author*, Id.; dempto fine, *without end, endless*, Ov.; d. silentia furto, *to discover a theft*, Id.

DĒMŌCRĪTEUS *or* -IUS, a, um (Δημοκρίτειος). *Of or belonging to Democritus*, D. Anaxarchus, Cic. *Subst.*, Democritii, orum, *m.*, *Disciples of Democritus*, Cic.; Democritēa, orum, *n.*, *The doctrines of Democritus*, Id.

DĒMŌCRĪTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Democritus*, D. philosophi, *his followers*, Cic.

DĒMŌCRITUS, i, *m.* (Δημόκριτος). *Democritus, an Eleatic philosopher of Abdera, who taught that all things are composed of atoms*, Cic.

DĒMŌLĒŌN, ontis, *m.* (Δημολέων). *Demoleon, a centaur slain by Perseus*, Ov.

DĒ-MŌLIOR, ītus, 4 *v. a.* I. *To throw down, roll off*; *fig.*, d. culpam de se, Plaut.——II. A) *Prop.*: *To pull down, destroy, demolish, level with the ground*, d. domum, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *To destroy, annihilate*, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv.

DĒMŌLĪTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A pulling down, demolishing*, dum ea d. (statuarum) fieret, Cic.

DĒMONSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A showing, pointing out with the hand or in some other manner*; *an exact description, representation*, non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.* 1) *A demonstration or proof* (ἐνάργεια), Auct. Her. 2) *The demonstrative kind of speaking*, Cic.

DĒMONSTRĀTIVUS, a, um (demonstro). I. *Demonstrative, that shows or points out*, d. digitus, *the forefinger*, C. Aur.——II. *In Rhet.*: *Demonstrative*, d. genus (orationis), Cic. *Subst.*, demonstrativa, æ, *f.*, *Demonstrative oratory*, Quint.

DEMONSTRATOR, ōris, *m.* *One who shows or demonstrates*, Cic.

DE-MONSTRO, 1 *v. a.* *To show, point out with the finger, as it were.* I. *Prop.* A) itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, Cic.; d., quid ubique esset, Id. —— B) *Esp. in Law:* d. fines, *to transfer or convey an estate*, Cic. ——— II. *Fig.: To signify, point out or represent by speech or writing, to describe, demonstrate*, quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, Cic. *Impers.:* naves, de quibus supra demonstratum est, *that have been spoken of*, Cæs.; *thus*, demonstratum est *with an objective clause*, Id.

DEMŌPHŌON, ontis, *m.* (Δημοφῶων). *Demophoon, son of Theseus and Phædra, one of the combatants before Troy*, Ov.

DE-MŌRIOR, mortŭus, 3 *v. n.* *To depart this life, to die*, quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui (magistratus) locum creari, *instead of the deceased one*, Liv. *Of things: To be lost*, Plaut. *Post.:* d. alqm, *to be dying with love for*, Plaut.

DE-MŌROR, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To keep back, retard, detain, delay*, ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. *Post.:* d. alqm armis, *to keep back from battle*, Virg.; d. annos, *to detain the years*, i. e. *to remain alive*, Id.; d. arma, *to expect*, Id. ——— II. *Neut.: To loiter, linger*, Tac.

DEMOSTHENES, is, *m.* (Δημοσθένης). *Demosthenes.* 1. *A celebrated Greek orator*, Cic. 2. *A general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war*, Just.

DE-MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v. a.* *To move away, turn away, set or put aside, to remove.* I. *Prop.:* demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; d. hostem gradu, *to compel to give ground*, Liv.; Pompeius vestri facti præjudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, Cæs. ——— II. *Fig.:* vis ea, quæ formidine animum perterritum loco sæpe et certo de statu demovet, *discomposes the mind*, Cic.; d. alqm de vera et certa sententia, *to divert*, Id.; d. alqm a causa alcjs, *to detach from*, Id.

DE-MŪGITUS, a, um, *part.* (mugio). *Filled with the lowing of cattle*, Ov.

DE-MULCEO, mulsi, mulsum, *and* mulctum, 2 *v. a.* *To stroke with the hand, to caress*, d. caput alcui, Ter.; d. dorsum, Liv.

DEMUM [demus, L. Andr.], *adv.* (*akin to* τῆμος, tum). *Serves to give emphasis to an antithesis, restriction, or the like; it has the force of Chiefly, exactly, just*, sic sentio, id d. aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.; ea sunt enim d. non ferenda, *just those things, or those very things*, Id.; nunc d. rescribo iis literis, quas, &c., *not until now, now at length*, Id.; quod si convenerit, tum d. decebit ingredi in sermonem, *then only, not before*, Id.

DE-MURMŪRO, 1 *v. a.* *To mutter or mumble over*, d. carmen, Ov.

DEMŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A changing, change*, Cic.

DE-MŪTO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To alter, change for the worse*, d. orationem suam, Plaut. ——— II. *Neut.: To change, be otherwise or different*, Plaut.

DENARIUS, a, um (deni). I. *Containing the number ten*, d. numerus digitorum, Vitr. ——— II. *Esp. often*, d. numus, *or absol.*, denarius, ii, *m.* [*in the neut.*, Plaut.]. A) 1) *A Roman silver coin, so called because it was originally of the* [illegible] *of ten asses* (*worth about* 15·6 *cents of our* [illegible] Cic.; Cæs.; *gen. plur.*, denarium *and* denario[illegible] Cic. 2) *An apothecary's weight, for* drachma, [illegible] ——B) *A gold coin, of the value of* 25 *silver de*[illegible] Plin.

DE-NARRO, 1 *v. a.* *To enumerate, nar*[illegible] *recount*, Hor.

DE-NĀSO, 1 *v. a.* (de, nasus). *To depri*[illegible] *the nose, take off the nose*, Plaut.

DE-NATO, 1 *v. n.* *To swim down*, Hor.

DE-NEGO, 1 *v. a.* *To say "No" to any* [illegible] *to answer in the negative, to deny* [illegible] *ly.* I. *Gen.:* d. objecta, Tac. ——— II. *Esp.* [illegible] *deny, refuse, decline, not to comply* [illegible] (e. g. *a request*, &c.), d. omnia naturæ ac ne[illegible] ti, Cic.

DENI, æ, a (decem). I. *Every ten*, [illegible] *ten*, Cic.; Cæs. *Sing.:* dena luna, *every te*[illegible] ——— II. *Meton. for* decem: *Ten*, ut bis [illegible] ginti non sint, Plin.

DE-NICĀLIS (denec.), e (de, nex). *Pr*[illegible] *tory with reference to death*, d. ferie[illegible] *on which a family, after having lost one of* [illegible] *bers by death, underwent a purification*, Cic.

DENIQUE, *adv.* (*perhaps from* dein, qu[illegible] *notes sequence or order of succession: An*[illegible] *and hereupon or hereafter, then*, [illegible] *that, again.* I. *Gen.:* imperat reliquis [illegible] bus obsides: d. ei rei constituit diem, Ca[illegible] d. agitis? *what are you doing now?* Plaut. *Esp. Denoting the end of a series: At la*[illegible] *ly, finally, ultimately*, quæ ego diu [illegible] ex tuis literis d. cognovi, Cic.; *very often* [illegible] *then at last, only then*, animus po[illegible] ita semper prospiciebat quasi, quum exc[illegible] vita, tum d. victurus esset, Id. *With* nunc [illegible] nunc d. amare videar, *only now*, Id. *Wi*[illegible] honos mihi videri solet, qui, &c., *that* [illegible] *that*, Id. *In briefly resuming or recapitul*[illegible] *has been said before: In one word, to* [illegible] *all together, in short, in fine*, hæ[illegible] nes alienissimos, d. inimicissimos viri bo[illegible] Cic.

DENŌMINATIO, ōnis, *f.* *In Rhet.:* [illegible] *proper use of a word, metonymy* [illegible] vinum, Ceres *for* fruges), Auct. Her.

DE-NŌMINO, 1 *v. a.* *To name, d*[illegible] *nominate*, hinc (a Lamio) Lamiæ d[illegible] Hor.; verba d., Quint.

DE-NORMO, 1 *v. a.* (de, norma). *T*[illegible] *uneven or irregular, to make cro*[illegible]

DE-NŌTO, 1 *v. a.* *To mark, note*, [illegible] cives Romanos necandos denotare, Ci[illegible] probro, *to brand with infamy*, Suet.

DENS, dentis, *m.* (*related to* δ-δόντ-ος, S[illegible] ta). I. *Prop.* A) *A tooth*, Cic.; d. ad[illegible] *the sharp front teeth*, Id. *Absol.:* d. p[illegible] *same*, Plin.; d. canini, *the eye teeth*, Id.; d. [illegible] *molar teeth or grinders*, Cic.; d. Indus, [illegible] *the elephant*, Ov.; *ivory*, Id.; d. Libycus N[illegible] thræus, &c., *the same*, Prop.: Ov.; Mart. [illegible] dentibus deridere alqm, *to laugh at al*[illegible] *by so doing the teeth become visible*), Pl[illegible] sub dentem, *to get into any body's clut*[illegible] ——B) *Meton.: Also of things in the for*[illegible] e. g. *a prong, the tooth of a saw, of* [illegible] *wheel*, &c.; *the coulter of a plough*, [illegible] *an instrument, fluke of an anchor*, &c.

——II. *Fig.: Tooth of envy, envy,* non filo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; d. ater, Hor.

DENSE, *adv. Thickly, closely, close together.* I. *Of space:* d. cæsæ alni, Plin.——II. *Of time: Frequently, all at once, one immediately after the other,* Cic.

DENSELETÆ *or* DENTELETÆ, arum, *m. Denseleta, a people in the west of Thrace,* Cic.

DENSEO, ēre. *See* DENSO.

DENSITAS, ātis, *f.* (densus). *Thickness, density.* I. *Prop.:* d. chartæ, humoris, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* d. sententiarum, *condensation,* Quint.

DENSO, 1, *and (for the most part poet.)* DENSEO, 2 *v. a. To make thick, join closely together, thicken, press together.* I. *Prop.:* scutis super capita densatis, Liv.; agmina densentur totis campis, Virg.; d. hastilia, *to hurl in masses,* Id.; *thus,* d. ictus, *to increase, redouble,* Tac.——II. *Fig.: To make compact, to condense, render compendious,* d. nimis figuras, Quint.

DENSUS, a, um [*consisting of closely connected parts* (*opp.* rarus)]. *Dense, thick, close, compact, set close.* I. *Prop.:* densiores, densissimæ silvæ, Cæs.; d. litus, *consisting of sands, sandy,* Ov.; d. castra, *pitched closely together,* Cæs.; d. hostes, *the thickest,* Virg. *Poet. with abl.: Full of any thing, crowded with,* specus d. virgis ac vimine, Ov.; d. ictus, *frequent, repeated,* Virg.; d. amores, *numerous,* Id.——II. *Fig. of style: Concise, pithy, sententious,* tanta vis in Demosthene, tam d. omnis ita quibusdam nervis intenta sunt, Quint. *Of an author:* densior ille (Demosthenes), hic (Cicero) copiosior, Id.; Euripides d. sententiis, *crowded,* Id.

DENTALIA, ium, *n.* (dens). I. *The share-beam of a plough, a plough-share,* Col.——II. *Poet.: A plough,* Pers.

DENTATUS, a, um (dens). I. *Furnished with teeth, toothed,* Plin.; male d., *having bad teeth,* Ov.; d. bestiæ, *wild animals, for the circus,* Amm.; d. charta, *smoothed,* Cic.——II. *Furnished with a prong or edge,* d. crates, Plin.

DENTIFRANGIBULUS, i, *m., and* -UM, i, *n.* (dens, frango). *A tooth-breaker,* Plaut.

DENTIFRICIUM, ii, *n.* (dens, frico). *Tooth-powder,* Plin.

DENTILEGUS, i, *m.* (dens, lego). *One who picks up his teeth that have been knocked out, a tooth-gatherer,* Plaut.

DENTIO, 4 *v. n.* (dens). I. *To cut or get teeth,* Cels.——II. *Meton.: To have the tooth-ache; also said of the chattering of teeth,* Plaut.

DENTISCALPIUM, ii, *n.* (dens, scalpo). *A tooth-pick,* Mart.

DE-NUBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To marry* (*esp. of below one's station*), d. in domum Rubellii Blondi, Tac.——II. *Meton.: To live unchastely,* Tac.

DE-NUDO, 1 *v. a. To bare, make naked.* I. *Prop.:* ne denudetur a pectore, Cic.——*B*) *Fig.: To disclose, discover, reveal,* d. alcui suum consilium, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To strip, plunder, pillage,* civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. ap. Cic.

DENUNCIATIO (denunt.), ōnis, *f. A disclosing, notifying, announcing, intimation, denunciation,* d. calamitatum, Cic.; d. belli, *declaration,* Id.; d. periculi, *a menacing,* Cæs.; d. testimonii, *a threatening to call any one to witness,* Cic.; d. quietis, *an intimation by a dream,* Vell.; d. accusatorum, *denunciation,* Suet.

DE-NUNCIO (denunt.), 1 *v. a.* I. *To announce, declare, notify, give notice of, make known, intimate (publicly, in matters of religion or of law),* quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denunciabantur, *foretold, prophesied,* Cic.; d. testimonium alcui, *to call any body as witness,* Id. *With* ut, ne, *or simply the subj.:* d. nationibus, uti auxilia mittant, Cæs.; d. Fabio senatus verbis, ne saltum Ciminium transiret, Liv.——II. *To denounce, threaten, menace,* ille inimicitias mihi denunciavit, Cic.

DENUO, *adv.* (*contr. for* de novo; *compare the Fr.* de nouveau). *Anew, afresh, again, from the beginning, over again, once more,* Sicilia censa d. est, Cic.; urbes terræ motu subversæ d. condidit, *rebuilt,* Suet.; aperi .. continuo operito d., *shut it again immediately,* Plaut.

DENUS, a, um. *See* DENI.

DEŌIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Δηοῖς). *The daughter of Deo* (Δηώ, *Ceres*), i. e. *Proserpina,* Ov.

DEŌTUS, a, um. *Sacred to Deo* (Δηώ, *Ceres*), Ov.

DE-ŌNERO, 1 *v. a. To unload, discharge.* I. *Prop.:* d. naves, Amm.——II. *Fig.:* ex illius invidia d. aliquid, *to take off,* Cic.

DEORSUM [*dissyl.,* Lucr.; *a secondary form,* deorsus, App.], *adv.* (de, vorsum, *from* verto). I. *Downward* (*opp.* sursum), naturis sursum d., ultro citro commeantibus, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Underneath, below,* d. colere, *below,* Varr.

DE-OSCŬLOR, 1 *v. a.* I. *To kiss, kiss much,* Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To praise much,* Gell.

DE-PĀCISCOR (depĕc.), pactus (pect.), 3 *v. a. To make an agreement, covenant, or bargain,* ipse tria prædia sibi depactus est, Cic.; d. ad conditiones alcjs, Id.; d. morte, *to die,* Ter.

DEPACTUS, a, um, *part. of* depaciscor *and* depango.

DĒ-PANGO, *no perf.,* pactum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To fix or drive into the ground,* d. malleolum, Col.——II. *Fig.:* vitæ depactus terminus, *fixed,* Lucr.

DĒ-PARCUS, a, um. *Niggardly,* Suet.

DĒ-PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Of a herdsman: To feed, cause to feed,* Virg. *Of cattle: To feed upon, eat up, consume,* Virg.; altaria depasta, *the contents of which had been consumed,* Id.; sepes florem depasta, *the flowers of which have been eaten by cattle,* Virg.——II. *Fig.: To cull, to pluck,* d. veterem possessionem Academiæ, Cic.

DEPASCOR, pactus, 3 *v. a. for* depasco, ēre. *To feed upon, eat up, consume,* Virg.

DĒ-PECTO, *no perf.,* xum, 3 *v. a. To comb down or away,* d. crines buxo, Ov.; depectere linum, *to dress flax,* Plin. *Facetiously: To beat, to cudgel,* Ter.

DEPECŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m. A robber, embezzler,* d. ærarii, Cic.

DĒ-PECŬLOR, 1 *v. a.* (de, peculium). I. *Prop.: To take any body's property, to rob, plunder, embezzle,* Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. *Part. pass.,* depeculatus, *Plundered, robbed,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* qui laudem honoremque tuum familiæque tuæ depeculatus est, *has diminished,* Cic.

DĒ-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a. To thrust, cast, or throw down, to drive from one place*

to another. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* depelli de loco, Cic.; d. tantam molem a cervicibus, Id.; d. equitem dorso, frenum ore, Hor.; d. alqm Italiâ, urbe, *to banish*, Tac.; d. fetus ovium, *to drive along*, Virg. —B) *Esp.* 1) *In Milit.: To force an enemy from his position*, d. hostem loco, Cæs.; d. defensores vallo munitionibusque, Id. *Meton.:* afflictos jam et depulsos loco, Cic. 2) *To wean; an animal*, Virg.; Col.; *a child*, Suet. ——II. *Fig.: To drive away, remove, expel, put aside*, periculum d., Cic.; d. alqm de spe conatuque, Id.; depulsus ab superioribus consiliis, Cæs.; d. morbum, Cic.

DĒ-PENDEO, ēre, *v. a. To hang from or on.* I. *Prop.:* pugio d. a cervicibus, Suet.; hasta d. humero, Quint.; lychni d. laquearibus, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To depend upon any thing, to rest upon*, Ov.

DĒ-PENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To weigh out, to pay.* A) 1) *Prop.:* mi abjurare certius est quam d., Cic.; dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Id. 2) *Fig.:* omnes fere reip. pœnas aut præsenti morte aut turpi exsilio dependerunt, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To bestow or spend upon any thing*, Col. *Poet.:* d. caput armis, *to abandon, give up*, Luc.——II. *Neut.: To weigh less*, Plaut.

DĒPERDITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* deperdo.——II. *Adj.: Morally lost; abandoned, corrupt*, Gell.

DĒ-PERDO, dīdi, dĭtum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To ruin, destroy*, deperditus inopiâ, *impoverished*, Phædr.; d. amore, *dying with love*, Suet.; d. fletu, *exhausted*, Catull.——II. *To lose, part with*, qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic.; arbores d. folia, *have shed*, Plin.; d. nihil de jure civitatis, Cic.; d. paucos ex suis, Cæs.

DĒ-PĔREO, ii, *no sup.*, 4 *v. n.* I. *To go to ruin, perish, be lost*, si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (*by death or flight*), Cic.; illius exercitus magna pars deperiit, Cæs.; aurum igne non d., Plin.——II. *Esp.:* d. amore alcjs *or* in alqo, *to be dying with love for*, Liv.; Plaut.; Catull.

DĒPEXUS, a, um, *part. of* depecto.

DEPICTUS, a, um, *part. of* depingo.

DĒ-PILO, 1 *v. a.* (de, pilus). I. *To pull off the hair, pluck out the feathers*, depilatus struthiocamelus, Sen.——II. *Meton.:* depilatus, *Robbed, cheated*, Lucil. ap. Non.

DĒ-PINGO, nxi, pictum, 3 *v. a. To paint, depict, figure, draw.* I. *Prop.:* d. imaginem in tabula, Quint.; d. pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. ——II. *Fig.: To represent, depict by words or in one's mind, to sketch, delineate, describe*, in illa (rep.), quam sibi Socrates illo in sermone depinxerit, *has depicted to himself, has imagined*, Cic.; d. vitam alcjs, *to describe, give a picture of*, Id.; minuta quædam nimiumque depicta, *elaborately adorned*, Id.; mens d. alqd cogitatione, *imagines, conceives*, Id.

DĒ-PLANGO, nxi, 3 *v. a. To bewail, lament*, Ov.

DĒ-PLANTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To break off by the root, or from the stock or trunk*, Varr.; Col. ——II. *To set, plant*, Plin.

DĒ-PLĔO, ēvi, ētum, 2 *v. a. To rack, pour off*, d. oleum, Col.; d. sanguinem, *to let blood*, Plin.

DĒ-PLEXUS, a, um, *part. of obsolete* deplector. *Grasping, embracing*, Lucr.

DĒPLŌRĀBUNDUS, a, um (deploro). *ly lamenting, in great distress*, Pl

DĒPLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (deploro). *A b ing*, Sen.

DĒ-PLŌRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *T moan*, lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic.; incommodis, Id.——B) *Meton. of a vine*, Pa II. *Act.* A) *To bewail, lament, deplor* d. vellem, Cic.; d. multa de alqo, Id.——B) *To give any thing up as lost, to reg lost*, d. spem, Liv.; d. vota coloni, Ov. *dic.:* homo deploratus a medicis, *given ov* d. tussea, d. aurium vitia, *&c., incurable*, Id.

DĒ-PLŬIT, 3 *impers. It rains*, Tibul *with acc.:* Niobe d. lacrimas, *is shedding*, P

DĒ-PLŬMIS, e (de, pluma). *Without ers*, d. hirundines, Plin.

DĒ-PŎLIO, 4 *v. a. To polish, smoot* vimentum cote, Plin. *Facetiously:* d. alqn *to cudgel*, Plaut.

DĒ-PONO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 [*perf.*, d Plaut.; Catull.: *part. contr.*, depostus, Luc *lay down or place aside, to set, lay, down; with abl.* (*rarely with acc.*). I. *P Gen.:* d. alqd de manibus, Cic.; d. onus, arma, Id.; d. crinem, *to have* (*it*) *cut off*, Ta *acc.:* d. malleolum in terram, *to set, plant*, exercitum in terram, *to land, put on shore bark*, Just. *Poet.:* d. vitulam, *to lay as a stake*, Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To deposit, in or commit to the care of any one, g charge*, non semper deposita reddenda, obsides apud alqm, Cæs.; d. pecuniam in Liv.; d. impedimenta citra flumen Rhenu *With* in *and acc.:* d. liberos, uxores, suaque in silvas, Cæs. *Absol.: To deposit mon any body*, Cic. 2) depositus, a, um (*prop. dead body, removed from the bed to the floor; Deceased, dead*, Virg.; Ov.; ægra et pr posita reip. pars, *lost, that can not be rescu* 3) *Poet.: to bear, give birth*, Catull.; Phædr. II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To lay down, reno give up, to forego, lose, allow to c decline, refuse*, d. insidias ex memoria, *miss from one's memory*, Cic.; d. memoriar rei, Id.; d. imperium, *to resign, lay down*, morbum, *to get rid of a disease*, Plin.——B) *To intrust*, populi Romani jus in vestra religione depono, Cic.; d. rationes, *to consi counts to any one's care*, Id.; d. alqd tutis a Hor.

DĒPŎPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (depopulor). *ing waste, pillaging*, Cic.; Liv.

DĒPŎPŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m. A pillager*,

DĒ-PŎPŬLOR, 1 *v. dep.* I. *To lay w pillage*, d. agros, Cic.; Liv.; d. multas d plurimas urbes, omnia fana, Cic. *Part. per passive sense:* depopulati agri, *laid waste, pil* Cæs.; omnis ora maritima d. ab Achæis, Liv.- II. *Gen.: To destroy, ruin*, omne mort genus vis pestilentiæ depopulabatur, Tac.

DĒPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A carrying conducting away*, Cat.——II. *Esp.: ishment for life*, Dig.

DĒ-PORTO, 1 *v. a. To carry or co down, to carry or convey from one pl another, to carry, fetch, bring, convey, duct, send to or away.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* dus magnam vim seminum secum dicitur d.,

7 mittit è, Cic.; d. decumas ad aquam, *to bring down*, Id.; d. frumentum in castra, Cæs.; d. victoriam exercitum, *to conduct home*, Cic.——B) *Esp.: To banish a person to a distant place for an indefinite period, and with the loss of his citizenship* [*a stronger term than* relegare, *which was not attended by such loss*]. Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac.; in reis deportatis, Quint.; deportari Italiâ, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To carry off any thing*, i. e. *to acquire, get*, si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; d. non cognomen solum (*namely*, Atticum) Athenis, sed humanitatem et prudentiam, Id.; d. tertium triumphum, Id.——B) *To remove, banish*, d. hoc scelus hinc in solas terras, Ter.

DĒ-POSCO, pōposci, 3 *v. a.* *To demand urgently, to demand as a right*, unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, Cic.; d. sibi partes istas, *to demand for one's self, to demand to the exclusion of another*, Cic.; d. alqm ad mortem, *to demand that a person be put to death*, Cæs.; d. alqm sibi, *to challenge*, Liv.

DĒPŌSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (depono). I. *A depositing, giving in charge*, Dig.——II. *In Rhet.: The conclusion of a period* (*opp.* inceptio), Quint.

DĒPŌSITUM, i, *n.* (depono). *That which is intrusted or given in charge, a deposit*, reddere d., Cic.

DĒPŌSITUS, a, um, *part. of* depono.

DĒ-POSTŪLO, 1 *v. a.* *To demand earnestly*, Auct. B. Hisp.

DĒ-PRÆDOR, 1 *v. a.* *To lay waste, plunder, pillage*, d. agros, Just.

DĒPRÆLIANS, antis, *part. of obsol.* deprælior. *Fighting, warring*, venti d., Hor.

DĒPRĀVATĒ, *adv.* (depravatus). *Perversely, wrongly*, d. judicare, Cic.

DĒPRĀVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (depravo). *A perverting, distorting; dislocating, spraining.* I. *Prop.*: depravatione quadam deformi, *distortion*, Cic. *In the plur.*: d. pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium, Sen.——II. *Fig.: Deformity*, d. animi, Cic.; d. verbi, *a misapplication*, Id.

DĒ-PRĀVO, 1 *v. a.* (de, pravus). *To distort, pervert, disfigure.* I. *Prop.*: ita nati, ut quædam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic.; d. oculos, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To spoil, mar, deteriorate, seduce, mislead*, puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, Cic.; depravatus ab alqo, *misled, seduced*, Cæs.; d. plebem consiliis, Liv.

DĒPRECĀBUNDUS, a, um (deprecor). *Begging or requesting urgently*, Tac.

DĒPRECĀNEUS, a, um (deprecor). *That may be moved by entreaty, exorable*, d. fulmina, i. e. *that do no injury*, Cæcin. ap. Sen.

DĒPRECĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (deprecor). I. *An urgent prayer or entreaty; esp., a request for pardon or excuse, a deprecation*, d. aliqua periculi, *a prayer for averting danger*, Cic.; d. facti alcjs, *a praying for forgiveness*, Cic.; d. est perfidia, Plaut.; venia deprecationis, *a refusal*, Quint.——II. *Esp.* A) *A religious imprecation*, deligi diris deprecationibus, Plin.; d. deorum, *a praying the gods to send punishment on the guilty*, Cic.——B) *A figure of Rhetoric, when an orator, as it were, asks pardon*, Cic.

DĒPRECĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (deprecor). *One who entreats or deprecates; an intercessor*, d. hujus periculi, Cic.; d. miseriarum, Id. *Without gen.*: mittere legatos deprecatoresque ad alqm, Cic.

DĒ-PRECOR, 1 *v. a.* I. *To seek to avert by entreaty, to pray against, beg to be freed from, to deprecate, beg to be excused, decline by entreaty*, ut a me quandam prope justam patriæ querimoniam deprecer, Cic.; d. periculum, Cæs.; d. iram senatus, Liv.; d. pro alqo, *to ask pardon for any body, to make excuses for any body, or to try to excuse him*, Cic. *With* ne: deprecor, ne putetis, *I entreat*, Cic.; unum d., ne se armis despoliaret, Cæs.; errasse regem deprecati, *having pleaded in excuse*, Sall.; deprecatus, *in a passive sense*: d. bellum, *averted by prayers*, Just.——II. *To beg or entreat instantly, to beg of any body, to ask any body for any thing*, quam multorum hic vitam est a L. Sulla deprecatus, Cic.; ad pacem deprecandam, Id.; d. alqm ab alqo, *to intercede for a person, to beg or entreat any body for or in behalf of another*, Id.

DĒ-PREHENDO *and* DEPRENDO, ndi, nsum, 3 *v. a.* *To seize, catch, take, or snatch away.* I. *Prop.* A) tabellarios meos deprehenderit, Cæs.; deprehensus ex itinere, *stopped or arrested on the road, intercepted*, Cæs.; d. naves, *to seize, take away*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: To catch, detect, discover in the act* (*of doing any thing wrong*), *to surprise*, in manifesto scelere deprehensus, Cic.; deprehendi in adulterio, Quint.; Clodius deprehensus domi Cæsaris, Cic.; d. alqos flentes, *find in tears*, Quint.; d. alqm occisum, Suet.——II. *Fig.* A) *Pass.: To be seized or arrested; to be driven into a strait, to get into a dilemma*, tum se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic.; deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Id.——B) *To perceive, observe, comprehend, discover, find out, recognise any thing*, d. res magnas sæpe in minimis rebus, Cic.; d. falsas gemmas, *to detect*, Plin.; d. in Livio Patavinitatem, Quint.

DĒPREHENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (deprehendo). *A seizing, catching, surprising, discovery*, manifesta veneni d., *of administering poison*, Cic.

DĒPREHENSUS (deprensus), a, um, *part. of* deprehendo.

DĒPRESSE, *adv.* (depressus). *Deeply*, depressius pastinare, Col.; d. fodere, Sen.

DĒPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (deprimo). *A pressing down, deepening*, d. fundamentorum ad solidum, *a laying deep*, Vitr.; Socratica d. nasi, *a flat nose*, Macr.

DĒPRESSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* deprimo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Deep, depressed, lying low*, saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.; vallis d. in altitudinem, Hirt.——B) *Low* (*of the voice*), uti voce d., Auct. Her.

DĒ-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 *v. a.* (de, premo). *To press down, weigh down, to lower, let down.* I. *Prop.*: animus ex altissimo domicilio depressus, Cic.; depresso supercilio, Id.; d. vites in terram, *to set, plant, put into the ground*, Col.; d. fossam, *to dig deep, to sink, hollow out*, Sall.; d. naves, *to sink*, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To depress, oppress, keep down*, vos meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis? Cic.; d. preces, *to silence*, Nep.

DĒ-PRŌMO, promsi, promtum, 3 *v. a.* *To draw out, draw forth, to take from or out, bring out, &c.* I. *Prop.*: d. pecuniam ex arca, Cic.; d. Cæcubum cellis, Hor.; d. tela pharetris, Virg.——

II. *Fig.* A) e quibus locis argumenta depromerentur, Cic.; de jure civili depromtum, Id.—B) *Esp.: To bring forth or forward in a speech, to advance, say*, Cic.

DEPROMTUS, a, um, *part. of* depromo.

DĒ-PRŌPERO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To hasten*, Plaut.——II. *Act.: To dispatch*, d. coronas, *to prepare quickly*, Hor.

DEPSO, pŭi, petum, 3 *v. a.* (δεψέω). I. *To knead*, Cat.——II. *Meton.: To work*, d. coria, *to tan*, Cat.

DĒ-PŬDET, ŭit, 2 *v. impers.* I. *To be greatly ashamed*, Vell.——II. *To cease being ashamed, to be past shame, to lose all shame*, Sen.; Ov.

DĒ-PUGNO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Prop.: To fight, struggle, contend as for one's life, to fight to the last*, Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic.; Ajax depugnaturus c. Hectore, Id.; d. acie instructa, Cæs.——II. *Fig.:* natura atque luxuria d., Plin.; d. cum animo suo, *to contend with one's own inclinations*, Plaut.

DEPULSIO, ōnis, *f.* (depello). *A driving away, rejecting, warding off, repelling, averting, removal*, beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, Cic.; d. doloris, Id. *In Rhet.: A defence*, Cic.

DĒPULSO, 1 *v. a.* (depello). *To drive away, push aside*, Plaut.

DĒPULSOR, ōris, *m.* (depello). *One who drives away, removes, repels*, Cic.

DĒPULSŌRIUS, a, um (depello). *Serving to avert*, d. sacra, Plin.

DEPULSUS, a, um, *part. of* depello.

DĒ-PŪRGO, 1 *v. a. To purify, purge*, d. quicquid immundi est, Col.; d. terram ab herba, Cat.

DĒ-PŬTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To cut off, prune*, d. palmites falce, Col. *Poet.:* d. umbras *for* ramos, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To esteem, consider*, d. alqd parvi pretii, Ter.; d. omne id esse in lucro, *to look upon as gain or profit*, Id.; d. alqm dignum, Id.—B) d. alqd alcui, *To allot, assign, intend for*, d. vaccas steriles aratro, Pall.

DĒ-PŸGIS, is (de, pyga). *With little or no buttocks*, Hor.

DEQUE. *Below, down.* *See* SUSQUE DEQUE.

DĒ-RĀDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To rub, scrape, pare off or down*, d. atramentum scalpro, Cels.; d. corticem, Plin.; d. caput, *to smooth*, Id.

DERCETIS, is, *and* DERCETO, ūs, *f.* (Δερκετίς *and* Δερκετώ). *Dercetis, Derceto, a Syrian goddess, also called* Atargatis, Ov.; Plin.

DERELICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (derelinquo). *A leaving, deserting, abandoning*, d. communis utilitatis, Cic.

DERELICTUS, a, um, *part. of* derelinquo.

DERELICTUS, ūs (derelinquo). *A leaving, neglecting*, Gell.

DĒ-RELINQUO, liqui, lictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To leave entirely, to forsake, abandon, give up, desert*, ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles derelinquerent, Cic.; naves ab æstu derelictæ, Cæs.; derelictus ab amicis, Cic.——II. *To leave behind*, d. præsidium in arce, Curt.

DĒ-REPENTE, *adv. Suddenly, all on a sudden*, poet. ap. Cic.; Tac.

DĒ-REPO, psi, 3 *v. n. To creep down*, d. ad cubile, Phædr. *With acc.:* ursi aversi d. arborem, Plin.

DEREPTUS, a, um, *part. of* deripio.

DĒ-RĪDEO, si, sum, 2 *v. a. To laugh at, ridicule, scoff at*, omnes istos deridete, Cic.; suis a suis, Id.; derides, *you are joking, you laughing at me*, Plaut. *Prov.:* d. alqm albis dentibus (*so as to show the teeth*), i. e. *to jeer, &c.*, Pl

DERIDICULUM, i. *See the following articl*

DĒRĪDICŪLUS, a, um (derideo). I. *T serves for laughter or a laughing-s ridiculous*, Plaut.; Liv.——II. *Subst.*, deri lum, i, *n., An object of laughter or ridi any ridiculous thing, a laughing-s* Tac.; Quint.

DĒ-RIGESCO, gŭi, 3 *v. n. To grow stif over*, Ov.; Virg.

DĒ-RIPIO, ripŭi, reptum, 3 *v. a.* (de, rapio) *pull down, take down with violen haste, snatch off or away.* I. *Prop.:* d. de ara, Plaut.; d. velamina ex humeris, Ov.; nus lacertis, Hor.; d. amphoram horreo, *to quickly down*, Id.——II. *Fig.: To impair, en*, quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *have diminished, detracted from*, Cic.

DĒRĪSOR, ōris, *m.* (derideo). *A scoffer, er, scorner; a jester, buffoon*, Hor.; C Plin.

DERISUS, a, um, *part. of* derideo.

DĒRĪSUS, ūs, *m.* (derideo). *Derision, ery, scorn*, Quint.; Tac.

DĒRIVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (derivo). *A turnin (into a different channel, as water), a drai* I. *Prop.:* derivationes fluminum, Cic.; d. s (*of the Alban Lake*), Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) convertere dictum aliquod in usum suum tuna derivatione, *application*, Macr.—B) *Es Gramm. or Etymol.: Derivation of word* ap. Serv. Virg. 2) *In Rhet.: The use of a mo tle term, euphemism* (e. g. *liberal instead o gal*), Quint.

DĒ-RĪVO, 1 *v. a.* (de, rivus). *To turn different channel, convey from its re course.* I. *Prop.:* d. aquam ex flumine, C humorem in colliquias, Col.——II. *Fig. draw off, turn away, divert*, d. nihil i domum inde, Cic.; d. alia ex his fontibus, d. responsionem suam alio, *to answer someth or on another or different subject*, Cic.; d. ira in se, *to draw down upon one's self*, Ter.— *in Gramm.: To derive one word from* Quint.

DERODO, ere. *See* DEROSUS.

DĒRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (derogo). *An tion made in a law by the repealing of a restriction*, Cic.

DĒ-RŌGITO, 1 *v. a. To ask repea* Plaut.

DĒ-RŌGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *In Law: To tak from or alter a law, repeal some clause to qualify or modify it; with dat. or* huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque dero hac aliquid licet, Cic.; d. alqd de lege, Id.— *Gen.: To take away or detract from, ish; with dat. or with* de, *rarely with* ex: n tantum derogo, *deny to myself*, Cic.; d. fide Id.; d. alqd de magnificentia aut de honest d. alqd ex hac æquitate, Id.

DĒ-RŌSUS, a, um, *part. of obs.* derodo. *ed*, d. clipei a muribus, Cic.; d. ficus a Plin.

DERTONA, æ, *f.* *Dertona, a town of Liguria, now Tortona*, Brut. ap. Cic.

DERTŌSA, æ, *f.* *Dertosa, a town of the Ilercaones, on the Iberus, now Tortosa*, Plin.

DERUNCINO, 1 *v. a.* (runcina, *to smooth or shave with a plane; hence*), *To trick, cheat*, Plaut.

DĒ-RĒO, rŭi, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: *To throw down.* A) *Prop.*: hiems immensam vim aquarum raptis nubibus d., Sen.——B) *Fig.*: d. cumulum de humilibus aleja, *to take away*, Cic.——II. *Neut.*: *To fall, rush down*, App.

DĒ-RUPTUS, a, um (rumpo). I. *Precipitous, steep*, d. dextra pars macerie in aliquantum altitudinis, Liv.; d. ripæ, Id.; d. collis, Tac.——II. *Subst.*: derupta, orum, n., *A declivity*, in d. præcipitati, Liv.; per d. et avia, Tac.

DĒ-SACRO *or* **DESECRO**, 1 *v. a.* I. A) *To consecrate, to make or pronounce sacred*, d. quercum Trivias, Stat.——B) *Meton.*: *To defy*, Capitol.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To dedicate, devote*, chasmicon per singula membra desecratus, *devoted to single diseases*, Plin.

DĒ-SÆVIO, 4 *v. n.* I. *To rage*, Virg.; Hor.; Suet.——II. *To cease raging*, ira d., Luc.

DĒ-SALTO, 1 *v. a.* *To dance*, desaltato cantico abiit, Suet.

DĒ-SCENDO, ndi, nsum, 3 [*perf.* descendidit, Auct. ap. Gell.], *v. n. and a.* (de, scando). I. *Neut.*: *To descend, come, go, or fall down, to go or pass from a higher place to a lower.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: d. de rostris, Cic.; d. de cœlo, Liv.; *for which*, d. ab alto cœlo, Virg.; *and simply*, d. cœlo, Hor.; d. e curru, Suet.; d. in campos, Liv. *Of things*: ferrum d. haud alte in corpus, *did not penetrate deeply*, Liv.; vestis d. ad genua, *comes down to the knees*, Id.; cervix d. in armos, *bends or inclines*, Stat. 2) *Esp.*: *To come to a place which lies lower; to go or come down to*, d. ad forum, *to go or come to the forum*, Cic.; Liv.; d. in forum, *the same*, Cæs. ap. Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To descend, i. e. to go or come downward, to sink down, penetrate, come down, get or sink into*, d. gradatim a summa memoria ad hanc ætatem, Varr.; vox affectibus compositis descendit, *is lowered*, Quint.; scriptam d. in alcjs aures, *reaches, comes to any body's ears*, i. e. *is read*, Hor.; d. in sese, *to examine one's self*, Pers. 2) *Esp.* a) *To proceed to any act (especially if reluctantly), to repair to, to condescend to take a share in*, d. in aciem, *to advance to the fight, come to the charge*, d. in certamen, Cic.; d. in prælium, Just. *Esp. often with* ad: d. ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic.; d. ad vim atque ad arma, Cæs. *Absol.*: planet nulli iste defensio: descendo, *I yield, I acquiesce*. b) *To originate with any body, take its rise from any body or any thing*, ratio subtilitatis a Platone d., Plin. c) *To depart, deviate from, to be unlike, differ from*, quantum Sassus ab antiquis descenderat, Quint.——II. *Act.* A) *To derive from; (only used in a passive form) to descend from, have one's origin from, be derived from*, Plin.

DESCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (descendo). I. *A going or stepping down, a descending*, d. balineum, *into a bath*, Plin.——II. *Concr.*: *Places for bathing in, to which persons descended by steps*, Plin. E.

DESCENSUS, a, um, *part. of* descendo.

DESCENSUS, ûs, m. (descendo). I. *A coming down*, sub radicibus montis, qua illi d. erat, *where he was to come down*, Sall.——II. *Concr.*: *A sloping or declining path, a descent*, d. difficilis et præruptus, Hirt.; d. facilis Averno, *to Avernus*, Virg.

DĒ-SCISCO, ivi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To fall away, join an opposite party, to revolt*, d. ab alqo, Cic.; d. ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv.——II. *Gen.*: *To leave, withdraw from, decline from*, quod a me ipse non desciverim, *have become faithless to myself*, Cic.; d. a vita, *to withdraw*, Id.; vitis d., *degenerates*, Col.

DĒ-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To copy, transcribe*, d. librum ab alqo, *to copy from any body's book*, Cic.; d. epistolam, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To represent by drawing, to delineate, depict, sketch, draw, describe.* 1) *Prop.*: d. geometricas formas in arena, Cic.; d. sphæram, Id.; d. cœli meatus, Virg.; d. carmina in foliis, in cortice, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: *To represent or set forth, to describe, depict, designate, define*, d. hominum sermones moresque, Cic.; d. oratoris facultatem, Id.; d. alqm latronem ac sicarium, *to represent as a robber and assassin*, Id.——B) *To class, arrange, distribute*, populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripserat, Cic.; d. Asiæ civitates in provincias, Id.; d. stellas in deos, *to allot, assign, destine*, Plin.; d. vectigal Græcis, *to distribute, parcel out*, Hor.

DESCRIPTE, *adv.* (descriptus). *In order, distinctly*, d. digerere dicta, Cic.

DESCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (describo). I. *A representation or delineation of a thing.* A) *Prop.*: d. cœli, Cic.; d. orbis terrarum, *a map*, Vitr.; d. volutarum, *a drawing, delineation*, Id.——B) 1) *Fig.*: *A description, representation, picture, portrait, explanation*, d. officii, Cic.; d. convivii luxuriosi, Quint. 2) *In Rhet.*: *A characterizing*, Cic.; Quint.——II. *Distribution, division, disposition, arrangement*, d. populi, Cic.; d. privatarum possessionum, Id.

DESCRIPTIUNCŪLA, æ, *f.* (descriptio). *A brief description*, Sen.

DESCRIPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* describo.——II. *Adj.*: *Regular, orderly, well arranged*, materia orationis omnibus locis descripta, Cic.; d. ordo verborum, Id.

DĒ-SECO, cŭi, ctum, 1 *v. a.* *To cut off*, d. partes ex toto, Cic.; d. aures, Cæs.; d. particulam, Hor.

DESECRO, are. *See* DESACRO.

DESECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (deseco). *A cutting off*, d. stramentorum, Col.

DĒ-SENESCO, nŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To grow old*, Sall. ap. Prisc.

DESERO, ĕre. *To sow, plant.* *See* DESITUS.

DĒ-SERO, rŭi, rtum, 3 *v. a.* (*Prop., to separate one's self from any thing; hence*), *To leave in the lurch, to fail.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.; d. exercitum ducesque, Cæs.; deseret (me) ante dies, quam, *time would fail me before*, Ov.——B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *absol.*: *To desert the colors, leave one's standard, to run away, desert*, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: *To forsake, give up, abandon*, suum jus non deseruit, Cic.; d. officium, Id.; d. spem alcjs, *to disappoint*, d. se, *to despair of one's self*, Cæs.

DESERTIO, ōnis, *f.* (desero). I. *Prop. in Milit.*:

A leaving one's colors or standard, desertion, Dig.——II. *Fig.: A neglecting, slighting*, d. juris humani, Liv.

DESERTOR, ōris, *m.* (desero). *One who neglects or forsakes, a deserter.* I. *Gen.:* d. amicorum, Cic.; d. communis utilitatis aut salutis, Id.——II. *Esp. in Milit.: One who leaves his standard, a deserter*, Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.

DESERTUM, i, *n.* (desero). *A solitary place, a desert, waste land; usually only in the plur.*, Virg.; Plin.

DESERTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* desero.——II. *Adj.: Desert, solitary, waste*, urbes dirutæ ac pæne d., Cic.; d. loca, Cæs.; d. alcyones, *solitary, lonesome*, Prop.

DE-SERVIO, 4 *v. n.* *To serve zealously, to be devoted to, to take care of*, d. cuivis, Cic.; Epicuret corpori deservientes, Id.

DESES, idis (desideo). *Inactive, idle, indolent*, sedemus d. domi, Liv.; naturâ deside torpet orbis, Luc.

DE-SICCO, 1 *v. a.* *To dry up*, Plaut.

DE-SIDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2 *v. n.* (de, sedeo). I. *To sit idle any where, to remain long and inactive in any place, to linger*, aquila d. ramis, Phædr.; d. amicœnioribus locis, Quint.——II. *Esp.* A) *To go to stool*, Cels.—B) *To be idle or negligent about any thing*, d. in discrimine sociorum, Suet.

DESIDERABILIS, e (desidero). *Desirable*, nihil d. concupiscere, Cic.

DESIDERATIO, ōnis, *f.* (desidero). I. *A longing, ardent desire or wish for any thing*, d. voluptatum, Cic.——II. *An objection raised, which requires an answer from the opposite party*, Vitr.

DESIDERATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* desidero.——II. *Adj.: Wished for, welcome; in the Superl.*, blandissima et d. promissa, Plin.

DESIDERIUM, ii, *n.* (desidero). *A longing, ardent desire, wish.* I. A) *Prop.:* d. urbis me tenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio alcjs rei, *to long for any thing; for which*, esse in desiderio alcjs, *to be longed for*, Id.; teneri, flagrare, incendi desiderio alcjs, Id.; afficere alqm desiderio, *to fill with longing*, Id.; relinquere d. sui apud alqm, *a longing after one's self*, Id.; *thus*, d. tui, *after you; for which*, d. tuum, Ter.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A natural call or necessity*, d. naturale, Liv.; d. scabendi, Plin. 2) *A petition, request, &c., addressed to a public officer or administration*, Tac.; Suet.——II. *Concr.: A person longed after*, valete, mea d., valete, Cic.

DESIDERO, 1 *v. a.* (de, sido, ĕre, *to settle, to be fixed*). I. *To desire, long for, to entertain a wish or desire*, d. voluptates, Cic.; d. vires adolescentis, Id.; d. virtutem in milite, Cæs.; oculi mei d. te, *long after you*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To miss any thing, feel the want of*, ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, i. e. *what I desired in your speech, or wished your speech to have contained; consequently, what was missing*, Cic.; d. eloquentiam in Catone, Id.; d. fortiter suos, *to bear the loss of*, Id.—B) *To lose any thing*, in eo prœlio non amplius CC. milites desideravit, Cæs. *Esp. in the passive:* neque quicquam ex fano præter unum signum desideratum est, *was missing*, Cic.; nulla navis desiderabatur, *was lost*, Cæs.

DESIDIA, æ, *f.* (desideo). I. *A (long) sitting in a place, a loitering, losing time, dressing-table*, Prop.——II. *Esp.: Idle activity, slothfulness, a doing n* ne se desidiæ dedat, Cic.; d. agri, *a lyi* Col.

DESIDIABŬLUM, i, *n.* (desidia). *A p idlers, a lounging-place*, Plaut.

DESIDIŌSE, *adv.* (desidiosus). *In slothfully*, Lucr.

DESIDIŌSUS, a, um (desidia). *Idle ive, slothful, sluggish, inert, laz* tubernalis, Col.; desidiosissimum otium, *et.:* d. Cupido, *causing idleness, enervati*

DE-SIDO, sēdi, 3 *v. n.* *To sink, fal tle down.* I. *Prop.:* tantos terræ mo esse, ut terræ desederint, Cic.; unde d. Just.——II. *Fig.: To degenerat worse*, Liv.

DESIGNATIO, ōnis, *f.* (designo). I. *ing out, designation, specificati* larum, *a plan*, Vitr.; d. undarum, *a circ in water by a stone being thrown into it*, Id sonarum et temporum, Cic.——II. *Regulation, disposition, arran* d. et apparatus totius operis, Cic.—B) *tion to an office*, d. annua, *the annual c consul*, Tac.

DESIGNATOR, ōris, *m.* (designo). I. *orders, regulates, or arranges;* e. *ter of ceremonies*, Plaut.; *at a funera dertaker*, Sen.; Hor.——II. (*for* f *One who presides at public games a the prize*, Cic.

DE-SIGNO, 1 *v. a.* *To mark out, d notify, represent, designate.* I. descriptionem, *to sketch out, plan*, Cic.; aratro, Virg.; d. fines templo Jovis, *to fe* frontem vulnere, *to mark*, Stat.; d. Euro *broider or weave the figure of*, Ov.; d. al ad cædem, *to mark.*——II. *Fig.* A) *T denote by speech or discourse, to signi mate, designate, denote, repres* verbis designata, Cic.; d. mundum deu *cate as a deity*, Id.; d. alqm oratione alq *out or designate any body in or by a sp*——B) *To regulate, arrange, disp tribute, ordain*, quæ a diis designata ——C) *To appoint, nominate to any g. to an office), to choose, fix upon. cn:* designatus, *One appointed to en fore he enters upon duty*), consul design *sui elect*, Cic.; quæstor d., Vell.——D) *T mischief*, Plaut.; Hor.

DE-SILIO, lŭi, ultum, 4 (de, salio). *down*, d. de rheda, Cic.; d. de navibus ex equo, Id.; *for which*, d. ab alto curru, d. ab equo, Virg.; *and with simple abl.*, Virg.; d. ad pedes, *to dismount*, Cæs.

DE-SINO, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, 3 (*contr.* des desissens, Catull.) *v. a. and n.* (de, sino). *To leave off from a thing, to cea leave alone, leave undone, omit, g usually with inf.; rarely with acc. or ab* jam mirari desino, Cic.; d. defendere, l tem, *not to practice any longer* (*supply* Id.; d. versus (*same ellipsis*), Virg.; sit modus, Cic. *Imperat.*, desine, *leave off,* Plaut.; Ter. *Poet. with gen.:* d. querela *In the passive:* veteres orationes a ple

sunt destitu, *are no longer read*, Cic.; numquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. *Impers.*: desitum est videri iniquum, *has ceased*, Id.——II. *Neut.*: *To cease, come to an end.* A) *Gen.*: desierant imbres, Ov.; bellum desierat, Tac.; ira d., Ov.; cauda d. in piscem, *ends in*, Id.——B) *In Rhet.*, *of a period*: *To end, finish*, Cic.; Quint.

DĒSIPIENTIA, æ, *f.* (desipio). *Want of understanding, foolishness*, Lucr.

DĒ-SIPIO, ŭi, 3 *v. n. and a.* (de, sapio). A) *Neut.*: *To be silly or without understanding, to act foolishly*, summos viros d., Cic.; d. in loco, Hor.; desipiens, *foolish*, Cic.; d. mentis, *to be insane, crazy*, Plaut.——B) *In Medic.*: d. intra verba, *to talk irrationally, as in a fever*, Cels.

DĒ-SISTO, stĭti, stĭtum, 3 [*perf.*, destitērunt, Lucr.] *v. n.* *To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over*; *usually with* de, *or with a simple abl., or with inf.*: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. *With* ab: d. a defensione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESITUS, a, um, *part. of* desino.

DĒ-SITUS, a, um, *part.*, *from obs.* desero, ēvi. *Sown, put in the ground*, d. semina, Varr.

DĒ-SŎLO, 1 *v. a.* (de, solus). *To leave alone, forsake, desert*, d. agros, Virg.; desolatæ terræ, *laid waste, desolated*, Ov.; desolatus, *deserted*, Tac.

DĒSPECTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (despecto). *A look-out; a prospect, a view*, Vitr.

DĒSPECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (despicio, *a looking down upon*; *meton.*). *A despising, contemning*, d. hominum opinionum, Cic.

DĒSPECTO, 1 *v. a.* (despicio). I. *Prop.*: *To look down upon*, d. terras ex alto, Ov.; oppidum d. regionem, *commands*, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To despise*, d. infra liberos, Tac.; ut victi et ignavi despectantur, Id.

DĒSPECTUS, a, um, *part. of* despicio.

DĒSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (despicio). I. *Prop.*: *A look-out upon a place below*, erat ex oppido Alesia d. in campum, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: *A despising, contemning*, Auct. Her.

DĒSPERANTER, *adv.* (desperans). *Desperately, hopelessly*, d. loqui cum aloo, Cic.

DĒSPERATIO, ōnis, *f.* (despero). I. *Hopelessness, despair*, d. victoriæ, Cic.; d. magna pacis, Cæs.; pervenire ad summam desperationem, Id.

DĒSPERĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* despero.——II. *Adj.*: *Hopeless, past hope, despaired of, irremediable, desperate, given over*, exercitus collectus ex senibus d., Cic.; remedium ægrotis ac prope desperatæ rei p., *given over, despaired of*, Id.

DĒ-SPERO, 1 *v. n. and a.* *To have no hope, to lose or give up all hope, to despair, despond*; *usually with* de, *the dat., acc., an objective clause, or absol.*: d. de republica, Cic.; d. de summa rerum, Liv.; d. saluti, Cic.; d. rebus suis, Id.; d. hominem, Id.; non despero, ista esse vera, Id. *In the passive*: sive restituimur, sive desperamur, *or are despaired of, they give us up*, Cic.

DĒSPICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (despicor). *Contempt, deprecations* adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

DĒSPICĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* despicor.——II. *Adj.*: *Contemptible*: *in the Superl.*, ne d. esse videamur, Cic.

DĒSPICĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (despicor). *Contempt*, si quis despicatui ducitur, *is despised*, Cic.

DĒSPICIENTIA, æ, *f.* (despicio). *Contempt*, in omnium rerum humanarum d., Cic.; d. rerum externarum, Id.

DĒ-SPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 [*inf. perf.*, despexe, Plaut.] *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: *To look at anything from on high, to look down upon.* A) *Prop.*: si quis multas et varias gentes et urbes d. possit, Cic.; d. terras jacentes, Ov.——B) *Fig.*: *To look down upon*, i. e. *to despise, contemn, value at a low rate or below its worth*, d. divitias, Cic.; d. legionem propter paucitatem, Cæs.; d. munus, *to reject, refuse to accept*, Id.; despiciens sui, *despising one's self*, Cic.——II. *Neut.*: *To look down*, d. de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; d. in vias, Hor.

DĒSPŎLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (despolio). *A pillager*, Plaut.

DĒ-SPŎLIO, 1 *v. a.* *To rob, plunder*, d. templum Dianæ, Cic.; despoliari triumpho, Liv.

DĒ-SPONDEO, spondi, sponsum, 2 *v. a.* *To promise, engage.* I. *Gen.*: d. librum alcui, Cic.; d. Syriam alcui, Id.; d. imperium Orientis Romanis, Liv.; spes despondetur anno consulatus tui, *they place their hope in your consulate*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *To promise in marriage, to betroth*, d. filiam alcui, Cic.; Liv.; d. filiam alcjs sibi, *to engage one's self with*, Id.——B) *To give up*, d. animos, *to lose courage, to despair*, Liv.; d. sapientiam, *to give up all hopes of acquiring*, Id.

DĒ-SPONSO, 1 *v. a.* *To betroth*, quæ prætextato desponsata fuerat, Suet.

DESPONSUS, a, um, *part. of* despondeo.

DĒ-SPŪMO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.* A) 1) *To take off the scum, to skim*, d. undam aheni, Virg. 2) *Meton.*: *To rub smooth, polish*, d. pavimentum cote, Plin.——B) *To pour down in a foaming state, to pour forth*, d. lacrimarum aliquid, *to shed*, Sen. *Poet.*: d. vinum, *to digest*, Pers.——II. *Neut.*: *To work off the froth, abate, subside*, ut fervor despumet, Sen.

DĒ-SPŬO, ŭre, *v. n. and a.* *To spit down or upon, to spit out.* I. *Prop.*: sacellum, ubi despui religio est, Liv.; *for the sake of averting evil*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To abominate, disapprove, disdain*, d. voluptates, Sen.; d. preces alcjs, Catull.

DĒSQUAMĀTA, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca) (desquamo). *Parts of the body that have been galled*, Plin.

DĒ-SQUĀMO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To scale, take off the scales*, d. pisces, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *To bark, peel, scour*, d. corticem, Plin.; d. vestem cretâ, Id.

DĒ-STERTO, tŭi, *no sup.*, 3 *v. n.* *To cease snoring*, Pers.

DĒSTILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (destillo). *A trickling down, as of humors of the body; hence, rheum, catarrh, cold in the head*, Cels.; Plin.

DĒ-STILLO, 1 *v. n.* I. *To trickle down, to drop or fall in drops*, d. ex æthere, Sen.; humor d. de capite in nares, Cels.——II. *Meton.*: *To be dripping wet*, arbores d. odore miræ suavitatis, Plin.; tempora d. nardo, Tibull.

DĒSTINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (destino). *An appointing, fixing, establishing; a resolution, determination*, Liv.; Plin.; Tac.; d. consulum, *choice*, Plin.; d. mortis, *a resolution to die*, Plin.

DĒSTINĀTO, *adv.* *Designedly*, Suet.

DĒSTINĀTUM, i, *n.* (destino). I. *A fixed aim*, petere d., *to shoot at a mark*, Liv.——II. *Meton.*:

Intention, componere destinata, *the proposed narration*, Tac. *Adv.:* ex destinato, *with purpose or intention, designedly*, Sen.; Suet.

DĔ-STINO, 1 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* stha, *to stand*; sthâna, *a standing-place*; Pers. stân). *To fasten, to make firm, to tie.* I. *Prop.:* d. rates ancoris, Cæs.; d. antemnas ad malos, Id.——II. *Fig.: To fix, appoint, assign, establish; to propose o one's self, to take a resolution, determine, intend, destine*, tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv.; ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic.; d. alqm ad mortem, Liv.; *for which*, d. alqm arse, Virg.; d. animis auctorem cædis, *to take for certain one to be*, Liv.; quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.

DĔ-STITŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (de, statuo). *To place any where, put down.* I. *Prop.:* d. palum in foro, Gracch. ap. Gell.; d. armatos in medio, Liv.; d. cohortes extra vallum, Id.——II. *Meton.: To abandon, desert, forsake, to leave in the lurch*, d. alqm in causa, Cic.; destitutus consiliis, promissis, præceptis, *forsaken by, &c., deprived of, without*, Cic. *Poet.:* d. deos mercede pacta, *to defraud of the stipulated wages*, Hor.; d. spem morando, *to deceive, disappoint*, Liv.; d. partem verborum, *to pronounce slightly*, Quint.; ventus d. alqm, *forsakes, fails*, Liv.

DĔSTITŬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (destituo). *A forsaking, disappointing*, Suet.; Cic.

DĔSTITŬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* destituo.——II. *Adj.: Forsaken, destitute, helpless*, destituto similis, Suet.

DESTRICTUS, a, um, *part. of* destringo.

DĔ-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To strip off, pull off, pull out.* A) *Prop.* 1) d. oleam, Col.; d. gladium, *to draw*, Cic.; Liv. 2) *Esp.: To rub or brush the body*, Plin.——B) *Fig.:* d. alqd bonis, *to take away, strip from*, Plin.; d. severitatem in alqm, *to employ against any body*, Sen.——II. *To graze, touch gently.* A) *Prop.:* d. æquora alis, Ov.; cuspis d. alqm, Id.——B) *Fig.: To scoff, jeer at, to criticise sarcastically*, d. alqm gravi contumeliâ, Phædr.; d. alqm mordaci carmine, Ov.

DĔSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (destruo). I. *Prop.: A pulling down or making level with the ground, destruction*, d. murorum, Suet.——II. *Fig.:* d. sententiarum, *a refuting, invalidating, depriving of force* (*opp.* confirmatio), Quint.

DĔ-STRŬO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To pull down any thing, to destroy, break up, demolish.* I. *Prop.:* navem, ædificium idem d., Cic.; d. mœnia, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To destroy, subvert, invalidate, upset*, d. ac demoliri jus, Liv.; d. finitionem, *to refute, invalidate* (*opp.* confirmare), Quint.; d. hostem, *to weaken, reduce the strength of*, Tac.

DĔ-SUB, *prep. with abl. Below, underneath*, d. Alpibus, Flor.

DĔ-SŬBITO, *or separately*, DE SUBITO. *All on a sudden, quite suddenly*, Cic.; Plaut.

DĔ-SUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* desugo.

DĔ-SŬDASCO, ĕre, *v. n. To sweat much*, Plaut.

DĔ-SŬDO, 1 *v. n. Neut.* A) *Prop.: To sweat much*, Cels.; Stat.——B) *Fig.: To take great pains about any thing*, in his exercitationibus ingenii desudans, Cic.

DĔSUĔ-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (desuesco, facio). *To disuse, put out of use*, m desuefacta a concionibus, *having lost the pr habit of, out of use*, Cic.

DĔ-SŬESCO, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3 *v. a. and n. To render unaccustomed, to put use; usually in the part. perf.*, diu desuet Virg.; ex tanto intervallo rem d. usurpe ——II. *Neut.: To be unaccustomed,* desueta triumphis, Virg.

DĔSUĔTŬDO, ĭnis, *f.* (desuesco). *Dis thing*, d. armorum, Liv.; desuetudine tar

DĔSUETUS, a, um, *part. of* desuesco.

DĔ-SŬGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To suck u in*, Sall.

DĔSULTOR, ōris, *m.* (desilio). I. *O vaults from one horse to another, in the the circus*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A chan a fickle person*, d. bellorum, *one changed sides in war*, Sen.; d. amoris, *o stant in love*, Ov.

DĔSULTŌRIUS, a, um (desultor). *O longing to horsemanship in the* equus, *the horse of a* desultor, Suet. *Sub that practices horsemanship in t* Cic.; *see* DESULTOR.

DĔSULTŌRA, æ, *f.* (desilio). *A leapin from a horse*, Plaut.

DĔ-SUM, fŭi, esse, fore, forem, &c., *v. n away or out of the way, to be mis not present.* I. *Gen.:* nihil umquam o esse amicis, Cic.; verba desunt mihi in commendando, Id.; hoc unum ad pristin nam Cæsari defuit, Cæs.; non desunt, *there are people*, Quint.——II. *Esp.: To have no part in any thing, to be wa fail in one's part, not to support or a neglect to serve, to desert; usually* d. amicis operâ, consilio, labore, Cic.; d. re d. officio, *to be wanting in one's duty, one's duty*, Cic.; d. tempori, *to lose or opportunity*, Liv.; *thus*, d. occasioni tempo d. sibi, *to neglect one's own advantage, be one's self, stand in one's own light*, Cic.; les desumus, *are wanting in our duty*, Ci

DĔ-SŬMO, mai, mtum, 3 *v. a. To one's self, to take upon one's se dertake*, sibi consules asservandos Liv.; d. sibi pugnas, Tac.; d. sibi Athena *for an abode*, Hor.

DĔ-SŬPER, *adv. Down from abo on high, above*, d. vulnerare alqm, C china (*the wooden horse*) ventura d. urbi, Virg.

DĔ-SURGO, ĕre, *v. n. To rise from*

DĔ-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To unc open, make or lay bare, render* I. *Prop.:* d. ædem Junonis ad partem Liv.; nebula d. juga montium, *the disapp uncovers or lays open to the eye*, Id.; d. *strip, bare*, Tac.; d. faciem, *to uncover*, S II. *Fig.: To discover, disclose,* *reveal, betray*, d. cladem, Liv.; d. co

DĔ-TENDO, *no perf.*, sum, 3 *v. a. down what has been spread out* (*as a ten* nacula, *to strike*, Cæs.; Liv.

DETENSUS, a, um, *part. of* detendo.

DETENTUS, a, um, *part. of* detineo.

DĔ-TERGĔO, si, sum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To or away, to dry up.* A) *Prop.:*

frontis brachio, Suet.; d. lacrimas pollice, Ov. *Poet.*: d. sidera, *to chase away*, Cic.; d. nubila, Hor. —B) *Meton.* 1) *To clean by wiping, to cleanse*, d. labra spongiâ, Col. 2) *To take away, remove*, d. pecuniam, Cic. *Fig.*: d. fastidia, Col.; d. somnum, Claud.——II. *To sweep off*, d. remos, Cæs.: Liv.; d. pinnas asseribus falcatis, Id.

DĒTĒRIOR, us, *Superl.*, deterrimus, a, um. *Worse, poorer, meaner, slighter, more insignificant*, d. vectigalia, Cæs.; d. obsonia, Plin.; d. erat equitatu, *weaker, less strong*, Nep.; cuncta sucta in deterius, *magnified for the worse*, Tac.

DĒTĒRIUS, *adv. Worse, in a worse manner, more poorly, more slightly*, de Græcis scripta d., Cic.

DĒTERMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (determino). *An boundary*, d. mundi, Cic.; d. totius ora-

DĒTERMINO, 1 *v. a. To enclose within* [illegible] *to prescribe limits, determine*. [illegible] singur regiones ab oriente ad occasum [illegible] viz. Liv.——II. *Fig.*: id quod dicit [illegible] arte d., *limits*, Cic.; d. senatoria officia [illegible] tio, Suet.

DĒTRĪMENTUM, trīvi, tritum, 3 *v. a. To rub off, to* [illegible] *off, make pieces, to wear*. I. *Prop.*: d. vestem *Meton.*: [illegible] *wear out*, Plin.; d. frumenta, *to tread out, to* [illegible] Col.; d. calces, *to tread upon*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To lessen, weaken, impair*, d. laus [illegible] akis culpâ ingenii, Hor.; d. alqd velut usu ipso, Quint.; d. ferociam militis, Tac.

DĒ-TERREO, ŭi, itum, 2. *To deter, frighten from, keep back, withhold, hinder; usually*, alqm ab *or* de re: ego te a dimicatione deterreo, Cic.; d. alqm a dicendi studio, a scribendo, &c., Id.; d. alqm de statu suo, Brut. ap. Cic.; d. alqm multis verbis, ne auctionetur, Id.; d. alqm, quominus id disputet, Id.; d. nefas, *to prevent mischief*, Ov.

DĒTERSUS, a, um, *part. of* detergeo.

DĒTESTĀBILIS, e (detestor). *Abominable, detestable*, populo Romano, d., Cic.; d. omen, Id.

DĒTESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (detestor). I. *A detesting, cursing, an execration, curse*, Liv.; Hor.——II. *In Law: A solemn discharge from any thing*, d. sacrorum, *from the sacred rites of a* gens, *and thus from the* gens *itself*, Gell.

DĒ-TESTOR, 1 *v. a.* I. A) *To call to witness* (e. g. *the gods*); *to imprecate, curse, abominate, detest, execrate*, quum to videtur, tamquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic.; d. alqm omnibus precibus, Cæs.; bella d. matribus, Hor.—B) *Meton.*: *To keep off, avert, remove, as an evil*, O di immortales, detestamini hoc omen, Cic.——II. *In Law: To abjure solemnly*, d. sacra, *to renounce the sacred rites of a gens, and thus the* gens *itself*, Gell.

DĒ-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a. To weave off*, i. e. *to finish or make by weaving, to plait*, d. [illegible] Tiron. ap. Non.; d. alqd viminibus molliquo junco, Virg. *Meton.*: d. pallium, *to steal*, Plaut. *Of a speech*: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, *finished*, Cic.

DĒTEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* detexo.

DĒ-TINEO, tinŭi, tentum, 2 *v. a.* (de, teneo). *To hold or keep back, away or out of, to detain*. I. *Gen.*: d. alqm prœlio, Cæs.; d. alqm marmoso bello, Liv.; naves tempestatibus detinentur, Cæs.; d. alqm ab incepto alqo, *to keep from, prevent*, Sall.——II. *Esp.*: *To en[illegible]*, d. oppidum, *p[illegible]y with any thing*, detineri in alienis [illegible]nes, *dwelling* d. animum studiis, *to entertain, amuse*, [illegible] s mirari libet, *self with study*, Ov.

DĒ-TONDEO, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. *To shear off, shear, shave, cut* [illegible] *curious roads*, d. oves, Cat.; d. virgulta, Col.; d. c[illegible] *m reason*, *Poet.*: detonsa juventus, *shorn smooth*, Pe[illegible] *pose*, Plin.

DĒ-TŌNO, ŭi, 1 *v. n.* I. A) *Prop.*: *To* [illegible] *down, to* [illegible]rovincia, *der down*, Jupiter d., Ov.—B) *Fig.*: *To* [illegible] ab tu- *der forth, storm*, Flor.——II. *Prop.*: [illegible] *cease thundering; hence, fig., to leave off raging*, Virg.; Quint.

DĒTONSUS, a, um, *part. of* detondeo.

DĒ-TORNO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To turn by a lathe*, d. velares anulos, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: d. sententiam, *to twist, flourish*, Gell.

DĒ-TORQUEO, si, tum [detorsum, Cat.], 2 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: *To turn, bend in another direction, to turn away*. A) *Prop.*: d. ponticulum, *to draw up*, Cic.; d. cornua antennarum, Virg.; d. hastam, Id.; detortæ corporis partes, *twisted, crooked, distorted*, Cic.; d. proram ad undas, Virg.; d. cervicem ad oscula, Hor.—B) *Fig.*: *To turn off or away from, avert, remove; also, to direct to a given point, turn toward*, voluptates d. animos a virtute, Cic.; d. alqm alio (i. e. in aliud vitium), Hor.; d. verba vultus in crimen, Tac.——II. *Neut.*: *To turn* (*one's self*) *in some direction*, d. in lævam, Plin.

DĒTORSUS *and* DĒTORTUS, a, um, *part. of* dētorqueo.

DĒTRACTATIO *and* -ATOR. *See* DETRECT.

DĒTRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (detraho). I. *A drawing off, a taking away, removal*, Praxitelis capita efficiuntur detractione, *by taking away from the stone*, Cic.; d. sanguinis, Cels.; d. doloris.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Medic.*: *A purging*, d. cibi, Cic.; *simply*, d., Cels.; Plin.—B) *In Rhet.*: *An ellipsis*, Quint.

DĒTRACTO, are. *See* DETRECTO.

DĒTRACTOR, ōris, *m.* (detraho). *One who detracts, a slanderer*, d. sui, Tac.

DĒTRACTUS, a, um. *Part. of* detraho.

DĒTRACTUS, ūs, *m.* (detraho). *A taking away*, d. syllabæ, Sen.

DĒ-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 [*contr.* detraxe *for* detraxisse, Plaut.]. *To draw or pull down, to take off or away, draw off, carry off, to take off hastily, to pull or tear off*. I. *Prop.*: d. alqm de curru, Cic.; d. alqm ex cruce, Id.; d. stramenta e mulis, Cæs.; d. alqm equo, Liv.; d. frenos equis, Id.; d. binas quinquagesimas de tota summa, *to deduct, subtract; for which*, d. alqd ex ea summa, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To diminish, to detract or derogate from, disparage*, d. majestatem regum, Liv.; d. dignitatem, Cic.

DĒTRECTĀTIO (detract.), ōnis, *f.* (detrecto). *A declining, refusal*, d. militiæ, Liv.

DĒTRECTĀTOR (detract.), ōris, *m.* (detrecto). I. *One who refuses, a refuser*, d. ministerii, Petron.——II. *One who detracts or disparages*, d. laudum suarum, Liv.

DĒ-TRECTO (detract.), 1 *v. a.* (de, tracto). I. *To refuse, decline*, d. militiam, Cæs.; Liv.; Ov.; d. certamen, Tac.; d. imperata, *to refuse, decline*, Suet.——II. *To undervalue, lower in estimation, to detract from, disparage*, ad-

Intention, componere destinata, *the proposed narration*, Tac. *Adv.:* ex destinato, *with purpose or intention, designedly*, Sen.; Suet.

DĒ-STINO, 1 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* sthā, *to stand;* sthāna, *a standing-place;* Pers. stān). *To fasten, to make firm, to tie.* I. *Prop.:* d. rates ancoris, Cæs.; d. antemnas ad malos, Id.——II. *Fig.: To fix, appoint, assign, establish; to propose o one's self, to take a resolution, determine, intend, destine*, tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv.; ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic.; d. alqm ad mortem, Liv.; *for which*, d. alqm arsæ, Virg.; d. animis auctorem cædis, *to take for certain one to be*, Liv.; quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.

DĒ-STITŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (de, statuo). *To place any where, put down.* I. *Prop.:* d. palum in foro, Gracch. ap. Gell.; d. armatos in medio, Liv.; d. cohortes extra vallum, Id.——II. *Meton.: To abandon, desert, forsake, to leave in the lurch*, d. alqm in causa, Cic.; destitutus consiliis, promissis, præceptis, *forsaken by*, &c., *deprived of, without*, Cic. *Post.:* d. deos mercede pacta, *to defraud of the stipulated wages*, Hor.; d. spem morando, *to deceive, disappoint*, Liv.; d. partem verborum, *to pronounce slightly*, Quint.; ventus d. alqm, *forsakes, fails*, Liv.

DĒSTITŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (destituo). *A forsaking, disappointing*, Suet.; Cic.

DĒSTITŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* destituo.——II. *Adj.: Forsaken, destitute, helpless*, destituto similis, Suet.

DESTRICTUS, a, um, *part. of* destringo.

DĒ-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To strip off, pull off, pull out.* A) *Prop.* 1) d. oleum, Col.; d. gladium, *to draw*, Cic.; Liv. 2) *Esp.: To rub or brush the body*, Plin.——B) *Fig.:* d. alqd bonis, *to take away, strip from*, Plin.; d. severitatem in alqm, *to employ against any body*, Sen.——II. *To graze, touch gently.* A) *Prop.:* d. æquora alis, Ov.; cuspis d. alqm, Id.——B) *Fig.: To scoff, jeer at, to criticise sarcastically*, d. alqm gravi contumeliâ, Phædr.; d. alqm mordaci carmine, Ov.

DĒSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (destruo). I. *Prop.: A pulling down or making level with the ground, destruction*, d. murorum, Suet.——II. *Fig.:* d. sententiarum, *a refuting, invalidating, depriving of force* (*opp.* confirmatio), Quint.

DĒ-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To pull down any thing, to destroy, break up, demolish.* I. *Prop.:* navem, ædificium idem d., Cic.; d. mœnia, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To destroy, subvert, invalidate, upset*, d. ac demoliri jus, Liv.; d. finitionem, *to refute, invalidate* (*opp.* confirmare), Quint.; d. hostem, *to weaken, reduce the strength of*, Tac.

DĒ-SUB, *prep. with abl. Below, underneath*, d. Alpibus, Flor.

DĒ-SŬBITO, *or separately*, DE SUBITO. *All on a sudden, quite suddenly*, Cic.; Plaut.

DĒ-SUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* desugo.

DĒ-SŪDASCO, ĕre, *v. n. To sweat much*, Plaut.

DĒ-SŪDO, 1 *v. n. Neut.* A) *Prop.: To sweat much*, Cels.; Stat.——B) *Fig.: To take great pains about any thing*, in his exercitationibus ingenii desudans, Cic.

DĒSUĒ-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (desuesco, facio). *To disuse, put out of use,* desuefacta a concionibus, *having lost the habit of, out of use*, Cic.

DĒ-SŪESCO, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3 *v. a. and n. To render unaccustomed, to put out of use; usually in the part. perf.*, diu desuetus, Virg.; ex tanto intervallo rem d. usurpare.——II. *Neut.: To be unaccustomed*, desueta triumphis, Virg.

DĒSUĒTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (desuesco). *Disuse, thing*, d. armorum, Liv.; desuetudine ta

DĒSUETUS, a, um, *part. of* desuesco.

DĒ-SŪGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To suck in*, Sall.

DĒSULTOR, ōris, *m.* (desilio). I. *vaults from one horse to another, in the the circus*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A cha a fickle person*, d. bellorum, *one changed sides in war*, Sen.; d. amoris, *stant in love*, Ov.

DĒSULTŌRIUS, a, um (desultor). *longing to horsemanship in th* equus, *the horse of a* desultor, Suet. *S that practices horsemanship in* Cic.; *see* DESULTOR.

DĒSULTŪRA, æ, *f.* (desilio). *A leap from a horse*, Plaut.

DĒ-SUM, fŭi, esse, fore, forem, &c., *v. away or out of the way, to be m not present.* I. *Gen.:* nihil umquam esse amicis, Cic.; verba desunt mihi i commendando, Id.; hoc unum ad prist nam Cæsari defuit, Cæs.; non desun *there are people*, Quint.——II. *Esp.: have no part in any thing, to be w fail in one's part, not to support o neglect to serve, to desert; usual* d. amicis operâ, consilio, labore, Cic.; d. d. officio, *to be wanting in one's duty one's duty*, Cic.; d. tempori, *to lose o opportunity*, Liv.; *thus*, d. occasioni tem d. sibi, *to neglect one's own advantage, b one's self, stand in one's own light*, Cic. les desumus, *are wanting in our duty*,

DĒ-SŪMO, mi, mtum, 3 *v. a. To one's self, to take upon one's s dertake*, sibi consules asservando Liv.; d. sibi pugnas, Tac.; d. sibi Athe *for an abode*, Hor.

DĒ-SŪPER. *adv. Down from a on high, above*, d. vulnerare alqm china (*the wooden horse*) venturæ, d. urb Virg.

DĒ-SURGO, ĕre, *v. n. To rise fro*

DĒ-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To un open, make or lay bare, rend* I. *Prop.:* d. ædem Junonis ad parte Liv.; nebula d. juga montium, *the disc uncovers or lays open to the eye*, Id.; *strip, bare*, Tac.; d. faciem, *to uncove* II. *Fig.: To discover, disclose reveal, betray*, d. cladem, Liv.; d.

DĒ-TENDO, *no perf.*, sum, 3 *v. down what has been spread out* (*as a* nacula, *to strike*, Cæs.; Liv.

DETENSUS, a, um, *part. of* detend

DETENTUS, a, um, *part. of* detine

DĒ-TERGEO, si, sum, 2 *v. a.* I. *or away, to dry up.* A) *Prop.*

frontis brachio, Suet.; d. lacrimas pollice, Ov. *Poet.*: d. sidera, *to chase away*, Cic.; d. nubila, Hor. ——B) *Meton.* 1) *To clean by wiping, to cleanse*, d. labra spongiâ, Col. 2) *To take away, remove*, d. pecuniam, Cic. *Fig.*: d. fastidia, Col.; d. somnum, Claud.——II. *To sweep off*, d. remos, Cæs.: Liv.; d. pinnas asseribus falcatis, Id.

DĒTĒRIOR, us, *Superl.*, deterrimus, a, um. *Worse, poorer, meaner, slighter, more insignificant*, d. vectigalia, Cæs.; d. obsonia, Plin.; d. erat equitatu, *weaker, less strong*, Nep.; cuncta sucta in deterius, *magnified for the worse*, Tac.

DĒTĒRIUS, *adv. Worse, in a worse manner, more poorly, more slightly*, de Græcis Latine scripta d., Cic.

DĒTERMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (determino). *An end, boundary*, d. mundi, Cic.; d. totius orationis, Id.

DĒ-TERMINO, 1 *v. a. To enclose within boundaries, to prescribe limits, determine.* I. *Prop.*: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: id quod dicit spiritu non arte d., *limits*, Cic.; d. senatoria officia biennio spatio, Suet.

DĒ-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 *v. a. To rub off, to rub to pieces, to wear.* I. *Prop.*: d. vestem usu, *to wear out*, Plin.; d. frumenta, *to tread out, to thresh*, Col.; d. calces, *to tread upon*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To lessen, weaken, impair*, d. laudes alejs culpâ ingenii, Hor.; d. alqd velut usu ipso, Quint.; d. ferociam militis, Tac.

DĒ-TERREO, ŭi, itum, 2. *To deter, frighten from, keep back, withhold, hinder; usually*, alqm ab *or* de re: ego te a dimicatione deterreo, Cic.; d. alqm a dicendi studio, a scribendo, *&c.*, Id.; d. alqm de statu suo, Brut. ap. Cic.; d. alqm multis verbis, ne auctionetur, Id.; d. alqm, quominus id disputet, Id.; d. nefas, *to prevent mischief*, Ov.

DĒTERSUS, a, um, *part. of* detergeo.

DĒTESTĀBILIS, e (detestor). *Abominable, detestable*, populo Romano, d., Cic.; d. omen, Id.

DĒTESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (detestor). I. *A detesting, cursing, an execration, curse*, Liv.; Hor.——II. *In Law: A solemn discharge from any thing*, d. sacrorum, *from the sacred rites of a gens, and thus from the gens itself*, Gell.

DĒ-TESTOR, 1 *v. a.* I. A) *To call to witness* (c. g. *the gods*); *to imprecate, curse, abominate, detest, execrate*, quum te viderunt, tamquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic.; d. alqm omnibus precibus, Cæs.; bella d. matribus, Hor.——B) *Meton.*: *To keep off, avert, remove, as an evil*, O di immortales, detestamini hoc omen, Cic.——II. *In Law*: *To abjure solemnly*, d. sacra, *to renounce the sacred rites of a gens, and thus the gens itself*, Gell.

DĒ-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a. To weave off*, i. e. *to finish or make by weaving, to plait*, d. togam, Titin. ap. Non.; d. alqd viminibus mollique junco, Virg. *Meton.*: d. pallium, *to steal*, Plaut. *Of a speech*: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, *finished*, Cic.

DĒTEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* detexo.

DĒ-TINEO, tinŭi, tentum, 2 *v. a.* (de, teneo). *To hold or keep back, away or out of, to detain.* I. *Gen.*: d. alqm prœlio, Cæs.; d. alqm exercitus bello, Liv.; naves tempestatibus detinentur, Cæs.; d. alqm ab incepto alqo, *to keep from, prevent*, Sall.——II. *Esp.*: *To engage, occupy with any thing*, detineri in alienis rebus, *dwelling*, d. animum studiis, *to entertain, amuse*, d. mirari libet, *self with study*, Ov.

DĒ-TONDEO, tŏtondi *and* tondi, tonsum, 2 *v. a. To shear off, shear, shave, cut off*, d. oves, Cat.; d. virgulta, Col.; d. comas, Plin. *Poet.*: detonsa juventus, *shorn smooth*, Per.

DĒ-TŌNO, ŭi, 1 *v. n.* I. A) *Prop.*: *To thunder down*, Jupiter d., Ov.——B) *Fig.*: *To cease thundering; hence, fig., to leave off raging*, Virg.; Quint.

DĒTONSUS, a, um, *part. of* detondeo.

DĒ-TORNO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To turn by a lathe*, d. velares anulos, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: d. sententiam, *to twist, flourish*, Gell.

DĒ-TORQUEO, si, tum [detorsum, Cat.], 2 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: *To turn, bend in another direction, to turn away.* A) *Prop.*: d. ponticulum, *to draw up*, Cic.; d. cornua antennarum, Virg.; d. hastam, Id.; detortæ corporis partes, *twisted, crooked, distorted*, Cic.; d. proram ad undas, Virg.; d. cervicem ad oscula, Hor.——B) *Fig.*: *To turn off or away from, avert, remove; also, to direct to a given point, turn toward*, voluptates d. animos a virtute, Cic.; d. alqm alio (i. e. in aliud vitium), Hor.; d. verba vultus in crimen, Tac.——II. *Neut.*: *To turn* (*one's self*) *in some direction*, d. in lævam, Plin.

DETORSUS *and* DETORTUS, a, um, *part. of* detorqueo.

DĒTRACTATIO *and* -ATOR. *See* DETRECT.

DĒTRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (detraho). I. *A drawing off, a taking away, removal*, Praxitelis capita efficiuntur detractione, *by taking away from the stone*, Cic.; d. sanguinis, Cels.; d. doloris.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Medic.*: *A purging*, d. cibi, Cic.; *simply*, d., Cels.; Plin.——B) *In Rhet.*: *An ellipsis*, Quint.

DETRACTO, are. *See* DETRECTO.

DETRACTOR, ōris, *m.* (detraho). *One who detracts, a slanderer*, d. sui, Tac.

DETRACTUS, a, um. *Part. of* detraho.

DĒTRACTUS, ūs, *m.* (detraho). *A taking away*, d. syllabæ, Sen.

DĒ-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 [*contr.* detraxe *for* detraxisse, Plaut.]. *To draw or pull down, to take off or away, draw off, carry off, to take off hastily, to pull or tear off.* I. *Prop.*: d. alqm de curru, Cic.; d. alqm ex cruce, Id.; d. stramenta e mulis, Cæs.; d. alqm equo, Liv.; d. frenos equis, Id.; d. binas quinquagesimas de tota summa, *to deduct, subtract; for which*, d. alqd ex ea summa, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To diminish, to detract or derogate from, disparage*, d. majestatem regum, Liv.; d. dignitatem, Cic.

DĒTRECTĀTIO (detract.), ōnis, *f.* (detrecto). *A declining, refusal*, d. militiæ, Liv.

DĒTRECTĀTOR (detract.), ōris, *m.* (detrecto). I. *One who refuses, a refuser*, d. ministerii, Petron.——II. *One who detracts or disparages*, d. laudum suarum, Liv.

DĒ-TRECTO (detract.), 1 *v. a.* (de, tracto). I. *To refuse, decline*, d. militiam, Cæs.; Liv.; Ov.; d. certamen, Tac.; d. imperata, *to refuse, decline*, Suet.——II. *To undervalue, lower in estimation, to detract from, disparage*, ad-

Intention, iam bonos detractant, Sall.; d. antiration, Tac. ; d. virtutes, Liv.; d. laudes, Ov. *intention, des*, Tac. NTŌSUS, a, um (detrimentum).
injurious, ab hoste discedere detri-
DĒ-STINO, ā, *a stand*, sse existimabat, Cæs.
to make f, ENTUM, i, *n.* (detero). I. *A rubbing* Cæs.; d. *ing smooth*, d. limæ, App. ——II.
Loss, harm, damage, injury, detrifix, ap
o one, afferre d., *to cause*, Cæs.; accipere d., *to*
ne, facere d., *the same; and* capere d.; *thus, in*
ticular, the formula by which, in conferring unlimited power upon the consuls, the welfare of the state was intrusted to them, videant (provideant, dent operam, &c.), consules, ne quid resp. detrimenti capiat.

DĒTRITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* detero.——II. *Adj.: Used, worn out, threadbare; trite*, illa in agendis causis iam detrita, Quint.

DĒ-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To thrust down or away, to push, drive, or force away.* I. *Prop.:* d. alqm vi de saltu agroque communi, *to force, drive out or away*, Cic.; d. hostem, *to force, throw out of his position, to put to flight*, Liv.; d. alqm in pistrinum, Ter.; d. naves scopulo, Virg.; stomachus quasi detrusum cibum accipit, *crammed down*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To thrust, drive, or bring to a place*, d. alqm de sua sententia, *to drive, turn from*, Cic.; d. alqm in luctum et laborem, *to reduce, bring to*, Id.; d. alqm ad id, quod facere possit, *to drive*, Id.

DĒTRUNCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (detrunco). *A cutting off, a lopping off*, d. ramorum, Plin.

DĒ-TRUNCO, 1 *v. a. To cut off.* I. *Prop.:* d. arbores, Liv.; d. caput, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To maim, mangle*, d. corpora gladio brachiis abscisis, Liv.

DĒTRUSUS, a, um, *part. of* detrudo.

DĒ-TURBO, 1 *v. a. To urge or press down or away, thrust or drive away, to throw, cast, beat down.* I. *Prop.:* d. alqm de tribunali, Cæs.; d. alqm de vallo lapidibus, Id.; d. alqm de fortunis omnibus (*with* deficere), *to drive out*, Cic.; Quint.; *for which*, d. alqm possessione; d. statuam, *to subvert*, Cic.; d. ædificium, *to pull down, demolish. Poet.:* d. caput terræ, *to strike to the ground*, i. e. *to cut off*, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* sua quemque fraus de sanitate ac mente d., *deprives of understanding*, Cic.; d. alqm ex magna spe; *for which*, d. alqm spe.

DĒ-TURPO, 1 *v. a. To disfigure, deform*, d. comatos occipitio raso, Suet.; d. poma rugis, Plin.

DEUCALION, ōnis, *m.* (Δευκαλίων). *Deucalion, the son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, alone survived the flood sent by Jupiter*, Ov.; Just.; Deucalionis aquæ, *the flood of Deucalion*, Ov.; Deucaliōnēæ undæ, *the same*, Id.

DĒ-UNX, uncis, *m.* (de, uncia). *An* as *wanting an uncia, eleven uncia, eleven twelfths of a whole*, heres ex deunce et semuncia, *of* $\frac{23}{24}$ *parts of the whole*, Cic. *Poet.:* avidi deunces, 11 *per cent.*, Pers.; potare deunces, i. e. *eleven* cyathi; *a* cyathus *being one twelfth of a* sextarius, Mart.

DĒ-ŪRO, usi, ustum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To burn, consume by fire*, d. pluteos turrium, Cæs.; d. agros, vicos, Liv.——II. *Meton., of cold: To nip, pinch, blast*, hiems d. arbores, Liv.; aquilones d. propriora mari, Curt.; serpens d. quac incessit, *infects with its breath*, Sen.

DĒUS, i, (*plur.* dei, dii; *and* dī, deis, dī dīs), *m.* (θεός, *Sanscr.* d e v a, *akin to* dava, *f A god, deity, God, the Deity*, ab Jove Maximo ceterisque diis deabusque immo pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.; cum dis vol *with the assistance of the gods*, Plaut.; pe *by the gods*, Id.; dī boni! *good gods!* Cic deûm atque hominum fidem! *in the name en and earth*, Ter.; dī bene vortant, Id.; omen avertant! *the gods forbid!* Cic.; dī a cent, *the same*, Att. ap. Cic.; *and ellipt.*, dī ra (*sc.* ferant or dent), *Heaven grant better* Cic.; dī te ament or amabunt, Plaut.; si dī *please the gods!* Id.; *for the most part in* i. e. *if one choose to believe it*; d. aliquis vide *only knows*, Cic.; majorum gentium dī, *the gods. Poet. also of a goddess: Venus*, Vi *rora*, Poet. ap. Cic.; *one of the Furies, Alec*——II. *Of a distinguished or very happy* in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic.; a Platonem, quasi quendam deum philoso Id.; d. sum, si hoc ita est, *I shall be a ha, or as happy as a god*, Ter.

DEUSTUS, a, um, *part. of* deuro.

DĒ-ŪTOR, ūti, *v. n. To make bad u abuse*, d. victo, *to treat harshly or cruelly*,

DĒ-VASTO, 1 *v. a. To lay waste, tate, pillage, ravage*, d. fines, Liv.

DĒ-VĒHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To car or away, to take or carry along*, carris junctis, Cæs.; d. legionem equis, Id d. maximos commeatus, Liv.——II. *Mi* vehor, devectus, 3, *To go or travel to* Veliam devectus, Cic.; devectus Tiber Arare flumine, &c., Tac.; d. in Oceanus Just. *Poet.:* d. ad astra, *to reach, arrive*

DĒ-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 *v. a. To tear off or away*, d. pennas, Plaut.; d. ef

DĒ-VĒLO, 1 *v. a. To unvail*, d. ora

DĒ-VĒNĒROR, 1 *v. a.* I. *To rever vere, pay divine honor; hence, to* d. deos prece, Ov.——II. *To avert* *to deprecate*, d. somnia sanctâ molâ,

DĒ-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n. down, come to a place.* I. *Prop.:* d. quam in partem, Cæs.; d. ad legionem Id.; d. in eum locum, Liv. *Poet. with a* d. speluncam eandem, locos lætos, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To come to, reac at; to betake one's self to, turn t* dium rerum omnium certamen, Cic.; rationem extremam, *to have recourse t* juris studium, *to study the law*, Id.

DĒ-VERBERO, 1 *v. a. To beat thrash*, Ter.

DĒ-VERRO, ēre, 3 *v. a. To sweep*

DĒ-VERSOR (vorsor), 1 *v. n. T lodge any where as a guest, to lodge to dwell*, quum Athenis apud eum Cic.; d. in domo alqa, Id.; d. parum la

DĒ-VERSOR, ōris, *m.* (deverto). *lodges any where as a stranger, a gu*

DĒVERSŌRIŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (de *A little lodging, a small inn*, Ci

DĒVERSŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (deversor). *lodging, a lodging-place*, Cic.; d. libidinum, flagitiorum, *a haunt of vi*

DĒVERSŌRIUS, a, um (deversor). *Of or belonging to a lodging, inn, or lodging-place, fit to lodge in*, d. taberna, *a place to lodge in, an inn, lodging*, Suet.

DĒVERTICŬLUM (divert.), i, *n.* (deverto). *A by-road, by-path, side-way.* I. A) *Prop.*, Cic.; Suet.——B) *Fig.: A departure from the main subject, a digression, a circuitous mode of expression*, a deverticulo repetatur fabula, Juv.; d. aquarum calidarum, *a deviation from the simple mode of curing*, Plin.; d. significationis, *a deviation of one meaning from another*, Gell.; dare d. peccatis, *subterfuges*, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.: An inn, a lodging-house, lodging*, Liv.; Tac.——B) *Fig.: A full stop (in a discourse)*, Liv. *In a bad sense: A haunt of vice*, Quint.; Plin.

DĒ-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To turn away from a place; usually in the Middle:* devertor, deversus, 3, *To turn aside, to turn away; to put up, to take up lodgings*, d. comitem suo hortatu, Luc.; deverti ad amicos suos, Cat.; d. huc in tabernam, Plaut. *Fig.:* d. ad magicas artes, *to have recourse to*, Ov.——II. *Neutr.* A) *To turn away from any place, to turn aside, to put up any where, to take up lodgings*, d. viâ, Liv.; devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Cic.; d. Massiliam, Id. *Absol.:* itineris causa ut deverterem, *turn in.*——B) *Fig.: To digress from a subject*, redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, Cic.

DĒVEXĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (devexus). *A sloping position, declivity*, d. loci, Plin. E.; d. litoris, Plin.

DĒVEXUM, i, *n.* (devexus). *A declivity*, Sen.

DĒVEXUS, a, um (devehō). *Hanging, bending, or inclining downward, sloping, steep.* I. *Prop.:* brachium d. in mare, Liv.; sol d. paulum a meridie, *inclining*, Cic.; Orion d., i. e. *toward his setting*, Hor.——II. *Fig.:* ætas jam d. ad otium, *inclined*, Cic.; ætas d. jam, non tamen præceps, *beginning to decline*, Sen.

DĒ-VINCIŌ, nxi, nctum, 4 *v. a. To bind, tie, fetter, shackle.* I. *Prop.:* d. leonem, Plin.; d. alqm fasciis, Cic.; d. opercula plumbo, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To bind*, i. e. *to oblige, lay under obligation, put under constraint*, illud vinculum, quod homines inter se reipublicæ societate devinxit, Cic.; d. omnes gentes triumphis, *to bind down, to render harmless*, Id.; d. urbem suis præsidiis, *to keep in obedience, to maintain*, Id.; d. alqm præsentiis, benevolentiâ, et caritate, Id.; d. se cum alqo affinitate, *to become allied to one by marriage*, Id.; d. se vino, *to get drunk*, Plaut.

DĒ-VINCO, ĭci, victum, 3 *v. a. To conquer entirely, to overcome, subdue.* I. *Prop.:* d. et capere Capuam, Cic.; d. Pœnos classe, Id. *Poet.:* devicta bella, *successfully concluded*, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, *sacrificed to, given up to*, Sall.

DĒ-VINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* devincio.——II. *Adj.: Devoted to, very much attached to*, quibus studiis uterque nostrum d. est, Cic.; d. amor, Tac.

DĒVITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (devito). *An avoiding*, d. legionum, Cic.

DĒ-VITO, 1 *v. a. To avoid, go out of the way of*, d. procellam temporis, Cic.; d. turpem repulsam, Hor.

DĒ-VIUS, a, um (de, via). *Lying out of the road, out of the way.* I. *Prop.:* d. oppidum, Cic.; d. iter, *a by-road*, Id.; d. homines, *dwelling out of the road*, Id.; mihi devio nemus mirari libet, *wandering about, in places far from the haunts of men*, Hor. *Subst.:* per aspera ac devia, *circuitous roads*, Suet.——II. *Fig.: Departing from reason, erroneous*, Cic.; *foreign from the purpose*, Plin.

DĒ-VŎCO, 1 *v. a. To call away or down, to call to a place.* I. *Prop.* A) d. alqm de provincia, ad gloriam, triumphum, &c., Cic.; d. suos ab tumulo, ex præsidiis, Liv.; d. sidera cœlo, Hor.; d. alqm (ad cœnam), *to invite*, Nep.——B) *Meton.: To call forth, bring or entice forth*, d. lac (e mammis), Plin.——II. *Fig.:* d. philosophiam e cœlo, Cic.; d. suas fortunas in dubium, *to hazard, risk*, Cæs.; d. alqm in suspicionem, *to render an object of suspicion*, Auct. Her.; d. alqm in id, ut, &c., *to bring any body so far*, Sen.

DĒ-VŎLŎ, 1 *v. n. To fly down.* I. *Prop.:* d. de cœlo, Liv.; Iris d. per cœlum, Virg.——II. *Meton.: To fly down*, i. e. *to hasten down, to fly or hasten toward*, d. de tribunali, Liv.; d. præcipites in forum, Id. *Absol.:* omnes d., *fly away, forsake us*, Auct. Her.

DĒ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 *v. a. To roll down, to roll.* I. *Prop.* A) d. cupas de muro in musculum, Cæs.; d. tonitrua, *to imitate thunder by the rolling of a ball (in the theatre)*, Phædr. *Poet.:* d. pensa funis, *to spin*, Virg.——B) *Middle: To fall or rush down*, velut monte præcipiti devolutus torrens rapitur, Liv.; d. ex præcipiti, Curt.——II. *Fig.:* d. verba nova per dithyrambos, *to roll (as the waves of a stream)*, Hor. *More frequently middle:* ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, *turned, reduced*, Cic.; d. ad egestatem, *to fall into*, Sen.

DĒ-VŎRO, 1 *v. a. To swallow down, gulp down, to swallow, devour.* I. A) *Prop.:* d. alqd, Cic.; d. lapides, Plin.——B) *Meton.: To swallow up, absorb*, sol d. aquas, Plin.; rotæ devorantur (viarum mollitudine), *sink deep into*, Vitr.; d. omnem pecuniam publicam, *to devour*, i. e. *appropriate to one's self*, Cic.; d. lacrimas, *to suppress, check*, Ov.; vocem devorat dolor, *pain impedes the utterance*, Id.; d. verba, *to mumble, to eat one's words*, Quint.; vox devoratur, *is lost, absorbed*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To swallow, devour*, oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, *was devoured*, i. e. *not digested, as it were; received but not understood*, Cic.; d. ineptias ac stultitias hominum, *to swallow*, i. e. *to bear, tolerate, put up with*, Id.; d. tædium illud, *to endure, brook*, Quint.——B) *Esp.: To devour with the eyes or the mind*, d. illos libros, Cic.; d. alqd oculis, Just.

DĒ-VORTIUM, ii, *n.* (deverto). *A turning of a road*, d. itinerum, *a by-path, by-road*, Tac. *See* DIVORTIUM.

DĒVŎTIO, ōnis, *f.* (devoveo). I. *A devoting to a god*, Deciorum devotiones, *self-sacrifice*, Cic.; d. vitæ, Id.——II. *An execrating, cursing, execration*, Nep. *Concr.: An incantation, by which a person or thing is devoted to the infernal gods, sorcery, witchcraft, magic spells*, Tac.; Suet.

DĒVŎTO, 1 *v. a.* (devoveo). I. *To devote to death*, d. filium, Cic.——II. *To enchant, charm*, Plaut.; App.——III. *To invoke a deity*, d. numina, App.

DĒVŎTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* devoveo.——II. *Adj.: Devoted or attached to a person, faith-*

ful, d. homo, Sen.; devotissimus alcui, Suet.; equester ordo d. scenæ, *addicted or devoted to*, Id. *Subst.: A devoted or faithful man*, cum DC. devotis eruptionem facere, *with* 600 *devoted followers*, Cæs.

DĒ-VŎVĔO, vōvi, vōtum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To devote any thing to a deity, as a sacrifice*, d. Dianæ pulcherrimum, Cic.; d. se diis, *or simply* d. se, *to devote one's self as a sacrifice*, i. e. *to death*, Id.——B) *Gen.: To dedicate any thing to a person, to give up*, d. se amicitiæ alcjs, *devote or attach one's self*, Cæs.; d. suos annos alcui, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *In a bad sense: To devote any thing to destruction, to curse, execrate*, d. se ipse, Quint.; d. arma, Ov.; devota arbos, *accursed*, Hor.——B) *To enchant or charm*, Tibull.; Ov.

DEVULSUS, a, um, *part. of* devello.

DEXTANS, antis, *m.* (de, sextans). *An as less one sixth*, i. e. *five sixths of an as, or ten twelfths of any thing*, Plin.; Suet.

DEXTELLA, æ, *f.* (dextra). *A little right hand*, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est d., Cic.

DEXTER, tra, trum, *seldom* tĕra, tĕrum (*dat. plur. f.*, dextrabus, Liv.) (δεξιτερός, δεξιός; *Sanscr.* daxina, daxa). *That is on the right side, right, to the right.* I. *Prop.:* d. manus, Cic.; d. humeri, Cæs.; d. cornu, Id.; d. Janus, *standing to the right*, Liv.; dexter abiĕ, *to the right*, Virg. *Compar.:* dexterior humerus, Suet. *Superl.:* apud dextimos, Sall.——II. *Fig.* A) *Suitable, convenient, proper*, rem ita dexter egit, Liv.; d. tempus, Hor.——B) *Favorable, propitious, fortunate*, d. ac volens adsit (numen), Quint.; d. adi pede sacra secundo, Virg.

DEXTĔRA *or* DEXTRA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* manus). I. *The right (hand)*, Cic. *As a symbol of friendship:* renovare dextras, *to renew a covenant or alliance*, Tac.——II. *Meton.: The right side*, a dextra, ad dextram, *to the right*, Cic.; *for which*, dextra, Cæs.; Sall.

DEXTĔRE, *adv.* (dexter). *Dextrously, cleverly*, d. obeundo officia, Liv.; d. uti fortunâ, Hor.

DEXTĔRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (dexter). *Address, dexterity, aptness, or readiness*, Liv.

DEXTĬMUS *or* DEXTUMUS, a, um. *Superl. of* dexter.

DEXTRORSUM *or* -US, *adv.* (dextro-versum, dextro-versus; dexter, verto). *To the right*, d. abire, Hor.; d. pergere, Liv.

DEXTRŎVĔRSUM *and* -VORSUM, *adv. for* dextrorsum. *To the right hand, to the right*, Plaut.

DĬA, æ, *f.* (Δία). *Dia.* 1. *The earlier name of the island* Naxos, Ov. 2. *A town of the* Chersonesus Taurica, Plin.

DIABATHRĂRIUS, ii, *m.* (diabathrum). *A maker of a kind of light shoes*, Plaut.

DIABATHRUM, i, *n.* (διάβαθρον). *A kind of light shoe or slipper*, Nævius. ap. Varr.

DIABĔTES, æ, *m.* (διαβήτης). *A siphon, water-pipe*, Col.

DIABLINTES, um, *m. Diablintes, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, a branch of the Aulerci*, Cæs.

DIADĒMA, ātis, *n.* (διάδημα). *A white bandage or fillet, which kings wore around their heads, a diadem*, Cic.

DIADĒMĀTUS, a, um (diadema). *Adorned with a diadem*, d. Apollo, Plin.

DIADŪMĒNUS, a, um (διαδούμενος). *Adorned with a fillet or frontlet*, d. juvenis, Plin.

DIADŪMĒNUS, i, *m. Diadumenus, a Roman emperor, the son of Macrinus.*

DIÆTA, æ, *f.* (δίαιτα). I. *A prescribed way of living, diet*, Cic.——II. *A dwelling place, room, or apartment*, Plin.——III. *A suite of apartments*, Plin.——IV. *A summer-house*, Suet.

DIAGŌRAS, æ, *m.* (Διαγόρας). *Diagoras, An atheistical philosopher and poet of Melos.* 2. *A celebrated combatant in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes*, Cic.

DIALECTICA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars). *Dialectics, logic, the art of reasoning*, Cic.

DIALECTICA, ōrum, *n. Dialectics*, Cic.

DIALECTICE, ēs, *f. Dialectics*, Quint.

DIALECTICE, *adv. Dialectically*, dicere, Cic.

DIALECTICUS, a, um (διαλεκτικός). *Belonging to dialectics, dialectical, logical*, captiones, Cic. *Subst.*, dialecticus, i, *m.*, *A dialectician*, Cic.

DIALECTOS, i, *f.* (διάλεκτος). *A dialect.*

DIALIS, e (Dis, *the same as* Jupiter). *Belonging to Jupiter*, D. flamen, *a priest of Jupiter*, Liv.; D. sacerdos, *the same*, Suet. *simply* Dialis, Tac.; conjux sancta D., *his wife*, Id.; D. flaminium, *his office*, Suet.; apex D., *his mitre*, Id.

DIALŎGUS, i, *m.* (διάλογος). *A dialogue.*

DIANA, æ, *f.* (*feminine of* Dianus *or* Janus, *god of light, and akin to* dies). *Diana, originally an ancient Italian divinity, and the goddess of light, but in later times identified with Artemis, the Greeks, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the goddess of the moon* (Luna), *patroness of virginity and of child-birth* (Lucina), *patroness of the chase, &c.*, Cic. *Poet. for the moon*, Virg.; *a chase*, Mart.

DIANĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Diana*, D. turba, i. e. *hounds*, Ov.; D. arma, *huntsman's apparatus*, Grat.

DIARIUM, ii, *n.* (dies). I. *Provision for one day, a day's allowance, a day's wages*, Hor.; Mart.; Sen.——II. *A journal, a diary*, Asellius ap. Gell.

DIATRIBA, æ, *f.* (διατριβή). I. *A place for learned disputation, a school*, Gell.——II. *A dispute, discourse, dissertation*, Gell.

DIAŬLOS, i, *m.* (δίαυλος). *A double race or distance of two stadia, in the races*, Vitr.

DIBAPHUS, a, um (δίβαφος). *Twice dyed (usually with scarlet or purple), dyed in grain*, purpura, Plin. *Meton. (from the purple state garment of Roman officers):* dibaphus, i, *public office or dignity*, Curtius noster: cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, *is aspires a public post, after the purple*, Cic.

DICA, æ, *f.* (δίκη). *A lawsuit, a process in a Greek court; usually* dicam (alcui) (δίκην γράφειν τινί), *to bring an action against*, Cic.; d. impingere alcui, *to institute a suit at law*, Ter.; d. sortiri, *to select the judges to hold a court of justice*, Cic.

DICACĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (dicax). *Sarcasm, smart repartee, banter, raillery*, Cic.

DICACŬLUS, a, um (dicax). I. *Too loquacious*, Plaut.——II. *A little sharp, facetious*, App.

DICÆARCHIA, æ, *f.* *The earlier name for* Puteoli, Plin.

DICÆARCHUS, i, m. (Δικαίαρχος). *Dicæarchus, a disciple of Aristotle, and celebrated as a philosopher, historian, and geographer*, Cic.

DICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dicare). I. *A dedicating, devoting*, Cic.——II. *The taking of the freedom of a city, the acquiring citizenship in a foreign state*, Cic.

DICAX, ācis (dicare). *Satirical, sarcastic, sharp, keen, witty*, Demosthenes non tam d. fuit quam facetus, Cic.; populum etiam dicacem in te reddidisti, Id.

DICHŌREUS, i, m. (δίς, χορεῖος). *A double trochee*, Cic.

DICIS (δίκης). *Only in the following combinations:* d. causa *or* d. gratia. *In Law: For form sake, as matter of form, for appearance' sake*, Cic.; Plin.

DICO, 1 *v. a.* (*akin to* δικάζω). I. *To announce, publish, proclaim*, Lucil. sp. Non.——II. *Esp.* A) *To devote, dedicate, consecrate*, donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; cygni Apollini dicati, Id.; d. aram, Liv.; Janus a Numa dicatus, *deified, placed among the gods*, Plin.; inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. *Hence*,—B) *Gen.* 1) *To devote, give up, apply one's self to*, d. suum studium laudi alcjs, Cic.; d. se oratori alcui, Id.; d. se civitati, *to become a citizen of; for which also*, d. se in civitatem, Id. 2) *To devote to its first use, to inaugurate*, d. nova signa novamque aquilam, Tac.

DICO, xi, ctum, 3 [*imperat.* dice, Plaut.; *contr. perf.* dixti, Id.; Cic.; Quint.; *subj.* dixis *for* dixeris, Plaut.; *inf.* dixe *for* dixisse, Id.] *v. a. and n.* (*From the root* DIC, *Gr.* ΔΕΙΚ (δείκνυμι), *and akin to* dig-itus; *originally, to show or point out; then especially, to indicate by speech*) *To say, speak, pronounce, tell, mention, set forth, report, &c.*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: Demosthenes, quum *Rho* dicere nequiret, exercitatione fecit, ut planissime diceret, Cic.; d. mendacium alcui, Q. Cic.; non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic.; d. salutem (multam, plurimam) alcui, *to salute* (*cordially*) (*see* SALUS); d. sententiam, *to pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote* (*see* SENTENTIA); d. sacramentum *or* sacramento, *to take an oath, to swear* (*see* SACRAMENTUM); ille quem dixi, *whom I made mention of*, Cic.; d. contra alqd, Id.; dicitur (dicebatur, dictum est, *&c.*), *It is said, reported, related, affirmed, &c.*, de hoc (Diodoro) dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata, Id. *More frequently*, dicor, diceris, dicitur, *&c., with a subjective clause: They say, it is said, reported, affirmed, that I (thou, &c.)*.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In Rhet. and Law: To deliver, as a speech; to make an address, to pronounce*, d. orationem, sententiam de scripto, Cic.; ars dicendi, *rhetoric*, Id.; d. versus, Id.; d. causam, *to plead, to address a court*, Id.; d. jus, *to hold a court, to pronounce sentence, judge*, Id. 2) *To name or call any thing, to apply a name*, hic omnes diei pater atque princeps, *may you delight in being called*, Hor. 3) *To nominate, appoint, choose any body to a public office*, d. comitem, Liv.; d. magistrum equitum, Id.; d. arbitrum bibendi, Hor. 4) *To assert or maintain any thing as certain* (*opp.* nego), quem esse negas, eundem esse dic, Cic. 5) *To describe, relate, tell of, sing of, celebrate in verse*, d. bella, Liv.; d. laudes Phœbi et Dianæ, Hor.; d. Dianam, Latonam, Alcidem, cœlestes, *&c.*, Id.; d. fata, *to foretell, prophesy, predict*, Id. 6) *To fix upon, settle, appoint name*, d. diem operi, Cic.; d. diem exercitui ad conveniendum Pharas, Liv.; ut dictum erat, *as has been settled*, Sall. 7) d. alcui, *To say by way of exhortation, to exhort*, Plaut.; tibi (ego) dico, *warn, caution*, Plaut.; Ter.; Ov. 8) *Prov.*: dictum (ac) factum, *no sooner said than done*, i. e. *without delay*, Ter. 9) *Prov.*: dicto citius, *sooner than the words could be uttered, instantly, quickly, without delay*, Virg.; Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *To mean, to wish to signify or intimate*, mortem dico et deos, Cic.; Platonem dicis, Id.

DICRŌTA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) (δίκροτος). *A galley or boat with two banks of oars*, Auct. B. Alex.

DICRŌTUM, i, *n.* (*sc.* navigium) (δίκροτος). *A galley or boat with two banks of oars*, Cic.

DICTÆUS, a, um (Dicte). *Belonging to Mount Dicte, in Crete, Dictæan; hence, poet., Cretan*, Virg.

DICTAMNUS, i, *f.*, *or* **DICTAMNUM**, i, *n.* (*sc.* herba) (δίκταμνος). *Dittany, a plant that grows principally on Dicte and Ida*, Cic.; Plin.

DICTĀTA, orum, *n.* (dicto). I. *Rules dictated by a teacher, scholastic rules*, Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *Dictates, precepts, instructions, lessons*, Suet.; Juv.

DICTĀTOR, ōris (dicto). *A dictator: at Rome, an extraordinary magistrate invested with unlimited power, nominated by one of the consuls, but only in times of great emergency*, Cic.; *the chief magistrate of other Italian towns*, Cic.

DICTĀTŌRIUS, a, um (dictator). *Of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial*, d. gladius, Cic.; d. majestas, Liv.

DICTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (dicto). *She that dictates*, Plaut.

DICTĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (dictator). I. *The office or dignity of a dictator, dictatorship*, Cic.——II. *A dictating* (*with an ambiguous sense, since it also signifies the dictatorship*), Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Suet.

DICTE, ēs, *f.* (Δίκτη). *Dicte, a ridge of mountains in the east of Crete*, Plin.

DICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dico). I. *A saying, speaking, uttering*, d. sententiæ, Cic.; d. testimonii, *the right of giving*, Ter.; d. causæ, *the defence of a cause, a pleading*; d. multæ, *a fixing of a fine or mulct*.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *In Rhet.*: *A speech*, i. e. *that which an orator delivers, a declamation*, Cic.; *a department of oratory, or particular kind of speaking*, Id. 2) *A word, expression*, Quint.——B) *A prediction, the response of an oracle*, Liv.

DICTITTO, 1 *v. a.* (dicto). *To say; especially, to say frequently or emphatically, declare or assert repeatedly, to maintain*, qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, *&c.*, Cic.; d. causas, *to carry on frequent lawsuits*, Id.; ut dictitabat, *as he often said*, Cæs.

DICTO, 1 *v. a.* (dico). *To say frequently, declare or assert repeatedly, repeat*, Cic.; Gell. *Esp.* A) 1) *To say any thing for another person to write down, to dictate for writing*, e. g. *what a master dictates to his scholars, lectures, lessons, &c.*, quod, nisi exercitus sciret, non modo Tironi d., sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic. 2) *To compose by dictating, to cause to be written by dictation, to compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out*, d. versus, carmina, Hor.;

d. testamentum, *to make a will*, Suet.; d. actionem, *to draw up an accusation, to file a bill*, Id.; *but in Law*, d. actionem, *to bring an action*, Dig.——B) *To order, command, prescribe, dictate*, Quint.

DICTUM, i, *n.* (dico). *That which has been said; a word, speech.* I. *Gen.*: d. minimum, Cic.; ex testium dictis.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *A sentence*, Catonis est d., Cic. 2) *For* facete d., *A witty saying, bon-mot*, dicta dicere, Cic.; d. arcessitum, *a far-fetched joke*.——B) *A sentence, order, command, dictate*, dicto paruit consul, Liv.; hæc d. dedit, Id.; dicto audire *and* audientem esse (*see* AUDIO).——C) *Diction*, Enn. ap. Cic.; Prop.; *a prophecy*, Virg.

DICTURIO, ire, *v. desid.* (dico). *To long to speak*, Macr.

DICTUS, a, um, *part. of* dico.

DICTYNNA, æ, *f.* (Δίκτυννα). *Dictynna.* I. *A town of Crete*, Mel.——II. *A surname of Diana*, Ov.

DICTYNNÆUS, a, um (Dictynna). *Of or belonging to the town Dictynna*, D. mons, Plin.

DICTYS, ȳos, *m.* (Δίκτυς). *Dictys.* I. *A sailor, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin*, Ov.——II. *A centaur, who was slain at the wedding of Pirithous*, Ov.——III. *A fisherman of the Island Seriphos, by whom Perseus was drawn out of the water*, Stat.——IV. D. Cretensis, *a Greek mythographer, the reputed author of a composition on the Trojan war, translated by L. Septimius.*

DIDITUS, a, um, *part. of* dido.

DIDIUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman* gens: D. Julianus, *a Roman emperor*, 193 *years after Christ.* *Adj.*: lex D. sumptuaria, *passed* A.U.C. 611, Macr.

DI-DO (dis, do), didi, ditum, 3 *v. a.* *To give out, distribute, spread abroad.* I. *Prop.*: d. cibum in venas, Lucr. *Absol.*, Cæc. ap. Cic.——II. *Fig.*: diditur Trojana per agmina rumor, Virg.; d. fama per provincias, Tac.; d. munia (servis), Hor.

DIDO, ûs *and* ônis, *f.* (Διδώ). *Dido, the reputed founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, the wife of Sichæus; also called Elisa or Elissa*, Virg.

DI-DŬCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, duco). *To pull or draw apart or asunder, to distend, stretch, strain, to divide, cleave, split, separate.* I. *Prop.* A) d. pedem et crus in diversa, Cels.; d. nodos manu, Ov.; d. rictum risu, Hor.; d. scopulos, *to cleave*, Tac.; d. cibum, *to digest*, Cels.——B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To separate or divide the forces; to detach, to send out part of a greater body, to weaken by dividing*, diductis nostris paullatim navibus, Cæs.; d. copias, Id.; acies diducta in cornua, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *To separate, disjoin*, d. amicitias cohærentes, Sen.; d. argumenta, Quint.; d. litem, *to settle*, Col.; d. verba, *to pronounce singly, each by itself*, Cic.; d. divisionem in digitos, *to reckon with one's fingers*, Quint.

DIDUCTIO, ônis, *f.* (diduco). *An expanding, separating*, ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et d., Sen.; d. rerum, *separation of elements*, Id.

DIDUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* diduco.

DIĒCŬLA, æ, *f.* (dies). *A short day, a short time, the brief respite of a day*, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter.

DI-ĒRECTE, *adv.* (dis, erigo). *As if stretched out on a cross; hence*, abi d., i. e. *go and be hanged*, Plaut.

DI-ĒRECTUS, a, um, *part. of obs.* dierigo (dis, erigo). *Stretched out on a cross; he of reproach*: abin d., Plaut. *Meton.*: lie *gone*, Plaut.

DIES, ēi (*genit. sometimes also* die, C *also* dies, Cic., *according to* Gell.; *and* *dat.* die, Plaut.), *m.* (*in the sing. also fem.*, *in the signification of term and time*, i *ways so*). *A day.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: h dies, Plaut.; hesterno die, Cic.; in poster Cæs.; *for which in the fem.*, postera die, tera die, Cæs.; a qua die, Id.; d. pulchra tarda, Ov.; post diem tertium ejus diei, C ex die, *from day to day, day by day*, Cic.; diem de die, Liv.; in dies, *each day, dai* B) *Esp.* 1) *A day, in a more limited the night*), credibile non est, quantum sc quin etiam noctibus, *by day, in the day* nullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is d concoquatur, *within twenty-four hours*, nocteque, *day and night, uninterrup* noctes et dies, Id.; diem noctemque, die, *in broad day*, Suet. 2) *An appoin a set day, a term* (*in this sense more fem.*), dies colloquio dictus est ex eo d Cæs.; certum diem conveniendi dicit, Id stituto, Sall. *In the fem.*: nostra ad di fient, Cic.; d. constituta, Id.; d. annua, l lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones fiant, *and fem., one following the other*, Cic.;——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.* 1) *The eve adventures of a day; result, fate* honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, (Ille d. Sullanus, Id.; d. Alliensis, i. e. pu sis, *the battle near the River Allia*, Liv.; qu Tiberius induisset, *disposition of mind*, l 2) *Time, length of time*, d. perexig debilitat cogitationes, *time*, Id.; d. indu *period of a suspension of arms*, Liv. ; vere, *for the present, careless about the f* *Esp.* 1) *The light of day, daylight* E. 2) (*for* cœlum) *A region, clim weather*, d. aprica, Val. Flac.

DIESPITER, tris, *m.* (dies, pater, *t light*). *Another name for Jupiter*, Hor.

DIF-FĀMO, *v. a.* (dis, fama). *To ma spread abroad, divulge, in a bad* va, Tac.; d. alqm procacibus scriptis, p mine, Id.

DIFFERENS, entis. I. *Part. of* diffe *Adj.*: *Different.* *Subst.*: *A differe*

DIFFERENTIA, æ, *f.* (differo). *D distinction*, d. honesti et decori, C rarum, Id.; quanta d. est in princip bus, Id.

DIFFERITAS, ātis, *f.* (differo). *A d* Lucr.

DIF-FĔRO, distŭli, dilātum, differr disque tulisent, Plaut.], *v. a. and n.* *carry different ways, to carry h thither, to disperse, scatter, sep* *Prop.*: ventus d. ignem, Cæs.; d. ins bra, Hor.; d. cytisum, *to plant in two* Varr.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To disturb men tract*, differor clamore, amore, lætitiâ 2) *To spread abroad an evil re fame, bring into disrepute*, d. n sam libertatem populo Romano sermo d. dominos variis rumoribus, *to pull t* 3) a) *To defer, delay, protract,*

quotidie res, Cic.; d. tempus, Id.; d. diem de die, Liv.; d. alqd in posterum diem, in posterum, in aliud tempus, Id. b) *With personal objects: To put any body off, keep in suspense*, sin autem differs me in tempus aliud, coram tecum loquar, Cic.; d. alqm ad novos magistratus, Liv.——II. *Neut.: To differ, be different, distinguish itself from*, naturis d., Cic.; verbo d., Id.; nihil aut non fere multum d., *to make no* (*or hardly any*) *difference*, Id.

DIF FERTUS, a, um, *part.* (dis, farcio). *Crammed full, stuffed, filled up, crowded*, provincia, d. praeceptis atque exactoribus, Cæs.; Forum Appi d. nautis, Hor.

DIF-FICILE, *adv.* (difficilis). *With difficulty*, Vell.; Plin.

DIF-FICILIS, e (dis, facilis). I. *Difficult, hard, connected with difficulty, troublesome, dangerous, critical*, res d., Cic.; difficili in loco versari, Id.; iter d., Cæs.; d. tempus rei publicæ, *critical*, Cic.; res in difficili est, *is difficult*, Liv.——II. *Of character: Hard to deal or treat with, obstinate, morose, surly, inexorable, creating or making difficulties*, usque eo d. sumus, Cic.; moderati, nec d. senes, Id.; d. alcui, Hor.; Ov.

DIFFICILITER, *adv.* (difficilis). *With difficulty or trouble*, Cic. *Compar.*: difficilius, Cæs. *Superl.*: difficillime, Cic.

DIFFICULTAS, ātis, *f.* (difficilis). I. *Difficulty, critical situation, poverty, distress, need, trouble; usually with gen.*: d. dicendi, Cic.; d. navigandi, Id.; d. summa navium, Id.; d. corporis, *complaint, disease*, Cels.; d. numaria, *scarcity of money*, Cic.; d. domestica, *narrow circumstances*, Id.——II. *Of character: Churlishness, moroseness*, multorum stultitiam perpessus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic.

DIFFICULTER, *adv.* (difficilis). *With difficulty*, Cæs.; Liv.

DIFFIDENTER, *adv.* (diffido). *Distrustfully, with diffidence*, d. attingere rationem venefici, Cic.

DIFFIDENTIA, æ, *f.* (diffido). *Mistrust, distrust, diffidence, want of confidence*, fidentia contrarium est d., Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.

DIF-FIDO, fisus, 3 *v. n.* (dis, fido). *To be diffident or distrustful, to distrust, to doubt, have no hope, despair* (*opp.* confidere); *with dat.*: d. copiis suis, Cic.; d. ingenio suo, Id.; hominem diffisi ipsi sibi, Id. *With abl.*: d. paucitate cohortium, Tac.

DIF-FINDO, fidi, fissum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, findo). *To cleave asunder, to divide.* I. *Prop.*: d. saxum Cic.; terra d. semen compressu suo, Id.; d. uvapora plumbo, *to break, cleave*, Virg. *Poet.*: d. portas urbium muneribus, *to open* (*by bribery*), Hor.——II. *Fig.*: A) d. diem somno, *to take a midday nap*, Varr.——B) *In Law, t. t.*: d. diem, *to put off proceedings to another day, to defer*, Liv.

DIF-FINGO, ĕre, *v. a.* (dis, fingo). I. *To remodel, make anew, form differently*, d. ferrum incude, *to forge anew*, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: *To change, alter*, d. alqd, Hor.

DIFFISUS, a, um, *part. of* diffido.

DIFFUSUS, a, um, *part. of* diffundo.

DIF-FITEOR, ēri, *v. a.* (dis, fateor). *To deny, not to acknowledge; with an objective clause*, Planc. ap. Cic.; Quint.

DIF-FLO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, flo). *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*, Plaut.

DIF-FLUO, ĕre, *v. n.* (dis, fluo). *To flow in different directions, to flow asunder, to flow away.* I. *Prop.*: Rhenus d. in plures partes, *divides itself*, Cæs.; d. sudore, *to run down*, Plin.; Phædr.; juga montium d., *disappear, melt upon the view*, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: d. otio, *to live in complete idleness*, Cic.; d. luxuria, *to give one's self up to luxury*; Id. *In Rhet.*: diffluens, *not periodic, loose*, Cic.

DIF-FLUVIO, are, *v. a.* (dis, fluvius). *To part in different directions* (*as a stream*), d. vitem, Col.

DIFFRACTUS, a, um, *part. of* diffringo.

DIF-FRINGO, *no pf.*, fractum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, frango). *To shatter*, d. crura, Plaut.; d. axem, Suet.

DIF-FUGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n.* (dis, fugio). *To fly different ways or hither and thither, to disperse, be lost in a crowd*, metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.; d. passim in vicos suos, *to disperse*, Liv. *Poet., of things*: stella d., *to disappear*, Ov.; nives d., Hor.

DIFFUGIUM, ii, *n.* (diffugio). *A flight of several in different directions, a dispersion*, Tac.

DIF-FUNDO, fudi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, fundo). *To pour out hither and thither, to pour into different places or vessels, to spread by pouring out.* I. A) *Prop.*: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic.; d. vinum de doliis, *to draw off*, Col.; Hor.——B) *Meton., also of solid bodies: To spread abroad*, rami late diffunduntur, Cæs.; lux diffusa toto cœlo, Cic.——II. A) *Fig.*: *To spread*, di vim suam longe lateque d., Cic.; error longe lateque diffusus, Id.; gens diffunditur per Latium, *spreads abroad*, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*, ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur, Cic.; diffusus nectare, Ov.; d. animos, vultum, Id.

DIFFUSE, *adv.* (diffusus). *Diffusely, widely*, res d. dictæ, Cic.; hæc latius aliquando dicenda sunt et d., *more extensively*, Id.

DIFFUSILIS, e (diffundo). *Spreading*, d. æther, Lucr.

DIFFUSIO, ōnis, *f.* (diffundo). *Enlargement, expansion*; *fig.*, d. animi, *cheerfulness*, Sen.

DIFFUSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* diffundo.——II. *Adj.*: *Spread abroad, wide, extensive, diffuse*, platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic.; corona diffusior, Plin. E.; sus d., *thick*, Plin.——III. *Fig.*: *Scattered about, not joined together, dispersed*, Cic.

DIGAMMON, i, *n.* (δίγαμμον *sc.* στοιχεῖον). I. *The double gamma of the Æolians, in the form of an* F; *the emperor Claudius desired to introduce it instead of a* V, *in an inverted form*; *as* serjus *for* servus, Quint.——II. *Meton., facetiously*: *An interest-book* (*because* Fenus *begins with a digamma*), tuum digamma videram, Cic.

DIGENTIA, æ, *f.* *Digentia, a small stream in Latium, flowing through the Sabine farm of Horace, and emptying into the Anio. It is now the Licenza*, Hor.

DI-GERO, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, gero). I. *To carry in different directions, to separate, disperse, distribute.* A) *Prop.*: d.

nubes, Sen.; d. cibum, *to distribute*, Plin.; *also, to digest*, Cels.; Quint.; d. corpus astrictum, *to relax*, Cels.—B) 1) *Meton.: To divide, distribute, digest, dispose any thing that is out of order, to introduce order or system into any thing*, quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.; d. bibliothecam, Suet.; d. capillos, Ov. 2) *Fig.: To set in order, to arrange, to set to rights*, ut mea mandata digeras, *may put to rights*, Cic.; d. omne jus civile in genera, Id.; d. res in ordinem, Quint. ——II. *To carry about or from one place to another*, Cels.

DIGESTIO, ōnis, *f.* (digero). I. *A distribution of food throughout the body*, Cels.; Quint. ——II. A) *Disposition, arrangement*, d. annorum, Vell.—B) *In Rhet.: An enumeration of single facts*, Cic.

DIGESTUS, a, um, *part. of* digero.

DIGESTUS, ûs, *m.* (digero). I. *A distributing*, Stat.——II. *Digestion*, Macrob.

DIGITĀLIS, e (digitus). *Of or belonging to a finger, of the size of a finger*, d. gracilitas, Plin.; d. foramen, *an inch thick*, Vitr.

DIGITĀTUS, a, um (digitus). *Having fingers*, d. aves, Plin.

DIGITŬLUS, i, *m.* (digitus). *A little finger*, Ter.

DIGITUS, i, *m.* (δείκνυμι, δάκτυλος). *A finger*, *also a toe*. I. *Prop.* A) *A finger*, quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut.; d. pollex, *the thumb*, Cæs.; d. index, *the forefinger*, Hor.; d. medius, *the middle finger*, Quint.; *called also* d. impudicus, Mart.; *and* d. infamis, Pers.; d. annularis, *the finger next to the little one, the fourth finger, on which the ring was worn*, Macr.; d. minimus, *the little finger*, Gell.; attingere alqm digito, *to touch any body slightly*, Cic.; attingere alqd extremis digitis, *to enjoy superficially, to touch merely (corresponding with* gustare primoribus labris), Id.; digito cœlum attingere, *to be very fortunate*, Id.; computare digitis, *to count with the fingers*, Plin.; si tuos digitos novi, *your skill in accounts or reckoning*, Cic.; intendere digitum ad alqd, *to point out with the finger*, Id.; liceri digito, *to lift one's finger in bidding at a sale*, Id.; monstrari digito, *to be distinguished*, Hor.; scalpere caput digito, *to adjust one's hair by passing the fingers through it (said of effeminate persons)*, Juv.; temperare orbem digito, *to rule the world without the least trouble*, Suet.; concrepare digitos, *to snap one's fingers*, Cic.; pugnare ad digitum, *to fight till one of the combatants held up his finger in token of submission*, Mart.—B) *A toe*, erigi in digitos, *to raise one's self on tiptoe*, Quint.; constitit in digitos arrectus, *stood erect on his toes, on tiptoe*, Virg. *Of animals: A claw*, Varr.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A small branch or bough*, ramorum digiti, *the twigs of branches*, Plin.—B) *A finger's breadth, an inch (one twelfth of a foot)*, digitus patens, Cæs.; d. transversus, *the breadth of a finger*, Cato.—C) *As a proper name:* Digiti Idæi (*Greek*, Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι), *priests of Cybele*, Cic.; *conf.* DACTYLI.

DI-GLADIOR, ari (dis, gladius). *To fight, contend, combat, fight for one's life or to the end*. I. *Prop.:* quibus (sicis) d. inter se cives, Cic.——II. *Fig., with words: To dispute violently, to have a controversy*, de quibus inter se d. solent philosophi, Cic.

DIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dignor). *An appreciating, considering worthy*. I. *Act.:* *esteem*, Suet.; Just.——II. *Meton.: Reputation, for* dignitas, Tac.; Suet.

DIGNE, *adv.* (dignus). *Worthily, deserving, deserving to desert*, Cic.

DIGNITAS, ātis, *f.* (dignus). I. *A being worthy, worthiness, fitness, desert*, I. præturam: omnesque intelligunt nec d. nec gratiam, Cic.; d. consularis, *fitness for* sulate, Id.; d. imperatoria, *fitness or qu for the chief command or generalship*, Just A) *Meton.: Dignity, credit, reputat or*, d. formæ, Cic.; ut ex tam alto dignit ad superos videatur deos pervenisse, Id.— *The dignity conferred by a public office or*, gratulor lætorque tum præsenti tum rata tua d., Cic.; majestas est in imperi omni populi Romani dignitate, Id. *In concr.:* dignitates, *men of rank or re* Quint.——C) *Of inanimate objects: Beauty, magnificence, splendor*, ple tatis domum, Cic.; d. verborum, Id.

DIGNO, are, *for* dignor, ari. *To dee* Cic.

DIGNOR, ātus, 1 (dignus). *To deem* d. alqm honore, Ov.; Virg.; d. alqm no non visu, Tac. *With double acc.*, Ov. *an acc.*, Stat. *In a passive sense:* res co de dignantur, *are honored*, Cic.; tali hon Id. *With an objective clause: To dei thing*, Virg.; Hor.; Suet.

DI-GNOSCO, ĕre, *v. a.* (dis, gnosc *To distinguish, to know any thi fering from another object, to draw tion*, d. alqd ab alqa re, Plin. *With* Hor.

DIGNUS, a, um (*akin to* decere). *worthy of a (good or bad) thing, d fit for, becoming, suitable, co ing, congruous; with abl.:* L. Pl patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, d. amicitiâ, Cic.; summa laude d., Id. corum est neque dis d., Id.; qui mo videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dign homines d., quibuscum disseratur, Id.: *it behooves, is becoming*, Id. *With inf.* hoc dedi, quibus d. credi est, Liv.

DI-GREDIOR, gressus, 3 *v. a.* (dis, g *go apart or asunder, to separ part, go away*. I. *Prop.:* numqua digressus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To di* eo, quod proposueris, Cic.: d. parumpe

DIGRESSIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (digredior). *separating, going away, dep Prop.:* d. nostra, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* *sion in speech*, a proposita oratione

DIGRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* digre

DIGRESSUS, ûs, *m.* (digredior). *asunder, a parting, separati away, departing*. I. *Prop.:* d. ve sem, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A digres*

DIJOVIS, is. *See* DIOVIS.

DI-JUDICATIO, ōnis, *f.* (dijudico *ing, judging*, Cic.

DI-JUDICO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, judico). *between, decide, determine*, q verbis controversias, non æquitato d. proversiam, Id. *Also, to decide by ar* dicata jam belli fortuna victum se

——II. *To distinguish*, vera et falsa d., Cic.; d. vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, Id.

DĪLĀBIDUS, a, um (dilabor). *That easily goes to pieces or falls away*, d. vestes propter brevitatem pili, Plin.

DĪ-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3 *v. n.* (dis, labor). *To fall or glide different ways, to fall or go to pieces, fall away, melt away, dissolve, disperse, dwindle away.* I. *Prop.* A) nisi eadem (glacies) se admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffunderet. Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of persons* (e. g. *soldiers*): *To separate, disperse*, exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. 2) *To decay, go to ruin, to fall down*, sedes d., Liv.; navis putris vetustate d., Id.——II. *Fig.*: *To be ruined, to perish, to be lost*, d. res familiaris, Cic.; sunt alii plures fortasse, sed meā memoriā dilabuntur, *slip, escape*, Id.

DĪ-LĂCĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, lacero). *To tear to pieces, to destroy, waste.* I. *Prop.*: d. muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac.——II. *Fig.*: d. remp., Cic.; animus dilaceratur malis consultis, Tac.

DĪ-LĂMINO, are, *v. a.* (dis, lamina). *To cleave in two*, d. nuces, Ov.

DĪ-LĂNIO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, lanio). *To tear to morsels, tear to pieces, dilacerate*, (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic.

DĪ-LĂPIDO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, lapido) (*prop., to scatter like stones*; *hence*) *To throw away, bring to naught, destroy, to consume, lavish, waste*, Ter.; d. labores hominum grandine, *to destroy by hail-storms*, Col. poet.

DĪLĂPSUS, a, um, *part. of* dilabor.

DĪ-LĂRGIOR, ītus, 4 *v. a.* (dis, largior). *To bestow as a present, to give away liberally, to distribute, to make largesses*, L. Sulla, qui omnia sine ulla religione quibus voluit est dilargitus, Cic. *Pass.*, Sall. ap. Gell.

DĪLĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (differo). *A delaying, deferring, putting off*, d. temporis, Cic.; d. comitiorum, Id.

DĪLĂTO, 1 *v. a.* (differo). *To make broad or broader, to enlarge, dilate, make wider.* I. *Prop.*: pulmones respiratu dilatant, Cic.; partes quæ sunt infra, dilatantur, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *To extend, enlarge, amplify*, ut ex verbis dilatetur, oratio, Cic.; d. literas, *to pronounce broad*, Id.

DĪLĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (differo). *A delayer, putter off, dilatory person*, Hor.

DĪLĂTUS, a, um, *part. of* differo.

DĪ-LAUDO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, laudo). *To praise, to praise greatly*, quos (libros) tu dilaudas, Cic.

DĪLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* diligo.

DĪLIGENS, entis. I. *Part. of* diligo.——II. *Adj.*: *Attentive, careful, mindful, accurate; industrious, diligent* (*opp.* negligens). A) *Gen.*, *with* in *or* ad: d. in rebus omnibus, Cic.; curam ta ad custodiendum te d. fore putasti, Id. *With gen.*: Q. Pompeio castissimo viro atque omnis officii d., Cic. *With dat.*: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis fuisse quondam d., Id. *Of things*: assidua ac d. scriptura, Cic.; d. literæ de ceteribus rebus, Id.——B) *Economical, frugal*, homo frugi ac d., qui sua servare vellet, Cic.

DĪLIGENTER, *adv.* (diligens). *Attentively, industriously, carefully, punctually, diligently*, Cic.; Plin.

DĪLIGENTIA, æ, *f.* (diligens). I. *Carefulness, mindfulness, assiduity, industry, attention, diligence*, Cic.——II. *Attention to domestic affairs, economy, frugality*, Cic.

DĪ-LĪGO, lexi, lectum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, lĕgo). *Prop.*: *To choose among several things, to select, to value or esteem highly, to have an inclination for any thing*; alqm *and* alqd: nihil est virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum, Cic. *Of things*: montes et valles diligit abies, Plin.

DĪ-LŎRICO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, lorica). *Prop.*: *To remove the corselet from the body, and hence, to open or loosen; whence, finally, to rip open, to tear open*, d. tunicam et judicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic.

DĪ-LŬCĔO, ēre, *v. n.* (dis, luceo). *To be clear, evident, or manifest*, d. brevi fraus cœpit, Liv.

DĪLŬCESCO, lūxi, 3 *v. n.* (diluceo) *To begin to dawn, to grow light or clear, to begin to shine; in the perf., to shine; Impers.*: quum jam diluceseret, Cic. *Fig.*: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit, videmus omnia, Cic.

DĪLŬCIDE, *adv.* (dilucidus). *Clearly, brightly.* I. *Prop.*: d. flagrant, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Clearly, plainly, distinctly, manifestly, evidently*, d. explicare, Cic.; d. lex vetat, Id.

DĪLŬCIDO, are, *v. a.* (dilucidus). *To clear up, illustrate, make clear or intelligible, explain*, rei dilucidandæ causa, Auct. Her.

DĪLŬCIDUS, a, um (diluceo). *Clear, bright.* I. *Prop.*: smaragdi in sole d., Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Clear, evident, manifest*, d. oratio, Cic.; d. verbis uti, Id.

DĪLŬCŬLUM, i, *n.* (diluceo). *Break of day, the dawn*, Cic.

DĪ-LŬDIUM, ii, *n.* (dis, ludus). *Space of intermission between plays, respite allowed to gladiators*, Hor.

DĪ-LŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, luo). *To wash, wash away or off, separate or dissolve by moisture, make fluid or thin, to foment or soak.* I. *Prop.*: d. lateres, Cæs.; d. colorem, *to wash the color out*, Plin.; d. absinthia, *to dissolve*, Liv.; d. vinum, *to temper, dilute*, Mart.; amnes diluuntur, *lose their color*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To weaken, lessen, diminish, impair*, molestias d., Cic.; d. crimen, *to do away, refute*, Id.; d. auctoritatem alcjs, *to diminish, lessen the authority of any one*, Sen.; d. vires affectuum, *to weaken the strength of passions*, Quint.——B) *To set forth, to explain*, Plaut.

DĪLŬTUM, i, *n.* (diluo). *A fluid in which any thing has been dissolved; a solution*, Plin.

DĪLŬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* diluo.——II. *Thinned, watery, diluted, weak. Prop.*: d. potio, Cels.; d. odor, *faint, slight* (*opp.* acutus), Plin.

DĪLŬVIES, ēi, *f.* (diluo). *A deluge, inundation of water*, Plin.; Sen.

DĪLŬVIO, are, *v. a.* (diluvies). *To deluge*, Lucr.

DĪLŬVIUM, ii, *n.* (diluo). I. *A deluge, inundation of water*, Sen.——II. *Meton.*: *Deluge of evils, destruction, overthrow*, Virg.

DĪ-MĂNO, are, *v. n.* (dis, mano). *To flow hither and thither, to spread abroad*, Cic.

DĪMENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (dimetior). *A measuring, dimension*, d. quadrati, Cic.

DĪMENSUS, a, um, *part. of* dimetior.

DĪMĔTER (*and* -trus), a, um (δίμετρος). *Dimeter, of two measures or metres*, Dion.

der, to divide or separate forcibly. I. *Prop.:* quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem cœperint d., Cic. ——II. *Fig.: To sever, break off,* repente in medio cursu amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. *Passive: To burst, explode, be ready to burst* (*with envy, anger,* &c.), Cic.

DI-RŬO, rŭi, rūtum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, ruo). *To pull to pieces, overthrow, demolish, destroy,* d. urbem, Cic.; ære dirutus, (*of a soldier*) *punished with diminution or loss of pay,* Cic.; homo diruptus dirutusque, *become bankrupt,* Id.

DIRŬPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dirumpo). *A breaking to pieces, bursting,* d. magnorum corporum, Sen.

DIRUPTUS, a, um, *part. of* dirumpo.

DIRUS, a, um (*akin to Sanscr.* daruna, *terrible; Lat.* terreo). I. *In a religious sense, with reference to evil portents: Ill-omened, boding, portentous, ominous, portending evil,* Cic. *Subst.,* dīræ, arum, *f.* (*sc.* res), *Dire, ill-boding signs or portents, any thing fraught with calamity,* Cic. ——II. *Gen.: Dreadful to hear or see, terrible, horrible, abominable,* d. Asphaltites lacus, Plin.; d. quies, Tac.

DIRŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* diruo.

DIS, ditis. *Rich. See* DIVES.

DIS [*nom.* Ditis, Petr.; Quint.], ĭtis, *m.* (*akin to* dius, divus, deus). *The god of the infernal regions, Pluto; with* pater, Cic.; *without* pater, Virg.

DIS. *An inseparable particle; it remains unaltered before* c, p, q, t, *and* s, *with a vowel following; assimilates the* s *before a consonant* (*before* f), *or drops it and lengthens the* i. *Before* emo *and* habeo, s *is changed into* r (dirimo, diribeo, *from* disemo *and* dis-habeo). *Before* j *we find sometimes* dis, *sometimes* di. *It denotes,* 1) *Separation of a whole into parts, or of several objects from each other.* 2) *Negation or opposition.*

DIS-CALCEĀTUS, a, um (dis, calceo). *Having no shoes, barefoot,* Suet.

DIS-CAVĒO, ēre, *v. n. To be very careful, to beware,* Plaut.

DIS-CEDO, cessi [*contr. perf.* discesti, Plaut.], cessum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To go away in different directions, separate, divide, split.* A) *Prop.:* quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic.; d. cœlum, *the sky clears up,* Virg. ——B) *Meton.: To separate one's self from any body, to abandon,* ne existiment ita se alligatos, ut ab amicis in republica peccantibus non discedant, Cic. ——II. A) 1) *To go away, depart, leave any body or any thing; with* ab, ex, *or absol.; rarely with* de: Chrysippum d. a puero insciente me, Cic.; d. a senis latere numquam, Id.; non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, Id.; tum de foro, quum jam adversperasceret, discessimus, Id. 2) a) *Particularly of an army: To return or escape from battle, to come off, get off or away,* ut se utrique superiores d. existimarent, Cæs. b) *Meton.:* ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic.; d. omnium judicio probatus, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To depart from any thing, to leave, quit,* d. a fide justitiaque, Cic.; d. longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia, Id.; d. a vita, *to die,* Id.; d. a re, *to digress, swerve from the subject,* Id. 2) *Esp.: To disappear, depart, cease,* modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *that it has left you,* Cic.; numquam ex animo meo discedit illius egregii vir moria, Id.; hostibus eadem de causa spes pot oppidi discessit, Cæs.——C) 1) d. in alcjs se tiam, *to embrace any body's opinion,* Liv. 2) alqo, *to make an exception in favor of any one, cept any body,* quum a vobis meæ salutis auctoritatem discesserim, *if I except you,* Cic.

DISCEPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (discepto). I. *A q rel, dispute with words; a debate, dis tion, discussion,* cum quibus omnis fere d. contentioque est, Cic. ——II. *A decis sentence, judgment,* d. arbitrorum, Quint.

DISCEPTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (discepto). *On decides a matter, a judge, arbitrator,* d., Cic.; nec vero quisquam privatus erat arbiter litis, Id.

DISCEPTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (disceptator). *who decides,* Cic.

DISCEPTO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, capto) (*properly, and separate contending parties; hence*) I. *decide a suit at law, to judge, pronounc tence,* dijudicare: d. res juste sapienterque Fetiales bella disceptanto, i. e. *decide abou and war,* Id.; quum Academici eorum con sias disceptarent, Id.——II. *To conten pute, discuss, debate; to negotiate, with* de: d. non de alqo crimine sed de jure, Cic. *Of things:* quamquam in uno omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat, *depend is at stake,* Id.

DIS-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To separate, part, divide,* omnia dis talia, quibus ordines discernerentur, Liv.—*Fig.: To distinguish, make a diffe discern,* Democritus luminibus amissis al cet et atra d. non poterat, Cic.; d. id quod erit a falso, Id.

DIS-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, carp *pluck in pieces, to tear to pieces, br into bits.* I. *Prop.:* animus nec secerni vidi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. incomptis unguibus bacchantes asperoque cerpant, Id. *To destroy, disperse* ——II. *Fig.:* divulsa et quasi discerpta tare, Cic. *To revile, to pull to piece*

DISCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (discedo). I. *A tion,* e. g. *of married people,* Ter.; *of the pe political parties* (*with* seditio), Gell.—— *going away, departure,* Nonanus c aliorum discessione, Tac.——B) *A going a side in voting,* senatusconsultum de supp per discessionem fecit, Cic. *Esp.:* disce facere, *to divide the house, to cause the vo given by a separation of the voters into two p*

DISCESSUS, a. um, *part. of* discedo.

DISCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (discedo). I. *A asunder, separation, opening, a flash of lightning,* Cic.; d. et secretio pa ——II. *A going away, departure, al,* d. subitus, Cic.; d. ab urbe, Id. *In marching out or away, decampin*

DISCIDIUM, ii, *n.* (discindo). *A t asunder, dividing,* Lucr.; *a sepa* [dissidium, *discord, disagreement*], divor affinitatum d., Cic.; ne qua amicorum d.

DIS-CĬDO, ēre, *v. a.* (dis, cædo). *T pieces,* Lucr.

DISCINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* discin II. *Adj.: Not girded, loose,* Hor.; d

dissolute, careless, negligent, slovenly person, Liv.; Hor.

DI-SCINDO, cidi, cissum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, scindo). *To tear or rend asunder, to cleave, split open.* I. *Prop.:* d. tunicam, Cic.; d. cotem novacula, Id.——II. *Fig.:* tales amicitiæ sunt disecendæ magis quam discindendæ, Cic.

DIS-CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a. To ungird, loosen the girdle.* I. *Prop.:* neque umquam ant die aut nocte aut excalceatur aut discingeretur, Vell.——II. Mihi crede, in sinu est (Cæsar), neque ego discingor, i. e. *I do not neglect him, I seek to preserve his friendship*, Cic.

DISCIPLINA, æ, *f.* (discipulus). *Instruction, teaching, tuition.* I. *Prop.:* in disciplinam tradi, Cic.; eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est d., *that form the subjects of instruction*, Id.; e ludo atque puerilibus disciplinis, Id.——II. *Meton.: Doctrine, learning, knowledge, science: Objective:* cujus prima ætas dedita disciplinis fuit, Cic.; Q. Scævola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, Id.; d. militiæ, *the art or theoretical knowledge of warfare, tactics*, Id.; d. reipublicæ, *political constitution*, Id. *Subjective: Manner, custom, method, use*, imitari, Castor, potius avi disciplinam debebas, Cic.

DISCIPŬLA, æ, *f.* (discipulus). *A female scholar*, Plin.

DISCIPŬLUS, i, m. (*for* discibulus, *from* disco). *A scholar, learner, pupil, disciple*, Cic.; *an apprentice*, Plaut.

DISCISSUS, a, um, *part. of* discindo.

DIS-CLŬDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, claudo). I. *To separate by shutting up or apart, to shut up separately*, Varr.——II. *Meton.: To hold or keep asunder, to separate, divide, part*, Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helvetiis discludit, Cæs. *Of abstract objects:* Plato duas partes (animi) parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis disclusit, *he has shut up in different places*, Cic.

DISCLUSUS, a, um, *part. of* discludo.

DISCO, didici, 3 (*probably for* dic-sco, *from a root* dic, δεικ). *To learn, to come to know, to experience* (*with acc. of the thing, and* apud aliquem, *or* ab, de, ex aliquo), ut ego feci, qui literas Græcas senex didici, Cic.; d. literas apud alqm, Id.; d. dialectica ab alqo, Id.; d. palæstram et saltare, Id.; didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, Id.

DISCŎBŎLUS, i, m. (δισκοβόλος). *The thrower of the Discus* (*or quoit*), *a statue by Myron*, Quint.; *another by Naucydes*, Plin.; *a picture by Timarcus*, Id.

DIS-CŎLOR, ŏris. *Of various colors, of a different color* [*opp.* concolor]. I. *Prop. with dat.:* neutra pars esse debet d. lanæ, Col. *Absol.:* d. signa, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Party-colored, variegated*, d. aves, Plin.; *different, unlike*, Hor.

DIS-CONDŬCO, ĕre, *v. n. Not to be serviceable or conducive, to be hurtful*, Plaut.

DIS-CONVENIO, ire, *v. n. To disagree, not to harmonize, to be inconsistent.* Hor.

DIS-CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To boil to pieces or thoroughly.* Cels.

DISCORDĂBILIS, e (discordo). *Disagreeing.* Plaut.

DISCORDIA, æ, *f.* (discors). *Disagreement, disunion, discord*, Cic.; *the personified goddess of discord* (*the Greek* Ἔρις), Virg.; discordiæ malum, *apple of discord*, Just.

DISCORDIŌSUS, a, um (discordia). *Full of discord, disunited, discordant*, volgus (Numidarum) seditiosum atque d. erat, Sall.

DISCORDO, are, *v. n.* (discors). *To be at variance, to be unlike, dissimilar, different*, d. inter se, Cic.; animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, Id.; d. a re, Hor.

DIS-CORS, cordis (dis, cor). I. *Discordant, at variance, disagreeing, inharmonious*, homines non contentione, non ambitione d., Cic.——II. *Meton.: Unlike, different, of another kind or nature*, d. linguæ tot populorum, Plin.; d. æstus marini tempore, i. e. *at different times*, Id.

DISCREPANS, antis, *part. of* discrepo.

DISCREPANTIA, æ, *f.* (discrepo). *Discordance, difference, disagreement*, d. rerum et verborum, Cic.

DISCREPĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (discrepo). *Disagreement, difference*, d. inter consules fuit, Liv.

DIS-CREPO, ŭi, 1 *v. n. To differ in sound, sound differently, of musical instruments, &c.* I. *Prop.:* ut in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paullum discrepent, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To disagree, be different, vary, differ*, peccata, quia discrepant, æque discrepant, Cic.; eadem dicit, nulla in re discrepat, Id.; d. duæ leges inter se, Id.; d. ab *or* cum aliqua re, *to differ from a thing*, Id.; d. alicui, *to vary from any one*, Hor.; res discrepat, *and impersonal* discrepat, *it is a disputed point, it is undecided, there exists a difference in opinion*, Liv.

DISCRETUS, a, um, *part. of* discerno.

DISCRĬMEN, ĭnis, n. (*contr. for* discerimen, *from* discerno). *That which divides or separates two things from each other; hence,* I. *Prop.: Space, interval, distance*, quum pertenui discrimine duo maria separarentur, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Difference, distinction*, officia tollebantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.; non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non d., *the faculty of mental discernment, power of distinguishing*, Id.—B) 1) *The point which decides a thing; a critical moment, the point round which a matter turns*, quoniam res in id d. adducta est, Cic.; ea res nunc in d. versatur, utrum ... an, Id. 2) *Danger, by which a thing is decided, or which is likely to determine a result, hazard, risk*, adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pæne d., Cic.; quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac d. vocatur, Id.

DISCRĬMINO, 1 *v. a.* (discrimen). *To divide, part, separate*, Etruriam discriminat Cassis, Cic

DIS-CRŪCIO, avi, atum, 1 *v. a. To torment, torture.* I. *Prop.:* ut ille Trebonium, et si posset, etiam Brutum, Cassium, discruciatos necarit, Cic.——II. *Meton.:* d. se, *or middle: To torment one's self, vex one's self*, quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id quum tardo percipi vidit, discruciatur, Cic.

DIS-CUMBO, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3 *v. n. To lie down in different places, especially to recline at table*, discubuimus omnes præter illam, Cic.; *to lie down to sleep*, cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, Id.

DIS-CŬPIO, ĕre, *v. n. To desire eagerly, long earnestly*, d. te videre, Cœl. ap. Cic.

DIS-CURRO, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, 3 *v. n.*

To run to and fro, run about, to run, ride, or go about in different ways, tantus exercitus clamor exauditus est, ut in muris armata civitas discurreret, Cæs.

DISCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (discurso). *A running to and fro, a running about*, d. officiosa per urbem, Sen.

DISCURSO, are, *v. n.* (discurro). *To run about in haste*, Quint.

DISCURSUS, a, um, *part. of* discurro.

DISCURSUS, ūs, *m.* (discurro). *A running to and fro, running about*, magno clamore discursuque passim fugæ se mandant, Hirt. *Meton., of things*: d. radicum, Plin.

DISCUS, i, *m.* (δίσκος). *A quoit*, qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *prov.*, i. e. *prefer trifles or play to serious occupations*, Cic.

DISCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (discutio). *A shaking*, Sen.

DISCUSSŌRIUS, a, um (discutio). *Dissolving, discutient*, d. vis, Plin.

DISCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* discutio.

DIS-CŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, quatio). *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, destroy, disperse, dissipate.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: ne saxa catapultis lateritium discuterent, Cæs.——B) *Esp.*: *To discuss the matter of a disease*, Cels.; *to drive away, remove, dispel*, d. caligo.——II. *Fig.*: de Commagene, quod rem totam discusseram, mirifice mihi blanditur Appius, *I had frustrated the whole affair*, Cic.; d. et comprimere periculum consilio, Id.

DISERTE, *adv.* (disertus). *Expressly, clearly*, Cic.

DISERTIM, *adv.* (disertus). *Clearly*, Plaut.

DISERTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* dissero.——II. *Adj.*, *of persons that deliver their sentiments methodically and clearly*: *Well-spoken, eloquent*, disertorum hominum oratio, Cic.

DISJECTO, are, *v. int. a.* (disjicio). *To throw different ways, cast hither and thither, to scatter, disperse*, Lucr.

DISJECTUS, a, um, *part. of* disjicio.

DISJECTUS, ūs, *m.* (disjicio). *A scattering*, Lucr.

DIS-JICIO, jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, jacio). *To throw asunder.* I. A) *Gen.*: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis mœnibus, *running in different directions*, Liv.——B) *Esp. Milit.*: *To disperse, scatter, defeat*, milites facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Ea disjecta, gladiis districtis, Cæs. 2) *To destroy, thwart, ruin.* a) *Prop.*: d. arcem a fundamentis, Nep. b) *Fig.*: d. rem, Liv.

DISJUGATIO *and* DISJUGO. *See* DIJ.

DISJUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (disjungo). *A separating, disjoining, disjunction*, in tanto luctu meorum, tanta disjunctione, tanta acerbitate, Cic. *Esp.*: *An opposition of the parts of a proposition*, Cic.; *a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning or the end of single members of a period are expressed by different words of the same meaning*, διαζεύγμενον, Id.

DISJUNCTUS, a, um, *part.* (disjungo). *Separate, divided, distinct, remote, distant.* I. *Prop.*: Ætolia procul a barbaris d. gentibus, Cic.; in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, Id.——II. *Fig.*: homines Græcos. longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, Cic. *Of an orator*: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, *who speaks in measured periods*, Tac.; cumque, quod ita d. sit, quasi aut etiam, aut non, i. e. *logically opposed, disjunctive*, Cic.

DIS-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To unbind or untie, separate, disjoin* [*opp.* conjungo]. I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Of infants*: *To wean, put from the breast*, Varr. *Meton.*: *To separate, part, remove.* *Absol.*: intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, Cic. *With* ab: nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *Absol.*: sin eos disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. *With* ab: d. eos a colonis, Id.; d. populum a senatu, Id.

DIS-PALESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* (dispalor). *To become generally known, to be divulged*, Plaut.

DIS-PĀLOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* *To wander about, to straggle, stray*, Nep.

DIS-PANDO, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To spread, extend, expand, stretch out*, d. arbor vastis ramis, Plin. *Meton.*: *To dwell or expatiate upon*, L. Verus ap. Front.

DIS-PAR, ăris. *Unlike, dissimilar, different, of a different kind or sort.* *Absol.*: dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, Cic.; alia (stellæ) disparibus temporibus eadem spatia conficiunt, Id. *With dat., or* inter se; *seldom with gen.*

DIS-PARILIS, e. *Unlike, different*, d. aspectus ratio terrarum, Cic.

DIS-PĀRO, 1 *v. a.* (dispar). *To part, separate, distinguish*, (Servius Tullius) populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit eosque ita d., ut., Cic.

DISPARTIO *and* DISPARTIOR. *See* DISPERTIO.

DISPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (dispicio). *A viewing, considering, examining*, Sen.

DIS-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.* *To drive different ways, scatter, disperse.* I. *Prop.* quæ (pecudes) dispulsæ sui generis sequuntur gregis, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: (philosophia) ab animi tamquam ab oculis caliginem d., Cic.

DISPENDIŌSUS, a, um (dispendium). *Hurtful, prejudicial*, d. cunctatio, Col.

DISPENDIUM, ii, *n.* (dispendo). *Expense, cost, loss*, quidquid ex his omittitur, magnum infert domino d., Col.; d. viarum, *a long journey*, Mart.; d. moræ, *loss of time, expense of time*, Virg.

DIS-PENDO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To distribute*, Varr.

DISPENNO, ere. *Corrupt form of* dispendo, Plaut.

DISPENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dispenso). *A weighing out to several; hence, management of domestic affairs, charge or oversight of property, &c., economy.* I. *Prop.*: eripueras senatui curam dispensationem, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: d. annos, Liv. *The office of an overseer, stewardship, administration, &c.*, Cic.

DISPENSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (dispenso). *One who keeps accounts, a steward, manager, director*, Cic.

DIS-PENSO, 1 *v. a.* [*to weigh out; hence, to pay, distribute*, Plaut.]. I. *Gen.*: *To manage one's affairs, keep accounts of any body's receipts and expenses, to have the oversight of any body's income, to act as steward, administer*, d. res domesticas, Cic.——II. *Of other things.* A) *To manage, distribute, regulate, order, direct*: *dispensa*, (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispe

tur inter incolas, Plin.——B) *Fig.:* inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio d. atque componere, Cic.

DIS-PERCŬTIO, ĕre, *v. a. To dash out*, Plaut.

DISPERDITIO, ōnis, *f.* (disperdo). *A demolishing, destroying*, d. urbis, Cic.

DIS-PERDO, didi, ditum, 3 *v. a. To destroy, ruin; also, to squander, waste, dissipate*, ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic.

DIS-PERIEO, ĭi, 4 *v. n. To go to ruin, perish, be lost or undone*, Cic.; dispeream, *may I die*, Hor.

DI-SPERGO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, spargo). *To scatter different ways, scatter about, disperse.* I. *Prop.:* membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic. *Middle:* dispersi, *dispersed (of troops)*, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* membratim oportebit partes rei gestæ d. in causam, Cic.

DISPERSE, *adv. Scatteredly, here and there*, d. et diffuse dictæ res, Cic.

DISPERSIM, *adv. Scatteredly*, Suet.

DISPERSUS, a, um, *part. of* dispergo.

DIS-PERTIO (dispart.), ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* (partio). *To distribute, divide; to scatter, disperse.* I. *Prop.:* d. (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. *Middle:* dispertior, *to part, separate*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laboriosque d., Cic. *A collat. deponent form in* Cic. *and* Liv.

DISPESSUS, a, um. *See* DISPANDO.

DI-SPICIO, spexi, spectum, 3 *v. n. and a. To see or look through, to look up, to see.* I. *Prop.:* acie mentis d. cupiebant, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To see through, see clearly, perceive, comprehend, understand*, si imbecilli animi verum d. non possint, Cic.——B) *To take into consideration, weigh over in one's mind, reflect upon*, nunc velim d. res Romanas, Cic.

DISPLICENTIA, æ, *f.* (displiceo). *Dissatisfaction, dislike, displeasure*, d. sui (*with* medium), Sen.

DIS-PLICEO, ŭi [displicitus est, Gell.], ĭtum, 2 *v. a.* (placeo). *To displease* (*opp.* placeo, complaceo), non sane mihi displicet adhibere, Cic.; d. *alicui, to be displeased or discontented with one's self*, Cic. *Gen.: To be out of humor*, Cic.

DIS-PLODO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (plaudo). I. *To burst or break asunder with a noise*, vesica displosa, Hor.——II. *To make broad, stretch, dilate*, Varr.; nares displosæ, *a broad nose*, Arn.

DISPLOSUS, a, um, *part. of* displodo.

DIS-PŎNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*contr.* dispostum), 3 *v. a. To place here and there, set in various places, distribute.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: To divide, arrange, class; to place or arrange in a certain or systematic order*, Pisistratus primus Homeri libros, confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus.——B) *Esp. in Milit.: To set in order, dispose, arrange, draw up*, eo spere perfecto præsidia d., castella communit, Cæs.——II. *Fig.:* verba ita disponunt, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.

DISPŎSITE, *adv. Orderly, in proper order*, d. accusare alqm, Cic.

DISPŎSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (dispono). *A setting in order, arrangement, disposition*, Cic.; *direction, order, regulation, administration*, Sid. *Of a picture: The grouping*, Plin.

DISPŎSITOR, ōris, *m.* (dispono). *One who disposes or arranges*, d. mundi deus, Sen.

DISPŎSITŪRA, æ, *f.* (dispono). *Arrangement*, Lucr.

DISPŎSITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* dispono.——II. *Adj.: Properly arranged or disposed*, studia ad honorem disposita, Cic.; vir d., *a methodical speaker*, Plin.

DISPŎSITUS, ūs, *m.* (dispono). *Arrangement, disposition*, Mucianus dispositu provisuque civilium rerum peritus, Tac.

DIS-PŬDET, ēre, *v. impers. To be greatly ashamed*, Plaut.

DISPULSUS, a, um, *part. of* dispello.

DISPUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* dispungo.

DIS-PUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To distinguish with points; hence, to examine accounts, to revise, settle*, d. rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen.——II. *Fig.: To distribute at intervals, to diversify, alternate*, neque quisquam Scipione elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio d. (*for which we find* interpuncta intervalla, Cic.), Vell.

DISPŪTĂBILIS, e (disputo). *That may be disputed*, d. omnis res in utramque partem, Sen.

DISPŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A computing, calculating, considering*, diversæ agrorum formæ veniunt in d., Col.——II. *A conversation on a subject of controversy, a disputation, debate*, Cic.

DISPŪTĀTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f.* (disputatio). *A short treatise or discussion*, Sen.

DISPŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m. A disputant, one who debates a contested point by way of dialogue*, Demetrius Phalereus d. subtilis, i. e. *an elegant writer*, Cic.

DISPŪTĀTRIX, īcis, *f. Pure Latin for* dialectica, i. e. *the art of disputing*, Quint.

DIS-PŪTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To cast up a sum, to compute*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To dispute, debate, discuss, treat on a subject;* alqd, de alqo, in, contra, ad *with acc., or absol.:* quæ disputavi, Cic.; de re in utramque partem d., *to discuss the subject for and against*, Id.; d. alqd in aliquam rem, *to say something about a thing*, Id.; d. rem alcui, *to relate or tell a thing to any one*, Plaut.

DIS-QUIRO, ĕre, *v. a.* (quæro). *To examine, investigate*, Hor.

DISQUĪSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (disquiro). *An examination, inquiry* (*by order of a court*), Cic.

DISRUMPO. *See* DIRUMPO.

DISSECTUS, a, um, *part. of* disseco.

DIS-SEMINO, 1 *v. a.* (*To scatter seed; hence, fig.*), *To disseminate, spread abroad, spread, promulgate*, d. malum latius opinione, Cic.

DISSENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (dissentio). *Dissension, want of agreement, difference of opinion, discord, strife*, animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, Cic.; *dissimilitude, difference*, Sen.

DISSENSUS, a, um, *part. of* dissentio.

DISSENSUS, ūs, *m.* (dissentio). *Disagreement, dissension*, Virg.

DISSENTĂNEUS, a, um (dissentio). *Disagreeing, not harmonizing* (*opp.* consentaneus), Cic.

DIS-SENTIO, si, sum, 4 *v. n. To be of a different opinion, to disagree, dissent* (*opp.* consentio); *usually with* ab alqo, *rarely with* inter se, cum alqo, *a dat. or absol.:* soles hac de re a me

in disputationibus nostris d., Cic.; (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura d., *differ or deviate from*, Id. *Of real enmity*, Cic. *Of things and abstract objects: To disagree*, affectio in tota vita a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic.

DIS-SĒPIO (dissæp.), psi, ptum, 4 *v. a. To separate by boundaries, to divide; to enclose, surround; fig.:* tenui muro dissepiunt id quod excipiunt, Cic.

DISSEPTUM, i, *n.* (dissepio). *A boundary, partition*, Lucr.

DISSEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* dissepio.

DISSERĒNASCO, avi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* (dissereno). *To clear up*, quum undique disserenasset, Liv.

DIS-SERĒNO, are, *v. n. To be serene, to be clear (as if by the dispersion of clouds)*, Plin.

DIS-SERO, situm, 3 *v. a. To scatter seed, to sow here and there, sow*, Col. *In part. pf. pass.*, dissitus, *scattered, distant*, Lucr.

DIS-SERO, rŭi, rtum (*part. perf., classical*, disertus), 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To put in here and there*, taleæ pedem longæ omnibus locis disserebantur, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* (*like* disputare): *To speak with care and reflection, to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of; with acc.:* d. hæc cum ipsis philosophis, Cic. *With* de: triduum d. de republica, Id. *Impers.:* ut, inter quos disseritur, conveniat, &c., Id.

DIS-SERPO, ēre, *v. n. To spread abroad imperceptibly*, Lucr.

DISSERTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An argumentative conversation, a debate, dispute, discussion* (*abstr. and concr.*), Plin.

DISSERTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (dissero). *To dispute, debate, discuss a matter, to treat of*, vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac.

DIS-SĪDEO, ēdi, essum, 2 *v. n.* (sedeo). I. *Prop.: To sit apart; hence, to be remote, be distant, or at a distance; to be divided or separated*, Prop.——II. *Meton.: To disagree, be at variance, be of a different opinion or inclination, to think differently; with* ab, cum, inter se, *or absol.*, gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano, Cic.; animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, Id.; quin nunc leviter inter se dissident, Id.; cum Cleanthe Chrysippus dissidet, Id. *With dat.*, Hor. *Absol.:* dissident olores et aquilæ, *live in enmity*, Plin.; spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, *split into two parties, that of Arminius and Segestes*, Tac. *Of things and abstract subjects: To disagree, to be different or dissimilar, to be opposed to one another*, nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.; toga dissidet impar, *does not sit well*, Hor.

DISSIDIUM, ii, *n.* (dissideo). *Disagreement, variance, dissension*, ut dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic.

DIS-SILIO, ŭi, 4 *v. n.* (salio). I. *Prop.: To leave or burst asunder, be suddenly split or divided*, mucro d. ictu, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To separate, to dissolve*, gratia fratrum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor.

DIS-SIMILIS, e. *Unlike, dissimilar; with gen., dat.*, atque, et, inter se, *or absol. With gen.:* multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic.; cives d. tui, Id. *With dat.:* nihil tam d. quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic. *With* atque, et, *and* inter se *after* d., *all in* Cic.

DISSIMILITER, *adv. Differently, in a different manner*, d. efficere voluptates, Cic.

DISSIMILITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (dissimilis). *Unlikeness, difference*, Cic.

DISSIMŪLANTER, *adv. With dissimulation, covertly, secretly*, sed varie d.que concluſa, Cic.

DISSIMŪLANTIA, æ, *f.* (dissimulo). *A dissembling; irony*, Cic.

DISSIMŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A dissembling, a concealing of one's sentiments*, d. sui, *disguising, masking*, Tac.——II. *Meton.: A hiding, concealing*, Cic. *Esp. of the Socratic irony*, Cic.

DISSIMŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m. A dissembler, one who acts or speaks as though a thing were what it really is; one who conceals*, Sall.

DISSIMŪLO, 1 *v. a.* (dissimilis). I. *To dissemble, to act or speak as though a thing were otherwise than it is, to hide or conceal, to keep secret; with acc.:* nihil fingam, nihil dissimulabo, Cic. *Absol.*, Cic.——II. A) *To disregard, thing, to pass over*, d. consonantem, *to omit, to pronounce*, Quint.—B) *To neglect, take no notice of*, Tac.

DISSIPĀBILIS, e (dissipo). *That may be easily scattered*, d. ignis et aer, Cic.

DISSIPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A scattering, distributing*, hic error ac d. civium, Cic.; d. dæ, *sale*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Rhet.: A distribution of an idea into its single parts*, Quint.—B) *Destruction, annihilation*, d. veteritus et d. atomorum, Cic.

DIS-SIPO (dissupo), 1 *v. a.* (supo, *equiv. to* sedeo SUPAT). *To strew in different directions, scatter, spread, disperse, distribute.* I. *Prop.:* (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra dissipavisse, Cic.; ignis se dissipavit totis c[illegible], Liv. *Middle: To be scattered*, qui dissipati homines convocavit, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In war: To drive or disperse an enemy in different directions, to rout, put to flight*, d. hostes, dissipato cursu militum, *dispersed, routed*, Id. *In Medic.: To dissipate or discuss a matter*, discutere: d. humorem, Cels. 3) *To throw, destroy, demolish*, statuam de[illegible], affligunt, dissipant, Cic.; d. reliquias reip., Id. II. *Fig.: To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter*, omnia fere dispersa, dissipata, Cic.; dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. *In connected style*, Cic. *Meton., of a speaker who is loose and unconnected*, Cic.; d. famam, *to* [illegible], Id.; *thus*, d. sermones, *with an objective c[illegible], spread a report that*, Id.; d. curas, *to dismiss*, [illegible].

DISSIPĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* dissero.

DISSOCIĀBILIS, e (dissocio). I. *Accustomed to separating, dividing*, Hor.——II. *Passive, does not unite or can not be united*, d. res miscere, Tac.

DISSOCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A separation*.

DIS-SOCIO, 1 *v. a. To part, divide, separate.* I. *Prop.:* d. montes valle, Hor. II. *Fig.: To set at variance; to disunite, separate*, morum dissimilitudo d. amicitias, Cic.

DISSOLŪBILIS, e (dissolvo). *That can be separated, dissoluble*, d. et dividuum omne animal, Cic.

DISSOLŪTE, *adv.* I. *Without connecting particles; loosely, unconnected ly*,

demptis conjunctionibus, Cic.——II. *Carelessly, negligently*, d. et turpiter scribere de restitutione alcis, Cic.

DISSŎLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (dissolvo). *A loosing, dissolving, destroying.* I. *Prop.:* d. naturæ (mors), Cic.; d. navigii, *a breaking up*, Tac. *In Medic.:* d. stomachi, *looseness of the bowels*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: An abolishing, destroying, abrogating*, d. legum omnium, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Refutation*, d. criminum, Cic. 2) *In Rhet.: Omission of conjunctions*, Cic. 3) *Weakness of character, effeminacy, lazity*, remissio animi ac d., Cic.

DISSŎLŪTUM, i, *n.* (dissolvo). *In Rhet.: Absence of conjunctions, Gr.* ἀσύνδετον, Cic.

DISSŎLŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of dissolvo.——II. *Adj.: Loose, lax.* A). *Of style: Unconnected*, Cic.—B) *Of character: Lax, loose, dissolute; also, negligent, careless, inattentive*, negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic.; omnium dissolutissimus, *most profligate, corrupt*, Id.

DIS-SOLVO, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3 [*per diæresin*, dissŏlŭo, Catull.] *v. a. To loosen what is bound or joined together, to separate, divide into its component parts, to dissolve, take to pieces.* I. *Prop.* A) facilius est apta d. quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; d. stomachum, *to relax*, Plin.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To pay, clear off, settle*, d. æs alienum prædiis venditis, Cic. *Middle, of an accused party:* dissolvi, *To clear one's self of a charge.* 2) *In Medic., like* digerere, discutere: *To dissipate, discuss*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To dissolve, break up, overthrow, destroy, annihilate, cancel, annul, abrogate, abolish*, amicitias dissolvere, Cic.; d. leges, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In Rhet.: To refute, show the fallacy of, disprove*, criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic. 2) *To free, set at liberty, disengage*, Plaut.; dissolvi me, *I have disengaged myself*, Ter.

DIS-SŎNUS, a, um (*opp.* consonus). *Of different sounds or tones, dissonant, discordant, confused.* I. *Prop.* A) d. quiddam ac tumultuosum canere, Col.—B) *Gen.: Not agreeing, differing*, gentes dissonæ sermone moribusque, Liv.——II. *Fig. Disagreeing, hostile*, Sil.

DIS-SUĀDĔO, si, sum, 2 *v. a. To advise to the contrary, to dissuade*, alqd, *or* de alqo, Cic.

DISSUĀSIO, ōnis, *f.* (dissuadeo). *An advising to the contrary, a dissuading*, d. rogationis, Cic.

DISSUĀSOR, ōris, *m.* (dissuadeo). *One who advises to the contrary*, Cic.

DIS-SUĀVIOR, ari, *v. a. To kiss very much or ardently*, d. tuos oculos, Q. Cic.

DISSULTŌ, are, *v. n.* (dissilio). *To leap or burst asunder, to fly in pieces*, d. ferrum strinxque, Plin.; ripæ d., Virg.

DIS-SŬO, *no perf.*, ūtum, 3 *v. a. To rip, to unstitch that which has been sewn.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.; d. manus, *to open the mouth*, Pers.——II. *Fig.: To dissolve by degrees*, amicitiæ dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ, Cic.

DISSŬPO, are. *See* DISSIPO.

DISSŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* dissuo.

DIS-TĀDET, 2 *v. impers. To be weary of or disgusted with*, Plaut.

DISTANTIA, æ, *f.* (disto). *Distance, interval, intervening space.* I. *Prop.:* a longissimis distantiæ suæ (Veneris) finibus, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Difference, diversity*, d. morum studiorumque, Cic.

DIS-TENDO, di, tum [distensum, Auct. B. Alex.], 3 *v. a. To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend.* I. *Prop.:* d. hominem, Liv.; d. aciem, Cæs.; d. ventrem, *to fill so as to stretch, to cram*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* in duo pariter bella distenderant (consules) curas hominum, *had divided*, Liv.; res distendit animos, *distracts, perplexes*, Id.

DISTENNO, ĕre. *For* distendo, Plaut.

DISTENSUS, a, um. *See* DISTENDO.

DISTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* distendo.——II. *Adj.: Filled up*, d. ac madens, *crammed*, Suet.

DISTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* distineo.——II. *Adj.: Busy, engaged*, tot tantisque negotiis d., Cic.

DISTENTUS, ūs, *m.* (distendo). *A stretching out, extending*, suffiatæ cutis distentu, Plin.

DIS-TERMINŌ, 1 *v. a. To divide, part, separate*, quæ (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. poet.

DISTICHON, i, *n. A short poem, consisting of two verses, a distich, couplet*, Suet.

DI-STIMŬLO, are, *v. a. To prick through; meton., to run through, to ruin*, d. bona, Plaut.

DISTINCTE, *adv.* I. *Distinctly, methodically, clearly*, articulatim d.que dicere alqd, Cic.——II. *Elegantly, with ornament*, qui d., qui explicate dicunt, Cic.

DISTINCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (distinguo). I. A) *A distinguishing*, facilia et expedita d., Cic. *Objectively: Distinction, a difference*, causarum d. ac dissimilitudo, Cic.—B) *In Rhet.: Interpunction, punctuation*, Cic.; *a figure of speech, A kind of antithesis or opposition*, Id.——II. *A garnishing, ornament*, lunæ sideramque omnium d., Cic.

DISTINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* distinguo.——II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Distinct, separate*, urbs delubris d. spatiisque communibus, Cic. 2) *Of style: Methodically arranged, clear, regular*, d. oratio, Quint.—B) 1) *Ornamented, embellished, studded*, pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. 2) *Fig.:* distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. *Of a speaker:* creber et d., Id.

DISTINCTUS, ūs, *m.* (distinguo). *A distinction, difference*, animal et ore ac distinctu pinnarum diversum, Tac.

DIS-TINĔO, tinŭi, tentum, 2 *v. a.* (teneo). *To hold or keep asunder; to divide, separate.* I. *Prop.:* tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Cæs.——II. *Fig. of the mind: To distract, to divide, engage in different directions*, distineor et divellor dolore, Cic.; *to check, keep back, hinder*, celebritate judiciorum et novis legibus distinemur, Id. *Meton., of things:* pacem distinere, *to prevent, hinder*, Cic.

DI-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To separate by means of points, punctuate*, Quint.; *hence, to separate, divide, distinguish, discriminate.* A) *Prop.*, Ov.—B) *Fig.: To distinguish.* 1) *Gen.:* servos numero d., Cic.; d. oratorum genera æstatibus, Id. 2) *Esp. in Rhet.: To divide or arrange methodically*, incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic.——

II. *To decorate, adorn.* A) *Prop.*: d. poculum gemmis, Cic.; d. candorem lineis ex auro, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: ut variari voluptas distinguique possit, Cic.

DI-STO, are, *v. n.* *To stand apart, to be separate or distant.* I. *Prop.*: d. multum sidera inter se, Cic.——II. *Fig., with reference to quality*: *To be different, to differ*, d. alqd aut ex alqa parte differre videtur, Cic.

DIS-TORQUĔO, rsi, rtum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To turn different ways, to twist, distort*, d. labra, Quint.——II. *To torment, torture.* A) *Prop.*, Sen.—B) *Meton.*: quem repulsa distorqueant, Sen.

DISTORTIO, ōnis, *f.* (distorqueo). *A distorting*, d. membrorum, Cic.

DISTORTUS, a, um, *part.* (distorqueo). I. *Distorted, misshapen, crooked, deformed*, d. ejecta lingua, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Perverse, unseemly*, genus enunciandi distortum, *wrong*, Cic.

DISTRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (distraho). *A drawing asunder, dividing, separating.* I. *Prop.*: d. humanorum animorum, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Discord, dissension*, nobis cum tyrannis summa d. est, Cic.

DISTRACTUS, a, um, *part.* (distraho). *Divided.* I. *Prop.*, Lucr.——II. *Meton.*: *Distracted, occupied with several things*, Vell.

DIS-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To draw different ways, to pull or tear asunder, divide, to part or separate with violence.* A) *Prop.*: corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. *To sell by retail* [divendere], coemendo quæsdam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. — B) *Fig.*: distrahitur in deliberando animus, *is drawn different ways, is perplexed*, Cic.; distrahi fama, *to be ill spoken of*, Tac.; controversias d. (i. e. dirimere), *to settle, make an end of*, Cic.; d. voces, i. e. *to occasion an hiatus*, Id.——II. *To draw any thing away by separating, to divide, disjoin, separate.* A) *Prop.*: membra divellere ac d., Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *To estrange, alienate*, quid ego illum ab eo d. conarer? Cic.

DIS-TRIBŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To distribute, divide among several, to give each his share, to deal out*, distribuisti partes Italiæ, Cic.; commode Pompeius distribuit binos singulis patribus familiarum, *allots*, Id. *Unus. of assigning a burden or service to several parties*: alterum (genus) emendi, quod præterea civitatibus æqualiter esset distributum, Id.

DISTRIBŬTE, *adv.* *Distinctly, with proper divisions*, neque distincte neque d. scribere, Cic.

DISTRIBŬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (distribuo). *A distributing*, d. invidiæ et criminum, Cic. *As a figure of Rhetoric*, Cic.

DISTRIBŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* distribuo.

DISTRICTE, *adv.* *Strictly, severely*, d. minatus, Plin.

DISTRICTIM, *adv.* *Strictly*, d. innocens, Sen.

DISTRICTUS, a, um, *part.* (distringo). I. *Tightly strained; strict, severe*, Tac.——II. *Occupied, busy, engaged*, Cic.

DI-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To pull or stretch asunder*, Virg.; *to occupy or engage with several things, to distract the attention*, Hannibalem sine mora mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.; non te, Jupiter, distringimus votis, *trouble or annoy you*; d. libertatem, *to destroy liberty*, Sen.

DIS-TRUNCO, are, *v. a.* *To cut asu* Plaut.

DISTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *Destruction, lition*, d. Corinthi, Cic.

DIS-TURBO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To drive der, break up, separate, to throw int fusion or disorder by separating, to rate violently*, vidistis, concionem glad turbari, Cic. *To demolish, destroy*, d. meam, Cic.; d. porticum, Catull.——II *To destroy, annihilate, overthrow*; d. vitæ societatem, Cic.; d. rem, *to frustra*

DISYLLABUS, a, um (δισύλλαβος). *I labic*, Quint.

DĪTESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* (dis = dive *become rich* (*poet.*), Hor.

DĪTHYRAMBĬCUS, a, um (διθυραμβικό *thyrambic*, d. poema, Cic.

DĪTHYRAMBUS, i, *m.* (διθύραμβος). *A ramb*, i. e. *a verse in honor of Bacchus, f thusiasm; any verse composed in a similar*

DĪTIO (dicio *is wrong*), ōnis (*usual on gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.*) (*related to Power over others, rule, dominion, a ty*, urbes multas sub imperium populi R tionemque subjunxit, Cic.

DĪTO, avi, 1 *v. a.* (dis = dives). *To make rich*, d. socios prædiis belli, Liv.

DĪTRŎCHÆUS, i, *m.* (διτρόχαιος). *A trochee*, Diom.

DIŪ, *adv.* (dies) (*old abl.*) *By day long*, i. e. *a long while, for a tim* tumque scriptitavit, Cic.; sæpe et d., Id. diutius, Cic. *By the historians it is ofte the sense of "longer," in comparisons*, commeatu prohiberetur, Cæs. *Superl.*: senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. *Long long time ago*, Cic.

DIURNO, are, *v. n.* (diurnus). *To e live long*, Quadrig. ap. Gell.

DIURNUS, a, um (dies). 1) *Of or ing to a day, daily*, Liv.; constituit acta confierent et publicarentur, *day-boo* Suet. 2) *By day* [*opp.* nocturnus], lat nos nocturnosque, Cic.

DIUS, a, um. *See* Divus.

DIŪTINE, *adv.* *A little while*, Pl

DIŪTINUS, a, um (diu). *Lasting*, d. servitus, Cic.

DIŪTURNITAS, ātis, *f.* (diuturnus). *of time, long duration, lastin* temporis, Cic.; d. reipublicæ, Id. *Abso* ginquitas), Cic.

DIŪTURNUS, a, um (div.). *Of lon uance, long, lasting*, d. gloria [op Cic.; d. rex, *long-lived*, Id. *Compar.*: *lasting*, Cic.

DIVA, æ. *See* Divus.

DI-VĂRICO, atum, 1 *v. a. and n.* *spread or stretch asunder*, d. hon statua, Cic. ——II. *Neut.*: *To be asunder*, Varr.

DI-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 *v. a.* *asunder, tear to pieces, tear up, forcibly.* A) *Prop.*: res a natura c debit d., Cic.—B) *Fig.*: commoda civ Cic.; affinitas divelli nullo modo pot

sold, destroyed, Id.; distineor et d. dolore, *I am distracted*, Id.——II. *To tear away, separate with violence, remove.* A) *Prop.*: membra d. ac distrahere, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: sapientiam, temperantiam . . . a voluptate distrahere ac d., Cic. *Of persons: To estrange, alienate*, qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, Id.

DI-VENDO, ditum, 3 *v. a.* *To sell to several persons, sell separately or in parcels*, d. bona populi Romani, Cic.

DI-VERBERO, atum, 1 *v. a.* *To strike asunder, cut, cleave, separate*, Curt.

DI-VERBIUM, ii, *n.* (verbum). *A conversation of two or more actors on the stage, a dialogue*, Liv.

DIVERSE, *adv.* *To different parts, hither and thither; in different parts, here and there; in a different manner, differently*, inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re d. dicitur, Cic.

DIVERSITAS, ātis, *f.* (diversus). I. *Disagreement, contradiction*, mira d. naturæ, Tac.——II. *Difference, diversity*, d. tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguæ, Quint.

DIVERSUS (vorsus), a, um, *part. of* diverto. I. *Turned opposite ways, opposite, contrary, diverse* [contrarius]. A) *Prop.*: cinguli maxime inter se diversos et cœli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos, i. e. *the two polar circles*, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *Opposed in a hostile manner, differing in opinion*, certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus d. est, Cic.; ex diverso, *on the opposite side*, Quint.——II. *Turned a different way; separated, single.* A) *Prop.*: qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, Cic.; sunt ea innumerabilia, quæ a diversis emebantur, *many, several, some, various* (*of an indefinite number*), Id.——B) *Fig.*: *Dissimilar, unlike, different, another*, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic.

DI-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 *v. n.* *To turn different ways, part, separate.* I. *Prop.*, Gell. *Intrans.*, divertere (*se. se*), *and mid.*, diverti, *To turn different ways, depart, go away*, d. via, Liv.; d. ad cauponem, *to turn aside into an inn*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *To vary, be different*, Plaut.

DIVES, itis (*a secondary form*, dis, dite). I. *Rich*, Crassus, quum cognomine d. tum copiis, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Rich, magnificent, costly, valuable*, animus hominis d., non arca appellari solet, Cic. *Compar.*, divitior, Cic.; ditior, Liv. præf. *Superl.*, divitissimus, Cic.; ditissimus, Cæs.

DI-VEXO, are, *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To drag about; to pillage, infest*, impetus furentis atque omnia d. et diripere cupientis, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To vex, trouble*, d. matrem, Suet.

DIVICO, ōnis, *m.* *Divico, a noble Helvetian, general in the war against Cassius, sent as ambassador to Cæsar*, Cæs.

DIVIDIA, æ, *f.* (dividus). *Discord*, Att. ap. Non.; *grief, care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, vexation*, Plaut.

DI-VIDO, vīsi, vīsum, 3 [*perf. sync.*, divisse, Hor.] *v. a.* I. *To part asunder, divide, separate.* A) *Prop.* 1) si omne animal secari et dividi potest, Cic. 2) *Meton.* *for* distribuere: *To divide any thing between or among several persons, to distribute*, d. agros, Cic.; d. tabellas toti Italiæ, Id. *Absol.*, Liv. (*with* distrahere *and* divendere): *To sell separately or by parcels, to sell*, Suet.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: qui bona divisit tripartito, Cic.; idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet. *To divide logically or rhetorically*, Id.; d. verba, *to divide at the end of the line*, Suet. 2) *Esp.*: d. sententiam, *to divide a vote which embraces two objects, so that each is voted for singly*, Cic. 3) *To allot, give as any body's share*, sic belli rationem esse divisam, Cæs. *To dissolve, destroy* [dissolvere], Hor.——II. *To separate, remove.* A) *Prop.*: seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit, ut, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: *To separate, distinguish*, legem bonam a mala naturæ norma d., Cic. (*for* distinguere). *To decorate, adorn, embellish*, plurimis licitis texere Alexandria instituit, scutulis d. Gallia, Plin.

DIVIDŬUS, a, um (divido). *That may be divided, divisible*, animal dissolubile et d., Cic.; *divided*, d. arbores, *with trunks split*, Plin.

DIVINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *The power of seeing beforehand future events, divination, presentiment, foreboding*, Cic.——II. *In a judicial sense: An examining and determining who shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause; hence, the title of Cicero's speech against Cæcilius*, d. in Cæcilium, Id.

DIVINE, *adv.* I. *In a divine manner, by divine power, divinely*, Plaut.——II. *By divine inspiration, prophetically*, plura d. præsensa et prædicta reperiri, Cic.——III. *Divinely, excellently*, d. Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic.

DIVINITAS, ātis, *f.* (divinus). I. *Divinity, godhead, divine nature*, Cic.——II. *Power of divination*, Cic.——III. *God-like or extraordinary excellence*, Cic.

DIVINITUS, *adv.* (divinus). I. *From God, by divine providence*, non partum per nos, sed d. ad nos delatum, Cic.——II. 1) *By divine inspiration*, Cic. 2) *From presentiment*, Suet.——III. *Divinely, excellently*, quæ philosophi (Platonis) d. ferunt esse dicta, Cic.

DIVINO, 1 *v. a.* (divinus). *To be divinely inspired, to foresee and predict, to prophesy*, non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic. *Also absol.*, Id.

DIVINUS, a, um (divus). I. *Divine*, divino consilio, Cic.; animos hominum esse d., *of divine origin*, Id. *Superl.*: d. dona, *most worthy of a god or a deity*, Id.; res d., *divine service*, Id. *In the plur.*: d. res, *matters of religion*, Id.; scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, Id.; d. res, *nature* (*opp.* humanæ, *morals*), Cic. *In Law*: d. res, *the law of nature* (*opp.* humanæ res, *positive right*), Id.——II. A) *Filled with divine inspiration, inspired, prophetic*, alqd præsagiens atque d., Cic. *Subst.*, divinus, i, *m.*, *A soothsayer*, Cic. *Fem.*, divina, æ, *A prophetess*, Petr.——B) *Divine, celestial, excellent*, magni cujusdam civis et d. viri, Cic.

DIVISIO, ōnis, *f.* (divido). I. *Division.* A) *Prop. gen.*, Inst.——B) 1) *Esp.*: *for* distributio: *A distribution*, divisiones agrorum, Tac. 2) *A violating*, Cic.——II. *A logical or rhetorical division*, Cic.

DIVISOR, ōris, *m.* (divido). [*One who divides*, App.]. *A distributor*, d. Italiæ, Cic. *Esp.*: *A person through whom candidates caused money to be distributed at elections*, Cic.

DIVISUS, a, um, *part.* (divido). *Divided*, Lucr.

DIVISUS, ûs, *m.* (divido). *Division*, divisui facilis, Liv.

DIVITIACUS, i, *m.* *Divitiacus.* 1. *The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Ædui at the time of the Gallic war*, Cæs. 2. *A chief of the Suessiones*, Cæs.

DIVITIÆ, arum [*sing. acc.*, divitiam, Att. ap. Non.], *f.* (dives). *Riches, wealth.* I. *Prop.*: superare Crassum divitiis, *prov.*, i. e. *to be exceedingly rich or fortunate*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: d. atque ornamenta ingenii, Cic.

DIVODŪRUM, i, *n.* *Divodurum, a town of Gallia Belgica, now Metz*, Tac.

DIVORTIUM, ii, *n.* (diverto). I. *A separation, division; especially, a separation of husband and wife, a divorce*, Cic.——II. *A point of separation or divergence; a place where a road separates into two parts, a fork of a road*, Virg.; d. aquarum, i. e. *of a river into branches*, Cic.; *the place on mountains where waters flow in different directions, water-shed*, Id. *Meton.*: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *separations*, Id.

DIVULGĀTUS, a, um. *Common, widespread*, magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, *the most common*, Cic.

DĪ-VULGO, 1 *v. a.* *To put forth among the people, to publish, divulge, make common*, d. librum, Cic.

DIVULSUS, a, um, *part. of* divello.

DIVUS (*from* θεῖος *with the digamma, as* olivum *from* ἔλαιον) *or* DIUS (δῖος), a, um. *Divine, belonging to a deity*, Varr. *Subst.*, divus (dius), i, *m.*, *and* diva (dia), æ, *f.*, *A god, goddess, deity*, Cic.; dīus: Dii Indigetes Diique Mares, *a form of prayer*, Liv.; *god-like, divine*, Id.; *departed from this life, deceased (of emperors)*. Divum, i, *n.*, *The sky*, Varr. *Esp.*: sub d., *like* sub Jove, *in the open air*, Cic.

DO, dĕdi, dătum, 1 [*another form*, dănit, Plaut.; dănunt, Id.; *Subj.*, duim, duit, duint, Id.; *Imperat.*, duitor, XII. Tab.; dane = dasne, Plaut.] *v. a.* (δίδω-μι, *Sanscr.* dha). *To give, bestow, grant, afford, confer, to permit or allow to take place, to suffer*, &c., dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic.; d. literas (ad alqm), *to write to any body*, Id.; d. literas alcui (*of the writer*), *to hand a letter to a person for the purpose of delivering it to another*, Id.; (*of the bearer*), *to deliver a letter*, Id.; d. vela (ventis), *to set sail*, Id.; vela in altum d., *to put out to sea*, Liv.; d. nomina, *to give in one's name for military service*, Cic.; d. manus, *to give up, yield*, Id. *In Law*: do, dico, addico, *the words pronounced by a prætor; viz.*, do, *when he appointed judges, and gave the form of a writ, or on conferring a privilege*, &c.; dico, *when he pronounced sentence; and* addico, *when he adjudicated property; hence these words were called* tria verba, Ov. *In Philos.*: *To admit, grant*, in geometria prima sĭ dederis, danda sunt omnia, Cic.; *to put, place*, &c., *somewhere; with* se, *to betake one's self*, d. calculum, *to place (a piece), to move (in a game of chess)*, Ov.; d. finem loquendi, *to cease speaking*, Virg.; d. sese in fugam, *or* d. se fugæ, Cic.; d. terga, *to turn to flight, run away*, Liv.; se in viam d., *to set out on a journey*, Cic.; d. alqd alcui, *to do any thing in order to oblige any body, to concede to, sacrifice to*, da hunc populo, Cic.; d. se alcui, *to give or deliver one's self entirely up to any body, to devote one's self, to serve, obey*, &c., dedit se etiam regibus, Id.; d. se populo ac coronæ, *to be present*, Id.; *to cô*[illegible] *cate, report*, da mihi nunc, satisne proba[illegible] d. fabulam, i. q. docere fabulam, *to bring o*[illegible] *on the stage, to represent*, minor (uit aliquan[illegible] primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multa[illegible] runt, Cic.; librum dare foras, *to publish a b*[illegible] d. verba (alcui), *to give empty words*, i. e. *t*[illegible] *disappoint*, Cic.; d. alcui (alqd laudi, crimi[illegible] *to impute any thing, as praise, a fault*, cr[illegible] Id.; d. pœnas rei, *to suffer punishment, be*[illegible] *for a thing*, Id.; d. negotium, ut, *to charg*[illegible] Nep.; in custodiam d., *to imprison*, Liv.

DŌCEO, eŭi, ctum, 2 *v. a.* (δοκέω). *T*[illegible] *inform, instruct, show, point out*[illegible] *with two acc.*: d. alqm literas, Cic.; *or acc*[illegible] d. Socratem fidibus (sc. canere), Id.; *also*, alqa re, Id. *Absol.*: Tyrannio docet apud[illegible] II. *Esp.*: d. fabulam, *to represent on th*[illegible] primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui mul[illegible]

DOCHMIUS, ii, *m.* (δοχμιος, *sc.* πο[illegible] *cal foot of five syllables, as follows*, ⏑ — [illegible]

DŌCILIS, e (doceo). *Apt to lea*[illegible] belus d. et humanis moribus assueta, [illegible]

DŌCILITAS, ātis, *f.* (docilis). *A*[illegible] *learn or to be taught, docility*, [illegible] *Gentleness, mildness*, Eutr.

DOCTE, *adv.* *Learnedly, ski*[illegible] *Superl.*, Sall.; *prudently, cleverl*[illegible]

DOCTOR, ōris, *m.* (doceo). *A t*[illegible] *structor*, Cic.

DOCTRINA, æ, *f.* (doctor). *In*[illegible] *teaching*, non alqa mihi doctrin[illegible] *Objective*: *Knowledge, eruditio*[illegible] est unum perfugium d. ac litteræ, C[illegible] *rhetoric*, Id. *Habit induced by tra*[illegible] fecit natura solum, sed etiam d., Ne[illegible]

DOCTUS, a, um, *part.* (doceo). *skilled, experienced in any* [illegible] Græcis literis eruditus, Cic.; d. [illegible] Virg.; d. psallere, *skilled in play*[illegible] Hor.; d. cetera, *experienced in all* [illegible] d. ad militiam, *versed in wickedn*[illegible] doctus, i, *m.*, *A man of letters, love*[illegible] Hor.——B) *Clever, shrewd, cu*[illegible]

DŌCŪMENTUM, i, *n.* (another [illegible] Lucr.) (doceo). *A lesson, exa*[illegible] *warning, instance, proof*; [illegible] tilius d. fuit hominibus nostris vi[illegible] prudentiæ, Cic.; habe[illegible] me ipsu[illegible] quæ vitæ via facillime viros bono[illegible] ducat. *With* ne: d. esse, ne, ut, [illegible] *ing, or a lesson, that*, &c., Liv.;

DŌDŌNA, æ (Dōdōne, es, Pl[illegible] *Dodona, a city of Epirus*, w[illegible] *Meton., for a sacred oak grove ne*[illegible]

DŌDŌNÆUS, a, um (Dodona) [illegible] *ing to Dodona*, quercus, Cic[illegible]

DŌDŌNIS, idis, *f.* (Dodona).

DŌDŌNIUS, a, um (Dodona [illegible] Claud.

DODRANS, antis, *m.* (de, *and* [illegible] *A Roman as diminished by a f*[illegible] *twelfths, or three fourths of* [illegible] Quintus frater Argiletani ædifi[illegible] tem emit, Cic.; heres ex do[illegible] *fourths of the property*, Suet.; *a* [illegible] *inches*, Plin.

DODRANTALIS, e (dodrans [illegible] d. stirpe, Col.

DOGMA, ātis, n. [f., Laber. ap. Prisc.] (δόγμα). *A philosophical principle, an opinion or tenet of a philosopher, a dogma*, Cic.

DŌLĀBELLA, æ, f. (dolabra). *A little axe*, Col.

DŌLĀBELLA, æ, m., *nom. pr. Dolabella, a Roman family name of the* gens Cornelia; e. g. P. Cornelius D., *the son-in-law of Cicero.*

DŌLĀBRA, æ, f. (dolo). *An axe, pick-axe*, Liv.

DŌLENS, entis, *part.* (doleo). *Painful*, Ov.

DŌLENTER, *adv.* (doleo). *Painfully, grievously, with pain or affliction*, d. hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic.

DŌLEO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. n. and a. To feel, perceive, or be in pain; of things: to pain, hurt.* I. *Bodily*, d. pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. ——II. *Mentally; of personal subjects: To feel any thing painfully, to feel sorrow, to grieve, to be afflicted at, with acc.:* quia meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. *With* abl.: lætari bonis rebus et d. contrariis, Cic. *With* de: de Hortensio te certo scio d., Cic. *With* ex: quoniam tum ex me dolnisti, Cic. *Of things: To pain, hurt, grieve*, Cic. *With acc.*, Prop.

DŌLĬŎLUM, i, n. *A small cask*, Col.; d. floris, *the calyx of a flower*, Plin.

DŌLĬUM, ii, n. [*plur.* dolea, Inscr.]. *A cask, barrel*, de dolio haurire, *from the wood*, Cic.

DŌLO, 1 *v. a. To hew or chip with an axe*, d. robur, Cic.; d. fuste, *to belabor, beat, thrash, cudgel*, Hor. *Meton.:* opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic.; dolum d., i. e. *to prepare, invent*, Plaut.

DŌLO *or* DŌLON, ōnis, m. (δόλων). *A staff with an iron point*, Virg.; *a kind of sword-cane*, Suet.; *a sting*, Phædr.; *the fore-topsail*, Liv.

DŌLO, ōnis (*acc.*, Dolum, Plaut.), m. *nom. pr.* (Δόλων). *Dolon, a Trojan spy*, Ov.

DŌLŎPES, um, m. (*sing. acc.* Dolopem, Liv.) (Δόλοπες). *Dolopes, a people of Thessaly*, Cic.

DŌLŎPĬA, æ, f. *Dolopia, a part of Thessaly*, Liv.

DŌLOR, ōris, m. (doleo). *Pain, painful sensation, whether of body or mind.* I. *Bodily:* "d. est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus," Cic. ——II. *Mental.* A) a) *Pain, grief, vexation, sorrow, tribulation, affliction*, "d. (est) ægritudo crucians," Cic.; dolorem accipere ex re, *to be grieved by something*, Cic.; in dolore esse, *to grieve*, Id.; d. alcui dare, facere, efficere, *or* afferre, *to give, cause one pain*, Id. b) *Indignant grief, suppressed anger, grudge*, Cæs.——B) *A cause or object of pain*, Prop.——C) *Plur.: Impassioned expression*, Cic.

DŌLŎSE, *adv. Craftily, artfully*, Cic.

DŌLŎSUS, a, um (dolus). *Artful, deceitful, treacherous, crafty, cunning*, Plaut.; d. consilium, Cic.

DŌLUS, i, m. (δόλος). *An artful contrivance, trick; hence, in Law, esp. with* malus, *artifice, deceit*, in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (Aquilio) quæreretur, quid esset d. malus? Cic. *Without* malus: *Cunning, fraud, deceit*, per dolum atque insidias, Cæs.

DŌMĀBILIS, e (domo). *Tameable*, Hor.

DŌMATOR, ōris. *See* DOMITOR.

DŌMESTICĀTIM, *adv.* (domesticus). *In the house, at home*, d. apparare alqd, Suet.

DŌMESTICUS, a, um (domus). *Of or belonging to the house, domestic.* I. *Prop.:* dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic.; d. vestis, *a garment worn in the house, undress*; d. otior, *at home*, Hor. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Of or belonging to the family or the house, home or homely, domestic, familiar, private*, usu et domesticis præceptis eruditus, Cic. *Subst.*, domestici, orum, m., *The members of a family, the persons that belong to a house, household, the family itself*, Cic.——B) *Kept about the house, domesticated; of animals:* d. quadrupedes, Cels. ——C) *Esp.: Domestic, intestine, not foreign*, d. Furiæ, Cic.; d. litteræ, Id.

DŌMI, *adv. See* DOMUS.

DŌMICILIUM, ii, n. (domus). I. *Prop.: A habitation, place of residence, home*, d. collocare, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: Home, dwelling-place, seat*, libertas habet d., Cic.

DŌMINA, æ, f. (*abl. plur.* dominis, Curt.) (dominus). I. *Mistress, a title of Roman ladies, from their fourteenth year*, Quint. ——II. *Gen.: A mistress, she that rules or gives orders*, sit sane Fors d. campi, Cic. *Esp.: A lady of the imperial family, princess*, Suet.; *a matron*, Virg.; *a sweet-heart*, Tib.

DŌMINANS, antis, *part.* (dominor). *Ruling* (*in compar.*), Lucr.

DŌMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (dominor). *Rule, dominion, authority, sovereignty, power, lordship; tyranny, despotism*, Cic.

DŌMINĀTOR, ōris, m. *A lord, governor, ruler*, d. rerum Deus, Cic.

DŌMINĀTRIX, īcis, f. *A female ruler, mistress*, d. cæca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic.

DŌMINĀTUS, ūs, m. (*dat.* dominatu, Cæs. ap. Gell.) (dominor). I. *Lordship, rule, sovereignty; despotism, tyranny*, Cic.——II. *Meton.:* d. animi, Cic.

DŌMINICUS, a, um (dominus). *Of or belonging to a lord or master*, d. habitationes, Col. *Subst.*, Dominicum, i, n., *A collection of poetry by the Emperor Nero*, Suet. D. dies, *Sunday*, Tert.

DŌMINIUM, ii, n. (dominus). I. *A feast, entertainment, banquet*, Cic.——II. A) *Property in any thing, right of property*, Plin.——B) *Concr.: Lordship, power, dominion; hence* (*for* dominus), *a ruler, lord*, incertissima d., Sen.

DŌMINOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (dominus). *To be lord, bear rule, domineer*, in capite fortunisque hominum d., Cic.; d. in homines, *to rule, reign over men*, Id. *Of things and abstract subjects:* Cleanthes solem d. et rerum potiri putat, Cic. Dominor, ari, *pass., to be ruled or governed*, Enn. ap. Cic.

DŌMINUS (*sometimes* domnus), i, m. (domus). A) *The master of the house, master, owner, possessor, proprietor*, nec domo d., sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. ——B) *Gen.: A master, lord, ruler, chief, commander, director*, d. atque victor, Cic.; d. populi, quem Græci tyrannum vocant, Id. *Esp.: with or without* convivii *or* epuli, *as* rex, *the master of a feast*, Cic.; *an appellation of the emperor*, Suet.; *a beloved, sweetheart*, Ov. *As a term of endearment, My love! my darling!* Sen.

DŌMIPORTA, æ, f. (domus, porto). *She that carries her house*, i. e. *a snail*, Poet. ap. Cic.

DŌMITIĀNUS, a, um. I. (Domitius), *Of or belonging to Domitius*, D. milites, Cæs.——II. (Domitianus), *Of or belonging to the emperor*

Domitian, D. mensis, i. e. *October, in which month the emperor D. was born*, Suet.

DŌMITIANUS, i, *m.* T. Flavius D., *a Roman emperor, whose life has been written by Suetonius.*

DŌMITIUS, a. *Domitius, the name of a Roman* gens; c. g. 1. Cn. D., *the conqueror of the Allobroges*, Cic. 2. Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, *author of the* Lex D. de sacerdotiis, Cic. 3. L. D. Ænobarbus, *a general of Pompey in the civil war*, Cic. 4. Cn. D. Calvinus, *a consul*, Cic.

DŌMITO, are, *v. intens. a.* (domo). *To tame, subdue*, d. elephantos, Plin.

DŌMITOR [*an old form*, domator, Amm.], ōris, *m.* (domo). I. *A tamer, subduer, breaker*, d. equorum, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A conqueror, victor, vanquisher*, vexator, furoris, d. armorum, Cic.

DŌMITRIX, īcis, *f. She that tames or subdues.* *Meton.*: d. rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin.

DŌMITŪRA, æ, *f.* (domo). *A taming, subduing, breaking*, d. boum, Col.

DŌMITUS, a, um, *part. of* domo.

DŌMITUS, ūs, *m.* (domo). *A taming subduing, breaking*, d. quadrupedum, Cic.

DŌMO, āi, ĭtum [domavi, Poeta ap. Charis.: domata, Petr.], 1 *v. a. To tame, break.* I. *Prop.*: d. et condocefacere feras beluas, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To subdue, conquer, vanquish*, docemur domitas habere libidines, Cic.

DOMUITIO, ōnis, *f.* (domus, itio). *A going home*, Poet. ap. Auct. Her.

DŌMUS, ūs [*genit.* domi, Plaut.; domuis, Varr.], *f.* (δόμος). *A house, dwelling.* I. A) *Prop.*: Cæc., &c.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Adv.* a) domi (*very rarely* domui, Cic.; Cæs.), *At home, in the house*, Cic. *With pronouns:* domi meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, &c.: istius domi (educatus), Cic. *With gen.:* domi Cæsaris, Cic. b) domum, *Home* (*implying direction toward the house*), Cic. *With adj.:* domum regiam (comportare alqd), Sall.; *also in the plur.*, domos suas, Id. c) domo, *Out of the house, from home*, Cic.; *for* domi, *at home, in the house*, Suet.; Nep. 2) domi est alqd, *is at home, is at hand*, Cic.; *thus*, domi habere alqd, *to be in possession of any thing*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Home*, i. e. *place of abode, house; of the gods, temple*, Ov.; *of the winds*, Virg.; *of animals*, Id.; *of a labyrinth*, Id.; *of the body, as the abode of the soul*, Ov. ——B) *Gen.: Home*, i. e. *one's own country, native place*, homo ingenuus, domi nobilis, populi Romani socius, Cic.; vel belli vel domi, *in war or peace*, Id.——C) *Meton.* 1) *A house*, i. e. *a household, family, race*, d. te nostra tota salutat, Cic.; *hence, also*, 2) *A sect of philosophers*, Cic.

DŌNABILIS, e (dono). *That deserves to be presented with a thing*, Plaut.

DŌNARIUM, ii, *n.* (donum). I. *A place in a temple where votive offerings were kept*, App.——II. A) *A temple, sanctuary, altar*, Virg.——B) *An offering to a deity, a votive offering*, Liv.

DŌNĀTICUS, a, um (dono). *Presented*, Cat. ap. Fest.

DŌNATIO, ōnis, *f. A giving as a present, a donation* (*abstr. and concr.*), Cic.

DŌNĀTIVUM, i, *n.* (dono). *A present made by the emperor to his soldiers, a donative*, Suet.

DŌNĀTOR, ōris, *m. A donor, giver*, Sen.

DŌNEC, *conj.* (don = dum, *as* con = cum, ac). I. *So long as, while; with indic.*, Liv. *With subjunct.*, Liv.——II. *Until, at length or at last*, usque eo timui, ne.. rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic.; *thus with* Liv.; Virg.; *with subjunct.*, Quint.; Tac. *E ly with negative assertions, that any thing i take place before a given point of time: Befo til*, Liv.

DŌNO, 1 *v. a.* (donum). I. A) 1) d. alqd alcui, *to give as a present, make any body* ent, *to present with, bestow, confer* grant, non pauca suis adjutoribus large ef donabat, Cic. 2) *To give or deliver sacrifice, make a sacrifice of*, tu tu citias ut reipublicæ donares, te vicisti, Ci 1) *Esp.: To remit a debt, release fr obligation*, mercedes habitationum annu ductoribus donavit, Cæs. 2) *Fig.: To fo pardon*, noxæ damnatus donatur populc no, Liv.——II. A) d. alqm alqa re, *to pre with any thing*, d. alqm anulo aureo, C *Poet.*: d. alqm alqd, Ter.

DŌNUM, i, *n.* (do, *Sanscr.* dana, *from voluntary gift, a present*, Cic.; ul supremæ d., *the last honors, funeral obseq Esp.: An offering to a deity*, Cic.

DORCAS, ādis, *f.* (δορκάς). *A gazelle*, Mart.

DORCEUS, ei, *m.* (Δορκεύς). *The nam of Actæon's hounds*, Ov.

DŌRES, um, *m.* (Δωριεῖς). *The Doria*

DŌRICĒ, *adv.* (Dores). *Like the D* D. Rhodii loquuntur, Suet.

DŌRICUS, a, um (Dores). *Doric*, Plin.; Dorici, *That speak the Doric d* Gell.

DŌRIENSES, ium, *m.* (Dores). *The D* Just.

DŌRIS, īdis (Dores). I. *Adj.: Doric*, lectos, Suet.——II. *Subst.* A) *The district in Greece*, Mel.; *in Asia Minor*, Plin.——B) *the daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, an of fifty sea-nymphs*, Ov.——C) *Meton. for* Virg.

DORMIO, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 4 [*fut.* dormibo dormibit, Cat.] *v. n. To sleep.* I. *Pr* ——II. *Meton.: To repose, be inacti to be careless*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

DORMITĀTOR, ōris, *m. A sleeper gard*, Plaut.

DORMITO, avi, 1 *v. int. n.* (dormio). *T feel sleepy, to fall asleep.* I. *Pro* dormitante lucerna, *going out*, Ov.——I *To be careless, nap, be caught n talk nonsense*, bonus d. Homerus, Hor

DORMITŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (dormio). *A sl apartment, bed-chamber, dormitor*

DORMITŌRIUS, a, um (dormio). *O longing to sleeping*, d. cubiculum,

DORSUM, i, *n.* [dorsus, i, *m.*, Plaut.]. *back of a man or animal*, Plin.——B) *Fig.* i. e. *the brow of a hill*, Cæs.; d. montis, *of a mountain*, Liv.

DŌRYLÆUM, i, *n. Dorylæum, a Phrygia, now Eski Shehr*, Cic. *The ants*, Dorylenses, ium, *m.*, Cic.

DŌRYPHŌRUS (-os), i, *m.* (Δορυφόρος *Lance-bearer, a statue of Polycletus*, C

DŌS, ōtis, *f.* (do). *A marriage-p*

dowry, Cic.; dotis tabellæ, *a marriage contract*, Id *Meton.: A gift, endowment, quality, property*, verborum dote locupletare et ornare alqd, Cic.

DOSSENNUS, i, m. Fabius Dossennus, *a writer of Atellan plays*, Hor.

DŌTĀLIS, e (dos). *Of or belonging to a dowry or marriage-portion*, d. prædia, Cic.

DŌTĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* doto. *Endued or furnished with any thing*, Cic.

DŌTO, 1 v. a. (dos). *To endow, give a dowry, portion*, filiam splendidissime maritare d.que, Suet. *Meton.:* in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, *is much valued or esteemed*, Plin.

DŌTO, ūs, *f.* (Δωτώ). *Doto, a sea-nymph*, Virg.

DRACHMA [drachāma, Plaut.], æ, *f.* (δραχμή). I. *A drachma, a Greek coin, about the value of a Roman* denarius, Cic.——II. *A weight: the eighth part of an ounce*, Plin.

DRĀCO, ōnis, m. (δράκων). I. *A kind of serpent, a dragon*, Cic.; *a constellation*, Cic. poet.; *the ensign of a cohort*, Veg.; *a vessel for water, in the shape of a serpent*, Sen.——II. Draco, ōnis, m., *Draco, a lawgiver of the Athenians*, Cic.

DRĀCŌNĪGĒNA, æ, c. (draco, gigno) *Dragon-born*, Ov.

DRĀMA, ātis, *n.* (δρᾶμα). *A play, a drama*, Aus.

DRĀPĒTA, æ, m. (δραπέτης). *A runaway slave*, Plaut.

DRĒPANA, orum, *n.* (Δρέπανα). *Drepana or Drepanum.* I. *A town on the western coast of Sicily, now Trapani*, Plin. Drepanum, i, n., Virg.——II. *A promontory in its neighborhood*, Promontorium Drepanum, Plin. *The inhabitants*, Drepanitani, Cic.

DRŌMAS, ādis, m. (δρομάς). I. *A dromedary*, Liv.——II. *Dromas, the name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov.

DRŌMOS, i, m. (δρόμος). *The race-course of the Spartans*, Liv.

DRŪIDES, um (Druidæ, arum, Cic.), m. (*old Brit.* dru *or* drew; *cf. Sanscr.* Druwidh). *Druids, the priests of Britain and Gaul*, Cæs.

DRŪSIANUS, a, um (Drusus). *Of or belonging to Drusus*, D. fossa, Tac.

DRŪSILLA, æ, *f.* (Drusus). *Drusilla, the name of several females of the gens* Livia, Tac.

DRŪSUS, i, m. *Drusus, a cognomen in the gens* Livia, Suet.

DRYADES, um, *f.* (*dat. Greek*, dryasin, Prop.). (Δρυάδες). *Tree or wood nymphs, dryades*, Prop.

DRYANTIDES. *See* Dryas.

DRYAS, antis, m. (Δρύας). *Dryas.* 1. *The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*, Hyg. F. *Hence*, Dryantides, æ, m., i. e. Lycurgus, Ov. 2. *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. 3. *One of the parties in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov.

DRYAS, ădis, *f.* *A tree or wood nymph*, Mart.

DRYŌPE, es, *f.* (Δρυόπη). *Dryope.* 1. *Mother of Amphissus by Apollo*, Ov. 2. *Mother of Tarquitius by Faunus*, Virg.

DRYŌPES, um, m. (Δρύοπες). *Dryopes, a people of Epirus*, Plin. Dryops, *one of the Dryopes*, Ov.

DŪA. *See* Duo.

DŪĀLIS, e (duo). *Containing two. In Gramm.:* d. numerus, *the dual number*, Quint.

DŪBIE, *adv.* *Doubtfully*, signum d. datum, Cic. *Esp. with negations:* non (haud) d., *without doubt, undoubtedly, most certainly*, non d. mihi nunciabatur, Id.

DŪBIĒTAS, ātis, *f.* (dubius). *Doubt, uncertainty*, Eutr.

DŪBIS, is, m. (Δοῦβις). *The Dubis, a river of Gallia Belgica, now Doubs*, Cæs.

DŪBITĀBILIS, e (dubito). *Doubtful*, Ov.

DŪBITANTER, *adv.* I. *Doubtingly*, Cic.——II. *Doubtfully, with uncertainty or hesitation*, illum verecunde et d. recepisse, Id.

DŪBITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A wavering or fluctuating in one's opinion, judgment, &c., a doubting, state of uncertainty, doubt, uncertainty; absol.:* nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic.; sine ulla dubitatione, *without the slightest doubt, with perfect certainty, most positively*, Id. *A figure of Rhetoric, διαπόρησις*, i. e. *a pretending to be at a loss for words to express the enormity, &c., of a thing*, Auct. Her.——II. *Meton.* A) *A reflecting, considering, taking into consideration*, indigna d. homine, Cic.——B) *Hesitation*, æstuabat dubitatione, Cic.; sine d., *without hesitation*, Id.

DŪBITO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (*from* duo; *just as the German* zweifeln (*to doubt*), *from* zwei (*two*)). *To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence*, I. *Neut.* A) 1) *To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about any thing; absol.:* (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re *or* rem, *to doubt of a thing*, Id.; *with negat.:* non d. fore plerosque, *I do not doubt that there will be many*, Nep.; non. d. quin, *I do not doubt that*, Cic. *Absol.:* non dubito, *I know for certain, am sure*, Id. 2) *Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate*, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.——B) *To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon*, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.——II. *Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.:* non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBIUS, a, um (*from* duo). *Moving to and fro, fluctuating.* I. *Prop.:* fluctibus dubiis volvi cœptum est mare, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Act.* 1) *Wavering or fluctuating in one's opinion, doubting, doubtful, undecided* [ambigens, hæsitans], d. sententiæ, Cic. 2) *Fluctuating in one's resolution, undetermined, irresolute*, dubio atque hæsitante Jugurtha, Sall.——B) *Pass.* 1) *Dubious, uncertain, undecided*, obscura et d. servitus, Cic.; d. spes pacis, Id. *Neut. absol.:* non (haud) d. est, *it is not at all doubtful, or uncertain, or undetermined; there is no doubt, can be no doubt; absol.*, Cic. *Foll. by* de, *by an interrogative clause, or by* quin. Dubium *absol. and adv.:* codicilli, d. ad quem scripti, Quint. *Ellipt.:* si d. sit, non esse conandum, Cic.; d. habere, *to consider (any thing) doubtful, to doubt about*, hæc habere dubia, Id.; sine d., *without doubt, surely, assuredly, indisputably*, Cic. *Frequently followed by some adversative particles*, sed, verum, at: *Indisputably, surely, to be sure, no doubt . . . but*, quum te togatis omnibus sine d. anteferret . . . sed, &c., Cic.; procul dubio, Liv. 2) *Meton., for* anceps, *that has two sides; hence, Critical, dangerous, difficult*, quæ (loca) d. nisu videbantur, Sall. *In the neut. absol.*, Cic. 3) *For* varius: *Manifold, various*, Pacuv.

Ter.—B) *Harshly, unskillfully, stiffly,* Auct. Her.—C) *Roughly, hardily,* Ter.

DŪRĬTĬA, æ, *and* DURITIES, ēi, *f.* (durus). *Hardness.* I. *Prop.:* d. adamantina, Plin. *Medic.: Hardness,* i. e. *an induration of the body or parts of the body,* d. præcordiorum, Cels. *Of wine: Harshness of flavor* [*opp.* suavitas], Plin.——II. *Fig.: An austere mode of life, hardiness,* Cic. *Harshness, severity,* d. oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. *Hardness, rigor, oppressiveness,* duritiam lenitatemque multarum (legum), Suet.

DŪRĬTIES, ēi, *f.* *See* DURITIA.

DŪRIUSCŬLUS, a, um (durus). *Rather harsh, rough,* d. Catullus, Plin.

DŪRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (durus). *To make hard, harden.* I. *Prop. Act.:* d. cæmenta calce, Liv.; d. aqua salibus, i. e. *strongly impregnated with, saturated,* Col.; d. uvam fumo, i. e. *to dry,* Hor. *Medic.:* d. corpus, i. e. *to bind* [*opp.* mollire], Cels.; d., *t. t. of fullers, To full,* Plaut. *Neut.: To become hard,* Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Act.: To harden, make hardy, to inure to hard work,* hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, Cæs. *Neut.: To be hardened against troubles,* i. e. *to endure, hold out,* Liv. *Gen.: To last, continue,* ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. *Sometimes of persons, for* vivere: narratum ab ila, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac. *Of local extent or space:* durant colles, *continue without break,* Tac.—B) *Act.: To render insensible or callous,* Quint. *Middle:* multa vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, *become incurable,* Quint. *Neut.: To be severe or unfeeling,* ut non durat (pater) ultra pœnam abdicationis, Quint.

DŪRŎCORTŎRUM, i, *n.* (Δουρικόρτορα). *Durocortorum, the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims,* Cæs.

DŪRUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* dhora; *Gr.* θερμός). *Hard, not soft.* I. *Prop.:* vocis genera permulta... grave acutum, flexibile d., Cic. *In Rhetoric: Harsh, rough, not smooth or flowing, unpolished,* fit frequentissime aspera et d., Quint.——II. *Fig.: Harsh,* i. e. *rough, unpolished, uncouth,* ut vita sic oratione d., horridus, Cic. *Sometimes, hardy, vigorous, strong, inured to labor,* fortes et d. Spartiatæ, Cic.; *harsh, severe, inflexible, unfeeling, hard-hearted,* quis se tam durum agrestemque præberet, qui, &c., Id.; os d., *barefaced, impudent,* Ter.; *hard, oppressive, troublesome, adverse,* d. servitus, Cic.

DUUMVIR. *See* DUUMVIRI.

DŬUMVĬRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (duumviri). *The office of a duumvir,* Plin. E.

DŬUMVĬRI, orum, *m.* (duo, vir). *A commission of two persons, appointed to discharge jointly the duties of some office,* Cic.; *the chief magistrates in municipal towns,* Cic.

DUX, dŭcis, *c.* (duco). *A leader, conductor.* I. *Gen.:* d. regendæ civitatis, Cic.; d. molestiæ, *precursor,* Id.——II. *Esp.: A military commander-in-chief, general,* Cæs.; *the second in command, general of a division* [*opp.* imperator], Cic.

DŸMÆ, arum, *f.* *Dyma, an old maritime town of Achaia, west of Olenos, now perhaps Kaminitza,* Liv.

DŸMÆUS, a, um (Dymæ). *Of or belonging to Dyma,* D. ager, Liv. *Subst. plur.,* Dymæi, orum, *m.,* *The inhabitants of Dyma,* Cic.

DŸMANTIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Dymas). *Daughter of Dymas, Hecuba,* Ov.

DŸMAS, antis, *m.* (Δύμας). *Dymas, father of Hecuba,* Ov.

DŸNĂMIS, is, *f.* I. *Power, plenty, store,* Plaut.——II. *A square number,* Arn.

DŸNASTES, æ, *m.* (δυνάστης). *The sovereign of a small territory, a prince, ruler,* Cic.

DYRRĂCHIUM, ii, *n.* (Δυῤῥάχιον). *Dyrrachium, a town on the coast of the Grecian Illyria, the usual landing-place for passengers from Italy, more anciently* Epidamnus, *now Durazzo,* Cic. *Subst.,* Dyrrhacini, orum, *m.,* *The inhabitants of D.,* Δυῤῥαχηνοί, Cic.

DŸSENTĔRĬA, æ (δυσεντερία). *A bloody flux, dysentery,* Plin.

E.

E, e. *The fifth letter of the Latin alphabet. It is used as an abbreviation for* egregius, eques, equus, erexit, &c.

E., *præp. for* ex. *See* Ex.

EĂ, *adv.* (is), *prop. abl.* (parte *or* viâ). *That way, through that part, there,* Cæs.; Liv. (*sc.* causâ *or* re), *on that account, for that reason,* Plaut.

EĂDEM, *adv.* (idem), *prop. abl.* (*sc.* parte *or* viâ). *That same way, in the same place,* Cic.

EĂ-TENUS, *adv.* (is). *So far, so much, such a degree or extent,* Cic.

ĔBENUS, i, *m.,* *and* EBENUM, i, *n.* (ἔβενος). *Ebony,* Virg.; Plin.

E-BĪBO, bi, bitum, 3 *v. a.* *To drink out, up, exhaust.* I. *Prop.:* e. elephantos dracones *drink their blood,* Plin.; e. imperium, *to forget, neglect by drinking,* Plaut.——II. *Meton.:* To *suck up, absorb,* a quo (acu) postremo ebibit amnis, Plin.; *to spend in drinking, dissipate, squander, lavish,* Hor.

Ē-BĪTO, āre, *v. n.* *To go out,* Plaut.

Ē-BLANDIOR, ītus, 4 *v. n.* *To obtain by flattery or coaxing,* enitere, elabora vel potis eblandire, Cic. *Part. pass.,* eblanditus, a, um, *Obtained by flattery,* eblandita illa, non enuclea esse suffragia, Cic.

ĔBŎREUS, a, um (ebur). *Of ivory,* e. Juppiter, Plin.

ĔBRIĔTAS, ātis, *f.* (ebrius). *Drunkenness,* Cic. *Meton. of things:* pomi e., *excess of juice,* Pl.

ĔBRIŎLUS, a, um (ebrius). *Rather intoxicated, fuddled,* Plaut.

ĔBRIŎSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (ebriosus). *Habitual drunkenness, sottishness, inebriety,* Cic.

ĔBRIŎSUS, a, um (ebrius). *Addicted to drunkenness, sottish; subst., a drunkard, sot,* Cic. *Meton.:* e. acina, *juicy,* Catull.

ĔBRIUS, a, um (ē-bibo) [*prop., one who has finished drinking, is saturated with drink; in this sense it corresponds to* satur, Ter.; *hence*], I. *Prop.: Drunken, intoxicated, inebriated,*——II. *Fig.* A) fortuna dulci e., *drunk, intoxicated with,* Hor.—B) *Gorged, drenched, saturated,* e. jam sanguine civium, Plin. *Gen.:* Fr. Plaut.

Ē-BULLIO, ire (*another form,* ebullo, are),

and e. I. *Neut.: To bubble up.* A) *Prop.*, Tert. —B) *Fig.*, App.——II. *Act.: To thrust out.* A) *Prop.*: e. animam, *to breathe out, exhale*, Sen.; Petr.—B) *Fig.*: e. virtutes, *to boast of*, Cic.

ĒBUR, ŏris, *n.* (*Sanscr.* ibhas, *elephant*). I. *Ivory*, Cic.; *hence*——II. *Meton.* A) *Anything made of ivory*, Virg.—B) *An elephant*, Juv.

ĒBŪRĀTUS, a, um (ebur). *Ornamented or inlaid with ivory*, Plaut.

ĒBURNĔOLUS, a, um (eburneus). *Of ivory*, e. fistula, Cic.

ĒBURNĔUS (*post.* ĕburnus), a, um (ebur). *Of an elephant*, e. dentes, Liv.; *of ivory*, e. signum, Cic. *Poet. meton.: White as ivory*, Ov.

ĒBŪRŌNES, um, *m.* (Ἐβουρώνες). *Eburones, a people of Gallia Belgica, between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle*, Caes.

EBUROVICES. *See* AULERCI.

ECCA, ECCAM. *See* ECCE.

ECCE, *adv. demonstr. Behold! see! lo! in pointing to a place, or to any thing new or of unusual occurrence, &c.*, e. me, e. nos, Plaut.; e. tuas literas de Varrone, Cic.; ecce tibi Davum, *here's Davus at your service*, Ter. *Contracted with* is, ille, *into into one word*: ecca, eccum, eccam, eccos; eccilla, eccillum, eccillam; eccistam, *&c.*, Plaut.; Ter.

ECCERE *or* ĒCERE (*from the demonstrative* e *and* Ceres). *By Ceres!* Plaut.

ECCHEUMA, ătis, *n.* (ἔκχυμα). *Effusion*, Plaut.

ECCILLAM, ECCILLUM, ECCISTAM. *See* ECCE.

ECCLĒSIA, æ, *f.* (ἐκκλησία). *An assembly of the people* (*with* bŭle), Plin.; *the Christian community*, Eccl.; *a place of Christian assembly, a church*, Id.

ECCLĒSIASTICUS, a, um (ἐκκλησιαστικός). *Of or belonging to the Church, ecclesiastical*, Tert.

ECCUM, ECCOS. *See* ECCE.

ECDICUS, i, *m.* (ἐκδικός). I. q. cognitor s. defensor civitatis, *an officer appointed to protect his town against oppression*, Cic.

ECERE. *See* ECCERE.

ECETRA, æ, *f.* (Ἐχέτρα). *Ecetra, a town of the Volsci*, Liv.; *the inhabitants*, Ecetrani, orum, Id.

ECHECRĀTES, æ, *m.* (Ἐχεκράτης). *Echecrates, a Pythagorean, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic.

ECHIDNA, æ, *f.* (ἔχιδνα). *A viper, snake*; *hence*, I. E. Lernæa, *the hydra which Hercules killed near Lerna*, Ov.——II. *Echidna, a monster, half maid, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus*, Ov.

ECHIDNÆUS, a, um (Echidna). *Of or belonging to Echidna*, canis e., *Cerberus*, Ov.

ECHINUS, i, *m.* (ἐχῖνος). I. *The common sea-urchin*, Plin.; *a hedge-hog, otherwise called* erinaceus, Cland.——II. *Meton.: A copper vessel for washing cups in*, Hor. *In Archit.: An ornament on the capital of an Ionic pillar*, Vitr.

ECHION, ŏnis, *m.* *Echion.* 1. *One of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus* Ov. 2. *Son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts who joined in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. 3. *A Greek painter*, Cic.

ECHIONIDES, æ, *m.* (Echion). *Son of Echion, i. e. Pentheus*, Ov.

ECHIONIUS, a, um (Echion). *Meton. for Cadmæan or Theban*, Val. Flac.; *of Echion*, Ov.

ECHO, ūs, *f.* (ἠχώ). I. *A reverberation of sound, an echo* (*pure Latin* imago), Plin.——II. *Echo, personified as a nymph*, Ov.

ECLIPSIS, is, *f.* (ἔκλειψις). *An eclipse*, e. solis, *a solar eclipse*, Auct. Her.

ECLIPTICUS, a, um (ἐκλειπτικός). *Of or belonging to an eclipse*, Plin.

ECLŌGA, æ, *f.* (ἐκλογή). *Selection, choice; hence, A selected piece from a book, &c., extract*, Plin. *Esp. a short poem, eclogue, idyl, as those of* Virg.

ECLŌGARII, orum, *m.*, i. q. eclogæ (ecloga). *Select pieces from an author*, Cic.

ECONTRA. *See* CONTRA.

ECQUANDO, *adv.* (ec *for* ce, *and* quando). (*Whether*) *ever, at any time? ever?* e. te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic.

ECQUI, ecquæ *or* ecqua, ecquod, *pron. interr.* (ec *for* ce, *and* qui). *Any? Is there any?* (*in emphatic questions*), i. q. num qui, quæ (qua), quod: e. pudor est? e. religio, Verres? e. metus? Cic. *With* nam *affixed*: ecquænam accessio, Id.

ECQUIS, ecquid (*abl.* ecqui), *pron. interr. subst. Any one? is there any?* Cic.; ecquid, i. q. numquid, num, *whether?* Cic. *Rarely* (*as* quid) *for* cur: quæsitum, e. ita non adessent magistratum, ut, Liv. Ecqui, i. q. num aliqui, *whether any?* Plaut.

ECQUO (i. q. num aliquo). *Whether anywhere, whither*, e. te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ECTYPUS, a, um (ἔκτυπος). *Worked in relief, figured, embossed*, Plin.

ECULANUM. *See* ÆCULANUM.

ECULEUS, i. *See* EQUULEUS.

ĒDĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (edax). *Greedy eating, voracity*, Cic.

ĒDAX, ācis (edo). *Voracious, greedy*, Cic. *Poet.: Consuming, gnawing*, Virg.

Ē-DENTO, atum, 1 *v. a.* (dens). *To knock out the teeth*, Plaut.

Ē-DENTŪLUS, a, um (dens). *Toothless*, Plaut. *Meton., of old wine*, Plaut.

EDEPOL. *See* POLLUX.

EDERA, æ, *and its derivatives.* *See* HED.

ĒDESSA, æ, *f.* (Ἔδεσσα). *Edessa, a town of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings*, Liv.

ĒDESSÆUS, a, um (Edessa). *Of or belonging to Edessa*, E. Antiphilus (dux), Liv.

Ē-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3 [*imperat.* edice, Virg.]. I. *To speak out, proclaim, publish, declare*, e. est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic.; e. comitia, Id. *Esp. of the prætor*: est tibi edicendum quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic.——II. *Gen.: To appoint, name, order*, nullus fere ab eo (Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiæ e., Cic.

ĒDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (edico). *An edict*, Plaut.

ĒDICTO, avi, 1 *v. int. a.* (edico). *To speak out, proclaim, publish*, Plaut.

ĒDICTUM, i, *n.* (edico). I. *A proclamation, manifesto, edict*, Cic. *Esp.: An edict of a prætor or governor of a province respecting his proposed administration of the government*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *An order, command*, Ter.—B) *An expression, proposition* (*with* effatum *and* enunciativum), Sen.

Ē-DISCO, didĭci, 3 *v. a.* *To learn by heart, commit to memory*, ut non legantur modo (poetæ) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic.; *to learn, study*, qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant; *followed by*

si quis aliam artem didicerit (*al.* addiscant). *Post. in the perf.: I have learned by heart*, i. e. *I know, I am aware, understand*, Tib.

Ē-DISSERO, rŭi, rtum, 3 *v. n. To set forth in words, relate, unfold, tell in order*, neque necesse est edisserî a nobis quæ finis funestæ familiæ, Cic.

Ē-DISSERTO, 1 *v. a. To set forth, explain, expound*, Liv.

ĒDĬTĬCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (edo). *Set forth, announced, published*, e. judices, i. e. *the judges proposed by a plaintiff in the* causa sodaliciorum, Cic.

ĒDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ēdo). *A publishing or bringing out a writing*, Sen. *An edition*, Quint. *A statement, representation*, Liv. *A statement of the kind or form of a prosecution or action*, e. tribuum, Cic. *An exhibition*, Tac.

ĒDĬTOR, ōris, *m.* (ēdo). *One who sends forth*, Luc.

ĒDĬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* ēdo.——II. *Adj.: High, lofty*, Henna est loco edito, Cic.

ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3 [*contr. secondary form*, es, est, estis, Plaut.; *subj. pres.*, edim, edis, edit, edimus, Id.; editis, Nov. ap. Non.] *v. a.* (ἔδω, *conf. Germ.* essen). *To eat.* I. *Prop.:* pullos esse nolle, Cic. *Prov.:* e. multos modios salis simul, *to eat together*, Cic.; e. de patella, i. e. *to profane things sacred*, Id.; e. pugnos, *to taste the fists*, i. e. *to get a sound beating*, Plaut.; e. bona, *to squander*, Id. *To gnaw, to corrode, waste, destroy*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: To consume, swallow, devour*, Hor.

Ē-DO, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 *v. a. To give out, give forth, emit.* I. *Gen.:* e. animam, *to breathe out, give up the ghost, to die*, Cic.; e. vitam, Id.; e. clamorem, *to raise a shout*, Id.——II. *Esp.: To bring into the world, give birth, procreate, produce*, quum in terra partum ediderint, Cic. *Of writings or books: To publish, bring out*, Cic.; ut illos de republica libros edidisti, Cic. *Gen.: To give out, proclaim, publish, make public*, quid, ede illa, quæ cœperas, et Bruto et mihi, Cic.; Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Id. *In Law: To set forth in words, deliver, declare, appoint*, e. verba, Cic.; e. tribus, *of the plaintiff in a* causa sodaliciorum, *to propose or nominate the tribes*, Id.; socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, *hast indicated*, Id. *To make, do, effect, accomplish, perpetrate, occasion*, eves nullum fructum e. ex se possent, Cic.; e. exemplum severitatis, *to furnish an example*, Id.

Ē-DŎCEO, cŭi, ctum, 2 *v. a. To instruct, teach, to tell or inform one of any thing, give an exact account, report*, producuntur ii, quos ille edocuerat, quæ dici vellet, Cæs.

Ē-DŎLO, 1 *v. a. To hew or cut smooth with an axe.* I. *Prop.:* e. lingulas, Col.——II. *Fig.: To finish a thing, give a thing a polish, make perfect*, quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

Ē-DŎMO, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *v. a. To tame, conquer, subdue, overpower*, Cic.; Ov.

ĒDŎNI, orum, *m. The Edoni, a Thracian people*, Plin.

EDŎNIS (Edōnis, Sil.), ĭdis, *f. Edonian, Thracian*, Ov. *Subst.: A Bacchanal*, Prop.

EDŎNUS, a, um (Edoni). *Of or belonging to the Edoni; post, Thracian*, Virg.

Ē-DORMIO, ivi *or* ii, 4 *v. n. and a.* I. *To sleep out or away*, vinolenti dubitant, hæsitant ... quum que edormiverunt, Cic.——II. *Act.: To spend or pass in sleeping*, Sen.

ĒDORMISCO, ĕre, *v. inch. a.* (edormio). *To sleep out or away*, Plaut.

ĒDŪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A bringing up, education*, Cic. *Also of animals: Rearing, training*, Cic.; *a rearing of plants, trees, fruits, &c.* Plin.

ĒDŪCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (educo). *He who brings up, an educator, foster-father*, Cic. *A tutor, pedagogue*, Tac.

ĒDŪCĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (educator). *She that brings up, a nurse*, Col. *Meton.:* earum (rum) parens est e.que sapientia, Cic.

Ē-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 [*imp.* educe, Plaut.], *v. a. To lead or bring out, lead away*, e. gladiis e vagina, *to draw out, draw*, Cic. *Esp. to place before a tribunal or in a court:* quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic.; *to lead out for punishment*, Plaut.; *civil officers: to take out with them to their provinces*, quos e. invitos in provinciam non potuit, Cic.; *order to march out (of a place)*, e. exercitum in peditionem, Id. *Absol.: To march out (of a place)*, sin maturius ex hibernis educeret, Cæs.; *to put to sea*, e. naves ex portu, Cæs. *Of birds: To hatch*, e. fœtum, Plin. *Meton.: To bring up, educate*, Cic.; *to bear, give birth*, Virg.; *to bring forth*, Catull. *To drink out, empty, exhaust*, Plaut. *To lift up, raise*, Ov.; *to set up, erect*, turres altius, Tac. *Of time: To pass, spend*, Pr.

ĒDŪCO, 1 *v. a. To bring up, nurture, bring to maturity.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.:* neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit educavit, Cic.

ĒDŪLIS, e (ēdo). *Eatable*, Hor. *Subst. pl.* edulia, ium, *n., Eatables*, Suet.

Ē-DŪRO, are, *v. n. To last, endure*, fulmis solis edurat, Tac.

Ē-DŪRUS, a, um. *Very hard*, Virg.

ĒETION, ōnis, *m.* (Ἠετίων). *Eetion, the father of Andromache, king of Thebe, in Cilicia. Hence*, Eetionea Thebæ, Ov.

EF-FARCIO *and* -FERCIO, fertus, 4 *v. a. To stuff, cram*, intervalla grandibus saxis e., Cæs.

EFFĀTUM, i, *n.* (effor). *An avowed rule, maxim, a principle*, Cic.

EFFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (efficio). *A doing, effecting, performing*, e. artis, Cic.; causa efficiens, *an efficient cause*, Cic.

EFFECTIVUS, a, um (efficio). *Operative, practical*, e. ars, Quint.

EFFECTOR, ōris, *m.* (efficio). *One that makes or causes, a maker, author*, Cic.

EFFECTRIX, īcis, *f. She that makes or causes, a female maker or author*, Cic.

EFFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* efficio. I. *Carried out, executed, finished, accomplished*, Q.——II. *Effected (in the language of philosophy)*, Cic. *Subst.*, effectum, i, *n., An effect*, Cic.

EFFECTUS, ūs, *m.* (efficio). I. *Execution, performance, accomplishment*, sunt in e. tu, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Effect, result*, quæ (herbarum) causam ignorares, vim et effectum deres, Cic.

EFFEMINĀTE, *adv. Effeminately*, Cic.

EFFEMINĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* effemino. I. *Effeminate, womanish, delicate*, ne quid molle sit, Cic.——II. I. q. pathicus, Suet.

EF-FEMINO, 1 *v. a.* (femina). *To make a woman of.* I. *Prop.:* effeminarunt eum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To make a woman of,* i. e. *to effeminate, enervate,* præcepta, quæ effeminari virum vetant in dolore, Cic.

EFFERĀTUS, a, um, *part.* *Grown wild, fierce, savage,* Petr. *Compar.:* e. mores ritusque, Liv. *Superl.:* e. effectus, Sen.

EFFERCIO. *See* EXFARCIO.

EFFERITAS (*ect.*), ātis, *f.* (efferus). *Wildness, a savage state,* Cic.

EF-FERO (*also* ecfero), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, *v. a.* *To bring or carry out, bring forth.* I. *Prop.:* e tela, Cic.; e pedem portâ, Id. *Esp.:* *To carry out for interment, to inter, bury,* Cic. *Of the soil:* *To produce, bear, bring forth,* id, quod agri efferant sui, Id.; *to carry,* ipse eos in murum extulit, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *To make known, divulge, declare, publish, proclaim,* e. hoc foras, Cic. *Esp.:* *To pronounce, express,* e. sententias, Cic.——B) *Pass.:* *To be carried away or swayed,* e. studio, Id.; e. incredibili gaudio, Id.——C) 1) *To lift up, raise, elevate, exalt,* animi altius se extulerunt, Cic.; e. aliquâ maximis laudibus, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) e. se, *To rise, get up, go or come forth,* (virtus) quum se extulit, Cic. b) e. se, *or in the pass.:* *To pride one's self, value one's self, carry one's self high, to be proud,* quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, Id. *Very often in the part. perf.:* elatus et inflatus his rebus.——D) *To bear, suffer, endure,* Att. ap. Cic.

EF-FERO, 1 *v. a.* (ex, ferus). I. *To make wild or fierce; to give a fierce appearance; to irritate, aggravate, exasperate,* terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic.——II. *Of the mind:* multas esse gentes immanitate efferatas, Id.

EFFERTUS, a, um, *part. of* effarcio. *Stuffed full, crammed,* Plaut.

EF-FERUS, a, um. *Very wild, savage,* Virg.

EF-FERVESCO, fervi, 3 *v. n.* *To ferment, foam, boil up.* A) *Prop.:* aquæ, quæ effervescunt subditis igniibus, Cic.——B) *Fig.: To ferment, grow violent, rage,* illæ undæ comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt, Id.

EF-FERVO, ĕre, *v. n.* *To boil up, foam,* Virg.

EF-FĒTUS (*also* effœtus), a, um. I. *That has brought forth young,* quum effetæ loca genitalia tumebunt, Col.——II. A) *Weakened or worn out by bringing forth young,* aliquæ (gallinæ) in tantum, ut effetæ moriantur, Plin.——B) *Meton. gen.:* *Exhausted, impaired, weakened, worn out,* effetam corpus, Cic.

EFFICACIA, æ, *f.* *Efficacy, virtue,* Plin.

EFFICACITAS, ātis, *f.* (efficax). *Efficacy, effectiveness, power, effect,* Cic.

EFFICACITER, *adv.* *Efficaciously, effectually,* Plin. *Compar.,* Quint. *Superl.,* Plin.

EFFICAX, ācis (efficio). *Efficacious, effectual,* e. preces, Liv.

EFFICIENS, entis, *part. of* efficio. *Productive of effect,* in *philosophical language; efficient, operative,* rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic. *Subst. with genit.:* virtus e. utilitatis, *producing of* (effectrix), Id.

EFFICIENTER, *adv.* *Efficiently, with effect,* Cic.

EFFICIENTIA, æ, *f.* (efficio). *Efficiency, efficacy, influence,* Cic.

EFFICIO, fēci, fectum, 3 [*perf. subj.,* effexis, Plaut.; *inf. pass.,* effieri, Id.] *v. a.* *To make ready, bring to pass, make, effect, execute, accomplish, complete, finish.* I. *Gen. with acc.:* e. facinora, Cic.; quod a Curione effeceram, *had obtained from,* Id. *With a double acc.:* e. alqm consulem, Cic. *With* ut, Cic.; *with* ne, Quint.; *with* quominus, Id. *Absol.:* se a scientiæ delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Of the fertility of the soil:* (ager Leontinus) plurimum e., *produces, bears, yields,* Cic. *Meton. of persons:* liciti sunt usque eo, quo ad se e. posse arbitrantur, i. e. *to make some gain,* Id.——B) *Of numbers:* *To make up a sum, amount to a sum,* ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis efficiunt, Id.——C) *To demonstrate, show, prove, infer,* quod proposuit effecit, Id. *In the pass.:* efficitur, (*hence*) *it follows,* efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, Id.

EFFICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (effingo). *In Rhet.:* *A representing, portraying,* Auct. Her.

EFFICTUS, a, um, *part. of* effingo.

EFFIGIES, ēi, *f.* [*a secondary form,* effigia, Plaut.] (effingo). I. *An imitation, likeness, portrait, effigy, form.* A) *Prop.:* deus e. hominis, Cic.; alcjs effigiem simulacrumque servare, *his image or picture.* *Adverb.:* in, ad effigiem, *or* effigie, *in form or shape of, like,* Plin.——B) *Fig.:* reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suæ, filium, *an image, portrait,* Cic.——II. *An image, statue* (in concreto), illa effigies locutura, Quint.

EF-FINGO, finxi, fictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To form, fashion, portray.* A) *Prop.:* Veneris Coæ pulchritudinem e., Cic.——B) *Fig.: To express, represent,* reconditos mores effingere, Cic.; *to represent to the mind, imagine, think,* visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, Id.——II. *To wipe off, to wipe out,* meminisse, tum e fero spongiis effingi sanguinem, Id.——III. *To rub gently,* Ov.

EFFIO, eri, *Sen.* EFFICIO.

EFFLĀGITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A demanding, earnest entreaty,* Cic.

EFFLĀGITĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (efflagito). *An earnest request,* coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

EF-FLĀGITO, 1 *v. a.* *To demand or ask earnestly, importune,* epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic.

EFFLICTIM, *adv.* *Very vehemently,* Plaut.

EFFLICTO, are, *v. int. a.* (effligo). *To strike dead,* Plaut.

EF-FLIGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To strike dead, destroy,* e. rabidos canes (*with* cædere), Sen.

EF-FLO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.:* *To blow or breathe out,* e. animam, *to breathe one's last,* Cic.——II. *Neut.:* *To evaporate,* Lucr.

EF-FLŌRESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* I. *To blow or blossom.*——II. *Fig.:* *To flourish, spring up,* ei quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic.

EF-FLUO, xi, 3 *v. n.* *To flow or run out, flow forth.* I. *Prop.:* e. una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Same signif.,* Cic.——B) *To slip or glide away, vanish, pass away,* præterita ætas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, Cic.

EFFLUVIUM, ii, *n.* (effluo). *A flowing out, an outlet, efflux,* e. humoris e corpore, Plin.

EF-FŌDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3 [*inf. pass.,* effodiri, Plaut.; *perf. subj.,* effodint, Id.]. *To dig out, dig*

up, nec ferrum, æs, argentum, aurum effoderentur, Cic.; *to hollow out, excavate by digging*, e. portum, Virg.; e. oculos *or* oculum (alcui), *to tear out, pull out, scratch out*, Id.

EFFŒCUNDO. *See* EFFECUNDO.

EFFŒTUS. *See* EFFETUS.

EF-FOR, 1 *v. dep. a. To speak or say out, utter*, Cic. *Esp. dialect.: To enounce, to state, to maintain*, quod ita effabimur, Aut vivet cras Hermachus, aut non vivet, Cic. Effatus, a, um, *Pronounced, determined, resolved upon*, Cic.; fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, *enunciations*, Id.

EFFRACTARIUS, ii, *m.* (effractor). *A housebreaker, burglar*, Sen.

EFFRENATE, *adv. Unrestrainedly, violently, fiercely*, Cic.

EFFRENATIO, ōnis, *f. Licentiousness, unrestrained impetuosity*, e. impotentis animi, Cic.

EFFRENATUS, a, um, *part. of* effreno. *Unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained*, homines secundis rebus e., Cic.; cupiditas e. ac furiosa, Id. *Compar.:* e. vox (*with* libera), Cic. *Superl.*, Sen.

EFFRENIS, e. *See* EFFRENUS.

EF-FRENO, atum, 1 *v. a. To unbridle, set loose*, si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv.

EF-FRENUS, a, um (effrenis, Plin.) (ex, frenum). *Unbridled, unrestrained.* I. *Prop.:* e. equus, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Uncurbed, impetuous, wild*, Virg.

EF-FRICO, atum, 1 *v. a. To rub off, to rub.* I. *Prop.*, App.——II. *Meton.:* rubigo animorum efficranda est, Sen.

EF-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To break out one thing from another, to break open*, e. januam, Cic.; *to fracture, shatter, crush*, Suet.——II. *Neut.: To break forth*, Sil.

EF-FŬGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To flee away, to escape*, e. e prœlio, Cic. *Absol.*, Cic.——II. *Act., of persons:* e. alqd, *to flee from*, i. e. *to avoid, shun, escape*, e. impias propinquorum manus, Cic.; e. periculum, *to escape danger*, Cæs.; visum e., *to shun the sight, not to be seen*, Ov. *Of things:* res (me) effugit, *a thing escapes me, I do not notice it*, nihil te effugiet, *nothing will escape you, will be passed over by you*, Cic.; cura me effugit, *I care not*, Liv.

EFFŬGIUM, ii, *n.* (effugio). I. *A fleeing away, flight*, e. mortis, Cic.——II. *A way of escape, a means or opportunity to escape*, alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic.

EF-FULGĔO, si, 2 (*inf.* effulgēre, Virg.), *v. n. To shine forth*, Liv.

EF-FULTUS, a, um, *part. of* fulcio. *Propped up*, Virg.

EF-FŪNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a. To pour out, pour forth, shed, to spread abroad.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Middle:* mare neque redundat umquam neque effunditur, Cic.; *to produce in large numbers*, fruges et herbas e., Id.; *to spend, waste, lavish, dissipate, scatter*, e. patrimonium, Id. *Absol.*, Ter.——II. *Fig.:* effudi vobis omnia, quæ sentiebam, *have told you without reserve*, Cic.; e. se *or middle: To give one's self up, indulge immoderately*, qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit? Cic.; (Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with marked attention*, Id. *To pour out or spill, to let go, to waste, lose, throw away*, collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis e. Id.

EFFŪSE, *adv. Far spread, all around or about* (*the country or spot*), e. ire, Sall.; *lavishly, in great abundance, copiously, profusely*, large e.que donabat, Cic.; *without restraint, immoderately, vehemently*, quum inaniter e. animus exsultat, Id. *Compar.*, Plin. E. *Superl.*, Id.

EFFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (effundo). *A pouring out, pouring forth.* I. *Prop.:* e. aquæ, Cic. *Meton.: A pouring*, i. e. *a rushing out, as of a crowd*, e. hominum ex oppidis, Cic.; *wasting, waste, profusion, prodigality*, Cic. *Meton.: Vehemence, impetuosity*, e. animi in lætitia, Cic.

EFFŪSUS, a, um, *part.* (effundo). *Far spread, wide, spread abroad, scattered.* I. *Prop.:* loca, Tac. *Esp.: Prodigal, abundant, profuse, extravagant*, quis in largitione effusior, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Immoderate, violent, impetuous, unrestrained*, e. licentia, Liv. *Compar.*, Quint. *Superl.*, Petr.

EF-FŬTIO, ītum, 4 *v. a.* (ex, futio, Prisc.). *To blab out, tattle, to chatter forth, prate of a thing*, e. alqd, Cic. *Absol.: To chatter, prattle, talk idly*, Cic.

ĔGELĬDUS, a, um. *Somewhat cold; lukewarm*, e. potio et frigidæ propior, Cels.

ĔGENS, entis, *part. of* egeo. *Needy, poor, very indigent, in want*, egentes abundantes, Cic. *Compar.*, Id. *Superl.*, Id.

ĔGENUS, a, um (egeo). *Suffering want, needy, very poor, destitute; with gen.:* e. omnium, Liv. *With abl.:* e. commeatu, Tac. *Absol.: Poor, necessitous*, Plaut. *Subst. n.:* in egen*o* *on poor soil*, Col.

ĔGEO, ŭi, 2 *v. n. To suffer want, be poor, indigent, to be in extreme need, to want*, *absol.*, Cic. *With abl.:* earum rerum, quibus e. remus, invectio, Cic. *Of things:* magnum o[illegible] est egetque exercitatione non parva, Id. *With gen.:* e. auxilii, Cæs. *Of things*, Quint. *With acc.*, Plaut. *Sometimes meton.* (*for* careo): *Not have or possess, to be deprived of, be without, be wanting*, C. Macer auctoritate sem[illegible] egult, Cic.; *to dispense with, to put up with, want of a thing*, Cat.; *to wish to have, desire, long for*, Plaut.

ĔGERIA, æ, *f.* (Ἐγερία). *Egeria, a nymph, wife of Numa*, Liv.

Ē-GĔRO, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a. To carry, bear or cast out; to discharge, void, throw out.* I. *Prop.:* victorem vagum prædam ex hostis tectis egerentem, Liv.; *to carry to the grave*, Pr[illegible]——II. *Meton.:* e. sermones, i. q. edere, Sen.

ĔGESTAS, ātis, *f.* (egeo). *Indigence, extreme poverty, want*, istam paupertatem, potius egestatem, Cic. *Of things:* e. animi, [illegible] *With object. gen.:* e. pabuli, Sall.

ĔGESTIO, ōnis, *f.* (egero). *A carrying out or off*, e. publicarum opum, *waste, profusion*, Plin.

ĔGESTŎSUS, a, um (egestas). *Needy, indigent*, Aur. Vict.

EGESTUS, a, um, *part. of* egero.

ĔGESTUS, ūs, *m.* (egero). *A carrying out or away, an emptying*, e. ventris, Sen.

EGNĀTIUS, ii, *m. Egnatius.* 1. M.— Ru[illegible] *the head of a conspiracy against Augustus*, Su[illegible]

hence, Egnatianum scelus, Vell. *Of other persons*, Cic. 2 *A female name*, Egnatia Maximilla, Tac.

EGNĀTŪLĒIUS, i, m. L., *a Roman quæstor*, Cic.

EGO [*an old form of the dative*, me *for* mihi, Enn.; mi *in the poets, seldom in prose writers*; *gen. plur.*, nostrorum, Plaut.], *pron. pers.* (ἐγώ). I. *I, rendered emphatic by the suffix* met: egomet vidi, *I myself*, Cic.; mihimet ipsi, Id.; nosmet ipsos, Id. ——II. *Meton.*: *One's dwelling, house, family*, a me, *from me*, i. e. *from my house*; ad me, *to me*; mecum, *with me*; a me solvere, *from my own* (*property*), Cic.

EGOMET. *See the foregoing article.*

Ē-GREDIOR, gressus, 3 [*inf.* egredier, Plaut.], *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To go out, come out, come forth or forward.* A) *Prop.*: e. e cubiculo, Cic. *Absol.*: e. extra fines, Cic.; *To rise, go up, climb, ascend*, jam scalis egressi milites prope summa ceperant, Sall. *Esp. milit.*: *To march out, advance with the army, march forward*, e. e castris, Cæs. *Naut.*: e. (ex) navi, *or absol., to leave a ship, &c., to go on shore, disembark, land*, e. ex navi, Cic.; e. navi, Cæs. *Absol.*, Cæs.; e. e portu, *or absol., to go out of harbor, to set sail.*——B) *Fig.*: *To depart from, deviate, digress*, ut egrederetur a proposito ornandi, causa, Cic.——II. *Act., meton.*: *To go beyond.* A) *Prop.*: e. fines, Cæs.——B) *Fig.*: *To surpass*, per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell.

Ē-GREGIE, *adv. Excellently, surpassingly, exceedingly, pre-eminently*, e. pingere, fingere, Cic.

Ē-GREGIUS, a, um (e, grex). *Chosen or selected from the herd; hence, excellent, surpassing, eminent, extraordinary*, e. Lælius in bellica laude, Cic.; e. civis, Id.; *distinguished, honorable*, egregium Gnæi Pompeii subolem, Tac. *Subst.*: e. publicum, *the honor of the republic*, Tac.

ĒGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (egredior). *A going out, coming forth or forward.* I. *Prop.*, App. ——II. *Meton. in Rhet.*: *A digressing*, Quint.

EGRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* egredior.

ĒGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (egredior). *A going out, going or coming forth or forward.* I. *Prop.*: *Progress, abstr.*, frequentia sua vestrum egressum (*sc.* in provinciam) ornando, Cic. *Concr.*: *A passage, egress*, Petr. *Esp.*: *A disembarking, going on shore, landing*, Cæs. ——II. *Meton. in Rhet.*: *A digression*, Quint.

Ē-GURGITO, are, *v. a.* (gurges). *To cast out, throw out, eject*, Plaut.

ĒHEM, *interj. Hem! ha! what!* Plaut.

ĒHEU, *interj. Ah! alas!* Plaut.

ĒHO, *interj. Ho! hollos! I say!* Plaut.; *also with the suffix* dum, Ter.

EJI (*also* heja) (εἰα). *Ho!* Plaut.; e. vero, *ho! ho!* Cic.; *very well then!* Plin. E.; e. age, *come! come on!* Virg.

Ē-JACŪLOR, 1 *v. dep.* [*act.*, Gell.]. *To cast or throw out, eject*, e. umbram in forum, Plin.

ĒJECTAMĒNTUM, i, n. (ejecto). *That which is cast out, refuse*, e. cetera maris, Tac.

ĒJECTĪCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (ejicio). *That casts out*, e. vulva, i. e. *that suffers abortion*, Plin.

ĒJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ejicio). *A casting out, mortem et ejectionem timemus*, i. e. *banishment*, Cic.

ĒJECTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (ejicio). *To cast out*, Ov.

ĒJECTUS, a, um, *part. of* ejicio.

ĒJECTUS, ūs, *m.* (ejicio). *Ejection*, Lucr.

EJERO. *See* EJURO.

Ē-JICIO, jēci, jectum, 3 [eicit, *dissyl.*, Lucr.], *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To throw or cast out, to remove forcibly, to drive or push away or out, eject, expel, banish*, e. alqm e senatu, Cic.; e. alqm in exsilium, Id.; e. linguam, *to thrust out*, Id.; e. se (ex alqo loco), *to hurry forth from*, e. sese in terram e navi, Id. *Esp. Naut.*: *To run aground*, e. naves, Cæs.; e. naves in litore, Id. *Of persons suffering shipwreck*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: e. superstitionis stirpes, Cic.; e. se, *break forth*, Id. *Esp.*: *To throw out*, i. e. *to reject*, Cic.; Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, Id.; *to throw out* (*a theatrical piece*), *to reject*, Id.

ĒJŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A wailing*, Cic.

ĒJŪLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (ejulo). *A wailing*, Cic.

ĒJŪLO, are, *v. n. and a.* (hei, heu). I. *Neut.*: *To wail, weep aloud, cry mournfully*, Cic. ——II. *Act.*: *To bewail, lament over*, App.

ĒJŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An abjuring, laying down, resigning, as of an office*, Val. Max. *Meton.*: *A renouncing*, e. bonæ spei, Sen.

Ē-JŪRO (*also* ējĕro), 1 *v. a. To abjure; to reject, refuse, or protest against a thing with an oath*, e. forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi, *to reject the jurisdiction of a judge as unjust, to protest by an oath against a court or judge*, Cic.; e. magistratum, imperium, &c., *to lay down an office with the usual oath of having done one's duty, to resign, renounce, to abdicate* [jurando abdicare], Tac. *To give up, renounce*, e. patriam, Tac.; e. bonam copiam [*opp.* jurare bonam copiam], *to make* (*upon oath*) *a declaration of insolvency*, Cic.

Ē-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3 *v. dep. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To fall out or from, slip away, escape unobserved, glide or slide out, escape.* A) *Prop.*: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur, Cic.; e. e soceri manibus ac ferro, Id.——B) *Fig.*: *To escape, pass one's notice, slip away*, ego nihil umquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, Cic.; *to escape punishment or the hands of justice, to get off*, ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Id.; *to escape, disappear, vanish*, elabitur assensio omnis illa, Id.——II. *Act.* (*like* effugere): *To escape an evil*, e. pugnam aut vincula, Tac.

ĒLĀBŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A bestowing of pains on a work, labor*, Auct. Her.

E-LĀBŌRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To labor, take pains, endeavor, exert one's self* [eniti], *with* ut: enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, Cic. *Impers.*, Cic.; e. in alqa re, Id. *Impers.*, Tac.; e. in eo (iis) ut, Cic.——II. *Act.*: *To work out, perform, or prepare a thing with great pains, to bestow much pains or labor upon*, a Græcis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, Cic.; causæ diligenter elaboratæ et tamquam elucubratæ, *carefully executed, performed with great pains or labor*, Id. *In Rhet.*: elaboratus, *Too artificial, too elaborate*, elaborata concinnitas, Id.

Ē-LAMENTABILIS, e. *Mournful beyond description*, e. gemitus, Cic.

Ē-LANGUESCO, gui, 3 *v. inchoat. To grow faint or feeble, to grow languid, to remit, slacken*, ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv.

Ē-LAPIDĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (lapido). *Cleared from stones*, e. solum, Plin.

ELAPSUS, a, um, *part. of* elabor.

E-LARGIOR, iri, *v. dep. n. To present, bestow*, Pers.

ELATE, *adv. Loftily, sublimely; proudly, haughtily*, e. et ample loqui, Cic.

ELATEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Elatus*, Ov.

ELATIO, ōnis, *f.* (effero). *A carrying out.* I. *A lifting or raising up*, e. onerum, Vitr. ——II. *Fig.: A transport of passion*, lætitia quasi gestientis animi e. voluptaria, Cic.; *elevation, loftiness*, e. et magnitudo animi, Id.

E-LATRO, are, *v. a. To bark out*, Hor.

ELATUS, a, um, *part. of* effero. *High, raised, exalted, lofty.* I. *Prop.:* modo in elatiora clivi, Col.——II. *Fig.: Exalted, noble*, animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

ELAUTUS, a, um, *part. of* elavo.

ELAVER, ēris, *n. Elaver, a branch of the Liger, in Gaul, now Allier*, Cæs.

E-LAVO, lāvi, lautum *and* lōtum, 1 *v. a. To wash out, wash away, wash clean.* I. *Prop.:* e. cerussa, Cels.——II. *Fig.: To lose one's property, to get clear of it, as it were*, Plaut.

ELEA, æ, *f.* (Ἐλέα). *Elea, a town of Lucania, the native place of Parmenides and Zeno, Lat.* Velia, Cic. *Hence*, Zeno Eleates, Cic.; *and*, Eleatici philosophi, Id.

ELECEBRA (*also*, exlec.), æ, *f. She who allures or wheedles*, Plaut.

ELECTE, *adv. With choice or selection*, Cic.

ELECTYLIS, e (eligo). *Choice, select*, Plaut.

ELECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (eligo). *A choice, selection*, Cic.

ELECTO, are, *v. int. a.* (elicio). *To worm or coax a secret out of one*, Plaut.

ELECTO, are, *v. int. a.* (eligo). *To choose, pick, cull*, Plaut.

ELECTOR, ōris, *m.* (eligo). *A chooser*, Auct. Her.

ELECTRA, æ, *f.* [*nom. with long* a, Prop.: *acc.*, Electrān, Ov.] (Ἠλέκτρα). *Electra.* 1. *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades*, Ov. 2. *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sister of Orestes*, Prop.

ELECTRUM, i, *n.* (ἤλεκτρον). *Amber* (*pure Latin*, succinum), Plin. *A small ball of amber*, Ov. *A metallic composition resembling amber in color*, Virg.; Plin.

ELECTUS, a, um, *part. of* eligo. *Chosen, picked, select*, viri e. civitatis, Cic. *Subst.*, electa, orum, *n., Abstracts*, Plin. E.

ELECTUS, ūs, *m.* (eligo). *Choice*, Ov.

ELEGANS (*also*, eligans), antis (*a secondary form of* eligens, *from* eligo). *Chosen, choice; tasteful, fine, elegant, graceful, polished*, tu festivus, tu e., tu solus urbanus, Cic.; intelligo te hominem in omni judicio elegantissimum, Id.; e. genus loquendi, *a correct, pure manner of speaking*, Suet. *Luxurious, effeminate, too nice*, Plaut. *Compar. and Superl.*, Cic.

ELEGANTER, *adv. With choice or taste, elegantly, finely, beautifully, well, nicely, fitly, properly*, lautiores e. accepti, Cic. *Compar. and Superl.*, Cic.

ELEGANTIA, æ, *f.* (elegans). *A choosing, making a choice*, Plaut. *Taste, elegance, neatness, grace, politeness, with gen.:* tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinæ segregant putes, Cic. *Of speaking or writing: Accuracy, propriety, purity, ease, grace*, e. sermo Cic.; morum elegantia, *elegant, refined manners* Tac. *Absol.:* qua munditia hominem qua e.! Cic.

ELEGI, ōrum, *m.* (ἐλεγοι). *Elegies*, Tac.

ELEGIA (elegēa), æ, *f.* (ἐλεγεία). *A tender, sionate poem, an elegy*, Quint.

ELEGIDION, ii, *n.* (ἐλεγείδιον). *A short gy*, Pers.

ELEIS, idis, *f. Of or from Elis*, Virg.

ELELEUS, ei, *m.* (Ἐλελεύς, *from* ἐλελεῦ, *th of the Bacchanals*). *A cognomen of Bacchus Hence*, Eleleides Bacchæ, Ov.

ELEMENTA, ōrum, *n.* (*from the root* ol; olesco, adolesco, indoles, suboles). *First be ninga, first principles, elements.* I. Cic. *Sing.*, elementum, i, *An element*, Plin.— II. *Meton.: The alphabet*, Suet. *Gen.: elements, as of a science; rudiments*, pri Hor.; e. puerorum, Cic. *Esp.: The ten gories of Aristotle*, Quint. *Meton., of elem schools:* vix se prima e. ad spem effingendi quentiæ audebunt, Quint. *Gen.: Elemen ginnings*, Ov.

ELEMENTARIUS, a, um (elementa). *Of longing to the first principles, elem ry*, e. senex, *an old schoolmaster*, Sen.

ELEPHANTIASIS, is, *f.* (ἐλεφαντίασις). *of leprosy or scurvy*, Plin.

ELEPHANTINUS, a, um (ἐλεφάντινος). ry, e. atramentum, *made of burned ivory*, Pl

ELEPHANTUS, i. *See* ELEPHAS.

ELEPHAS, antis, *and* ELEPHANTUS, i, φας). I. *An elephant*, Cic. *Meton.:* Virg.; *a kind of leprosy*, i. q. elephantiasis ——II. *A sea-fish*, Plin.

ELEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging t also Olympian*, Ov.

ELEUSIN, inis, *f.* (Ἐλευσίν). *Eleusis, of Attica where the mysteries of Ceres were ce now Lepsina*, Cic.

ELEUTHERIA, æ, *f.* (ἐλευθερία). *L* Plaut.

ELEUTHERIUS, ii, *m.* (Ἐλευθέριος, *Li The cognomen of a deity*, Arn. *Hence*, El orum, *n., The feast of Jupiter Eleutherius*,

ELEUTHEROCILICES, um, *m.* (*free C A people of Cilicia*, Cic.

ELEVATIO, ōnis, *f. In Rhet.: Dis ment, a kind of irony*, Quint.

E-LEVO, atum, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To raise*, e. contabulationem, Cæs.——II *To alleviate, assuage*, e. ægritudin obtundere), Cic.—B) *To lessen, dimi pair, depreciate, slight*, e. objectu versario, Cic.

ELIAS, ādis, *f. Of Elis; post. for Ol* Virg.

E-LICIO, licui *and* lexi, licitum, 3 *v. a. To entice forth, draw or bring out tle manner or by stratagem.* I. *Prop.:* e. mila, Cic.; e. literas, Id. *Esp.: To co or call up a departed spirit by magica* ——II. *Fig.: To call or draw fo forth, cause to spring up*, terra el scentem ex eo (semine) viriditatem, C cem, Id.; e. causas præsensionum, *to fin out*, Id.

ĒLICITUS, a, um, *part. of* elicio.

ĒLICIUS, ii, *m.* (elicio). *A surname of Jupiter, as having been called down from heaven*, Liv.

Ē-LIDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To strike, thrust, dash, or force out.* A) *Prop.:* e. aurigam e curru, Cic.—B) *Fig.:* e. colores repercussu parietum, Plin.——II. *To break or dash to pieces, to shatter, bruise, crush.* A) *Prop.:* e. naves, Caes.—B) *Fig.: To break, destroy,* (poetæ) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic.

Ē-LIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a.* (lego). *To pick out, choose, select,* ex malis e. minima, Cic.; *to elect, choose,* Suet.; *to pull up, root up,* Cic.

ĒLIMĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An explaining, clearing up,* Just.

Ē-LIMINO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (limen). I. *To drive over the threshold, to turn out of doors,* Pacuv.——II. *Meton.:* e. dicta foras, *to blab,* Hor.

Ē-LIMO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To file, polish, make smooth,* Ov.——II. *Meton.: To bring to perfection, complete, finish,* e. σχόλιον aliquod, Att. ap. Cic.

Ē-LINGUIS, e (lingua). I. *Speechless, dumb,* Cic.——II. *Not eloquent,* Cic.

Ē-LINGUO, ŭi, *v. a.* (lingua). *To take out the tongue,* Plaut.

Ē-LIQUO, 1 *v. a. To purify, clarify,* e. vinum a faecibus, Col. *To pronounce softly,* Pers. *To cause to flow out or forth,* App. *To fuse, melt,* Prud.

ĒLIS, idis, *f.* (acc. Elin, Ov.; Elidem, Nep.; *abl. usually* Elide; *and sometimes* Eli, Cic.) (Ἦλις). *Elis, a district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, near Olympia,* Cic.

ĒLISIO, ōnis, *f.* (elido). I. *A pushing or thrusting out or forth,* e. lacrimas, *a pressing or squeezing out,* Sen.——II. *In Gramm.: Elision of a letter.*

ĒLISSA (Elisa), æ, *f.* (Ἔλισσα). *Elissa, a name of Dido,* Virg. *Hence,* Elissenus (Elisenus), a, um, *poet. for Carthaginian,* Sil.

ĒLISUS, a, um, *part. of* elido.

ĒLIUS, ii (*plur.* ĒIii, orum), *m. An inhabitant of Elis,* Cic.

Ē-LIXUS, a, um (lix). *Sodden, boiled thoroughly.* I. *Prop.,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: Soaked,* Mart.

ELLEBORUM. *See* HELL.

ELLIPSIS, is, *f.* (ἔλλειψις). *In Rhet.: A figure of speech, where something is omitted* (*pure Lat.* detractio), Quint.

ELLOPS. *See* HELOPS.

ELLUM, ELLAM. *See* ECCE.

Ē-LOCO, 1 *v. a. To let out, let on hire,* e. fundum, Cic. *Meton.:* e. genium Judæorum, i. e. ejus vectigalia, Cic.

ĒLOCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (eloquor). *In Rhet.: Eloquent expression, elocution, delivery,* Cic.

ELOCUTUS, a, um, *part. of* eloquor.

Ē-LŎGIUM, ii, *n.* (logus). I. *Gen.: Any short saying, sentence, inscription, motto,* &c., e. Solonis, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *On a tombstone: An epitaph,* Cic.—B) *A clause in a will,* Cic.—C) *A notice taken by a judge, an abstract or specification of an offender, and the charges brought against him,* Suet.

ELOPS. *See* HELOPS.

ĒLŎQUENS, entis, *part. of* eloquor. *Eloquent, that speaks with rhetorical ornament,* disertos multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, Cic. *Compar. and Superl.,* Quint.

ĒLŎQUENTER, *adv. Eloquently. Compar.,* Plin. E. *Superl.,* Id.

ĒLŎQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (eloquor). *Eloquence, the art of speaking with energy and dignity,* Cic.

ĒLŎQUIUM, ii, *n.* (eloquor). *Eloquence,* Vell.

Ē-LŎQUOR, lŏcūtus, 3 *v. dep. a. To speak out any thing, say, tell, pronounce, declare, state, express.* I. *Gen. with acc.:* fieri potest ut recte quis sentiat et id quod sentit e. non possit, Cic. *Absol.,* Virg.——II. *Esp.: To speak, deliver a speech, pronounce rhetorically,* et Græce ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.

ĒLŎRUS (*also* Hel.), i, *m. Elorus, a river of Sicily, now Atellaro,* Virg.; *at its mouth, the town* Elorum, Plin. *A valley near that town,* Heloria Tempe, Ov. Elorini, *The inhabitants of Elorus,* Cic.

ELOTUS, a, um, *part. of* elavo.

ELPĒNOR, ŏris, *m.* (Ἐλπήνωρ). *Elpenor, a companion of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe,* Juv.

Ē-LŬCEO, xi, 2 *v. n. To shine forth, to emit rays, beam forth.* I. *Prop.:* inter flammes circulus elucens, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To be visible, manifest, apparent, or conspicuous, show itself, appear,* non latuit scintilla ingenii, quæ jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

Ē-LŬCTABILIS, e (eluctor). *From which one may extricate one's self,* e. aquæ nec pediti nec navigio, Sen.

Ē-LŬCTOR, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To struggle, work, fight, or press through with difficulty,* Sen.——II. *Act.: To free one's self from any thing by struggling, to surmount any thing with labor, to attain or reach with difficulty,* e. tot ac tam validas manus, Liv.

Ē-LŬCŬBRO, 1 *v. a.* (elucubror, *dep.,* Cic.). *To compose or prepare by the light of a lamp, at night, or with great labor,* Cic.

Ē-LŬDO, si, sum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: Of water: To wash or flow out,* litus, qua fluctus eluderet, Cic.——II. *Act.* A) *To win from one at play,* Plaut.—B) 1) *To parry a blow,* &c., *in fencing,* quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Id. 2) a) *To deceive, disappoint, delude, cheat,* Cic. b) *Esp.: To mock, jeer, sneer, or rail at,* vos ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic.

Ē-LŬGEO, xi, 2 *v. a. To mourn for any body the full time, to mourn over,* e. patriam, Cic.

Ē-LUMBIS, e (e, lumbus). *Weak in the loins;* (*of an orator*) tamquam fractum atque elumbem, *without energy,* Tac.

Ē-LŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a. To wash out, wash off, rinse, cleanse, make clean.* I. *Prop.,* Cic. *Middle: To get through or spend one's property, to consume,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To wipe out, efface,* ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur, Cic.; tales amicitiæ sunt remissione usus eluendæ, *we must wash away, get rid of,* Id.

ELUSATES, ium, *m. Elusates, a Gallic tribe,* Caes.

ELUSUS, a, um, *part. of* eludo.

ELUVIES. *See* ELUVIO.

ĒLUVIO, ōnis, *and* ĒLŬVIES, em, e, *f.* I. *A*

washing away of filth, Plin.——II. *Gen.: An overflowing of water, an inundation*, Cic.

ELYSII, orum, m. *Elysii, an East-Germanic tribe*, Tac.

ĒLȲSIUM, ii, n. (Ἠλύσιον). *Elysium, the abode of the blessed*, Virg. *Hence*, Elȳsius, a, um, *Elysian*, E. puella, i. e. *Proserpine*, Mart. *Subst.*, Elysii, orum, m. (*sc.* campi), *The Elysian fields*, Mart.

Ē-MACERĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (e, macero). *Emaciated, worn out*, Sen.

ĒMANCIPĀTIO (emancup.), ōnis, *f. In Law: A setting at liberty, making free, emancipation*, Quint.; e. familiæ, *a fictitious surrender of property, in making a will* per æs et libram, Gell.

Ē-MANCIPO (emancupo), 1 *v. a.* I. *In Law: To emancipate, renounce one's right of property in a person or thing, set free or at liberty*, Liv. *To make over to another, to transfer*, e. filium in adoptionem, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To give up, surrender, sell*, (senectus) si nemini emancipata est, Cic.

Ē-MANCO, avi, 1 *v. a.* (mancus). *To maim*, Labien. ap. Sen.

Ē-MANO, 1 *v. n.* *To flow out.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To flow from, take rise from, originate, arise, proceed from*, alii quoque alio ex fonte præceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic.—B) 1) *To spread*, Flor. 2) *To come to light, become known, spread abroad*, oratio mea exire atque in vulgus e. poterit, Cic.

ĒMATHIA, æ, *f.* (Ἠμαθία). *Emathia, a district of Macedonia*, Plin. *Poet.: Macedonia*, Virg.; *Thessaly, esp. Pharsalia*, Id. *Hence*, Emāthius, a, um, *Emathian, Macedonian*, Ov.; *Thessalian*, Virg.; *Thracian*, Lucil. Emāthis, idis, *for Emathian*, i. e. *Macedonian. Subst.*, Emathides, *Daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus*, Ov.

Ē-MATURESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. inchoat.* *To grow ripe, ripen.* I. *Prop.:* e. semen, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To grow softer or milder*, Ov.

ĒMAX, ācis (emo). *Fond of buying*, Cic.

EMBLĒMA, ātis, n. (*abl. pl.*, emblematis, Cic.) (ἐμβλημα). *That which is inlaid or set in any thing, ornaments affixed to vases*, &c., Cic.; *tessellated or mosaic work*, Cic.

EMBŌLIUM, ii, n. (ἐμβόλιον). *That which is inserted, an interlude, ballet*, Cic.; *an episode*, Id.

ĒMENDĀBILIS, e (emendo). *Corrigible, that can be amended*, e. error, Liv.

ĒMENDATE, *adv.* *Without fault, correctly, rightly, accurately, purely*, e. loqui, scribere, Cic.

ĒMENDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *Correction, amendment*, Cic. (*with* correctio).

ĒMENDĀTOR, ōris, m. *A corrector*, Cic.

ĒMENDĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *She that corrects*, Cic.

ĒMENDĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* emendo. *Free from faults or errors, correct, pure*, e. mores, Cic. *Compar.:* e. mulier, Petr. *Superl.*, Cic.

Ē-MENDICO, atum, 1 *v. a.* *To obtain by begging*, Suet.

Ē-MENDO, 1 *v. a.* (mendum). *To free from fault, correct, amend, improve, reform*, e. consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic. *In Medic.* (*with* corrigere): *To cure, heal*, e. dolores capitis, Plin.

EMENSUS, a, um, *part. of* emetior.

Ē-MENTIOR, 4 *v. dep. act.* *To state or p tend falsely, feign, utter a falsehood, sify, forge*, e. alqd, Cic. *Neut.: To lie,* Ementitus, a, um, *in a passive sense: Inven feigned, pretended*, Cic.

Ē-MERCOR, 1 *v. a.* *To buy, procure money*, e. adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac.

Ē-MEREO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.*, *and* Ē-MERIOR, 2 *v. dep.* I. *To merit by service, deserve*, e mihi altior sollicitudo, quale judicium hominu accessit, Quint.; e. alqm (*as* demereri alqm), *serve well of, to put under an obligation*, Tib.—II. *In Milit.: To serve one's time*, Cic. *E* emeritus, i, m., *One who has served his t a veteran*, Tac.; emeritus, a, um, *that served its time, worn out*, apes fessæ e e., Plin.

Ē-MERGO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act. cause to rise up or ascend; mostly used middle form, or for* e. se, *to come forth, (from the deep), to come out, ascend, ris emerge.* A) *Prop.:* tibi (somnianti) subitc visus emersus e flumine, Cic.—B) *Fig.:* em ex diuturnis tenebris stuprorum, Id.——II. *To emerge, come forth, come up, rise the deep*). A) *Prop.* 1) equus emersit e fl Cic.; emerseram commode ex Antiati in Ap *had escaped, got out of the way*, Id. *Absol.* quum emersissent, Id. 2) *Esp.: To come sprout forth, shoot*, viriditas e vaginis e Id.—B) *Esp.: To free or extricate one' from any thing, work one's self out o off or clear*, ex sermone emersit, Cic.; e. culatus judicio, Id.; tam multa ex illo mari bella emerserint, *have arisen*, Id.; equidem vidi emersisse aliquando, *have raised themselv morally improved*, Id.; incredibile est quantu tatos emerserint, *have recovered themselves*, quo magis emergit quale sit decorum illud, *results*, Id.

EMĒRITUS, a, um, *part. of* emereo.

EMERSUS, a, um, *part. of* emergo.

EMETICA, æ, *f.* (ἐμετική). *An incite vomiting*, Col. ap. Cic.

Ē-METIOR, mensus, 4 *v. a.* *To measu or to measure.* I. *Prop.*, Virg.——II. *To measure a space; hence, to pass th go over, traverse*, Liv. *Of time:* Galba principes prospera fortuna emensus, *su* Tac.; *to impart, bestow (as by measur* ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic. sus, a, um, *part., in a passive sense: Pass* Liv.; *measured out, given out by m* Sen.

Ē-METO, ōre, *v. a.* *To mow down*, H

Ē-MICO, cŭi, cātum, 1 *v. n.* *To spr or forth; to leap forth quickly, to suddenly.* I. *Prop.:* emicat flamma e Plin.; emicuit nervo telum, *the arrow bou the bow*, Ov.; cor emicat, *the heart beats,* Vell.——II. *Fig.: To burst forth, self, appear on a sudden*, Agrippinæ emicuit, ut, Tac.

Ē-MIGRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To from a place, depart*, e. ex illa do ——II. *Act.:* e. se, *to remove*, Titin. ap.

ĒMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A threatening*, Plaut.

ĒMINENS, entis, *part. of* emineo. *Jutting out, projecting, prominent, high, lofty.* I. *Prop.:* e. oculi, Cic. *Compar.:* e. trabes, Cæs. *Superl.:* e. aliquod (i. e. vertex), Quint.——II. *Fig.: Eminent, high, distinguished,* e. ingenium, Quint. *Compar.:* e. eloquentia, Tac. *Superl.:* e. auctores, Quint.

Ē-MINENTIA, æ, *f.* (eminens). *A projection, prominence, protuberance,* Cic. *In Painting: Light, as opposed to shade* (*opp.* umbra), Cic.

Ē-MINEO, ŭi, 2 *v. n. To project, to stand out, be prominent or conspicuous.* I. *Prop.:* quum ex terra nihil emineret, Cic. *Esp. of paintings: To stand out, be in the light or in the foreground,* Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) animus eminebit foras, *will make its way out,* Cic.; eminet et apparet, *comes forth, is visible,* Id.——B) *Esp.: To be eminent, to distinguish one's self,* Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.

Ē-MINOR, ari, *v. dep. n. To menace,* Plaut.

Ē-MINUS, *adv.* (e, manus). I. *Aloof, at a distance* (*e. g. to fight*) (*opp.* comminus), quotidie utrimque e. sagittis pugnabatur, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: From afar, from a distance, distantly,* alii faces in aggerem e. jaciebant, Cæs.

Ē-MIROR, ari, *v. a. To be amazed at,* Hor.

ĒMISSĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (emitto). *A flowing out or off,* e. (lacus), *a drain, outlet,* Cic.; *a weir, sluice, flood-gate,* Id.

EMISSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (emitto). I. *A spy, emissary,* Cic.——II. *In Bot.: A young branch,* Plin.

ĒMISSICIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (emitto). *Prying, looking all round,* Plaut.

ĒMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (emitto). I. *A sending out or forth,* e. anguis, Cic.——II. *Impulse, force of any thing hurled,* e. graviores telorum, Cic.

EMISSUS, a, um, *part. of* emitto.

ĒMISSUS, ûs, *m.* (emitto). *A sending forth,* Lucr.

Ē-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a. To send out, send forth, to let loose, let go, put forth.* I. A) *Prop.:* e. aliqm e carcere, Cic.; *thus,* e. aliqm de carcere, Id.; abs te non emissus ex urbe videatur, *sent away or out of, ordered out,* Id.——B) *Esp.:* manu e. aliqm, *for* manu mittere aliqm, *to set at liberty, to set free,* Suet.——II. *Fig.:* quum illud factorum dictum emissum hærere debeat (*taken from the image of hurling a weapon*), Cic.

Ē-MO, ēmi, emptum, 3 *v. a.* [*perf. subj.,* emissim, Plaut.]. *To buy.* I. *Prop.:* e. aliqd de aliqo, *to buy any thing of a person,* Cic.; e. tanti, quanti, *to buy for as much as,* Id.; e. minoris aut pluris, *to buy cheaper or dearer,* Id.; e. aliqd in diem, *to buy a thing on credit,* Nep.; e. bene, *cheap,* Cic.; e. male, *dear,* Id. *Part. subst.:* empta, *a bought woman, female slave,* Prop.; emptum, *a purchase,* Cic.——II. *Fig.: To purchase,* i. e. *to gain, acquire,* aliquando desinet ea se patare posse e., quæ, &c., Cic.; *to gain over by purchase, bribe,* Id.

Ē-MŎDĔROR, ari, *v. a. To moderate,* Ov.

Ē-MŎDŬLOR, ari, *v. a. To tune,* Ov.

EMOLIMENTUM, i. *See* EMOLUMENTUM.

Ē-MŎLIOR, 4 *v. a.* I. *To move or force out,* Col.——II. *To effect, carry out, perfect,* Plaut.

Ē-MŎLLIO, ĭi, itum, 4 *v. a. To make soft, soften.* I. *Prop.:* humor arcus fundasque emollierat, Liv.; e. colores, *to make softer,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: To make mild, mollify, tame, moderate, soften,* e. mores, Ov.; *to effeminate, enervate,* e. exercitum (Capua), Liv.

Ē-MŎLO, ĭtum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To grind out, grind up,* Veg.——II. *To consume by grinding,* Pers.

ĒMŎLŪMENTUM (emolim.), i, *n.* (emolior). I. *Endeavor, effort, labor,* sine magno commeatu atque e., Cæs.——II. *Favorable result or success, advantage, utility, profit; absol.:* et e. et detrimenta (quæ ἐφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant), Cic. *With gen.:* e. rerum fallacibus judiciis videnur . . . posnam non videnr, Cic.

Ē-MŎNĔO, ēre, *v. a. To exhort, admonish,* e. aliqm ut, Cic.

Ē-MŎRIOR, mortuus, 3 [*inf.,* an *old form,* emoriri, Plaut.] *v. dep. n. To die away, die off, to perish by dying,* &c. I. *Prop.,* Cic.; *to die* (*of a limb*), *to lose the sense of feeling,* e. membrum, Cels.——II. *Fig.: To die,* i. e. *to perish, pass away, vanish, cease,* mors iis non terribilis, quorum laus e. non potest, Cic.

EMORTŪĀLIS, e (emorior). *Of or relating to death or dying,* Plaut.

EMORTUUS, a, um, *part. of* emorior.

EMOTUS, a, um, *part. of* emoveo.

Ē-MŎVEO (exmov., Plaut.), mōvi (*perf. sync.,* emostis, Liv.), mōtum, 2 *v. a. To move from, move out of the way, remove, drive out.* I. *Prop.:* e. multitudinem e foro, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano e. esset, *an old formula in* Liv. 41, 21.

EMPĔDŎCLES, is, *m.* (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς). *Empedocles, a natural philosopher, of Agrigentum, about* B.C. 460, Cic. *Hence,* Empĕdocleus, a, um, *Of Empedocles,* E. sanguis (i. e. *the soul, according to his doctrine*), Cic. *Subst.,* Empedoclea, orum, *n., The doctrines of Empedocles,* Cic.

EMPHĀSIS, is, *f.* (ἔμφασις). *In Rhet.: Emphasis, a stress laid on a word or expression, oratorical stress,* Quint.

EMPIRICE, es, *f.* (ἐμπειρική, *sc.* τέχνη). *The art of medicine founded on mere practice,* Plin.

EMPIRICUS, i, *m. A physician who derives his skill from mere practice, an empiric,* Cic.

EMPIRICUS, a, um. *That is founded on mere practice, in medicine, empiric. Subst. plur.,* Empirica, orum, *n., The writings of empiric physicians,* Plin.

EMPLĀSTRUM, i, *n.* (ἔμπλαστρον). I. *In Medic.: A plaster,* Cels.——II. *In Grafting: A band which surrounds the engrafted eye, a piece of bark fitted in with the eye,* Col.

EMPŎRĒTICUS, a, um (ἐμπορητικός). *Of or belonging to trade,* e. charta, i. e. *brown paper for packing or wrapping up articles,* Plin.

EMPŎRIUM, ii, *n.* (ἐμπόριον). *A commercial place, a market-town, mart,* Cic.

EMPTIO (*more correctly,* emtio), ōnis, *f.* (emo). I. *A buying, purchase,* Cic.——II. *A contract,* Dig.

EMPTITO (emt.), 1 *v. a. To buy up,* Col.

EMPTOR (emt.), ōris, *m. A buyer,* Cic.

EMPTURIENS (emt.), entis (emo). *Desirous to buy,* Varr.

EMPTUS (emt.), a, um, *part. of* emo.

Ē-MŪGIO, ire, *v. a. To bellow forth,* Quint.

E-MULGEO, sum, 2 *v. a.* *To milk out*, e. exiguum lactis, Col. *Poet.: To suck out, exhaust*, Catull.

EMULSUS, a, um, *part. of* emulgeo.

EMUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (emungo). *A clearing or blowing of the nose*, e. frequentior, Quint.

EMUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* emungo.

E-MUNDO, 1 *v. a.* *To cleanse*, e. bubilia, Col.

E-MUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* *To clear or blow the nose.* I. *Prop.:* e. se, Auct. Her.——II. A) *Meton.:* emunctæ naris, *of nice discernment*, Hor.; limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, *fine, delicate*, Quint.——B) *Esp.: To cheat out of any thing, to gull, to wipe*, Plaut.; Hor.

E-MUNIO, ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* *To fortify, secure.* I. *Prop.:* e. locum arcis in modum, Liv.——II. *Gen.: To prepare, make ready*, e. silvas ac paludes, *to make a road through*, Tac.; e. toros ostro, *to prepare*, Stat.

E-MUSCO, 1 *v. a.* (muscus). *To clean or clear from moss*, e. oleas, Col.

EMŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A changing*, Quint.

E-MŪTO, 1 *v. a.* *To change, alter*, e. dicendi figuras in perversum, Quint.

EN, *interj.* *See! lo! look there! here is! there are, there you see*, &c.; *used in speaking emphatically or to attract attention; usually with the nomin., seldom with the acc.:* en crimen, en causa, cur, &c., Cic.; *for which*, en causam, cur, Id.; en Varus et legiones, Tac.; en hic, Cic.; en ego, Ov.; *also with whole clauses:* en cum magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? Cic. *With imperat.:* en age, *up ho! up there! come on!* Virg.

ENARRĀBILIS, e (enarro). *That may be represented, related, or explained*, e. motus, Quint.

ENARRATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A relation, narration, explanation, exposition*, Quint.

E-NARRO, 1 *v. a.* *To narrate in detail or explicitly; to explain, expound, interpret*, Cic.; linguam Latinam e., *to explain the Latin language*, Gell.

E-NASCOR, natus, 3 *v. n.* *To grow out or forth, to spring from, arise*, Liv.; Quint.

E-NATO, 1 *v. n.* *To swim out, to escape by swimming.* I. *Prop.*, Hor.; Vitr.——II. *Fig.: To get one's self out of a difficulty*, &c., *to extricate, disentangle one's self*, Cic.

ENATUS, a, um, *part. of* enascor.

ENAVATUS, a, um, *part.* (enavo). *Carried out, accomplished, performed*, e. operæ premia, Tac.

E-NAVIGO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To sail out of or away from, to set sail from, depart from.* A) *Prop.:* e. Rhodum, Suet.——B) *Fig.:* tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic.——II. *Act.: To sail through*, e. undam, Hor.

ENCAUSTICA, æ, *f.* (ἐγκαυστική). *Encaustic painting, as practiced by the ancients with melted wax instead of oil colors*, Plin.

ENCAUSTICUS, a, um (ἐγκαυστικός). *Of or belonging to encaustic painting*, e. pictura, Plin.

ENCAUSTUS, a, um (ἔγκαυστος). *Burned in*, e. genus pingendi, *encaustic painting*, Plin.

ENCELĀDUS, i, *m.* (Ἐγκέλαδος). *Enceladus, one of the giants who made war upon the gods. Jove killed him with his lightning, and buried h Ætna*, Virg.

ENCYCLIOS, on (ἐγκύκλιος). *Meton. form of an orb or circle*, e. discipli (ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία), *the circle of the arts ces*, Vitr.

ENDO. *An old form of the prep.* in.

ENDOGREDIOR, ENDUPERATOR, ingredior, imperator, &c.

ENDRŌMIS, idis, *f.* (ἐνδρομίς). *A cloak which racers threw over them after great-coat*, Juv.; Mart.

ENDYMION, ōnis, *m.* (Ἐνδυμίων). *En* I. *A handsome youth of Mount Latmos, condemned by Jupiter, on account of his l Juno, to everlasting sleep, and passionat by Luna*, Cic.——II. *Gen.: Any hands that is beloved*, Juv.

E-NECO (enico), cui [enicavit, Plau (enecatus, Plin.) [*an old form of fut. exa* so, Plaut.]. *To kill, deprive of li der, slay.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. A) *exhaust, to enervate, destroy*, Cic.; *ture to death, torment greatly*, Pl *Fig.:* ea pars animi, quæ voluptate alit opia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic.

ENECTUS, a, um, *part. of* eneco.

ENERVATUS, a, um. *See* ENERVO.

E-NERVIS, e (e, nervus). *Enervat out strength*, e. compositio, Quint.

E-NERVO, 1 *v. a.* (enervis). *To de the nerves, take out the nerves or* I. *Prop.*, App.——II. *Meton.: To weak vate, enfeeble, render delicate o nate; usually in the part. pass.:* non enervavit senectus, Cic.; e. orationem one verborum, Id. *In the part. pass.: ted, enfeebled, effeminate, unman* enervatis atque exsanguibus consulatus gladius esset datus, Cic.

ENGONASI *or* ENGONASIN (Ἐν γόνασι *knees*). *The Kneelers, a constellation* Nixus), Cic. poet.

ENHYDRIS, idis, *f.* (ἐνύδρις). *A kind snake*, Plin.

ENICO, are. *See* ENECO.

ENIM, *conj.* *Assigns a reason for an or strengthens it; For, truly, indeed. ally placed after one or more words in a s the comic writers it is sometimes at the b* I. A) *In assigning a reason: For*, mihi pus est ad meos libros vacuum: numq sunt illi occupati, Cic. *It often refer thought which must be supplied from th* quid enim? *for what (can be objected t been said)?*——B) *Meton., in explanation, ing an instance in support of an assertio ly, for instance*, antiquissimam senten omnium populorum consensu compro quor. Duo sunt enim divinandi genera ——II. *In strengthening an assertion verily, indeed*, in his est enim aliqu tas, *in fact*, Cic.; id enim ferendum e Liv.; pol, enim, *yes truly*, Plaut.; certe e enim vero; *see the following article.*

ENIM-VERO (*also written as two word* ro), *adv.* (*conf.* ENIM, II.). *In deed o truly, forsooth, to be sure, surely* Crassus, mirari satis non queo, &c., C

Id.; hic e., Id.; iste e., Id.; sic e., Plaut. *Ironically used:* e. ferendum hoc quidem non est, *indeed, to be sure,* Cic.

ENIPEUS (*trisyll.*), ĕi, m. (Ἐνιπεύς). *Enipeus, a river of Thessaliotis that falls into the Peneus,* Virg. *The god of the said river, father of Pelias and Neleus, by Tyro,* Prop.

ENISUS, a, um, *part. of* enitor.

Ē-NITEO, tŭi, 2 *v. n. To shine or glitter forth, to beam, emit or shoot forth rays.* I. *Prop.,* Virg.——II. *Fig.: To shine forth,* i. e. *to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished,* quod in eis orationibus, quæ Philippicæ nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic.; e. virtus in bello, Id.; e. oratio Crassi, Id.

Ē-NITESCO, tŭi, 3 *v. n. To send forth rays or beams, to shine forth.* I. *Prop.:* ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint.——II. *Fig.: To shine forth,* i. e. *to distinguish one's self,* sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus e. possit, Sall.

Ē-NITOR, ĭtus *or* ixus, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To struggle or endeavor to get out, to work one's way out, to mount, ascend, climb.* A) 1) *Prop.:* adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile enitereatur, Caes. 2) *Fig.,* Curt.——B) *Gen.: To make an effort, to exert one's self, endeavor eagerly, to strive,* enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic.; e. in alqa re, Id. *Pass.:* ab iisdem summa ope enisum, ne, &c., Sall.——II. *Act.* A) *To bring forth, to give birth,* plures enixa partus decessit, Liv. Enixus, *passive, born,* Just.——B) *To ascend with difficulty, to climb,* e. Pyrenæum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia ægre, Tac.; e. aggerem, Id.

ENIXE (enixe), *adv. With pains or exertion, strenuously, zealously, earnestly, vigorously,* Cic. *Compar.,* Liv. *Super.,* Suet.

ENIXUS (ēnixus), a, um. I. *Part. of* enitor.——II. *Adj.: Strenuous, zealous, earnest, vigorous,* faciebat enixo studio ne, Col. *Compar.,* e. opera, Sen. Enixa, *that has ceased bearing or bringing forth,* Col.

ENIXUS, ūs, m. (enitor). *The act of bringing forth, birth,* Plin.

ENNA *or* **HENNA,** æ, *f. Enna (Henna), an ancient town of the Siculi in Sicily, said to be the center of the island, in the plains near which Proserpina was fabled to have been carried off by Pluto. It is now called Castro Giovanni,* Cic.

ENNENSIS (Henn.), e. *Of or belonging to Enna,* E. Ceres, Cic. *Subst. plur.,* Ennenses (Henn.), ium, m., *The inhabitants of Enna,* Cic.

ENNIANUS, a, um. *Of Ennius, Ennian,* E. versus, Sen.

ENNIUS, i, m. (Q. E.). *Ennius, the greatest of Roman poets of the ante-classic period, the father of the Roman epic, born at Rudiæ in Calabria, B.C. 239, died B.C. 169.*

ENNŌSĪGÆUS, i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος). *The Earth-shaker, a surname of Neptune,* Juv.

Ē-NO, avi, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To swim out of or away, to escape by swimming,* e. e concha, Cic.——II. *Act.: To swim or sail through,* Val. Flac.

ĒNŌDĀTE, *adv.* (enodatus, *from* enodo). *Clearly, plainly,* e. narrare, Cic.; Juv. *Compar.,* e. explicare, Cic.

ĒNŌDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (enodo). *An unravelling; a developing, explanation,* Cic.

ĒNŌDIS, e (e, nodus). *Without knots, free from knots.* I. *Prop.:* e. nitor arborum, Plin.; *supple, pliant,* Claud.——II. *Fig.: Clear, plain, perspicuous, smooth,* e. elegi, Plin.

Ē-NŌDO, 1 *v. a.* (e, nodus). *To free from knots.* I. *Prop.,* Col.——II. *Fig.: To unravel, explain, make clear,* e. nomina, Cic.; e. præcepta, Id.

Ē-NORMIS, e (e, norma). I. *Not according to rule, irregular, uncommon,* e. toga, Quint.——II. *Immoderate, enormous, very great,* Plin.

ĒNORMITAS, ātis, *f.* (enormis). I. *Irregularity, enormity,* Quint.——II. *Extraordinary or disproportionate greatness, hugeness,* Sen.

ĒNORMITER, *adv. Irregularly, immoderately,* Sen.

Ē-NŌTESCO, tŭi, 3 *v. inch. n. To become known,* ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen.

Ē-NŌTO, 1 *v. a. To mark out, note down,* meditabar alqd enotabamque, Plin.

ENS, entis, *n.* (sum). *A thing, an entity,* Quint.

ENSICŬLUS, i, m. (ensis). *A little sword,* Plaut.

ENSIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (ensis, fero). *Sword-bearer, armed with a sword, a surname of* Orion, Ov.

ENSIS, is, m. (*akin to* ἔστος, ἔστια). *A sword,* Liv. *Meton. for war,* Sil.; *royal authority,* Id.; ensis, *as a constellation, Sword of Orion,* Val. Flac.

ENTELLINI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Entella, a town in Sicily,* Plin. *Adj.:* E. senatus, Cic.

ENTHEUS, a, um (ἔνθεος). I. *Pass.: Divinely inspired,* Mart.——II. *Act.: Inspiring,* Mart.

ENTHYMEMA, ātis, *n.* (ἐνθύμημα). I. *Reflection, argumentation; a thought, conception, reason (pure Latin,* commentatio), Cic.——II. *A conclusion drawn from contraries,* Cic.——III. *In Logic: A syllogism in which the major or minor is omitted,* Quint.

Ē-NŬBO, psi, 3 *v. n.* I. *To marry from one family or rank into another,* e. e patribus, Liv.——II. *Gen.: To marry,* Liv.

ĒNUCLEĀTE, *adv.* (enucleatus). *Clearly, plainly; accurately,* Cic.

ĒNUCLEĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (enucleo). I. *Accurate,* e. suffragia, i. e. *given from pure conviction, free from interested motives,* Cic.——II. *Of style: Pure, clear, neat; plain, unadorned,* e. genus dicendi, Cic.

Ē-NUCLEO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To take out the kernels or stones,* Apic.——II. *Meton.: To clear from obscurity, to explain, lay open, unfold, to set forth accurately,* Cic.

ĒNUMERĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (enumero). I. *A recounting of several things in succession, enumeration,* e. malorum, Cic.; e. oratorum, Id.——II. *In Rhet.: A summing up, repetition of preceding arguments, recapitulation,* Cic.

Ē-NUMERO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To reckon, count, calculate, sum or cast up, specify, enumerate, reckon up in succession,* e. pretium, *to sum up, to*

pay, Cic.——II. *Eep.: To narrate, recite*, e. prœlia, Nep.

ĒNUNCIĀTIO (enuntiat.), ōnis, *f.* (enuncio). *In Rhet.: A declaration, exposition, enunciation*, Cic.

ĒNUNCIĀTIVUS (enuntiat.), a, um (enuncio). *Of or belonging to enunciation, declarative*, Sen.

ĒNUNCIĀTRIX (enuntiat.), īcis, *f.* (enuncio). *She that declares or expresses*, e. ars (rhetorice), Quint.

ĒNUNCIĀTUM, i, *n. A proposition, sentence*, Cic.

Ē-NUNCIO (enuntio), 1 *v. a.* I. *To say out, tell (a secret), spread abroad, disclose, divulge*, e. mysteria, Cic.——II. *Gen.: To declare, state, express*, e. sententias breviter, Cic.

ENUNTIATIO, ENUNTIATIVUS, &c. *See* ENUNC.

ĒNUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (enubo). *A marrying out of one's family, or rank*, e. gentis, Liv.

Ē-NŪTRIO, ivi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4 *v. a. To nourish, feed, bring up.* I. *Prop.:* e. purpuræ lutense genus, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* unde origines ædificiorum sint institutæ, et quibus rationibus enutritæ sint, Vitr.

ĒNYŌ, ūs, *f.* (Ἐνυώ). *The goddess of war (pure Latin*, Bellona), Sil. *Meton. for battle, war*, Mart.

ĒO, ivi *and* ĭi, ĭtum, īre (isse, issem, &c., *for* ivisse, ivissem, *or* iissem, &c., Cic.; *inf. pass.*, irier *for* iri, Plaut.), *v. n.* (εἶμι, *Sanscr.* i). *To go, move on, proceed, travel*, &c. I. *Prop.:* eo ad forum, Plaut.; iens in Pompeianum, Cic.; subsidio suis ierunt, Cæs.; ire cubitum, *to go to sleep. Poet. with acc. of the end:* ire hinc Afros, Virg. *With homogeneous objects:* ire vias, Prop.; ire exsequias, Ter.; ire pedibus, *to walk, go on foot*, Liv.; ire equis, curru, *to go on horseback, to ride in a carriage*, &c., Id.; ire cum classe Pisas, *to go by water, to sail*, Id.; ire puppibus, Ov. *Of things:* alvus non it, Cat.; sudor it per artus, Virg.; sanguis it in succos, *changes into*, Ov.; asparagus it in semen, *goes to seed*, Cat.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To go, proceed*, in alteram causam præceps ierat, Liv.; ire in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, Id.; ire in rixam, Quint.; ire in lacrimas, Virg.; ire per singula, *to go through*, Quint.; ire infitias, *to deny (for* infitiæ), ire in corpus, *to grow fat*, Quint.; ire in aliquem, *to rush against, fly at one*, Virg.; itur, *they go*, Id.; eundum est, *we must go*, Ov.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Polit. t. t.* a) (pedibus) ire in aliquam sententiam, *to join or concur in an opinion at an election or in voting*, quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv.; quando pars major in eandem sententiam ibat, Id. b) ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a measure*, Cic. 2) *Mercant. t. t.: To go, go off, be sold*, Plin. 3) *To go on, proceed, succeed, go, take a turn*, incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic.; sic eat, *such be the fate (of every woman)*, Liv. 4) *To go away, pass, disappear, vanish*, homo it paullatim, Lucr.; it dies, Hor.; eunt anni, Id. 5) *Imperat.*, i, eas, eat, *as exclamation of contempt, Go on, then; be off*, Virg.; Liv.

EO, *adv. See* Is.

EODEM, *adv. See* IDEM.

ĒOS, *f.* (Ἠώς). *The morning dawn (pure Latin*, Aurora), Ov. *Meton.: The east*, Luc.

EŌUS, a, um (Eos). *Of the morning, Eastern, easterly*, Prop. *Subst.*, Eōus, i, *m.* (sc. ἀστήρ). *The morning star*, Virg. *An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental. The name of one of the horses of the sun*, Ov.

EPAMĪNONDAS, æ, *m.* (Ἐπαμεινώνδας). *Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban general, victor Leuctra and Mantinea*, Cic.

EPAPHUS, i, *m.* (Ἔπαφος). *Epaphus, the of Jupiter Ammon and Io, founder of Memphis Egypt*, Ov.

EPEUS (Epius, Plaut.), i, *m.* (Ἐπειός). *Epeus the maker of the Trojan horse*, Virg.

EPHEBEUM *or* -IUM, *n.* (ἐφηβεῖον). *A for the youth in the palæstra*, Vitr.

EPHEBUS, i, *m.* (ἔφηβος). *A youth from 16th to the 20th year*, Cic.

EPHEMERIS, idis, *f.* (ἐφημερίς). *A diary, nal, day-book*, Cic.

EPHESUS, i, *f.* (Ἔφεσος). *Ephesus, a Ionia with a temple of Diana, now Ayasaluk. Hence*, Ephesius, a, um, *Ephesian*, Cic.; Ephesii, orum, *m., Ephesians*, Cic.

EPHIALTES (Ephialta, Sid.), æ, *m.* (Ἐφιάλ *Ephialtes.* 1. *One of the Alotidæ, who was by Apollo, while attempting to storm Olympus*, 2. *The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylæ*,

EPHIPPIĀTUS, a, um. *Furnished wit ephippium*, e. equites, Cæs.

EPHIPPIUM, ii, *n.* (ἐφίππιον). I. *A h cloth, saddle*, Cic.

EPHŌRUS, i, *m.* (ἔφορος). I. *An ephor, a tan magistrate*, Cic.——II. *Nom. prop.: E rus, a Greek historian of Cymæ in Æolis, pu Isocrates*, Cic.

EPHYRA, æ, *and* (*poet.*) EPHYRE, ēs, *f.* ρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη). *Ephyra, the ancient na Corinth*, Plin.

EPHYREIUS, a, um. *Ephyrean, Cor tian*, Virg.

EPIBĀTA, æ, *m.* (ἐπιβάτης). *A marine, dier employed on board ship*, Auct. B. Alex.

EPICHARMUS, i, *m.* (Ἐπίχαρμος). *Epi mus.* I. *A Pythagorean philosopher and wr comedies, a native of Cos, but chiefly resident at cuse (hence* Siculus), Cic.——II. *The name poetical work of Ennius*, Cic.

EPICHIRĒMA, ātis, *n.* (ἐπιχείρημα). *A ri ical syllogism, a probable proof*, Qui

EPICHYSIS, is, *f.* (ἐπίχυσις). *A vessel which wine was poured into cups and gla bowl*, Plaut.

EPICŌPUS, a, um (ἐπίκωπος). *Furn with oars*, e. phaselus, Cic.

EPICRĀTES, æ, *m.* (Ἐπικρατής). I. *powerful, all-powerful, almighty* ——II. *Epicrates, a philosopher and rhet at Athens*, Cic.

EPICROCUM, i, *n.* (ἐπίκροκον). I. *A transparent lady's dress*, Nev. ap ——II. *Meton. adj.: Transparent, thin*, Plaut.

EPICŪRĒUS, a, um. *Epicurean*, E. n menta doloris, *pleasure*, Cic. *Subst.*, Ep orum, *m., The Epicureans, and als cures, sensualists*, Cic.

EPICŪRUS, i, *m.* (Ἐπίκουρος). *Epicu Greek philosopher, of Gargettus in Attica, of a philosophy which regarded pleasure (pa*

noble mental enjoyment), *as the* summum bonum, Cic.

ĔPĬCUS, a, um (ἐπικός). *Epic*, e. poeta (Ennius), Cic.

ĔPĬDAMNUS, i, m. (Ἐπίδαμνος). *Epidamnus, the earlier name of Dyrrhachium, now Durazzo*, Plin. *Hence*, Epidamnius, a, um, *Of Epidamnus*, Plaut.; Epidamniensis, e., *the same*, Id.

ĔPĬDAURIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Epidaurus*, Ov. *Subst.*, Epidaurii, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Epidaurus*, Mel.

ĔPĬDAURUS, i, *f.* (Ἐπίδαυρος). *Epidaurus, a town of Argolis on the Saronian Gulf* (Saronicus Sinus), *with a temple of Æsculapius, now Pidauro*, Cic.

ĔPĬDICUS, i, m. *The title of a comedy of Plautus.*

ĔPĬDIUS, ii, m. *Epidius.* I. *A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antonius and Augustus*, Suet. 2. E. Marullus, *a tribune of the people in Cæsar's time*, Suet.

ĔPĬGŎNI, orum, m. (Ἐπίγονοι). I. A) *Afterborn, the descendants of the seven princes who went against Thebes*, Hyg.——B) *The name of a tragedy of Æschylus, translated into Latin by Attius*, Cic. ——II. *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women*, Just.

ĔPĬGRAMMA, ătis, n. (*dat. plur.*, epigrammatis, Cic.; *gen. plur.*, epigrammaton, Mart.) (ἐπίγραμμα). I. *A title, inscription*, Cic. ——II. *An epigram*, Cic.

ĔPĬGRI, orum, m. *Wooden pegs or pins*, Sen.

ĔPĬLŎGUS, i, m. (ἐπίλογος). *The conclusion of a speech, an epilogue* (*pure Lat.* peroratio *or* conclusio), Cic.

ĔPĬMENIDES, is, m. (Ἐπιμενίδης). *Epimenides, a celebrated poet and prophet of Crete*, Cic.

ĔPĬMĒTHEUS, ĕi, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς). *Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus, and husband of Pandora*, Hyg.

ĔPĬMĒTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Ἐπιμηθίς). *The daughter of Epimetheus, Pyrrha*, Ov.

ĔPĬNĪCIA, ōrum, n. (ἐπινίκια, τά). *Songs of victory, triumphal songs*, Suet.

ĔPĬPHŎNEMA, ătis, n. (ἐπιφώνημα). *A crying out, exclamation, as a figure of speech*, Quint.

ĔPĬRENSIS, e. *Of Epirus*, E. Alexander, Liv.

ĔPĬRHEDIUM, ii, n. (vox hibr. ἐπί, rheda). *A thong by which the horse was fastened to a carriage, the harness of a car*, Juv.

ĔPĬRŎTES, æ, m. (Ἠπειρώτης). *Of Epirus, an Epirote*, Plin. *Adj.*, Veg.

ĔPĬRŎTICUS, a, um (Ἠπειρωτικός). *Of or from Epirus, Epirotic*, E. res, Cic.

ĔPĬRUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Ἤπειρος). *Epirus, a country in the northwest of Greece, now Albania*, Cic.

ĔPĬSTŎLA, æ, *f.* (ἐπιστολή). I. *A written communication, a letter, epistle*, venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic.; Narcissus ab epistolis, *a secretary*, Suet. *Sometimes like* literæ, *in the plur., of a single letter*, Just.——II. *An imperial rescript*, Front.

ĔPĬSTŎLĀRIS, e (epistola). I. *Of or belonging to a letter, epistolary*, e. chartæ, *letter paper*, Mart.——II. *Subst.*, Epistolares, ium, m., *Imperial secretaries*, Cod. Just.

ĔPĬSTŎLIUM, ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον). *A short letter, a note, a billet*, Catull.

ĔPĬSTŎMIUM, ii, n. (ἐπιστόμιον). *A cock or spout in a conduit, a tap, spiggot; a bung, stopple*, Vitr.

ĔPĬTĀPHIUM, ii, n. (ἐπιτάφιον). *An epitaph, an inscription on a tomb*, Cic.

ĔPĬTĀPHIUS, ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος λόγος). *A funeral oration*, Cic.

ĔPĬTHĂLĀMIUM, ii, n. (ἐπιθαλάμιον). *A nuptial song*, Quint.

ĔPĬTHĒCA, æ, *f.* (ἐπιθήκη). *An addition*, Plaut.

ĔPĬTHĒTON, i, n. (ἐπίθετον). *In Gramm.: An epithet, adjective*, Quint.

ĔPĬTŎMA, æ, *or* ĔPĬTŎME, ēs, *f.* (ἐπιτομή). *A short extract or summary, an abridgment, an epitome*, Cic.

ĔPĬTYRUM, i, n. (ἐπίτυρον). *A dish made of preserved olives*, Col.

ĔPŎDOS, i, m. (ἐπῳδός). *An epode, a kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, proceeding alternately in long and short verses*, Quint.

ĔPŎNA, æ, *f.* *Epona, the tutelary goddess of horses and asses*, Juv.

ĔPOPS, ŏpis, m. (ἔπωψ). *A hoopoe*, Ov.

ĔPŎREDŎRIX, ĭgis, m. (Ἐπορέδοριξ). *Eporedorix, a chieftain of the Ædui, one of the commanders of the Æduan cavalry sent to Cæsar's aid against Vercingetorix*, Cæs.

ĔPOS (*only in nom. and acc.*), n. (ἔπος). *An epic or heroic poem*, Hor.

Ē-PŎTO, avi, pōtum, 1 *v. a.* *To drink out, empty*, Mart.

Ē-PŎTUS, a, um, *part.* (e, poto). *Drunk out, off, or up; emptied*, Cic.; *swallowed up, gorged, sucked in*, Ov.; *drunk away, wasted by drinking*, Plaut.

ĔPŪLÆ, arum. *See* ĔPŪLUM.

ĔPŪLĀRIS, e (epulum). *Of or belonging to a feast or banquet*, e. accubitio amicorum, Cic.

ĔPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (epulor). *The act of feasting*, Col.

ĔPŪLO, ōnis, m. (epulum). I. *One who prepares or provides a feast*, Cic.——II. *A guest at a feast or banquet*, App.——III. *Esp.*: triumviri *or* septemviri e., *a college of priests who prepared the sacrifices to the gods*, Cic.

ĔPŪLO, ōnis, m. *Epulo, proper name*, Virg.

ĔPŪLOR, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* (epulum). *To feast, banquet; to give an entertainment or banquet.* I. *Neut.*: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic.——II. *Act.*: e. pullos, Plin.

ĔPŪLUM, i, n. (*and in the plur. heteroct.*, ŏpūlæ, arum, *f.*) (puls). I. *Costly food or dishes*, mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. *Fig.*: ea pars animi erecta saturatusque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.——II. *A meal, feast, entertainment, banquet* (*in the sing. usually of a religious character*). *In the sing.*: e. funebre, Cic.; e. dare, Id. *In the plur.*: quæ (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic.; e. regis, Id. *A solemn, public feast or banquet*, Cic.

ĔQUA, æ, *f.* (equus). *A mare*, Cic.

ĔQUES, ĭtis, m. (equus). I. *Gen.*: *A person on horseback, a horseman, rider*, Liv. ——II. *Esp.*: *a horse-soldier* [*opp.* pedes, *a foot-soldier*], Cæs. *Cavalry horsemen*, plurimum in Ætolis e. præsidii fuit: is longe tum optimus e. in Græcia erat, Liv.——III. Equites, *The order*

of knights, the equestrian order, in rank between the Senate and the plebs, Cic. *In the sing. collectively: The knights*, Suet.

ĔQUESTER, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv.) (eques). *Of or belonging to a rider, equestrian.* I. *Gen.*: e. statuæ inauratæ, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Of or belonging to horse-soldiers or cavalry*, e. pugna, Cic.; e. copiæ [*opp.* pedestres], Id. ——B) *Of or belonging to the knights or to knighthood*, e. ordo, Cic.; e. loco natus, ortus, Id.; e. splendor, Id. *Subst.*, e. *for* eques, Tac. *Subst. plur.*, equestria, ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *The seats of the knights at the theatre*, Sen.; Suet.

ĔQUIDEM, *adv.* (ego, quidem, *in which sense it is used exclusively by Cicero, Virgil, and Horace; but in others, and more particularly in later authors, it occurs in precisely the same sense as* quidem). *An emphatic demonstrative particle, Certainly, surely, assuredly, indeed, no doubt.* I. *Gen.*: nihil, inquit, e. novi, Cic.; e. et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, Id.——II. *For my part, as far as regards myself*, de urbanis rebus plura tu scis; sæpius et certiora audis, e. doleo non me tuis literis certiorem fieri, Cic.

ĔQUILE, is, *n.* (equus). *A stable*, Suet.

ĔQUINUS, a, um (equus). *Of or belonging to a horse*, e. seta, Cic.; nervus e., *a bow-string of horse-hair*, Ov.

ĔQUIRIA, ōrum, *n.* (equus). *Horse-races in honor of Mars*, Ov.

ĔQUITĂBILIS, e (equito). *That can be ridden over, fit to ride over, easy for horses*, Curt.

ĔQUITĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A riding*, Plin.

ĔQUITĂTUS, ūs, *m.* (equito). I. *Abstr.*: *Riding*, femina atteri adurique equitatu notum est, Plin.——II. *Concr.* A) *Cavalry*, Cæs.——B) *The horses belonging to the cavalry*, Cæs. *Dat.*, equitatu, Cæs. *In the plur.*, Cic.——C) *The order of knights*, Plin.

ĔQUITIUM, ii, *n.* (equus). *A stud of horses*, Col.

ĔQUITO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (eques). *To ride.* I. *Neut.*: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic.; *to walk* (*of a horse*), Lucil. ap. Gell.——II. *Act.*: *To ride through or over a space*, Flor.; *to ride about ravaging*, Hor.

ĔQUŬLEUS (*also*, ĕculeus), i, *m.* (equus). I. *A young horse, a foal*, Cic. *Meton.*: e. argentei nobiles, *as works of art*, Cic.——II. *A rack, in the form of a horse*, Cic.

ĔQUŬLUS, i, *m.* (equus). *A small or young horse*, Cic.

ĔQUUS, i, *m.* (ἵππος; *Æol.* ἴκκος; *Sanscr.* aśvas). I. A) *A horse, steed*, Cic. *Esp.*: equis virisque, *lit., with horse and man*, i. e. *with main force, with might and main*, Cic.; equi bipedes, *sea-horses*, Virg.; e. fluviatilis, *the river or Nile horse, hippopotamus*, Plin.; equi *for* equites, *horsemen*, Cic.; e. ligneus, *a ship*, Plaut.; e., *the Trojan horse*, Virg.——B) *Meton.*: *A conspiracy, plot* (*with reference to the Trojan horse*), Cic.——II. *A war-engine, a battering-ram in the shape of a horse, afterward called* aries, Plin.——III. *The constellation Pegasus*, Plin.

EQUUS TUTICUS, i, *m.* *A small town of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Castel Franco*, Cic.

Ē-RĂDICITUS (exrad.), *adv.* (e, radix). *From the very root*, Plaut.

Ē-RĂDICO (exr.) 1 (*inf.*, eradicarier, Plaut.) *v. a.* (e, radix). I. *Prop.*, Varr.: *To rain, destroy*, Plut. ——II. *Fig.*: eradicabam hominum aures, i. e. *deafen with talk*, Plaut.

Ē-RĂDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To scratch or rub out.* I. *Prop.*: e. muscum, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *To eradicate, extirpate*, e. vitia, Sen.

ĒRĂSINUS, i, *m.* (Ἐρασῖνος). *Erasinus, a river of Argolis, now Kephalari*, Mel.

ĒRĂSISTRĂTUS, i, *m.* (Ἐρασίστρατος). *Erasistratos, a celebrated physician, a native of Ceos, who resided at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy I., and was the founder of a medical school*, Cels.

ĒRASUS, a, um, *part. of* erado.

ĒRĂTŌ, us, *f.* (Ἐρατώ). *Erato.* I. A) *The muse of lyric and erotic poetry*, Ov.——B) *Gen.*: *A muse*, Virg.——II. *A queen of Armenia*, Tac.

ĒRĂTOSTHĒNĒS, is, *m.* (Ἐρατοσθένης). *Eratosthenes, a geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Euergates*, Cic.

ERCISCO *and* ERCTUM. *See* Hercisco.

ĒRĒBUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erebus*, Ov.

ĒRĒBUS, i, *m.* (Ἔρεβος). *Erebus.* I. *The god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night*, Cic. ——II. *The infernal regions*, Virg.

ĒRECHTHEUS (trisyllable), ĕi, *m.* (Ἐρεχθεύς). *Erechtheus, a mythic king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Cithonia, and Creusa*, Cic.

ĒRECHTHIDÆ, arum, *m.* (Ἐρεχθεῖδαι). *Poet. for Athenians*, Ov.

ĒRECHTHIS, idis, *f.* (Ἐρεχθίς). *Daughter of Erechtheus*; e. g. *Orithyia*, Ov.

ĒRECHTHIUS, a, um (Ἐρέχθειος). *Of or belonging to Erechtheus; also, poet. for Athenian*, Ov.

ĒRECTE, *adv.* (erectus). *Boldly, freely*, Gel.

ĒRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (erigo). *A setting up, erecting*, e. tignorum, Vitr.

ĒRECTUS, a, um, *part. of* erigo. *Upright, erect, standing up.* I. *Prop.*: primum eo (homines) humo excitatos erectos constituit, Cic.; erectus status, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *High, lofty, exalted, elevated*, Cic.; e. animus, Id.; e. homo, Id.——B) *Of lofty or noble carriage, of imposing attitude*, orator erectus et celsus, Cic. ——C) *Observant, attentive, intent, on the stretch*, e. judices, Cic., e. studium in legendo, Id. ——D) *Encouraged, animated*, legiones nostras in eum sæpe locum alacri animo et erecto, Cæs.

Ē-REMIGO, 1 *v. a.* *To row through, navigate*, e. septentrionem, Plin.

Ē-REPO, psi, 3 [*plusquam perf. subj. sync.*, erepsemus, Hor.] *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To creep, crawl out or forth*, Plaut.; *to creep or crawl up to*, Suet.——II. *Act.*: *To creep or crawl through*, Juv.; *to climb or clamber up*, Hor.

ĒREPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (eripio). *A depriving, robbing of an estate, robbery*, Cic.

ĒREPTO, are, *v. int. n.* (crepo). *To creep out*, *meton.*: e. pecunia ex paupertate, *is spent imperceptibly*, Sen.

ĒRĔPTOR, ōris, *m.* (eripio). *A robber, plunderer*, e. bonorum, Cic.; e. libertatis, Id.

ĒREPTUS, a, um, *part. of* eripio.

ERES *and* HERES, is, *m.* (χήρ). *A hedge hog*, Plaut.

ĒRESUS (Eressus), i, *m.* (Ἔρεσος, Ἔρεσσος

Eresus, a town of Lesbos, the birth-place of Theophrastus. Cic.

ĒRETRIA, æ, *f.* (Ἐρετρία) *Eretria, a town of Eubœa, on the Euripus, now Palæo Castro. It was the birth-place of Menedemus the philosopher,* Cic.

ĒRETRICI, orum, m. I. q. Eretrici, Cic.

ĒRETRICI, ōrum, m. *The followers of Menedemus,* Cic. *In the sing.,* Eretricus, *An Eretrian philosopher,* Cic.

ĒRETRIENSIS, e. *Of or from Eretria,* E. Gongylus, Nep. *Subst.,* Eretriensēs, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Eretria,* Liv.

ĒRETRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Eretria,* E. creta, Plin. *Subst.,* Eretria, æ, *f.,* Plin.

ĒRETUM, i, *n.* (Ἤρετον). *Eretum, an ancient town of the Sabines, now Rimane,* Virg.

ERGĀ, *prep.* (*akin to* vergo). *Toward, against,* I. *Prop.:* e. ædes, *opposite me,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* e. alqm (*more rarely,* e. alqd), *of sentiment, behavior, or feeling displayed toward a person,* ut eodem modo e. animum affecti simus, quo e. nosmet ipsos, Cic.; divina bonitas e. homines, Cic. *Of things:* quum in universum rempublicam, tum etiam e. meam salutem, Cic. *Denoting hostility, for* contra *or* adversus, Nep. *Gen.: Denoting any mental relation toward a person,* anxii e. Sejanum, Tac.

ERGASTULUM, i, *n.* (ἐργάζομαι, *I work*). I. *A bridewell, a house of correction,* Cic.——II. *In the plur.,* ergastula, orum, *n., The inmates of a bridewell or house of correction,* Cæs.

ERGŌ, *adv.* (ἔργῳ). *In consequence of, by reason of; with genit.:* ejus legis e., Cic. *Absol.: For which reason, on which account, wherefore, therefore, consequently,* e. nota est sententia veterum Academicorum, Cic. *Accordingly, hence, therefore, according to that,* e. et avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.; verum e. illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, Id. *In interrogative clauses, when it may be rendered by Then, as it seems, actually, really,* e. hæc veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapienque non poterit? Cic.; e. illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? Id.; quid ergo? *what then? how then?* quid e.? hujusne vitæ propositio et cogitatio aut Thyesten levare poterit aut Ætnam? Cic. *With imperatives: However, but . . . only,* vide e., hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic. *As a continuative particle: Then, as I just said, I say,* tres viæ sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinet animus, ut . . . tres e. ut dixi viæ, Cic.

ĒRICÆUS, a, um (erice) *Of or from heath,* e. mel, *called, also,* mel silvestre, Plin.

ĒRICE, ēs, *f.* (ἐρείκη). *Heath,* Plin.

ĒRICHTHŌ, us, *f.* (Ἐριχθώ). *Erichtho, a Thessalian enchantress who was consulted by Pompey,* Luc. *Meton.: Another enchantress,* Ov.

ĒRICHTHŌNIUS, ii, m. (Ἐριχθόνιος). *Erichthonius.* 1. *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, the inventor of the quadriga* Plin. 2. *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros, king of Troy,* Ov.

ĒRICHTHŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erichthonius, Erichthonian,* E. populus, i. e. *Athenian.* Prop.; E. arces, i. e. *Trojan,* Virg.

ĒRICIUS, ii, m. (eres). *A hedge-hog,* Varr. ap. Non.——II. *Meton.: Chevaux de frise,* Cæs.

ĒRIDANUS, i, m. (Ἠριδανός). *Eridanus.* I. *The Greek name for the River Po,* Plin.——II. *The constellation* Eridanus, Hyg.

Ē-RIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 *v. a. To raise up, set up, erect.* I. *Prop.* A) e. arborem, Cic.; e. hominem, *to create or form in an erect position,* Id.; e. oculos, *to lift up,* Id. E. se, *or middle: To raise one's self,* conniturtur (pueri), ut sese erigant et manibus utuntur, Id.——B) *To erect, build, construct,* e. turres, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *To raise, elevate,* erigite mentes auresque vestras et attendite, Cic.; e. aures, *prick up,* Id.——B) *Esp. To raise up,* i. e. *to encourage, incite, cheer, rouse,* e. animum, *to take courage,* i. q. se e., Cic.; e. animum jam demissum et oppressum, Id.

ĒRIGONĒ, ēs, *f.* (Ἠριγόνη). *Erigone.* 1. *The daughter of Icarus, who hanged herself through grief at her father's death, and was changed into the constellation* Virgo, Hyg. 2. *The daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra,* Hyg.

ĒRIGONĒIUS CANIS. *The dog of Icarus, Mæra, changed into a constellation* (Canicula) *at the same time with Erigone,* Ov. *For this we find* Canis Erigones, Col.

ĒRINACIUS (herin.), ii, m. (eres, ericius). *A hedge-hog,* Plin.

ĒRINNA, æ (*genit.* Erinnes, Prop.), *f.* (Ἤριννα). *Erinna, a Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho,* Plin.

ĒRINYS, ŭos, *f.* (Ἐρινύς). *One of the Furies,* Virg.; *acc.* Ērinyn, Ov. *A Fury,* Prop. *In the plur.,* Erinyes, *The Furies,* Prop. *Meton. of Helena: A fury, scourge,* Virg. *Appel.: Frenzy, rage,* Virg.

ĒRIPHYLA, æ, or -E, es, *f.* (Ἐριφύλη). *Eriphyle, daughter of Talaus, and wife of Amphiaraus, whom she betrayed, for a gold necklace, to Polynices, on account of which she was slain by her son Alcmeon,* Cic.

ĒRIPIO, ĕrŭi, eptum, 3 (e, rapio). *To snatch, tear, pull, or drag out, away, forth, or along; to snatch or carry off; to remove, withdraw, rescue, &c.* I. *Prop.:* e. alqm ex media morte, Cic.; e. filium a morte, Id.; e. istum de vestra severitate, Id.; e. se, *to snatch or tear one's self away, remove, deliver, or extricate one's self, take one's self off, flee,* e. se ab illa miseria, Cic.; e. se flammâ, Id. *Poet.: To be snatched or carried off by death,* Ov.——II. *Fig.:* e. potestatem hominis omnino sapiendi, Cic.; e. tetrarchiam alcui, Id.; e. alcui timorem, Id.; e. fugam, *poet. for* e. se fuga, *or for the simple* rapere fugam, Virg.

Ē-RIVO, are, *v. a. To draw off* (*water*) *by drains,* e. pluvias aquas auctumni, Plin.

Ē-RŌDO, sum, ĕre, *v. a.* I. *To gnaw off, gnaw or bite away, eat into, eat away, consume,* e. vites (animalia), Cic.——II. *Meton.: To corrode,* e. æs, ferrum (aqua), Plin.

ĒRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (erogo). *Expense, expenditure; hence, payment, distribution,* e. pecuniæ, Cic.

Ē-RŌGITO, are, *v. int. a.* (erogo). *To ask earnestly, to demand,* Plaut.

Ē-RŌGO, 1 *v. a.* I. A) *To take a sum of money out of the public treasury after having asked the consent of the people; to expend, pay out, lay out,* volo, uti mihi respondeas, erogarisne pecunias ex ærario tuis legibus, Cic.; e. pecuniam in classem, Id.——B) *Gen.* 1) *To pay, spend,* tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic.——II. *To move by prayers, prevail on by entreaties, entreat,* App.

ĒROS, ōtis, *m.* (Ἔρως). *Eros.* I. *A common name of Roman slaves,* Cic.——II. *The name of an actor in the time of Cicero,* Cic.

ERŌSIO, ōnis, *f.* (erodo). *A gnawing or eating off or away; in the plur.,* e. genarum, Plin.

ERŌSUS, a, um, *part.* (erodo).

ERRABUNDUS, a, um (erro). *Wandering to and fro,* nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, Liv.

ERRĀTICUS, a, um (erro). *Wandering, moving about,* e. sanguis, i. e. impetigo, Plin.; e. stellæ, *planets,* Sen. *Esp, in Botany: Of plants that grow wild in various places,* i. q. silvestris: e. cucumis, Plin. *Meton.*: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

ERRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A wandering or roving about,* Cic.

ERRĀTUM, i, *n.* (erro). *An error, mistake,* Cic.

ERRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (erro). *A wandering, roving about.* I. *Prop.,* Ov.——II. *Fig.: An error, mistake,* Plin.

ERRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (ἔρρω, *Sanscr.* ṛr, *Germ.* irren). I. *Neut.: To go in no direct path, to go hither and thither, wander or stray about, stroll about.* A) 1) *Prop.:* quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; circum villulas nostras e., Id. *Of inanimate objects:* (stellæ) quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur. 2) *Fig.:* errans et vaga sententia, Cic.; ut aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, Id.——B) *Esp.: To miss the right way, wander out of the way, go astray, wander.* I. *Prop.,* Virg. 2) *Fig.* a) *To deviate or depart from truth, to be mistaken,* in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus erraste, Cic.; e. malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, Id. b) *To be in fault, to err,* nobis demeres acerbam necessitudinem pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall.——II. *Act. Poet. (only in the part. pass.): To wander over, to traverse,* Ov.

ERRO, ōnis, *m.* (erro). *One that strolls about, a rover, vagrant, vagabond,* Tib. *Of the queen bee,* e. dux, Col.

ERROR, ōris, *m.* (erro). I. *A wandering, strolling about, a going hither and thither.* A) *Prop.:* e. ac dissipatio civium (*sc.* mercatorum), Cic.—B) *Fig.: Uncertainty (with genit.):* e. viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance,* Liv.; e. veri, Tac.——II. *Esp.: A departing from the right way, a straying, going wrong.* A) *Prop.,* Curt.——B) *Fig.: A departing or deviating from truth, a false notion, mistake, error, delusion,* opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic.; inducere imperitos in errorem, Id.; e. mentis, *a wandering of the mind, distraction, insanity. A moral error,* i. e. *a fault, offence,* Ov.

ĒRŪBESCO, būi, 3 *v. inchoat. n. and a.* I. *Gen.: To grow red, redden,* Ov.——II. *Esp.: To blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame, be ashamed. Absol., with prep. or abl.,* Cic. *With acc.:* e. soloecismum, Sen. *Often with an objective clause:* erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Erubescendus, a, um, *That one ought to be ashamed of,* Hor.

ERŪCA, *m., f.* I. *A caterpillar, canker-worm,* Plin.——II. *A kind of cabbage, rocket,* Plin.

ĒRŪCTO, are, *v. a.* I. *To belch or vomit forth, throw up,* unde tu nos turpissime e tando ejeciati, Cic. *Meton.*: e. cædem sermo suis, i. e. *to talk of murder in their drunkenness,* ——II. *Gen.: To cast or throw up,* e. no virus, Col.

ĒRŪDIO, ivi *or* ĭi, itum, 4 *v. a.* *To free f rudeness, to cultivate, instruct, te form the mind,* studiosos discendi erudiunt a docent, Cic.; e. alqm artibus, Id.; e. alqm in civili, Id. *Of inanimate objects:* Polycletus summasse hanc scientiam judicatur, et toreut erudisse, *carried to perfection,* Plin.

ĒRŪDITE, *adv.* (eruditus). *Learnedly, learned manner,* Cic.

ĒRŪDITIO, ōnis, *f.* (erudio). I. *Instruct teaching,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: Knowle learning, erudition,* Cic.

ĒRŪDITŬLUS, i, *m.* *Somewhat lear* Catull.

ĒRŪDĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* erudio. *Lear instructed, well-informed, skilled, a rienced,* est non satis politus iis artibus, qua tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic.; homines non ris ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gest victoriis e., Id. *Of things and abstract subject* tempora, Id.; e. aures, Id.

ĒRŪGATIO, ōnis, *f.* (erugo). *A clearing f wrinkles,* e. cutis, Plin.

ĒRŪGO, are, *v. a.* *To clear from wrinl make smooth,* Plin.

ĒRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *To cause to break or burst forth, t loose, discharge with violence.* A) *P* portis se foras erumpunt, Cæs.——B) *Fig.:* me stomachum erumpant, *vent their passion,* ——II. *Neut.: To break or burst fort rush out with great noise or vehemence, to s forth.* A) *Prop.:* qui (ignes) ex Ætnæ ve erumpunt, Cic.; abiit, excessit, evasit, erupi ——B) *Fig.: To break forth, come to li become public,* quum illa conjuratio ex lat atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic.; si illustrant erumpunt omnis, Id.

ĒRUNCO, are, *v. a.* *To weed, clear f weeds,* e. herbas, Col.

ĒRŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To dig up, root turn up, to pull, draw, or tear out or fo* I. *Prop.:* qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, qu eo veniat, is poterit e., Cic.; e. mortuum, Id *demolish, to level to the ground,* Virg.—II. *Fig.* A) scrutari locos, ex quibus argum eruamus, Cic.; ex annalium vetustate eruend memoria nobilitatis tuæ, Id.; fanum erui volo que hoc mihi erui potest, *I can not be diss from it,* Id. B) *Esp.: To overthrow, dest* e. civitatem, Tac.

ĒRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (erumpo). *A breaking or forth, an eruption.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* versi eruptionem tentavere, Plin.——B) *Esp. in it.: A sally,* ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. *In Medic.: An eruption,* Plin.——II. *Fig* vitiorum, Sen.

ERUPTUS, a, um, *part. of* erumpo.

ERUS, i. *See* Herus.

ERUTUS, a, um, *part. of* eruo.

ĒRYCINUS, a, um. *Of or belongin Eryx,* E. Venus, Cic. *Subst.,* Erycina, æ, *f.* *Venus,* Hor.; Erycini, orum, *m.,* *The inha ants of the town Eryx,* Plin.

ERYMANTHIS, idis, *f.* *Erymanthian*, Ov.

ERYMANTHIUS, a, um. *Of Erymanthus, Erymanthian*, E. belus, Cic.; E. aper, Id.

ERYMANTHUS, i, m. (Ἐρύμανθος). *Erymanthus.* I. *A mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules killed the wild boar*, Ov.——II. *A river which takes its rise in this mountain and falls into the Alpheus*, Mel.

ERYSIPELAS, ātis, n. (ἐρυσίπελας). *A cutaneous inflammation, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire*, Cels.

ERYTHRÆ, arum, *f.* (Ἐρυθραί). *Erythræ.* 1. *A town of Bœotia, near Mount Cithæron*, Plin. 2. *One of the twelve principal cities of Ionia, a colony of the former*, Cic.

ERYTHRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erythræ*, E. Sibylla, Cic. *Subst.*, Erythræi, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Erythræ*, Liv.; E. Mare, *the Red Sea (pure Lat.;* Mare Rubrum), Mel. *The name, however, was originally applied to the whole expanse of sea between Arabia and Africa on the west, and India on the east, including its two great gulfs. In this sense it is used by Herodotus.*

ERYTHRAS, æ, m. (Ἐρύθρας). *Erythras, a fabulous king of the south of Asia (Arabia or Persia), from whom the* Mare Erythræum *was said to have taken its name*, Mel.

ERYX, ycis, m. (Ἔρυξ). *Eryx, a steep and isolated mountain near the northwestern coast of Sicily, near Drepanum, famed for its temple of Venus, with a town of the same name, now S. Giuliano*, Plin.

ESCA, æ [*old form genit.*, escas, L. A. ap. Prisc.], *f.* (edo). I. *Prop.: Food*, dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. *Esp.: A bait*, Petr.——II. *Fig.:* Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, Cic.

ESCĀRIUS, a, um (esca). *Concerned with or belonging to food*, e. vasa, Plin. *Absol.:* escaria, Juv.; *eatable, good to eat*, e. uvæ, Plin. *Of or belonging to a bait*, Plaut.

ĒSCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (e, scando). I. *Neut.: To mount up, mount, climb up.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Prop.:* e. in rotam, Cic.; e. in rostra, Id.; e. in concionem, Id. 2) *Fig.:* utque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, Liv.——B) *Esp.: To journey or travel up*, legati Asiam petentes Delphos quum escendissent, Liv.——II. *Act.: To ascend, mount*, e. vehiculum, Sen.

ESCHARA, æ, *f.* (ἐσχάρα). I. *The carriage of a war-engine*, Vitr.——II. *In Medic.: A hard crust or scar made by caustic applications, an eschar*, C. Aur.

ESCIT, i q. erit. *See* SUM.

ESCULENTUS, a, um (esca). I. *Eatable, fit for eating, good for eating, esculent*, e. frusta, Cic.——II. *Full of food*, crocodilus semper e. ore. i. e. *filled with food*, Plin.

ESCULETUM (esc.), i, n. (esculus). *A forest of oaks (esculi)*, Hor.

ESCULEUS (esc.), a, um (esculus). *Of or made of bay-oak*, e. frons, *an oaken wreath*, Ov.

ESCULUS (esc.), i, *f.* (esca). *A kind of oak, bay-oak or holm-oak, sacred to Jupiter*, Virg.; Hor.; Plin.

ESCUNT, i. q. erunt. *See* SUM.

ESQUILIÆ (Exquil.), arum, *f.* *The Esquiline, the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several summits (hence plur.), joined to the* urbs *by Servius Tullius*, Liv.

ESQUILIĀRIUS (Exqu.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Esquiliæ, Esquiline*, E. collis, Liv.

ESQUILINUS (Exqu.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Esquiliæ, Esquiline*, Liv. *Subst.*, Esquilina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* porta), *The Esquiline Gate*, Cic.

ESQUILIUS, a, um. *Esquiline*, Ov.

ESSĒDA, æ. *See* ESSEDUM.

ESSĒDĀRIUS, ii, m. (essedum). *A Gallic or British war-chariot fighter*, Cic.; *a gladiator*, Petr. *In the fem.:* mulier e., Id.

ESSĒDUM, i, n. [*poet. only pl.*, esseda, orum] (esseda, æ, *f.*, Sen.) (*a Celtic word; compare Gaelic ess, a wagon*). *A two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons*, Cæs.; *it was used by the Romans for ordinary purposes and in the circus*, Cic.

ESSENTIA, æ, *f.* (sum). *The being or essence of any thing (a translation of οὐσία)*, Quint.

ESTRIX, icis, *f.* (esor, edo). *A female glutton*, Plaut.

ESTUR, i. q. ēditur., *pass. from* ēdo.

ESŪRIĀLIS, e (esurio). *Of or belonging to hunger, hungry*, feriæ esuriales, *hungry holidays*, Plaut.

ESŪRIES, ēi, *f.* (esurio). *Hunger, a desire to eat, appetite*, Cic.; *poverty, want, indigence*, Id.

ESŪRIO, ītum, ire, *desiderat. v. n. and a.* (ēdo). I. *Neut.: To hunger, be hungry*, i. e. *to desire to eat*, Cic.; Ter.; vellera esuriunt, i. e. *take the colors*, Plin.——II. *Act.:* nisi totum Parthorum esurisset aurum (Crassus), *had longed after*, Plin.

ESŪRIO, ōnis, m. (esurio). *A hungry person, one who desires to eat*, Plaut.

ĒSUS, a, um, *part. of* ēdo.

ĒSUS, ūs, m. (edo). *An eating*, Gell.

ET, *conj.* (*Sanscr.* athi, *and; Gr.* ἔτι, *yet*). *And.* I. *Gen.:* qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, Cic.; hæc pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis libris esse grata, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *And indeed, and rather, and especially, and generally, and even*, te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, Cic.; at laudat, et sæpe, virtutem, Id.; studiose ab his siderum magnitudines acquirebantur et cuncta cœlestia, Id.——B) *After words which express similarity or contrariety and opposition, instead of the usual* atque: hisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.; omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, Id.——C) *It is also used in connecting the minor term in a syllogism, or a logical conclusion: But*, eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum, id percipi non potest: nullum igitur est, &c., *but now, whatever is false*, &c., Cic.——D) *It sometimes also is used for* etiam: *And also, and even, and at the same time, and moreover*, Terentia te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciæ nostræ, Cic.——E) et . . et, *as well . . as, as well . . as also*, ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. *With a subordinate* que *or* atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit, et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. *Also sometimes* et . . que *for* et . . et: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv.; *sometimes* et . . et, i. q. quum . . tum: homo et in aliis causis

exercitatus, et in hac multum et sæpe versatus, Cic.; et . . neque, *or* neque . . et *if one of the clauses is negative:* ego vero et exspectabo ea quæ polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic.

ET-ENIM, *conj. For. More literally, and rightly, for; and assuredly, for; and no wonder, for,* præclare dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. *Parenthetically:* ejus legationis princeps est Heius (e. est primus civitatis), Id.

ETEOCLES, is, *and* ŏos, m. (Ἐτεοκλῆς). *Eteocles, son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices, who became the occasion of the Theban war, described by Statius in the Thebaïs, a poem of twelve books,* Stat.

ETESIACUS, a, um (ἐτησιακός). *Of or belonging to the Etesian winds,* Plin.

ETESIÆ, arum, m. (ἐτησίαι, *sc.* ἄνεμοι). *Etesian winds, periodical winds which blow steadily, every year, from one quarter for forty days in the season of dog-days, trade-winds, monsoons,* Cic.

ETHICE, ōs, *f.* (ἠθική). *Moral philosophy, ethics,* Quint.

ETHOLOGIA, æ, *f.* (ἠθολογία). *The art of depicting an individual's character, a portraying of character, characteristics,* Quint.

ETHOLOGUS, i, m. (ἠθολόγος). *One who imitates by gestures, voice, &c., the manners of another person, generally in order to amuse; a mimic,* e. mimus, Cic.

ET-IAM, *conj.* (et, jam). I. *Likewise, besides, and also, also, yet, too,* atque alias e. dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.; multa e. sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Id. *Especially in the following connection:* non modo (solum) . . . sed (verum) e.——II. *Esp.* A) *Nay even, even,* quæ omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam e. sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.; quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper e.? Id. *With comparatives, for the sake of emphasis: Still,* in animis existunt majores e. varietates, *still greater,* Cic.; sunt autem e. clariora vel plane perspicua, Id.——B) *Denoting affirmation: So it is, just so, certainly, yes, really,* ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicunque hæc aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut etiam aut non respondere possit, Cic. Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? E., inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Id.——C) *Of time: Still, even still,* quum iste e. cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic.——D) etiam atque etiam, *again and again,* faciendum videtur, ut diligenter e. atque e. argumenta cum argumentis comparemus, Cic.; hæc quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc e. atque e. multo desperatiora, *more and more desperate every day,* Id.

ET-IAM-NUM, *and better* ET-IAM-NUNC (*also separately written* e. num *and* e. nunc), *conj. Now, till now, even till now, still, even to the present time,* de materia loquor orationis etiam nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui e. credat iis, quorum, Id. *Of past time,* i. q. etiam tunc: *Up to that time, till that time, even then,* dixisti, paululum tibi esse e. morse, quod ego viverem, Cic. *Sometimes for* etiam: *Again, besides, also, in addition,* his addemus e. unam Græcæ inventionis sententiam, Plin.

ET-IAM-SI (*sometimes separately written*). *If even, even if, although.* I. *With indic.* veritas e. jucunda non est, mihi tamen grat Cic.; eundem igitur esse creditote, e. nullum bitis, Id.——II. *With subjunct.:* quæ e. e quæ nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse po Cic.

ETIAM-TUM *and (less frequently)* ETIAM-T *conj. Still or even at that time, even even up to that time,* omnes e. retinebant Pericli succum; sed erant paullo uberiore til

ETRURIA, æ, *f. Etruria, a district in C Italy, now Tuscany,* Cic.

ETRUSCUS, a, um. *Etruscan, Tusca* disciplina, *the Etruscan religion,* Cic. *Subst.,* ci, orum, m., *The Etruscans,* Id.

ET-SI, *conj.* I. *Even if, if even.* A) *indic.:* s. abest maturitas ætatis, jam tamen nare aures ejus, &c., Cic.——B) *With subjun* cupidissime expetitum a me sit, tamen non es tra contentione perfectum, Id.——II. *Altho* do, do pœnas temeritatis meæ, e. quæ fuit meritas? Cic.

EU, *interj.* (εὖ). *Well done! bravo!*

EUBŒA, æ, *f.* (Εὔβοια). *Eubœa, the island of the Ægean Sea, lying along the co Attica, Bœotia, and the southern part of Th now Negropont,* Plin.

EUBŒICUS, a, um. *Eubœan,* Prop.

EUCLIDES, is, m. (Εὐκλείδης). *Euclid A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of So founder of the Megarian school of philosoph* 2. *A mathematician of Alexandrea under t Ptolemy,* Cic.

EUGE, *interj.* (εὖγε). *Very well! excel admirable! bravo! come! now then!*

EUGEPÆ, *interj.* (euge, papæ). *Wonde strange! good! rare! hurra!* Plaut.

EUMEDES, is, m. (Εὐμήδης). *Eumed herald of the Trojans, father of Dolon,* Ov.

EUMENES, is, m. (Εὐμένης). *Eumenes, secretary to Philip and Alexander, and, after th of the latter, governor of Cappadocia, Paphla and Pontus,* Nep.

EUMENIDES, um, *f.* (Εὐμενίδες). *The E ides, the Gracious or Merciful On euphemistic name for the Furies,* Cic. *In the A Fury,* Sil.

EUMOLPIDÆ, arum, m. (Εὐμολπίδαι). *Eumolpidæ, a sacerdotal family at Athens,*

EUMOLPUS, i, m. (Εὔμολπος). Eu m 1. *A Thracian bard, poet and priest of Ce introduced the Eleusinian mysteries into Att Another, the son of Museus,* Ov.

EUNUCHUS, i, m. (εὐνοῦχος). I. *A eu* Cic.——II. *The name of a comedy of Teren*

EUPHORBUS, i, m. (Εὔφορβος). *Euph* 1. *The son of Panthous, one of the bravest of t jans. Pythagoras asserted that he had once l Trojan Euphorbus, adducing this in suppor doctrine of the metempsychosis,* Ov. 2. *A physician, from whom a plant derived its na* phorbia.

EUPHRANOR, ŏris, m. (Εὐφράνωρ). *Eu nor, a distinguished statuary and painter, a of Corinth, but who practiced his art at Athe flourished about B.C.* 336, Juv.; Quint.

EUPHRATES, is, m. (Εὐφράτης). *Euph* I. *A great river of Western Asia, forming the ary of Upper and Lower Asia,* Plin. *Poet. fo*

habitants of the banks of the Euphrates, Virg.——II. *A philosopher in the time of Pliny the younger*, Plin. E.

EUPŎLIS, idis, m. (Εὔπολις). *Eupolis, a writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes*, Plin. E.

EURĬPĬDĒS, is, m. (Εὐριπίδης). *Euripides, the name of a celebrated Greek tragedian*, Cic.

EURIPIDEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Euripides*, E. carmen, Cic.

EURĬPUS *or* -OS, i, m. (εὔριπος). *Euripus.* I. *A strait, channel, or sound*, Cic. *Exp.:* Euripus, i (Εὔριπος), *a strait between Bœotia and Eubœa, now Golfo di Negroponte*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any artificial canal or passage of water*, "ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et e. vocant," Cic.——B) *Exp.: A ditch or trench surrounding the circus*, Suet.

EURONŎTUS, i, m. (εὐρόνοτος). *The south-southeast wind*, Plin.

EURŎPA, æ, *and* EURŎPE, es, *f.* (Εὐρώπη). *Europa.* I. *Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete*, Ov. *Poet. meton. of the portico on the* Campus Martius, *which was ornamented with work representing the rape of Europa*, Mart.——II. *A part of the world, Europe*, Plin.

EURŎPÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the daughter of Agenor*, i. e. *Europa*, Ov. *European*, E. adversarii, Nep.

EURŎTAS, æ, m. (Εὐρώτας). *Eurotas, the principal river of Laconia, now Basilipotamo*, Cic.

EURŎUS, a, um (Eurus). *Of or relating to the east, eastern*, Virg.

EURUS, i, m. (εὖρος). *The southeast wind, called also* Vulturnus, Plin. *In the plur.*, Ov. *Meton. for a morning wind or breeze*, Ov. [*opp.* Zephyrus]. *Poet. for the east*, Val. Flac. *Gen. for the wind*, Virg.

EURYDĪCE, es, *f.* (Εὐρυδίκη). *Eurydice.* 1. *The wife of Orpheus; she died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus fetched her back from the infernal regions; but since, contrary to his promise, he looked round after her on the road, he lost her again*, Ov. 2. *A daughter of Danaus*, Hyg. 3. *A slave of Rhea Silvia*, Enn. ap. Cic.

EURĬLŎCHUS, i, m. (Εὐρύλοχος). *Eurylochus, the only one of Ulysses's companions who resisted the effects of the enchantment of Circe*, Ov.

EURYNŎME, es, *f.* (Εὐρυνόμη). *Eurynome, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothea*, Ov.

EURYSTHEUS (*trisyl.*), ĕi, m. (Εὐρυσθεύς). *Eurystheus, a son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus, king of Mycenæ, who imposed the twelve labors on Hercules*, Ov.

EURYTUS, i, m. (Εὔρυτος). *Eurytus.* 1. *A king of Œchalia, the father of Iole*, Ov. 2. *A centaur*, Ov.; *called also* Eurythion, Id.

EUSCHĒME, *adv.* (εὐσχήμως). *Gracefully, prettily*, Plaut.

EUTERPE, es, *f.* (Εὐτέρπη). *Euterpe, the muse of music or harmony*, Hor.

EUTRŎPIUS, ii, m. (Flavius). *Eutropius, a Roman historian who lived in the middle of the fourth century; he is the author of a* Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ.

EUXINUS, a, um (usually with Pontus) (Εὔξεινος, *hospitable*). *Euxine, a name given to the Black Sea*; E. Mare, Ov. *Absol.*, Euxinus, i (*sc.* Pontus), Ov.

Ē-VĂCŬŌ, atum, 1 *v. a.* (e, vacuus). *To empty, purge.* I. *Prop.:* e. alvum, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To make void, cancel*, Cod. Just.

ĒVADNE, es, *f.* (Εὐάδνη). *Evadne, daughter of Iphis, wife of Capaneus; she threw herself into the flames of the funeral pile erected for her husband*, Ov.

Ē-VĂDO, si, [*perf. sync.*, evasti, Hor.], sum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To go out or forth.* A) 1) *Prop.:* e. ex balneis, Cic.; ex abditis sedibus e. atque exire, Id. 2) *To escape, get away or out of*, aut e morbo evasurum ægrotum, aut e periculo navem, Cic.——B) 1) *Fig.:* accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perrumpat, quod, Cic. 2) *Exp.: To turn out, to become, to have an issue or end, result*, quos judicabit non posse oratores e., Cic.; pestilentia in longos morbos evasit, *the pestilence terminated in long diseases*, Liv. *Of abstract subjects:* ut ita fastidiosæ molleque mentes evadant civium, ut, Cic. 3) *To be fulfilled, come to pass*, aliquando id, quod somniavimus, e., Cic.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.:* e. amnem, Tac.; e. ardua, *to climb, mount up, ascend*, Liv. *Exp.: To fly from, escape, get away* [effugere], e. angustias, Liv.; e. flammam, *to get out of the flame*, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To escape*, e. gravem casum, Tac.

ĒVAGĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A wandering*, e. stellarum, Plin.

Ē-VAGINO, atum, 1 *v. a.* (e, vagina). *To unsheath*, Just.

Ē-VAGOR, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To wander out of the way, to ramble, to rove about, to roam*, nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. *To go beyond the just limits, to wander*, Cic. *To spread, extend*, Liv.——II. *Act.: To stray beyond, to overstep any thing*, e. ordinem, Hor.

Ē-VALESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To become strong, grow or increase in strength, to increase, grow*, sed hoc feliciter: evaluit, Quint. I. *Prop.:* quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. *In the perf.: To be equal to a thing, to be able*, ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hos ita evaluerit, Quint.; *to prevail, to spread, to be current*, ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paullatim, Tac.

Ē-VALLO, āre, *v. a.* (vallus). *To free from the husk or shell, winnow* (*corn*), *clean*, Plin.

ĒVAN, m. (Εὐάν). *A surname of Bacchus*, Ov.

ĒVANDER, dri, m. (Εὔανδρος). *Evander.* 1. *A son of Carmenta of Pallantion, in Arcadia; he migrated sixty years before the Trojan war into Italy, and there founded a town named Pallanteum, on the Tiber, at the foot of the Palatine Hill, which was subsequently incorporated with Rome*, Liv. 2. *A Greek artist, whom M. Antonius brought with him from Alexandrea to Rome*, Plin.

EVANDRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Evander*, E. ensis, i. e. *of Pallas, the son of Evander*, Virg.

EVANDRUS, *nom. Gr. for* Evander, Virg.

Ē-VANESCO, nŭi, 3 *v. n. To vanish, pass away, disappear, be lost, perish.* I. *Prop.:* e. vinum et salsamentum vetustate, i. e. *loses its*

strength, becomes vapid, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: omnis eorum memoria evanuit, Cic.

ĒVĀNĬDUS, a, um (evanesco). *Vanishing, passing away.* I. *Prop.*: e. viriditas, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: e. gaudium, Sen.

ĒVANS, antis. *Exclaiming* Evoe! (*at the festival of Bacchus*), Virg.; *shouting, raving*, App.

ĒVAPŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (evaporo). *An evaporating, evaporation*, e. terræ, Sen.

Ē-VAPŌRO, are, *v. a. To evaporate*, Gell.

Ē-VASTO, 1 *v. a. To lay waste, devastate*, ibi duo consulares exercitus omnia evastarunt, Liv.

ĒVAX, *interj.* (εὐάξ). *Well done! bravo!* Plaut.

EVECTUS, a, um, *part. of* eveho.

EVECTUS, ūs, *m.* (eveho). *An export of goods, exportation*, Plin.

Ē-VĒHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To carry or convey out or forth.* I. *Prop.*: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta esse, Cic. *To exalt, extol, promote, advance*, e. ad deos, Hor.; e. in cœlum, Virg.; spe vana evectus, *lifted up by, proud with vain hope*, Liv.; opes evectæ privatum modum, *riches raised above a private condition*, Tac. *Middle: To ride or drive out or forth; of ships, to sail out or forth*, evectus effreno equo, *rushing forth at full gallop*, Liv.; in ancoras e.——II. *Fig.*: ut semel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

Ē-VELLO, velli [vulsi, Flor.], vulsum, 3 *v. a. To tear, pull, or pluck out.* I. *Prop.*: linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To pull up*, i. e. *eradicate, destroy, extirpate*, consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; e. scrupulum ex animo, Id.

Ē-VĒNIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n. To come out or forth.* I. *Prop.*: tota arundo serius prædicto tempore evenit, *comes forth, grows up*, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *To come forth*, i. e. *to come to pass, occur, happen*, e. alcui, *to come to any body (as his share), to be any body's fate, befall any body, fall to any body's lot*: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.: quem (tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferme evenit, habet, &c., Id.; quod plerumque e., *what for the most part happens*, Id.; forte evenit ut, *it chanced that*, Id.; vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas literas, *that my letter will have the same fate*; si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to him*, i. e. *in case he should die*, Suet. *Esp.*: *To turn out, issue, result* [evado, *of persons or things*; e., *only of things*], eventus est alcjs exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit, Cic.; bene atque feliciter eveniat, *may it turn out well and happily*, Id.

Ē-VENTILO, atum, 1 *v. a. To purify by airing*, (aerem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin.; e. frumenta, *to ventilate, to purify by winnowing*, Col.

ĒVENTUM, i, *n.* (evenio). I. *That which has come to pass, an event, occurrence*, plurimorum sæculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic.——II. *An end, issue, result* (*most frequently in the plur.*), consilia eventis ponderare, Id. *In the sing.*: existimato, me stultitiæ meæ pœnam ferre gravius quam eventi, Id.

ĒVENTUS, ūs, *m.* (evenio). I. *An event, occurrence*, mihi a peritis in Asia prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.——II. *Issue, result, consequence*, in rebus magnis memoriæque dignis consilia primum, d acta, postea e. exspectantur, Cic.; e. oration *Personified*: Bonus E., *a tutelary deity of the country people*, i. e. *Success*, Plin.

ĒVENUS, i, *m.* (Εὔνηρος). *Evenus, a ri Ætolia, now Fidari*, Ov.

Ē-VERBERO, 1 *v. a. To strike out, to s dash, buffet.* I. *Prop.*: e. os oculosque l Quint.; *to strike off or down*, Ov.— *Fig.*: *To incite*, Gell.

Ē-VERGO, ĕre, *v. a. To turn out, to out or forth, send forth*, montes nulloe tos evergunt rivos, *send forth*, Liv.

ĒVERRICULUM, i, *n.* (everro). *That by things are swept or drawn out, a fishing- drag-net.* I. *Prop.*, Varr.——II. *Meton.*: litiarum omnium, *that which removes entirely* quod umquam hujuscemodi e. ulla in pro fuit? *plunderer, with sarcastical allusion to* Id.

Ē-VERRO, verri, versum, 3 *v. a. To s out.* I. *Prop.*: e. purgamenta salsamentoru cinis, Col.——II. *Meton.*: *To plunder oughly, to pillage*, quod fanum non ev atque extersum reliquerit? Cic.

ĒVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (everto). *An overth ing.* I. *Prop.*: e. columnæ, Cic.; *a des ing*, e. templorum, Quint.; *ejection, e sion*, Flor.——II. *Fig.*: *Overthrow struction, ruin*, hinc patriæ proditiones, h rum publicarum eversiones, Cic.; e. omnis vi

ĒVERSOR, ōris, *m.* (everto). *A destroy Prop.*: e. Carthaginis et Numantiæ, Quint.— *Fig.*: e. civitatis, Cic.; e. hujus imperii, Id.

ĒVERSUS, a, um. I. *Swept or turned see* EVERRO.——II. *Overthrown; see* EV

Ē-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 *v. a. To c drive out, to turn forth or out, to b push, or drive forth or out.* I. *Prop.*, e. cervices, *to twist, to turn one way and the* Ter. *Esp.*: *To upset*, e. navem, Cic.; *to throw, destroy*, e. Carthaginem, Id.; *to t any body out of an estate, to eject*, e. pu fortunis patriis, Id.; e. eos fortunis omnib ——II. *Fig.* A) *To overthrow, upset, v* impressione e., *to ruin*, Cic.—B) *To over to the very foundation, to destroy ut* e. funditus civitates, Cic.; e. funditus amb Id.; e. leges, testamenta, *to invalidate, annu*

Ē-VESTIGĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (e, ve *Traced or searched out*, Ov.

ĒVIAS, ādis, *f.* (εὐιάς). *A Bacchanal,*

EVICTUS, a, um, *part. of* evinco.

Ē-VIDENS, entis (e, video). *Clear, vi apparent, evident, manifest*, in causis, est e., Cic.; plerique tamen definitiones ip etiam evidentium rerum non improbant, *persons*: e. auctores, *those most to be depende most credible*, Plin.

ĒVIDENTER, *adv.* (evidens). *Clearly, ly, manifestly*, Liv.

ĒVIDENTIA, æ, *f.* (evidens). *Clearnes dence*, Cic.

Ē-VIGILO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To a* Plin.; *to be wakeful, attentive, or vigi meton.*: in quo evigilaverunt curæ et cogit meæ, si, &c.? Cic.——II. *Act.*: *To spe pass one's time without sleep*, Tib.; *to at or compose any thing by night* (*conf*

CURRO), Ov. *Fig.*: at tua conscilia quam evigilata tuis cogitationibus! Cic.

Ē-VILESCO, lŭi, 3 *inchoat. n. To become worthless, mean, or despicable*, cujus criminationibus eviluisset pericula sua, Tac.

Ē-VINCIO, nxi, nctum, 4 *v. a. To bind or wind round with any thing*, simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac.

Ē-VINCO, vici, victum, 3 *v. a. To conquer entirely, overcome thoroughly, to cease or finish conquering*, evicit omnia assuetus prædæ milea, Liv.; *to carry a point, to succeed in accomplishing an object*, evincunt instando, ut literæ sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. *For* convinco, *to prove, demonstrate*, Hor.

ĒVINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* evincio.

Ē-VISCERO, atum, 1 *v. a.* I. *To take out the entrails, to disembowel*, Enn. ap. Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *To tear to pieces*, Virg.

ĒVITĀBILIS, e (evito). *Avoidable*, Ov.

ĒVITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (evito). *An avoiding*, e. malorum, Quint.

Ē-VITO, 1 *v. a. To avoid, shun*, Cic.

Ē-VITO, 1 *v. a.* (e, vita). *To take away life, to kill*, Enn. ap. Cic.

ĒVIUS, ii, *m.* (Εὔιος). *Euios, a surname of Bacchus*, Cic.; Hor.

ĒVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (evoco). *A calling out, calling forth.* I. *Gen.*: e. inferorum, *a summoning, calling*, Plin.——II. *Esp.*: *A summoning of a debtor*, Hirt. B. Al.; *a calling to arms in case of emergency*, Auct. Her.

ĒVŌCĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who calls to arms or to enlist*, e. servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

Ē-VŌCO, 1 *v. a. To call out or forth, to entice forth.* I. *Prop.*: sic te iis (literis) evocabam, ut nihil acrius neque incitatius fieri posset, Cic. A) *Esp. t. t. in the language of religious ceremony*: e. deos, *to call the tutelary gods out of a besieged town*, Liv.——B) *In Milit.*: *To summon, to call out*, (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Evocati, *Soldiers who, having served their time, were called upon to serve as volunteers in case of emergency*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: probitas non præmiorum mercedibus evocata, *called forth, incited*, Cic.; misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *called forth, produced*, Id.

ĒVOE (*dissyl.*), *interj.* (εὐοῖ). *A shout of joy at the feast of Bacchus, Huzza! Hurra!* Ov.

Ē-VŌLĀTO, are, *v. freq. n. To fly out*, e. ad requirendos cibos (columbæ), Col.

Ē-VŌLO, 1 *v. a. To fly out or forth.* I. *Prop.* A) e. ex quercu (aquila), Cic.——B) *To come forth, hasten forth*, qui ex corporum vinculis, tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; exanimatus evolat e senatu, Id.——II. *Fig.*: ii, quorum animi, *spretis* corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.; quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, e. altius certe noluerunt, *to rise*, Cic.; sic evolavit oratio, ut, *rushed forth*, Id.

ĒVŌLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (evolvo). *An unrolling or opening, a finding of a passage in a book by turning the leaves; hence, a reading, a perusing*, Cic.

ĒVŌLŪTUS, a, um, *part. of* evolvo.

Ē-VŌLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 [*per diæresin*, ĕvŏlūtum, Catull.; ĕvŏlūtisse, Ov.] *v. a. To roll out or forth, to roll.* I. *Prop.*: e. volumen epistolarum, *to turn the pages or leaves, in order to find a passage*, Cic.; e. se or evolvi, *to roll, move on, forth, or out of; roll down*, Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, Plin.; *to unroll a parchment, to read while unrolling a book*, &c., evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic.; e. poetas, Id. *Post.*: *To spin out, to spin to an end*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem e., *to unfold, develope*, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To develope, to set forth, relate*, &c., naturam rerum omnium e., Id.

Ē-VŌMO, ŭi, itum, 3 *v. a. To spit or vomit out or forth, to discharge by vomiting.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Meton.*: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejecerit, Cic.; e. pecuniam devoratam, i. e. *to return, disgorge*, Id.; Nilus in Ægyptium mare se evomit, *falls or empties itself into the sea*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: ut anquirat aliquem, apud quem evomat virus acerbitatis suæ, Cic.

Ē-VULGO, 1 *v. a. To divulge, make public*, civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv.

ĒVULSIO, ōnis, *f.* (evello). *A pulling or tearing out*, e. dentis, Cic.

EVULSUS, a, um, *part. of* evello.

ĒX *or* E (*the latter used only before consonants*), *prep. with abl.*, *Out of, from.* I. *Prop.*: influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep.; cecidisse e. equo dicitur, *from the horse*, Id.; e curru trahitur, Id.; globum terræ eminentem e mari, *out of the sea*, Id. *Denoting origin or descent*: quod erat ex eodem municipio, Id.; Epicurei e Græcia, Id. *Denoting a place whence any thing proceeds*: ex hac parte illinc, Cic.; ex hoc ipso loco, Id.; ex itinere, *from a journey*, i. e. *on the road, in the course of a journey*, Id.; ex fuga, *during flight*, Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Of time*: *Immediately after, after, directly after*, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; ex prætura, Id.; aliud ex alio, *one after the other*, Id.; diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another*, Id. 2) *Denoting a certain point in a space of time*: *From, since, ever since*, ex eo tempore, Id.; ex eo die, quo, Id. 3) *In stating a date*: Romæ vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Id.; hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, Id.——B) *Gen.*: *Out of, from*, majores ex otio fructus capere, Cic.; ex alqo *or* alqa re quærere, requirere, audire, intelligere, sperare, &c.——C) *In speaking of a multitude*: *Out of, from among, out of the number of*, qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem, Cic.; unus ex illis decemviris, Id. *Sometimes instead of a genit.*: has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Cæs.——D) *Denoting the material a thing is made of*: statua ex ære facta, Cic.; homo ex animo constat et corpore, Id.——E) *Denoting a cause, occasion, or origin of a thing*: *Out of, from, on account of, through, by means of*, quum esset ex sere alieno commota civitas, Cic.; ex vulnere æger, Id.; ex quo fit, ut, Id.; e quo efficitur, non ut, Id. *In denoting the object from which a thing derives its name*: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.——F) ex *or* e re, ex usu, ex injuria, *to any body's advantage or disadvantage*, id Brutum bene et e re publica pro sua majoramque suorum dignitate feciase, *for the wel-*

fare of the state, Cic.; exque re publica, Id.; ex usu, Caes.; ex nullius injuria, Liv.——G) *Denoting conformity: After, according to, in conformity with*, majores primum jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, Cic.; ex senatus sententia, Id.; ex sententia, *according to one's wish*, Id.; ex edicto, ex decreto, ex lege, ex consuetudine, &c., Id.

EX-ACERBO, 1 *v. a. To irritate, provoke, make angry, make more violent*, recenti alqa ira exacerbantur animi, Liv.

EXACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exigo). *A driving out, expelling*, e. (regum), Cic.; *a demanding*, e. operis, Col. *Esp.: A demanding of payment, collecting of debts*, Cic.; *an impost, tax*, Id.; *an accomplishing, finishing, perfecting*, Vitr.

EXACTOR, ōris, *m.* (exigo). *One who drives out or expels*, e. regum, Liv.; *one who demands*, e. operis, i. e. *one who sees that a sufficient quantity of work is done*; *an overseer, superintendent*, Liv.; e. supplicii, *one who fulfills or puts into execution*, Liv. *Esp.: A collector of taxes, a tax-gatherer*, Cæs.

EXACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* exigo.——II. *Adj.: Exact, accurate*, difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. *With gen.*, Ov.

EXACTUS, ūs, *m.* (exigo). *A driving away*, e. mercis, i. e. *sale*, Auct. Decl.

EX-ĀCŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a. To make very sharp or pointed, to sharpen or point.* I. *Prop.*: qua (cote) ferramenta sæpe exacuta sunt, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: nisi mucronem aliquem tribunicium exacuisset in nos? Cic.; e. ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem. *Esp.: To rouse, incite, instigate, encourage*, velim cohortere et exacuas Clustium, Cic.

EXĀCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exacuo). *A sharpening, pointing*, e. calami, Plin.

EX-ADVERSUM (*also* advorsum) *and* EX-ADVERSUS, *adv. and præp. Over against, opposite.* I. *Adv.*, Ter. *With a dat.*, Id.——II. *Præp. with acc.*: ara Alo Loquenti e. eum locum consecrata est, Cic.

EX-ĒDIFICĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A building, erecting; hence, meton., structure, of style*: ipsa autem e. posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

EX-ĒDIFICO, 1 *v. a. To finish building, to construct, erect.* I. *Prop.*: e. Capitolium, Cic.; e. hunc mundum, Id.——II. *Fig.: To complete, finish*, ne graveris e. id opus, quod instituisti, Cic.; *to turn out of doors*, Plaut.

EXÆQUĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A putting on a level, equalling.* I *Prop.: A level*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: A levelling, equality*, Liv.

EXÆQUO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To make level, plain, smooth, even, or equal; to equalize.* A) *Prop.*: tunc proclinatio ea implentur arena, et exæquetur cum margine, Vitr.——B) *Fig.: To put on the same footing, treat as equal or the same, make equal*, qui, quum plures erant, paucis nobis e. non poterant, Cic.; exæquanda sunt facta dictis, *the words must come up to the facts*, i. e. *facts have to be represented in adequate words*, Sall.——II. *Neut.: To be equal to, to come up to, reach; with acc.* (*conf.* ÆQUO), Auct. Her.

EX-ÆSTŪO, 1 *v. n. and a. To be in a ferment; to rise or swell, as the sea.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.*: (peninsula) incertæ altitudinis ut exæstuat aut deficit mare, Liv. *Esp.: To with heat, to glow*, Suet.——B) *Fig.*: e.——II. *Act.: To cause to boil up*, L

EXAGGĒRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exaggero). *A ing up of mounds.* I. *Prop. concr.: A* Just.——II. *Fig.: Exaggeration, a cation; elevation*, Cic.

EXAGGĒRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of e Heaped up, amplified*, e. verborum tate, Petr.

EX-AGGERO, 1 *v. a. To raise a dam, or dike, to throw up earth, to* I. *Prop.: To increase, augment*, e. re rem, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To heap up,* alteris non solum mortem morti exagger tumulos tumulis exæquabant, *heaped, death on death*, Auct. B. Hisp.——B) *To e plify, heighten*, nihil est ad exagger amplificandam orationem accommodati Cic.; e. beneficium verbis, Id.

EXAGITĀTOR, ōris, *m. A censure* omnium rhetorum hunc miratur unum,

EX-AGITO, 1 *v. a. To drive out, from one place to another, to expel* ut quicquid fæcis subsederit, exagitet mum reducat, Col.——II. *Fig.: To* i. e. *to persecute, harass, disturb, Gen.*: istius injuriis exagitati, Cic. *Es tack violently with words, to scol censure, rebuke, rail, or jeer at*, q Demosthenes exagitetur, Cic.; exagitabat ejus fraudes atque fallacias, Id.; *to rou ately, excite the passions, to incite*, ut tonis) et aliorum philosophorum disputa exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutu *the mind: To excite, disturb*, ne et rorem exagitem, et te in eundem luctum

EXĀGŌGA, æ, *f.* (ἐξαγωγή). *An shipping of goods, exportation*, P

EX-ALBESCO, būi, 3 *v. inch. n. T become white.* I. *Prop.*, Gell.——I grow deadly pale, Cic.

EX-ALBIDUS, a, um. *Whitish*, rami (arboris), Plin.

EX-ALTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To raise*, de tat, alia submittit, Sen.——II. *To de* unt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, C

EX-ĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (ex, agmen). I. (*ing or flying out; hence*) *A swarm, cro multitude, a swarm of bees*, apiu bus, Cic.——II. *A proving, testi the tongue of a balance*, Virg. *Fig quiry, inquest, examination*, Ov

EXĀMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A weigh ance, equilibrium*, Vitr.

EXĀMINO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (examen). *a swarm, to swarm*, ab exortu Ver solstitium fere examinant alvi, Col.— *weigh out.* A) *Prop.*: tamquam par natus ponderibus nullam in partem m *Neut.: To be in a state of equil be balanced*, Vitr.——B) *Fig.: To* (*in one's mind*), *ponder, consider into, investigate, examine*, quæ statera, sed quadam populari trutina e Cic.; e. diligenter verborum omnium

EX-AMPLEXOR, ari, *v. dep. a. T clasp*, tu, per deos, inquit, hunc e., A

EX-AMUSSIM, *adv.* (ex, amussis, *according to rule, by a ruler; hence*) *Exactly, accurately,* Plaut.

EX-ANCLO (*less correctly written* antlo), 1 *v. a. To carry, bring, or take out as a servant, to care for.* I. *Prop.,* Pacuv. ap. Non. *Esp.: To draw out, exhaust,* exhaurio, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To go through, endure, suffer,* Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneado, Cic.; quum exanclavisset omnes labores, Id.

EX-ANIMĀLIS, *e.* I. *Pass.: Deprived of life, dead.*——II. *Act.: Killing, mortal, deadly,* Plaut.

EX-ANIMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (examimo). I. *Prop.: A depriving of breath, a suffocating,* e. valvarum. i. e. *hysterics,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: Terror, fright,* e. metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

EX-ANIMIS, *and* EX-ANIMUS, a, um (*the latter form mostly used in the plural*), (ex, anima). *Without breath, lifeless, without life.* I. *Prop.* A) examinis: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv.—B) exanimus: tum convulsos laniatosque et partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac.——II. *Fig.: Dead with fright, greatly terrified or alarmed, terror-struck, panic-struck,* Virg.

EX-ANIMŌ, 1 *v. a.* I. *To deprive of air or wind,* e. folles, Auct. Ætnæ.——II. *To deprive of breath or of life.* A) *Prop.:* e. se taxo, Cæs. *In the pass.: To be deprived of life, to be killed, to die,* (Epaminondas) quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. *Part.,* examinatus, *Killed, dead,* Cæs. *Also, To be exhausted, deprived of strength,* simul fore ut duplicato cursu Cæsaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Cæs. *Of abstract objects:* nolo verba exiliter examinata exire, *without breath, power, or life,* Cic.——II. *Fig.: To deprive of life or spirit; to kill with fear, grief, &c.; to discourage,* te metus examinant, Cic.; adolescentulus sic initio accusationis examinatus sum, ut, Id.

EXANIMUS, a, um. *See* EXANIMIS.

EXANTLO. *See* EXANCLO.

EX-ARDESCO, arsi, arsum, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To take fire, to be kindled, become hot.* I. *Prop.:* facilis ad exardescendum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To take fire,* i. e. *to be kindled or inflamed, burn,* e. iracundia ac stomacho, Cic.; hodierno die ad spem libertatis e., Id.; ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Id.

EX-ĀRESCO, rui, *v. inchoat. n. To become dry, dry up.* I. *Prop.:* e. amnes, Cic.; e. lacrimæ, *dry up,* Id.——II. *Fig.: To pass away, disappear, decay, lose vigor,* e. vetus urbanitas, Cic.; e. facultas orationis, Id.

EX-ARMO, 1 *v. a. To deprive of arms, to disarm.* I. *Prop.* A) e. cohortes, Tac.; e. navem, *to take down the rigging, to unrig,* Sen.—B) *To strip of power, debilitate, weaken, enervate,* Vell.——II. *Fig.: To disarm,* Petr.

EX-ĀRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To plough or dig up, dig out.* A) *Prop.:* e. sepulcra, Cic.; e. puerum, Id.—B) *Fig.: To raise, gain, or acquire by tillage,* (aratores) tantum labore suo frumenti exarabant, Cic.——II. *Gen.: To plough; till, cultivate, work,* Plin.—B) *To write on a wax tablet, to put or mark down, to note down,* undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, Cic.

EX-ASCIĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (ascio). *Cut with a carpenter's axe; hence, gen., well arranged,* Plaut.

EX-ASPĔRO, 1 *v. a. To make rough, roughen, to make uneven.* I. *Prop.:* nisi vomitus fauces exasperavit, Cels.——II. *Fig.: To irritate, provoke, exasperate,* duratos eos (Gallo-græcos) tot malis exasperatosque accepit terra, *savage, infuriated,* Liv.

EX-AUCTŌRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To dismiss from service, discharge from military duty, to discharge or dismiss from office,* omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. *Esp.: To dismiss with disgrace, cashier,* e. legionis, Suet.

EX-AUDIO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* I. *To hear from or at a distance,* subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic.; maxima voce, ut omnes e. possint, dico semperque dicam, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To perceive by hearing, to perceive,* quam multa, quæ nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic.—B) *To hear favorably, to grant,* Plin.—C) *To listen to, give heed to, pay attention to,* Hor.

EX-AUGEO, ēre, *v. a. To increase greatly,* Plaut.

EXAUGŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A depriving of sanctity, profaning,* omnium sacellorum exauguratione, Liv.

EX-AUGŪRO, 1 *v. a. To deprive of sanctity, to profane, desecrate,* Liv.

EX-AUSPICO, avi, 1 *v. n. To take auspices from any thing,* Plaut.

EX-BALLISTO, are, *v. a.* (ballista). *Facetè: To settle with the ballista, to overcome by force,* Plaut.

EXBIBO, ēre, *for* ebibo, ēre, Plaut.

EX-CÆCO, 1 *v. a. To blind, make blind.* I. *Prop.:* num ergo is excæcat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. *Of trees and plants: To deprive of eyes or buds,* Plin. *To stop up a river,* Ov. *To obscure or weaken a brilliant color, to darken,* fulgor (argenti) excæcatus, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* excæcabat ingens fama oculos animosque miserorum, Petr.

EX-CALCEO (calcio), 1 *v. a.* I. *To deprive of shoes, to unshoe, take off the shoes,* petiit, ut sibi pedes præberet excalciandos, Suet. *Esp. part. pass.:* jussit posthæc excalciatos curritare, *without shoes, barefoot,* Suet. *Middle, as verb finit.:* neque umquam aut nocte die excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell.——II. *Esp.: Of a tragic actor: To take off the* cothurnus, Sen.; *hence,* excalceati, *comic actors,* Id.

EXCANDESCENTIA, æ, *f.* (excandesco). *Choler, irritability, irascibility,* Cic.

EX-CANDESCO, dui, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To grow hot or heated, take fire, to glow.* I. *Prop.:* e. vitreæ pilæ sole adverso, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To be inflamed,* e. g. *by anger or passion,* hæc nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito, Cic.

EX-CANTO, 1 *v. a. To draw forth by enchantment, to charm out,* Sen.

EX-CARNIFICO, atum, 1 *v. a. To cut in pieces.* I. *Prop.:* e. aliqm, Cic.——II. *Fig.:*

To torture, torment, qualia excarnificati animi verba sunt! Sen.

EXCAVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (excavo). *A hollowing out*, e. lapidis, Sen.

EX-CAVO, atum, 1 *v. a. To hollow out*, e. trullam, Cic.

EX-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 (*subj. perf. sync.*, excessis, Ter.) *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To go out, forth, or away, to leave a place.* A) *Prop. gen.*: e. ex Italia, Cic.: e. ex illa circumscriptione, Id. *Absol.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Id. *With an expression denoting the end*: ex his tenebris in lucem illam e., Id. *Esp.: To go beyond or pass a certain limit, to project, stand, or jut out*, sic omnes partes collocatæ sunt, ut nulla excederet extra, Id. *To depart this life, to die*, sic ille quum undequadraginta annos regnavisset, excessit e. vita, Cic.; *also, simply*, e., Plin.——B) *Fig.: To exceed a given boundary or measure, to go beyond, pass a certain limit, to overstep, exceed*, ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. *To disappear, vanish*, quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Id.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To leave a place*, facto senatus consulto, ut urbem excederent Volsci, Liv.——B) *Fig.: To exceed the proper boundaries or measure, to overpass*, statura, quæ justam excederet, Suet. *Absol.*: excessit Fronto ac postulavit, *digressed*, Tac.

EXCELLENS, entis, *part.* (excello). *Raising itself, standing out, projecting.* I. *Prop.: High*, oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp.——II. *Fig.: Distinguished, excellent, superior, surpassing*, deos rerum omnium præstantia e., Cic.; Brutus noster e omni genere laudis, Id.

EXCELLENTER, *adv.* (excellens). *Excellently*, Cic.

EXCELLENTIA, æ, *f.* (excello). *Excellence, superiority*, Cic.

EX-CELLO, lŭi, lsum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To raise on high, according to* Fest. ——II. *Neut.: To raise one's self, or to be raised; then, meton., to distinguish one's self, excel, surpass; usually in a good sense*: ut ia, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur, Cic.; ut inter quos posset e., cum iis se pateretur æquari, Id. *In a bad sense*: qui singulis vitiis excellunt aut etiam pluribus, Cic.

EXCELSE, *adv.* (excelsus). *On high, loftily.* I. *Prop.*: si vitis scandit e., Col.——II. *Fig.: Haughtily, loftily*, e. magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic.

EXCELSITAS, ātis, *f.* (excelsus). *Height.* I. *Prop.*: e. montium, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Loftiness, sublimity*, e. animi, Cic.

EXCELSUS, a, um, *part.* (excello). *High, elevated, lofty.* I. *Prop.*: e. locus, Cic.; e. porticus, Id. *Subst. neut.*: simulacrum Jovis facere majus et in e. collocare, Cic.——II. *Fig.: High, noble, sublime, lofty, grand*, te natura excelsum genuit, Cic.; animus e., Id.; excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua, Id. *Subst. neut.*: qui magno imperio præditi in excelso ætatem habent, i. e. *in a high position*, Sall. *A title under the emperors*, e. g. *of the* præfectus prætorio, *Highness.*

EXCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (excipio). I. *An exception, a limitation, restriction*, sine ulla exceptione, Cic.; sunt in tota lege exceptiones duæ, Id.——II. *In Law: An exception*, i. e. *a form containing an objection on the part of the de respecting the statement of the plaintiff, as be correct, illegal*, &c., Cic.

EXCEPTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f.* (exceptio). *A limitation or restriction, a restr clause*, Sen.

EXCEPTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (excipio). *T out, to take up, to catch*, barbatulos nu ceptans de piscina, Cic.

EXCEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* excipio.

EX-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a. T out, separate by sifting, to sep put or set apart*, ubicunque ex captorum ro excretos Seguntinos in patriam remi *Part. pass. subst.*: excreta critici, *that whic after sifting*, i. e. *chaff*, Col. *Esp.: To s discharge, carry off*, venter e. mollis, Id.

EX-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (ex, carp *take or pick out, select, choose.* I. *Pro* ——II. *Fig.* A) *To pick out, select*, e ex malis, Cic.; quod quisque commodissi cipere videbatur, excerpsimus, Id. *To s tracts from writings, to extract*, nihil umqua mo quod non excerperet, Plin.; paucos enim e mo est, *to make extracts from*, Quint.——B) *T out in order to omit, to strike or leave cept, except*, non enim, si est facilius, e mero quoque est excerpendum Cic.; qui hominum consuetudini cœperimus e.? *to ourselves from?* Sen.; e. se, *to separate o from, to be singular*, Id.

EXCERPTUS, a, um, *part. of* excerpo.

EXCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (excedo). I. *A dep* e. g. *from life*, in his esse et excessum e vita mansionem, Cic.; *for which, also*, e. *Death*, Tac.——II. *A going beyond limit, excess.* A) *Prop.*: os calcis quada sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, *projects*, B) *Fig.: A deviating from a topic, a sion*, Quint.

EXCETRA, æ, *f.* I. *A snake, serpen* ——II. *Meton., as term of reproach*, Liv.

EXCIDIO, ōnis, *f. for* excidium (ex *Destruction*, Plaut.

EXCIDIUM, ii, *n.* (*for* excidium, *f* scindo). *Destruction, overthrow*, u se excidio ejus urbis terrorem ceteris inje Liv.

EXCIDIUM, ii, *n.* (excido). *A falli falling down*, e. vulvæ, Plin.

EX-CIDO, cidi, 3 *v. n.* (ex, cado). *T out or down, fall from.* I. *Prop. g* excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic.; o nefarii gladii de manibus crudelissimis exc Id. *Esp. of a lot: To be drawn*, ut sors exciderat, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To slip away, escape, get away*, verbum umquam ex ore hujus excidit, unde q posset offendi? Cic.; scripsi etiam illud in libello, qui me imprudente et invito *escaped undesignedly*; omnes ii (versus) breves excidunt, *end in, finish in*, Quint.— *be lost, perish, vanish*, neque enim v est, ne quid excidat aut nequid in terram Cic. *To escape recollection, sli memory*, O miram memoriam, Pompon at mihi ista exciderant, Id. *With a subjecti* non excidit mihi, scripsisse me in libro *have not forgotten that*, &c., Quint.; excid

terem, *I forget to request*, Ov. *Also (but not usually) of a person*, excidens, *one who forgets easily, forgetful*, nam etiam excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. ; e. (ex) alqa re, *To lose, to miss, forfeit*, excidit ausis, *misses, forfeits*, Ov.; e. fine medicinæ, Quint.; formulâ e., *to lose a lawsuit, instead of the more usual* cadere formulâ *or* causâ, Suet.

EX-CIDO, idi, isum, 3 *v. a.* (cædo). *To cut or hew out, hew or cut off or down.* I. *Prop.*: e. lapides e terra, Cic.; excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, Id.; e. vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, *ornamented with embossed figures*, Plin.; columnas rupibus e., *to cut pillars out of the rock*, Virg.; portam e., *to burst the door open*, Cæs.; saxum e., *to excavate the rock*, Cic. *Gen.*: *To destroy, lay waste, demolish*, e. Numantiam, Cic.; e. exercitum, *to rout*, Vell.——II. *Fig.*: *To take out, remove*, alqd ex animo e., Cic.; alqm numero civium e., *to exterminate one from among the citizens*, Plin.

EX-CIEO, ere, civi, citum, 2 *v. a.* *To raise, excite, rouse*, ut mihi excivisti lacrymas! Plaut.; quam molem subito excierit, Virg.; e. tumultum, Liv.; ex somno e., Id.

EX-CIO, ivi *or* ii, itum. *To call out or forth, to bring out or forth*, auxilia e Germania Britanniasque excivit segniter, Tac.; *to produce*, Id.

EX-CIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (ex, capio). I. *To take or draw out or forth.* A) *Prop.*: quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos e mari propter vim tempestatis e. non potuissent, *could not take out*, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: servitute exceptos, *freed from slavery*, Liv.; nihil libidini exceptum, *freed from*, Tac. 2) *Esp.*: *To except, make an exception, let pass or take as an exception*, hosce ego homines excipio libenter, Cic.; Licinia lex, quæ non modo eum, qui ... sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, Id. *Neut. absol.*: excepto, si obscena nudis nominibus enuncientur, Quint.——II. *To take to one's self, receive, catch, take away.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: excipit sanguinem patera, Cic.; labentem excepit, Id.; e. se in pedes, i. e. *to get on one's feet*, Liv.; e. vulnera, Id. 2) *Esp.*: *To take or receive in its turn or in order*, i. e. *to follow upon any thing, to join any thing, be next to*, linguam ad radices ejus hærens excipit stomachus, Cic. *In Medic.*: e. alqd alqa re, *to receive any thing of the same nature, to mix with*, Cels.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To take any thing, to catch, apprehend, receive*, quod animus excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic.; posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, quod, i. e. *obtained*, Id.; e. pericula, *to endure, suffer*, Id.; e. labores magnos, Id.; e. hominum voluntates, *to captivate*, Id. 2) *Esp.*: *To catch at, hear, listen to, overhear*, maledicta nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.; qui rumores exciperent, Id. *Of time and order*: *To follow a person or thing, to ensue, to follow in succession, to succeed in a train of events or in course of time*, Herculis vitam et virtutem immortalitas excepisse dicitur, Cic.; excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, *ensued*, Cæs.; e. alqd, *to remember, keep up, prolong*: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic.

EXCIPŬLA, orum, n. (excipio) (*sc.* vasa). *Receptacles*, in e. ejus fluminis, *beds or basins*, Plin.

EXCISIO, ōnis, *f.* (excido). I. *A cutting out; a part cut out*, Pall.——II. *A destroying, destruction*, Cic.

EXCISUS, a, um, *part. of* excido.

EXCITĀTE, *adv.* (excitatus). *Briskly, violently.* *Compar.*: e. fulgent gemmæ, Plin.

EXCITĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* excito. *Strong, lively, brisk, animated, vigorous, vehement*, Cic.; Liv.

EXCITO, 1 *v. int. a.* (excieo). *To rouse, stir up, awake.* I. *Prop.*: quæso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.; ita vero excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, Id.; non dubitavit e. reum consularem, et ejus diloricare tunicam, *to bid to stand up*, Id.; e. testes, Id. *Of things and abstract objects*: *To cause to rise, ascend*, vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. *Esp.*: *To build, erect, construct*, exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam ... nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic.——II. *Fig. gen.*: *To awaken, rouse, enliven, excite, stir up, spur on, stimulate, kindle*, excitata fortuna, *elevated*, Cic.; ut amici jacentem animum excitet, Id.; animos e. ad persequendi studium, Id.; soni excitandi, *to be sharpened*, Quint. *Esp.*: *To excite, call forth*, quantos e. risus! Cic.; e. plausum, Id.; e. fletum, Id.

EXCITUS, a, um, *part. of* excieo. *Incited, roused up, stirred*, furit ingentibus excita monstris, Virg.; excita curis, Ov.

EXCITUS, a, um, *part. of* excio. *Summoned, called out*, Virg.; Luc.

EXCLĀMĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (exclamo). *A loud call, exclamation*, acutas vocis e. vitare debemus, Auct. Her. *Esp.*, *as a figure of Rhetoric*: *Exclamation*, Cic.

EX-CLĀMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To call aloud, to call out with a loud voice, to cry out, exclaim*, hic quum exclamasset Lælius, Cic.; in stadio cursores exclamant, quam maxime possunt, Id.——II. *Act.*: *To say or cry with a loud voice; with an objective clause*: itaque mihi libet e., ut ille in Synephebis, Proh deum! Cic. *With acc.*: ut lugentes discrtissime quædam e. videantur, Quint.

EX-CLŪDO, si [*perf. sync.*, exclusti *for* exclusisti, Ter.], sum, 3 (ex, cludo *for* claudo) *v. a.* *To shut out, not to admit, to cut off, to keep at a distance or apart, separate.* I. *Prop.*: ipsæ illæ (literæ) e. me a porta et perfugio videntur, Cic.; Gaditani Pœnos mœnibus excluserunt, Id. *To drive out, keep out*, Plaut. *Esp.*: *To hatch*, ex ovis pullos e., Cic.; e. pullos, Id. *To conclude, finish*, Stat.——II. *Fig.*: *To shut out from obtaining, or from the enjoyment of any thing; to except, to remove, repulse, hinder, exclude*, Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic.; excludi ab omni doctrina, Id.; ab hereditate excludi, Id.; tempore exclusus, *prevented or hindered*, Cæs.; e. consuetudinem libere dicendi, *to hinder, to prevent*, Cic.

EXCLŪSIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (excludo). *A shutting out, excluding*, e. ventorum, Vitr.

EXCLŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* excludo. *Shut out, excluded*, Plaut.

EXCOCTUS, a, um, *part. of* excoquo.

EXCŌGITĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (excogito). *A contriving, inventing, finding out*, illa vis quæ tandem est, quæ investigat occulta, quæ inventio atque e. dicitur, Cic.; illa, quæ tota ab pratore pariuntur, excogitationem non habent difficilem, *are easy to be found*, Id.

EXCŌGĪTĀTUS, a, um, *participle of* excogito. *Choice, select, picked*, excogitatissimas hostias instituit, Suet.

EX-CŌGĪTO, 1 *v. a. To contrive, invent, find out by reflection, devise*, quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic.

EX-CŌLO, cōlŭi, cultum, 3 *v. a. To work at with care, to cultivate, grow, train or rear up.* I. *Prop.*: e. vineas, Plin. *To polish, improve, adorn*, marmora, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To polish, refine, to finish, perfect*, nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tamquam excolatur, Cic.; excultus doctrina, Id.; (*for* colere), *to venerate, worship*, Ov.

EX-CŌLO, are, *v. a. To strain, filter*, Pall.

EX-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To boil out, melt out, bring any thing out by means of fire, to dry out.* I. *Prop.*: e. testudinem vino, *to boil*, Plin.; e. ferrum (ignis), *hardens*, Ov.; excoctum argentum, i. e. *purified*, Gell.; imagines excoctæ flammis, *melted, dissolved, destroyed*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To prepare, devise, invent*, Plaut.

EX-CORS, cordis (ex, cor, *the heart, as the seat of understanding*). *Without sense or understanding, foolish, silly, dull, stupid*, aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic.; quæ anus tam e. invenire potest, quæ illa extimescat? Id.

EXCREMENTUM, i, *n.* (excerno). *The refuse of a sieve, refuse*, Col.; *that which passes from the body; stool, excrement*, Plin.; e. oris, *spittle*, Tac.; e. narium, *mucus, secretion from the nose*, Id.

EX-CRESCO, ĕvi, ētum, *v. inchoat. n. To grow out or forth, to grow up.* I. *Prop. gen.*: e. abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin. *Esp. of the body*: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. *Subst.*, excrescentia, ium, *n.*, *Excrescences, protuberances*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To grow, increase*, Quint.

EXCRETUS, a, um, *part. of* excerno. *Sifted out*, Col.

EXCRETUS, a, um, *part. of* excresco. *Grown up*, Virg.

EXCRŪCIĀBILIS, e (excrucio). I. *Pass.*: *Deserving of torment or torture*, Plaut.——II. *Act.*: *Tormenting, torturing*, Prud.

EX-CRŪCIO, 1 [*old form inf. pres.*, excruciarier, Ter.], *v. a. To torture, torment, rack.* I. *Prop.*: vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatus, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: nec meæ me miseriæ magis excruciant quam tuæ, Cic.

EXCŪBIA, æ, *f.* (excubo). *A lying out of the house.* I. *Gen.*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.*: *A being on guard, a watching, keeping watch, either by night or by day*, si hæc arma, si Capitolinæ cohortes, si e., si vigiliæ, Cic. *Concr.*: *A watch, persons on guard, or keeping watch*, num excubias transiret, Tac.

EXCŪBITOR, ōris, *m.* (excubo). *One that watches, a watchman, guard; esp. a soldier that mounts guard or keeps watch, a sentinel*, hæc eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis præsidiis tenebantur, Cæs.

EXCŪBITUS, ūs, *m.* (excubo). *A watching, a being on watch*, Auct. B. Hisp.

EX-CŪBO, būi, bĭtum, 1 *v. n. To lie from or out of a house or camp.* I. A) *Gen.*: mor Lacedæmonii, ut armati in agro excubarent, C ——B) *Fig.*, Just.——II. *Esp.*: *To keep or ho watch, to watch, be on guard (of soldic* A) *Prop.*: duæ semper legiones pro castris ex babant, Cæs.——B) *Fig.*: *To watch, be wat ful or on one's guard*, excubabo pro vol Cic.

EX-CŪDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a. To strike or ha mer out.* I. *Prop.*: ad excudendum ignem n semper lapidis occasio est, Plin.; *to beat or for out*, Virg. *Gen.*: *To prepare, compose, ma* Virg.——II. *Fig. of a writing*: excudam a quod latent in thesauris tuis, Cic.

EX-CULCO, 1 (ex, calco). I. *To tread o force out by treading*, Plaut.——II. *To tre in, tread close, to fill by treading*, singuli infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *made firm treading*, Cæs.

EXCŪLTUS, a, um, *part. of* excolo.

EXCŪRĀTUS, a, um, *part.* (curo). *Carefu tended; well trimmed*, Plaut.

EX-CURRO, cūcurri (*more rarely*, curri), curs 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To run out, to r forth, to hasten or come quickly forth.* *Prop.*: excurrat alqs, qui hoc tantum mali filio nunciet, Cic.; excurro in Pompeianum, *make excursion to*; in crucem e., *to go and be hang* Plaut. *Esp. in Milit.*: *To make an irrupt or invasion, to make an onset*, Carthago e Africa videbatur, Cic. *Of abstract objects*: quo animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excur foras, Id. *Of localities*: *To jut out, stand run out, project*, ab intimo sinu peninsula currit, Liv.——B) *Fig.*: *To spread, extend display itself*, nullum vobis sors campum dit, in quo e. virtus cognoscique posset, Cic.; est, cur insistere orationem malint quam cum tentia pariter e.? *to keep pace with*, Id.——II. *Act.*: *To run through*; *meton.*, Ter.; *to p over or omit any thing*, multa improbe sed nusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Ser

EXCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (excurro). *A runni out or forth.* I. *Prop.*: e. moderata eaque r *stepping forward*, Cic.; crebris excursionibus caria? *journeys, excursions*, Plin. *Esp. in Mi An irruption, invasion, inroad, onset tack*, via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, ——II. *Fig.*: relinquendæ erunt vacuæ tab in quibus libera adjicienda sit e., i. e. *much fic room for additional matter*, Quint.; ne qua e narratione fiat e., *digression*, Id. *Esp.*: *The ginning of a speech*, prima orationis e., C

EXCURSOR, ōris, *m.* (excurro). *A sc spy*, Cic.

EXCURSUS, a, um, *part. of* excurro.

EXCURSUS, ūs *m.* (excurro). *A runni out.* I. *Prop. in the plur.*: *Travels, ex sions*, Virg. *Esp. in Milit.* [excursio]: *A s irruption, onset, attack*, ut primus e. vi militum infringeretur, Cæs. *Of localities*: *A jection, jutting out*, promontorium vast cursu, Plin.——II. *Fig. of style*: *A digress* Quint.

EXCŪSĀBILIS, e (excuso). *That may b cused, excusable*, Ov.

EXCŪSĀTE, *adv.* (excusatus). *With exc with reason, without blame*, fieri id vi e., Quint.

EXCŪSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (excuso). *An excusing, apologizing, excuse; with object. or subject. genit., absol.*, cur, quominus: nulla est igitur e. peccati, si amici causa peccaveris, Cic.; pauca ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Cæs.; me neque honoris neque ætatis e. vindicat a labore, Cic.; nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, Id.

EXCŪSĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* excuso. *Excused*, Plin. E.

EX-CŪSO, 1 *v. a.* (ex, causa). *To excuse.* I. *Prop.* A) *With a personal object:* Atticæ meæ velim me ita excuses ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic.; collegæ mandasti, ut te mihi per literas excusaret, Id.; e. se apud alqm, Id.——B) *With inanimate and abstract objects:* Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.; e. reditum, i. e. *the not having returned*, Tac.——II. *Meton.*: e. alqd (alcui), *To allege or bring forward as an excuse, to excuse one's self with any thing; with acc.:* antequam sententiam diceret, propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.; e. alqm ab alqa re, alqa re, *or* alcui rei, *to absolve or acquit of any thing; to excuse, remit, not to exact*, Tac.

EXCŪSOR, ōris, *m.* (excudo). *A coppersmith, a worker in metals*, Quint.

EXCUSSĒ, *adv.* (excussus). *With violence or force*, e. mittere pilam, Sen.

EXCUSSŌRIUS, a, um (excutio). *That serves for shaking out*, e. cribra e lino, Plin.

EXCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* excutio. *Stretched out, extended*, Ov.; Sen.

EXCUSUS, a, um, *part. of* excudo.

EX-CŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3 *v. a.* [*old form perf. subj.* excussit *for* excusserit, Plaut.] (ex, quatio). *To shake out or off, to drive, throw or cast out or forth.* I. *Prop. gen.*: posse ex his (literis) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out*, Cic.——B) *Esp.: To search a person (because this was done by shaking the toga)*, non excutio te, non scrutor, Cic.——II. *Fig. gen.*: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, *remove, get out of the way*, Cic.; tu adeo mihi excussam severitatem veterem putas, ut? Id. *Esp.: To investigate, inquire into*, explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic.; pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, *searched through or all over*, Id.

EX-DORSŪO, are, *v. a.* (dorsum). *To take out the backbone, of a fish*, Plaut.

EX-EDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3 [*an old form pres. subj.* exedint, Plaut.; *a post-classic form, pres. indic.* exedit *for* exest, Ser.] *v. a. To eat up, eat through, gnaw through; to consume, waste, destroy.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut. *Gen.: To destroy, annihilate*, deus id eripiet, vis alqa exedet, Cic.; apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, *destroyed by age*, Id.——II. *Fig.: To gnaw*, i. e. *to destroy, consume, devour*, ægritudo exedit animum, Cic.; illi bestiæ, quos nulli metus terrent, nullæ ægritudines exedunt, Id.

EXEDRA, æ, *f.* (ἐξέδρα). *An open or covered place furnished with seats, where philosophers and orators assembled*, Cic.

EXEDRIUM, ii, *n.* (ἐξέδριον). *A small exedra.* Cic.

EXEMPLAR, āris, *n.* [exemplare, is, *n.*, Lucr.] (exemplum). I. *A pattern, model, original, example*, sibi proponere e., Cic.; reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicæ, Id.——II. *A copy (of a writing), a transcript*, urgebar ab eo, ad quem misi, et non habebam e., Cic. *Meton.: An impression, image*, verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam e. aliquod intuetur sui, Id.

EXEMPLARE, is. *See* EXEMPLAR.

EXEMPLUM, i, *n.* (eximo). I. *An example*, si quis dicat: sume a me, sed hujus e. aliunde rogabo, tibi quod ostendam, Auct. Her.——II. A) *An image, portrait, copy, transcript, imitation*, Pompeii literarum ad consulem e. attulit, *a copy, transcript*, Cic.——B) 1) *A model, pattern, archetype or prototype, exemplar*, ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali e. veritas transferatur, *from a living model, original*, Id.; propones illi e. ad imitandum, Id.; qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *for a pattern or model*, Id.; vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, Id.; divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo effert, *by that instance, by that case*, Id.; exempli causa, *for the sake of example*, Id. 2) *Esp.: A warning example, punishment*, statuite e., quantæ pœnæ in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatæ, Auct. Her.: novissima e., i. e. *punishment of death*, Tac. 3) *Gen.: Manner of proceeding, manner, way, mode, custom*, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Cæs.; *tenor, purport, contents*, cur sæpius ad me literas uno exemplo dedisses, i. e. *of the same tenor*, Cic.

EXENTĒRO, 1 *v. a.* (ἐξεντερίζω). *To embowel, eviscerate, draw out the entrails.* I. *Prop.*, Just.——II. *Meton. gen.: To empty*, Plaut.; *to torment*, Id.

EX-EO, ii (*rarely* ivi), itum, 4 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To go out, go away, go forth, to leave a place.* A) *Prop.*: e. ex urbe, oppido, Cic.; e. e patria, Id.; e. in terram, i. e. *to land, go on shore*, Id. *Of things or abstract subjects:* quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Id.; *to set out on a march, march, advance*, e. ex Italia ad bellum civile, Id.; e. de vita, *to depart this life* (*synonym.* excedere *or* decedere de vita), Id. *Of things:* libri quidem ita exierunt ut, Id.; *to come forth (of plants), to bud, germinate, sprout or grow forth, spring up*, e. semina e terra in fruges, Plin.; *to rise, ascend*, e. in altitudinem (comæ palmarum), Plin.——B) *Fig. gen.*: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic.; e. atque in vulgus emanare poterit oratio mea, Id. *Esp. of time: To draw to an end or close, to go or pass by*, quinto anno exeunte, Cic.; *to go beyond a certain measure, to pass the limit, to digress, extend*, vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, in artissimum contrahetur, Sen.; *to vanish, perish, disappear*, opus laudabile numquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Id.——II. *Act.: To go beyond a certain limit, to transgress.* A) *Prop.*, Ov.; *to avoid, escape, ward off, parry*, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To transgress*, Ov.

EXEQUIÆ, EXEQUOR, *&c.* *See* EXSEQU.

EX-ERCEO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.* (ex, arceo). *To put in action, to exercise, practice; also of things, to move, work.* I. *Prop.*: e. vineas, arbusta, campos, Plin. E.; e. diem, i. e. *to occupy the day in the*

day's work, to perform a day's work, Virg.——
II. *Fig.* A) *To occupy, exercise*, alqm *or* alqd (in alqa re, ad alqd, alqa re), (Hortensius) me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic.; ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, Id. *With a simple acc.:* quid te exercuit Pammenes? Id. *Middle:* ut exerceamur in venando, Id.; Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur, Id. *Act. with middle sig.:* quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Id.——B) *To practice, exercise, follow* (*as an occupation. or profession*), *to employ one's self about or make use of any thing*, medicinæ exercendæ causa, Cic.; e. judicium, *to administer*, Id.; e. inimicitias, Id.; e. pacem et hymenæos, *to celebrate*, Virg.; e. nomen patris, *to take the father's name*, Plin.——C) *To disturb, trouble, torment*, meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Id.; nunc me reliquiæ vestræ exercent, Id.

EXERCITATE, *adv.* (exercitatus). *With practice, in a practiced manner*, Sen.

EXERCITATIO, ōnis, *f.* (exercito). *An exercising, practicing, exercise*, corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic.; hominem non ætate, sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tironem, Id.; e. dicendi, Id.

EXERCITATUS, a, um, *part. of* exercito.——
I. *Exercised, well-versed, practiced*, Vestorius, homo remotus a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis e., Cic.; e. in re militari, Id.——II. *Very much troubled, disturbed, agitated*, Hor.; senex exercitati vultus, *troubled, afflicted*, Petr.

EXERCITIUM, ii, *n.* (exerceo). *Exercise*, e. equitum, Tac.

EXERCITO, 1 *v. int. a.* (exerceo). *To exercise frequently*, Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel.

EXERCITOR, ōris, *m.* (exerceo). *One who exercises others in any thing, an exerciser, a master*, Plaut.

EXERCITUS, a, um, *part. of* exerceo. *Troublesome, painful, hard*, finem tam e. militiæ orabant, Tac.

EXERCITUS, ūs, *m.* (exerceo). I. A) *Practice, exercise*, Plaut.——B) 1) *An army*, Cæsar fertur in cœlum, qui contra te e. comparavit, Cic.; e. conscribere, comparare, Id.; e. ducere, Id. 2) *Poet. gen.: A host, swarm, crowd, large assembly*, Virg.——II. *Disquietude, torment*, Plaut.

EXERO, ĕre. *See* EXERO.

EXERTUS, a, um. *See* EXERTUS *under* EXERO.

EXĒSOR, ōris, *m.* (exedo). *One that eats out or away, that gnaws away, a consumer*, Lucr.

EXĒSUS, a, um, *part. of* exēdo.

EXHĀLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exhalo). *Exhalation*, Cic.

EX-HĀLO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To breathe out, exhale, evaporate*, edormi crapulam et exhala, *become sober*, Cic.; quamquam tu quidem vini exhalandi non ingenii acuendi causa declamitas, Id. *Absol.:* exhalans, *breathing out* (*life*), *dying*, Ov.——II. *Neut.: To emit steam, to fume, vapor*, Lucr.

EX-HAURIO, hausi, haustum, 4 *v. a. To draw out, to empty.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of fluids:* quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, *pump out*, Cic.; tantum vini in Hippiæ nuptiis exhauseras ut, *drank*, Id.; e. poc *drain*, Id.——B) *Also of other things: To e empty, make empty; to take out, carr remove*, quum omnem pecuniam ex ær hausissetis, Cic.; e. ærarium, *to exhaust*, Id. vinciam sumptibus et jacturis, Id.——II. *To take away, remove, withdraw*, no exhauriri tibi istum dolorem posse univer to, Cic.——B) *To exhaust* (e. g. *a subject*) *bring to an end*, tantus fuit amor, ut e nulla posset injuria, Cic.; exhaustus est hominum, Id.; e. pœnas, *to revenge one's sel* e. mandata, *to execute orders*, Cic.; e. vim eni, *to pay many debts*, Liv.

EXHAUSTUS, a, um, *part. of* exhaurio.

EXHERĒDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exheredo). *A heriting*, Quint.

EXHERĒDO, 1 *v. a.* (exheres). I. *To herit*, igitur fratrem exheredans te facieb dem, Cic.; e. alqm, Id.——II. *Meton.: prive an heir of any thing*, ut mensam e heredaret, Plin.

EX-HERES, ēdis. *Disinherited; a disinherited person*, paternorum bono filius, Cic. *Facetiously:* exheredem fecer suæ, *deprive of life*, Plaut.

EXHIBEO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.* (ex, habeo). *T out, to give or deliver up.* I. *Prop.* A) librarium illud, Cic.; fratres saltem exhibe, B) *To exhibit, show, represent*, Pomp non solum auctorem meæ salutis, sed etia plicem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic. *It used without* se: quid me putas populo nos hibiturum? *how shall I show myself?* Id.— *maintain, support, sustain*, Just.— *Fig.: To exhibit*, i. e. *to cause, occa make*, jam e. mihi molestiam destiterunt, *to occasion*, Cic.; qui deum nihil habere ipsum tii (dicunt), nihil e. alteri, Id.

EXHIBĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* exhibeo.

EX-HILĀRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To make mer joyous, cheer, gladden, delight*, mirari exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic.— II. *Meton. Of things:* neque ilex, picea, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are enlivened*, colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupi hilarant, *freshen*, Id.

EX-HORRESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. inchoat., n. and Neut.: To feel a shudder, tremble, sh to shudder, be frightened or terrifie* quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic.; sapi nos e metu non sinit, Id.——II. *Act.: To s der or be terrified at any thing*, Virg.

EXHORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exhortor). *A n horting, encouraging, exhortation*, pere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhorta mutua, Tac.

EXHORTĀTIVUS, a, um (exhortor). *O belonging to exhortation, encouragi* e. status, Quint.

EX-HORTOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* I. *To exhort, courage*, e. in hanc spem, Quint.——II. *To cita, stimulate*, virtutes e., Sen.

EX-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.* (ex, ago). *To dr out or away, to hunt or chase out or aw to turn or get out, to put away.* I. *Prop.* e. reges, *to expel*, Cic.; claves ademit: exegit. *tur out of the house*, Id. *Eep.: To drive a piece from stage, to hiss down*, Ter.——B) *Eep.: To dema*

exact, require, call or get in, demand payment, collect, e. pecunias ab alqo, Cic.; e. tributa, Id.; e. promissum, Cic. *To export, sell*, e. fructus, Liv. *To weigh, examine, measure*, ad perpendiculum columnas e., Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To drive out, to expel*, Plaut.——B) *Exp.: To demand, ask, call for*, ego vero et exspectabo ea quæ polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic.; hoc acerbius exigit natura quod dederat, *reclaims*, Id. *To pass, spend*, e. tristissimam noctem, Petr. *To bring to an end or a conclusion, to finish, end*, commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, Quint. *To weigh over, examine, inquire into; to consider maturely*, nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta e. ea, quæ Lacedæmone fiunt, Liv. *To reflect, take counsel*, e. cum alqo, Plin.; e. ensem, *to draw the sword*, Ov.; e. verba, *to pronounce words*, Quint.; e. maculam, *to take out a spot*, Suet.; e. se ad aliquem, *to conform to any one*, Sen.; non satis exactum est, *it is not certain*, Ov.

EXIGUE, *adv.* (exiguus). *Slightly, sparingly, scarcely*, hoc quidem est nimis e. ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too minutely*, Cic.; celeriter eque dicere, *briefly, shortly, poorly*, Id.

EXIGUITAS, ātis, *f.* (exiguus). *Paucity, littleness, fewness, small number, slightness; with genit.:* temporis tanta fuit e., ut, Cæs.; ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Id.

EXIGUUM, *adv.* (exiguus). *Slightly, sparingly, poorly*, e. dormire, Plin.

EXIGUUS, a, um (exigo: *prop. measured, exact; hence*) *Short, small, little, slight, trifling, scanty, mean, poor*, exiguus mus, *tiny*, Virg.; quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdedisti, Cic.; e. pars terræ, Id.; e. numerus oratorum, Id.

EXILIS, e (*contr. for* exigilis, *from* exigo; *conf.* Exiguus). *Small, thin, lean, slight*, jecur horridum et e., Cic.; quod solum tam e. est, quod aratro præstringi non possit? *poor, bad*, Id.; genus sermonis e., aridum, concisum ac minutum, *dry, jejune*, Id. *With genit.: Empty, bare*, Plaut.

EXILITAS, ātis, *f.* (exilis). *Thinness, weakness; meagreness, poorness*, e. in dicendo, Cic.

EXILITER, *adv.* (exilis). *Thinly, meagrely, meanly, slightly*, nolo verba e. exanimata exire, *without energy or force*, Cic.; annales sane e. scripti, Id.

EXILIUM, ii. *See* Exsilium.

EXIMIE, *adv.* (eximius). *Exceedingly, extremely*, C. Marius L. Plocium e. dilexit, Cic.

EXIMIUS, a, um (eximo). I. *That deserves to be set apart or distinguished*, neque esset verisimile, quum omnibus Siculis faceret injuriam, te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic.——II. *Choice, select, excellent; extreme, exceeding; extraordinary, uncommon*, ea quæ eximia plerique et præclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic.; mulier facie e., Id.; propter eximiam belli gloriam, Id.

EX-IMO, ēmi, emptum, 3 *v. a.* (emo: *conf.* Adimo *and* Demo). *To take out, except, exclude, take away, remove.* I. *Prop.* A) exirui jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic.; e. alqm de reis, Id.——B) *Exp.: To free from any thing, exempt*, eum tamquam e vinculis e., Cic.; e. aliquos ex obsidione, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *To take away, snatch away, rescue*, illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic.——B) *To free, release, or deliver from any thing; with* ex, *abl., and dat.:* iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic.; alqm crimine e., Liv.; e. morti, Tac. *Of time: To spend, pass*, Clodius rogatus diem dicendo e. cœpit, Cic.

EXIN, *adv.* *See* Exinde.

EX-INANIO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* *To empty, make void, exhaust*, C. Verres per triennium Siculorum domos e. dicitur, Cic.; e. agros, Id.

EX-INANITIO, ōnis, *f.* *An emptying*, e. alvi, Plin.; e. florescendi, i. e. *an exhausting*, Id.

EX-INDE *and* EXIN, *adv.* *From thence.* I. A) *Of place:* regionem Commagenam, e. Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac.——B) *Of (local) succession: Thereupon, hereupon*, at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo! . . . e. mari finitimus sor, *&c.*, Cic.——II. A) *Of time: Hereupon, afterward, then*, e. cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, Id.——B) *Denoting succession of events: Next, then*, Liv.

EXISTIMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (existimo). I. *A forming of a judgment; judgment, opinion*, re et existimatione jam, lege et pronunciatione nondum condemnatus, Cic.——II. *Reputation, name, credit, esteem*, homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, Cic.; ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *the credit*, Cæs.

EXISTIMATOR, ōris, *m.* (existimo). *One who gives his opinion or judgment, a judge, connoisseur*, ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic.; e. doctus et intelligens, Id.

EX-ISTIMO (existumo), 1 *v. a.* (ex, æstimo). *To form a judgment or opinion of, to judge, esteem, be of opinion, believe, consider, think (any body or any thing), to be so; with acc., objective or relative clauses, with* de, *or absol.:* quod eum, qui hoc fecit, avarum possumus e., Cic.; non possum e., plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Id.; nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge*, Sall.; de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, e. non possumus, Cic.; ut Cicero existimat, Quint.

EXISTO, ere. *See* Exsisto.

EXITIABILIS, e (exitium). *Pernicious, destructive, ruinous*, bellum civibus e., Cic.

EXITIALIS, e (exitium). *Destructive, pernicious, deadly*, exitus e. habere, Cic.

EXITIO, ōnis, *f.* (exeo). *A going out*, Plaut.

EXITIOSUS, a, um (exitium). *Causing destruction, fraught with ruin, destructive*, hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, numquam putavi, Cic.

EXITIUM, ii, *n.* (exeo, *prop. an egress, going out; hence*) *A perishing; ruin, destruction*, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic.; me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Id.

EXITUS, a, um, *part. of* exeo.

EXITUS, ūs, *m.* (exeo). *A going out or forth, departure.* I. A) *Prop.:* reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.——B) *Concr.: A place for going out, an egress, outlet, out-gate, passage*, quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *An end, close, termination,*

hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, *a conclusion, end,* Cic.; adducta ad exitum quæstio est, *has been brought to an end, has been settled,* Id.; numquam ad exitum perveniri potest, *one can never finish,* Id.; fugam quærebamus omnes, quæ ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim,* Id.; eæ causæ sunt plenissimæ, quæ plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi degressionem, *give opportunities for digressing,* Id.—B) *Esp.: The end of life, death,* natura ad humanum exitum eam abripuit, Cic. *A result, issue, event,* si mihi alterutrum de exitu rerum promittendum est, Cic.

EX-LEX, ĕgis. *Under no law, without law, released from or not subject to law, lawless,* non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic.

EXMOVEO, ēre. *See* EXMOVEO.

EX-OBSECRO, 1 *v. n. To beg earnestly,* Plaut.

EX-OCŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (oculus). *To deprive of the eyes or sight,* Plaut.

EXŎDIUM, ii, *n.* (ἐξόδιον). *An after-piece in the theatre, introduced chiefly after the Atellan plays,* Liv.; *a farcical interlude,* Suet.

EXŎDUS, i, *f.* (ἔξοδος, *a going out*). *The Second Book of Moses, so called from the departure out of Egypt,* Eccl.

EX-ŎLESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* I. *To grow out,* i. e. *to attain its full size, grow up; only used in the part. pass.,* exoletus, *grown up, mature, ripe* [Plaut. Fr. ap. Prisc.], *especially said of grown-up youth,* Cic.——II. A) *Prop.: To cease growing, to grow no more,* exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col.—B) *Fig.: To fall into disuse, get out of fashion, grow obsolete, be lost, perish,* pæne jam exolescentibus literis inscriptum, *almost erased,* Suet.

EXŎLĔTUS, a, um, *part. of* exolesco.

EXOLVO, ere. *See* EXSOLVO.

EX-ŎNĔRO, 1 *v. a. To free from a burden, unload, disburden, discharge.* I. *Prop.:* e. navem, Auct. B. Afr.; fluvius exonerat se in Padum, *the river discharges itself, falls into the Po,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: To free, release, lighten, ease, deliver,* exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Liv.; e. fidem, *to acquit one's self of an obligation, to ease one's conscience,* Tac.

EXOPTĂBILIS, e (exopto). *Desirable,* Plaut.

EXOPTĂTUS, a, um, *part. of* exopto. *Wished for, desired,* ut exoptatum inimico nuncium primus afferret, Cic. *Compar.,* Cic. *Superl.:* e. gratulatio, Cic.

EX-OPTO, 1 *v. a. To wish or long for, to be very desirous of any thing; with acc., an inf. with an object. clause, with* ut, *or absol.:* quæ majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic.; omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you,* Id.

EXŎRĂBILIS, e (exoro). I. *Pass.: That can be moved by entreaty, exorable, placable, yielding,* iracundiæ e., Cic.——II. *Act.: Having power to persuade by entreaty,* Val. Flac.

EXŎRĂBŬLA, orum, *n.* (exoro). *Means, motives, or arguments to move or persuade,* Plaut.

EXŎRĂTOR, ōris, *m. One who obtains by entreaty,* Ter.

EX-ORDIOR, orsus, 4 *v. dep. a. Of weavers: To lay the warp, begin to weave.* I. *Prop.:* pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic.——II. *Fig. gen.: To begin, commence, especiall with acc., inf., ab, or absol.:* e. bellum ab nefanda, Liv. *Pass.:* exorsus, a, um, *commenced,* reperiunt ea, quibus ante potius detexta prope, retexantur, Cic. *S* exorsa, orum, *n., A beginning, co ment,* longa e., *prolixity in discourse,* V *beginning,* i. e. *undertaking,* Id.

EXORDIUM, ii, *n.* (exordior). I. *Pr warp of a web,* e. pullum, Quint.——II. A) *A commencement, beginning,* l que e. mali, Cic.—B) *Esp. of a speech:* madverti, summos oratores in dicendi ex moveri, Cic. *An introduction, ex* quo utar exordio, Cic. *Gen.: A writi ise,* Col.

EX-ŎRIOR, ortus, 3 *and* 4 *v. dep. n. forth, come in sight, become visi itself, appear, rise.* I. *Prop.:* post Canicula exoritur, Cic.; exortus est se *rose, got up. Part. pres. subst.,* exorien *The rising sun, morn, morning, quarter of the heavens in which the sun Orient, East,* plantaria facito ab exori——II. *Fig.* A) exoritur Antipatri ratio parte, *appears, rises,* Cic.; ego nunc paul or, *am getting up my strength, am recov* —B) *Esp.: To arise, derive its or come, take its existence; to show i pear.* I. *Prop.:* et repentinus Sulla no tur, Cic. 2) *Fig.:* honestum, quod ex e., Cic.; amicitias e. alqua offensione dir

EXORNĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exorno). *A ing, decorating, embellishing.* Col.——II. *Fig.: Embellishment course,* simpliciter sine ulla exornation *sponding to* expolitio), Cic. *Esp.: A Rhetoric,* Cic.

EXORNĂTOR, ōris, *m. One who ad sets off. Meton. of style:* ceteri non ex rerum, Cic.

EXORNĂTUS, a, um, *part. pass. of Adorned,* (citharœdus) citharam tenens Her.

EX-ORNO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To fit out, furnish,* dum vicinitatem armis exorn exornare aciem, *to draw up in battle arra prepare rightly, dispose, arra Absol.:* consul pro rei copia satis provid ornat, *makes suitable arrangement,* Sall. *To employ, suborn,* Plaut.——II. *To embellish, decorate.* A) *Prop.:* dom exornatam atque instructam, Cic.—B) *F* thagoras exornavit Græciam præstantissi tibus, Id.; e. philosophiam, *to magnify,* Id

EX-ŎRO, 1 [*an old form of the inf. pr* exorarier, Plaut.] *v. a. To pray, entre plicate; to obtain by entreaty; t prevail upon, persuade or overcom treaty,* quem ego, ut pejeret, e. facile pot *To soften, appease,* Ov.; officii duxit, patrem frequentibus literis, *to reconcile th and the daughter,* Suet.; e. a cæde, *to tur divert,* Just. *With double acc.,* Plaut. *In t* Ov. *Absol.,* Plaut.

EXORS, ortis. *See* EXSORS.

EXORSUS, a, um, *part. of* exordior.

EXORSUS, ūs, *m.* (exordior). *A begi* quoniam is est e. orationis meæ, Cic.

EXORTUS, a, um, *part. of* exorior.

EXORTUS, ûs, *m.* (exorior). *A rising, going up*, e. solis, Auct. Her.

EX-ŌS, ossis, *adj.* (*another form*, exossis, is, App.]. *Without bone*, Lucr.

EX-OSCŬLOR, 1 *v. dep. a. To kiss much, to kiss fondly or eagerly*, multum ac diu e. adolescentem, Plin. E. *Fig.: To praise much, admire*, Gell.

EXOSSO, 1 *v. a.* (exos). *To take out bones, deprive of bones*, Plaut. Exossatus, a, um, *post., Without bone*, i. e. *pliant*, Lucr.; e. ager, i. e. *without stones, cleared of stones*, Pers.

EXOSTRA, æ, *f.* (ἐξώστρα). *A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned toward the spectators; meton. of any thing public:* quibuscum jam in e. helluatur, Cic.

EX-ŌSUS, a, um (odi). I. *Act.: That hates, hating*, Virg.——II. *Pass.: Very much hated, odious*, Eutr.

EXŌTERICUS, a, um (ἐξωτερικός). *Of or belonging to the exterior, external, exoteric*, Gell.

EXŌTICUS, a, um (ἐξωτικός). *Foreign*, Plaut. *Subst.*, exoticum, i, *n.*, *A foreign dress*, Plaut.

EX-PALLESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. To grow very pale*, erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse . . . signa conscientiæ sunt, Auct. Her. *Poet. with acc.:* expalluit haustus, *was terrified or frightened at*, Hor.

EX-PALLIĀTUS, a, um (ex pallium). *Divested of a mantle or upper garment*, Plaut.

EX-PALPO, are, *v. a.*, *and* **EXPALPOR**, ari, *v. dep. a. To obtain by coaxing*, Plaut.

EX-PANDO, pandi, passum, *or* pansum, 3 *v. a. To spread out, spread, stretch, or lay open.* I. *Prop.:* e. vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin.; expansæ delubri fores, i. e. *wide open*, Tac. *Middle:* vagus ille, quum e., amnis (Nilus), Plin.——II. *Fig.: To unfold, develop, explain*, Lucr.

EXPANSUS, a, um, *part. of* expando.

EX-PAPILLĀTUS, a, um (papilla). *Bared to the breast, so as to show the breast*, Plaut.

EXPASSUS, a, um, *part. of* expando.

EXPATIOR. *See* EXSPATIOR.

EX-PATRO, 1 *v. a. To spend in revelry*, Catull.

EX-PAVEFĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a. To terrify, frighten*, Sen.

EX-PAVEO, ēre, *v. a. To be greatly alarmed at, to be affrighted or scared at*, Stat.

EX-PAVĒSCO, pāvi, 3 *v. inch. n. and a. To become terrified or afraid*; *absol.*, Plin. *With acc.: To fear greatly, be terrified at*, expavit ensem, Hor.

EXPECTATIO, EXPECTO. *See* EXSPECT.

EX-PECTŌRO, are, 1 *v. a.* (pectus). *To throw out or discharge from the breast, to expectorate, eject*, Eun. sp. Cic.

EX-PECŬLIĀTUS, a, um (peculium). *Deprived of property*, Plaut.

EX-PĒDIO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 [*an old reading, fut.* expedibo, Plaut.] *v. a.* (ex, pes). *To set free or deliver one that is caught by the feet, as a bird; hence, to extricate, free, disengage, loose, set at liberty.* I. A) *Prop.:* videte, in quot se laqueos indiuerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet, Cic. *Of things and abstract objects:* aggere et crutibus fossas explent, aditus expediunt, *make passable, open a passage*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: To get ready, prepare*, hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic.; e. pecuniam, *to procure, raise, provide*, Id.; e. arma, *to keep at hand or by one's self, to keep in readiness for fighting, get ready for fight*, Cæs.; e. ferrum, *to unsheath the sword*, Liv.; e. jaculum, *to hurl, throw the javelin*, Hor. *Absol. for* e. se: *to get ready or prepare for battle or action*, Tac.—— II. *Fig.* A) *To bring out*, i. e. *unravel, extricate, develop, disentangle, free, deliver*, hærerem, nisi tu me expedisses, Cic.; si vita hostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendæ salutis, *of freeing from danger*, Id.——B) *To put in order, adjust, arrange*, cum Antonio loquare velim et rem, ut poteris, expedias, Cic.; nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay*, Id.; quem admodum expediam exitum hujus institutæ orationis, non reperio, *execute, perform, carry out*, Id. *To bring forth*; i. e. *to narrate, relate, report*, priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, Sall. *Absol.:* res expedit (*or impers.*, expedit), *it is expedient, profitable, useful, to the purpose, advantageous*, non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod expediat, Cic. *Absol.:* tu, si ita expedit, velit quamprimum conscendas, Id.

EXPĒDITE, *adv. Easily, without difficulty, promptly, quickly*, in iis rebus celeriter e.que percipiendis, Cic. *Compar.*, Id. *Superl.*, Id.

EXPĒDITIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Milit.: An undertaking against an enemy, a campaign, military expedition*, ut in expeditionem exercitum educeret, Cic. *Meton.: Of bees*, Plin.——II. *Rhet.* A) *A development, clear exposition*, habet paucis comprehensa brevitas multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her.——B) *A figure of Rhetoric: A setting aside, clearance*, Auct. Her.——III. *In Archit.: A constructing, making*, Vitr.

EXPĒDITUS, a, um, *part. pass. of* expedio. *Free, unimpeded, disengaged, free from obstacles or difficulties, easy, ready, at hand*, ut e. in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.; obviam fit ei Clodius e. in equo, *lightly clothed*, Id.; legiones e., *without baggage*, Cæs.; expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *ready, at hand*, Id. *Of things or abstract objects:* quum illam viam sibi videant expeditiorem ad honores, Cic.; locus e., *a place one can pass through without hinderance*, Cæs.; pecunia expeditissima quæ erat, tibi decreta est, *nearest at hand, most at disposal*, Id.; nomen e., *a sure or safe debt*, Id. *In the n. absol.:* in expedito haberent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for battle*, Liv.

EX-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a. To drive or cast out or away, to thrust out or away, chase away, expel.* I. *Prop.:* e. me ex re publica, Cic.; e. me civitate, Id.; expulsa atque exturbata filia, *put away or repudiated*, Id.; e. sagittam arcu, *to discharge, shoot*, Ov.; e. se in auras (pondus), *to come forth*, Ov.; ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced, compelled*, Suet.——II. *Fig.:* quæ res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, *removed*, Cæs.

EX-PENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a. To weigh.* I. *Prop.* A) e. baccam, nucem, Cels.——B) *Esp.: To weigh out; hence, to pay, lay out* (*because the ancients weighed their gold and silver in making payments*), ante pedes prætoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic.; ferre alcui expensam,

or pecuniam expensam, *to enter any thing in an account-book as having been paid or lent*, Cic.; *to set in the balance with any thing*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To weigh, to estimate, judge of, weigh over, ponder, reflect upon*, argumenta causarum, non tam numerare soleo quam e., Cic.; *to pay, suffer*, e. pœnas capite, Tac.

EXPENSO, avi, 1 *v. int. a.* (expendo). I. *To pay*, Plaut.——II. *To equalize*, Macr.

EXPENSUM, i. *See* EXPENDO.

EXPENSUS, a, um, *part. of* expendo.

EXPERGE-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (expergo). *To awaken, rouse from sleep.* I. *Prop.:* expergefactus e somno Tiberius est gratulantium vocibus, Suet.——II. *Fig. gen.: To rouse, excite, encourage, bestir*, si forte e. te posses, Cic.; flagitium e., i. e. *to commit*, Plaut.

EXPERGEFIO, factus, *pass. of* expergefacio.

EXPERGISCOR, perrectus, 3 *dep. n.* [*an old form, inf. præs.* expergiscier, Plaut.] (expergo). *To wake up, to awake.* I. *Prop.:* si dormis, expergiscere, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To awake, rouse one's self*, experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic.

EXPERGO, gi, gitum, 3 *v. a. To awaken, arouse.* I. *Prop.*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: To excite*, Gell.

EXPERIENS, entis, *part. of* experior. *Trying; hence, enterprising, active, industrious*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. *With gen.:* e. laborum, *undergoing, experienced in*, Ov.

EXPERIENTIA, æ, *f.* (experior). I. *Proof, trial, experiment, attempt*, Cic.; suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis, i. e. *as an attempt, to see whether it can be obtained*, Id.——II. *Meton.: Experience, exercise or practice*, ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam e., Cels.

EXPERIMENTUM, i, *n.* (experior). *A trial, attempt, experiment*, nimirum hoc maximum est e., Cic.

EX-PERIOR, pertus, 4 *v. dep. a. To try any thing.* I. *To attempt or try by examining, to prove, to try or endeavor to find out, to make an attempt or trial, to put to the proof or trial; with acc., relative clause, or absol.:* taciturnitatem nostram experiri, Cic. *Absol.:* experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, *by experience*, Id. *In the perf. tenses: To have tried or made a trial, to know by experience, to have learned by practice*, omnia quæ dico de Plancio dico expertus in nobis, Id.——II. *To try or attempt, to try one's self in any thing, try one's hand at any thing*, qui desperatione debilitati e. id nolent, Cic. *Esp. in Law: To contend at law, to go to law*, intra parietes aut summo jure e., Id. *Gen.:* e. cum alqo, *to contend with any body*, Plaut.

EXPERRECTUS, a, um, *part. of* expergiscor. *Roused, vigilant*, ut sint apes e.: nam frigus ignaviam creat, Col.

EX-PERS, tis (ex, pars). I. *That takes or has no part in a thing, not partaker in, not sharing or concerned in; with genit.:* sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicum, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: That has not a thing, deprived or destitute of, devoid or free from a thing, without a thing; with genit. and abl.:* omnis eruditionis e. atque ignarus, Cic.; omnes fama atque fortunis ex[illegible] sumus, Sall.

EXPERTUS, a, um, *part. of* experior. *Known by experience, tried, proved*, [illegible]ed, Cic. *Act., with genit.: Having tried*, [illegible]*ing experienced, having experience* [illegible] pertus belli, Virg.; Tac.

EXPETESSO *or* EXPETISSO, ĕre, *v. a* (ex[illegible] *To desire, long for*, Plaut.

EXPETITUS, a, um, *part. of* expeto.

EX-PETO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *To desire, request, demand; to long, strive after, endeavor to attain, ai*[illegible] *with acc.:* nihil hominem, nisi quod honest[illegible] e. debere, Cic.; e. pœnas ab alqo, Id.; mor[illegible] pro vita civium, Id.; non ficto crimine ina[illegible] non e. vitam, non capitis arcessere, *to aim* [illegible] *body's life*, Id. *Of things:* mare medium te[illegible] cum expetens, *tending toward*, Id. *To rea*[illegible] *thing; Of time: to last, endure*, Plaut.——[illegible] *Neut.: To befall any body, fall to his l*[illegible] *cur*, e. omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv.

EXPIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. Expiation, atone*[illegible] at vero scelerum in homines atque impi[illegible] nulla e. est, Cic.

EXPICTUS, a, um, *part. of* expingo.

EXPILĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A plundering, laging*, e. direptioque sociorum, Cic.

EXPILĀTOR, ōris, *m. A plunderer, lager, robber*, quum domus hospitem, n[illegible] pilatorem recepisse videatur, Cic.

EX-PILO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To plunde*[illegible] *lage, rob*, si socios spolias, ærarium expil[illegible]——II. *Fig.*, Cic.

EX-PINGO, pinxi, pictum, 3 *v. a. To* [illegible] *with colors, to represent by painting, to* [illegible] *by painting or with colors.* I. *Prop.:* quon[illegible] pericula expingimus ne quis miretur et rogo[illegible] Plin.——II. *Fig.: With words*, i. e. *to de*[illegible] *with rhetorical ornament, to represent in* [illegible] *teresque manner, to depict*, qui motus hon[illegible] qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut, &c., Ci[illegible]

EX-PIO, 1 *v. a. To purge any thing tha*[illegible] *filed with vice or crime, to purify.* I. *Prop.* [illegible] expiari poterit, publici sacerdotes expiantu[illegible] tua scelera dii immortales in vestros milites [illegible] verunt, *have taken vengeance for*, Id.——II. [illegible] *To make satisfaction, make amends o*[illegible] *pensation for, to atone for, expiat*[illegible] superioris ætatis exempla expiata Saturnini [illegible] Gracchorum casibus docet, Cæs.; *to paci*[illegible] *pease*, manes mortuorum expiare, Cic.

EXPIRO, are. *See* EXSPIRO.

EX-PISCOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (*prop., to fish out also fig.*) *To fish out* (i. e. *to find out*), ne[illegible] illo omnia expiscatum? Cic.; simulatque [illegible] . . . nihil expiscatus, *did not ask or inquire a*[illegible] *ther*, Id.

EXPLĀNABILIS, e (explano). *Clear,* [illegible] vox e., Sen.

EXPLĀNATE, *adv. Clearly, plainly.*

EXPLĀNATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *An explana*[illegible] *exposition, interpretation*, explanatio [illegible] hibitæ sunt interpretum, Cic. *Esp. as a fig.* [illegible] *Rhet.*, Id.——II. *A clear pronunciatio*[illegible] *tinct expression, articulation*, Quint.

EXPLĀNATOR, ōris, *m. An explain*[illegible] *terpreter*, sunt enim explanatores, ut gram[illegible] poetarum, Cic.

EXPLANATUS, a, um, *part. of* explano. *Clear, plain, distinct, articulate,* in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic.

EX-PLANO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To make even or flat, to spread, extend,* suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To make clear, plain, or intelligible; to develop, explain, tell, relate,* facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic.; *to pronounce distinctly,* Plin.

EXPLAUDO, ere. *See* EXPLODO.

EXPLEMENTUM, i, *n.* (expleo). *That whereby any thing is filled up, a complement.* I. *Prop., of nourishment: Food, fodder,* Sen.——II. *Fig. of style: A complement, additional clause,* Sen.

EXPLENDESCO, ere. *See* EXSPLENDESCO.

EX-PLEO, ēvi, ētum, 2 [*inf. pres.,* explerier, Lucr.; *contr.,* expleris, Cic.; explessent, Liv.] *v. a.* (ex, *and obs.* pleo; *whence* plenus, compleo). *To fill up, to fill, make full or complete; to satiate, supply abundantly.* I. *Prop.:* neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic.; e. fossam aggere, *to fill up the ditch with the earth of the mound,* Cæs.; e. summam talenti, *to amount to, make up the sum of a talent,* Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To fill up,* i. e. *to complete, accomplish, bring to perfection,* videatur habituram et expleturam cumulate vitam beatam, *to render entirely perfect or complete,* Cic.; e. sententias mollioribus numeris, Id.——B) *Esp.: To fulfill, fill to the full a desire, to satisfy one who desires or demands,* quas (literas Græcas) sic avide arripui quasi disturnam sitim e. cupiens, *to appease,* Cic.; e. animum, *to do as one pleases,* Ter.; non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic.; *to fulfill an engagement, to perform, satisfy,* ut amicitiæ munus expletum sit, Id.; e. officium scribendi, Id. *Of time: To accomplish, bring to a close, complete, finish,* expletum annum habeto, Id.; *to empty, discharge,* Enn.

EXPLĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* (expleo). *A filling, fulfilling, satisfying,* in ea expletione naturæ, Cic.

EXPLĒTUS, a, um, *part. of* expleo. *Perfect, complete,* quod undique perfectum e.que sit, Cic.

EXPLICATE, *adv. Plainly, clearly,* e. dicunt, Cic.

EXPLICATIO, ōnis, *f. An unfolding, unveiling, unravelling.* I. *Prop.:* est quasi rudentis e., Cic.——II. *Fig. of style: An explication, exposition; clear statement, perspicuity,* multum ad ea, quæ quæremus, c. tua ista profecerit, Cic.; *a discharging, payment,* Id.

EXPLICATOR, ōris, *m. An expounder, explainer,* ut rerum e. prudens, Cic.

EXPLICATRIX, īcis, *f. She who explains,* Cic.

EXPLICATUS, a, um, *part. of* explico.——I. *Prop.: Spread out, that extends itself,* Capua planissimo in loco e., Cic.——II. *Fig.: That is in good order, well regulated,* mihi in causa facili atque e., Cic.; *without difficulty or obscurity, clear,* literæ tuæ, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, Id.

EXPLICATUS, ūs, *m.* (explico). *An unfolding, spreading out.* I. *Prop.:* mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, *a throwing out of the legs (of horses).* Plin.——II. *Fig. of style: An explication, exposition,* difficilis explicatus, Cic.

EXPLICITUS, a, um, *part. of* explico. *Prop.: Well arranged, in good order, unimpeded, easy,* sed ex propositis consiliis luobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Cæs.

EX-PLICO, avi *or* explicŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, 1 *v. a. To unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, open, undo.* I. *Prop.* A) (domus) non explicata veste neque proposito argento, *spread out,* Cic.; e. volumen, *to open or unroll,* Id.; ex laqueis se e., *to extricate one's self,* Id.——B) *To spread, extend,* ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) explica atque excute intelligentiam tuam, ut videas quæ sit, *unfold,* Cic.; periculis e. alqm, *to set free from,* Id.——B) *Esp.: To set right, put in order, to adjust, settle,* peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices, Id.; nomen e., i. e. *to discharge, pay,* Id.; *to accomplish,* Hor. *Of style: To develop any thing, to expound, expose, explain, interpret, make clear, to show, treat of,* hæc dilatare et e., Cic.; e. alqd definitione, Id.

EX-PLŌDO (*also written* explaudo), si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (plaudo). I. *To drive out by clapping the hands, to hiss off,* histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic.; Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To throw or chase out, to expel,* ne in arenam quidem aut litus explodet, *throw up,* Sen.——B) *To reject, disapprove,* explosæ ejectæque sententiæ, Cic.

EXPLŌRATE, *adv. With safety or certainty, securely,* hæc ita sentio, judico, ad te e. scribo, Cic.

EXPLŌRATIO, ōnis, *f. An examination, investigation,* Tac.

EXPLŌRATOR, ōris, *m. An examiner, investigator, one who searches out or explores.* I. *Gen.,* Plaut. *Adj.: Exploring,* Mart.——II. *Esp. in Milit.: A spy, scout,* Cæs.; e. viæ, *a precursor, to clear the road, pioneer,* Suet.

EXPLŌRATŌRIUS, a, um (explorator). *That relates to or serves for exploring or spying,* e. coronæ, Suet.

EXPLŌRATUS, a, um, *part. of* exploro. *Tried, sure, certain, determined,* ut ei jam e. et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic.; literæ e. a timore, *giving security,* Id.; de quo mihi exploratum est, *I am sure, am convinced,* Id. *Compar.,* Id. *Supert.,* Vell.

EX-PLŌRO, 1 *v. a. To examine, investigate, search or spy out, explore, reconnoitre.* I. *Gen. with acc.:* explora rem totam, ut consilium capere possimus, Cic. *In the part. perf.: Investigated, discovered, known,* jam e. nobis sunt ea, quæ ad domos nostras pertinent, Id. *Absol.* explorato, *after having found out or being informed,* e., jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Milit.: To reconnoitre, find out by spies,* Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, Cic.——B) *To prove, try, put to the proof* (*synonym.* experiri), Liv.

EXPLŌSIO, ōnis, *f.* (explodo). *A driving off* (*by manifesting disapprobation*), ludorum explosiones et funerum, Cœl. ap. Cic.

EXPLOSUS, a, um, *part. of* explodo.

EXPOLIO, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 4 *v. a. To smooth, make smooth, polish.* I. *Prop.:* hac (i. e. herinaceï) cute expoliuntur vestes, Plin. *Middle,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To adorn, embellish, decorate,* Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic.

EXPOLĪTIO, ōnis, *f. A polishing, making*

smooth or bright. I. *Prop.:* e. urbana, *of a house in town,* Cic.——II. *Fig. of style: An adorning, embellishing,* in verbis inest quasi materia quædam: in numero autem e., Cic. *Esp. as a figure of Rhetoric.* Auct. Her.

EXPŌLITUS, a, um, *part. of* expolio. *Polished; hence, smooth, clean,* Col.

EX-PŌNO, pōsui, pōsitum, 3 *v. a.* [*ante-class. perf.,* exposivit, Plaut.; *contr.,* expostus, Virg.]. *To set or put out, expose.* I. *Prop.* A) stravit pelliculis hædinis lectulos, et exposuit vasa Samia, *laid out,* Cic.——B) *Esp. of children: To expose, leave to perish,* Cic.; *to put on shore, disembark, land,* advexi frumentum, exposui, vendo meum, *unloaded, discharged,* Id.; e. pecuniam, *to place at any body's disposal,* de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti (*for which also* aperuisti), Id.; *to lay open, abandon, expose,* ne inermes provinciæ barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To set forth, lay before the view,* totam causam ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic.; orationem e., *to publish,* Id.; præmium e., *to propose,* Id.——B) *Esp.: To set forth by words, to show, declare, publish, describe, to speak or treat of a thing, develop,* cœpit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus e., Cic.; e. mandata in senatu, Id.; e. disputationem alcui, Id.; ex memoria e., Id.

EXPORRECTUS, a, um, *part. of* exporrigo.

EX-PORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 [*contr. imperat.,* exporge, Ter.] *v. a. To stretch or spread out, extend.* I. *Prop.:* Pacidius suos equites e. cœpit in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr.; e. frontem, *to clear up, smooth,* Ter.——II. *Fig.,* Sen.

EXPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A carrying out, exportation,* earum rerum, quibus abundaremus, e., Cic.——II. *Banishment, exile, transportation,* Sen.

EX-PORTO, 1 *v. a. To bear or carry out, to export goods, to transport, forward, &c.,* Cic.; e. frumentum in fame, Id.

EXPOSCO, pōposci, 3 *v. a.* I. *To desire a thing of any one; to ask, request earnestly or urgently, beg instantly; to implore, to demand clamorously or impatiently,* quam (misericordiam) et imploro et e., Cic.——II. *Esp.* (*for* deposcere): *To demand any body to be delivered up for punishment,* ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedæmonem missi sunt, Liv.

EXPŌSITĪCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (expono). *Exposed, cast out,* Plaut.

EXPŌSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (expono). I. *An exposing of a child,* Just.——II. *Of style: An explication, exposition, declaration,* Cic.

EXPŌSITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* expono.——II. *Adj.: Exposed, open to, subject to.* A) *Prop.:* est enim obvius et e. plenusque humanitate, Plin. E.——B) *Fig.: Affable, easy of access,* Stat.; *vulgar, common,* Juv.

EXPOSTŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An expostulating, making a complaint, a complaint,* quum esset e. facta, Cic.

EX-POSTŪLO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *To demand violently or urgently,* quæ ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. *Esp.: To demand any one to be delivered up for punishment* [exposco], Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac.——II. e. cum alqo (de alqa re, alqd), *or absol.: To complain respecting any one, to make complaints, to con*
with any body about any thing, to expostu
qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem,
mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostul
cur, Tac.

EXPOTUS, a, um. *See* EPOTUS.

EXPRESSE, *adv.* I. *Prop.: With pres*
Scrib.——II. *Fig.: Expressly, clearly, p*
ly, explicitly, in præcipiendo e. conscript
nere oportet exempla, Auct. Her. *Of clea*
nunciation: Distinctly, Val. Max.

EXPRESSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* exprimo.—
II. *Adj.: Apparent, clear, evident, mani*
A) *Prop.:* nihil solidi, nihil expressi, Cic.;
fans, *fully formed,* Quint.——B) *Fig.: Clear,*
tinct, habuit Catilina permulta maximarum
e. signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. *Of a*
pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis; literæ nec
neque oppressæ, *distinct, clearly pronounced,*

EX-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 *v. a.* (premo)
squeeze or press out or out of, to force
to bring out by force. I. *Prop.* A) si nu
conflictu ardor, expressus se emiserit. Id ess
men, Cic.; quantum has (turres) quotidianus
expresserat, *had raised,* Cæs.; tu si tuis blan
tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum aliquid expres
extorted, exacted, Cic.——B) *To express,* i.
make an impression of any thing, as in metal
by colors, &c., to portray, figure, Aristo
artifex cum e. vellet Athamantis furorem,
——II. *Fig.* A) *To extort, constrain*
or obtain by force, compel, exact, elici
casion, lex quam ex natura ipsa arripuimu
pressimus, Cic.——B) 1) *To express by wor*
describe, portray, delineate, repres
quum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vita
tris et consuetudinem expresserit, *imitated,*
vitia imitatione ex alqo e., Id.; bellum expre
est, *clearly represented,* Id. 2) *To expre*
render by translating into another languag
translate, si modo id e. Latine potuero, Id.
pronounce, articulate, nolo exprimi l
putidius, Cic.

EXPROBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A reproaching,*
braiding, ne qua e. cuiquam veteris fortun
cordiam inter ordines sereret, Liv.

EXPROBRĀTOR, ōris, *m. One wh*
proaches or upbraids, Sen.

EXPROBRĀTRIX, īcis, *f. She that repr*
es or upbraids; reproaching, e. men
Sen.

EX-PROBRO, 1 *v. a.* (ex, probrum). *T*
proach, upbraid, to cast in one's t
make a matter of reproach to one, ch
one with, e. vitia adversariis (*al.* in adversa
Cic.

EX-PRŌMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 *v. a. To*
out, bring forth. I. *Prop.:* mox inde
ad mandendum manibus expromit, Plin.——
Fig. A) *To bring forth,* i. e. *to brin*
light, show, display, in meo inimico cruc
tem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. *Absol.,* Plaut.
Esp.: To disclose, discover, reveal, sec
exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, C

EXPROMPTUS, a, um, *part. of* expromo.

EX-PUGNĀBILIS, e (expugno). *That*
be stormed, urbs terra marique e. est, Liv.

EXPUGNANS, antis. I. *Part. of* expugno.—
II. *Adj.: Overpowering, efficient,* Ov.

EXPUGNATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A carrying by assault, a taking by storm*, hostilis e., Cic. *In the plur.*: e. nocturnæ sedium, Cic.

EXPUGNATOR, ōris, *m.* I. *One who carries by assault, or takes by storm*, e. urbis, Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: non adulterum, sed expugnatorem pudicitiæ, a *violator*, Cic.

EX·PUGNO, 1 *v. a.* [*an old form of the inf. fut.*, expugnassere, Plaut.]. *To carry by assault, take by storm, to take, capture, reduce* (*a place*). I. *Prop.*: id (oppidum Noviodunum) ex itinere oppugnare conatus, e. non potuit, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: *To overcome, vanquish, obtain by force*, e. pecuniâ, Cic.; fortunas patriæ e., Id.; illam sibi legationem expugnavit, *obtained with trouble*, Id.

EXPULSIO, ōnis, *f.* (expello). *A thrusting out*, e. vicinorum, latrocinia in agris, Cic.

EXPULSOR, ōris, *m.* (expello). *One who drives out or away; an expeller*, Cic.

EXPULSUS, a, um, *part. of* expello.

EXPULTRIX, īcis, *f.* (expello). *She that drives out or away*, O virtutis indagatrix e.que vitiorum, Cic.

EXPUMO, are. *See* EXSPUMO.

EXPUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* expungo.

EX·PUNGO, unxi, unctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To erase*, e. g. *from a wax tablet; hence, to blot out, strike or cross out, to cancel, expunge; to dismiss or discharge a soldier*, e. decurias judicum, Suet. *Meton.*: *To remove, set aside*, Pers.——II. *To count up*, ausus est annumerare posteris stellas ac sidera ad nomen e., *to reckon, enumerate*, Plin.

EXPUO, ere. *See* EXSPUO.

EXPURGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A cleansing; a vindicating*, Plaut.

EX·PURGO, 1 *v. a.* *To cleanse, purify, clean.* I. *Prop.*: e. sordida ulcera, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: expurgandus est sermo, Cic. *Esp.*: *To vindicate, justify, to show to be innocent*, requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac.

EX·PŪTESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To putrefy*, Plaut.

EX·PŪTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To prune, lop*, e. veteranam vitem, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *To think over, consider, examine*, Plaut.; *to investigate*, Plaut. ap. Cic.

EXQUÆRO, ĕre. *See* EXQUIRO.

EXQUILIÆ, arum, *and its derivatives.* *See* ESQUILIÆ.

EX·QUIRO, sīvi, sītum, 3 *v. a.* [exquæris, exquæsivero, exquæsitum, Plaut.]. *To search, search into, search or examine diligently, inquire into, ask, obtain information, find out by inquiry, investigate*, quum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic.; hæc non nimis exquiro a Græcis, *I do not look for among the Greeks*, Id.; verum e., *to examine, inquire into*, Id.; e. honores, *to seek*, Id.

EXQUISĪTE, *adv.* *Exactly, carefully, nicely, accurately*, quum de eo crimine accurata et e. disputavisset, Cic. *Compar.*, Cic. *Superl.*, Gell.

EXQUISĪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* exquiro. ——II. *Adj.*: *Carefully sought after, choice, select, excellent, exquisite*, omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic.; munditiis non odiose neque e. nimis, *too choice, far-fetched, over-nice*, Id. *Compar.*, Cic. *Superl.*, Cic.

EX·SACRIFICO (exacr.), are, *v. n.* *To sacrifice*, Poet. ap. Cic.

EX·SÆVIO (exæv.), īre, *v. n.* *To cease raging*, dum reliquum tempestatis exæviret, Liv.

EX·SANGUIS (exang.), e. *Bloodless, without blood.* I. *Prop.*: extremo spiritu e. et confectus, Cic. *Pale, wan*, Ov.; *that renders pale*, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: *Weak, feeble, powerless*, aridum et e. orationis genus, Auct. Her.

EX·SARTIO (*also written* exarcio, exsercio, *or* exercio), sartum, 4 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To patch up; hence, to mend, repair, replace*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Qu. Cic.

EX·SATIO (exat.), 1 *v. a.* *To satisfy, satiate, sate, saturate*, e. cibo vinoque, Liv.

EX·SATURO (exat.), 1 *v. a.* *To satiate, satisfy, glut*, quum ejus cruciatu animum e. velle, Cic.

EXSCENDO, ere. *See* ESCENDO.

EXSCENSIO (excens.), ōnis, *f.* (escendo). *A debarkation, landing*, profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv.

EX·SCINDO (excindo), īdi, issum, 3 *v. a.* *To tear out; to destroy utterly, extirpate.* I. *Prop.*: e. urbes, Numantiam, Cic.——II. *Fig.*, Plin.

EX·SCREO (excr.), 1 *v. a.* *To spit out with coughing or hawking, to spit up*, Ov.; e. pura, Plin. *Absol.*: ut numquam e. ausus, Suet.

EX·SCRIBO (excr.), psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To write out, write off, copy*, tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo, Cic.——B) *To copy by painting, to copy paintings*, (imagines Cornelii Nepotis et Titi Cassii) exscribendas pingendasque, Plin. E. *Gen.*: *To write or note down*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *To represent as by a copy, to resemble*, filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. E.

EXSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* exscribo.

EX·SCULPO (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* *To cut or carve out, to carve.* I. *Prop.*: nescio quid a quercu exsculpseram, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To press out, extort*, Ter. *To erase, to scratch out*, hos versus Lacedæmonii e., Nep.

EX·SECO (execo: exsico, Plaut.), cŭi, ctum, 1 *v. a.* *To cut out; to cut off, from, or away.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quæ exsecaret vitiosas partes, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To castrate, geld*, exsectum Cœlum a filio Saturno, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: exsectum et exemptum honoribus senatoriis, Plin. E.

EXSECRĀBILIS (execr.), e (exsecror). I. *Pass.*: *Execrable, detestable, deserving imprecations or curses*, nihil exsecrabilius, Plin.——II. *Act.*: *Execrating, detesting*, præeuntibus e. carmen sacerdotibus, Liv.; odium e., *terrible, raging, violent*, Id.

EXSECRĀTIO (execr.), ōnis, *f.* *An imprecation, execration, malediction, curse*, Thyestes ista e. est, Cic.; *an assseveration or oath, joined with execrations or imprecations*, hunc Pompeius omni cautione, exsecratione devinxerat, Cic.

EXSECRĀTUS, a, um, *pass.* I. *Part. of* exsecror.——II. *Adj.*: *Cursed, detestable, execrable*, exsecratum populo Romano, Cic.

EX·SECROR (execr.), 1 *v. dep. a. and n.* *To wish evil to any one, to execrate, curse, ut*

ter imprecations against, invoke curses on, sibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic.; *to take an oath with imprecations*, Hor.

EXSECTIO (exsect.), ōnis, *f.* (exseco). *A cutting out or off*, illa conscelerata e. linguæ, Cic.

EXSECTUS (exsect.), a, um, *part. of* exseco.

EXSECUTIO (exsec.), ōnis, *f.* (exsequor). *An accomplishing, performance, execution*, e. instituti operis, Plin.; Syriæ e., *administration*, Tac. *Of the subject of a discourse: Full treatment, particular discussion*, desiderat propriam et longam exsecutionem, Sen.

EXSECUTOR (exsec.), ōris, *m.* (exsequor). *One who fulfills or accomplishes*, e. acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. *Esp. in Law: A punisher, avenger*, e. offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet.

EXSECUTUS (exsec.), a, um, *part. of* exsequor.

EXSEQUENS (exsequ.), entis. I. *Part. of* exsequor. ——II. *Adj.: Eager after, zealous*, Gell.

EXSEQUIÆ (exsequ.), arum, *f.* (exsequor). *The act of following a corpse to the place of sepulture, a funeral, funeral procession*, funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, *to attend or follow a funeral procession*, Cic.; *for* reliquiæ, *the mortal remains*, Eutr.

EXSEQUIALIS (exsequ.), e (exsequiæ). *Of or belonging to a funeral, or a funeral procession*, Ov. *Subst. plur.*, exsequialia, ium, n., *Funeral solemnities*, Stat.

EX-SEQUOR (exsequ.), cūtus, 3 *v. dep. a. To follow to the end, to follow up, to prosecute.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*, Catull. — B) *Esp.: To follow a corpse to the grave, attend a funeral*, Poet. ap. Cic. *To persecute, as an enemy*, Liv.——II. A) *Fig.: To follow, follow after, strive after, pursue*, non igitur dubium, quin æternitatem maluerit e., *pursue*, Cic.; fatum e., *to follow, to submit to*, Id.—B) *Esp.: To follow out*; i. e. *to fulfill, perform, execute, accomplish*, est difficile, id non e. usque ad extremum, Cic. *To go through with words, to relate, say, describe, expound, develop*, habeo multa occultiora, quæ vix verbis e. possum, Id. *To pursue, to defend or maintain by law, to avenge, punish a wrong*, quum deorum hominumque simul violata jura exsequemur, Liv.

EX-SERO (exer.), rŭi, rtum, 3 *v. a. To stretch out, thrust out or forth, to put forth.* I. *Prop.:* Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. *Esp. of parts of the body:* exsertus, a, um, *Uncovered, bare*, tametsi dextris humeris exsertis animadvertebantur, Cæs.——II. A) *Fig.:* sumam personam magistri exseramque in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *use, exercise*, Plin. E.——B) *Esp.: To disclose, reveal*, paullatim principem exseruit, *showed himself*, Suet.

EXSERTO (exsert.), are, *v. int. a.* (exsero). *To stand or jut out, project*, Virg.

EXSERTUS (exsert.), a, um. I. *Part. of* exsero. ——II. *Adj.: Standing out, projecting*, e. dentes apro, elephanto, Plin.; *evident, apparent, open*, Stat.

EX-SIBILO (exib.), 1 *v. a. To hiss forth.* I. *Gen.:* trementia labra interdumque compressa ad dirum quiddam exsibilantia, Sen.——II. *Esp.: To drive away by hissing, as an actor from the stage; to hiss off*, histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic.

EXSICCATUS (exicc.), a, um. I. *Pa* sicco. ——II. *Adj.: Dried up, dry*, solidum et e. orationis genus, Cic.

EX-SICCO (exicc.), 1 *v. a. To dry* *dry*, arbores hiemali tempore exsiccatas, *abstract subjects:* ebrietas, donec exsic mentia est, *abated*, Sen. *Esp.: To dr drain, empty*, lagenæ furtim exsiccata

EX-SIGNO (exign.), 1 *v. a. To seal*, Liv.

EX-SILIO (exil.), ŭi, 4 *v. n.* (salio). *T out or forth, to jump up*, properans exsiluit, Cic.

EXSILIUM (exil.), ĭi, *n.* (exul: *a bein of one's native land*). I. *Exile, banish* perfugium portusque supplicii, Cic.; ejic in e., Id.——II. *Meton.: A place of e* tavium et Antistium egressos e., Tac. (*concr.*) *In the plur.*, exsilia, *Banished* exiles, plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

EX-SINCERATUS, a, um (sincerus). *ed*, e. tergum, i. e. *soundly cudgeled*, Pla

EX-SISTO (existo), stĭti, stitum, 3 *v. To step out or forth, to make its* *ance, emerge*, an dum ab inferis ipse in exsistat, Cic.; hoc domesticum malum, non exsistit, *does not make its appearance* *Esp.: To arise, spring, or start u come, come into existence*, ex lice quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; ex rege domi tit, Id.; exsistit hoc loco quæstio subdiff exsistit illud, ut, *it follows, that*, Id.——II *To appear, show itself, be visible* *ifest, to be extant, to exist*, in animis majores etiam varietates, Cic.; huic cau nus exstiti, *I became, was the advocate of this*

EXSOLUTUS, a, um, *part. of* exsolvo.

EX-SOLVO, olvi, ŏlūtum, 3 *v. a.* [*per* exsolūtātur, Lucr., *and* exsolūtisse, Ov.]. *loosen, to unbind, make loose.* I. *Gen.:* e. pugionem a latere, *to untie*, Tac. ta alvus, *loosetess of the bowels*, Id.—B) *set free, liberate by untying, to rele liver, free*, exsolutus vinculis, Suet. *off, to pay, discharge one's debts*, non per deos, expedi, exsolve (*for which we* *after*, hoc quod debeo plane expedias et relinquas), Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: move, set aside*, exsoluti plerique legi Tac.—B) *Esp.: To free, deliver*, quibu pationibus) si me relaxaro: nam ut plan vam, non postulo, Cic. *To fulfill or di an obligation or duty, to perform, acco* de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec quod promiserat, Id. *To solve (a riddle, plain, expound*, Lucr.

EX-SOMNIS, e (exomn.), e (ex, somnus) *less, awake, wakeful*, vir sane e., Vell.

EX-SORBEO (exorb.), ŭi, 2 *v. a. To s suck up, suck in.* I. *Prop.:* gustaras sanguinem, vel potius exsorbuerus, Cic. *Fig.:* multorum stultitiam perpessus est, tiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, *empti drags, drained*, i. e. *endured*, Cic.

EX-SORS (exors), sortis. I. *That for* *lot is cast, without lot*, Virg.——II. *Ge sharing in, not partaking of, free incapable of, with genit.:* e. amicitiæ et Liv.

EX-SPATIOR (exp.), 1 *v. dep. n.* *To wander from the course, to spread out, extend.* I. *Prop.:* expatiantur arbores latissima umbra, Plin. ——II. *Fig.: To digress, expatiate,* Quint.

EXSPECTĀBILIS (expect.), e (exspecto). *That is or was to be expected,* Tac.

EPSPECTĀTIO (expect.), ōnis, *f.* *A looking for (good or evil), an expecting, waiting for, expectation, anticipation; with genit. obj.:* si spes est e. boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic.; præter expectationem, *contrary to expectation,* Id.; facere magnam expectationem sui, *to raise or excite great expectations of one's self,* Id.; in expectatione esse, *to be expected, or to expect,* Id.; habere expectationem, *to excite expectation, or to expect, to be curious,* Id.

EXSPECTĀTUS (expect.), a, um. I. *Part. of* expecto.——II. *Adj.: Expected, wished for, welcome, desired,* carus omnibus e.que venies, Cic.; in expectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, *who were expected to attain the first public offices,* Cic. *Compar.,* Plaut. *Superl.,* Cic. *In the neut. absol.:* ille ad patrem patriæ exspectato revolavit maturius, *than was expected,* Vell.

EX-SPECTO (expect.), 1 *v. a.* *To look out for, to look for, to long for any thing to occur or happen, to expect.* I. *Objective: To wait for any thing that is likely to take place, or to come to pass; to wait for, to wait for the end of a thing, await, &c.; with acc., with relative clauses, with* dum, si, ut, quin, *or absol.* A) *Gen. with acc.:* quum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus exspectaretur oratio, Cic. *Constr. also with* dum, *with* si, *with* ut, *with* quin *and impers., and absol.*——B) *Meton. of abstract subjects* [maneo]: *To await any one, impend, be in store for,* Hor. ——II. *Subjective: To look to or look out for while hoping, fearing, desiring, &c., to wait for, hope, fear, long for; to expect with desire or eagerness; to anticipate, have a presentiment of; with acc.:* reliquum est, ut tuum reditum spe exspectem. Cic.; c. alqd ab (*rarely* ex) alqo (*rarely* alqa re), Id. *Poet. meton. of things: To demand, require,* Virg.

EX-SPERGO (experg.), spersum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To scatter, disperse,* Lucr.——II. *Meton.: To besprinkle,* Virg.

EXSPERSUS (expers.), a, um, *part. of* exspergo.

EX-SPES (expes) (*only in the nom. sing.*). *Hopeless, without hope; with genit.:* ubi e. vitæ fuit, Tac. *Absol.,* Ov.

EXSPIRĀTIO (expir.), ōnis, *f.* *Exhalation,* terræ exspirationibus ser alitur, Cic.

EX-SPIRO (expiro), 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To breathe out; to emit, send forth,* è. colorem (umbramen), Plin.——II. *Neut.* A) 1) *To come forth by blowing, to rush forth, blow forth,* e. unguenta, Plin. 2) *Fig.: To evaporate,* Catull. ——B) 1) *To breathe one's last, expire, die,* inter primam curationem e., Liv. *Impers.:* quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim exspiretur, Plin. 2) *Fig.: To cease, perish, expire,* si ego morerer, mecum expiratura respublica erat, Liv.

EX-SPLENDESCO (expl.), dŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* *To shine forth, glitter.* I. *Prop.:* e. ignis, Sen.——II. *Fig.: To shine forth,* i. e. *to be excellent or distinguished,* clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, Rep.

EX-SPŌLIO (expol.), 1 *v. a.* *To rob, plunder, spoil, pillage, despoil. Prop. and Fig.,* Cic.

EX-SPŪO (expuo), ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To spit out, spew up.* I. *Neut.,* Plin.——II. *Act.* A) prosunt sanguinem exspuentibus, Plin.——B) *Meton.: To emit, cast forth,* ceteras ejus sordes expuens, Plin.; *to throw or push out, remove,* Ter.

EX-STERNO (ext.), 1 *v. a.* (sterno, ĕre, *acc. to the analogy of* consterno, are, *and with its signification*). *To drive beside one's self,* i. e. *to terrify, frighten,* Ov.

EX-STILLO (ext.), 1 *v. n.* *To drop or trickle out,* Col.; *to run, trickle,* Plaut.; lacrimis, Ter.

EXSTIMŬLĀTOR (ext.), ōris, *m.* *An exciter, instigator,* e. accerrimus rebellionis, Tac.

EX-STIMŬLO (ext.), 1 *v. a.* *To pierce with a sting.* I. *Prop.,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: To sting, goad, spur on, stimulate,* Ov.; e. fata, *to hasten one's fate, death,* Id.

EXSTINCTIO (ext.), ōnis, *f.* (exstinguo). *Extinction, annihilation,* Cic.

EX-STINCTOR (ext.), ōris, *m.* (exstinguo). *An extinguisher, one who puts out or down, or one who quells any thing.* I. *Prop.:* non e. sed auctor incendii, Cic.; *a destroyer,* ne e. patriæ, ne hostis appelletur, Id.——II. *Fig.: A suppressor,* e. conjurationis, Id.

EXSTINCTUS (ext.), a, um, *part. of* exstinguo.

EX-STINGUO (ext.), nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* [*an old form perf. subj.,* exstinxit *for* exstinxerit, Plaut.; *contr.* exstinxsti, Virg.; exstinxem, Id.]. *To extinguish, put out what is burning.* I. *Prop.* A) exstincta lumina, Cic.; ignis exstinguitur, *goes out, is extinguished,* Id.; calx extincta, *slaked,* Vitr. ——B) *Meton.: To deprive of life or strength, to kill,* nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, Cic.; vir exstinctus, *deceased, dead,* Id.——II. *Fig.: To annihilate, suppress, destroy, obliterate,* leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic.; e. nomen populi Romani, Id.

EX-STIRPO (ext.), 1 *v. a.* (stirpe). *To pluck up by the roots, to root out.* I. *Prop.* A) arbores exstirpantur, Curt.——B) *Meton.:* silvestris ager decrescente luna utilissime exstirpatur, *cleared from stubble, &c.,* Col.——II. *Fig.: To eradicate,* i. e. *to root out, blot out, destroy entirely,* vitia e. et funditus tollere, Cic.

EX-STO (ext.), are, *v. a.* I. A) *Prop.: To stand out or forth, to project, to stand or be above,* (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Cæs. ——B) *Fig.,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* (causa pro effectu): *To be visible, show itself, appear, be conspicuous,* qui locus est, in quo non exstent hujus fortitudinis impressæ vestigia? Cic. *Impers.:* exstat, *it is clear, apparent, evident,* Cic.

EXSTRUCTIO (extr.), ōnis, *f.* (exstruo). *A building up, erecting; a structure,* e. tectorum, Cic.

EX-STRŪO (extr.), xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To build up, rear, erect, pile or heap up.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* magnum acervum (librorum) Dicæarchi mihi ante pedes exstruxeram, Cic.; mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *were copiously furnished,* Id.——B) *Exp.: To put together, construct, compose; to erect, build up, raise,* exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, Cic.; quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari et monti-

bus coæquandis, *filling up with buildings, building upon*, Sall.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: verba sint ad poeticum quendam numerum exstructa, *heaped up*, Id.——B) *Esp.*: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutem, *erect, raise*, Id.

EX-SŪCUS (*also* exucus *and* exsuccus), a, um. *Without juice, sapless, dry. Fig.*: (oratores) e. et exsangues, Quint.

EX-SŪDO (exudo), 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To exude, come forth by sweating*, Virg.——II. *Act.*: *To sweat out, exude.* A) *Prop.*: e. sucum (arbor), Plin.——B) *Fig.*: *To perform, endure, to go through with sweat or toil*, quod ingens exsudendum esset, præmium, Liv.

EX-SŪGO (exug.), xi, ctum, 3 [*a rare form of the future, after the second conjugation*, exsugebo, Plaut.] *v. a. To suck out, dry up*, e. liquorem de materia, Vitr.

EX-SUL (exul), ŭlis, *c.* (ex, solum: *one driven from his native land or place of abode*). I. *An exile, banished person*, omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic. *Also fem.*: non alia e., Tac.——II. *Fig.*: e. mentisque domusque, *deprived of sense, without understanding*, Ov.

EXSŪLĀTIO (exul.), ōnis, *f. Banishment*, Flor.

EXSŪLO (exulo), 1 *v. n. and a.* (exsul). I. *Neut.* A) *To be in exile or banishment, to live in exile*, cui Romæ e. jus esset, Cic.; apud Prusiam exsulans, Id.—B) *Meton.*: exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.——II. *Act.*: *To banish, send into exile*, Hyg.

EXSULTĀBUNDUS (exult.), a, um (exsulto). *Leaping or skipping with joy, exulting*, Just.

EXSULTANS (exult.), antis. I. *Part. of* exsulto.——II. *Adj.* A) *Of short syllables*: *Hopping*, paululum moræ damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum . . . alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint.——B) *Of a speaker or of style*: *Diffuse, florid*, Quint.

EXSULTANTER (exult.), *adv. Diffusely*, Plin.

EXSULTĀTIO (exult.), ōnis, *f. A springing up, bounding.* I. *Prop.*: ne (agnus) velut puerili nimia exsultatione macescat, *frisking*, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *Petulance, exultation*, gaudium exsultationem sequitur, Sen.

EXSULTIM (exult.), *adv.* (exsilio). *With a bound; frolicsomely, friskily*, Hor.

EXSULTO (exult.), 1 *v. int. n.* (exsilio). *To spring, leap, or jump up.* I. *Prop.*: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. *Of things*: breves (syllabæ) si continuantur, exsultant, *are hopping*, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *To expatiate in speaking, to be diffuse*, quum sit campus, in quo e. possit oratio, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To exult, rejoice exceedingly, to be petulant or frolicsome, to be greatly excited, to rave, vaunt*, rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentiâ, Cic.; exsultantem lætitiam comprimere, Id.

EXSŪPERĀBILIS (exup.), e. (exsupero). I. *Pass.*: *That may be overcome*, Virg.——II. *Act.*: *That overcomes*, Quadr. ap. Gell.

EXSŪPERANS (exup.), antis. I. *Part. of* exsupero.——II. *Adj.*: *Distinguished, excellent*, Gell.

EXSŪPERANTIA (exup.), æ, *f.* (exsu *Pre-eminence, excellence*, Cic.

EXSŪPERĀTIO (exup.), ōnis, *f. Exce figure of Rhetoric*, significatio fit per exsupe nem, Auct. Her.

EX-SŪPĒRO (exup.), 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Ne To be or come out or over any thing stand out, jut out, project in height*, Vi B) *Fig.*: *To get the upper hand, to the mastery, prevail*, Ov.——II. *Act project above or over any thing, to g yond, surmount.* A) *Prop.*: vites exsu ulmos, Plin.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To exceed, su (in quality)*, e. omnes Tarquinios superbia, L æstatem, *to outlive*, Plin. 2) *To conquer, power, subdue*, sensum omnem talis dam superans, Liv.

EX-SURDO (exurdo), 1 *v. a.* (surdus). *deafen, stun.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *M To make blunt or dull* (*with regard to* Hor.

EX-SURGO (exurgo), surrexi, 3 *v. n. T up, rise, get up* (*e. g. from a seat*). I. quum exsurgeret simul arridens, Cic. *Of mate subjects*: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari ex Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To recover stre raise its head again*, ne quando recre possent, Cic.

EXSUSCITĀTIO (exusc.), ōnis, *f. An e ening, arousing; a figure of Rhetoric*, Auc

EX-SUSCITO (exusc.), 1 *v. a. To rouse sleep, awaken.* I. *Prop.* A) te gallorum, bucinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic.——B) *Me fire: To stir*, ne parvus ignis ingens ince exsuscitet, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To stir u cite, rouse*, quæ cura exsuscitat animos, C

EXTA, orum, *n.* [*gen. plur.* extum, Pact Cic.]. *The entrails; especially the h lungs, liver, &c.* (*whereas by* viscera *is stood the lower intestines, &c.*). *The* exta *wa sulted in divination*, Cic.

EX-TĀBESCO, bŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To sume away by degrees, pine or waste to disappear, vanish.* I. *Prop.*: is fam buit, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: videmus ceteras nes extabuisse, Cic.

EXTANTIA, æ. *See* EXSTANTIA.

EXTĀRIS, e (exta). *Of or belonging entrails*, e. aula (i. e. olla), *for cooking e* Plaut.

EXTEMPLO [*without contraction* exte Plaut.], *adv.* (ex, tempulum, *dim. of* tempus *at first sight or the first moment; hence, like* e pore). *Immediately, forthwith, witho lay*, erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: qu gat e. non habet, Cic.; quum e., *as soon as*, Plaut.

EXTEMPŌRĀLIS, e (ex tempore; *see* TE *Extemporary*; i. e. *that is done at the mom without previous meditation, unprepared, de extempore, belonging to extemporaneous speak delivery*, e. oratio, Quint.; facultas e., *same* temporalitas, Suet.

EXTEMPŌRĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* (extempo *The faculty of extemporaneous speak* promptus et facilis ad extemporalitem usque,

EXTEMPULO, *adv. See* EXTEMPLO.

EXTENDO, di, tum, *and* sum, 3 *v. a. stretch out, spread out, extend.* I.

extento brachio, Cic. *Middle:* extendor, *I stretch myself at full length, stretch out my limbs,* Virg.; extendi, *to spread itself out, stretch, extend,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To extend, amplify, increase, enlarge, magnify,* quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, *exerted,* Cæs.——B) *Esp.: To prolong, continue,* ab hora tertia quum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, Liv.; e. ætatem, *to pass, spend one's life,* Plaut.

EXTENSUS, a, um, *part. of* extendo.

EXTENTO, 1 *v. a.* (extendo). *To stretch out, extend.* I. *Prop.,* Lucr.——II. *Fig.: To exert,* Plaut. *Absol.,* Plaut.

EXTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* extendo.——II. *Adj.: Stretched out, wide,* (oculi) rigidi et e., *wide open,* Quint.; sonus (luscinæ) e., *prolonged,* Plin. *Superl.:* extentissima valle, Liv.

EXTENUATIO, ōnis, *f. A thinning.* I. *Prop.:* e. vitium, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Diminution, extenuation, as a rhetorical figure,* Cic.

EXTENUATUS, a, um, *adj. Weakened, weak.* I. *Prop.:* (copiolæ meæ) sunt e., Brut. sp. Cic.——II. *Fig.: Small, insignificant, slight,* e. ratione, Auct. Her.

EX-TENUO, 1 *v. a. To thin, make thin, to make small or smaller, diminish, reduce in size.* I. *Prop.* A) aer extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic.——B) *Esp. in Medic.: To reduce a disease,* e. pituitam, Cels.——II. *Fig.: To diminish, weaken, reduce, extenuate,* neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.; census e., *to make the returns too low,* Id.

EXTER *or* EXTERUS, tĕra, tĕrum (ex). *That is without, outward, external, exterior; of another country, family, &c., foreign.* I. *Posit. in the plur.,* hæc lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. *In the neut. plur. with genit.:* ad extera Europæ noscenda missus Himilco, Plin.——II. *Compar.,* exterior, us, *Without, exterior,* quum alterum fecisset exteriorem orbem, Cic.——III. *Superl. has two forms,* viz. extremus *and* extimus. A) extrêmus, a, um [*which is again capable of a comparative degree,* extremior, App.; *superl.* extremissimus, Tert.]. *The extreme, the last, uttermost, outermost.* 1) *Prop.:* in extrema fere parte epistolæ, Cic.; quibus (literis) in extremis, *at the end of which,* Id.; extremis digitis attingere, *to touch with the fingers' ends or tips of the fingers,* Id. *Subst. in neut.:* extremum, Cic. *With genit.:* cœlum ipsum, quod e. atque ultimum mundi est, Id. *In the plur.:* e. agminis, Liv. 2) *Fig.* a) *Of time and order: The extreme, the last, meanest* e. anni Februarius, Cic. *Denoting the last portion of a thing:* extrema hieme, Id. *Subst.:* ex Neronem e. dominorum putastis? Tac. *Adverb.: aliquor* e., *for the last time,* Ov.; e. tabuit, *at last, ultimately,* Id.; ad e. vero loqui omnes cœperunt, *at last, in the end,* Cic. *Strengthened by* denique, Cic.; *different from this is* decimo loco testis exspectatus et ad e. reservatus dixit, *until the end, until the last,* Id. Extremo, *lastly,* Nep. b) *Of quality and degree: The extreme, like* ultimus, *denoting the highest or lowest degree of any thing; the extreme, highest, greatest,* quum igitur hoc ut e., congruenter naturæ vivere, Cic. *Subst.:* si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, Id. *Adv.:* improbus homo, sed non ad e. perditus, *in the highest degree,* Liv. *In a bad sense: The lowest, meanest, worst,* e. mancipia, Sen.——B) extimus, a, um. *Extreme,* novem orbes, quorum unus est coelestis, e., qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.

EX-TERĔBRO, atum, 1 *v. a. To bore out.* I. *Prop.:* ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To force, constrain, bring about by force,* Plaut.

EX-TERGEO, si, sum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To wipe out, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe or rub down,* extersa særa rubiginem velerius trahunt, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To plunder, strip,* quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliquerit? Cic.

EXTERIOR, us. *See* EXTER, II.

EXTERIUS. *See* EXTER *and* EXTRA.

EX-TERMINO, 1 *v. a.* (terminus: *prop. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence*) *To drive away, banish.* I. *Prop.:* C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To drive out, send away, remove, put out of the way,* quæstiones exterminandas puto, Cic.

EXTERNUS, a, um (exter). *External, outward.* I. *Gen.:* nec enim ille e. et adventicius habendus est tepor, Cic. *Subst.:* nos autem illa e. cum multis cognovimus, *external things,* Id.——II. *Esp. with regard to a family or the state: Foreign, alien, strange,* ab externo hoste, Cic.; apud externos populos, Id. *Subst.:* canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externo, *against strangers,* Cic.; externa armis falsis velant, *hostilities,* Tac.

EX-TERO, trīvi, trītum, 3 *v. a. To rub out, to rub off or away, to take away by rubbing.* I. *Prop.:* e. messem, Plin.; *to strike out, omit,* Quint.——II. *Fig.: To use, to wear away by use,* Plin.

EX-TERREO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *v. a. To arouse any one by fright, to frighten, terrify, intimidate,* Cic.

EXTERSUS, a, um, *part. of* extergeo.

EXTERUS, a, um. *See* EXTER.

EX-TEXO, ēre, *v. a. Prop.: To unweave; hence, to cheat out of one's money,* Plaut.

EXTILLO. *See* EXSTILLO.

EX-TIMESCO, mŭi, 3 *v. inch. n. and a. To be much afraid about any thing, to fear greatly, to look forward to any thing with fear.* I. *Neut.:* equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. *Impers.:* si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac.——II. *Act.:* nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic.

EXTIMULO, are. *See* EXSTIMULO.

EXTIMUS, a, um. *See* EXTER, III., B.

EXTINCTUS, *&c.* *See* EXSTINCTUS, EXSTINGUO, *&c.*

EXTIRPO. *See* EXSTIRPO.

EXTISPEX, icis, *m.* (exta, specio). *One who divines from the entrails of animals, a soothsayer,* Cic.

EXTISPICIUM, ii, *n.* (extispex). *An inspection of entrails, in augury,* Suet.

EXTO, are. *See* EXSTO.

EX-TOLLO, ĕre, *v. a. To lift out, to lift up, raise up, elevate, lift on high.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.:* cruentum alte extollit M. Brutus pugionem, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To erect, as a building,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *To raise, erect, lift up,* ubi illa antiqua libertas, e. jam caput debebat? Cic.; e. alqm ad cœlum *and* e. verbis, *to praise, extol,* Id.; e. se, *to raise one's self, rouse up;* alqd in

majus e., *to exaggerate, magnify*, Tac.——B) *To defer, put off*, Plaut.

EX-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2 *v. a. To force away, wrest, take or force away by wresting.* I. *Prop.* A) e. arma e manibus iratorum civium, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To wrench, put out of joint, dislocate*, fregit crus aut extorsit articulum, Sen. 2) *To eztort*, a Cæsare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To elicit by force, eztort, force*, e. ex animis cognitiones verborum, Cic.; quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer, Id.

EXTORRIS, e (*probably from* ex, terra, *like* exsul *from* ex, solum). *Driven away from a place, especially from one's native land or place of abode; banished, eziled*, hinc patres familias extorres profugerunt, Cic.

EXTORTOR, ōris, *m.* (extorqueo). *An eztortioner*, Ter.

EXTORTUS, a, um, *part. of* extorqueo.

EXTRĀ, *adv. and prep.* (*contr. for* exterā (*sc.* parte), *from* exter). I. *Adv.: On the outside, without.* A) *Prop.:* et in corpore et e. esse quadam bona, Cic.; illa, quæ sunt e., *external goods*, Id. *With verbs denoting motion:* ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederit e., Cic.——B) *Meton.: Except, excepted.* 1) *Exceptional: In the connection* e. quam, *and usually in conditional clauses*, e. quam si (*as* præterquam), *Except if, or except in case* (*usually in phrases of law or polit.*), e. quam si ita negotium gestum est, Cic.; e. quam si nolint fame perire, Id. 2) *Additional* (*for the usual* præterea): *Besides, moreover*, aliquid mihi e. pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen.——II. *Prep. with acc.: Without, beyond.* A) *Prop.:* nōstis e. portam Collinam ædem Honoris, Cic.; e. jocum, *seriously, without joking*, Id.; e. modum, *beyond bounds, immoderately, exceedingly*, Id.; esse e. culpam, *to be without fault*, Id.——B) *Meton. for* præter. 1) *Exceptional: Except, excepted, with the exception of*, e. ducem paucosque præterea, Cic. 2) *Additional: Besides*, Varr. *Placed after the noun:* ventitabat illuc Nero, quo salutis urbem e. lasciviret, Tac.

EXTRACTUS, a, um, *part. of* extraho.

EX-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To draw out, to draw forth, to pull or drag out or forth.* I. *Prop.:* e. telum e corpore, Cic.; e. annulum alcui, *to draw the ring from any one's finger*, Suet.; e. scelera in lucem, *to bring the crimes to light*, Liv.; aratra e., *to draw along, to draw*, Cic. *Of persons:* extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To free, extricate, liberate*, urbem ex periculis maximis e., Cic.——B) *Esp.: To protract, prolong, to put off from time to time, to defer*, res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic.

EXTRĀNEUS, a, um (extra). *That is without, external, extraneous.* I. *Gen.:* ornamenta, Cic.; propter aliquam extraneam causam, *external reason*, Auct. Her.——II. *Esp.: Foreign, strange, not related*, filiam extraneam cœtu adeo prohibuit, ut, Suet. *Subst., A stranger, foreigner*, Tac.

EXTRA-ORDINARIUS, a, um. *Not agreeable to order or the common course of things, extraordinary*, hinc illæ e. pecuniæ, quas nullo duce investigamus, Cic.

EXTRĀRIUS, a, um (extra). *That is without, external, that comes from without.* I. G
utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrari
bus, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Foreign, strange,*
extrario accusatore et legibus agente, Quint.

EXTREMITAS, ātis, *f.* (extremus). *The*
tremity or end of any thing, infinitas regi
quarum nulla est e., Cic.; omnis e., *the whole*
circumference, Id.; e. et quasi libramentum,
surface, superficies, Id. *Absol.:* febrium accessi
cum frigore extremitatum, *of the extremities*, P

EXTREMUS, a, um. *See* Extra, III., A.

EX-TRICO, 1 *v. a.* [*deponent secondary form*
tricor, Plaut.] (ex, tricæ). *To disentangl*
tricate, clear, free. I. A) *Prop.*, Hor.——B
ton.: silvestris ager etiamsi fruticetis aut arbo
obsessus est, facile extricatur, *is easily cleared,*
——II. *Fig.: To unravel, find out or*
cover by pains-taking, de Dionysio tuo adhu
hil extrico, Vatin. ap. Cic. *In deponent form*, P

EXTRIN-SECUS, *adv.* (extrim, *as adverb*,
exter). A) *From without, extrinsically,*
e. quærere, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *On the out*
deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et
tivit e., Cic. 2) *Fig.* a) *Not to the purpose,*
b) *Moreover*, Eutr.

EXTRITUS, a, um, *part. of* extero.

EX-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To thrus*
drive out or forth, to drive away, to p
or press forth or forward. I. *Prop.:* te
am extrudam et ejiciam, *throw out*, Cic. *Of thi*
extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *thrust back*,
——II. *Fig.: To displace, supplant*, L

EXTRUO, ēre. *See* Exstruo.

EXTRUSUS, a, um, *part. of* extrudo.

EX-TŪBERO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (tuber). I. *M*
To swell out, bunch out, rise as a swe
Plin.——II. *Act.: To cause to swell, to r*
valles extuberat, Sen.

EX-TŪMEO, ēre, *v. n. To swell up*, Pla

EX-TŪMESCENS, entis, *part.* (tumesco). *S*
ing up, e. smaragdi, Plin.

EX-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 *v. a. To beat*
form by beating with a hammer. I. *Prop.*
terius deminutas scapulas in deforme tuber e
dit, Sen.; *to raise a figure from a plain surfac*
work in relief, emboss, Virg.——II. *Fig.*
strike or beat out, force out, find, di
er; devise, invent, artem e., Virg.; *to ac*
plish, complete, bring about by labor.
cute, Plaut.; Suet.; alios (discentes) contin
extundit, *forms, fashions* (*like a statuary*), Q
fastidia e., *to drive away, banish, remove*, Hor
gain by prayer, obtain, extort, Plaut.

EX-TURBO, 1 *v. a. To thrust or drive*
force out, drive away. I. *Prop.:* e. homi
possessionibus, Cic.; *to beat down, tear down,*
throw, Catull.; *confound, disturb*, Plaut.——
Fig.: multa convenerunt, quæ mentem ext
rent meam, *discompose*, Cic.

EX-ŪBERO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To c*
forth, appear or grow abundantly, t
abundant, to abound, ex multa eruditione
pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloque
Tac.——II. *Act.: To produce in abunda*
to cause to abound, render abundant,
favorum ceras exuberant, Col.

EXUCCUS, EXUCTUS. *See* Exsuc.

EXUDO, are. *See* Exsudo.

EXUGO, ēre. *See* Exsugo.

EXUL. *See* EXSUL.

EXULCERATIO, ōnis, *f.* *Exulceration, festering.* I. *Prop.*: si nulla e. est, Cels.——II. *Fig.*: verebar, ne hæc non consolatio sed e. esset, i.e. *a festering, as of a wound; a renewing of pain*, Sen.

EX-ULCERO, 1 *v. a.* *To make sore; also, to bring to a wound, to cause to suppurate.* I. *Prop.*: e. cutem, Cels.——II. *Fig.*: *To make worse, irritate, displease, offend, fret, imbitter*, quum aut adversariorum adjumenta confirmant, aut ea, quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant? Cic.

EXULO, are. *See* EXSULO.

EXULTO, are. *See* EXSULTO.

EX-ULULO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To howl, to howl aloud*, Ov. *Dep.*, Id.——II. *Act.*: *To call with howling*, Ov.

EXUNCTUS, a, um, *part of* exungo.

EX-UNDO, avi, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To overflow, break out.* A) *Prop.*: fons tertia noctis hora in sextam e., Plin.——B) *Meton.*: *To come forth or show itself in rich abundance, to overflow with any thing*, ex pluribus artibus exundat eloquentia, Tac.——II. *Act.*: *To pour forth in rich abundance, as in a stream*, Sil.

EX-UNGO, unctum, 3 *v. a.* *To anoint; to spend in ointments*, Plaut.

EX-OO, ui, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To strip off, pull or put off.* I. A) *Prop.*: si ex his te laqueis exueris, Cic.——B) *Meton. gen.*: *To strip, deprive of any thing, make bare or naked*, omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis se in castra recipiunt, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *To lay aside, cast off or away, remove, divest one's self of any thing*, nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Cic.——B) *To make empty or free*, e. se omnibus vitiis, Sen.

EXUPERO, are. *See* EXSUPERO.

EX-URGEO, ēre, *v. a.* *To squeeze out*, Plaut.

EXURGO, ēre. *See* EXSURGO.

EX-ŌRO, usi, ustum, 3 *v. a.* *To burn out, to consume by burning.* I. *Prop.* A) domi suæ vivos exustus est, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *To parch, dry up*, loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall.——II. *Fig.*: *To consume, destroy*, sic omnis fetus repressus exustusque foe veteris ubertatis, *dried up*, Cic.

EXUSTIO, ōnis, *f.* (exuro). *A burning up, a consuming by fire*, propter exustiones terrarum, Cic.; *a parching or scorching*, e. solis, Plin.

EXUSTUS, a, um, *part. of* exuro.

EXUTUS, a, um, *part. of* exuo.

EXUVIÆ, arum, *f.* (exuo). I. *That which is put off or laid aside, or which is stripped off or taken away, as clothes, armor, arms, &c.*, cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet.——II. *Esp.*: *Spoils taken from an enemy, whether arms or any thing else, booty*, locum (i. e. Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum, Cic.

F.

F, f. *The sixth letter of the alphabet. As an abbreviation, it denotes* filius, functus, fecit, fieri, faciundum, felix, faustum, &c.

FABA, æ, *f.* I. *A kind of pulse, a bean*, Cic.; istæc in me cadetur f., *that I shall have to suffer for*, Ter.——II. *Meton.*: *Of other things*, e. g. *an ear of corn*, Plin.; f. caprini fimi, *goat's dung*, Id.

FABALIS, e (faba). *Of or belonging to beans*, Ov. *Subst.*, fabalia, ium, *n.*, *Bean-stalks*, Plin.

FABARIS, is, *m.* *Fabaris, a small river in the Sabine territory, falling into the Tiber, now Farfaro or Farfa*, Virg.

FABATUS, i, *m.* *Fabatus, a Roman cognomen*, Cic.

FABELLA, æ, *f.* (fabula). *A short narrative or story, a tale.* I. *Gen.*: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentariis fabellis loci, Cic.——II. A) *Esp.*: *A short fable, fairy tale, &c.*, Phædrus.——B) *A short play*, actam fabellam vides esse festive, Cic.

FABER, bri (*genit. plur.*, fabrum: "jam, ut censoriæ tabulæ loquuntur, fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procorum," Cic.), *m.* I. *Any artist or mechanic that works in metal, wood, stone, or other hard materials; as a carpenter, joiner, smith, &c.*; *but usually with an adjective, denoting the material, &c.*: tamen ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, *carpenter*, Cic.; f. ferrarii, *smiths*, Plaut.; f. ærarii, *coppersmiths*, Plin.; f. aurarius, *a goldsmith*, Cic. *Absol.*: fabri ad ædificandam rem publicam, *handicraft-men, workmen.*——II. *Meton.*: *A kind of fish, the John Dory*, Plin.

FABER, bra, brum (faber). *Artificial, ingenious, workman-like, clever*, Ov.

FABERIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Faberius, a debtor of Cicero's*, F. negotium, Cic.

FABIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fabius*, F. fornix, *a well or fountain constructed by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the* Via Sacra, *near* Regia, Cic. *Subst.*, Fabiani, orum, *m.*, *Persons of the Fabian tribe*, Suet.

FABIUS, a. I. *Fabius, a Roman family name*; e. g. 1. Fabius Pictor, *an historian.* 2. Q. F. Maximus Cunctator, *a dictator in the second Punic war.* 3. M. F. Quintilianus, *the author of the* Institutiones Oratoriæ.——II. *Hence*, Fabius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Fabius, Fabian*, F. lex, de ambitu *and* de plagiariis, Cic.; F. fornix, *see foregoing; called also* Fornix Fabii, Cic.; F. tribus, *the Fabian tribe, one of the rural tribes*, Hor.

FABRATERIA, æ, *f.* *Fabrateria, a small town of Latium, now Falvatera*, Cic. *The inhabitants*, Fabraterni, orum, *m.*, Cic.

FABRE, *adv.* *In a workman-like or masterly manner, ingeniously, skillfully*, Plaut.

FABRE-FACIO, feci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (faber). *To make according to art, to construct, build, &c.*, fabrefactis navigiis, Liv.

FABRICA, æ, *f.* (faber). I. *The work-shop of an artist who works in hard materials, as a carpenter, joiner, smith, &c.*, Vulcanius, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfuisse, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.* 1) *The art, trade, or profession of an artificer*, pictura et f. ceteræque artes, *architecture*, Cic. 2) *Gen.*, *of any work of art: A working, framing, or making*, admirabilis f. membrorum animantium, Cic. *A cunning or crafty device or measure; a stratagem*, Plaut.——B) *Concr.*: *That which has been produced by a* faber, i. e. *buildings, &c.*, Pall.

FABRICATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A making or framing by rules of art, an executing with artistical skill, formation, fabrication.* I. *Prop.*: si erit tota hominis f. perspecta, Cic.——II. *Fig.*, *of style*, Cic.

FABRICATOR, ōris, *m.* *An artificer, framer, maker, contriver.* I. *Prop.*: ille f. tanti operis (mundi), Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *One who causes a thing to be done, an originator*, Lucr.

FABRICIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fabricius*, F. venenum, *prepared by* C. Fabricius, *a friend of Oppianicus*, Cic.

FABRICIUS, a. *Fabricius, a Roman family name*: C. F. Luscinus, *consul* A.U.C. 472 *and* 476, *sent as general against Pyrrhus, celebrated for his great moderation and noble conduct*, Cic. *Hence*, Fabricius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Fabricius*, *Fabrician*, F. pons, *a bridge over the Tiber, built by* L. Fabricius, *now Ponte di quattro capi*, Hor.

FABRICOR, 1 *v. dep. a., or* FABRICO, 1 *v. a.* (fabrica). *To make any thing of wood, metal, stone, &c.*; *to forge, build, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) Fabricor: ut enim pictores et ii, qui signa fabricantur, Cic.——B) fabrico, Ov. *In pass.*: simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, *cast*, Suet.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To prepare, construct, fashion, frame.* A) Fabricor: quæ fabricata sit hominem, Cic.; hoc natura est f., Id.——B) Fabrico: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen.

FABRILIS, e (faber). *Of or belonging to an artificer in wood, stone, metal, or other hard material*, f. erratum, *of a statuary, artist*, &c., Cic. *Subst. neut.*, fabrilia, ium, *The works or tools of workmen*, Hor.

FĀBŬLA, æ, *f.* (fari). *Any thing told or narrated, a narrative, tale, story.* I. A) *Gen.*: additur fabulæ, quo vulgo Sabini aureas armillas brachio lævo habuerint, Liv.; f. fias, *talk, chat*, Hor.——B) *Meton.*: *Tale*, i. e. *subject, thing*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *A fictitious story, a fable, tradition, a nursery-maid's tale*, num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic. Fabulæ! *Nonsense! stuff!* Ter.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A dramatic poem, a play*, Livius . . fabulas docuit, Cic. 2) *A fable*, quæ (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliqam contineat irrisionem, Cic. *Prov.*: lupus in fabula, (*from the fable of the wolf*) *said of a person that makes his appearance just when he is spoken of*, Cic.

FĀBŬLA, æ, *f.* (faba). *A small bean*, Plaut.

FĀBŬLĀRIS, e (fabula). *Fabulous*, maxime curavit notitiam historiæ f., i. e. *mythology*, Suet.

FĀBŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who narrates any thing, whether true or false.* I. *Gen.*: erat autem f. elegantissimus, Sen.——II. *A composer or narrator of fables, a fabulist*, Gell.

FĀBŬLOR, 1 *v. dep.* [*an old form inf. pres.*, fabularier, Plaut.: *Act. secondary form*, fabulaverit, Afr. ap. Non.] (fabula). *To converse, speak, talk, gossip*, quid Servius Galba fabuletur audi, Liv.

FĀBŬLŌSE, *adv.* *Fabulously, by way of fable*, Plin. *Superl.*, Id.

FĀBŬLŌSUS, a, um (fabula). *Fabulous*, f. aut commenticia res, Suet. *Compar.*, Plin. *Superl.*, Id.

FACESSO, cessi, itum, 3 *v. int. a. and n.* (facio). I. *Act.*: *To do or perform zealously, accomplish, execute, occasion, be the cause of.* A) *Gen.*, Ov.——B) *Esp. in a bad sense*: *To give one trouble, to bring any thing unpleasant or evil to pass, to work evil*, de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic.——II. *Neut.*: *To depart, go away, to take one's self off*, ab omni societate reipublicæ paullisper facessant, Cic.

FACĒTE, *adv.* I. *Aptly, appositely*, Pl——II. *Wittily, facetiously*, f. et comm dicere, Cic. *Compar.*, Cic. *Superl.*, Id.

FACĒTIÆ, arum [*also in the sing.*, facetia, Plaut.], *f.* (facetus). I. *Humorous or dr conduct*, Plaut.; hæc f.'st, *that is a good joke*,——II. *Polished wit, pleasantry, hum a clever or agreeable mode of representing a thi wit, drollery*, sale et lepore et politissimis fa tis pellicere, Cic.; asperis facetis illusus, w cisms, Tac.

FACĒTUS, a, um. *Fine, elegant, grace* I. *Prop.*: nec illi sunt pedes faceti ac delicis ing dienti molles, Brutus ap. Quint.——II. *Fig.* *Well-mannered, polite*, Plaut.——B) *Of style.* 1) *egant, tasteful*, decoris hanc et excultæ cu dam elegantiæ appellationem (faceti) puto, Qu 2) *Facetious, witty, jocose, humorous*, c cem et facetum festivique sermonis simulator Cic. *Compar.*, Lucil. *Superl.*, Cic.

FACIES, ēi [*old forms of the genit. sing.*, fac *and* facii, Gell.: *genit. plur.*, faciorum, Cat.] (*probably from* facio). I. A) *External fo figure, shape*, universa f. admirationem sin lis partibus abstulit, Sen. *Of things*: quæ p stant multarum urbium faciem, Plin. E.——B) *E The face, countenance*, f., vultus, sonus, C de facie nosse aliqm, *to know one by sight*, *Poet.*: *A fine or handsome face*; i. e. *beauty, be ty of countenance*, Ov. *Prov.*: perficare *to lose all shame*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Fo shape, condition, look, aspect, sight, ternal appearance*, senatus faciem legatus cum attulerat, Cic. 2) *Esp. for* species: *M appearance, in opposition to what is real*, pub consilii facie, *under the pretext of*, Tac.——B) *Me for* aspectus: *Aspect, look*, f. decora, Plin.

FACILE, *adv.* I. *Easily, without diffic ty or pains, without hesitation*, quis h non vel f. vel certe alqo modo posset ediscere! *Compar.*, Cic. *Superl.*, Id.——II. A) *Certa ly, indisputably, without contradicti surely*, virum unum totius Græciæ f. docti mum, Platonem, Cic. *With a negation*, non f haud f.: *not easily*, i. q. *hardly, scarcely*, sed hau dixerim, cur, Cic.——B) 1) *Willingly, glad without hesitation*, aberrare a proposito f. tiebar, Cic. 2) *Advantageously, well*, suas plus propter exiguitatem non f. diduci, *not saf* Cæs.

FACĬLIS, e (facio). *That may be done, e to be done, practicable, without difficu easy, ready.* I. *Gen.* A) *For the most part abs* in causa facili atque explicata, Cic. *Compar.*, *Superl.*, Id. *With* ad *and a gerund*: nulla m ries tam f. ad exardescendum est, *easily set on* Cic. *With a supine*, Ter. *With inf.*: materi est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. *Very often the neut.*, f. est, *with a subjective clause*: *it is an matter, it is no difficult thing*, quod illis prohib erat f., Cæs. *With dat.*: campus operi f., *Adverb.*: in facili, ex (e) facili, *and* (de) facili, *sily*, quum exitus haud in f. esset, Liv.——B) *ton., of persons who easily adapt themselves to circumstance or action*: *Ready, prompt*, f. et peditus ad dicendum, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *character*: *Easy to be treated, yielding tractable, submissive*, benigni f., suaves h ines esse dicuntur, Cic.; servitia f., *a rage* es

pacified, Hor.; f. pater, *an indulgent father*. Cic. ——B) *Of fortune: Propitious, favorable*, res et fortunæ tuæ quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic.; cursus f., *a prosperous, successful course*, Virg.

FACILITAS, ātis, *f.* (facilis). *Facility in doing any thing, easiness.* I. *Gen.:* in bonis rebus f. nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *readiness, aptness*, Cic.; f. oris, *easy pronunciation*, Quint.; f. corporis, *a proneness to blush*, Sen.; f. soli, *lightness, so that it is easily cultivated*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *Of style: Readiness, fluency of expression*, Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen.——B) *Of character.* 1) *In a good sense: Tractableness, friendliness, sociableness, easy manners, gentleness*, comitas f. que, Cic.; f. et lenitudo animi, Id. 2) *In a bad sense: Levity, flippancy*, Suet.

FACILITER, *adv. Easily*, Vitr.

FACINORŌSUS, a, um (facinus). *Full of crime or vice, vicious*, quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. *Comper.*, Just. *Superl.*, Cic.

FACINUS, ŏris, *n.* (facio). *A deed, act.* I. *Gen.* A) id f. pulcherrimum esse arbitrarer, Cic.; mirabilia, f. *wonderful exploits*, Id.——B) *Meton.: A thing, matter*, Plaut.——II. A) *Esp.: A bad act, crime*, f. est vincire civem Romanum, Cic.; ad omne f. impellere alqm, Id.——B) *Meton. concr.: A thing which leads to a crime*, Ov.

FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (*in the pass.*, fio, factus, fiēri) [*imp.* face, Plaut.; *fut.* faciem *for* faciam, Cat. sp. Quint.; faxo, Plaut.; faxit, Id.; faximus, Id.; faxitis, Liv.; faxint, Plaut.; faxem *for* fecissem, Plaut.; *in the pass.*, facitur, Nigid.; faciatur, Titin.; fiŭr, Cat.; fiebantur, Id.; fiŭm est, L. Andr.]. *To make, in the widest signification of the word; to do, accomplish, prepare, effect, produce, commit, bring to pass, perform, carry out or into effect, &c.* I. *Act.* A) *Gen.* 1) *With acc.:* ut faber, quum quid ædificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, Cic.; f. ædem, Id.; f. castra, Id.; pecuniam f., *to raise*, Id.; f. clamores, *to raise, get up*, Id.; f. corpus, *to grow fat or corpulent, to increase in size*, Cels.; f. damnum, *to suffer*, Cic.: f. judicium, *to pronounce*, Id.; f. inducias, *to conclude*, Id.; f. injuriam, *to offend, hurt* [*opp.* accipere], Id.; f. jacturam, *to suffer, be a sufferer*, Id.; f. judicatum, *to fulfill*, Id.; f. naufragium, *to suffer*, Cic.; f. omnia summo studio, Id.; f. verbum, verba, *to speak*, Id. 2) *With* ut, ne, quin *following, or simply with subj.* *With* ut, facito ut sciam, Cic. *With* quin: f. non possum, quin ad te mittam, Cic. *With* ne: fac, ne quid aliud cures, Cic. *With subj. only:* fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. *Absol.:* ego plus, quam feci, f. non possum, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *With a double predicate: To make any thing for such or such a purpose, or to make any thing in such or such a manner*, senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, Cic.; f. heredem filium, Id. 2) *To have any body or any thing in estimation, to esteem to such or such a degree, to make much or little of; with gen. of value*, quem unum ex omnibus flvio, ut debeo, plurimi, Cic. 3) *To make, assert, maintain, represent*, in eo libro, ubi se cum Panæa colloquentem facit, Cic.; f. Socratem disputantem *to let Socrates speak*, Id.; Plato construi a deo mundum facit, *maintains that the world was made by God*, Id. 4) *To do for appearance sake, to pretend*, facio me alias res agere, Cic. 5) *Imp.* fac: *Suppose (so and so to be the case), supposing, let us suppose, let us take for granted*, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te, *supposing*, Cic. 6) *To carry on a business*, quum mercaturas facerent aut alqam ob causam navigarent, Cic. 7) *To go through or perform a religious ceremony, to offer a sacrifice*, f. sacrificium publicum, Cic. *With abl.:* f. catulo, Col. *Impers.:* quum pro populo fieret. 8) *In Gramm.: To make*, i. e. *take a (certain) form*, cur aper apri et pater patris facias? Quint. 9) *Observe the following phrases:* a) quid faciam (facias, fiet, &c.)? *with abl., dat., or (rarely) with* de: *what is to be done? what shall one do with any body or any thing?* quid hoc homine facias? Cic.; quid tu huic homini facias? Hor.; quid faceret huic conclusioni? *how should he refute or disprove it?* Cic. b) fit, factum est alqo *or* alqa re, *it happens, it has happened to any body*, nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) f. sit, auctores explicant, Plin.; *hence*, c) si quid factum sit alqo, *if any thing should happen to one, as a euphemistic expression for, to die (like* si quid accideritmortalitas): si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic. d) ut fit, *as happens to be the case, as usual*, præsertim quum, ut f., fortuito alqd concluse apteque dicerent, Id. e) fiat, *as expressive of assent: Be it so! Well!* Plaut.——II. *Neut.* A) (*with an adjective*) *To do or act in such or such a manner, to proceed, do*, bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.——B) f. cum *or* ab alqo, *to be on any body's side, to speak in any body's favor* [*opp.* f. contra alqm, *to be against any body*], si respondisset, idem sentire et secum f. Sullam, Cic.——C) f. ad alqd, alcui, *or absol., To be good, serviceable, fit, or proper for any thing*, chamæleon facit ad difficultatem urinæ, Plin.; nec cœlum, nec aquæ faciunt, *do not benefit me*, Ov.

FACTEON, *facetiously formed after the Greek analogy for* faciendum, Cic.

FACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (facio). I. *A making, doing, preparing*, tabulæ, quas si instituisset qui testamenti f. nulla est, i. e. *the right of making a will*, Cic.; quæ hæc f. est? *procedure*, Plaut.——II. *A sect, order, company, party.* A) *Gen.:* alia (medicorum) f. (ab experimentis cognominant empiricen) cœpit in Sicilia, i. e. *a kind, sort*, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Adherents, partisans, party, side, faction*, per vim et factionem, Cic.; triginta illorum consensus et factio, *an oligarchy*, Id. 2) *A division or party of charioteers in the Circensian games, of which there were four*, viz. albata, prasina, russata, veneta, Suet.

FACTIŌSUS, a, um (factio). *That has a party or many adherents, that is at the head of a faction; mighty, powerful*, vel optimatium vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, i. e. *belonging to an oligarchy*, Cic.

FACTITO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (facto). *To make, do, or perform frequently, use to make, &c.* I. *Gen.:* quod ne Græci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To make any body any thing*, i. e. *to declare, appoint him to be*, quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic.——B) *To exercise, practice, carry on (a trade or profession)*, f. medicinam, Quint.

FACTO, are, *v. int. a.* (facio). *To make, do*, Plaut.

FACTOR, ōris, m. (facio). *A maker, doer, agent, author.* I. *Gen.*, Pall.——II. *Esp.* A) *One that presses olives and makes oil*, Cat.——B) *In the game of* pila, *he who strikes the ball*, Plaut.

FACTUM, i, n. *Any thing that has been done, a deed, action*, ecquod hujus f. aut commissum non dicam audacius? Cic.; f. boum, i. e. *work, labor*, Ov.; bonum f., *a form at the beginning of an edict* (*as with us, In the name of God, &c.*), Suet.

FACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* facio.——II. *Adj.: Made, done*, factius nihilo facit, *he is no nearer accomplishing it, it is of no advantage to him*, Plaut.

FACŬLA, æ, *f.* (fax). I. *A small torch*, i. e. *a piece of wood used as such, a faggot*, Prop.——II. *Meton.*, Plaut.

FACŬLTAS, ātis, *f.* (facul, *easily*, facilis). *The power of doing any thing; ability, opportunity of doing any thing, means, possibility, faculty.* I. *Prop.*: "facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliqd confici non potest," Cic. *With genit.*: Hortensius, cui summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. *With genit. nominis*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. *With* ad: ne irato f. ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. *With* ut, Cic. *With inf.*, Stat. *Absol.*, Cic.; poetica quadam f., *poetical talent, poetic vein*, Id.; quoad f. feret, *as much as will be possible*, Id.——II. *Meton. concr. for* copia, opes: *A sufficient quantity or number, a store; in the plur., property.* A) *Sing.*: Romæ sibi numorum facultatem esse, Cic.——B) *Plur.*: mutandisque facultatibus et commodis, Id.

FĀCUNDE, *adv. Eloquently*, f. alloqui, Liv.

FĀCUNDIA, æ, *f.* (facundus). *Eloquence, the power of speaking well*, f. Græcos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall.

FĀCUNDITAS, ātis, *f.* (facundus). *Eloquence*, Plaut.

FĀCUNDUS, a, um (fari). *Eloquent, that speaks fluently or well*, Sulla f., callidus et amicitia facilis, Sall. *Compar.*, Quint. *Superl.*, Id.

FÆCĀTUS, a, um (fæx). *Made or pressed from dregs*, f. vinum, Plin.

FÆCŬLA, æ, *f.* (fæx). *Dregs or lees*, Hor.

FÆCŬLENTUS, a, um (fæx). *Abounding in dregs or sediment, feculent, impure, thick, dull.* I. *Prop.*: f. vinum, Col. *Compar.*, Sall. *Superl.*, August.——II. *Fig.*, Arn.

FÆSŬLÆ (*also* Fes.), *f. Fæsulæ, a town of Etruria, now Fiesole*, Cic.

FÆSŬLANUS (Fes.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Fæsulæ*, F. ager, Cic.

FÆX, fæcis, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) *Sediment, dregs of liquids*, f. aceti, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Lees of wine*, Hor. 2) *A thick sauce, liquor, or brine* (*of pickles*), Ov. 3) *Sediment or impurity of dry things*, f. salis, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: apud illam perditissimum atque infimam fæcem populi, *dregs*, Cic.

FĀGEUS, a, um (fagus). *Beechen, of beech*, f. glans, Plin.

FĀGINEUS, a, um, *and* FĀGINUS, a, um (fagus). *Beechen, of beech*, Ov.

FĀGUS, i (us, Virg.), *f.* (φηγός). *A beech-tree*, Cæs.

FĀGŬTĀLIS, e (fagus). *Prop.: Of or belonging to a beech-tree*, F. lucus, *a grove sacred to Jupiter on the Esquiline Hill*, Varr.

FALA, æ, *f.* I. *A kind of wooden tower used in sieges*, Enn.——II. *One of the seven wooden towers at the extremity of the* spina *of the circus*, Juv.

FĀLĀRICA (*also* phal.), æ, *f. A kind of missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which when set on fire, was discharged against a besieged place*, Liv.

FALCĀRIUS, ii, m. (falx). *A maker of scythes*, dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic.

FALCĀTUS, a, um (falx). I. *Provided with scythes*, f. currus, Liv.——II. *Meton.: In the form of a scythe*, f. cauda, Plin.

FALCIDIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Falcidius*, F. crimen, Cic.

FALCIDIUS, a. *Falcidius, a Roman family name*, e. g. C. F., *a tribune of the people*, Cic.

FALCĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (falx, fero). I. *That carries a sickle or scythe*, Ov.——II. *A surname of Saturn*, Ov.

FALCŬLĀ, æ, m. *Falcula, a Roman cognomen*, Cic.

FALĒRII, orum, m. *Falerii, the capital of* Falisci, *an Etruscan tribe, now Civita Castellana*, Liv.

FALĒRINUS TRIBUS, *in Campania*, Liv.

FALĒRNUS AGER. *The territory of Falerii in Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Cic. *H*

I. *Adj.*: Fālernus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the territory of the Falerii, Falernian*, ——II. *Subst.*, Falernum, i, n. A) (*sc.* vi *Falernian wine, grown on the Falernian* Hor.——B) (*sc.* prædium) *The name of an est Pompey*, Cic.

FALISCI, orum, m. *Falisci, a people of Ar ria, called also* Æqui Falisci, Liv. *Hence, adj.* liscus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Fa ci or Falerii, Faliscan*, Liv.

FALLĀCIA, æ, *f.* [*abl.* fallacie, App.] (fal *An artifice, trick intended to deceive, glery, a trick of jugglers, cheat, deceit* Cic. *only in the plur.*), fraudes atque fallaciæ, simulatione et fallacia, Id.

FALLĀCILŌQUUS, a, um (fallax, loquor). *ceitful or deceiving by word, speak falsely or deceitfully*, ex ea difficultate il Cic.

FALLĀCITER, *adv. With deceit, de fully*, ne quid simulate, ne quid f., Cic.

FALLAX, ācis [*gen. plur.* fallacum, Ca (fallo). *Deceitful, fallacious, false, de ing*, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces. *Of things and abstract objects*: ut tamquam in bis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. *Ov* Ov. *Superl.*, Cic. *With genit.*: homines fal amicitiæ f., Tac.

FALLO, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 [*inf. pres. pass.* fa Pers.] *v. a.* (*related to* σφάλλω). *To deceive, pose upon, trick, dupe, cheat.* I. *Gen Of living objects*: qui socium fefellisset, Cic.; me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, Id. *dle*: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, *Of things and abstract objects*: fidem hosti data *to prove deceitful in, violate, break*, Cic. *Absol.* vinatio fallit, Cic.——B) *Impers.*: fallit (me), *I mistaken or deceived*, sed nos, nisi me f., bimus, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To deceive swearing, to swear falsely*, si sciens fallo,

—B) 1) (*for* latère) *To be unobserved, pass unnoticed, escape, to act or do unexpectedly; with acc.:* neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit quam multa sint, Cic. *Absol.:* speculator Carthaginiensium per biennium fefellerat, Liv. 2) *Impers.:* fallit (me), *It escapes me, I do not know,* in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non f., Cic. — C) *To pass away or spend (time) imperceptibly; to alleviate, assuage,* amaritudinem f., Plin.

FALSARIUS, ii, m. (falsus, *from* fallo). *A forger, one who forges,* Suet.

FALSE, *adv. Falsely,* Cic.

FALSIDICUS, a, um (falsus, dico). *Speaking falsely, lying,* Plaut.

FALSIFICUS, a, um (falsus, facio). *That acts falsely, working deceit,* Plaut.

FALSIJŪRIUS, a, um (falsus, juro). *That swears falsely,* Plaut.

FALSILŌQUUS, a, um (falsus, loquor). *That speaks falsely, lying,* Plaut.

FALSIMŌNIA, æ, *f.* (falsus, *from* fallo). *Trickery, deceit,* Plaut.

FALSIPARENS, entis (falsus, parens). *That has a pretended father,* Catull.

FALSŌ, *adv. Falsely, erroneously,* non possum quemquam insimulare f., Cic.

FALSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fallo.——II. *Adj.: False, not true, deceitful, not genuine, pretended, counterfeit, spurious, feigned,* testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. *Compar.,* Petr. *Superl.,* Col. *With genit.:* felix appellatur Arabia, f. et ingrata cognominis, Plin. *Adverb.:* telisque in falsum jactis, in vain, *without effect,* Tac.

FALX, falcis, *f.* I. *A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe,* Cic. —— II. *Meton.: Any instrument in the shape of a sickle,* falces pruncutæ insertæ affixæque longuriis: non absimili forma muralium falcium, Cæs.

FAMA, æ, *f.* (φήμη). I. A) *Any thing which people say or tell concerning a thing or a person; a rumor, report, saying, tradition; absol., with* de, *or an objective clause; seldom with genit. Absol.:* a Brundisio nulla adhuc f. venerat, Cic. *With* de: de Afranio f., Cic. — B) *Personified, Fama, as a deity, the daughter of* Terra, Ov.——II. *The voice of the people, public opinion, good or bad reputation.* A) *Gen.:* fama popularis, *the favor or good opinion of the people,* Cic. *In the plur.:* inter arma civilia æqui boni famas petit, Sall.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Good reputation, renown, fame,* fundamentum est perpetuæ commendationis et famæ justitia, Cic.; loco, fortuna, f. superiores, Id. 2) *Bad reputation, ill fame, infamy,* Virg.

FAMĀTUS, a, um (fame). *In bad repute, ill-famed,* quibus criminibus hæc causa famata est, Cic.

FAMĒLICUS, a, um (fames). *Hungry, famished,* Ter.

FAMES, is, *f.* [*another form of the nom. sing.,* fames, Varr.; *gen.* fami, Cat.; *abl.* fame, Virg.]. *Hunger.* I. A) *Prop.:* quum cibo et potione f. atque depulsa est, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Famine,* f., quæ tum erat in hac urbe Asia, Cic. 2) *Gen.: Indigence, poverty,* Ter. ——II. *Fig.* A) *(like sitis) An ardent desire, thirst, insatiable lust,* Plin.——B) *Of style: Poverty, jejunenesse,* jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic.

FAMIGĒRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (famigeratus). *A talebearing, spreading abroad a report or rumor,* Plaut.

FAMIGĒRĀTOR, ōris, m. (famigeratus). *A talebearer,* Plaut.

FAMIGĒRĀTUS, a, um, *part. Celebrated, renowned, notorious,* Crete multis f. fabulis, Mel.

FAMĪLIA, æ, *f.* (famulus). I. *The whole number of slaves under one master, a household, establishment, servants, domestics,* qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. *Also of the servants of a temple:* illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic.——II. *Meton.: According as the notion of the house or of its inmates prevails.* A) 1) a) *Gen.: The whole domestic property, the house,* idem erciscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit, Cic.; *property, means of support,* Ter. b) paterfamilias, materfamilias, *or* paterfamiliæ, materfamiliæ, &c. (*also separated,* pater f., mater f.), *the father of the house, the master of the house, the master; the mother of the house, the mistress, landlady; son, daughter of the house,* &c. α) *Form* familias: paterf., Cic.; quemcunque patremfamilias arripere, Id. *In the plur.:* patresf., qui liberos habent, Id. β) *Form* familiæ: ex Amerina disciplina patresf. rusticani, Cic. *In the plur.:* matres f., Cæs. γ) *In the genit. plur.:* patresfamiliarum, Suet.; matresf., Sall.; filiif., Id. 2) a) *A family, as part of a gens; near relations,* commune dedecus familiæ, Cic.; Lælliorum f., Id. b) *Meton.:* libros summovere f., permiserant sibi, Quint.—B) *A society, fraternity, sect, company, association, a school of philosophers,* &c., singulæ familiæ litem tibi intenderent, Cic.; ducere familiam, *to be the head of an association, to be the chief,* Lucius quidem frater ejus familiam ducit, Id.

FAMĪLIĀRIS, e [*abl. sing.* familiare, Varr.] (familia). I. *Belonging to slaves or servants. Subst.:* familiaris, is, m., *A slave, servant,* majores nostri servos familiares appellaverunt, *domestics,* Sen.——II. A) *Of or belonging to the house, the family, or domestic affairs,* res domesticæ ac familiares, Cic.; f. Lar, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *That, as it were, belongs to the family,* i. e. *familiar, intimate, friendly, well-known; subst., a familiar friend.* a) *Subst.:* noster familiaris Ennius, Cic. *Compar.,* Id. *Superl.,* Id. b) *Absol.:* est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. 2) *Of or relating to ourselves, our friends, or the state (opposed to what is foreign,* e. g. *in divination, of the entrails, which were divided into two parts, whereof one related to the party that sacrificed, the other to the enemy) (opp.* hostilis), (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, Cic.

FAMĪLIĀRITAS, ātis, *f.* (familiaris). I. *Intimacy, familiar intercourse, familiarity, close acquaintance,* ut nihil sit familiaritate nostra conjunctius, Cic. *In the plur.:* inveteratas f. extinguere, Id.——II. *Meton. concr. in the plur. (for* familiares): *Confidants, friends,* omnes amicitias et f. intra breve tempus affixit, Suet.

FAMĪLIĀRITER, *adv. Familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms,* nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum f. vixeris, Cic. *Compar.,* Id. *Superl.,* Id.

FĀMIS, is. *See* FAMES.

FAMŌSUS, a, um (fama). *That is much talked of, whether favorably or unfavorably; well-known.* I. *In a good sense: That has a good name, renowned, famous,* f. mors Junii Blæsi, Tac.——II. A) *In a bad sense: Infamous, notoriously bad,* famosum veneficiis Martinam, Tac.——B) *Meton. act.: That destroys a person's good name,* cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, *libels, lampoons,* Tac.

FĀMŬLA, æ, *f. A female servant, handmaid,* si virtus f. fortunæ est, Cic.

FĀMŬLĀRIS, e (famulus). *Of or belonging to servants or slaves,* veste famulari, Cic.

FĀMŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (famulor). *The condition or service of a slave or servant, servitude, slavery,* qui aliquamdiu in famulatu fuerint, Cic.

FĀMŬLOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (famulus). *To serve, wait,* quum autem hi famulantur, Cic.

FĀMŬLUS [*an old form* famul, Enn. ap. Non., *instead of which, in the dialect of the* Osci, *it was* famel], i, *m.* (*genit. plur.* famulum, Stat.). *A slave, attendant, servant,* sit sane adhibenda sævitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic.

FĀMŬLUS, a, um (famulus). *Serving, attending; subject, servile,* Ov.

FĀNĀTICUS, a, um (fanum). *Enthusiastic, inspired.* I. *Prop.:* f. Galli, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Frantic, furious, mad,* isti philosophi superstitiosi et pæne f., Cic.

FANNIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Fannius,* conturbat me epitome Bruti F., Cic.

FANNIUS, a. *Fannius, a Roman family name.* 1. C. Fannius Strabo, *the son-in-law of Lælius, introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his* De Rep. *and* Læl. 2. *The son of the latter, consul* A.U.C. 632, Cic.

FĀNUM, i, *n.* (fari). I. *A place consecrated or dedicated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple,* Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium f. jussisse dicitur, Cic.; f. Junonis, Id.——II. *Also nom. pr.,* Fanum, *a town of Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, now Fano,* Cæs.; *called also* F. Fortunæ, Tac.

FĀR, farris, *n.* I. *Any kind of corn or grain,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: Coarse meal, grits,* Col.

FARCIO, farsi, fartum (*also written* farctum, *another form* farsum, Petr.), 4 *v. a. To stuff full, fill up, cram.* I. *Gen.* A) Pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic.—B) *Esp.: To fatten an animal,* Col.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: To fill or overload with any thing,* infinitis enim vectigalibus erat fartus, Vitr.—B) *To stuff or cram any thing into,* in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen.

FARFĀRUS, i, *m.* (far). *A plant, colt's-foot,* Plin. *Another form,* farferus, Plaut.

FARFĀRUS, i, *m. A river,* i. q. Fabaris, Ov.

FĀRĪNA, æ, *f.* (far). I. A) *Ground corn, flour, meal,* Plin.—B) *Meton.: Dust, powder,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: Quality, kind, sort (as we say, kidney),* materna tibi f. ex crudissimo Ariciæ pistrino, Auct. ap. Suet.

FARRĀGO, inis, *f.* (far). I. *Prop.: A mixture of several kinds of corn, given to cattle,* Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A medley, confused jumble of things,* Juv.—B) *Trifles, bagatelles,* Pers.

FARRĀTUS, a, um (far). I. *Filled with grain,* Pers.——II. *Made of meal, as pap,* &c., Juv.

FARRĒUS, a, um (far). I. *Made of grain or meal,* f. vel triticeus panis, Col.——II. *Subst. neut.,* farreum, i (*sc.* libum). *A cake made of spelt,* Plin.

FARTILIS, e (farcio). *Stuffed, crammed, fattened,* f. anseres, Plin.

FARTOR, ōris, *m.* (farcio). A) *A sausage maker,* Ter.—B) *One that crams or fattens,* e. g. *fowls, which was done by a slave of the family,* rustica, Col.

FARTUM (farctum), i, *n. That which is stuffed into another thing, stuffing, the inside,* Pl.

FARTUS, a, um, *part. of* farcio.

FAS, *ind. n.* (fari). I. *That which is right in the sight of God, divine law (as distinguished from* jus, i. e. *human law,* jus ac f. omne de Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of the day on which court of law sits,* i. q. fastus, Varr.——B) *Gen.: That which is right, whether by law, equity, custom, permission, right, justice, equity,* quoad f. set, quoad liceret, Cic.; leporem et gallinam c serem gustare f. non putant, Cæs.

FASCIA, æ, *f.* (*same root as* fascis). I. *A l narrow strip of cloth for swathing or binding, fillet, a bandage for a wound or weak pa the body, a roller,* devinctus erat fasciis, Cic lecti, *a bed-girth,* Id. *Prov.,* non es nostræ fa i. e. *of our sort or class,* Petr.——II. *Meton* i. q. antepagmentum ostiorum, Varr.—B) *In chit.: A wreath round a pillar,* Vitr.—C) *A narrow cloud or streak in the sky,* Juv.——I *celestial zone,* M. Cap.

FASCIĀTIM, *adv.* (fascia). *In bundles,* Q.

FASCICŬLUS, i, *m.* (fascis). *A small bu or parcel,* f. epistolarum, Cic.; fasciculum a res admovere, *of flowers; a bouquet, nose* Id.

FASCINĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A bewitching, chantment, incantation,* Plin.

FASCINO, 1 *v. a.* (βασκαίνω). *To ench fascinate, or bewitch, by the eyes or by means,* Virg.

FASCINUM, i, *n.* [*an old form,* fascinus, i Virg.] (fascino). I. *A bewitching, ench ment, especially by means of the eyes or the ton* Plin.——II. *Meton.:* i. q. membrum virile, I

FASCIŎLA, æ, *f.* (fascia). *A small b age; also, plur., bandages for the legs, which s as stockings,* Hor.

FASCIS, is, *m.* (*same root as* fascia). *A bun parcel, packet.* I. *Gen.:* fasces stramento ac virgultorum, Hirt.——II. A) 1) *Esp. i plur.,* fasces, *The fasces, a bundle of rods early times with an axe in the middle), which was ried by the lictors before the chief magistrates; these rods malefactors were beaten before their e tion:* ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores fascibus anteire liceret, Cic.; fasces habere, *to the fasces,* i. e. (*as the consuls had them alterna to have the rule,* Id.; demissi populo fasces, *lo before the people as a mark of respect,* Id. 2) *Me Denoting a high office, especially the consulate,* —B) *Fig.:* quum tibi ætas nostra jam cedere cesque submitteret, i. e. *yields precedence to thee,*

FASELUS, &c. *See* PHASELUS, &c.

FASSUS, a, um, *part. of* fateor.

FASTI, orum. *See* FASTUS.

FASTĪDIO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. n. and a.* (fa um). *To feel disgust at, to loathe, des scorn.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.:* fastidientia ston est multa degustare, Sen.—B) *Act.:* f. cact

cibis, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To find fault with, take offence at, show displeasure, be morose or peevish.* A) *Neut.* 1) in recte factis sæpe f. Cic. 2) *With genit.* (*analogous to* tædet), Plaut.——B) *Act.* 1) *With acc.:* f. preces alcjs, Liv. 2) *With an objective clause:* fastidit præstare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint.

FASTIDIŌSE, *adv. Loathingly, with disgust, reluctantly, fastidiously,* f. spectare, Cic.

FASTIDIŌSUS, a, um (fastidium). *Full of disgust or loathing.* I. *Feeling disgust, fastidious, nice, disdainful, scornful.* A) *Prop.:* aurium sensus f., Auct. Her.——B) *Fig.:* f. Crassus, Cic.; f. Latinarum (literarum), *despising,* Id.——II. *Producing disgust, loathsome, disagreeable,* Hor.

FASTIDIUM, ii, *n.* (*contr. from* fastŭs tædium). *Nausea or distaste for food, loathing of food.* I. A) *Prop.:* cibi satietas et f., Cic.——B) *Meton. of the sight:* oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate f., Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness, aversion, dislike, disgust,* ab alqa re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic.——B) *Esp.: Haughtiness, disdain, disgust, scornful contempt,* ex eorum (divitiorum) fastidio et superbia, Cic.

FASTIGIUM, ii, *n.* (fastus, ago). I. A) *A projecting point, top or gable end of a building, &c.,* Capitolii f. illud, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The extreme point or extremity of any thing, either uppermost or undermost.* a) *A top, height, end,* (colles) pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Cæs. b) *Depth,* Virg. 2) (*from the form of a pediment*) *A slanting position, steepness, slope, inclination, declivity, descent,* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Cæs. 3) *In Gramm.: Accent,* M. Cap.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *A summit, point, height, the highest degree, any eminence, the extreme or highest part of any thing,* quidquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis f. extulit, Vell. 2) *Gen.: Dignity, rank, situation, post,* ad honorem ejus, cui curatio altior fastigio suo data esset, Liv.——B) *A chief or principal point,* Virg.

FASTIGO, 1 *v. a.* (fastus, ago; *conf.* FASTIGIUM). I. *Prop.: To make high or pointed, to raise to a point, to point; esp. in the part. perf., meton.,* fastigatus. A) *Made pointed or sloping, inclined, descending,* collis leniter f. paullatim ad planitiem redibat, Cæs.——B) *In Gramm.: Accented,* M. Cap.——II. *Fig.: To elevate, exalt,* Sid.

FASTUS, a, um (fari: *prop., that which can be spoken; hence*) fasti dies, *and usually absol.,* fasti, orum, *m.* [*after the fourth decl. acc.,* fastus, Col.: *abl.,* fastibus, Luc.]. I. *A day on which the prætor sat in judgment, court-day* [*opp.* nefasti] (Cn. Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv.——II. *Meton. gen.: A book in which the* dies fasti et nefasti, *festivals, and the names and acts of the magistrates, were registered, a calendar, chronicle,* quasi enumeratio fastorum, Cic.; *thus,* Fasti, *The Calendar, a poem of Ovid on the Roman festivals.*

FASTUS, ūs, *m. Pride displayed in looking down upon others with contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, disdain.* I. *Sing.,* Plin.——II. *Plur.,* Ov.

FĀTĀLIS, e (fatum). *Of or belonging to fate, determined or ordained by fate, that determines fate, containing fate or destiny, fatal, decisive.* I. *Gen.:* illa f. necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, Cic.; fatale telum, *a deadly weapon,* Virg.; libri fatales, *books containing the fates or destinies,* Liv.——II. *Esp. in a bad sense: Fatal, unfortunate, causing misfortune,* f. hora, Suet.

FĀTĀLITER, *adv. According to fate or destiny, fatally,* Cic.

FĀTEOR, fassus, 2 [*inf. præs.,* faterier, Hor.] *v. dep. a.* (fari). I. *To confess, acknowledge, own, not to deny, to admit; usually with an objective clause, more rarely with acc.,* de, *or absol.:* multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam infitiando dolere, Cic.; de facto turpi alqo fatetur, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: To discover, utter, show, manifest, maintain,* Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, Planc. ap. Cic.——B) *In Gramm.:* fatendi modus, *indicative,* Quint. *In a passive sense:* hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic.

FĀTICĀNUS, a, um (fatum, cano). *That foretells future events, prophetic,* Ov.

FĀTICINUS, a, um (fatum, cano). I. q. faticanus, *Prophetic,* Ov.

FĀTIDICUS, a, um (fatum, dico). *That foretells fate or future events, prophetic,* anum f., Cic. *Subst.,* fatidicus, *A prophet, diviner,* fatidicorum et vatum effata, Cic.

FĀTIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (fatum, fero). *Fatal, destructive, deadly,* Ov.

FĀTIGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Fatigue, weariness,* quæ citra fatigationem est, Cels.——II. *Fig.: A jeer, banter,* Eutr.

FĀTIGO, 1 *v. a.* (fatis, ago; *properly, to drive enough; hence*) *To weary, fatigue, tire, plague, torment.* I. *Prop.* A) *Act.:* per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell.; dextram osculis f., Tac.——B) *Pass.:* vinclis et carcere f., Cic.——II. *Fig.: To rouse or irritate; to vex, harass, disturb, trouble, torment; to wear out, exhaust,* punire alqm aut verbis f., *to chastise,* Cic.

FĀTILĒGUS, a, um (fatum, lego). *Gathering or collecting death,* Luc.

FĀTILŌQUUS, a, um (fatum, loquor). *Prophetic,* Liv. *Subst.,* fatiloqua, *a prophetess,* Liv.

FĀTISCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (χατέω, χατίσκω). I. *Prop.: To open in chinks, chaps, or clefts, to split,* tellus f., Virg.; naves rimis fatiscunt, *gape, split open,* Id.——II. *Fig.: To grow weary, tired, or exhausted, droop, faint,* Tac.

FĀTŬE, *adv. Foolishly,* Quint.

FĀTŬITAS, ātis, *f.* (fatuus). *Foolishness, silliness, simplicity,* Cic.

FĀTUM, i, *n.* [fatus, i, *m.,* Petr.] (for, fari). I. *That which has been spoken or pronounced; esp. a declaration respecting a future event, a prophecy, prediction, response of an oracle,* χρησμός, ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Fate, inevitable appointment, destiny;* μοῖρα εἱμαρμένη, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Unlucky fate, misfortune,* quibus impendere f. aliquod et pœnas, Cic.

More esp.: Death, Cic.: fato obire, *to die*, Tac. 2) *A person that causes misfortunes, a plague, pest*, duo illa rei publ. pœne fata, Gabinius et Piso, Cic.

FATŬOR, ari, *v. dep.* (fātuus). *To talk or act foolishly, play the fool*, audi me et desine f., Sen.

FATŬOR, ari, *v. dep.* (fātuus). *To be divinely inspired*, Just.

FATŬS, a, um, *part. of* for.

FATŬUS, a, um. I. *Silly, simple, foolish* (*a stronger term than* stultus), non modo improbus, sed etiam f., Cic. *Poet. meton.: Insipid, tasteless* (*of viands*), Mart.——II. *Subst.*, fatuus, i, *m.*, *and* fatua, æ, *f.*, *A fool, jester*, Sen.

FAUCES, ium, *f.* [*poet. abl. sing.*, fauce, Ov.] I. *Prop.* A) *The gullet or entrance of the stomach, the pharynx, throat*, quum faucibus premeretur, *when he was seized by the throat*, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, *the jaws*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A narrow way, narrow pass, defile; or simply, a pass, way, passage, entrance*, Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, Cic.——B) *A chasm, abyss, precipice*, patefactis terræ faucibus, Cic.

FAUNUS, i, *m.* (faveo). *Faunus, a fabulous person, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, regarded as the tutelary deity of husbandry*, Cic.; *from the identity of* Faunus *with* Pan, *we find also* Fauni *identified with* Panes, Id.

FAUSTE, *adv. Luckily, fortunately, favorably, successfully*, Cic.

FAUSTITAS, ātis, *f.* (faustus). *Good-fortune, personified as a deity*, Hor.

FAUSTŬLUS, i, *m.* *Faustulus, a herdsman who brought up Romulus and Remus*, Liv.

FAUSTUS, a, um (faveo: *prop., favoring; hence*) I. *Of propitious auspices or a favorable omen: Fortunate, lucky, auspicious, favorable, good*, illum diem nobis faustum putamus, Cic.——II. *Faustus, a cognomen of* L. Cornelius Sulla, *the son of the dictator, called also* F. Sulla, Cic. *In the fem.*, Fausta, æ, *Fausta, the daughter of* Sulla, Cic.

FAUTOR (*a secondary form without contr.*, favitor, Cic.), ōris, *m.* (faveo). I. *A patron, favorer, protector, promoter.* A) *With genit.*: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia f., Cic.——B) *With dat.*: ejus honori video esse fautores.——II. *One who applauds an actor*, Plaut.

FAUTRIX, icis, *f. She that favors, promotes, or is propitious, a protectress; with genit.*: amicitiæ fautrices fidelissimæ, Cic. *With dat.*, Ter.

FAUX. *See* Fauces.

FAVENTIA, æ, *f.* *Faventia, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Faenza*, Liv.

FAVEO, fāvi, fautum, 2 *v. n.* *To be favorable, well-disposed or inclined toward; hence, to favor, forward, promote, protect any thing, to be a patron of*, &c. I. *Gen.* A) *With dat.*: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic.; faveo orationi tuæ, *I do not take your words amiss*, Liv.; faventes venti, *favorable winds*, Ov. *Impers.*: non modo non invidetur illi statti, verum etiam favetur, Id.——B) *Absol.*, Quint.——II. *Esp.* A) *With reference to religious acts or ceremonies*: f. linguis, f. lingua, ore, &c., *to abstain from words of ill omen; hence, to be mute or silent, to say nothing*, jam illa: favete linguis, &c., Cic.; Hor.——B) *To applaud*, clamore, qualis faventium solet, Liv.; f. histrioni, Ov.

FAVILLA, æ, *f.* I. A) 1) *Hot cinders or ashes, embers*, quum contectus ignis ex se lam discutit, Plin. 2) *Esp.: The glowing a of a funeral pile*, Ov.——B) *Meton.*: f. salis, a *of salt*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: A spark*, i. e. *b ning, origin*, Prop.

FAVITOR, ōris. *See* Fautor.

FAVŎNIUS, ii, *m.* (foveo). I. *The west w otherwise called* Zephyrus; *it began to blow beginning of spring*, i. e. *in the middle of Febr and promoted the growth of plants*, Cic.——II *vonius, a Roman proper name; esp.* M. Favo *a contemporary of Cicero, who attempted to imit* Cato, *whence he obtained the name of* simius Ca Cic.

FAVOR, ōris, *m.* (faveo). *Favor, good-inclination.* I. *Gen.*, Cic.; favorem alcui ciliare, *to make beloved or popular, endear*, Liv. *probation, thanks*, Virg.——II. *Esp.: Appl acclamation, of spectators in a theatre*, que vorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? C

FAVŎRĂBILIS, e (favor). *That is in f beloved, popular; pleasing, agreeable come*, alejus triumphum apud alqm facere f bilem, Vell.

FAVŎRĂBILITER, *adv. With applaus vorably*, Quint.

FAVUS, i, *m.* I. *A cell of a honey-c also, a honey-comb*, Cic. *Prov.*: crescere quam f., i. e. *easily*, Petr.——II. *Meton.*: *A of six-cornered tile, for pavements*, Vitr.

FAX [*an old form of the nom. sing.*, faces, Fest.], fācis, *f.* *A torch, which the ancients made of pine-wood, or some other resinous woo* A) *Prop.*: malleolos et faces ad inflammanda bem comparare, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *From t of torches at weddings, a wedding, marr nuptials, wedlock*, Ov.; inter utramque f *between marriage and death*, Prop. 2) *The l of the stars*, Hor. 3) *A fiery meteor*, tum f visis cœlestibus, Cic.; f. prima (noctis), *the a in of the evening, the time when torches were li* Macr.——II. *Fig.: A cause of mischief or d tion, a fire-brand; also, an incitement, ulus*, quum corporis facibus inflammari sole ad omnes fere cupiditates, Cic.; dicendi face *of eloquence*, Id.; incendiorum f., *author of*, I

FAXIM, faxo. *See* Facio.

FEBRICŬLA, æ, *f.* (febris). *A slight f* febriculam tum te habentem scripsisse, Cic.

FEBRICŬLŎSUS, a, um (febris). I. *Pass.: of a fever*, Catull.——II. *Act.: Produ fever*, Front.

FEBRIS, is, *f.* (*acc. sing.*, febrem *and* fe *ablat.*, febri). I. A) *A fever; an ague*, venæ sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. *Febris, personified as a deity, having three t at Rome, the principal of which was on the Pa* Cic.——II. *Fig.: Torment, torture*, Pl

FEBRUA, orum. *See* Februum.

FEBRŬĂRIUS, ii, *m.*, *or* FEBRUARIUS SIS (februum). *The month of purification* (*so because in it the purification of the living a appeasing of the dead took place, called* Februa *month of February: until the time of the d virs* (A.U.C. 304), *it was the last month of the from that time, the second*, Cic.

FEBRŬUM, i, *n.* (*a Sabine word*). Pro *means of purification. Hence*, Februa, *n.*, *An annual lustration or purification, held*

end of the year, on the 15th of February (*which was originally the last month*); *hence*, Februus, *an epithet of the priest* (*Lupercus*), *who presided at the feast*, Ov.

FECIALIS. *See* FETIALIS.

FECUNDITAS, ātis, *f.* *Fertility, fruitfulness.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. 2) *Fecunditas, personified as a deity*, Tac. — B) *Meton.: Plenty, plentifulness, abundance*, Galactitis nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facit, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: volo se efferat in adolescente f., Cic. *Also of the mind: Fertility of ideas*, Id.

FECUNDO, are, *v. a.* (fecundus). *To fertilize*, Virg.

FECUNDUS, a, um (*from obsol.* feo (*related to* φύω); *whence also* fetus, femina, fenus). *Fruitful, bearing or producing fruit.* I. *Prop.* A) quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Rich in any thing, full of, abounding in*, Æmilium genus f. bonorum civium, Tac. 2) *Fertilizing, rendering fertile*, Nilus f. innatat terras, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Fertile, abundant, rich*, Cic.

FEL, fellis, n. (*related to* bilis *and* χολή). I. A) *The gall; the gall-bladder*, f. gallinaceum, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A poisonous fluid, poison*, Ov. 2) f. terræ, *a plant, fumitory*, Plin.——II. A) *Fig. poet.: Bile*, i. e. *bitterness, enmity, hatred*, Plaut.—B) *Bile*, i. e. *anger or wrath*, Virg.

FELES (*an old form of the nom.* felis, Plin.; *acc.* felem), is, *f.* I. A) *A cat*, aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violare, Cic.—B) *Meton.: A marten, ferret, polecat*, Col.——II. *Fig.: A robber, thief*, Plaut.

FELICITAS, ātis, *f.* (felix). I. *Fertility, fruitfulness*, f. major Babylonias Seleucias, Plin.——II. *Happiness, felicity*, neque enim quidquam aliud est f. nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic.——III. *Felicitas, as a deity*, Suet.

FELICITER, *adv.* I. *Fruitfully, abundantly*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Prosperously, favorably*, bene atque f. evenire, Cic. *Also in exclamations and wishes: Good luck!* "faciam quod volunt," f. velim, inquam, teque laudo, Id.—B) *Happily*, res publica et bene et f. gesta, Id. *Superl.*, Id.

FELIS, is. *See* FELES.

FELIX, icis (*from* feo; *whence* fetus, fecundus, femina, fenus). *Bearing fruit, fertile, fruitful.* I. A) *Prop.:* nulla f. arbor in agro relicta, Liv.—B) 1) *Esp. in the ancient religious language:* f. arbores, *the fruit of which were sacred to the superior gods* [*opp.* infelices, i. e. *such as were devoted to the infernal gods*], Macr. 2) Felix, *also adj. prop.*, Arabia Felix, *the fertile part of Arabia* [*opp.* Arabia Deserta *and* Petræa]; *see* ARABIA.——II. *Meton.* A) *Act.: Auspicious, favorable, propitious, of good omen* [faustus], quod bonum faustum f. fortunatumque esset, Cic. — B) *Pass.: Happy, fortunate*, Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Id. 1) *With genit.:* Virgilius beatus f. que gratiæ, Plin. 2) *With inf.*, Virg. 3) *Feliz, a Roman cognomen, first given to* L. Sulla, Plin.

FELSINA, æ, *f.* I. q. Bononia.

FEMELLA, æ, *f.* (femina). *A young female, a girl*, Catull.

FEMINA, æ, *f.* (*from* feo; *whence also* fetus, fecundus, felix, fenus: *prop., she that bears fruit; hence*) *Any female.* I. A) *Prop. Of living creatures: A woman, female*, in claris viris et feminis, Cic.; mares dii et feminæ, Id.—B) *Of animals: The female*, (bestiarum) aliæ mares, aliæ f. sunt, Cic.——II. *Meton., of plants and minerals*, Plin. *In Mechanics:* cardo f., *the socket in which the pivot turned* (*opp.* cardo masculus), Vitr.

FEMINALIA, ium, n. (femur). *Bandages or coverings for the thighs*, tunicis et feminalibus, Suet.

FEMINATUS, a, um (femina). *Effeminate*, Cic. poet.

FEMINEUS, a, um (femina). I. *Of or belonging to women; woman-like, feminine*, f. sexus, Plin.; f. amor, *love for a woman*, Ov.; f. kalendæ, i. e. *of March* (*when the Matronalia were celebrated*), Juv.——II. *Meton.* in a *contemptuous sense: Woman-like, womanish, effeminate, unmanly*, feminea vocis exilitate, Quint.; f. pectus, Ov.

FEMININUS, a, um (femina). *In Gramm.: Feminine, of the feminine gender*, Quint.

FEMUR, ŏris *and* (*from an old form* femen) inis, n. (μηρός). I. *The thigh*, frons non percussa, non f., Cic.——II. *Meton. In Archit.: The space between the cavities of a triglyph*, Vitr.

FENEBRIS (fœn.), e (fenus). *Of or belonging to interest or usury*, fenebribus legibus, Liv.

FENERATIO (fœn.), ōnis, *f.* *A lending on interest or usury*, in quæstum et fenerationem, Cic.

FENERATO, *adv.* *With interest*, Plaut.

FENERATOR (fœn.), ōris, m. *One who lends money on interest, a money-lender*, f. acerbus, Cic.

FENERATORIUS (fœn.), a, um (fenerator). *That lends money on interest, relating to money-lending*, Val. Max.

FENERATRIX (fœn.), icis, *f.* *She that lends money on interest*, Val. Max.

FENEROR (fœn.), 1 *v. dep., or* FENERO, 1 *v. a.* (fenus). *To lend money on interest.* I. *Prop.* A) *Dep.:* pecunias suo nomine f., Cic.; binis centesimis f., *at two per cent. a month, consequently twenty-four a year*, Id.—B) *Act.*, Mart.—C) *Meton.* 1) *To exhaust by usury or high interest*, ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. 2) *To borrow money on interest*, Dig. 3) *Gen.: To impart, communicate, lend*, sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* neque enim beneficium feneramur, *carry on a trade with*, Cic.

FENESTELLA, æ, *f.* (fenestra). I. *A small aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a little window*, Col.——II. Fenestella, æ, *nom. propr.* A) F. Porta, *a gate at Rome*, Ov.—B) *Masc.*, L. Fenestella, *a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.*

FENESTRA, æ [*contr. form*, festra, Petr.], *f.* (*related to* φαν-, φαίνω, φανερός; *Sanscr.* fanu, *light*). I. *An aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a window*, fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic.; f. ad tormenta mittenda, i. e. *port-holes, loop-holes.*——II. *Fig.: An opening*, i. e. *an opportunity, occasion*, Ter.

FENEUS (fœn.), a, um (fenum). *Of hay*, homines f. in medium projectos, *stuffed with hay*, Cic.

FENICULĀRIUS (fœn.). *Of or belonging to fennel*, F. (*sc.* campus), *Fennel-field, a place of Hispania Tarraconensis* (*so called on account of its abounding in fennel*), utrum ipse in Fenicularium an in Martium campum cogitet, i. e. *the war in Spain, or the field of Mars, for the Comitia*, Cic.

FENICŬLUM (fœn.), i, *n.* (fenum). *Fennel*, Plin.

FENILIA (fœn.), ium, *n.* (fenum). *A place where hay is kept, a hay-loft*, Plin.

FENISECA (fœn.), æ. *See* FENISEX.

FENISECTOR (fœn.), ōris, *m.* (fenum, seco). *A mower of grass, hay-maker*, optimus fossor aut f., Col.

FENISEX (fœn.), ĕcis [*another form*, feniseca, æ, Pers.], *m.* (fenum, seco). *A mower of grass, a hay-maker*, Plin. *Poet. gen.: A husbandman, peasant*, Pers.

FĒNUM (fœn.), i, *n.* (feo, *acc. to* Fest.). I. *Hay*, f. alios aiebat esse oportere, *must be mere blockheads*, Cic. *Prov.:* f. habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (*from the practice of putting hay on the horns of dangerous cattle*), Hor. ——— II. *Meton.:* fenum (fœn.) Græcum, *also* fenum-græcum, *fenugreek*, Plin.

FĒNUS (fœn.), ŏris, *n.* (feo; *see* FECUNDUS: *prop. the produce of any thing, that which is produced; hence*) I. *Interest of money*, idem pecunias his fenori dabat, *lent these money on interest*, Cic.; pecuniam sumere, accipere fenore, *to borrow money on interest*, Plaut.; Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Capital lent on interest*, f. et impendium recusare, Cic. 2) *Meton.:* quam bona fide terra creditum f. reddidit! Plin.——B) *Gen.: Profit, gain, advantage*, sed alias minore plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic.

FENUSCŬLUM (fœn.), i, *n.* (fenus). *Low interest on money*, Plaut.

FĒRA, æ, *f. A wild animal*, levi admonitu inflectit illam feram, Cic. *Of a sea-monster*, Ov. *Of constellations: The Great and Little Bear*, Ov.

FĒRĀCITER, *adv. Fruitfully*, lætius f. quæ remata urbs, Liv.

FĒRĀLIA, ium, *n. An annual festival celebrated at Rome on the 19th of February, in honor of the dead*, Cic.

FĒRĀLIS, e. I. A) *Of or belonging to the dead or to corpses*, f. Enyo, Petr.——B) *Esp.: Of or belonging to the (festival) Feralia*, f. dies, *the days of the Feralia*, Ov.——II. *Meton. gen.: Deadly, fatal*, f. bellum, Tac.

FĒRAX, ācis (fero). *That bears fruit, fruitful.* I. A) *Prop.:* agri sunt f., Cic.——B) *With genit.:* f. terra arborum, Plin.——C) *With abl.*, Ov.——II. *Fig.:* nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, quam de officiis, Cic.

FERCŬLUM, i, *n.* (*contr. for* fericulum, *from* fero). I. *That on which any thing is borne or carried, a bier*, ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, Cic.——II. A) *A frame on which several dishes are brought to table; hence, a course of dishes, a service*, Suet.; Petr.——B) *Meton.: The food served up in a dish, dish, mess*, Hor.

FERĒ [fērē, Aus.], *adv.* (fero). *Almost, nearly, for the most part.* I. *Nearly, almost, about*, quum ad te quinta f. hora cum C. Pisone venissem, *about the fifth hour*, Cic.; decimo f. anno, Id.; tantum f., *almost only*, Id.——II. A) *Quite, exactly, just*, quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu f. militari, *quite military*, Cic.; evigilatum f. *quite, sufficiently*, Id.; sermo qui tum f. multis in ore, *just at that time*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *With negation: Not exactly, not quite or entir hardly*, ætates vestræ, ut illorum, nihil aut n multum differunt, Cic. 2) *As a general r commonly, generally, for the most par* f., Cic.; quod f. solet fieri, Id. *Made emphati* plerumque: itaque efferuntur f. fastidio et co macia, Cic.; *or by* plerique: non sunt vitiosi quam f. plerique, Id.

FERENTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (fero). I. *Plur.: A l of light troops*, a ferentariis prælium com posset, Sall.——II. *Meton.: One who ass quickly or readily*, Plaut.

FERENTINAS, ātis, *m. Of or belonging Ferentinum*, Liv.

FERENTINUM, i, *n. Ferentinum.* 1. *A town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Ferenti* Liv. *Also a general appellation for any small t* Hor. 2. *A small town in Etruria, birth-place of Emperor Otho*, Suet.

FERENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging Ferentinum*, F. aqua, *in the neighborhood of entinum*, Liv. Ferentina, æ, *f., A goddess wors ped in the neighborhood of Ferentinum*, Liv.

FERETRIUS, ii, *m.* (ferio). *An epithet of Jup as vanquisher, to whom they offered the* spolia opi Liv.

FERETRUM, i, *n.* (φέρετρον). *That on which thing is carried; a barrow, hand-barrow* (p *Lat.* ferculum). *Poet.: A bier*, Ov.

FERIÆ, arum, *f.* [*in the sing.* feria, Fe *Days of rest, holidays, vacation*, Cic.; gæ f., *peace and quietness*, Hor.

FERIĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* ferior.——*Adj.: Keeping holiday, unoccupied, leisure*, deum sic feriatum volumus cessati torpere, Cic.; et dies f., *a day of leisure*, Plin.

FĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* (ferus). *Wildness, sava ness, roughness, cruelty, barbarity*, f. q dam et immanitas, Cic.

FERMĒ, *adv.* (*from* ferc, *with the superlative fix*). I. *Almost, nearly, for the most p* erant ejusmodi f. situs oppidorum, ut, Cæs.——II. A) *Just, exactly*, Cic. poet.——B) *Esp.* 1) *negations: Not just, not exactly, hardly*, non f. sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, Cic. *As a general rule*, i. e. *commonly, usua* quod f. evenit, Cic.

FERMENTO, 1 *v. a.* (fermentum). *To ca any thing to ferment, swell, or rise.* I. *P* Plin.——B) *Meton.: To make loose*, f. terram, ——II. *Fig.: To mar, spoil*, P. Nol.

FERMENTUM, i, *n.* (*contr. for* ferviment *from* fervo, ferveo). I. A) *A means of fermenti leaven, ferment, yeast*, Plin.——B) *Meton.* I *making loose*, Plin. 2) *A beverage made of ley; beer*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Anger, passi* Plaut.; *a cause of indignation*, Juv.

FERO, tŭli, lātum, ferre [*a secondary form of perfect tenses, with reduplication*, tetuli, Plaut.; tulisti, Att. ap. Non.; tetulit, Plaut.; tetulerı Lucr.; tetulissem, Ter.; tetulisse, Plaut.; tetul Id.; tetulerit, Id.] (fero, *related to* φέρω; tuli tetuli, *from* tulo, tolo, i. e. tollo; latum *for* tlat *related to* τλάω, τλητός). *To carry, bring, be* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* si te in Capitolium faces f. let, Cic.; latus est ut mortuus, Id. *Prov.:* f. a

in oculis, *or simply* oculis, *to cherish any body, hold dear*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To move, set in motion, carry to a place, lead, conduct, or drive any where; with se, or simply* ferre *in a middle signification, to move quickly, go, ride, proceed quickly, to hasten; also of inanimate objects, to flow, run*, &c.: signa ferri jussit, *the standards to be borne onward*, i. e. *to march forward, to advance*, Cæs.; ferri, *to move swiftly or rapidly, to be impelled, to be borne onward*, Cic. *Absol.*: conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, *blew*, Cæs. b) f. se, *or middle*: se alicui obviam ferre, *to go to meet one*, Virg.; cum ipsa pæne insula mihi sese obviam f. vellet, Cic.; se tempestatibus obvium f., Id. *Of things*: in eam (tellurem) feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, Cic. 2) *To carry off by force*, Virg. 3) *To bear fruit, to bring forth, produce*, quæ autem terra fruges fert, Virg. 4) *Of a woman: To be pregnant, be with child*, ignorans nurum ventrem f., Liv. 5) *To bring as an offering or sacrifice; to offer*, Ov. 6) *To carry off any thing*, i. e. *to acquire, as a possession; to obtain, to gain*, partem prædæ f., Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To carry, bear, bring*, ea vina, quæ vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *have*, Cic.; nomen f., Id.; opem auxiliumque f., Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To move, take, drive, bring, convey to a place*, in cœlum f., Cic.; supra f. quam fieri posset, *to elevate, raise, magnify*, Id.; eloquentia cursu magno sonitque fertur, Id. 2) *To carry off, to take away*, Virg. 3) *To bring forth, produce, yield, bear*, hæc ætas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. 4) *To get, obtain, acquire, carry off*, f. palmam, Cic.; f. centuriam, tribus, i. e. *to obtain their votes*, Id.; f. repulsam a populo, Id. 5) *To bear as a burden or any thing unpleasant, to endure, suffer.* a) *To bear in a certain manner, followed by an acc.*, modice ac sapienter omnia f., Cic.; facile f. alqd, *to endure any thing willingly*, Id.; graviter f. rem, *to be mortified, grieved at any thing*, Id. *With* de: quomodo ferret de auctoritate perscripta, Cic.; moleste f. de illo, Id. b) *To bear, suffer, endure, submit to, put up with; with an acc.*: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam numquam tulerim, ferrem hujus sceleris? Cic.; quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter. 6) a) *To exhibit, show, manifest, display*, lætitiam apertissime f., Cic. b) præ se f., *to carry before one, to manifest, display, boast, assert*, cujus rei facultatem secutum me esse, præ me fero, *maintain*, Cic.; noli præ te f., vos plane expertes esse doctrinæ, Id. 7) *To carry about*, i. e. *to make public, to divulge, to show*, hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs. *Hence*, ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c., *People say, they say or report, it is said or reported that*, quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, quum quæsiverit ex eo ... respondisse, Cic.; homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Id.; qui dixisse fertur, Id.; si ornate locutus est, *as it is reported* mihi videtur, Id. 8) *Observe the following phrases*: a) f. suffragium *or* sententiam, *to carry one's vote to the urn, to give one's vote, to vote*, ferunt enim suffragia, mandant imperia, Cic.; de quo tondere sententiam non tulit, Id. b) f. legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, *or absol., to bring in, as a bill; to make a proposal, propose, bring forward*, perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, quum legem agrariam ferret, Cic.; rogationem de se nolle f., Id.; f. rogationem de alqo, contra *or* in alqm, ad populum, ad plebem, Id. c) f. judicem, *to propose a judge to the defendant*, quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non deberet, Cic. *Hence*, f. judicem alcui, *gen., to bring an action against any body, to accuse*, se iterum ac sæpius judicem illi f., Liv. 9) *To enter* (*a sum into an account-book*), &c.; *to book*, quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *entered as paid; paid or settled*, Cic. 10) *Absol. of abstract subjects: To require, to permit, allow, to prompt, to suggest*, ita sui periculi rationes f. ac postulare, Cic.; gravioribus verbis uti quam natura fert, Id.; ut ætas illa fert, *prompts*, Id.; si occasio tulerit, *if occasion shall require*, Id.; ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, *suggests*, Id.; fert animus dicere, *my mind prompts me to tell of*, i. e. *I wish to tell of*, Ov. 11) *To credit*, ferre alqd alicui expensum, *to mark down on the credit side as paid or given away to any one*, Cic.; f. alcui fidem, *to give credit to one, to believe one*, Virg.

FERŌCIA, æ, *f.* (ferox). *A wild or unbridled spirit, in good or bad sense.* I. *In a good sense: High spirit*, f. juvenum, Cic.——II. *In a bad sense.* A) *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity*, effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic.; arrogans atque intoleranda f., Id.——B) *Meton. of wine: Roughness, harshness of flavor*, ferociam vini, Plin.

FERŌCITAS, ātis, *f.* (ferox). *A wild or uncurbed spirit, in good or bad sense* (*conf.* FEROCIA). I. *In a good sense:* animi ferocitate ceteris præstare, Cic.; equi ferocitate exsultantes, Id.——II. *In a bad sense: Fierceness, savageness, ferocity*, ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem, Cic.; ferocitatem reprimere, Id.

FERŌCITER, *adv.* (ferox). I. *With courage or spirit, spiritedly, courageously*, strenue et f. facta, Liv.——II. *Fiercely, savagely, ferociously*, f. et libere dicta, Cic.

FERŌCŬLUS, a, um (ferox). *Somewhat spirited or fierce*, quid tu, miles tiro, tam f. es? Auct. B. Afr.

FERŌNIA, æ, *f.* (*a Sabine word*). *An ancient rural Italian divinity*, Liv.

FEROX, ōcis (*from the same root as* fero: *rushing forward, as it were; hence*), *High-spirited, mettlesome, fierce.* I. *In a good sense:* nimium ea vehemens fuque natura, Cic.; magna gens et f. et rebus populi Romani imminens, Id.——II. *In a bad sense:* indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic.

FERRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (ferrum). *Any iron tool, any edged or pointed weapon*, semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic.

FERRĀRIA, æ, *f.* (ferrum). I. *An iron mine; an iron foundery* (*sc.* fodina), Cæs.; Liv.

FERRĀRIUS, a, um (ferrum). *Belonging or relating to iron*, f. metalla, *an iron mine*, Plin.; f. aqua, *intended for cooling or tempering red-hot iron*; Id.

FERRĀTILIS, e (ferratus). *Of or: clating to iron*, Plaut.

FERRĀTUS, a, um (ferrum). *Furnished, covered, or shod with iron, that has an iron point*, &c., f. hasta, Liv.; f. aquæ, *impregnated with iron*, Sen. *Subst.*, ferrati, orum, m. (*sc.* milites), *Soldiers in iron armor*, Tac.

FERREA, æ. *See* FERREUS.

FERREUS, a, um (ferrum). I. A) *Made or consisting of iron, iron*, Britanni utuntur aut ære aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Cæs.; f. furcæ, Varr.; *absol.*, ferreæ, Cat.——B) *Meton.: Of the nature of iron, like, resembling, or containing iron*, f. fabrica, *the trade or profession of a blacksmith*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Iron*, i. e. *hard, without feeling, unfeeling, cruel, hard-hearted*, qui virtutem quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, Cic.; f. essem, Id.; ferus et f., Id.; os f., *shameless, impudent*, Id.——B) *Firm, that can not be shaken*, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv.

FERRICREPINUS, a, um (ferrum, crepo). *Clanking with iron*, Plaut.

FERRITERIUM, ii, *n.* (ferrum, tero). *A place where irons (or chains) hurt, a prison*, Plaut.

FERRITERUS, i, *m.* (ferrum, tero). *One that rubs iron, chained; a slave in chains*, Plaut.

FERRITRIBAX, ăcis (vox hibr. *from* ferrum, τρίβω, i. e. tero). *Same as* ferriterus, Plaut.

FERRUGINEUS, a, um (ferrugo). I. *Of the color of iron, iron-colored, dark blue*, Plaut.; *dark-colored, dusky, ferruginous*, Virg.; (*for which*, cœruleus, Id.).——II. *Resembling iron*, f. sapor fontis, Plin.

FERRUGO, ĭnis, *f.* (ferrum). I. A) *Rust of iron*, illitaque inde f. incipientes lichenes sanat, Plin.——B) *Meton.: A color resembling that of the rust of iron; a dark color*, nuclei, vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, Plin.; *a dark-blue color*, Virg.; *darkness*, Id.

FERRUM, i, *n.* I. *Iron*, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.: Any iron instrument, esp. a sword*, Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic.; cum ferro invadere, Id.; f. recipere, *a cast with a sword*, Id.; f. et ignis, *fire and sword*, huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Id.——B) *Force of arms or weapons; hence, combat, war, battle*, decernere ferro, Id.

FERRUMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (ferrum). I. *Cement*, sine ferrumine suo cæmenta componuntur, Plin.——II. *Iron-colored rust*, (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitiis, scabro ferrumine, maculosa nube, Plin.

FERRUMINO, 1 *v. a.* (ferrumen). I. *To cement*, ita ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: f. labra labellis, Plaut.

FERTILIS, e (fero). I. *That bears much fruit, fruitful, fertile.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Absol.*: Asia tam opima est ac f., ut, &c., Cic.; agri opimi et f., Id. 2) *With a genit.*: proferre poesum multos f. agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic.; auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indos, Plin. 3) *With abl.*: ager arboribus f., Plin. 4) *With* ad: tractus f. ad omnia, Plin.——B) *Fig.: Abundant, rich*, tanto priscorum cura fertilior et industria felicior fuit, Plin.——II. *That makes fruitful, fertilizing*, Plin.; Ov.

FERTILITAS, ātis, *f.* (fertilis). *Fruitfulness, fertility.* I. *Prop.*: quæ sit agrorum f. futura, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor f., Plin.

FERTILITER, *adv.* (fertilis). *Fertilely, fruitfully*, derelicta metalla f. reviviscunt, Plin.

FERTUM (ferctum), i, *n.* *A kind of offering-cake*, Pers.

FERTUS, a, um (fero; *conf.* FERTILIS). I. *Fertile, fruitful*, Poet. ap. Cic.

FERULA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* fero, *as being light and easy to carry*). I. *A plant, giant fennel*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A thin branch of a tree*, Plin.; *a splint for setting broken bones*, Cels.——B) *The branch of an antler*, Plin.

FERULACEUS, a, um (ferula). I. *Made or prepared from the plant ferula*, f. rudens, Plin.——II. *Of the nature of the plant ferula*, f. genus, Plin.

FERULEUS, a, um (ferula). I. *Made or prepared from the plant ferula*, C. Aur.——II. *Of the nature of, or like the plant ferula*, f. vena, Plin.

FERUS, a, um (*akin to* θήρ, *Æol.* φήρ). *Wild.* I. *Prop.* A) quæ vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum, Cic.; immanes et belluæ, Id.——B) *Subst.*, fēras, i, *m.*, *A wild or tamed animal*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *Wild, civilized, rude, uncultivated, rough, polished; hard, cruel*, nulla gens tam f., Cic.; mores f., Id.; f. victus, Id.

FERVEFACIO, fēci, factum, 3 [*in tmesi*, Cic. *v. a.* (ferveo, facio, *to cause to boil; hence*), *make hot or warm, to heat*, pice fervefacta, *pitch*, Cæs.

FERVEFACTUS, a, um, *part. of* fervefacio.

FERVENS, entis. I. *Part. of* ferveo.——*Adj.*: *Hot, glowing, burning, boiling.* 1) *Prop.*: aqua f., Cic. *As subst.*, Plin. 2) *Meton. of sound*: *Rebounding, resounding, echoing, roaring*, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: *Heated, hot, violent, fervent*, fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente f. plerumque est, Cic.

FERVENTER, *adv.* (fervens). *Hotly, warmly, violently*, f. loqui est cœptum, Cic.

FERVEO, būi, 2, *or* FERVO, vi, 3 *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* bhâr, *to heat, to burn*; *Gr.* θερέω; *Eng.* brew). *To be very hot, to boil, glow, burn.* I. *Prop.*: A) 1) Ferveo: quum alga jam parte mustum excoctum in se ferveret, Col. 2) Fervo, Lucr. ap. Quint. 3) *Either* ferveo *or* fervo: oculo in aquam ferventem dejecto, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To be carried on busily, to be done with eagerness or vehemence*, Virg. 2) *Of a crowd: to be in violent commotion, to move in great numbers, swarm about*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *To glow, burn, be heated or agitated; to rage, be inflamed or transported, to break out in passion.* 1) Ferveo: usque eo fervet avaritia, Cic. 2) Fervo, Ter.

FERVESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (ferveo). I. *Prop.*: *To begin to boil, to become boiling hot, grow warm*, f. materia, Plin.——II. *Fig.*, Lucr.

FERVIDUS, a, um (fervor). *Glowing, heated, boiling, fermenting.* I. *Prop.*: quæ ita para mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura f. est, Cic. *Compar.*, Hor. *Superl.*, Curt.——II. *Fig.*: *Glowing*, i. e. *fiery, hot, violent, passionate, ardent, fervent*, f. quoddam et petulans et osum genus dicendi, Cic.; volubilis et f. oratio, Id.

FERVO, ĕre. *See* FERVEO.

FERVOR, ōris, *m.* (ferveo). *Heat, fervor, fermentation.* I. *Prop.*: mundi ille f. pulchrior multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. *In the plur.*: capitis, *inflammation of the head*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Heat, vehemence, ardor, glow,*

stos, quam hic f. concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic.; f. statis, Id.; f. maris, *disturbed state of the sea*, i. e. *unsafety on account of pirates*, Cic.

FESCENNIA, æ, *f.* *Fescennia*, *a town of the Falisci in Etruria, on the Tiber, whence the Romans are said to have derived their Fescennine songs*, Plin.

FESCENNINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fescennia*, *Fescennine*, F. versus, Liv. *Subst.*, Fescennini, orum, m., *A kind of verses peculiar to the people of Fescennia*, i. e. *Fescennine verses*, Macr.—B) *Meton.*: Fescenninus, i, m., *A kind of lampoon*, Cat. ap. Fest.

FESCENNIUM, ii, n. *For* Fescennia, Serv. Virg.

FESSUS, a, um, *part.* (*akin to* fatisco *and* fatigo). I. *Weary, fatigued, tired, exhausted, weak, feeble*, nisi de via f. esset, Cic.; bello f., Id.; plorando f. sum, Id.——II. A) *With genit.*: f. rerum, *exhausted, worn out by misfortunes*, Virg.—B) *Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects*: alter fessum vehere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv.; Vespasianus fessis rebus subveniens, *unprosperous events*, Plin.; fessæ naves, *shattered*, Virg.; fessi cardines, Plin.; fessæ ætas, *worn out*, Virg.

FESTINANS, antis. I. *Part. of* festino.——II. *Adj.*: *Hastening*, *in haste*, ille f., mandata vestra confecere cupiens, Cic.; f. scripsi, Id.

FESTINANTER, *adv.* (festinans). *Hastily, quickly*, f., omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic.; nimium f. dictum, Id.

FESTINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (festino). *Haste, speed*, quid hac tanta f. significat? Cic.; mea f., Id.; f. tollere, Id.

FESTINATO, *adv.* (festino). *With haste, hastily*, quam nihil præparato, nihil f. fecisse videtur Milo, Quint.

FESTINO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (festinus). I. *Neut.*: *To hasten, make haste, be quick, to be in haste*, plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic.; solent nautæ f., Id.——II. *Act. meton.*: *To make haste with any thing, to hasten, accelerate, hurry*. A) *With an objective clause*: ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic.—B) *With acc.*: mi id festineret in summo periculo suam salutem fore, Sall. *In the pass.*: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall.—C) f. se, *to hasten, make speed*, Gell.

FESTINUS, a, um (*compare Gr.* ἐέσσω; *Germ.* Hast; *Anglo-Sax.* easte). *Speedy, hasty*, Ov.

FESTIVE, *adv.* (festivus). *Agreeab*[*ly*], *pleasantly, elegantly, wittily*, quamquam a te actum fabellam video esse f., Cic.; quam f. dissolvitur (argumentum), Id.

FESTIVITAS, ātis, *f.* (festivus). *Pleasantness, pleasure, festivity*. I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *As term of endearment*: *My charmer! My angel!* Plaut.—B) *Politeness, complaisance, courtesy*, Ter.—C) *Cheerful wit or humor*, in illo genere perpetuæ festivitatis ars non desideratur, Cic.; oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, Id. *In the plur.*: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, *witty sayings*, Cic.

FESTIVUS, a, um, 1 (festus: *prop.*, *festive, belonging to a feast*; *hence*) *Festive, cheerful, joyous*. I. *Prop.*, Plaut. A) *Subst.*, festivum, i, n., *Pleasure, delight*, Lampr.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *Agreeable, pleasant, handsome, fine, beautiful*, nonne igitur sunt ista f.? Cic.; f. copia librorum, Id. *Of manners or character*: *Well-behaved, polite*, puer f. Cic.; f. homo, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *Witty, pleasant, humorous*, poema f., Cic.; f. oratio, Id.

FESTUCA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* fustis). *A stalk, straw, stem*, Plin. *A staff* (*called also* vindicta) *with which the prætor or a lictor touched such slaves as were to be made free*, Plaut.

FESTUS, a, um (fesius, *old form for* ferius). A) *Festive, festival, solemn*, qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium f. atque sollennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic.; diem festum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, Id.—B) *Subst.*, festum, i, n., *A feast, festive entertainment, festival*, Ov.

FESTUS, i, m. *Festus, a Roman cognomen*; e. g. Sex. Pompeius F., *a Roman grammarian*.

FESULÆ, arum, *and* FESULANUS, a, um. *See* FÆSULÆ.

FETIALES, ium, m. (fœdus). *A Roman college of priests by whom treaties were sanctioned and solemnly ratified, and who also, before the formal declaration of war, demanded satisfaction in the name of the state*, Cic.

FETIALIS, e. *Of or belonging to the fetiales*, f. religio, Cic.; f. jus, Id.

FETIFER (fœt.), ĕra, ĕrum (fetus, fero). *Fertilizing*, f. potu Nilus amnis, Plin.

FETIFICO (fœt.), are, *v. n.* (fetus, facio). *To bring forth young*, accipitres humi fetificant, Plin.

FETIFICUS (fœt.), a, um (fetus, facio). *That fertilizes, fertilizing*, humorem ils fetificum lactis modo effluere, Plin.

FETO (fœt.), 1 *v. n.* (fetus). *To bring forth young, to breed, hatch*, in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fetant (anates), Col.

FETURA (fœt.), æ, *f.* (fetus). I. A) *A bringing forth of young, a breeding, procreation, propagation*, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Concr.*: *Young offspring*, Cic. 2) *Meton., of young vines*: ut omnis f. sub eo exeat, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *The production of a literary work*, (libri) nati apud me proxima fetura, Plin.

FETUS (fœt.), a, um (*part. of obsol.* feo; *see* FECUNDUS: *prop., made fruitful*; *hence*) I. *Pregnant, with young or child*. 1) *Prop.*, Hor. 2) *Meton.* a) *Of plants*: *Fruitful, fertile*, terra f. frugibus, Cic. b) *Gen.*: *Filled with any thing, full*, Virg.——II. *That has borne or brought forth*, Col.

FETUS (fœt.), ūs, m. (*obsol.* feo). I. A) *A bringing forth of young*; *also of birds, a hatching*, quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic.—B) *Meton., of plants*: *To bear fruit*, quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur, Cic.——II. *Concr.* A) 1) *Offspring, young, brood, progeny*, quæ (bestiæ) multiplices fetus procreent, Cic. 2) *Meton., of plants*: *Fruit*, ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: animi f., Cic.

FI, *interj.* *Pah! foh!* Plaut.

FI, *imperat. of* fio: fi cognitor ipse, Hor.

FIBER, bri, m. (*Germ.* Biber). *A beaver, castor*, Plin.

FIBRA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* fimbria, barba, &c.). I. *A fibre, filament*; *of roots, plants, &c.*: viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, Cic.; radicum f. evellere, Id.; fibræ cincinnorum madentes, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *Entrails*, persequimur omnes ejus fibras, Plin.; neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, Pers.

FIBRĒNUS, i, *m.* *Fibrenus, a small river of Latium near Arpinum, and forming, before its junction with the Liris, a little island belonging to Cicero. It is now the Fibreno*, Cic.

FIBRĪNUS, a, um (fiber). *Of a beaver or castor*, f. pelles, Plin.

FĪBŬLA, æ, *f.* (*contr. for* figibula, *from* figo). *Any thing by which two things are joined or fastened together, a clasp, buckle, button, brace, band, cramp.* I. *Gen.*: trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, *brackets, braces, cramps*, Cæs.——II. *Esp. in Surgery*: *An instrument for contracting the lips of a wide-gaping wound, when it does not admit of being sewn up*, Cels.

FIBŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fibula). *A joining together by clasps, braces*, &c., Vitr.

FĪBŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (fibula). I. *To join or fasten with a clasp, buckle*, &c., Col.

FICĀNA, æ, *f.* *Ficana, a small town of Latium near Rome, on the road to Ostia, destroyed by Ancus Marcius*, Liv.

FICĀRIUS, a, um (ficus). *Of or belonging to figs*, f. culices, Plin.

FICEDŬLA, æ, *f.* (ficus). *The fig-pecker*, becafico, Plin.

FICEDŬLENSES, ium, *m.* (ficedula). *A fictitious name, jocosely applied to a kind of troops, as being great gluttons, and foes of becaficoes*, Plaut.

FICĒTUM, i, *n.* (ficus). *A place planted with fig-trees*, Plin.

FICTĒ, *adv.* (fictus). *Feignedly, with pretence*, f. et simulate quæstus causa insusurrare, Cic.

FICTĪCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (fictus). *Feigned, fictitious, not genuine*, f. gemmæ, Plin.

FICTĬLIS, e (fictus). I. *Made of clay, earthen*, si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic.; f. vasa, Id.——II. *Subst.*, fictile, is, *and often plur.*, fictilia, ium, *n.*, *Earthen vessels, earthenware*, balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin.

FICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fingo). I. *A making, forming, framing, fashioning*, tam frigida, quam est nominum f. adjectis, detractis, mutatis literis, Quint.——II. *Esp.* A) *A feigning, fiction*, in figura totius voluntatis f. est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint.——B) *A fictitious or assumed case, a supposition*, Quint.

FICTĬTIUS, a, um. *See* FICTICIUS.

FICTOR, ōris, *m.* (fingo). I. A) *One who makes, forms, or fashions any thing, one who makes images of wax, clay, wood, stone*, &c., *a statuary, sculptor, image-maker*, deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic.; f. que item e cera, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *A baker of sacrificial cakes*, Varr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*, Plaut.——B) *Esp.*: *One who feigns or counterfeits*, Virg.

FICTRIX, īcis, *f.* (fingo). *She that forms or fashions any thing*, ejus universæ materiæ f. et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.

FICTŪRA, æ, *f.* (fingo). *Formation, composition*, Plaut.

FICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fingo.——II. *Adj.*: *Invented, supposed, feigned, made up, false*, in amicitia nihil f. est, nihil simulatum, Cic.; in re f., Id. *Of persons*: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. *Poet. subst. neut.*, fictum, i, *n.*, *Illusion, deceit*, Ov.

FICŬLA, æ, *f.* (ficus). *A small fig*, Plaut.

FICŬLEA, æ, *f.* *Ficulea, a small Sabine to*
Liv.

FICULNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to*
culea, Via Nomentana, cui tum F. nomen fuit, l

FICULNEUS, a, um (ficula). *Of or belongi*
to a fig-tree, f. folia, Col.

FICULNUS, a, um, *another form for* ficuln
Hor.

FICUS, i *and* ūs, *f.* (συκῆ). I. *A fig-tree*, qu
diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, (
——II. *Meton.*: *The fruit of the fig-tree, a f*
ex fici tantulo grano, Cic.

FĪDE, *adv.* (fidus). *Faithfully, trustily*, q
mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissi
proponuntur, Cic.

FIDEICOMMISSUM, i, *n.* *A feoffment*
trust, Suet.

FIDĒLE, *adv.* *Faithfully*, Plaut.

FIDĒLIA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* situla). *A vessel, j*
pot, Col.; Pers. *Esp.*: *A whitewash-pot; ha*
Prov.: duo parietes de eadem f. dealbare, i. q
kill two birds with one stone, Cur. ap. Cic.

FIDĒLIS, e (fides). I. A) *Trusty, faithf*
sincere, that can be relied upon, firm, conste
absol.: quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus ami
ac f. videretur, Cic.; socius f., Id.; f. conjux,
f. opera, Id.——B) *With dat.*: qui (Cn. Pompe
unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano jud
vit, Cic.——C) *With* in *and acc.*: qui (servi) ani
fideli in dominum et præsenti fuerunt, Cic.—
1) *With* in *and abl.*: in amicis f. erant, Sall.
Subst., fidelis, is, *m.*, *A trusty person, a co*
dant, one who may be relied upon or trusted, si qu
tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas, Cic.——
Meton. gen., of things: *Sure, safe, firm, du*
ble, to be depended upon, nam et doctrin
domus, et ars et ager etiam f. dici potest, Cic.
nave tuta ac fideli, Id.

FIDĒLITAS, ātis, *f.* (fidelis). *Faithfuln*
fidelity, trustiness, probity, studio et fi
tate, Cic.; amicorum f., Id.

FIDĒLITER, *adv.* (fidelis). I. A) *Faithfu*
trustily, honorably, honestly, consci
tiously, vivere simpliciter, f. vitæque homin
amice, Cic.; f. curare, Id.——II. *Surely, fi*
ly, per quorum loca f. mihi pateret iter, Planc.
Cic.; fortunæ inaurato fidelissime simulacro,
strongly, Plin.

FIDĒNÆ, arum, *f.* (*another form sing.*, Fidena
Tac.; Fidēna, Virg.). *Fidenæ, an ancient tow*
the land of the Sabines, between the Tiber and
Anio, now Castro Giubileo, Cic.

FIDĒNAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Fide*
Tiberis agrum Fidenatem a Vaticano dirim
Plin. *As cognomen*: L. Sergius F., Liv. *Su*
plur., Fidenates, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants*
Fidenæ, Liv.

FIDENS, entis. I. *Part. of* fido.——II. *A*
(*prop., trusting to or confiding in one's self*; *he*
Courageous, bold, qui fortis est, idem est
qui autem est f., is profecto non extimescit, Ci

FIDENTER, *adv.* (fidens). *Boldly, fearl*
ly, confidently, timide fortasse signifer ev
bat, quod f. infixerat, Cic.; agere f., Id.

FIDENTIA, æ, *f.* (fidens). *Trust, assuran*
self-confidence, courage, f. est firma ar
confisio, Cic.

FIDES, ēi [*gen. sing.*, fidēi, Lucr.; *gen. si*
fide, Plaut.; *dat.*, fide, Hor.], *f.* (πίστις, πιστ

Trust in any one's honesty or honor, confidence, credit, faith, reliance. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: fidem habere, *to have faith in, to have confidence or trust in,* Cic.; minor fabulis habetur f., *less confidence is placed in,* Id.; fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, *to attach faith,* Id.; iisdem rebus f. tribuit, *he gives credit to,* Id.; f. facit oratio, *produces confidence,* Id.; imminuere orationis fidem, Id.——B) 1) *Esp. in transactions of commerce, &c.*: *Credit,* scimus, Romæ solutione impedita fidem concidisse, *that credit was destroyed,* Cic.; f. deficere cœpit, *credit begins to fail,* Id.; res f.que, *goods and credit,* Sall. 2) *Also, more generally*: *Credit,* fallax unius anni f., Plin.——II. *Meton.* (causa pro effectu) *of that which produces faith or credit.* A) 1) *Faithfulness, honor, fidelity, honesty, veracity, conscientiousness, truth,* fundamentum justitiæ est f., Cic.; exemplum antiquæ probitatis et fidei, Id.; mea erga te f. et benevolentia, Id. 2) *Of things and abstract objects*: nam quum Gabinii levitas ... omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, *trustworthiness, veracity, credibility, authority,* Cic. 3) *Esp. in Law*: bona fide, *sincere intention,* &c.; hence, ex f. bona, *or simply* bona f., *sincerely, honestly, conscientiously,* Cic.; de fide mala, *with deception or fraud,* Id.——B) *A promise, engagement, word, vow.* 1) *Gen.*: f. dare, *to give one's word,* Cic.; in f. stare, *to adhere to one's word,* Id.; *so also* in f. manere, Id.; f. servare, solvere, liberare, *to keep one's word, to perform one's promise,* Id.; fide mea, *upon my word,* Id.; f. tenere, *to observe silence or secrecy,* Prop.; f. fallere, frangere, violare, *to break one's word,* Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *A promise of protection or security; hence, in general, protection, security, assistance, guardianship,* fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him the protection of the state,* Cic.; in fidem alejus venire, *to surrender unconditionally,* Liv.; se in Chrysogoni fidem contulerunt, *to the protection of,* Id.; in vestra fide ac potestate, Id.; fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, *protection, assistance, help, support,* Id.; deûm atque hominum f. implorare, Id.; di vostram fidem! *for Heaven's sake!* Plaut.; pro deorum atque hominum fide, *in the name of heaven and earth,* Id.; per fidem, *faith!* Id.——III. Fides, *personified as a deity,* "præclare Ennius: O F. alma," &c., Cic.

FIDES (*another form* fidia, Col.), ie, *and mostly in the plur.*, fides, ium, *f.* (σφίδη). *A catgut string, a string of a musical instrument.* I. *Prop.*, Prud.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *A stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern, guitar.* A) *Plur.*: f. et tibiæ, Cic.; fidibus canere, *to play on a stringed instrument,* Id.; fidibus uti, Id.——B) *Sing.*, Ov.——C) Fides, *the constellation Lyra,* cedit clara F. Cyllenia, Cic.

FIDICEN, inis, *m.* (fides, cano). *One who plays on a stringed instrument, a harper, minstrel,* Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis f., Cic.

FIDICINA, æ, *f.* (fidicen). *She that plays upon a stringed instrument, a female harper,* Plaut.

FIDICINUS, a, um (fidicen). *Relating to a lyre or to music upon a stringed instrument,* Plaut.

FIDICULA, æ, *and frequently* fidiculæ, arum, *f.* (fides). I. A) *A small stringed instrument, a small lute, cithern, guitar,* quid si platani fiduciles ferret numerose sonantes, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: Fidicula, *a constellation,* Fides or Lyra, *The Lyre,* Plin.——II. *An instrument of torture,* Sen.

FIDIUS, *m.* *An ancient form of* filius, *occurring in the form of* Dius Fidius *or* Medius Fidius, *that is,* me Dius (Διός) filius, *or, The son of Jupiter, that is, Hercules. Hence the expression* medius fidius *is equivalent to* me Hercules *scil.* juvet, *so help me Heaven! upon my honor! Sometimes* Fidius *is used alone. Some of the ancients connected* fidius *with* fides, Cic.; Sall.

FIDO, fisus, 3 *v. n.* (fidus). *To trust, confide, or place confidence in.* I. *With dat.*: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic.——II. *With abl.*: hæc sunt opera magni animi et prudentia consiliosque fidentis.——III. *With inf.*, Hor.——IV. *Absol.*, Plaut.

FIDŪCIA, æ, *f.* (fido). *Trust, confidence, reliance.* I. *Prop.* A) nulla stabilis benevolentiæ potest esse f., Cic.; fiduciam conturbare, Id.——B) *Esp. for* fiducia sui: *Self-confidence, courage, boldness,* omnes alacres et f. pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) *Obj.*: *Trustworthiness,* Plaut.——B) *A deposit, pledge, mortgage,* f. committere, Cic.; formula fiduciæ, Id.

FIDŪCIĀRIUS, a, um (fiducia). *Intrusted, given in trust to be restored again, or to be resigned to another person,* Cæs.; Liv.

FIDUS, a, um (fido). I. *Trusty, faithful, to be depended upon, sure, certain, safe,* fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic.; nihil f., nihil exploratum habere, Id.——II. *Meton., of things and abstract objects*: *Safe, sure, firm,* qui (pontem) ingredi ausi sunt, validum et f. intellexere, Tac.

FIGLINA, æ, *f.* (figulus). I. *The art or trade of a potter, potter's work,* Plin.——II. *A potter's shop, a pottery,* Plin.

FIGLINUM, i, *n.* (figulus). *Earthenware,* Plin.

FIGLINUS (figulus). *Of or belonging to a potter,* f. opera, Plin.

FIGO, xi, xum, 3 [*an old form part. perf.*, ficta, Lucr.] (*akin to* pango) *v. a.* *To fix, fasten, make firm, thrust in, set up.* I. *Prop.* A) dubitare, utrum mucrones in cive an in hoste figantur, Cic.; f. legem, *to post up,* Id.; cruceem f., *to fix in the ground,* Id.; f. aliquem cruci, *to crucify one, to nail one to a cross,* Suet.; *so also* f. aliquem in cruce, Just.; f. vulnus, *to wound,* Mart.; f. mortem, *to strike dead;* arma quæ fixa in parietibus fuerant, *hung up,* Cic.; f. domos, *to fix an abode, to settle in an abode,* Tac.——B) *Meton.*: *To hit, pierce, transfix; to shoot, kill, slay,* f. hostes telis, Auct. B. Al.——II. *Fig.* A) *To fix, establish,* f. mentem in re, *to direct one's mind earnestly toward a thing,* Cic.; ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Id.; malum se fixit, *the evil has become deeply rooted,* Sen.——B) *To rally, taunt, rail at,* f. maledictis, Cic.

FIGŪLĀRIS, e (figulus). *Of or belonging to a potter or his trade,* Plin.

FIGŪLĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a potter,* f. opus, Plin.

FIGŪLUS, i, *m.* (fingo). *A potter,* Plin.; *a worker in clay, a brick-maker,* Juv.

FIGULUS, i. *Figulus, a Roman cognomen in the* gentes Marcia *and* Nigidia; *esp.* P. Nigidius F., *a learned contemporary of Cicero,* Cic.

FIGŪRA, æ, *f.* (fingo). *That which has been shaped; concr., a figure, form, shape, fashion.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: corporis nostri partes totaque f. Cic.: quæ f. humana potest esse pulchri-

or† Id.; navium f. et remorum motu permoti barbari, Cæs. — B) *Esp.* 1) *Of atoms:* illas figuras Epicuri, quas a summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 2) *Poet.: A shade, the soul of a departed person*, Virg. — II. *Fig.: Quality, form, nature, kind, mode.* A) *Gen.:* f. orationis, Cic.; suam quandam expressit quasi figuram dicendi, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In Gramm.: The termination or form of a word, mode of declining and conjugating*, quædam (verba) tertiæ demum personæ f. dicuntur, ut licet, piget, Quint. 2) a) *In Rhet.: A figure of speech*, Cic. *Esp.* b) *A figurative manner of speaking, a hint, covert allusion*, Suet.

FIGŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (figuro). I. *Prop.: A figuring, forming, shaping, fashioning*, nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit f., Plin. — II. *Fig.: Imagination*, si spei f. tardius cadit, Quint.

FIGŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* figuro. — II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Formed, shaped*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: Figurative*, f. controversiæ, Quint.

FIGŪRO, 1 *v. a.* (figura). *To form, fashion, shape, figure*, Cic. *To conceive, imagine, think*, Sen.

FILĀTIM, *adv.* (filum). *Thread by thread*, Lucr.

FILIA, æ, *f.* (*dat. and abl. plur.*, filiabus, Liv.) (filius). *A daughter*, Numæ Pompilii nepos ex f., Cic.; f. familias, *a daughter who is yet under the authority of her father*, Sen.

FILICĀTUS, a, um (filix). *Furnished with fern*, f. pateræ, *embossed with figures of fern-leaves*, Cic.

FILICTUM, i, n. (filix). *A place abounding with fern*, Col.

FILIŎLA, æ, *f.* (filia). I. *A little daughter*, L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic.; quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris tamquam filiolam osculari tuam, Id. — II. *Meton., of an effeminate person:* totus ille grex Catilinæ, duce filiola Curionis, i. e. C. Curione C. F., Cic.

FILIŎLUS, i, m. (filius). *A little son*, filiolo me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic.

FILIUS, ii, m. (ἥο, φίοω). I. *A son*, ut condemnaretur f. aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) terræ f., *an obscure person, a person without birth*, et huic terræ filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audes, Cic.; fortunæ f., *a lucky person*, Hor.; Celtiberiæ f., i. e. *an inhabitant of Celtiberia*, Catull.—B) 1) *Gen.:* filii, *Children*, marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 2) *Meton., of animals*, Col.

FILIX, icis, *f.* I. *Fern*, Plin. — II. *Meton.*, Pers.

FILUM, i, n. (*akin to* pilus). I. *A thread*, Cels. A) *A thread of wool round the upper part of the head-dress of the* flamen; *in general, a fillet*, legatus ... capite velato filo (lanæ velamen est), Audi, Juppiter, inquit, Liv. — B) *Meton.* 1) *Any thing slender or resembling a thread*, follorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 2) *The outline of any thing, form, fashion, shape*, ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. — II. *Fig.: A sort, kind, species, stamp, description*, sed ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munera, i. e. *of a strong, rough texture*, Cic.

FIMBRIA, æ, m. *Fimbria, a cognomen* gens Flavia; *thus*, C. Flavius F., *consul* A.U.C Cic.; *another consul, the enemy of M. Crassu*

FIMBRIÆ, arum, *f.* (*akin to* fibra). *A fr on the border of a garment*, &c., erant illi c capilli et madentes cincinnorum f., *extremi locks of hair*, Cic.

FIMBRIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belongi a Fimbria*, F. seditio, Sall.

FIMBRIĀTUS, a, um (fimbria). *Furni with a fringe*, f. folii, Plin.; f. capillus, curl

FIMBRIĀTUS, a, um (Fimbria). *Turned a Fimbria*, Asin. ap. Quint.

FIMĒTUM, i, n. (fimus). *A dunghill, or a pit dug for that purpose, a dung-pit*, Plin

FIMUM, i, n. (*for* fimus). *Dung*, Plin.

FĪMUS, i, m. (*akin to* humus; *Sanscr.* f I. *Excrement of animals, dung, ordure, manure*, Virg. — II. *Poet. meton. for* Virg.

FINDO, fīdi, fissum, 3 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* bh *cleave, to cut; Gr.* σφιδή; *Lat.* fodio). *To c split, part, divide, separate.* I. *Prop.* enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus in duas Cic.—B) *Middle, poet.: To burst*, Pers.— *Fig. poet.: To divide, separate*, Hor.

FINGO, finxi, fictum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* fic pango). *To form, shape, fashion, to by forming or fashioning, to prepare.* I A) *Gen.:* ab alqo deo fictum, Cic.; f. nidos, I *Esp.* 1) *Of works of art: To give shape thing, to form, fashion, to work in sto* &c., ex argilla et luto f., Cic.; fingendi ars, Id. 2) *To adorn, decorate; to arran proper and ornamental manner; to dress* Ov. 3) *To assume (falsely), to put on*, h vultum f., neque interdum lacrimas tene rant, *to assume a look*, Cæs. — II. *Fig. Gen.: To form, frame, prepare*, natu homines et creat imitatores et narratores Cic.; f. mentem ac voluntatem, Id.; quam solam videtis subito flecti fingique non po *formed*, Id.; lingua vocem immoderate p fingit et terminat, *forms*, Id.; f. equum, *to horse*, Hor.; f. se ad arbitrium alicujus, *to any one's will*, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *With a dou cate: To form, shape, or create for a purpose or like any thing*, finxit te ipsa n honestatem, gravitatem, &c. b) *To f way of instruction, to inform, teach, e train*, Hor. c) a) *To imagine, c think, represent to one's self, to c sketch, frame*, fingite animis ... fingi tione, Cic.; ex sua natura ceteros f., *to represent to one's self*, Id.; principatum opinionis errore finxerat, *had formed to hi* in summo oratore fingendo, *in representin With an objective clause:* finge, aliquem sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, Cic.— *cially of any thing not consistent with trut vent, devise, feign*, si mihi aliquam (cam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse fin

FINIENS, entis. I. *Part. of* finio. —

f. orbis, *the horizon*, Cic. *Also*, f. circulu

FINIO, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4 *v. a.* (finis) *close within bounds, to bound, to f termine by boundaries.* I. *Prop.:* in c gua est, finita dentibus, Cic. — II. *F set bounds to, restrain, check, lim*

est cupiditas finiri? Cic. — B) *For* definio: *To fix, appoint, assign, point out, define*, sepulcris novis finivit modum, Cic.; hoc sphæræ genus in illa sphæra solida non potuisse finiri, *could not be defined*, Id. *Impers.*: finitum, *It is determined, decided*, Liv. — C) 1) *To put an end to, to determine, close, finish; in the pass., to finish, close*, ut sententiæ verbis finiantur, *may end in some verb*, Cic. 2) *Exp.* a) *To end, finish, to give over speaking*, ut semel finiam, *to close the subject at once*, Quint. b) *To end*, i. e. *to die*, sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo ætatis anno, Tac.; *for which, pass.*: qui morbo finiuntur, Plin.

FINIS, is (*abl. regular*, fine; fini, Lucr.), m., *rarely f., and that only in the sing., signifying "end" (akin to the Gaelic* finid). *A boundary, limit, landmark* [terminus]. I. *Prop.* A) intra finem ejus loci, quem oleæ terminabant, Cic. *In the plur.*: f. terminare, Cic.; f. proferre, *to extend the boundaries*, Id. — B) *Meton.* 1) *In the plur.*: *A piece or tract of land marked out by boundaries; a territory, land*, per agrum Sequanorum iter in Santonum fines facere, Cæs. 2) *Adv.*, fine *or* fini, *As far as, up to*, matres familiæ de muro vestem argentumque jactabant et pectoris f. prominentes pasis manibus obtestabantur Romanos, Cæs. — II. *Fig.* A) *A boundary, limit*, oratoris facultatem legendi sui finibus describere, Cic.; finem et modum transire, *to exceed all measure or all bounds*, Id. — B) *Meton.* 1) a) *An end*, dicendi f. facere, Cic.; vitæ f. afferre, Id. *Adv.*: ad eum finem, *so long as*; usque ad eum finem, Cic.; quem ad finem, *up to what limit*, i. e. *how long?* quem ad f. sese effrenata jactabit audacia? Id. b) *Exp.* α) *The end or term of life, death*, nec quidquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell. β) *The highest or furthest point, the extreme*, f. bonorum, *the highest good*; fines bonorum et malorum. *Hence the title of Cicero's treatise*, De Finibus, *like the Greek* περὶ τέλων, Cic.; bonorum populi f. est consulatus, Id. γ) *End, design, aim, purpose, tendency*, domus f. est usus, Cic.; f. persuadere dictione, Id. 2) *In Rhet.*, i. q. finitio *and* definitio: *An explanation, definition*, dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint.

FINITE, *adv.* (finitus). *To a certain extent, with limitation or restriction*, ergo et avaros erit, sed f., Cic.

FINITIMUS, a, um (finis). *Neighboring, bordering upon.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *With dat.*: saxum enim finitimi Atinatibus, Cic.; f. regnum Ariobarzanis vestris vectigalibus, Id. 2) *Absol.*: Romanos ea loca finitimæ provinciæ adjungere, Cæs. — B) *Subst.*, finitimi, orum, m., *Neighbors*, i. e. *those who live on the borders of a country*, bella cum finitimis feliciissime multa gessit, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: *Connected, allied, related.* A) *With dat.*: sic unicuique virtuti f. vitium reperietur, Cic.; f. metus ægritudini, Id.; f. poeta oratori, Id.; Antronii nomen f. maxime est hujus periculo et crimini, *to very near, closely connected with*, Id. — B) *Absol.*: artium studiorumque quasi f. vicinitas, Cic.

FINITIO, ōnis, *f.* (finio). I. *An enclosing within limits; a limit, boundary*, Vitr. — II. *A defining, determining.* A) *Prop.*: *A division, part*, Hyg. — B) *Fig.* 1) *An explanation, definition*, Quint.; *a rule, law*, Col.

FINITIVUS, a, um (finio). *In Rhet. and Gramm.* I. *In Rhet.*: *Defining by explanation, definitive*, f. status, Quint. — II. *In Gramm.*: f. modus, *that which indicates; hence, the Indicative*, Diom.

FINITTOR, ōris, m. (finio). I. A) *One who fixes and measures boundaries, a surveyor* [decempedator], Cic. — B) *Meton.*: f. circulus, *the horizon*, Sen. — II. *One who finishes*, Stat.

FINITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* finio. — II. *Adj., of words: With full and proper termination*, qui apta et f. pronunciant, Cic.

FIO, eri. *See* FACIO.

FIRMIMEN, inis, n., *poet. for* firmamentum (firmo). *A support*, Ov.

FIRMAMENTUM, i, n. (firmo). *Any thing used for supporting; a prop, stay.* I. *Prop.*: transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quæ firmamento esse possint, Cæs. — II. *Fig.* A) *A prop, support*, eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, f. ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic.; f. rei publicæ, Id.; f. dignitatis, Id. — B) *Exp. in Rhet.*: *That which supports an argument; a proof, main point*, Cic.

FIRMANI, orum, m. *The inhabitants of Firmum*, Cic.

FIRMANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Firmum*, L. Tarutius F., *of or from* Firmum, Cic.

FIRMĀTOR, ōris, m. (firmo). *A confirmer, establisher*, missus tamen Drusus paci f., Tac.

FIRME, *adv.* (firmus). *Firmly, with firmness, steadily*, qui eam (vocem naturæ) sic f. graviterque comprehenderit, Cic.

FIRMICUS, i, m. Julius Maternus F., *a mathematician, under Constantine the Great, author of* Matheseos Libri Octo.

FIRMITAS, ātis, *f.* (firmus). *Firmness, strength, durability, solidity.* I. *Prop.*: ea, quæ Epicurus propter firmitatem στερεόμνια appellat, Cic.; gladiatoria totius corporis f., Id. *In the plur.*: pulvis Puteolanus ædificiis præstat f., Vitr. — II. *Fig.*: *Firmness, steadfastness, strength, constancy*, f. animi, Cic.; f. sapientiæ, Id.

FIRMITER, *adv.* (firmus). *Firmly, solidly, strongly*, f. collocatus, Cic.; f. stabilita matrimonia, Id.

FIRMITŪDO, inis, *f.* (firmus). *Firmness, durability, strength.* I. *Prop.*: tanta in eis (navibus) erat f., Cæs. — II. *Fig.*: *Firmness, steadfastness, energy*, quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic.

FIRMO, 1 *v. a.* (firmus). *To make firm or fast.* I. *Prop.*: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To secure, make durable, stable, or firm*, urbem colonis f., Cic.; f. novam civitatem, Id.; f. vocem, Id. — B) *Exp.* 1) *To encourage, animate*, cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit nostroque firmavit, Cæs. 2) *To confirm in allegiance*, C. Fabius legatus complures civitates obsidibus firmat, Hirt. 3) *To confirm by argument or proof, to show, prove, assert, assure* [confirmo], si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, Cic.

FIRMUM, i, n. *Firmum, a town of Picenum, now Fermo*, Mel.

FIRMUS, a, um (*akin to* ferrum). *Firm, durable, fast, strong, not easily shaken.* I. *Prop.*: si f. esses, Cic.; nondum satis firmo corpore, Id. — II. *Fig.*: *Firm, immovable,*

steadfast, constant, inflexible, f. et splendidissima colonia, Cic.; præsidia f., Id.; f. fortuna, Id.; f. candidatus, i. e. *who is almost sure to be elected*, Id.; literæ f., i. e. *containing positive intelligence*, Id.——III. *Poet. with inf.: Capable, fit*, Hor.

FISCĀLIS, e (fiscus). *Fiscal*, f. calumniæ, *informations for the purpose of enriching the treasury by the fines to be paid by the accused*, Suet.

FISCELLA, æ, *f.* (fiscus). *A little basket or frail*, Plin.

FISCELLUS, i, *m.* (fiscus). I. q. fiscella, Col.

FISCINA, æ, *f.* (fiscus). *A small basket or hamper*, Cic.

FISCUS, i, *m.* (*akin to the Welsh* basgawd, *Eng.* basket, *Lat.* bascauda). *A wicker vessel, basket, frail.* I. *Used in pressing oil*, Col.——II. A) *A money-basket, purse*, fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *The public treasury, public funds*, quaternos HS. ego habeo et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. 2) *The imperial treasury or revenues; privy purse of the emperor, as distinguished from the* ærarium, *the public treasury*, quantum pecuniæ in ærario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet.; f. Judaicus, *a tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Id.

FISSILIS, e (findo). I. *That may be split, fissile*, f. lignum, Plin.; Virg.——II. *Split*, Col.

FISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (findo). *A splitting, cleaving*, Cic.

FISSUM, i, *n.* (findo). *A cleft, fissure* (*only used in divination, of the liver when split*), f. in extis, Cic.; f. jecoris, Id.

FISSŪRA, æ, *f.* (findo). *A cleft, fissure, chink*, quorum in digitos pedum f. divisa est, Plin.

FISSUS, a, um, *part. of* findo.

FISTŪCA, æ, *f.* (*contr. prob. from* figistuca, *from* figo). *A beetle, rammer*, Cæs.

FISTŪCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fistuco). *A ramming down or driving into the earth; also, a levelling of the ground with a beetle*, Vitr.

FISTŪCO, atum, 1 *v. a.* (fistuca). *To ram, drive down, or make level with a rammer or beetle*, f. solum, Plin.

FISTŪLA, æ, *f.* (φυάω, *Gael.* feud, *to whistle*). I. *A pipe*, Cic.; *the windpipe*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *A reed or cane*, Plin. 2) *Meton.* a) *A shepherd's pipe, composed of reeds*, f. eburneola, *a kind of pitch-pipe for the voice*, Cic.; itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐπισημασίας sine ulla pastoricia f. auferebamus, i. e. *not to be whistled at, as a mark of disapprobation*, Id. b) *A pen made of reed*, Pers.—B) *A long and sinuous ulcer that has a narrow opening, a fistula*, Cels.—C) f. sutoria, *a shoemaker's knife*, Plin.—D) f. serrata, *a hand-mill for grinding corn*, Plin.

FISTŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (fistula). *A player on a pipe*, f. domi relinquetis, Cic.

FISTŪLĀTUS, a, um (fistula). *Furnished with pipes*, f. tabulæ, Suet.

FISTŪLŌSUS, a, um (fistula). I. *Hollowed as pipes, porous*, terra bibula et pumicis vice f., Plin.——II. *Affected with fistula*, Cat.

FISUS, a, um, *part. of* fido.

FIXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* figo.——II. *Adj.: Fastened, fast, fixed, immovable.* A) *Prop.:* quamobrem illud maneat et f. sit, quod neque moveri neque mutari potest, Cic.—B) *Fig.:* f. et statutum, Cic.; decretum stabile, f., firmum, Id.

FLĀBELLIFERA, æ, *f.* (flabellum, fero). *She that carries a fan*, Plaut.

FLĀBELLUM, i, *n.* (flabrum). *A fan*, cape hoc flabellum, ventulum huic sic facito, Ter. *Fig.: An exciter*, cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, Cic.

FLĀBILIS, e (flo). *Airy, of the nature of air*, nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut f. aut igneum, Cic.

FLABRUM, i, *n.* (flo). *A blast, breeze, puff of wind*, Lucr.; Virg.

FLACCĒO, ēre, *v. n.* (flaccus: *to be withered or faded; hence, meton.*) *To be faint, weak, or languid; to flag. Fig.: To lose all courage or spirit*, Messala flaccet, *languishes*, Cic.

FLACCESCO, cŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (flacceo). *To become withered or dry; to wither, dry up.* I. *Prop.:* fœniculum quum legeris, sub tecto ex ponito, dum flaccescat, Col.——II. *Fig.: To lose vigor or vivacity, to become faint or feeble, droop, languish*, flaccescebat orati Cic.

FLACCIDUS, a, um (flaccus). *Withered, hanging down, flaccid, flabby.* I. *Prop.:* f. folium, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Languid, feeble, weak*, Lucr.

FLACCUS, a, um. I. *Withered, flaccid, flabby, hanging down; also of people who have flabby ears*, Cic.——II. *Flaccus, a Roman cognomen*, Plin.

FLĀGELLO, 1 *v. a.* (flagellum). *To scourge, lash, flog.* I. *Prop.:* quæstorem suum in c juratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. *Absol.:* tergum f., Quint.——II. *Meton.:* prout aliq prævalens manceps annonam flagellet, *hold b and thus raise the price*, Plin.

FLĀGELLUM, i, *n.* (flagrum). I. *Prop.* 1 *scourge, lash, stronger than* scutica, Cic. *The thong of a javelin*, Virg. 3) *A young bra or shoot of a tree, especially of a vine*, Col. *Plur.: The fangs of the polypus*, Ov.—— *Fig.: The lash or sting of conscience*, Luc

FLĀGITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (flagito). *A demanding, requesting earnestly*, nolui decess tacitæ quidem flagitationi tuæ, Cic. *In the p* crebræ populi f., Tac.

FLĀGITĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (flagito). *One wh mands earnestly (as a payment), a dun; also, who reminds another of his promise*, Cic. *a genit.:* triumphi ante victoriam f., Liv.

FLĀGITĬŌSE, *adv.* (flagitiosus). *Basely, gitiously, infamously*, impure et f. vi Cic.; sumus f. imparati, *shamefully unprepare*

FLĀGITĬŌSUS, a, um (flagitium). *Sham infamous, base*, f. sunt, qui eas (voluptat flammato animo concupiscunt, Cic.; homo fl sissimus, Id.; verba flagitiosa, Id.

FLĀGITIUM, ii, *n.* (flagito). I. *Any shame tion or thing; a shame, infamous act* (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagr Cic.; domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inqu Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Any thing di ful, a disgrace*, f. rei militaris, Cic.; qu flagitii commisisset, Id.—B) *Concr.: Vice, ish, spot*, Plaut.—C) (causa pro effectu) S *disgrace*, id erat meum factum flagitii p Cic.

FLAGITO, 1 *v. int. a.* (*akin to* flagro). *To demand earnestly, to press or insist upon any thing, to urge, to call for loudly or imperatively.* I. *Gen.:* alqd alqm; alqd (alqm) ab alqo *or* alqm; *with* ut *or absol.; poet. with an object. clause:* etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic.; f. testes, Id.; admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, Id.; mercedem gloriæ f., Id.; semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Id.; sed flagitat tabellarius. Valebis igitur, *urges*, Id. ——II. *Esp.: To summon before a court or judge, to accuse,* peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac.

FLAGRANS, antis. I. *Part. of* flagro. ——II. *Adj.: Burning, flaming, glowing, hot.* A) *Prop.* 1) flagrantissimo æstu, Liv. 2) *Meton.: Glittering, shining, refulgent.*—B) *Fig.: Burning,* i. e. *moved by passion, lively, ardent, vehement,* studiis f., Cic.; sine flagranti cupiditate, Id.

FLAGRANTER, *adv.* (flagrans). *Ardently, vehemently,* destinare consules specie recusantis f. cupiverat, Tac.

FLAGRANTIA, æ, *f.* (flagro). *A burning, glowing, intense heat.* I. *Prop.:* f. oculorum, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: Ardor, heat, vehemence,* Plaut.

FLAGRITRIBA, æ, *m.* (flagrum, τρίβω = tero). *Lit., one who wears out the scourge,* i. e. *that is continually flogged,* Plaut.

FLAGRO, 1 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* bhlāc, *to glitter, to blaze; Gr.* φλέγω). *To burn, blaze, flame, be on fire.* I. *Prop.:* noctu flagrantes onerarias, quas incendebant milites, videbatis, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To glow or burn with passion, desire, &c.; to be lively or excited, to be on fire* (*as it were*), *be inflamed toward an object,* non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic.; dicendi studio f., Id.; f. amore, Id.; bello flagrans Italia, Id. 2) *Poet. v. a.: To inflame any body, kindle his passion, &c.,* Stat.—B) *To be keenly affected with an evil, to suffer from it,* consules flagrant infamia, Cic.; invidia et infamia f., Id.

FLAGRUM, i, *n.* (*Sanscr.* bhlāc, *to burn*). *A scourge, lash,* Liv.

FLĀMEN, inis, *m.* (*for* filamen, *from* filum). *A flamen, the name for any Roman priest who was devoted to the service of one particular god. Their name was derived from a band of white wool* (filum, filamen) *which they wore around their cap or else their head,* Liv.

FLĀMEN, inis, *n.* (flo). I. *A blowing, blast, esp. of the wind* (*poet. esp. in the plur.*), Ov.——II. *Meton. contr.: The wind,* Ov.

FLĀMINICA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* uxor) (flamen). *The wife of a flamen, who officiated at a sacrifice,* f. Dialis, Tac.

FLĀMININUS, i, *m.* *Flamininus, a Roman cognomen in the gens* Quintia: F. Quintius F—, *the conqueror of Philip, king of Macedonia,* Cic.

FLĀMINIUM, ii, *n.* (flamen). *The office or dignity of a flamen,* Cic.

FLĀMINIUS, a. *Flaminius, a Roman family name.* I. C. F. Nepos, *who, when censor,* A.U.C. 534, *built a circus and made a high road, and was in his consulship defeated and slain by Hannibal at the lake Trasimenus,* Cic.——II. *Adj.,* Flaminius, a, um, *Of or belonging to a Flaminius,* F. *viæ, leading from Rome to Ariminum,* Cic.

FLAMMA, æ, *f.* (*for* flagma; *akin to* flagro, φλέγω). *A blazing fire, a blaze, a flame.* I. *Prop.* A) dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic.; f. tanta, Id.; inter flammas, i. e. *among the glittering stars,* Id. —— B) *Meton.: A burning, glowing, or fiery color,* reddit flammam excellentis purpuræ, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Flame, fire, glow, the heat of passion, vehemence, ardor,* &c., amoris turpissimi f., Cic.; omnis illa vis et quasi f. oratoris, Id.—B) *Flame, danger,* incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiæ vel potius belli, Cic.; se eripuit flamma, Id.

FLAMMEĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (flammeum, *from* flammeus). *One that makes bridal veils,* Plaut.

FLAMMEŎLUM, i, *n.* (flammeum, *from* flammeus). *A small bridal veil,* Juv.

FLAMMEŎLUS, a, um (flammeus). *Of a fiery color,* pressæque f. rumpatur fiscina caltha, Col.

FLAMMESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* (flamma). *To become inflamed,* Lucr.

FLAMMEUM, i, *n.* (*prop.* velum) (*fiery-red*). *A* (*red or flame-colored*) *bridal veil,* Plin. *Poet.:* f. conterere, i. e. *to marry often,* Juv.

FLAMMEUS, a, um (flamma). *Prop.* A) *Flaming, fiery,* sunt stellæ natura f., Cic.—B) *Meton. of color: Fiery, flame-colored,* viola, alba, purpurea, f., Plin.

FLAMMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (flamma, fero). *Bearing flames or fire, fiery, flaming,* Ov.; f. nox, i. e. *lighted or illumined by torches,* Luc.

FLAMMIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (flamma, gero). *Carrying flames, fiery, flaming,* Stat.

FLAMMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (flamma). I. *Neut.: To flame, burn, blaze,* Ov.——II. *Act.: To inflame, set on fire, burn.* A) 1) *Prop.,* Lucr. 2) *Meton. of color: To make or dye flame-colored,* flammata toga, *of a fiery-red color,* Mart.——B) *Fig.:* omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, i. e. *had inflamed with passion,* Tac.

FLAMMŬLA, æ, *f.* (flamma). *A little flame,* Timagoras negat sibi umquam, quum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic.

FLĀTUS, ûs, *m.* (flo). *A blowing, breathing, snorting.* I. *Prop.:* f. ventris, *intestinal wind or gas,* Suet.——II. *Fig.* A) *A breath, breeze,* quum prospero flatu fortunæ utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic.—B) *Haughtiness, pride,* Ov.

FLĀVEO, ēre, *v. n.* (flavus). *To be yellow, yellowish, or of a light gold color,* Ov.

FLĀVESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* (flaveo). *To become or turn yellow, or of a light gold color,* folium fagi celerrime flavescens, i. e. *withering, fading,* Plin.

FLĀVINIUS, a, um. *Of Flavina, a town of Etruria,* Virg.

FLĀVIUS, a. *Flavius, a Roman family name.* I. Cn. F—, *the amanuensis of* Appius Cæcus, *who published the* Fasti. *The emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged to this family,* Suet. *Poet.:* F. ultimus, *the last of the Flavian line, for* Domitianus, Juv.——II. *Adj.,* Flāvius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Flavius,* Mart.

FLĀVUS, a, um (*akin to* fulvus). I. *Adj.: Of the color of gold, honey, &c., yellowish, flaxen,* Ov.——II. *Subst. plur.: Gold coins* (*just as*

we say, "*yellow boys*," *in familiar conversation*), Mart.

FLĒBILIS, e (fleo). I. *Pass.: Worthy of tears or commiseration, lamentable, deplorable*, ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic.; O flebiles vigilias! Id.——II. *Act.* A) *That causes or draws tears*, Ov.——B) *Weeping, tearful, mournful, doleful*, ægritudo f., Cic. *Neut. adv.: Lamentably, mournfully, dolefully*, Ov.

FLĒBILITĒR, *adv.* (flebilis). *Mournfully, dolefully*, vide, quam non f. respondeat, Cic.; f. lamentari, Id.

FLECTO, xi, xum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (*akin to* plecto, plico). I. *Act.: To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* animal omne membrum, quocumque vult, flectit, Cic.; currum f., Id.; flexum mare, *a bay*, Tac.; flexi fractique motus, *bent, curved, inflected. Middle:* sol ad aquilonem scandens, ab ea meta incipit f., Plin. 2) *Esp.: To double a cape or promontory:* in flectendis promontoriis, Cic.; Leucaten f., Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To turn, direct, guide, alter, change*, qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.; mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque f., Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *To prevail upon, turn from a purpose, move, touch, affect*, quibus rebus ita flectebar animo atque frangebar, ut, Cic.; fata f., *to bend by prayers*, Id. *Middle:* miseratio, quæ judicem flecti cogit, *to allow himself to be moved*, Quint. b) *To turn away from, avoid*, ut eam (viam) flectas te rogo, Cic. c) *In Gramm.* α) *To form a word from another by inflection:* verba derivare, f., conjungere, Quint. β) f. syllabam, *to mark a syllable with the circumflex*, Quint.——II. *Neut.: To go, turn, move, march toward a place.* A) *Prop.:* ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv.——B) *Fig.: To turn one's self to a spot or object*, est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunæ præbenti se et oblata casu f. ad consilium, Liv.

FLĒMINA, um, *n.* (φλεγμονή). *A swelling of the ankles from a congestion of blood there, arising from over fatigue*, Plin.

FLĒO, flēvi, flētum, 2 (flesti *for* flevisti, Ov.; flerunt, Virg.; flesset, Stat.; flesse, Liv.) *v. n. and a.* (*akin to* fluo, ploro; *Sanscr.* plu, *to flow*). I. A) *Neut.: To weep*, ille me complexus atque osculans f. prohibebat, Cic.; complexus esset filium, flensque eum centumviris commendasset, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of horses: To neigh mournfully, to moan*, equorum greges comperit ubertim f., Suet. 2) *As it were to weep*, i. e. *to drop, trickle*, Lucr.——II. *Act.: To weep or lament over any body or any thing, to bewail any thing*, f. filii necem, Tac. *With an objective clause*, Prop.

FLĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fleo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Weeping*, App.——B) *Trickling*, Lucr.

FLĒTUS, ūs (fleo). *A weeping*, quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota f. gemitusque fieret, Cic.; f. mulierum, Id.; f. movere, *to excite, call forth*, Id.; f. reprimere, *to suppress*, Id.

FLEXANIMUS, a, um (flecto, animus) (*poet.*). I. *Act.: Touching, affecting, moving the heart or soul*, f. oratio, Pacuv. ap. Cic.——II. *Pass.: Touched, moved, affected*, Pacuv. ap. Cic.

FLEXIBILIS, e (flexus, *from* flecto). *Flexible, pliant.* I. *Prop.:* materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Flexible*, i. e. *pliant, tractable*, genera vocis permulta, grave, acutum; f., durum, *pliant*, Cic.; oratio f., Id.——B) *Inconstant*, quid potest esse tam f., tam devium quam animus ejus, Cic.

FLEXILIS, e (flexus, *from* flecto). I. *Flexible*, f. ulmus et fraxinus, Plin.——II. *Bent, curved*, Ov.

FLEXILŎQUUS, a, um (flexus, loquor). *Speaking ambiguously, equivocal*, oraculis flexi loquis et obscuris, Cic.

FLEXIO, ōnis, *f.* (flecto). *A bending, turning, winding, curving, a turn, twist, bend.* I. *Prop.:* virili laterum flexione, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) quæ deverticula flexionesque quæsisti! *subterfuges, shifts*, Cic.——B) *Esp. of the voice: Modulation, inflection by way of embellishment, ornament of grace and expression*, vocis flexiones, Cic.; delicatiores in cantu f., Id.

FLEXIPES, pēdis (flexus, pes). *That has crooked legs, curve-footed*, Ov.

FLEXŬŌSE, *adv.* (flexuosus). *With turnings or windings, crookedly, tortuously*, si f. volitet flamma, Plin.

FLEXŬŌSUS, a, um (flexus). *Full of windings, tortuous*, f. iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic.

FLEXŬRA, æ, *f.* (flexus). *A bending, turning, winding.* I. *Prop.:* offensus angustiis flexurisque vicorum, Suet.; virtus recta est; flexuram non recipit, Sen.——II. *Fig., in Gramm.: An inflecting, declining*, Varr.

FLEXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* flecto.——II. *Adj.: Pronounced long, lengthened*, infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt, Quint.

FLEXUS, ūs, *m.* (flecto). *A winding, turning, bend.* I. *Prop.:* aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A turning, changing, transition from one state into another*, id enim est caput civilis prudentiæ, videre itinera flexuæque reorum publicarum, Cic.; ætatis f. (*with allusion to turning round the* meta *in a race-course*).——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of style: A turn, change, variation*, hinc mille f. desiderantur, Quint. 2) *Of the voice: Modulation, variation*, citharœdi simul et sonc vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, Quint. 3) *In Gramm.: A conjugating, declining, inflection*, Quint.

FLO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (*Sanscr.* phval, *to breathe, to put in motion; Engl.* blow). I. *Neut.: To blow*, belle nobis flavit ab Epiro leniseimus ventus, Cic.——II. *Act.* 1) *To blow*, i. e. *to blow upon, blow out, blow away, &c.; blow up, raise by blowing; to breathe out*, pulvis vento flatu omnium prospectui offecit, Auct. B. Afr.; Phrygius lapis flatur follibus, donec rubescat, *is blown upon*, Plin. 2) *Meton.: To blow, found, cast, or melt metals*, Varr.——B) *Fig.:* omisso magna semper flandi tumore, *inflated diction*, Quint.

FLOCCUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* pilus). I. *A flock or lock of wool, or the like*, si quis in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels.——II. *Meton.: Any thing of a trifling nature, a bagatelle, a trifle, mite*, *esp. with a negative, and in the phrase* flocci facere, *to make no account of, to care nothing for.* A) *With a negative:* prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen f. facio, Cic.; totam rem publicam f. non facere, Id.——B) *Without a negative*, Plaut.

FLŌRA, æ, *f.* (flos). *Flora, the goddess of flow-*

era, whose festival was celebrated from the 28th of April till the 1st of May, with extravagant merriment and lasciviousness, Cic.

FLŌRĀLIA, ium *and* ōrum, *n. The festival of Flora*, Plin.

FLŌRĀLIS, e. *Of or belonging to Flora*, Ov.

FLŌRENS, entis. I. *Part. of* floreo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Blossoming*, Virg.—B) *Fig.: Blooming, flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute or esteem, fine, excellent; of living objects:* complecti hominem florentem ætate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinibus, Cic.; qui te florentem putas, Id. *Superl.:* florentissimam rempublicam relinquere, Cic.

FLŌRENTIA, æ, *f.* I. *Florentia, a town of Etruria, now Florence*, Flor.——II. *Hence*, Florentia. æ, *A kind of wine*, Plin.

FLŌRENTINI, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Florentia, Florentines*, Plin.

FLŌREO, ēi, 2 *v. n.* (flos). *To blossom, flower, be in bloom.* I. *Prop.* A) hæc arbor una ter f., Cic.; uno tempore f., Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of wine: To froth*, si vinum f. incipiet, Col. 2) *To get the first down or early beard*, Mart. 3) *To be full or replete, to abound*, Lucr. *With genit.*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: To flourish, to be in a flourishing condition, to be prosperous or in repute, to be conspicuous or eminent; with abl. or absol.* A) *Of living objects.* 1) *With abl.:* in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic.; f. omni genere virtutis, Id.; f. honoribus et rerum gestarum gloria, Id.; in Græcia musici floruerunt, Id.; f. in foro, Id.—B) *Of things and abstract objects:* illa vetus (Græcia), quam quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, Cic.; domus floret doctissimorum hominum familiaritatibus, Id.

FLŌRESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* (floreo). *To begin to blossom or bloom, to be coming into flower.* I. *Prop.:* pulcium aridum f. ipso brumali die, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute*, nolite hunc nunc primum f., firmata jam stirpe virtutis, tamquam turbine aliquo pervertere, Cic. *Of inanimate objects:* patria nostra florescit, Plin.

FLŌREUS, a, um (flos). I. *Of or made of flowers, full of flowers, flowery (poet.)*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Blooming*, Virg.

FLŌRIDŬLUS, a, um (floridus). *A little florid or blooming*, Catull.

FLŌRIDUS, a, um (flos). *Full of or abounding in flowers; also, consisting of flowers.* I. *Prop.* A) expones, quæ spectet, florida et varia? Cic.—B) *Meton. of color: Lively, bright, gay*, f. colores, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Blooming, flourishing*, Galatea, Ov.; ætas, Catull.—B) *Esp.: Florid, flowery (of rhetorical expression)*, Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, *more florid*, Cic.

FLŌRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (flos, fero). *Bearing flowers*, Lucr.

FLŌRILĒGUS, a, um (flos, lego). *Gathering flowers*, Ov.

FLŌRUS, i, *m. Florus, a Roman cognomen.* 1. Julius F—, *an orator of Gaul, a pupil of* Portius Latro, Quint. 2. L. Annæus F—, *a Latin historian, under Trajan or Hadrian.*

FLOS, ŏris, *m.* (*Sanscr.* phul, *to bloom; Gr.* φλέω, φλύω, φύλλον). *The flower of a plant, blossom.* I. *Prop.* A) florum omnium varietas, Cic.; lætissimi f., Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The juice of a flower*, Plin. 2) *Gen.: The best or first part, the flower or cream of any thing.* a) *The principal or most excellent part, the best kind or quality*, Plin. b) *The upper part, blossom, or crown; also of the froth of wine*, Plin. *The bubbles formed in melting metals*, Id. *The first down of the beard*, Virg. *The top or point of a flame*, Lucr. 3) *In Archit.: An ornament on the capital of a Corinthian column*, Vitr.; *also an ornament of a cupola*, Id.——II. *Fig.: Bloom or blossom, flower, ornament, the prime of any thing, the crown*, i. e. *chief ornament, finishing, the best.* A) *Gen.* 1) sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti f. veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic.; f. nobilitatis ac juventutis, *the flower of the nobility*, Id.; f. vitæ, *splendor, glory*, Id.; Græciæ flore, *while Greece was in its splendor or glory*, Id.; videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quæ retulit, flores modo rerum decerpeisse, *the cream or flower*, Plin. 2) *Meton.:* f. ætatis, *the prime of life, flower of age, youth*, Hasdrubal flore ætatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari concilianus, Liv.—B) *Esp.: Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament, flower*, conspersa (oratio) verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic.; f. aut lumen eloquentiæ, Id.; florem et colorem defuisse, Id.

FLOSCŬLUS, i, *m.* (flos). *A little flower, floweret, blossom.* I. *Prop.* A) ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.—B) *Meton.: The part of fruit where the blossom was*, Col.——II. A) *Fig.: Blossom, flower, ornament*, Quint.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament*, omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. 2) *A sentence taken from a work (for its beauty), a selection*, Sen.

FLUCTI-FRĀGUS, a, um (fluctus, frango). *Breaking the waves*, Lucr.

FLUCTI-GER, ĕra, ĕrum (fluctus, gero). *Bearing or rolling waves*, Cic. poet.

FLUCTI-SŌNUS, a, um (fluctus, sono). *Roaring with waves*, Sil.

FLUCTI-VĀGUS, a, um (fluctus, vagor). *Wandering on the waves*, Stat.

FLUCTUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fluctuo). I. *Prop.: The motion of waters; hence, in general, a restless motion*, totius corporis f., Sen.——II. *Fig.: A wavering, hesitation, irresolution*, in fluctuatione animorum, Liv.

FLUCTUŌ *or* FLUCTUOR, 1 *v. n.* (fluctus). *To move like waves, to move to and fro in waves or in a tempestuous manner, to wave, undulate; also, to float, be tossed about by waves.* I. *Prop.* A) Fluctuo: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic.—B) Fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen.——II. *Fig.: To be disturbed, be in suspense, be doubtful or irresolute, to waver, hesitate.* A) Fluctuo: non debere eos (Academicos) in suo decreto, sicut in ceteris rebus, f., Cic.; fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, Id.—B) Fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv.

FLUCTUOR, ari. *See* FLUCTUO.

FLUCTŬŌSUS, a, um (fluctus). *Full of waves.*

I. *Prop.:* mare f., i. e. *stormy*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.:* *Streaked as it were with waves, watered*, f. smaragdi, Plin.

FLUCTUS, ûs, *m.* (fluo). *A flowing as of waves, a streaming, flow.* I. *Prop.*, Lucr.——II. A) *Meton.* 1) *Water rolling in waves, a wave, billow.* a) *Sing.:* fons qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, &c., *the tide*, Cic.; f. a saxo frangitur, Id. b) *Plur.:* hiemi sese fluctibusque committere, Cic. *Prov.:* excitare fluctus in simpulo, *to raise a storm in a tea-cup; to make much ado about nothing.* 2) *Poet. meton.: The exhalation of perfume*, Lucr.——B) *Fig.: Waves, flood*, i. e. *commotion, disturbance, danger*, f. concionum, Cic.; hoc omne tempus post consulatum abjecimus iis fluctibus, Id.

FLŪENS, entis. I. *Part. of* fluo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Relaxed, effeminate*, inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint.——B) *Of language.* 1) *Flowing evenly, smooth*, tracta et f. oratio, Cic. 2) *Diffuse, prolix*, dissipata et f. oratio, Cic.

FLŪENTI-SŌNUS, a, um (fluentum, sono). *Resounding with waves*, Catull.

FLŪENTUM, i, *n.* (fluo). *Flowing or streaming water, a stream, a river*, Virg.

FLŪIDUS, a, um (fluo). *Flowing, fluid.* I. *Prop.:* quid enim tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col.——II. *Meton.* A) *Weak, relaxed, languid, soft*, f. Gallorum corpora, Liv.; *soft, tender*, Plin.——B) *Act.: Enfeebling, rendering languid, slackening*, Ov.

FLŪITO, 1 *v. int. n.* (fluo). *To float about on the water, to float.* I. *Prop.* A) navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To move in the form of waves, wave, undulate*, vestis non fluitans, sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing loosely*, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To be doubtful, irresolute, or uncertain; to waver, hesitate*, unde primum creditur Cæcinæ fides fluitasse, Tac.

FLŪMEN, inis, *n.* (fluo). *A streaming or flowing of water; a stream, flood, running water.* I. *Gen.*, Ov. *In the plur.*, Id.——II. *Esp.: A river.* A) 1) *Prop.:* ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic.; secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cœpit, *down the stream, with the stream*, Cæs.; magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, *up the stream, against the stream*, Id. 2) *Meton.: A stream, flood, gush*, largum f., *a flood or gush of tears*, Virg.——B) *Fig.: A stream of eloquence, copiousness of words, fluency of speech*, f. orationis aureum, Cic.; f. verborum volubilitasque, Id.

FLŪMENTĀNA PORTA. *A gate at Rome, near the Tiber*, Liv.

FLŪMINĒUS, a, um (flumen). *Of or belonging to a river; poet., that is found in or on a river*, Ov.

FLUO, xi, xum, 3 *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* plu, *to flow*; *Lat.* pluo, fleo). *To flow.* I. *Prop.* A) ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint atque in amnes mare influxerit, Cic.; fluvius Eurotas propter Lacedæmonem fluit, Id.; f. ignibus aurum, *becomes liquid, melts*, Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To flow or run over, overflow, drop, drip*, quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. *Without abl.:* erant illi capilli fluentes, *dripping with ointment*, Id. 2) a) *To move in the way of fluids; to wave, undulate, flow*, balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quin b) *To fall away or out, to vanish, disappear*, excident gladii, fluent arma de manibu Cic.; buccis fluentibus, *fallen in, flabby*, Id.——I *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To flow, move, go forth, g on or forward, proceed*, ex ejus (Nestoris) li gua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. *Meton. of a author:* alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris qua sedatus amnis fluit, Cic.; Pythagoræ doctrina quu longe lateque flueret, *spread itself*, Id.; in rebu prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *g ing on*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To float about, wander from its limits*, ne fluat oratio, ne vagetu Cic. 2) *To pass away, vanish, disappea* fluit voluptas corporis et prima quæque avolat, Ci

FLŪVIĀLIS, e (fluvius). *Of or belongin to a river*, f. aqua, Col.; f. lupus, Id.

FLŪVIĀTICUS, a, um (fluvius). *Of or b longing to a river*, f. arena, Vitr.

FLŪVIĀTILIS, e (fluvius). *Of or belongin to a river*, f. testudines, Cic.

FLŪVIUS, ii, *m.* (fluo). I. *A river, strea* apud Hypanim f., qui ab Europæ parte in Pontu influit, Cic.; f. Eurotas, Id.——II. *Meton. gen Flowing or running water, flood*, perfu certo fluvio terra, Plin.

FLUXIO, ōnis, *f.* (fluo). *A flowing*, aquaru fluxiones, *floods, inundations*, Civ.

FLUXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fluo.——II. *Ad* A) *Prop.* 1) *Flowing, fluid*, f. sucus, Plin. *Meton.* a) *Waving, loose, slack, flowin* ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac. b) *N firm or durable, weak*, Germanos fluxis co poribus mutationem soli cœlique haud toleraturo Tac.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Slack, remiss, negligen* animi molles et ætate fluxi dolis haud difficult capiebantur, Sall. 2) *Fleeting, perishabl changing, transient*, res nostræ ut in secu dis fluxæ, ut in adversis bonæ, *unstable*, Cic.

FLUXUS, ûs, *m.* (fluo). *A flowing, flo* I. *Prop.* A) ventus non aliud intelligitur quam aeris, Plin.——II. *Fig.: A fleeting, passin away of time*, f. auctumni, Tac.

FŌCĀLE, is, *n.* (*for* faucale, *from* fauces). *neckcloth, cravat, muffler, for sick or offe inate people*, Quint.; Hor.

FŌCILLO, 1 *v. a., and* FOCILLOR, 1 *v. dep.* (f cus). *To revive or refresh by means of warm or heat*, &c., pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam lev bus remediis te f., Sen.

FOCULA, orum. *See* FOCULUS.

FŌCŪLUS, i, *m.* [*in the plur. also heterocl.*, focul orum, *n.*, Plaut.] (focus). I. *A little hearth, coal-pan, chafing-dish, a portable gra for coals*, arrepto carbone, extincto foculo, im ginem in pariete delineavit, Plin.; dextram accen ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv.——II. *Meton. Fire*, Juv.

FŌCUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* fax *and* foveo). I. *An place for holding fire; hence, a hearth, fir place*, Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri po dus Samnites quum attulissent, Cic. *The heart* i. e. *the house, family*, nudum ejicit domo a que focis patriis disque penatibus præcipitem Se tum exturbat, Id.——II. *A vessel for coals, portable grate, chafing-dish, brazier*, Se

FŌDICO, 1 *v. a.* (fodio). *To pierce, bor push, jog.* I. *Prop.*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: T hurt, grieve, afflict, gall, vex*, Cic.

FODINA, æ, *f.* (fodio: *a place from which any thing is dug; hence*) *A pit, mine*, Vitr.

FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* bhid, *to divide*; Lat. findo). *To dig, to work or prepare by digging, to dig up or out.* I. *Prop.*: fodit, invenit auri aliquantum, Cic.; f. murum, *to undermine*, Ov.; f. puteos, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: *To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite*, num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic.

FŒCUNDE, FŒCUNDITAS, &c. *See* FEC.

FŒDE, *adv.* (fœdus). *Foully, disgracefully, horridly*, causa agetur f., Cic.

FŒDERATUS, a, um (fœdus). *Allied, confederate*, si qui fœderatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic.; f. populus, Id.

FŒDI-FRAGUS, a, um (fœdus, frango). *That breaks a treaty, league-breaking, treaty-breaking*, Pœni f., Cic.

FŒDITAS, ātis, *f.* (fœdus). *Foulness, ugliness, horridness, deformity, baseness*, vultus f., Cic.; animi f., Id.; multæ belluæ insectantes odoris intolerabili fœditate depellunt, *stench*, Id.

FŒDO, 1 *v. a.* (fœdus). *To disfigure, mar, deform, disgrace, defile, render horrid or hideous.* I. *Prop.*: fœdati agri, *laid waste, devastated*, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: Romam ipsam fœdavit adventus tuus, Cic.

FŒDUS, a, um (*akin to* fœteo). *Foul, ugly, dishonorable, deformed, detestable, abominable, disgraceful, horrid, hideous.* I. *Prop.*: f. monstrum, Cic. *With dat.*: pestilentia f. homini, f. pecori, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: quo (tyranno) neque fœdius, nec diis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic.; f. genus interitus, Id.

FŒDUS, ĕris, *n.* (*akin to* fidus, fido). *A league, treaty.* I. *Between states, &c.*, pacem f. que facere, Cic.; f. negligere, violare, rumpere, Id.; contra f. facere, Id.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *A covenant, agreement, compact*, id autem f. meo sanguine ictum sanciri posse dicebant, Cic.; f. inter se facere, Id.—B) *Poet., of things and abstract objects*: *A law*, Virg.

FŒDUS. *See* HŒDUS.

FŒN. *See* FEN.

FŒTĔO, ēre, *v. n.* (*akin to* puteo). I. *To have an offensive smell, to stink*, abstineat a fœtentibus acrimoniis allii vel casparum, Col.——II. *Fig.*, Plaut.

FŒTIDUS, a, um (fœteo). *That has an offensive smell, stinking, fetid, rank*, ore fœtido, Cic.

FŒTOR, ōris, *m.* (fœteo). I. *An offensive smell, stink*, jacebat in fœtore atque vino, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Offensiveness, nauseousness, loathsomeness*, Suet.

FŒTUS. *See* FET.

FŎLIĀCEUS, a, um (folium). *Leafy, of or like leaves*, f. semen, Plin.

FŎLIĀTUM, i, *n.* (folium) (*sc.* ungentum). *An unguent prepared from nard*, Plin.

FŎLIĀTUS, a, um (folium). *Having leaves, leafy*, caule f. est et crepis et lotos, Plin.

FŎLIUM, ii, *n.* (*Gr.* φύλλον, *Sanscr.* palacha). *A leaf.* I. *Prop., of plants*: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic.; folia arida laurea, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *A leaf of paper*, chartaram f., Plin.

FOLLICŬLUS, i, *m.* (follis). I. A) *A small leathern bag or pouch*, ei statim ... eos obvolutum est folliculo et præligatum, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *A wind-ball, as distinguished from* pila (*filled with some substance*), post bella civilia ad pilam folliculumque transiit, Suet.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *A husk, pod, shell, follicle, skin*, quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. *Poet.*: *The shell of an egg*, Lucr.

FOLLIS, is, *m.* (*akin to* pellis). *Orig., a leathern bag or pouch; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *A pair of bellows*, formas, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic.; hircinis follibus, Hor.; folle premis ventos, Pers.——B) *A ball filled with wind, a wind-ball*, Plaut.——C) *A leathern money-bag or purse*, Juv.——II. *Poet.*: *Distended cheeks*, Juv.

FOLLITIM, *adv.* (follis). *With money-bags or purses*, f. alqm ductitare, *to cheat one out of his money*, Plaut.

FOLUS. *See* OLUS.

FŎMENTUM, i, *n.* (*for* fovimentum, *from* foveo). I. A) *Any thing used for the purpose of warming, a warm application, fomentation*, f. parare, Hor.——B) *Meton. for* fomes: *Tinder*, Clod. ap. Serv.——II. *Fig.* A) *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation, remedy for or against any thing, an anodyne*, hæc sunt solatia, hæc f. summorum malorum, Cic.; fortitudinis f., Id.——B) *Poet. meton.*: *A nourishing, nutriment*, Hor.

FŎMES, itis, *m.* (foveo: *a means of kindling*). *Tinder, fuel*, Plin. *Fig.*, Gell.

FONS, fontis, *m.* (*connected with* fundo). *A source, spring, fountain.* I. *Prop.*: f. aquæ dulcis, Cic.; locus fontibus abundans, Id.——B) *Poet. meton. for spring-water*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *A source*, i. e. *origin, beginning of any thing, cause, primitive cause*, f. maledicti, Cic.; hic f., hoc principium est movendi, Id.; ab illo fonte et capite, Socrate, Id.; Fons, *personified as a deity*, Id.

FONTĀNUS, a, um (fons). *From a fountain or spring*, aqua levissima pluvialis, deinde f., Cels.

FONTĒIUS, a. *Fonteius, a Roman family name*, e. g. M. F—, *a prætor in Gaul, for whom Cicero made a speech, which has been partly preserved.* Fontēia, *his sister, a priestess of Vesta*, Cic.

FONTICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (fons). *A little fountain*, exsiliente dulci fonticulo, Plin.

FONTINĀLIS (fontan.), e (fons). I. *Of or belonging to a fountain or spring*, f. aqua, Vitr. *Hence*——II. A) F. Porta, *perhaps the same as* Porta Capena, Liv.—B) *Subst.* 1) Fontinalia, ĭum, *n.*, *The god of a fountain*, Plaut. 2) *Subst.*, Fontinalia, ĭum, *n.*, *A feast celebrated in honor of the fountains on the 13th of October, when they were hung round with flowers*, Varr.

FOR, fātus, 1 *v. defect.* (*akin to* φάω, φημί). *To speak, say.* I. *Gen.* A) *Neut.*: tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur, Cic.; ne fando quidem auditum est, *by report*, Id.—B) 1) *With acc.*, Virg. 2) *With relative clause*, Virg.——II. *Esp.* A) *To prophesy, foretell, predict*, Virg.—B) *To sing, celebrate by song*, Prop. *In pass. signification*, Suet. ap. Prisc. Fandus, a, um, *That may be pronounced or uttered, right, just, correct* [*opp.* nefandus, *unlawful*], Virg.

FŎRĀBILIS, e (foro). *That may be bored through or perforated, penetrable*, Ov.

FŌRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (foro). *A bored aperture or hole, a hole or opening made by boring,* f. illa quæ patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.

FŌRĀS, *adv.* (*connected with* foris). *Forth, toward the outside, out of doors,* f. perferre, Cic.; efferri f. et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, Id.; justitia f. spectat, Id.

FORCEPS, cĭpis, *m. and f.* (foris, capio. *Compare* forfex. *But, according to Festus, from* formus (*or* forvus), *hot, and* capio, *as if originally* formiceps). I. *A pair tongs, pincers, nippers,* e. g. *as an instrument for extracting teeth,* Cels. *In Surg.: Forceps used in midwifery, and in other operations,* Id.; f. ferrei, *an instrument or machine for winding up any thing, such as stones,* &c., Vitr. ——II. *Meton.: The proboscis of a beetle (on account of its shape like a pair of tongs),* Plin.

FORDUS, a, um (*old Latin* hordus). *With young,* forda, *sc.* vacca, *a cow big with young,* Ov.; (*of a cow*) *in calf,* Id.

FORE *and* FOREM. *See* SUM.

FŌRENSIS, e (forum). *Of or belonging to the market-place, or to public life, esp. to the Roman forum,* judicia f.que certamen, Cic.; f. rhetorica, Id.; f. dictio, Id.; f. negotia, Id. *Absol.:* forensia et calceos numquam non intra cubiculum habuit, *dress which he wore in public,* Suet. *Subst.:* rusticus, f., negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, *any one who carries on business in the market,* Quint. *Also in a contemptuous sense:* ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud f. factio tenebat, i. e. *the rabble of the forum,* Liv.

FORENTUM, i, *n.* *Forentum, a small town of Apulia, now Forenza,* Liv.

FORFEX, fĭcis, *f.* (foris, facio). I. A) *A pair of shears or scissors,* forficibus amputare, Col. ——II. *Meton.* A) *The claws of a crab,* &c., cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Plin.—— B) *A kind of battle-array, a body of men in the form of* V, *to receive the* cuneus (*see* CUNEUS), Veg.

FORI, orum. *See* FORUS.

FŌRICA, æ, *f.* (forum). *A public jakes,* Juv.

FŌRINSĒCUS, *adv.* (foris, secus). *From without, without, on the outside,* quarundam naturæ lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est f., Plin.

FŌRIS, is (*and more frequently in the plur.,* fŏres, um), *f.* (θύρα). I. A) *A door, gate; in the plur., a folding-door.* 1) *Sing.:* quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. 2) *Plur.:* ex quo (fano) fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur, Cic.; extra fores, Id.——B) *Meton.: Any entrance or opening,* æneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* amicitiæ fores, Cic.

FŌRIS, *adv.* (foris). *From without.* I. *Without, on the outside, out of doors, not at home,* exspectatus f., Cic.; f. cœnare, Id.; esse f., Id.; hæc studia, Id.; non impediunt f., *in public life,* Id.; f. auctoritas retinetur, *abroad,* Id.; f. plauditur, *in public,* Id.; f. esse Gabinium, *in people's hands, in debt,* Id.——II. *From without,* sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed f. ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic.; f. petere. Id. *Hence also strengthened by* ab: omnis a f. injuria, Plin.

FORMA, æ, *f.* (μορφή). *Form (more general than* facies, figura, species, statura), *external appearance, fashion, shape.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* omnium animantium formam vincit hominis fig Cic.; sine ulla f., Id.; f. literarum, Id.; igne *fiery bodies,* Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Beauty of fo beauty,* plus esse formæ putant quam possit buere incorrupta natura, Quint. 2) *That which any thing is formed or modelled; A fo model, mould, pattern, impression coin, a (shoemaker's) last, stamp,* &c., ex lis cibus) formæ fiunt, in quibus æra funduntur, 3) a) *A form, frame,* opus tectorium propte cellentiam picturæ ligneis formis inclusum, b) *Meton.: An aqueduct,* Front.——II. A) *Gen.: A form, figure, image, outl sketch, design, draught,* &c., formam munium temporum, Cic.; innumerabiles qu figuræque dicendi, Id.; f. ingenii, Id.——B) *Es Philos. t. t., like species: A kind, descripi* f. est notio, cujus differentia ad caput gene quasi fontem referri potest, Cic. 2) *In Gram The form of a word, in an etymological poi view,* Quint. b) *Difference of gender, decle conjugation,* &c., Varr.

FORMĀLIS, e (forma). I. *Of or belong to a model or form,* f. temperatura æris, *or fit for making forms or models,* Plin.—— *After a set form, usual, customary,* fo quum procuratorum suorum nomine foru dictaret epistolam, Suet.

FORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (formo). *A givi imparting a form, fashioning; fra sketching, a draught,* Vitr.; Sen.

FORMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (formo). *A form Prop.:* f. universi, Sen.——II. *Fig.:* præ rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac f., Quint

FORMIÆ, ārum, *f.* *Formiæ, a very town of Latium, on the borders of Campani the modern Mola di Gaeta,* Cic.

FORMIANI, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitan Formiæ,* Cic.

FORMIANUM, i, *n.* *A villa of Cicero' Formiæ,* Cic.

FORMICA, æ, *f.* (βόρμυξ, *Æol. for* μύρμηξ) *ant, emmet,* Cic.

FORMICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (formica). *A itching or pricking on the skin, like th ing of ants, usually accompanied with the ri small pimples,* Plin.

FORMICĪNUS, a, um (formica). *Like* Plaut.

FORMICO, 1 *v. n.* (formica). I. *To quickly about, like ants,* venarum insequ formicante percussu, Plin.——II. *To i with the stinging of ants,* in sole, donec f cutis, tolerandæ sunt, Plin.

FORMICŌSUS, a, um (formica). *Full o* f. arbor, Plin.

FORMIDĀBILIS, e (formido). *Form terrible, direful,* Ov.

FORMĪDO, 1 *v. a. and n.* *To feel a der or dread, to fear, dread, to be of. With acc.:* ipse se cruciat omniaque f Cic.; iracundiam f., Id. *With* ne, Plaut.; *fears or is afraid for the gold,* Plaut.

FORMIDO, ĭnis, *f.* (formido). *Terror,* I. *Prop.* A) "Stoici definiunt formidinem permanentem," Cic.; subita atque impr Id.; formidinem alcui injicere, Id.——B) *E Religious awe, veneration, reveren* ——II. *Meton. concr.: That which occasi*

a terror, fright, bugbear. A) Gen., Virg.—— B) Esp.: A thing set to frighten wild animals or birds, a scarecrow, Sen.

FORMIDŌLŌSE, adv. (formidolosus). In a frightful or alarming manner, frightfully, dreadfully, formidably, Cic.

FORMIDŌLŌSUS, a, um (formido). Full of fear or terror. I. Act.: That causes or excites fear, fearful, formidable, terrible, terrific, dubia et f. tempora, Cic.; f. bellum, Id.——II. Neut.: Feeling terror or fear, timorous, boves ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes f., Col.

FORMIX. See Lupus.

FORMO, 1 v. a. (forma). To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, arrange. I. Prop.: materia, quam format effectio, Cic.; pueros animare atque f., Id.——II. Fig.: To form by instruction, cultivate, train, teach, verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus, Cic.; f. orationem, Id.; epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno f. ingenio, Suet.

FORMŌSE, adv. (formosus). Beautifully, in a beautiful manner, (oles) in orbem se f. fundet, Quint.

FORMŌSITAS, ātis, f. (formosus). Beauty, decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic.

FORMŌSUS, a, um (forma). Beautiful in form, handsome, well-shaped, mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel pyramidis forma videtur esse formosior, Cic.; virgines f., Id.

FORMULA, æ, f. (forma). I. Form, shape; hence, handsome form, beauty, Plaut. Meton.: Any thing formed or shaped, Pall.——II. A tube or conduit of an aqueduct, Front.——III. A) In Law: Any set form or rule, a formula, such as was given by the prætor to judges or a plaintiff, according to which the accusation was conducted; also for any legal rule or instrument: ut stipulationum et judiciorum formulas componam, Cic.; testamentorum f., Id.——B) Meton. 1) Gen. (for causa): A suit at law, a lawsuit, action, ut f. cecidisse videatur, Sen. 2) Also, more generally, a) Any formula or set form of words, as of an agreement or compact, Acarnanas restituturam se in antiquam formulam jurieque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. b) Gen.: A rule, principle, form; a model, erit autem hæc f. Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, Cic.; f. consuetudinis nostræ, Id.

FORMULĀRIUS, ii, m. (formula). A common lawyer or advocate, who studied only set forms of law, Quint.

FORMUS, a, um (akin to θερμός). Warm, Fest.

FORNĀCĀLIA, ium, n. (fornax). The feast of the goddess Fornax, the baking-feast, Plin.

FORNĀCĀLIS, e (fornax). Of or belonging to an oven, f. dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov.

FORNĀCŬLA, æ, f. (fornax). A little stove or oven, Juv.

FORNAX, ācis, f. (akin to fornus, furnus). I. A furnace or oven for heating, melting, baking, &c., f. ardentes, Cic. Poet. meton.: Mount Etna, Ov.——II. Personified: Fornax, i. e. the goddess who presided over the baking of bread, Ov.

FORNICĀTIM, adv. (fornicatus). In the form of an arch or vault, Plin.

FORNICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (fornicatus). A constructing in the form of an arch, an arching, a vaulting, f. parietum, Vitr.

FORNICĀTUS, a, um (fornix). I. Arched, vaulted, paries vel solidus vel f., Cic.——II. Adj. pr.: Via F., a street so called in Rome, leading to the Campus Martius, Liv.

FORNIX, icis, m. (furnus). I. A) An arch, vault, si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti promiserit, non debebit præstare, quod f. vitii fecerit, Cic.——B) Esp.: F. Fabii, a triumphal arch, erected by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, Cic.; Fabii F., Id.; F. Fabianus, Id.——II. Meton.: A brothel, bagnio, inasmuch as it was in a vault under ground, Hor. Also said of a lewd person, Suet.

FORNUS, i. See Furnus.

FŌRO, 1 v. a. (τείρω, τορώ). To bore, pierce. I. Prop.: amygdala si parum ferax erit, forata arbore lapidem adjicito, Col.——II. Fig.: forati animi, that have holes in them, i. e. that retain nothing, or are empty, Sen.

FOROJULIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to the Forum Julii: F. colonia, i. e. Forum Julii, Tac. In the plur., Forojuliensesses, The inhabitants of Forum Julii, Tac.

FORS, fortis, f. (fore). Prop., any thing that happens. I. A) An unexpected accident, chance, hap (as an appellative, only in the nom. and abl.), sed hæc, ut f. tulerit, Cic.; hæc f. viderit, Id.——B) Personified: Fors, i. e. the goddess of Chance; identified with F. Fortuna, whose temple was outside Rome, on the Tiber: sit sane f. domina campi, Cic.; F. (different from Fortuna); F. viderit, Cic.——II. Adv. in the nom., for fors sit, prop., it may happen or come to pass, i. e. perhaps, Virg.; f. et, perhaps also, Virg.

FORS-AN, adv. (ellipt. for fors sit an). Perhaps, possibly, quem decreto sermonem prætenderit, f. aliqui verum auctores antiqui tradiderint, Liv.

FORSIT, adv. (contr., fors sit). Perhaps, Hor.

FORSITAN, adv. (contr., fors sit an). Perhaps, longiorem orationem causa f. postulat, tua certe natura breviorem, Cic.; f. quæratis, Id.; f. quispiam dixerit, Id.

FORTAN, adv. (contr., forte, an). Perhaps, quare cogitato Romulum aut Pompilium aut Tullum regem, f. non tam illius te rei publicæ pœnitebit, Cic.

FORTASSE (another form, fortassis, Plin.), adv. (forte an sit). I. Perhaps, perchance, peradventure, probably, possibly, dicam, me hercule, et contemnar a te f., quum tu, &c., Cic.; f. dices, Id.; requiretur f. nunc, Id.; f. dixerit quispiam, Id.——II. Ironical: Forsooth, sed ego f. vaticinor et hæc omnia mellores habebunt exitus ... eos ego f. nunc imitor et utor ætatis vitio, Cic.——III. With numbers, denoting an amount as near as possible: About, elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta f. versus Hieronymus, Cic.; horas duas f., Id.

FORTASSIS, adv. See Fortasse.

FORTE, adv. (fors). By chance, accidentally (often with casu, temere, fortuna). I. Prop.: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut f. fortuna putemus? Cic.; f. temere, casu pleraque fierent, Id.; f. evenit, Id.——II. Meton.: Perhaps, perchance, peradventure. A) With si: si quis vestrum, judices, aut eorum qui assunt, f. miratur, Cic.; si te Latina f. deficient, Id.——B) With nisi:

nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi f. insanit, Cic.; nisi f. erunt digni calamitate, Id. *Ironically: Indeed, forsooth*, nisi f. Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, Cic.; nisi quid ad hæc f. vultis, Id.

FORTICŬLUS, a, um (fortis). *Somewhat courageous*, Cic.

FORTIS, e, *adj.* (*earlier form*, forctis, *akin to* fartus, farcio). *Orig., full; hence, Strong, durable.* I. *Physically:* testudo facta ex fortissimis lignis, Cæs.——II. A) *Mentally: Stout-hearted, courageous, brave, valiant, gallant, intrepid, undaunted, whether in arms or under difficulties*, f. et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic.; vir f., Id.; boni et f., Id.; si fortes fueritis in eo, *if you had proceeded with energy*, Id. *Poet. with inf.*, Hor.——B) *Of things and abstract objects:* ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic.; fortibus oculis, *with spirit-sparkling eyes*, Id.; genus dicendi f., vehemens, Id.

FORTITER, *adv.* (fortis). I. *Physically: Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, stoutly, well*, sublatis f. manibus, Petr.——II. *Mentally: Stoutly*, i. e. *bravely, valiantly, gallantly, manfully, undaunted, boldly, intrepidly*, quæ (vincla, verbera, &c.) tulisse illum f. et patienter ferunt, Cic.; f. et sapienter ferre, Id.; f. bellum gerere, Id.

FORTITŬDO, inis, *f.* (fortis). *Strength, power, firmness.* I. *Of the body*, Phædr.——II. *Of the mind: Manliness, bravery, courage, valor, intrepidity, fortitude*, f. est dolorum laborumque contemptio, Cic., in laboribus et periculis f., Id.

FORTŬĬTO, *adv.* (fortuitus). *By chance or accident, casually, accidentally, fortuitously*, non f. sati et creati sumus, Cic.; consulto, non f., Id.

FORTŬĬTU, *adv.* (*an old form for* fortuito). *By mere chance or accident, haply*, Plaut.

FORTŬĬTUS, a, um (forte). *That happens by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*, concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic.; f. concursus atomorum, Id.; f. bonum, Id.

FORTŪNA, æ, *f.* (fors). *Hap, chance, luck, fortune, accident, lot, fate, whether good or bad.* I. *Prop.* A) contrarium rationi f., Cic.; adversante f., Id.; se fortunæ committere, Id.; f. prospera, adversa, Id.——B) *Personified*, Fortuna, i. e. *the goddess of Fortune*, quo in genere vel maxime est F. numeranda, Cic.; Fortunæ in gremio, Id.; bona F., Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Without* secunda *or* adversa, i. e. *good or bad luck or fortune.* 1) a) (*for* fortuna secunda) *Good luck, fortune*, diuturna cum f., Cic.; superbum se præbuit in f., Id. b) per fortunas, *lit., by thy fortune*, i. e. *for luck's sake! for Heaven's sake!* ne provincia nobis prorogetur, per f.! Cic. 2) (*for* fortuna adversa) *Misfortune, bad luck, mishap*, Hor.——B) 1) *Situation, position, lot, condition, state*, est autem infima conditio et f. servorum, Cic.; inferiorem esse f., Id. 2) *Meton. concr.:* fortunæ, arum (*seldom in the sing.*, fortuna, æ), *The gifts of fortune, fortune, possessions, property, wealth, riches.* a) *Plur.:* nunc deûm immortalium benignitate omnium f. sunt certæ, Cic.; fortunas morte dimittere, Id. b) *Sing.:* adiri nomen invidiosæ fortunæ Cæsaris, Vell.

FORTŪNĀTE, *adv.* (fortunatus). *Luckily*, omnes sapientes semper f. vivere, Cic.

FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fortuno.——II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Fortunate, lucky*, quam est hic f. putandus, Cic.; laudat senem et f. esse dicit, Id.; O hominem fortunatum! Cic. *Poet. with a genit.:* f. que laborum, *happy in suffering*, Virg. 2) *Esp.: In good circumstances, rich, wealthy*, gratia fortunati et potentis? Cic.; apud Scopam, f. hominem et nobilem, Id.——B) Fortunatæ Insulæ, *according to Mythology, certain islands of the Atlantic Ocean, supposed to be the abode of blessed souls; according to some, the Canary Islands*, Plin.

FORTŪNO, 1 *v. a.* (fortuna). *To make or render happy or fortunate; to bless, to cause to be happy; to prosper*, tibi patrimonium dii fortunent, Cic.; eumque honorem tibi deos f. volo, Id.

FŌRŬLI, ōrum, *m.* (forus). *Cases or shelves for books*, libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus foruliis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet.

FŌRUM, i, *n.* (*same root as* foras *and* foris; *also, prop. any thing leading to the outside; hence, meton.*) *Any thing that is on the outside, outside space or room, a public place, a market-place, market.* I. *A fore-court, a place before the entry of a mausoleum, vestibule of a sepulchre*, f., id est, vestibulum sepulcri, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A public place, a market-place.* A) *A market*, Plaut. *Also, of places where markets are held, a market-town*, pharmacopola circumforaneus, cui fora multa restarent, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Any public place for the transaction of business, such as a court of justice, an exchange, &c.*, in foro turbaque, Cic.; arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up, as it were, in the street*, Id.; in forum descendere, Id.; in foro esse, *to be a lawyer*, Id.; f. attingere, i. e. *to meddle with state affairs*, Id.; f. agere, *to hold a court, to hold the assizes*, Id.; in id f. convenire, *to that court*, Id.; extra suum f. vadimonium promittere, *beyond or out of one's jurisdiction*, Id. *Prov.:* res vertitur in meo f., *the matter falls within my jurisdiction or province, concerns me*, Plaut.; in alieno f. litigare, *to be at a loss how to act, to follow a business one does not understand*, Mart.; foro mersus, *over head and ears in debt*, Cic.; scis uti foro, *you know how to go the right way to work*, Ter.; sublata erat de f. fides, *credit received a shock*, Id.; nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro nos haberemus, i. e. *he would have failed long ago*, Id.——C) *Nom. pr.*, Forum, *the name of a great number of market towns, or places where assizes were held. Esp.* 1) F. Appii, *a small market town of Latium, on the* Via Appia, *near* Tres Tabernæ, Cic. 2) F. Aurelium, *near Rome, on the* Via Aurelia, *now Monte Alto*, Cic. 3) F. Cornelii, *a town of Gallia Cispadana, now Imola*, Cic. *Hence*, Forocorneliensis ager, Plin. 4) F. Gallorum, *a town of Gallia Cispadana, between* Mutina *and* Bononia, *now Castel Franco*, Cic. 5) F. Julii, *a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus*, Plin. *Another of the same name, among the Carni, northeast of Aquileia, now Friaul or Friuli*, Id.

FORUM, i, *n.* *A tub or vessel used in pressing wine*, f. vinarium, Col.

FŌRUS, i, *m.* (*an old form*, forum, i, *n.*, *and* fori orum, *m.*) (*akin to* forum, foras, *and* foris: *what is turned toward the outside, or is on the outside; hence*) I. *The gangway of a ship*, quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic.——II. *Meton.*

A) *Plur.: Rows of seats in the circus*, loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque fecerent . . . fori adpellati, Liv.—B) *A garden-bed, flower-bed*, angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col.—C) *A cell in a bee-hive*, Virg. D) *A gaming-board or table*, forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet.

FOSSA, æ, *f.* (fodio). *A ditch, trench*, oppidum vallo et fossa circumdedi, Cic.; fossam ducere, *to make or dig a ditch or trench*, Cæs.; deprimere fossam, *to dig deeper, make deeper*, Hirt.

FOSSILIS, e (fodio). *That is dug out of the earth*, f. arena, Plin.

FOSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (fodio). *A digging*, videmus recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic.; a *hole, a pit*, Vitr.

FOSSOR, ōris, m. (fodio). I. *A digger, laborer, ditcher*, Virg.; Col.——II. *A rude, ignorant person*, Catull.; Pers.

FOSSŬLA, æ, *f.* (fossa). *A little ditch*, Col.

FOSSŪRA, æ, *f.* (fodio). I. *A digging*, hanc planam fossuram maxime nos probamus, Col.——II. *Meton.: A pit*, Vitr.

FOSSUS, a, um, *part. of* fodio.

FOTUS, a, um, *part. of* foveo.

FŌTUS, ūs, m. (foveo). *A warming, fomenting* (*usual only in the ablat.*), decoctum eorum cosliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin.

FŌVEA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* fodio, βόθρος). *A small pit*, e. g. *for wild beasts*. I. *Gen.*, Virg.——II. *Esp.* A) *A pitfall*, tetra belua, quas quoniam in foveam incidit, Cic.—B) *Fig.: A snare*, Plaut.

FŌVEO, fōvi, fōtum, 2 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* bha, *to glister, to burn; Gr.* φάω, φώζω). *To warm, to keep warm*. I. *Prop.*: ut et pennis foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.; pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, Id.——II. *Meton.: To care for, nurse, foster*. A) *Of the body: To foment*, nares exulceratas f. oportet, Cels.—B) *Of the mind: To cherish, favor, caress, support, treat kindly, espouse, assist, encourage*, hunc tu fovebis, Cic.; fovendis hominum sensibus, *by flattering*, Id.

FRACTŪRA, æ, *f.* (frango). I. *A breach*, i. e. *a broken part, fracture, fissure, cleft*, quo propior f. aspiti (oasis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels.——II. *A broken bit, fragment*, Plin.

FRĀCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* frango.——II. *Adj.: Weak, feeble, faint, powerless*, quod me audis fractiorem esse animo, i. e. *weak, effeminate, unmanly*, Cic.; spes amplificandæ fortunæ fracta, Id.

FRÆNO, FRÆNUM, *&c. See* FREN.

FRĀGILIS, e (frango). *Easily broken, brittle, fragile*. I. *Prop.*: f. ses malleis, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Frail, weak, delicate, pliant, supple, perishable*, f. corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic.; f. fortuna populi, Id.

FRĀGILITAS, ātis, *f.* (fragilis). *Brittleness, fragility*. I. *Prop.*: tus probatur candore, amphitudine, fragilitate, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Frailty, weakness, inconstancy*, humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

FRAGMEN, ĭnis, n. (frango). I. *A piece broken off, a fragment*, Val. Flac.——II. *Usually in the plur.* (fragmina, um (*for* fragmenta), *Broken pieces, remnants, fragments*. A) *Plur.*: f. rubecillorum, Suet. *Absol.: Small pieces or shavings of wood, splinters*, Ov.—B) *Sing.*, Virg.

FRAGMENTUM, i, n. (frango). *A piece broken off, a fragment* (*mostly in the plur.*). I. *Plur.*: alii adoriuntur fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic.——II. *Sing.*: gleba aut f. lapidis, Cic.

FRĀGOR, ōris, m. (frango). *A breaking to pieces*. I. *Prop.*, Lucr.——II. *Meton.: A crackling sound, a crashing*, terra continens adventus hostium repentinos quasi fragore quodam ante denunciat, Cic.; fragor cœlestis, *thunder*, Quint.

FRĀGŌSE, *adv.* (fragosus). *With a crash*, f. sidunt, ægrius revelluntur, Plin.

FRĀGŌSUS, a, um (fragor). I. *Broken to pieces or fragments, broken in bits, crumbled to pieces*. A) 1) *Prop.*, Lucr. 2) *Meton.: Full of pieces or broken stones; hence, rough, uneven*, Ov.—B) *Fig. of style: Rough, abrupt, not well connected*, f. atque interrupta oratio, Quint.——II. *Post.: Crackling, rattling*, Virg.

FRAGRANS, antis. I. *Part. of* fragro.——II. *Adj.: Having a strong scent, fragrant, sweet-smelling*, Virg.

FRAGRANTIA, æ, *f.* (fragro). *Scent, fragrance, perfume*, Val. Max.

FRĀGRO, 1 *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* ghra, *to be odorous, to smell*). *To emit a scent or smell, to smell of any thing*. I. *Of a pleasant smell or perfume*: fragrat adolescentulus unguento, Suet.——II. *Of a bad smell or stench*, Mart.

FRĀGUM, i, n. (*Sanscr.* ghra, *to be odorous*). *A strawberry; plur.* fraga, Plin.; Virg.

FRAMEA, æ, *f.* (*a German word, compare Germ.* Pfriem, *an awl*). *A German spear, lance, or javelin*, Tac.

FRANCI, ōrum, m. *The Franks, a confederacy of German tribes, formed on the Lower Rhine, and who at last settled permanently in Gaul*, Claud.

FRANGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.* (ῥήγνυμι, *Goth.* brikan, *Icel.* braka, *Eng.* break). *To break, break in pieces, smash, dash to pieces or atoms*. I. *Prop.* A) ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.; domus primo fracta conjectu lapidum, Id.; f. cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, Id.; brachium f., Id.—B) *Meton. gen.: To make small, grind, bruise, pound, crush, to lessen*, tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To break, bend, weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, diminish, injure; to allay, soften, make milder*, quem (Viriathum) C. Lælius prætor ita fregit, *broke*, i. e. *subdued, tamed, checked*, Cic.; te ut ulla res frangat, *bend, move*, Id.; frangi metu, cupiditate, audacianin f., Id.; calor se frangit, Id.

FRĀTER, tris, m. (*Sanscr.* bhrātr, *Gr.* φράτηρ, -τερ, *Goth.* brothar, *Gael.* brathair). I. *A brother*, mi f., mi f., mu f., tune id veritus es? Cic.; fratres gemini, *twins or twin brothers*, Id.; f. germanus, *one's own brother*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Brother, as a term of endearment, for friend*, quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide . . . "Volo, mi f., fraterculo tuo credas," Cic. 2) *Esp.: A title of honor, for an ally*, non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Ædui, Cic.—B) fratres, *Brother and sister*, Tac.—C) *Of relations by blood*. 1) f. patruelis, *or simply* f., *A cousin-german*, hic illius f. patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. 2) *Perhaps also for* levir, *A brother-in-law*, i. e. *a sister's husband*, prope attonitus ipso con-

gressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv.—D) Fratres Arvales, *a college of priests* (*see* ARVALIS.)—E) *Of things that match: A fellow, match*, Ov.—F) *As nom. pr.*, Plin.

FRĀTERCŬLUS, i, m. (frater). I. *A little brother*, f. Gigantis, i. e. *of humble parentage; as it were, sprung out of the earth*, Juv.——II. *Meton: As a term of endearment in addressing a friend* . . . Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas, Cic.

FRĀTERNE, *adv.* (fraternus). I. *In a brotherly manner*, quare facis tu quidem f. quod me hortaris, Cic.——II. *Dearly, with all one's heart*, tibi persuadeas, te (Attioum) a me f. amari, Cic.

FRĀTERNITAS, ātis, *f.* (fraternus). *Brotherhood, fraternity*, Ædui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac.

FRĀTERNUS, a, um (frater). *Brotherly, fraternal.* I. *Prop.*: in ipeo fraterno parricidio, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Related, akin, consanguineous*, Ov.—B) *Brotherly, friendly, closely allied or attached*, propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic.; pro fraterna illa necessitudine, Id.—C) *Poet. of animals yoked together*: fraterna morte, *of the companion*, Virg.

FRĀTRICĬDA, æ, m. (frater, cædo). *A fratricide*, Nep.

FRAUDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fraudo). *A deceiving, defrauding, cheating, imposing upon*, ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc f., Cic.

FRAUDĀTOR, ōris, m. (fraudo). *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder*, f. creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic.

FRAUDŌ [*old perf. subj.* fraudassis, Plaut.; *pass.* fraüsus sit, Id.], 1 *v. a.* (fraus). I. *To defraud, deceive, or cheat any body, to cheat out of any thing, deprive of by deceit or fraud, to rob of any thing, to spoil.* A) quum Cæcilius a Verio magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic.; f. multos minutis mutuationibus, Id.; f. creditores, Id.—B) *Absol.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To withdraw; to lessen or diminish fraudulently*, stipendium equitum f., Cæs.; saturitate fraudata, *lessened, weakened*, Plin.

FRAUDŬLENTER, *adv.* (fraudulentus). *Deceitfully, fraudulently, artfully*, Plin.

FRAUDŬLENTIA, æ, *f.* (fraudulentus). *A disposition to deceive or defraud, fraudulence*, Plaut.

FRAUDŬLENTUS, a, um (fraus). *Full of fraud, deceitful, fraudulent*, Carthaginienses f. et mendaces, Cic.; f. homo, Id.

FRAUS, fraudis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* fraudium, Cic.; fraudum, Tac.). *Deceit, deception, artifice, guile, dishonesty, fraud.* I. *Prop.* A) quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, f. quasi vulpeculæ, vis leonis videtur, Cic.; per summam fraudem et malitiam, Id.; facio fraudem senatus consulto, *evade*, Id. *In the plur.*: exagitabuntur omnes ejus f., *deceptions, deceits*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Conor.: A deceiver, cheat*, Plaut.—B) *Gen.: An evil deed, a fault, trespass, crime*, fraudem capitalem admittere, Cic. *In the plur.*: f. inexpiabiles concipere.—C) *Pass.* 1) *Deceit practiced upon one's self, self-deception, delusion, mistake, error*, in hanc fraudem incidi, Cic.; in eam fraudem delabi, Id. 2) *Loss, injury, detriment, caused by delusion, mistake, or error*, id mihi fraudem tulit, sine fraude, without *harm, with impunity*, Sall.; esse fraudi, *to turn out to any body's loss or injury*, Cic.——III. Fraus *personified as a goddess*, Cic.

FRAUSUS, a, um. *See* FRAUDO.

FRAXINEUS, a, um (fraxinus). *Of or made of ash, ashen*, f. frons, Col.

FRAXINUS, i, *f.* I. *An ash-tree* (F. ornus) Plin.——II. *Meton.: A javelin made of ash* [fraxinea hasta], Ov.

FRAXINUS, a, um (*usually* fraxineus) (fraxinus) *Of or made of the wood of the ash-tree, ashen*, Ov.

FREGELLÆ, ārum, *f. Fregellæ, a town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the River Liris, now Ceprano*, Liv.

FREGELLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fregellæ*, F. ager, Cic.; F. bellum, Id. *Subst. plur.*, Fregellani, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Fregellæ*, Cic.

FREMEBŬNDUS, a, um (fremo). *Resounding, roaring, murmuring, muttering, clamorous* (*poet.*), Ov.

FREMITUS, ūs, m. (fremo). *A grumbling, murmuring, or muttering; a droning or humming noise; a roaring, loud noise, clash*, ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic.; ex fremitu equorum illata suspicione, *neighing*, Cæs.

FREMŌ, ŭi, itum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (βρέμω). I. *Neut.: To make a hollow, droning, murmuring noise; to resound, clash, make a clamor, roar*, fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, *mutter*, Cic.——II. *Act.: To grumble or murmur about any thing, express indignation or dissatisfaction at any thing.* A) *With acc.* Virg.—B) *With an objective clause*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.

FREMOR, ōris, m. (fremo). I. q. fremitus, Virg.

FRENĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who tames or restrains; a curber, restrainer, ruler, guide*, I. *Prop.*, Stat.——II. *Fig.*: infinitæ potestatis animus, Plin.

FRENDO, frēsum *and* fressum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (*Sanscr.* bhran, *to grumble, murmur*). I. *Neut. To gnash the teeth*, Hannibal frendens gemensque, Liv. *Poet. meton.*, Sen. *With acc.*, Plaut.——II. *Act.: To bruise, grind, break, or crush to pieces*, Col.

FRENI (fræni), orum. *See* FRENUM.

FRENIGER (fræn.), ĕra, ĕrum (frenum, gero) *Bearing a bridle, bridled*, Stat.

FRENO (fræno), 1 *v. a.* (frenum). *To furnish with or put on a bridle, to bridle.* I. *Prop.* A) equites frenatis equis in stationibus disponit, Hirt. B. G.—B) *Meton. gen.: To bridle, as it were*, i. e. *to pull up, check*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To curb, restrain, check*, ejus (Clodii) furores nullis judiciis f. poteramus, Cic.

FRENTĀNI, ōrum, m. *Frentani, an Italian tribe in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea, now Abruzzo Citra*, Cæs.

FRENTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Frentani*, F. ager, Liv.

FRENUM (fræn.), i, n. (*more frequently in the plur.*, frena, orum, *n.*; *and heterocl. in the plur.* freni, orum, m.) (*akin to* frendo). *A bridle, bit, or curb.* I. *Prop.* A) *Plur.*: equus, equa, qua

frena recipere solet, Cic. — B) *Stag.*, Hor. — C) *Pros.:* frenum mordere, *to show one's teeth*, i. q. *to offer resistance, to show fight:* sed ut mones, f. momordi, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) *A curb or bit, restraint, limit, hinderance, check.* 1) *Plur.:* ac ne Lycurgi quidem disciplina tenuit filios in hominibus Græcis frenos, Cic.; Mutinam illi exsultanti tamquam frenos furoris injecit, Id. 2) *Sing.:* voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. — B) *Poet.: A steed or charger*, Prop. — C) *Gen.* 1) *A band*, Stat. 2) *In Anat.: Any ligament which binds down or restrains the motion of a part*, Cels.

FREQUENS, entis (*Sanscr.* frichа, *numerous*). *That happens or occurs often, frequent.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of persons: That is often at a place or with something; that often does a thing*, erat ille Romæ f., in foro, Cic.; f. auditor, *a regular hearer, one who attends regularly*, Id.; f. te audivi atque affui, Id. *Poet. with inf.*, Stat. — B) *Of things and abstract objects: Frequent, common, usual, often occurring, repeated*, (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic.; tambum et trochæum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Id. — II. *Meton.* A) *Assembled in great numbers, numerous; much frequented, visited frequently or by many*, videt frequentes cives atque socios, Cic.; f. fuimus, Id.; senatus f. convenit, Id.; populi f. suffragiis, Id. — B) *Filled, full, crowded, populous, well-inhabited; about.*, *with abl.*, *and sp.* Tac. *also with genit.* 1) *About.:* frequentissimo theatro, Cic.; Italia frequentior, *more thickly populated*, Id.; f. municipium, Id.

FREQUENTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (frequens). *Frequency, frequent use; a heaping or crowding together.* I. *Gen.*, Gell. — II. A) *Esp. in Rhet.:* f. argumentorum et conservatio universa, Cic. — B) *A recapitulation, a summing up, close repetition*, f. est, quum res in tota causa disperses cogantur in unum, Auct. Her.

FREQUENTITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* frequento. — II. *Adj.* A) *Frequent, usual, common*, f. pavimenta, Plin. — B) *Full of, rich or abounding in any thing*, aliud genus est non tam sententiis f. quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, Cic.

FREQUENTER, *adv.* (frequens). I. *Frequently, often*, quum f. per eos dies ventitaturos se esse dixissent, *often, repeatedly*, Cic. — II. *In great numbers, numerously, by many*, huic f. intercedistur, Cic.

FREQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (frequens). *A being present in great numbers, a great number, numerous assembly, multitude, concourse, throng.* I. *With genit.:* maxima quotidie f. civium, Cic.; summa hominum f., Id.; f. coli, i. e. *density of the air, closeness*, Vitr. — II. *Absol.:* domum reduci e campo cum maxima f., Cic.; f. et plausus, Id.

FREQUENTO, 1 *v. a.* (frequens). I. *To go or come to often, to visit frequently*, sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. *In the pass.:* si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus). — II. A) *To make numerous or populous, to fill, people, occupy*, urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec ædificari nec frequentari, *become peopled*, Cic.; Italiæ solitudinem f., Id.; quos quum casu hic dies ad arcubalum frequentasset, *had assembled in great numbers*, Id.; seorsum multa frequentans, *bringing together, heaping, collecting*, Id. — B) *Esp.:* [celebro] *To celebrate in great numbers; to frequent*, publicum est, quod civitas universa alqa de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, Cic.

FRESSUS *and* **FRESUS**, a, um, *part. of* frendo.

FRETUM, i, *n.* (*Sanscr.* paratа, pāra, *opposite shore, from* pār, *to get over;* περάω). *A strait, channel, sound.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* quid de fretis aut de marinis æstibus plura dicam? Cic.; f. angustiæ, Id.; f. Siciliense, *the Straits of Sicily*, Id.; f. nostri maris et Oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. — B) *Esp.: The Straits between Sicily and Italy*, quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. — II. *Poet. meton.* A) *Gen. for the sea*, Virg. — B) *The sky*, Enn. ap. Non. — C) *Of spring, as the time of passing from the cold season to a warm one*, Lucr. — D) *Furiousness, heat, glow, vehemence*, Lucr.

FRĒTUS, a, um (*akin to* fortis). *Confiding in, having confidence in, relying or depending upon, trusting in; with abl., rarely with dat., and poet. with inf.* A) *With abl.:* quod vobis f. huic sæpe promisi, Cic.; f. intelligentiâ vestrâ, Id.; f. ingenio, Id. — B) *With dat.:* multitudo hostium, nulli rei præterquam numero f., temere prœlium iniit, Liv. — C) *With inf.: Daring, bold*, Stat.

FRĒTUS, ūs (*for* fretum). *A strait*, ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic.

FRIABILIS, e (frio). *That may be rubbed, broken, or crumbled to pieces, friable*, f. tofus, Plin.

FRICATIO, ōnis, *f.* (frico). *A rubbing, friction*, f. omnibus vertebris utilis est, Cels.

FRICATŌRA, æ, *f.* (frico). *A rubbing, rubbing off*, non erit exacta f., Vitr.

FRICATUS, ūs, *m.* (frico). *A rubbing, rubbing off*, emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin.

FRICTUM, i, *n.* (frico). *Tooth-powder*, Plin.

FRICO, cui, cātum, *and* ctum, 1 *v. a.* (frio). *To rub, make smooth*, alopecias fricuere tusis cæpis, Plin.

FRICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (frico). *A rubbing, friction*, f. si vehemens fit, durari corpus, Cels.

FRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* frico. *Rubbed.* — II. *Part. of* frigo. *Roasted.*

FRIGĒFACTO, are, *v. a.* (frigeo). *To make cold; to cool*, Plaut.

FRIGEO, ēre, *v. n.* (φρίσσω; *prop., to stick out like bristles; hence*) *To be rigid with cold; to be stiff, be benumbed* (*on the contrary*, algere, *subjective, to feel cold*). I. *Prop.*, Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *To be inactive, to stop, to come to a standstill*, valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic. — B) *To be received or treated coolly, to be in no favor with any body*, plane f., Cic.; friget patronus, Id.; quum omnia consilia frigerent, *remained without effect*, Id.

FRIGERO, 1 *v. a.* (frigus). *To cool; to refresh*, Catull.

FRIGESCO, frixi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (frigeo). *To become or grow cool or cold.* I. *Prop.:* ubi f. pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. — II. *Fig.* A) *To lose ardor or energy; to become inactive, languid, or faint*, vis illa dicendi solvitur et frigescit affectus, Quint. — B) *To grow cool*

or cold toward any body; to withdraw one's favor, Pers.

FRIGIDĀRIUM, ii, *n.* I. *A room to cool one's self in after a hot bath*, Vitr.——II. frigidaria, orum, *A cool pantry or larder*, Lucil. ap. Prisc.

FRIGIDĀRIUS, a, um (frigidus). *That serves for cooling*, ahena super hypocaustum tria sunt componenda, unum calderium, unum tepidarium, tertium f., i. e. *containing cold water*, Vitr.

FRIGIDE, *adv.* (frigidus). I. *Without force or point; without life or animation, flatly*, quæ cupiunt, tamen ita f. agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cœl. ap. Cic.——II. *Coldly, frigidly, insipidly*, quæ sunt in Verrem dicta frigidius, Quint.

FRIGIDĒ-FACTO, 1 *v. a.* (frigidus, facio). *To cool, make cold*, Plaut.

FRIGIDŬLUS, a, um (frigidus). I. *Somewhat cold, cool (poet.)*, Virg.——II. *Faint, languid*, Catull.

FRIGIDUS, a, um (frigeo). *Cold, cool, frosty.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) f. flumen, Cic. 2) *Subst.*, frigida, æ, *f.* (sc. aqua), *Cold water*, ne ex hac quidem causa sudanti frigidam bibendam esse, Cels.—B) *Esp., of corpses, or of persons in anxiety or fear: Cold, chilled*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Cold, inactive, without ardor or energy; flat, faint, remiss, dull; without feeling or affection*, T. Juventius in dicendo pæne f., Cic.; accusatoribus frigidus utitur, *indifferent, without any interest*, Id.; frigidas literas Lepidi, *dull*, Id.—B) *Frigid, jejune, insipid, without force or point*, cave in ista tam frigida calumnia delitescas, Cic.; verba f., Id.

FRIGO, xi, ctum, *or* xum, 3 *v. a.* (φύγω). *To roast or dry by the fire; to parch*, frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin.

FRIGUS, ŏris, *n.* (*with the digamma, from* ῥῖγος). *Cold, coldness, frost.* I. *Prop.* A) quum esset vinctus nudus in aere, in imbri, in frigoro, Cic.; f. vitatur, Id.; frigoris vis pellitur, Id.—B) *Esp. poet.* 1) *The cold of winter, winter itself*, Virg. 2) *The coldness of death, death*, Ov. 3) *The chill or cold of fright, cold shivers or trembling*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Coldness in business or acting, inactivity, remissness, indifference*, si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Cœl. ap. Cic.—B) *Cool behavior toward friends, diminution of affection, a withdrawing of one's favor*, montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen

FRIGŬTIO, ire, *v. n. and a.* (*akin to* fragor). I. *To twitter, to chirp*, Varr.——II. *To stammer, to stutter*, Plaut.——III. *Act.: To mutter any thing*, App.

FRINGILLA (*also* frigilla *and* frinquilla), æ, *f.* *A kind of small bird, probably a robin redbreast; but according to others, a chaffinch*, Mart.

FRIO, 1 *v. a.* (*akin to* ferio). *To rub, crumble, break into small pieces*, ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin.

FRISII, ōrum, *m.*, *in the Middle Ages* Frisones *and* Fresones. *Frisii, a people between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West Friesland*, Plin.

FRITILLA, æ, *f.* *A kind of pap used at sacrifices*, Plin.; Sen.

FRITILLUS, i, *m.* *A dice-box*, Sen.

FRIVŎLUS, a, um (frio). I. *Of little or no worth, worthless, trivial, trifling, poor, pitiful, frivolous*, f. hic quidem jam et [illegible] alis est sermo, Auct. Her.——II. *Subst. plu* vola, orum, *n.*, *Poor or trifling things, t pery, shabby furniture*, Sen.; Juv.

FRIXUS, a, um, *part of* frigo.

FRONDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (frons). *A loppin pruning of trees*, Col.

FRONDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (frons). *A pru vine-dresser*, Plin.; Virg.

FRONDEO, ēre, *v. n.* (frons). *To have lea be in leaf*, vitis multa materia frondens, Col

FRONDESCO, dŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (frondeo). *put forth leaves, shoot or sprout forth* hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta fro cunt, Cic.

FRONDEUS, a, um (frons). *Of or cov with leaves or branches*, f. corona, Plin cuspis, *a tooth-pick made of a twig*, Mart.

FRONDIFER (*an old form* frund.), ĕra, ĕ (frons, fero). *That bears leaves, leafy*, l

FRONDŎSUS (*an old form* frund.), a, um (fr *Full of leaves or green boughs, leafy*

FRONS [*an old form* frunc: *another form* c *nom.* fros *or* frus, Varr.; *and* frondis, Serv. V dis, *f.* (*akin to* fero; *Sanscr.* parna, *a leaf*). I. *foliage of a tree, leaves together with the t a leaf, a green bough, a leafy twig. Sing.*: ne caules allii in frondem luxurient, —B) *Plur.*: deserta via et inculta atque intere jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur.——II. *meton.*: *A chaplet of leaves or green boughs*,

FRONS, frontis, *f.* (*Sanscr.* fru, fruva; bru, brun; *Swed.* bryn). *The forehead* A) *Prop.* 1) tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta tractio frontis, Cic.; frontem contrahere, *to one's brows*, Id.; ut frontem ferias, *may beat brow (as expression of vexation)*, Id. 2) a) *brow, as denoting affection of the mind*, ferre fronte et vultu belliseime, Cic.; f. oculi mentiun Id.; f. tranquilla et serena, Id. *In the plur.* populo grata est tabella, quæ frontes aperit h num, mentes tegat. b) *Poet., esp. as denoting c tity*, Pers. 3) *Prov.*: f. occipitio prior est, *lit., brow is before the skull*, i. e. *the master's eye is w two other eyes*, Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The f part of any thing, the front, esp. in the phra* fronte, *from before, in front, from the front side*, tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. 2) *T edges of a book*, Ov. 3) *The periphery wheel*, Vitr. 4) *Breadth, in measuring land*, H ——II. *Fig.*: *The outside, outer part of thing, the exterior appearance*, Pompe Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, di tatur, Cic.

FRONTALIA, ium, *n.* (frons). *An ornament the forehead, a frontlet*, e. g. *of horses*, Liv.

FRONTINUS, i, *m.* *Frontinus, a Roman c nomen.* 1. Sex Julius F—, *an overseer of the aq ducts under the Emperor Nerva, the author of s writings*, viz., De Aquæ Ductibus *and* Strateg 2. Julius F—, *the author of some writings*, viz., Agrorum Qualitate *and* De Limitibus Agrorum.

FRONTO, ōnis, *m.* (frons). *One who has broad forehead*, Cic.

FRONTO, ōnis, *m.* *Fronto, a Roman pro name; e. g.* M. Cornelius F—, *a Roman orator the second century, a native of Cirta, in Numidia.*

FRUCTIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (fructus, fero). *Bea ing fruit, fertile*, Plin.

FRUCTUARIUS, a, um (fructus). *Of or belonging to fruit, bearing fruit, fruitful,* Plin.; *used for keeping fruits,* Col.

FRUCTUŌSUS, a, um (fructus). *Fruitful, bearing fruit, abundant or rich in fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, useful.* I. *Prop.*: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura f. esse non potest, Cic.; ager optimus et f., Id. ——II. *Fig.*: quum tota philosophia f., nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic.; virtutes generi hominum f., Id.

FRUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* fruor.

FRUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (fruor). *Enjoyment of any thing.* I. *Abstr.* A) *Prop.*, Plaut.——B) *Fig.*: hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque lætitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my intellectual enjoyment,* Cic.; f. oculis, *feast for the eyes,* Nep.——II. *Meton. concr.*: *The produce of land or trees,* i. e. *fruit; returns, fruit of one's industry, gain, receipts, reward of one's exertions, profit, earnings.* A) *Prop.*: f. prædiorum, Cic.; ver ostendit f., Id.; cujus f. exercitum alere non posset, i. e. *income,* Id.; totius anni f., Id.——B) *Fig.*: *Fruit,* i. e. *result, effect,* f. pietatis, Cic.; ex otio f. capere, Id.; diligentiæ f., Id.; divitiarum f., *enjoyment of riches,* Id.

FRŪGĀLIS, e (frux). I. *Of or belonging to fruit, of fruits,* App. ——II. *Of persons*: *Thrifty, careful, economical, provident, frugal, saving; only in compar. and superl.* (*for the posit.*, frugi), quum optimus colonus, frugalissimus esset, Cic.

FRŪGĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* (frugalis). I. *Temperance, thriftiness, frugality; parsimony; also moderation, honesty, probity,* omnes in filio sunt rege virtutes, sed præcipue singularis et admiranda f., Cic.——II. *Concr. for* fruges: *The fruits of the earth,* App.

FRŪGĀLITER, *adv.* (frugalis). *Economically, savingly, moderately, temperately,* Cic.

FRUGES, um. *See* FRUX.

FRUGI. *See* FRUX, II., B., 1) a) α).

FRŪGIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (frux, fero). *That bears or produces fruit, fruitful, fertile.* I. *Prop.*: agri non omnes f. sunt, Cic.; f. numen, i. e. *Ceres,* Ov.——II. *Fig.*: quum tota philosophia f. nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic.

FRŪGIFERENS, entis, *for* frugifer (frux, fero). *That bears fruit, fruitful, fertile,* Lucr.

FRŪGILEGUS, a, um (frux, lego). *That gathers corn, an epithet given to the ant,* Ov.

FRŪGIPARUS, a, um (frux, pario). *That yields fruit,* Lucr.

FRUITUS, a, um, *part. of* fruor.

FRŪMENTĀRIUS, a, um (frumentum). I. *Of or belonging to corn; also Milit., of or relating to the supply of provisions, fodder, or forage,* f. res, *the commissariat,* Cic.; f. provincias, *rich or abounding in corn,* Id.; f. lex, *relating to the selling or distribution of corn at low prices,* Id.——II. *Subst.*, frumentarius, ii, *m.* A) *A corn-dealer, corn-chandler,* Cic.——B) *In Milit.*: *A purveyor of corn, commissary of the military stores,* Hirt.

FRŪMENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (frumentor). I. *A providing of corn; in Milit., a foraging,* Cæs. *In the plur.*: pabulationes f.que, Id.——II. *A distributing of corn,* Suet.

FRŪMENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (frumentor). *A forager,* Liv.

FRŪMENTOR, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* (frumentum). *Neut.*: *To go foraging,* erat eodem tempore et materiari et f. necesse, Cæs.

FRŪMENTUM, i, *n.* (*contr. for* frugimentum, *from* fruges, frux). I. *Corn, grain,* galli turpe esse ducunt f. manu quærere, Cic.; f. ex agris in loca tuta comportatur, Id.——II. *Meton.*: frumenta, *The stones or grains of figs,* Plin.

FRUNDIFER *and* FRŪNDOSUS. *See* FROND.

FRUNISCOR, frunitus, 3 *v. dep. n.* (*a lengthened form of* fruor). *To enjoy,* Plaut.

FRŪNITUS, a, um, *part. of* fruniscor.

FRUNS, ntis. *See* FRONS.

FRUOR, fructus *and* frūitus, 3 *v. n.* (*akin to* fero). *To take pleasure or find enjoyment in, to enjoy any thing; to delight in any thing, be delighted with; with abl., rarely with acc. or absol.* I. *Gen.* A) *With abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic.; luce f., Id.; ævo sempiterno f., Id.; f. vitâ, Id.; te fruimur et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society,* Id.——B) *With acc.*: ea quæ fructus cumque ea, Lucr.; hoccine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui, *to follow the bent of my own genius,* Ter.; pabulum f., Cat.——C) *Absol.*: satietis et expletis jucundius est carere quam f., Cic.——II. *Esp. in Law*: *To have the use of any thing, enjoy the usufruct of it,* quid? si constat, hunc certis fundis patre vivo f. solitum esse? Cic.

FRŪSINAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Frusino,* F. fundus, *near Frusino,* Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Frusinates, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Frusino,* Liv.

FRŪSINO, ōnis, *m.* *Frusino, a town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Frosinone,* Liv.; Juv.

FRUSTĀTIM, *adv.* (frustum). *By pieces, in pieces,* coquitur in ollâ, aut f. in patinis, Plin.

FRUSTILLĀTIM, *adv.* (frustillum). *In or by small pieces,* Plaut.

FRUSTO, 1 *v. a.* (frustum). *To cut into bits,* Flor.

FRUSTRĀ, *adv.* (*abl. of an obsol.* frusus, i. q. fraussus, *from* fraudo, *with the demonstrative suffix* terus: *and so prop., with or by deceit; hence*) I. *Prop.*: *In a deceitful manner, deceitfully; erroneously, by mistake,* f. habere alqm, *to deceive any body,* Tac.——II. *Meton.*: *In vain, to no purpose, without any use or effect.* A) *Without result,* neque ipse auxilium suum sæpe a viri bonis f. implorari patietur, Cic.; ut illi frustra sint, *may be disappointed,* Sall.——B) *Without object or end, in vain, without reason,* nec f. quid facere dignum deo est, Cic.; f. tempus contero, Id.; multum f. laborarunt, Id.

FRUSTRĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (frustror). *Deception,* Lucr.

FRUSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (frustror). *A disappointing, deceiving,* frustrationem eam legis tollendæ esse, Liv.

FRUSTRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (frustror). *A deceiving, deception,* Plaut.

FRUSTROR, 1 *v. dep.* [*act.* frustro, are] *a.* (frustra). I. *To disappoint, deceive, trick, frustrate.* A) *In the Dep. form*: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut f., Cic.——B) *In the Act. form,* Plaut. *Pass.*: frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. *With genit.*, Gell.——II. *Me-*

ton.: *To make vain or useless, to frustrate*, imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col.

FRUSTŬLENTUS, a, um (frustum). *Full of little bits*, Plaut.

FRUSTŬLUM, i, n. (frustum). *A little piece or bit*, App.

FRŬSTUM, i, n. (*akin to* frango, frio, ferio). *A little piece or bit.* I. *Prop., of food:* necesse est, offa objecta cadere f. ex pelli ore quum pascitur, Cic.; f. esculenta, Id.——II. *Meton. gen.: A piece, as forming the part of a whole*, unde solutus fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis illata, structura caret, Quint. *Facetè:* f. pueri, *a bit of a boy*, Plaut.

FRŬTECTŌSUS (frutetosus], a, um (frutectum). *Full of bushes, bushy*, f. et rubricosus locus, Plin.

FRŬTECTUM [frutetum], i, n. (*contr. for* fruticetum). *A place full of bushes or shrubs, a copse, thicket*, rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin.

FRŬTEX, icis, m. I. A) *A shrub, bush*, f. oleæ, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The lower part of the trunk of a tree*, quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. 2) *As term of reproach: A blockhead, loggerhead*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.: A tree resembling a cedar, a native of Phrygia*, Plin.

FRŬTICĀTĬO, ōnis, f. (frutico). *A sprouting, shooting forth of sprigs*, ita (*sc.* stolo) appellatur in ipsis arboribus f. inutilis, Plin.

FRŬTICESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (frutex). *To become bushy, put forth many shoots*, quia (hæ arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin.

FRŬTICĒTUM, i, n. (frutex). *A place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket*, Suet.

FRŬTICO, 1 *v. n., and* FRUTICOR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (frutex). *To put forth shoots, become bushy, shoot forth*, excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quum fruticetur, videa, Cic.

FRŬTICŌSUS, a, um (frutex). *Full of shrubs or bushes, bushy*, f. aizoum a radice, Plin.

FRUX [*an old form of the nom. sing.* frugis, Varr.], frūgis (*and often in the plur.*, frūges, um), *f.* (fruor) (*any thing that may be enjoyed as an eatable*). *The fruit of the earth, produce of the field, especially pulse* [fructus, *the fruit of trees*; frumentum, *fruit growing on stalks or blades*, i. e. *corn*]; *and also in general, fruit.* I. *Prop.* A) *Plur.:* terra feta frugibus, Cic.; f. terræ, Id.; ut quum fruges Cereremque appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Id.——B) *Sing.:* fundit frugem spici ordine structum, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Fruit or fruits*, i. q. *result, use, advantage, value*, quantæ fruges industriæ sint futuræ, Cic.——B) *Esp.: Of moral character.* 1) a) a) frugi (*probably dat., good for fruit, being of use*; frugi aptus, *economical*; *hence*), *Fit, proper, good, thrifty, temperate, honest, discreet* (*in the compar. and superl.*, frugalior *and* frugalissimus *are usual*), frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic.; cogis me dicere inimicum meum f., Id.; servus f. atque integer, Id. β) *Also strengthened by* bonæ: (Fabius Luscus) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonæ f., Cic. b) *Of things and abstract objects:* cujus (Brutii) quum f. severaque est vita, tum etiam jucundissima convictio, *orderly, good, well-conducted*, Cic. 2) ad frugem *or* ad bonam frugem se recipere, *to correct one's self, to reform*, Cic.

FŬCĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fuco.——II. *Adj.: Painted, colored, embellished, adorned*, fucati medicamenta exudoris, Cic.; fucatum inepti f. sunt illa omnia, Id.

FŬCINUS, a, um (fucus). *Dyed with fucus*, si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint.

FŬCINUS, i, m. *Fucinus, a lake of Latium, in the territory of the* Marsi, *now Lago di Celano*, Virg.; *called more usually* Lacus F., Liv.

FŬCO, 1 *v. a.* (fucus). *To dye, paint, color.* I. *Gen.:* f. tabulas colore, Tac.——II. *Esp.: To paint for the sake of beautifying.* A) *Prop.:* corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint.——B) *Fig.*, Gell.

FŬCŌSUS, a, um (fucus). *Painted, colored; counterfeit, pretended, not genuine*, ambitiosæ fucosæque amicitiæ, Cic.

FŬCUS, i, m. (φῦκος). I. *A kind of shrub, used by the Romans for dyeing red*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Red dye, purple.* A) *Gen.:* infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Red paint.* a) *Prop.*, Quint. b) *Fig.: Color, paint*, i. e. *external ornament, false or deceptive appearance, deception, pretence, mere show*, in oratoris aut in poetæ cincinnis ac fuco, Cic.; sine fuco, Id.; si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, *to deceive, practice deception or fraud*, Id. 2) *A red-colored juice, obtained from flowers*, i. q. propolis, *bee-glue*, Virg.

FŬCUS, i, m. *A drone-bee*, Col.

FUE (*an old form*, fu, *acc. to* Charis.). *An interjection expressing disgust, Fie!* Plaut.

FŬFIUS, a. *Fufius, a Roman family name. Esp.* 1. Q. F— Calenus, *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 692, Cic.; *author of the* F. lex, Id. 2. *An actor*, Hor.

FŬGA, æ, *f.* (φυγή; *Sanscr.* vega, *swiftness*). *A fleeing, flight.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) fugam ab urbe turpissimam, Cic.; esse in fugam dare, *to take to flight*, Id.; in f. se conjicere, Id.; impellere in f., *to put to flight*, Id. 2) *Esp.: Flight from one's native country, exile, banishment, transportation*, quum sibi fugam deprecaretur, Cic.; f. Metelli, Id. *In the plur.:* quoties fugas et cædes jussit princeps, Tac.——B) *Meton. gen.: A flight*, i. e. *a swift course or motion, speed*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: A fleeing*, i. e. *desire of escaping, an avoiding, aversion*, laborum et dolorum f., Cic.; f. laboris, Id.

FŬGĀCĬTER, *adv.* (fugax). *By fleeing, with flight*, vix rationem iniri posse, utrum ab se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

FŬGAX, ācis (fugio). *Apt to flee or escape, hastening, fleeing, swift, fleet.* I. *Prop.:* fugacissimus hostis, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Fleeting, transitory*, hæc omnia, quæ habent speciem gloriæ; brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.——B) *With genit.: That avoids or declines any thing*, f. gloriæ, Sen.

FŬGIENS, entis. I. *Part. of* fugio.——II. *Adj.: That flees or is fleeing, that shuns or avoids; fleeting.* A) *Prop.:* qui vinum f. vendat sciens, debeatne dicere? *fast or insipid*, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* nemo erat adeo tardus aut f. laboris, *afraid of work*, Cæs.

FŬGIO, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (φεύγω). *To flee, take to flight, escape, avoid, go or run away from, run away.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.* 1) qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur, Cic.; f. ex prælio, Id. *Prov.:* ita fugias ne præter casum, *do not run into the lion's mouth*, Ter. a) *Esp.: To*

flee, i. e. *leave one's native land, go into exile or banishment*, fugiendum de civitate, Quint. 2) *Meton.* a) *To flee or pass away quickly, to come to an end*, numquam Virgilius diem dicit ire, sed f., quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen. b) *To flee, disappear, or vanish*, memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv.——B) *Fig.*: nos naturam sequamur et ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic.——II. *Act.*: *To flee from any thing, to seek to avoid, to shun, be afraid of.* A) *Prop.* 1) quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Cæs. 2) *Meton.*: *To escape by avoiding, to escape*, Hor.——B) *Fig.* 1) a) ignominiam f. ac dedecora, Cic.; f. vituperationem tarditatis, Id. b) *Poet. with an objective clause*: *To avoid or forbear doing any thing, to omit, leave alone, take care not to do it, forbear*, Ov. 2) *Meton.* a) *To escape by avoiding or shunning*, tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. b) *Esp.*: res me fugit, *something escapes me or my notice, is unknown to me, I leave it unnoticed*, illos id fugerat, Cic.; hominem amentem hoc fugit, Id.; nisi quæ me forte fugiant, Id.

FŪGITĀNS, antis. I. *Part. of* fugito.——II. *Adj.*: *Fleeing, escaping, avoiding; with genit.*, Ter.

FŪGITIVĀRIUS, ii, m. (fugitivus). A) *One who looks out for runaway slaves; a kind of catchpole*, Flor.——B) *Meton.*, Varr.

FŪGITIVUS, a, um (fugio). *That has escaped, fugitive; usually subst.*, fugitivus, i, m., *A fugitive, runaway, deserter.* I. *Adj.* A) dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes f. cum Vardasis esse, *a runaway slave*, Vatin. ap. Cic.——B) *With* ab: neque tam f. illi (servi) a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic.——C) *With genit.*: polliceris, futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris, statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin.——II. *Subst.* A) *A runaway slave, a fugitive*, vivebat cum fugitivis, Cic.——B) *In Milit.*: *A soldier that has run away, a deserter*, ea res per fugitivos hostibus nunciatur, Cæs.

FŪGITO, 1 (fugio). *To flee in great haste.* I. *Neut.*, Ter.——II. *Act.* A) *To flee, avoid, shun*, qui quæstionem fugitant, bona possident, Cic.——B) *Poet., with an objective clause*: *To flee any thing*, i. e. *to omit, forbear doing*, Ter.

FŪGITOR, ōris, m. (fugio). *A runaway*, Plaut.

FŪGO, 1 *v. a.* (fugio). *To cause to flee, to put to flight, drive away; also, to drive into exile*, qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic.

FULCIMEN, inis, n. (fulcio). *That upon which any thing rests, a pillar; also, a prop, stay, or support*, Ov.

FULCIO, fulsi, fultum, 4 *v. a.* (*akin to* palus). *To prop by stays, pillars, or any other kind of support, to keep erect or upright, to bear or carry.* I. *Prop.* A) qui f. pntatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *To make strong or firm, to fasten, secure, invigorate, refresh by eating and drinking*, f. stomachum cibo, *to strengthen*, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: *To support, stay, keep up, uphold, countenance, assist*: veterem amicum suum labentem fulsit re, fortuna, fide, Cic.; labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam f., Id.; causæ gravissimis et plurimis rebus fulta.

FULCRUM, i, n. (fulcio). *That upon which any thing rests; a prop, stay, support*; e. g. *of a bed or couch, a post.* I. *Prop.*: triclinorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *A couch, bed*, Prop.

FULGENS, entis. I. *Part. of* fulgeo.——II. *Adj. Fig.*: *Illustrious*, Messala f. juvenis, Vell.

FULGENTER, *adv.* (fulgens). *Resplendently.* I. *Prop.*: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, Plin.

FULGENTIUS, ii, m. *Fulgentius*, Fabius Planciades F—, *a Roman mythologist and grammarian in the beginning of the 6th century.*

FULGEO, fulsi, 2 [*post. third conj.*, fulgit, Lucr.; fulgēre, Id.] *v. n.* (φλέγω; *Sanscr.* bhlac, *to glitter*). *To lighten, to throw or cast lightning.* I. *Prop.* A) si falserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliqd erit de cœlo, Cic.; Jove fulgente, Id.——B) *Fig.*: *Of the brilliant orations of Pericles*: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, numquam ab Aristophane poeta f dictus esset, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *To glitter, glisten, shine brightly, beam, be refulgent.* A) *Prop.*: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ, Cic.——B) *To shine, be conspicuous or illustrious, distinguish one's self*, fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, Nep.

FULGIDUS, a, um (fulgeo). *Shining, glittering*, Lucr.

FULGO, ăre. *See* FULGEO.

FULGOR, ōris, m. (fulgeo). I. *Lightning, a flash of lightning* (*mostly poet. for* fulgur), (anhelitus terræ) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Brightness, splendor, gleam, effulgence.* A) *Prop.* 1) cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic. 2) *Comer.*: *A brilliant star or constellation*, salutaris ille f., qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: *Splendor, glory, dignity*, omnibus fulgore quodam suæ claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint.

FULGUR, ŭris, n. (fulgeo). I. *A flash of summer lightning* [fulmen, *a flash of lightning which strikes*], fulgurum vi, Cic.; fulgura interpretantes, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) (*for* fulmen) *A flash of lightning that strikes*, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: condere fulgur, *to bury an object struck by lightning*, Juv.——B) (*for* fulgor) *Splendor, sheen, effulgence*, Lucr.

FULGŪRĀLIS, e (fulgur). *Of or belonging to lightning*, Etruscorum et haruspicini et f. et rituales libri, *treating on lightning as an omen*, Cic.

FULGŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fulguro). *A flash of summer lightning*, f. est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est conectus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen.

FULGŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. (fulguro). *An interpreter of lightning as an omen*, Cic.

FULGŪRIO, 4 *v. n. and a.* (fulgur). I. *Neut.*: *To lighten*, Nev. ap. Non.——II. *Act.*: *To strike with lightning*, Plaut.

FULGŪRO, 1 *v. n., used impersonally* (fulgur). *To lighten* (*more rare than* fulgeo). I. *Prop.*: Jove tonante, fulgurante comitia populi habere nefas, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of brilliancy of speech*: fulgurat in nullo umquam verius dicta vis eloquentiæ, Plin.——B) *To shine, beam, glitter, glisten*, Stat.

FULIGO, inis, *f.* (*akin to* λιγνύς). *Soot.* I. *Prop.*: idem tamen, quasi fuligine absterso, reliquis diebus

in Capitolio præclara senatusconsulta fecisti, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: A kind of black powder or cosmetic* [stibium], Juv.

FULLO, ōnis, *m.* I. A) *A fuller*, Plin.—B) *The title of a mime composed by Laberius*, Gell.——II. *A white-spotted beetle*, Plin.

FULLŌNICA, æ, *f.* (fullo) (*sc.* ars). *The trade or business of a fuller*, Plaut.

FULLŌNIUS, a, um (fullo). *Of or belonging to a fuller*, f. ara, *the art or business of a fuller*, Plin.

FULMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (*contr. for* fulgimen, fulgmen). *Lightning that descends and strikes any thing, a thunder-bolt* [fulgur, *a flash of summer lightning*]. I. *Prop.:* si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse f., Cic.; inter fulmina et tonitrua, Id.; ictu fulminis deflagrare, Id.; fulmine percussus, Id. ——II. *Fig.: A shock, violent stroke; hence, an overwhelming calamity or misfortune*, non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac pæne fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, Cic. *Of the power of oratory:* quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina, Cic. *Poet.: Any irresistible power that carries every thing before it*, Ov.

FULMENTA, æ, *f.* (*contr. for* fulcimenta, *from* fulcio). I. *A prop or support*, e. g. *of a building*, Cat.——II. *Esp.: The keel or sole of a shoe*, Plaut.

FULMENTUM, i, *n.* (*contr. for* fulcimentum, *from* fulcio). *A support, stay, prop.* I. *Gen.*, Vitr.——II. *Esp.: Of a bed or couch, a bedpost*, Cels.

FULMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fulmino). *A darting of lightning, a fulminating*, fulguratio ostendit ignem, f. emittit, Sen.

FULMINEUS, a, um (fulmen). *Of or belonging to lightning* (*poet.*): I. *Prop.*, Ov.; Hor. ——II. *Fig.: Gleaming like lightning, destructive*, Ov.

FULMINO, are, *v. n. and a.* (fulmen). I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.: To lighten, to hurl or cast forth lightnings* (*for* fulgeo), minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen.—B) *Fig.*, Ov.——II. *Act.* A) *To strike, kill, or blast with lightning*, Plin.—B) *Fig.:* fulminatus hac pronunciatione in lectulum decidi, *thunder-struck*, Petr.

FULTURA, æ, *f.* (fulcio). *A prop, stay, support.* I. *Prop.:* fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. ——II. *Meton.: A strengthening, refreshing*, corpori vaco, cujus fulturis animus sustinetur, Plin.

FULTUS, a, um, *part. of* fulcio.

FULVIA, æ, *f. Fulvia, the daughter of* M. Fulvius Bambalio, *who was in turn the wife of* P. Clodius C. Curio, *and* M. Antonius, Cic.

FULVIUS, a. *Fulvius, a Roman family name*, Cic. *Esp.:* M. F— Flaccus, *a friend of C. Gracchus, who was killed with him*, Cic.

FULVUS, a, um (φαλος, φλεύω). *Of a deep yellow color, reddish-yellow, gold-colored*: f. boves, Plin.

FŪMĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (fumus). *A chamber in which wine was mellowed by smoke*, Col.

FŪMEUS, a, um (fumus). *Full of smoke, smoky, smoking*, Virg.

FŪMIDUS, a, um (fumus). *Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoking.* I. *Prop.:* f. caligo, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Smoke-colored*, f. cautes, Plin.—B) *Smelling of smoke*, f. virus, Plin.

FŪMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (fumus, fero). *Emitting or producing smoke, smoking*, Virg.

FŪMIFICO, are, *v. n* (fumus, facio). *To cause or emit smoke*, Plaut.

FŪMIFICUS, a, um (fumus, facio). *Causing or emitting smoke, smoking* (*poet.*), Ov.

FŪMIGO, 1 (fumus, ago). I. *Act.: To cause to smoke, to fumigate*, decimo quoque die alvi aperiendæ et fumigandæ sunt, Col.——II. *Neut.: To produce or emit smoke, to smoke*, Gell.

FŪMO, *v. n.* (fumus). *To emit smoke, to smoke, fume*, recenti fossione terram f. calentem, Cic.; quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, *smoked, fumed* (*with the viands of a feast*), Cic.

FŪMŌSUS, a, um (fumus). *Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoked.* I. *Prop.:* f. imagines (*blackened by smoke*), Cic.——II. *Meton.: Smelling of smoke, smoky*, f. defrutum, Plin.

FŪMUS, i, *m.* (*Sanscr.* dhu, *smoke; Gr.* θύω). I. A) *Smoke, fume, vapor*, ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic.; in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Id.—B) *Prov.* 1) tendere de fumo ad flammam, *out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 2) fumum *or* fumos vendere, *to sell smoke*, i. e. *to amuse with empty promises, to deceive*, Mart. ——II. *Fig.: Smoke* (*as an image of destruction*), Hor.

FŪNĀLE, is, *n.* (funis). I. *A thong or cord of a sling*, funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. ——II. A) *A wax taper or torch*, C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic.—B) *Meton.: A chandelier* [candelabrum], Ov.

FŪNĀLIS, e (funis). *Of a cord or rope*, f. equus, *a horse that is not yoked to a carriage, but joined by a trace, a trace-horse*, Suet.

FŪNAMBŪLUS, i, *m.* (funis, ambulo). *A rope-dancer*, Suet.

FUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (fungor). *A performing, executing, or discharging, function.* I. *Gen.* A) labor est quædam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris f., Cic.; muneris f., Id.—B) *Meton. of things.*

FUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* fungor.

FUNDA, æ, *f.* (fundo). I. *A sling*, inde fundia, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit. Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) *A drag-net or fishing-net loaded with leaden balls at its edges*, Virg.—B) *The bezel of a ring*, Plin.

FUNDĀMEN, ĭnis, *m.* (fundo). *A foundation* (*poet. for* fundamentum, *mostly in the plur.*), Ov.

FUNDĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (fundo). *A foundation, basis, ground-work* (*mostly used in the plur.*). I. *Prop.* A) *In the Sing.*, Plaut.—B) *Plur.:* sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem vestibulo privaret, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Sing.:* meo judicio pietas f. est omnium virtutum, Cic.; f. justitiæ est fides, Id.; f. philosophiæ, Id.—B) *Plur.:* f. libertatis, Cic.; virtutum f.; f. defensionis; f. salutis; causæ f.; f. verecundiæ.

FUNDĀNIUS, a. *Fundanius, a Roman family name*: e. g. C. F—, *a friend of Cicero's, defended by him*, Cic.; Fundānia, æ, f., *The wife of* Varro, Varr.

FUNDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (fundo). *A founder*, Virg.

FUNDĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fundo.——II.

Adj.: Firm, durable, quo fundatior erit ex arenato directura, &c., Vitr.

FUNDI, ōrum, *m. Fundi, a town on the coast of Latium, near the* Via Appia, *between Formiæ and Terracina, now Fondi*, Cic.

FUNDITO, 1 *v. int. a.* (fundo). I. *To hurl as with a sling, &c., to, sling at*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: f. verba, Plaut.

FUNDITOR, ōris, *m.* (funda). *A slinger* (*plur.: a kind of light-armed troops*), Cæs.

FUNDITUS, *adv.* (fundus). I. *From the foundation.* A) *Prop.*: qui non obstruxit aliqua ex parte monumento P. Scipionis, sed id f. delevit ac sustulit, Cic.; Carthaginem et Numantiam f. sustulerunt, Id.——B) *Fig.: From the foundation or bottom*, i. e. *entirely, completely, totally*, præcepta f. evertunt amicitias, Cic.; Lacedæmonios f. vicit, Id.——II. *Meton.: At the bottom, below, in the depth*, Lucr.

FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* unda). *To pour, to pour out, spill, shed.* I. *Prop.: Of liquids.* A) *Gen.* 1) Mercurium e patera sanguineum visum esse f., Cic. *Middle*: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of metals: To melt, found, cast, make liquid; to make by casting or founding*, exolevit fundendi æris pretiosi ratio, Plin. b) *In Medic.*: f. alqm, *to open the bowels by medicine*: si compresserit alqm morbus aut fuderit, Cels.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To sprinkle, moisten, wet*, Tib. 2) *Also of solid bodies.* a) *Gen.: To pour out in abundance, to spread, extend, diffuse, throw, hurl*, picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Cæs. *Middle*: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread itself*, Cic. b) *Esp.* α) *To bring forth, produce* (*easily or copiously*), f. flores aut fruges, Cic. β) *To throw or cast to the ground* (*in a hostile manner or otherwise*), *to overthrow, vanquish*, magnas copias hostium f., Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To spread, enlarge, or extend itself*, tum se latius fundit orator, *enlarges*, Cic.——B) *Esp. of style: To rush forth, to flow, be fluent*, grave plenumque carmen f., Cic.; poetarum more verba f., Id.

FUNDO, 1 *v. a.* (fundus). *To furnish with a bottom, to bottom.* I. *Prop.* A) Ov.——B) *Meton. gen.: To fasten, secure, make firm*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To found, lay the foundation of any thing, to consolidate*, nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic.

FUNDUS, i, *m.* (πύθμν, πυθμήν). *The bottom of any thing, ground.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: armarii fundum exsecuit, *the bottom of a press or chest*, Cic. *Prov.*: largitio fundum non habet, *has no boundary or limit.* 2) *Meton.* (pars pro toto): *A goblet, cup*, Mart.——B) *Esp.: A piece of ground, a field, a farm, estate*, cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: fundo, *from the bottom*, Virg.——B) *Esp.: One that approves of a thing, or ratifies it*, nisi is populus f. factus esset, Cic.

FUNEBRIS, e (funus). *Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal.* I. *Prop.* A) f. epulum, Cic.; f. concio, Id.——B) *Subst.*, funebria, ium, *n.*, *A funeral*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: That occasions funerals; deadly, mortal, mournful, calamitous*, f. bellum, Hor.

FUNERREUS, a, um (*post. for* funebris) (funus). *Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal.* I. *Prop.*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Deadly, mortal, calamitous*, Ov.

FUNERO, 1 *v. a.* (funus). I. *To bury, inter* (*with a solemn procession*), Plin.——II. *Meton.*: (consequens pro antecedente) funeratus, a, um, *Carried to the grave*, i. e. *killed, slain*, f. arboris ictu, Hor.

FUNESTO, 1 *v. a.* (funestus). I. *To pollute or stain* (*by murder*), *to contaminate*, humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic.

FUNESTUS, a, um (funus). I. *Act.* A) *Occasioning death or any great destruction, calamity, or misfortune; hence, deadly, dangerous, dreadful, dire, mournful, dismal, calamitous*, ad ejus funestam securem esse servatos, Cic.; funestos ignes, Id. *Compar.*, Cic. *Superl.*, Eutr. *With dat.*: funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! Cic.——II. *Neut.* A) *Polluted by a dead body*, domus, familia f., *in mourning*, Liv.; Ov.——B) *Fraught with death, mourning, calamity, or misfortune; hence, ominous, inauspicious, unlucky, &c.*, f. familia, *in mourning*, Cic.; Prop.

FUNGINUS, a, um (fungus). *Of a mushroom or fungus*, Plaut.

FUNGOR, functus, fungi, *v. dep. To occupy one's self with, or be occupied or engaged in any thing; to do, execute, perform, administer, discharge, observe, fulfill, perform as office, duty, or function, to officiate, &c.*; *with abl.* (*rarely with acc. or absol.*). I. *Gen.* A) *With abl.*: muneribus f. corporis, Cic.——B) *With acc. in the part. fut. pass.*: muneris fungendi gratia.——II. *Esp.: To perform, accomplish, fulfill any duty that devolves upon one*, quid oratorem ipsum orationis nomine muneris in republica f. ac sustinere velitis, Cic.

FUNGUS, i, *m.* I. *A mushroom, fungus*, Hor.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *As a term of reproach: A blockhead, loggerhead*, Plaut.——B) *A fungous protuberance or excrescence on the body*, fungo simile ulcus, Cels.——C) *The snuff of a candle*, Virg.

FUNICULUS, i, *m.* (funis). *A little rope or cord, a string*, Cic.

FUNIS, is, *m.* (*f.*, Lucr.). I. *A cord, rope, line*, Cæs.——II. *Prov.* A) funem ducere or sequi, *to lead the rope or follow it*, i. e. *to rule, command, or to obey*, Hor.——B) funem reducere, *to draw back the rope*, i. e. *to retract what one has said*, Pers.

FUNUS, ĕris, *n.* (φόνος). *A funeral, a burial or interment attended by a solemn procession, funeral ceremonies, obsequies.* I. *Prop.* A) f., quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; venire in f., Id.; funere efferri, *to be buried*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Poet.: A dead body, corpse*, Virg.; Hor. 2) *Death, esp. if caused by an act of violence; hence, murder, assassination*, ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Destruction, ruin, death*, casum illum meum f. esse reipublicæ, Cic.

FUO, ēre. *See* SUM.

FUR, fūris, *c.* (φώρ, *akin to* φέρω). *A thief.* I. *Prop.*: nocturnum furem, Cic.; f. magnus, i. e. *an extortioner.*——II. *Meton.: As a term of contempt: Thief, knave, rascal*, Plaut.; Virg.

FURACITER, *adv. Thievishly*, domos naves f. scrutare, Cic.

FŪRAX, ācis (furor). *Inclined to stealing, of a thievish disposition*, in furace servo, Cic.

FURCA, æ, *f.* I. *A two-pronged fork*, Cæs. ——II. *Meton. of any thing that is forked.* A) *A forked prop used in mines; a two-pronged instrument on which burdens were carried; a kind of crotchet serving as a support of the seats in a theatre*, Liv.—B) *An instrument of torture, composed of two pieces of wood in the form of a* V *or* H, *which pressed upon the neck of a culprit, while his hands were bound to the two ends*, servum quidam paterfamilias sub furca cæsum medio egerat Cicero, Liv.—C) *A gallows in the shape of a* V, canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin.—D) *A forked yoke for taming young bullocks*, Varr.—E) furcæ cancrorum, *claws.*—F) F. Caudinæ, *Caudine Forks or Passes, the narrow pass or defile of* Caudium, *usually called* Furculæ Caudinæ (q. v.), Val. Max.

FURCIFER, ĕri, *m.* (furca, fero). *One that carries a* furca; *hence used as term of reproach, Slave, rascal, villain, scoundrel*, id tu tibi, f., sumes? Cic.

FURCILLA, æ, *f.* (furca). *A little fork*, quoniam f. extrudimur, Cic.

FURCILLO, 1 *v. a.* (furcilla) (*to support, as it were, with a* furca). *To support, fig.*, Plaut.

FURCŬLA, æ, *f.* (furca). I. *A forked prop or stay, used to support an undermined wall*, suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv.——II. Furculæ Caudinæ, *two narrow passes in the shape of a* V, *near* Caudium, *where the Roman army* (A.U.C. 434) *was shut up by the Samnites, now Val d'Arpaja*, Liv.

FURENTER, *adv. Madly, furiously*, f. irasci, Cic.

FURFUR, ŭris, *m.* I. *Bran* (*in the sing. and plur.*), Plaut.——II. *Meton.: Small scales on the skin, the head, &c.*, fœdo cutis furfure, Plin.

FŪRIÆ, ārum (*rarely sing.*) *f.* (furo). I. *Rage, madness, fury, violent passion, raging or furious anger*, furias concipere, *to become furious*, Virg.——II. A) *Also nom. pr.*, Fūriæ, *The three goddesses of revenge* (Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone), *The Furies, Eumenides*, F. deæ sunt speculatrices, Cic.—B) *Meton. gen.: Furies, tormentors*, eos ad alqd furiæ quædam incitaverunt, Cic. *Also in sing., of violent or dangerous persons*, illa f. ac pestis patriæ, Cic.

FŪRIĀLIS, e (furiæ). I. *Neut.: Furious, raging, outrageous, dreadful, dire*, f. illa vox, Cic.——II. *Act.: To put in a rage*, Cic. Poet.

FŪRIĀLITER, *adv. Raagingly, outrageously*, Ov.

FŪRIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Furius*, Gell. *Subst.*, Fūriāni, ōrum, *m., The soldiers of M. Furius Camillus*, Liv.

FŪRIBUNDUS, a, um (furo). I. *Furious, raging, outrageous, mad*, f. homo ac perditus (Clodius), Cic.——II. *Inspired, enthusiastic*, hariolorum et vatum f. prædictiones, Cic.

FŪRINUS, a, um (fur). *Of thieves*, Plaut.

FŪRIO, 1 *v. a.* (furiæ). *To enrage, infuriate, madden, inspire* (*poet.*), Ov.

FŪRIŌSE, *adv. Furiously, madly*, alqd f. facere, Cic.

FŪRIŌSUS, a, um (furiæ). *Full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious* (*whether actually deprived of reason or otherwise*), *to* non furiosum, non mente captum putem, Cic.; cupiditas effrenata ac f., Id. *Compar.*, Ov. *Superl.*, Cic.

FŪRIUS [*an old form*, Fusius], a. *A Roman family name.* I. M. F.— Camillus, *the liberator of Rome from the Gauls*, Cic. *Others in* Cic., Cæs., *&c.* ——II. *Adj.:* Furius (Fusius), a, um, *Of or belonging to a Furius* (*Fusius*), leges Atinias, F., Fufias, Cic.

FURNĀRIA, æ, *f.* (furnus). *A bake-house; the business of a baker*, Suet.

FŪRNIUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g.* C. F., *a friend of Cicero*, Cic.

FURNUS (fornus, Varr. ap. Non.), i, *m.* (*related to* fornax). *An oven*, Plaut.; Hor.

FURO, ŭi, 3 *v. n. To rage, be mad or out of one's mind; to act like a madman; to be transported with passion; to rave, be furious; hence, to be inspired, e. g. of a soothsayer*, Ajacem Orestam f. dicimus, Cic.; f. luctu filii, Id.; dulce mihi est f., *to indulge in revelry, to revel*, Hor. *With acc.*, Virg.

FŪROR, 1 *v. dep. a.* [*supin.*, furatum, Plaut.; furatus *in a pass. sense*, App.] (fur). I. *To steal, take away by stealth, to pilfer; also of literary theft or plagiarism*, solet hæc, quæ rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisse, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: To obtain by stealth; to remove secretly or by stealth*, non enim furatus esse civitatem dicitur, Cic.

FŪROR, ōris, *m.* (furo). I. *Madness, fury, rage, violent passion, furious or passionate conduct, extravagance, vehement desire*, cujus f. consederit, Cic.; se comitem illius furoris præbuit, Id. *Also of the inspiration of a soothsayer or a prophet*, Cic.; *a strong or ardent desire*, Sen.

FURTIFICUS, a, um (furtum, facio). *Thievish*, Plaut.

FURTIM, *adv.* (furtum: *by stealth*). *By stealth, secretly, privily, clandestinely*, ut f. decemviris traditur! Cic.

FURTIVE, *adv. By stealth, secretly*, quidam f. agunt gratias, Sen.

FURTIVUS, a, um (furtum). *Stolen, pilfered.* I. *Prop.:* noctu tamquam furtiva, Liv.——II. *Meton. gen.: Done by stealth, secret, clandestine, hidden*, furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic.; f. nox, *favoring secrecy*, Ov.

FURTUM, i, *n.* (fur). *Stealing, theft, robbery.* I. *Prop.:* f. facere (alcui), Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.: A thing that is stolen*, quæ furta sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. ——B) *Any thing hidden or secret, artifice, trick, stratagem.* 1) *Gen.* a) ne furtum cessationis quæsiviisse videaris, *a subterfuge, pretext, pretence*, Q. Cic.; *hence*, b) furto, *adv.* (l. q. furtim), *Secretly, clandestinely*, Plin. 2) *Esp.: Stolen love, or a stolen meeting of lovers, an intrigue* (*mostly in the plur.*), Ov.

FŪRUNCŬLUS, i, *m.* (fur). *A paltry or petty thief, a pilferer*, olim f. nunc etiam rapax, Cic.

FURVUS, a, um. *Dark-colored, dark, dusky, gloomy*, Hor.; Ov.; *also, dressed in black*, Prop.——II. *Fig.: Terrible, frightful*, furvum diem, Sen.

FUSCĀTOR, ōris, *m. One that darkens*, Luc.

FUSCINA, æ, *f.* (*related to* furca). *A three*

pronged instrument, a trident, dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic.

FUSCO, 1 v. a. *and n.* (fuscus). I. *Act.: To make dark or dusky; to blacken, obscure* (*post.*), Ov.——II. *Neut.: To become dusky*, Stat.

FUSCUS, a, um (*related to* furvus). I. A) *Of a dark-brown color, blackish, dark, dusky*, purpura plebeia ac pene f., Cic.—B) *Meton. of the voice: Hoarse, low*, vocis genus fuscum, Cic.——II. Fuscus, i, m., *A Roman family name*; e. g. Aristius F—, *a friend of Horace*, Hor.

FŪSE, *adv.* I. *Widely*, (manus) f. paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint.——II. *Copiously, at length, diffusely*, quæ f. olim disputabantur, Cic.

FŪSILIS, e (fundo). *Molten, fluid, liquid*, ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere cœperunt, i. e. *of soaked clay, afterward made red hot*, Cæs.

FŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (fundo). *A pouring out*, ejus natui fusionem universam, *effusion, emanation*, Cic.

FUSTIS, is (*abl. usually* fusti: fuste, Hor.), m. *A long knotty piece of wood, a cudgel, stick, staff*, male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic.; saligno f., Hor.

FUSTITŪDINUS, a, um (fustis, tundo). *A fictitious comic word*: fustitudinum insulæ, i. e. ergastula, *where slaves are cudgelled*, Plaut.

FUSTUARIUM, ii, n. (fustis). *A military capital punishment, a cudgelling to death, inflicted on deserters, &c.*, f. meruerunt legiones, Cic.

FŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* fundo.——II. *Adj.: Spread out, extended.* A) *Prop.*: (aer) tum f. et extenuatus, Cic.—B) *Fig.: Diffuse*, genus sermonis non f. ac profluens, Cic.

FŪSUS, i, m. *A spindle*, Plin.

FŪTĀTIM, *adv. Copiously*, Plaut.

FŪTILE, *adv. Vainly, uselessly*, Plaut.

FŪTILIS, e (fundo). I. *Prop.: That may be easily poured out*; *meton., not stable, not durable, transcient*, Phædr.——II. *Fig.: That can not be relied upon; vain, empty, not good of its kind, poor, worthless*, servon'... futili, Ter.; vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic.

FŪTILITAS, ātis, *f.* (futilis). *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity*, et plena sunt futilitatis summæque levitatis, Cic.

FŪTŌ, āi, ātum, 3 *v. a. To cohabit with*, Catull. *Absol.*, Mart.

FUTURUS, a, um, *part. of* sum.

FŪTŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (futuo). *A cohabiting*, Catull.

FŪTŪTOR, ōris, m. (futuo). *He that cohabits*, Mart.

FŪTŪTRIX, īcis, *f.* (futuo). *She that cohabits*, Mart.

G.

G, g. *This letter was not introduced into the Roman alphabet until nearly the end of the second Punic war; it was formerly written* C. *It is frequently suppressed, e. g. before* n: *thus we find* natus, notus, *for* gnatus, gnotus: *conf.* COGNATUS, COGNOSCO.

GABĀLI, ōrum, m. (Γαβάλειες). *Gabali, a people of Gallia Aquitania*, Cæs.

GĀBII, ōrum, m. *Gabii, a town of Latium, near the modern Lago di Castiglione*, Liv.

GABINIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gabinius*, G. miles, i. e. *of* A. Gabinius, Cæs.

GĀBINIUS, a. I. *Gabinius, a Roman family name*; e. g. A. G—, *a consul, with L. Calpurnius Piso*, A.U.C. 696; *proconsul in Syria; during the civil war, in the army of Cæsar*, Cic. *Others in* Cic., *&c.*——II. *Hence*, Gābinius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Gabinius*, G. lex, *of* A. G., Cic.

GĀBINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gabii*, G. vicinitas, Cic. *Subst., plur.*, Gābini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gabii*, Liv.

GĀDES, ĭum, *f. Gades, a colony of the Phœnicians in Hispania Bætica, the modern Cadiz*, Cic.; *called also* Gadir (τὰ Γάδειρα), Sall.

GĀDĪTANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gades*, G. populus, Cic. *Subst.*, Gaditani, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gades*, Cic. *In the sing.*: Gaditanus, i, L. Cornelius Balba *of* Gades, Cic.

GÆSUM, i, n. (*a Celtic word*). *A long, heavy javelin of the Gauls*, Cæs.

GÆTŪLĪCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Gætuli, Gætulian*, Plin. *Subst.*, Gætulicus, i, m., *A cognomen of* Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, *who subdued the Gætuli*, Tac.

GÆTŪLI, ōrum, m. (Γαιτοῦλοι). *Gætuli, a people in the northwest of Africa. In the sing.*, Gætulus, i, *One of the Gætuli, a Gætulian*, Luc.

GÆTŪLUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Gætuli, Gætulian*, Plin.

GAIUS, a. *See* CAIUS.

GALÆSUS (*also* Gales.), i, m. (Γαλαῖσος). *Galæsus, a river of Magna Græcia, near Tarentum, now Galeso*, Liv.

GALANTHIS, idis, *f. Galanthis, a female attendant of Alcmena, who was changed by Lucina into a weasel* (γαλέη), Ov.

GALATÆ, ārum, m. (Γαλάται). *Galatæ, a people of Celtic extraction, who migrated to Phrygia*, Cic.

GĀLATĒA, æ, *f.* (Γαλάτεια). *Galatea.* 1. *A sea-nymph*, Ov. 2. *A country girl*, Virg. 3. *A friend of Horace*, Hor.

GALBA, æ, *f.* I. *A kind of worm* (*perhaps the* Bombyx mesculi, L.), Suet.——II. *In the Gallic language*, i. q. præpinguis, Suet.——III. *Nom. pr., Galba, the name of a chief of the Suessiones*, Cæs. *Others in* Suet.

GALBANEUS, a, um (galbanum). *Of or made of galbanum*, Virg.

GALBANUM, i, n. (χαλβάνη). *Galbanum, the resinous juice of the plant ferula*, Plin.

GALBĀNUS (galbinus), a, um. I. *Green-yellowish, yellowish*, Juv.——II. *Meton.: Effeminate*, Mart.

GALBEUM, i, n., *or* GALBEUS [*an old form*, calbeus], i, m. *A kind of bracelet*, Suet.

GĀLEA, æ, *f.* (γαλέη). I. *A helmet* (*usually of leather*), sed etiam ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit, Cæs. *Also, a brazen helmet*, loricæ galeæque ænea cælatæ opere Corinthio, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The comb of the Guinea fowl*, Col.

GALEĀTUS, a, um (galeo). *Wearing a helmet*, Cic.

GALEO, 1 *v. a.* (galea). *To furnish or cover with a helmet*, galeatæ Minervæ, Cic. *Subst.*, Galeatus, i, m., *A soldier wearing a helmet*, Juv.

GALEŌTÆ, ārum, m. (Γαλεῶται). *A sort of diviners in Sicily*, qui G. tum in Sicilia nominabantur, Cic.

GALĒRIA, æ, *f.* *Galeria.* 1. *The wife of the Emperor Vitellius*, Tac. 2. G. tribus, *one of the* tribus rusticæ, Liv.

GALĒRICŬLUM, i, *n.* (galerum). *A kind of peruke, periwig*, Suet.

GALĒRĬTUS, a, um (galerum). *Wearing a galerum.* I. *Prop.*, Prop. ——II. *Meton.*: g. avis, *a kind of lark* (Alauda cristata, L.), Plin.

GALĒRIUS. *Galerius, a Roman family name.* G— Trachalus, *an orator in the reign of Otho*, Tac.

GALĒRUM, i, *n.* [galerus, i, *m.*, Virg.; galera, æ, *f.*, C. Gracch. ap. Charis.] (galea). I. *A head-dress of red leather in the shape of a helmet*, Suet. ——II. *Meton.*: *A kind of periwig*, Suet.

GALĬLÆA, æ, *f.* (Γαλιλαία). *The district of Galilee, in the north of Palestine*, Plin.

GALĬLÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Galilee; subst.*, Gălĭlæi, ōrum, *m.*, *The Galileans*, Tac.

GALLA, æ, *f.* *A woman of Galatia*, Liv.

GALLA, æ, *f.* *A priest of Cybele (so called from their being castrated)*, Catull.

GALLI, ōrum, *m.* *The Gauls*, Cæs.

GALLI, ōrum, *m.* *The priests of Cybele*, Plin.

GALLIA, æ, *f.* *Gallia, the country of the Gauls, on the Rhine and Upper Italy. Hence, in the plur.*, Galliæ duæ (provinciæ), Cic.

GALLICA, æ, *f.* *A kind of shoe, worn by the Gauls*, Cic.

GALLICĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to (the Roman province) Gallia*, G. legiones, Cic. *In gen.*: *Gallic*, Catull.

GALLICUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Gauls, Gallic*, G. ager, Cic.——II. *Poet.*: *Of or belonging to the River Gallus*, i. q. *Phrygian, Trojan*, Catull.——III. *Of or belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence also, of the priests of Isis*, Ov.

GALLI-IAMBUS (galliamb.), i, *m.* *A hymn sung by the priests of Cybele*, Quint.

GALLINA, æ, *f.* (gallus). I. *A hen*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: ad Gallinas, *a villa near Rome*, Plin.

GALLĪNA, æ, *m.* *Gallina, the name of a gladiator*, Hor.

GALLĪNĀCEUS, a, um (gallina, gallus). *Of or relating to poultry*, g. gallus, *a poultry cock*, Cic.

GALLĪNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* *A coop for poultry*, Plin.

GALLĪNĀRIUS, ii, *m.* *One who keeps poultry*. Cic.

GALLĪNĀRIUS, a. um (gallina, gallus). *Of or belonging to poultry*, g. scala, *a roost*, Cels.

GALLĪNĀRIUS, a, um. G. silva, *a forest near Cumæ*, Cic.

GALLIUS. *Gallius, a Roman family name*; e. g. M. G—, *who was prætor* A.U.C. 711, Cic.

GALLŎGRÆCI, ōrum, *m.* (Galli. Græci). *The Gallogræci*, i. e. *a portion of the Gauls who migrated and settled in Phrygia (called also* Galatæ), Liv.

GALLŎGRÆCĬA, æ, *f.* *The land of the Gallogræci; called also* Galatia, Liv.

GALLŎNIUS. *Gallonius, a Roman family name*; e. g. C. G—, *a friend of Pompey in the civil war*, Cæs.

GALLUS, i, *m.* (*akin to Germ.* Guhl, *a singer; Icel.* gala, *to sing, crow*). *A cock, a poultry cock*, Cic. *Prov.*: g. in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, *every cock crows on his own dunghill*, Sen.

GALLUS, i, *m.* *A Gaul*, Cæs.; &c.

GALLUS, a, um. *Gallic*, Mart.

GALLUS, i, *m.* *Gallus, a Roman cognomen of the* gentes Cornelia, Aquilia, *and* Sulpicia; *esp.*, C. Cornelius G—, *of* Forum Julii, *a Roman poet, the friend of Virgil*, Virg.

GAMĒLIO, ōnis, *m.* (Γαμηλιών). *The seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding with the latter part of our January and the first half of our February*, Cic.

GĀNEA, æ, *f.* (γάνειον, *from* γάνυμι, *to live well*). *A pot-house, inn, eating-house*, in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic.

GĀNEO, ōnis, *m.* (ganea). *A glutton, debauchee*, quis parricida, quis g., quis nepos, &c., Cic.

GĀNEUM, i, *n.* (γάνειον, *from* γάνυμι, *to live well*). *A pot-house or inn*, Plaut.

GANGABA, æ, *m.* (*Persian word*). *A carrier of burdens, porter*, Curt.

GANGES, is, *m.* *Ganges, a well-known river in India*, Cic.

GANGĒTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Ganges*, G. aves, Col.

GANGĒTIS, idis. *Of or belonging to the Ganges*, G. terra, i. e. *India*, Ov.

GANNIO, ire, *v. n.* I. *To yelp, yell, whine*, Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) *Poet. of persons*: *To make a noise*, Ter.——B) *Gen.*: *To prate, chatter*, App.

GANNĪTUS, ūs, *m.* (gannio). I. *Of dogs*: *A yelping, whining*, Lucr.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of other animals; as, the chirping of birds*, &c., App.——B) *Also of men*: *A snarling*, Mart.; *a chattering, prattling*, App.; *a mournful weeping*, g. Nereidis morientis, Plin.

GANYMĒDES, is *and* i [*a secondary form*, Catamitus, Plaut.]. *Ganymedes.* 1. *Son of Laomedon, the cupbearer of Jupiter; also as a constellation* (Aquarius), Cic. 2. *One of Arsinoe's eunuchs, an enemy of Cæsar*, Auct. B. Alex.

GANYMĒDĒUS, a, um. *Of Ganymede*, Mart.

GARAMANTES, um, *m.* (Γαράμαντες). *Garamantes, a people in the interior of Africa*, Virg.

GARAMANTĬCUS, a, um. *Of the Garamantes; poet.* i. q. *African*, G. carbunculi, Plin.

GARAMANTĬS, idis, *f.* *Of the Garamantes*, Virg.

GARGĀNUS, a, um. *Of Garganus, a mountain of Apulia, now Monte Gargano*, Hor.

GARGĒTTIUS, ii, *m.* (Γαργήττιος). *The philosopher Epicurus, born at Gargettus* (Γαργηττός, *a place in Attica*), Cic.

GARGILIUS, a. *Gargilius, a Roman family name.* 1. *A hunter*, Hor. 2. G— Martialis, *a Roman writer in the third century.*

GARĪTES, um, *m.* *Garites, a people of Gallia Aquitania, neighbors of the* Ausci, Cæs.

GARRIO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* *To prattle, discourse as friends, gossip, have a talk or chat together*, &c.; *also, to babble, talk idly, prate.* I. *Prop.*: et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. *Absol.*: philosophi G. conperunt, Cic. ——II. *Of frogs*: *To croak*, Mart.

GARRŬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (garrulus). *Loquacity, talkativeness, garrulity*, Sen.

GARRŬLUS, a, um (garrio). *Talkative, prattling, prating, babbling, garrulous.* I *Prop.*: infantiæ garrulam disciplinam, Auct. Her ——II. *Meton.*: *Of animals and inanimate objects*: *Twittering, chattering (of birds)*,

Virg.: *purling, babbling, murmuring (of water)*, Id.

GARUM *or* GARON, i, *n.* (γάρον). *A rich kind of sauce, prepared from several kinds of salted sea-fish, particularly the* scomber, *formerly from the* garus, Hor.

GARUMNA (*also* Garunna), æ, *m.* [*f.*, Aus.] (ὁ Γαρουνῶς). *Garumna, a river in Gaul, now the Garonne*, Cæs.

GARUMNI, ōrum, *m. Garumni, a Gallic tribe on the banks of the Garonne, now St. Bertrandde Comingea*, Cæs.

GARUS, i, *m.* (γάρος). *A fish, from which a pickle, or sauce* (garum) *was made, a kind of lobster*, Plin.

GAUDENS. I. *Part. of* gaudeo.——II. *Adj.: Cheerful, happy*, animo gaudenti ac libenti, Cic.

GAUDEO, gāvisus, 2 [*an old form perf.* gavisi, L. Andr.] *v. n. and a.* I. A) *To rejoice, be glad or joyful; to delight in, take pleasure in, delight or rejoice in any thing* [*but* lætari, *to show one's self cheerful, manifest pleasure or joy*], *sic* g. decet, lætari non decet, Cic. *Usually with an objective clause*, quod, abl., *or absol.; seldom with acc.*, quum, qui, *genit., si*, Cic., &c.: g. alqa re, *to be delighted with, take pleasure in any thing*, Id.; g. ingenio suo, *to enjoy one's wit*, Liv.; mihi (*for* mecum) gaudeo, te amo, *am rejoicing*, Cic.—B) *To like any thing, be fond of, delight in*, humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) g. in sinu *or* g. in se, *to rejoice in secret; to feel a secret joy*, ut in sinu gaudeant, *laugh in their sleeve*, Cic.—B) *Like* χαίρειν, *as a salutation, greeting* (l. q. salvere), Hor.

GAUDIUM, ii, *n.* (gaudeo). *Inward joy, delight* [lætitia, *manifested joy, hilarity*]. I. *Prop.* A) Gen. 1) *Sing.*: exsultare lætitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic.; præ gaudio, *for joy*, Ter.; gaudio efferri, *to be transported with joy*, Cic. 2) *Plur.*: quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic.—B) *Esp.: Sensual pleasure or delight*, dediti corporis gaudiis, Sall. *In the sing.*: pestiferum hinc abstulit g., Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Joy, delight*, i. e. *an object which causes joy*, Ov.—B) *Of inanimate and abstract objects*, Plin.

GAULUS, i, *m.* (γαῦλος). I. *A kind of round boat or galley*, Gell.——II. *A bucket*, Plaut.

GAURUS, i, *m. Gaurus, a mountain of Campania, famous for its vines, now Monte Gauro*, Cic.

GAUSAPA, æ, *f.*, *or* GAUSAPES, is, *m.*; *also* GAUSAPE, is, *n.*, *and* GAUSAPUM, i, *n.* (γαυσάπης). I. *A kind of thick shaggy woollen cloth used for clothing, for table-cloths, &c.*, gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor.——II. *Meton.: A thick beard*, Pers.

GAUSAPATUS, a, um (gausape). I. *Wearing or covered with a gausape*, Sen.——II. *Meton.: As if covered with a cloth*, g. apri opera pistoria, Petr.

GAVISUS, a, um, *part. of* gaudeo.

GAVIUS, a. *Gavius, a Roman family name*; e. g. L. G., *who was crucified by Verres*, Cic.

GAZA, æ, *f.* (*a Persian word*; *Gr.* γάζα). I. *The royal treasure in Persia*, g. regia, Nep.——II. *Meton. gen.: A treasure, riches, wealth*, Troia gaza per undas, Virg.

GAZA, æ, *f. Gaza, the name of several cities.* 1. *In Palestina*, Plin. 2. *In Africa, on the Arabian Gulf*, Plin.

GEBENNA (Cebenna *and* Cevenna), æ, *f. Gebenna or Cebenna, a ridge of mountains in Gaul, now Cevennes*, Cæs.

GEDRŌSI, ōrum, *m.* (Γεδρωσοί *and* Γαδρωσοί). *Gedrosi, an Asiatic people in the modern Mekran*, Curt.

GEDRŌSIA, æ, *f.* (Γεδρωσία *or* Κεδρωσία). *The country of the Gedrosi*, Plin.

GEIDŪNI, ōrum, *m. Geidüni, a people dependent on the* Nervii, Cæs.

GELA, æ, *f.* (Γέλα). I. *Gela, a town of Sicily, originally* Lindos, *afterward* Gela *or* Gelas, *now Alicata or Terra Nuova*, Plin.——II. *The river* Gela, æ, *m.*, Ov.

GELENSES, ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Gela*, Cic.

GĒLIDE, *adv. Coldly, coolly, faintly*, Hor.

GĒLIDUS, a, um [*another form genit. f. sing.*, gelidai, Lucr.] (gelu). *As cold as ice, extremely cold, freezing* [*a stronger term than* frigidus]. I. *Prop.* A) præcipitat in Lirem . . . eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic.—B) *Subst.*, gelida, æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *Ice-cold water*, [frigida; *opp.* calida *or* calda, *warm water*], Hor.——II. *Esp., of corpses, of old age, fear, &c.: As cold as ice, cold and stiff* (*post., like* frigidus), Ov.

GELLIUS, a. *Gellius, a Roman family name*; e. g. *the historians* Gellii, Cic.; L. G—, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. *Others in Cic.*, &c.

GELO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (gelu). I. *Act.* A) *To cause to freeze or to congeal; in the pass., to freeze, congeal*, Plin.——B) *Esp.: To be chilled with fear, &c.; in the pass., to be numbed or stiff*, Stat.——II. *Neut.: To freeze, congeal*, Plin.

GELO *or* GELON, ōnis, *m.* (Γέλων). *Gelon, a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero*, Liv.

GELŌNI, ōrum, *m.* (Γέλωνοι). *Geloni, a Scythian tribe on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine*, Plin. *In the sing.*, Gēlōnus, i, *m.*, *collectively*, Virg.

GĒLŌUS, a, um (Γελῶος). *Of Gela*, Virg.

GĒLU, ūs, *n.* [gelus, æ, *m.*, Cat.: gelum, *n.*, Lucr.]. *Frost, intense cold.* I. *Gen.*: conjectare altitudinem gelus, Plin.——II. *Esp.: Coldness or chill produced by death, old age, sudden fright, torpor* (*poet.*), Virg.

GEMEBUNDUS, a, um (gemo). *Groaning*, Ov.

GEMELLIPARA, æ, *f.* (gemelli, pario). *That bears twins*, Ov.

GEMELLUS, a, um (geminus). *Twin, born at the same time.* I. *Prop.* A) Ov.—B) *Subst.*, Gemellus, i, *m.*, *A twin*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Consisting of two, double, paired*, g. legio, *composed of two legions*, quam (legionem) factam ex duabus Gemellam appellabat, Cæs.—B) *Resembling, like*, Hor.

GEMINATIO, ōnis, *f. A doubling*, et g. verborum, Cic.

GEMINO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (geminus). I. *Act.* A) *To double*, tum sole geminato, Cic.—B) *Meton.: To join or unite two things, to match, make a pair of*, geminari legionum castra prohibuit, *two legions to be together in the same camp*, Suet.; geminata cacumina montium, *of equal height*, Liv.——II. *Neut.: To exist two-fold, to be double*, Lucr.

GEMINUS, a, um. *Double by birth*, i. e. *born at the same time, twin.* I. *Prop.* A) C. et L.

Fabricii fratres g. fuerunt, *twin brothers*, Cic.——B) 1) *Subst.*, Gĕmini, ōrum, m., *Twins*, illos Servilios, qui g. fuerunt, tam similes, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *The constellation* Gemini, Plin. b) *Testicles*, Sol. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Double, two-fold, two*, gemino lucernæ lumine declarari, Cic.——B) *Like twins; hence, similar, like*, g. in scelere par, *a couple, companions*, Cic.; (memoria) est g. literaturæ quodammodo, *a twin-sister (as it were), a partaker*, Id.; illud geminum consilii Catilinæ et Lentuli, *common, belonging to both*, Id.

GEMITUS, ūs [*an old form gen. sing.*, gemiti, Plaut.], m. (gemo). I. *A sighing, sigh*, ut urbe tota fletus, g.que fieret, Cic.——II. *Meton., of things: A hollow groan or noise; in the plur.*, Ov.

GEMMA, æ, *f.* I. *A bud, the eye of a plant*, tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quæ g. dicitur, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) (*from the shape and color of buds*) *A precious stone, a gem; esp. a jewel cut for a ring*, &c., nego in Sicilia tota ... ullam gemmam aut margaritam, Id. 2) *Meton.* a) *Also, a vessel made of a precious stone. Thus*, b) *A drinking-vessel, cup*, &c., gemma ministrare, Sen. c) *A seal-ring or signet*, Plin. 3) *Also, poet.: A pearl*, Prop. 4) *Of the eyes on a peacock's tail*, Ov.——B) *Fig.: A trinket, ornament*, Mart.

GEMMEUS, a, um (gemma). I. *Of or made of precious stones, set, studded, or adorned with gems or jewels*, mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Like a jewel or precious stone*, Plin.——B) *Glittering, shining*, Euripus viridis et g., Id.

GEMMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (gemma). I. *Neut.: To begin to bud, to put forth buds or gems*, g. vites, Cic.——II. *Neut.: To be set with precious stones, to glisten or sparkle with gems or jewels.* A) *Prop.*, Ov.——B) *Meton.: To sparkle or glitter like precious stones*, Memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturæ, Plin.——III. *Act.: To set, stud, or adorn with gems*, gemmati anuli, Liv.

GEMO, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (γέμω). I. A) *Neut.: To sigh, groan, utter a sigh*, &c., hoc g. videbam, Cic.——B) 1) *Meton. of things: To groan, to creak, crackle, sound*, gemuit fenestra, Ov.; gubernacula gemunt, Plin. 2) *Gen. of animals: To emit a sound, make a mournful noise*, Avien.; (*of birds*) *to coo*, turtur gemit, Virg.——II. *Act.: To bemoan, bewail, or lament any thing*, hæc gemebant boni, Cic. *With inf.* (*poet.*), Hor.

GEMŌNIÆ SCALÆ, *or absol.* GEMONIÆ, ārum, *f. A precipice leading to the Tiber, close to Mount Aventine; from which the corpses of malefactors were thrown into the Tiber*, Suet.

GĔNA, æ, *and more usually* GENÆ, ārum, *f.* (γένυς, *Sanscr.* hanu). I. *A cheek, the cheeks*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The eyes* (*poet.*), Ov.

GĔNABENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Genabum*, G. cædes, Cæs. *In the plur.*, Genābenses, ĭum, m., *The inhabitants of Genabum*, Id.

GĔNABUM, i. n. (Γένναβον). *Genabum, a town of the* Carnutes *in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Loire, afterward* Aurelianensis Urbs, *or* Civitas Aurelianorum, *the modern Orleans*, Cæs.

GĔNAUNI, ōrum, m. (Γεναῦνοι). *Genauni, a German tribe in Rætia, neighbors of the* Breuni, Hor.

GENEALŎGUS, i, m. (γενεαλόγος). *A genealogist*, Cic.

GĔNER, ĕri, m. (geno, gigno). I. *A daughter's husband, son-in-law*, cum soceris generi non invantur, Cic. *The future husband of a daughter*, Virg.——II. *Meton. for* progener: *The husband of a grand-daughter or great grand-daughter*, Tac.——III. *A sister's husband, a brother-in-law*, Nep.

GĔNERĀLIS, e (genus). I. *Of or belonging to a kind or species, generic*, Cic.——II. *Relating to what is general or universal, relating to all; hence, general* [*opp.* singuli, specialis], Id.

GĔNERĀLITER, *adv. Generally*, Cic.

GĔNERASCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (genero). *To be produced, grow after its kind*, Lucr.

GĔNERĀTIM, *adv.* (genus). I. *According to certain genera or classes, by kinds, species, or divisions*, ergo ab universa provincia g.que ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic.——II. *In general, generally, on the whole*, g. atque universæ, Id.

GĔNERĀTOR, ōris, m. *He that begets or engenders, father, generator*, nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.

GĔNERO, 1 *v. a.* (genus). *To produce, bring forth, beget, engender, create, procreate, generate; in the pass., to take its existence, spring up, arise.* I. *Prop.*: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) Quint.——B) *Esp. of the mind: To bring forth, create, produce*, quæ (estates) nihil dum ipsæ ex se g. queunt, Quint.

GĔNERŎSE, *adv. Nobly, generously*, Hor.

GĔNERŎSUS, a, um (genus). *Noble.* I. *Prop.: Of noble birth.* A) generosa ac nobilis virgo, Cic.——B) *Meton. of animals and things: Of a good or excellent kind or description, good, excellent, superior*, g. vinum, Hor.; sues g. duodenas mammas habent, *of superior breed*, Plin.; *fruitful, plentiful, fertile*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Noble*, i. e. *noble-minded, generous, magnanimous, of noble sentiments*, cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic.

GĔNĔSIS, is, *f.* (γένεσις). I. A) *Generation, creation, birth*, Plin.——B) *Genesis, the name of the First Book of Moses, because it contains the history of the creation.*——II. *Meton.: A nativity, the constellation or star that was rising at the time of a person's birth*, Suet.

GENESTA, æ. *See* GENISTA.

GĔNĔTRIX (*rarely* genitrix), īcis, *f.* (genitor). *She that produces or brings forth, a mother.* I. *Prop.*, Suet.——II. *Meton.: She that produces or causes, a mother*, Miletus, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria g., *mother town, metropolis*, Plin.

GĔNEVA, æ, *f. Geneva, a town of the* Allobroges, *on the borders of the* Helvetii, *now Geneva*, Cæs.

GĔNIĀLIS, e (genius). I. A) *Of or belonging to birth, nuptial, connubial*, lectum illum genialem, *the nuptial bed* (*placed in the* atrium), *sacred to the tutelary genii of a married couple*, Cic.——B) *Subst.*, gĕnĭālĭa, ĭum, n., *A nuptial*

bed, Am.——II. *Genial, cheerful, delightful, joyous, festive*, Ov.

GENIALITER, *adv. Festively, cheerfully*, Ov.

GENICULATUS, a, um (geniculum). I. *With bent knees. Also, Subst.*, Geniculatus, i, m., *The Kneeling One, a constellation* (*sc. Hercules*), Vitr.——II. *Having knots, knotted, jointed*, culmus g., Cic.

GENICULUM, i, n. (genu). *A knee.* I. *Prop.*, Varr.——II. *Meton.*: *A knot or joint in the stalk of a plant*, Plin.

GENISTA (genesta), æ, *f. A kind of broom or furze*, Virg.; Plin.

GENITABILIS, e (geno, gigno). I. q. genitalis, Lucr.

GENITALIS, e (geno, gigno). I. *Serving to beget, generate, or produce, fertilizing, fruitful; also, bringing forth*, g. profluvium, Plin.; g. dies, *a birth-day* (i. q. dies natalis), Tac.; g. solum, *one's native land*, Vell.——II. *Subst.* A) Genitalia, ia, *f.*, *A cognomen or epithet of Diana, as presiding over child-birth*, Hor.——B) genitale, is, n. (*sc.* membrum), *The genital organs, genitals*, Cels.

GENITALITER, *adv. Productively*, Lucr.

GENITIVUS, a, um (genitus, *from* gigno). I. *Of or belonging to procreation or birth.* A) *Gen.*: genitivis notis, Suet.——B) *Inborn, natural, innate*, Ov.——C) *Belonging to a gens*, nomen g., Id.——II. *Exp. in Gramm.*: g. casus, *the genitive case*, Quint. *Absol.*: genitivus, i, m., *the same*, Id.

GENITOR, ōris, m. (gigno). *A begetter, father, creator; also, any one who produces, an author, &c.*, ab optimo et præstantissimo genitore, Cic.

GENITUS, a, um, *part. of* gigno.

GENIUS, ĭi, m. (gigno). I. *A protecting or tutelary deity or genius, a good genius or spirit*, jurat per genium meum, Sen.——II. *Exp.* A) *Inclination to luxury or enjoyment, appetite for pleasure*, Plaut.——B) *Talent, taste, genius*, Juv.

GENO, ĕre. *See* GIGNO.

GENS, gentis, *f.* (geno, gigno). I. *A generation, race, a clan* (*as it were*), i. e. *a number of persons bearing the same family name; thus the* gens Cornelia *comprehended the families of the* Scipiones, *the* Lentuli, *&c.*; *the term* gens *was especially used of the nobility*: g. Tarquiniorum, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, *the superior gods* (*the* consentes), Cic.——B) *Post.* (*like* genus *and* stirpes): *Offspring, descendant, one of a race*, Virg.——C) *Contemptuously*: *A set, crew, race*, si illo die g. ista Clodiana, Cic.——D) *Of animals*: *A race, tribe, herd, swarm, shoal, &c.*, intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur, Col.——E) 1) *A nation, race, including several clans or tribes* (populi) *or towns*, nationes et g., Cic.; g. Sabina aut Volsca, Id. 2) *Exp.* a) *In the genit. partit.*: gentium (*like* terrarum; *see* TERRA). b) *Emphatically, conveying the figurative notion of "world,"* ubicunque terrarum et g. violatum jus civium Romanorum sit? *where in all the world?* Cic. c) gentes, *Foreign nars, foreign nations, as opposed to Romans*, manent, quæso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac.; Vulg. 3) *Meton.*: *A country, district, region*, quæ g. jacet supra Cilicium, Nep.

GENTICUS, a, um (gens). *Of or belonging to a nation, national*, more gentico, Tac.

GENTILICIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (gentilis). I. *Of or belonging to a particular clan* (gens), g. sacra, Liv.——II. *Of, belonging, or peculiar to a nation, national*, Gell.

GENTILIS, e (gens). I. *Of or belonging to the same stock, clan, or family* (gens); *also, bearing the same family name*, homines deorum immortalium quasi g., Cic.; tuus pæne g., *your name's sake*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Said of slaves who bear the name of their master*, Plin.——B) *Of or belonging to the same nation, national; subst., a fellow-countryman*, turbare g. nationes, Tac.

GENTILITAS, ātis, *f.* (gentilis). *The relationship of those who bear the same name.* I. *Prop.*: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.*: *Kindred*, i. e. *relatives who bear the same name*; *plur.*: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin.——B) *Of plants*: *That have the same name*, Plin.

GENTILITIUS, a, um. *See* GENTILICIUS.

GENU, ûs, n. [*masc. secondary form nom. sing.*, genus, Lucil.; *neut. nom. and acc. sing.*, genus, Cic.; *plur.*, gênva, *dissyl.*, Virg.; *genit. plur.*, genuorum, Vitr.; *dat. plur.*, genubus, Sen.] (γόνυ). I. *A knee*, g. mehercule M. Antonium vidi terram tangere, Cic.; genuum orbis, *the knee-pan*, Ov.; provolvi genibus alcjs, genu alcjs advolvi, *to throw one's self at one's knees, to kneel down before one*, Tac.——II. *Meton. of plants* (*usually* geniculum): *A knot, joint*, Plin.

GENUÂ, æ, *f. Genua, a city on the coast of Liguria, now* Genoa, Plin.

GENUÂLIA, ium, n. (genu). *Garters* (*below the knee*), Ov.

GENUINUS, a, um (gena, gigno). I. *Innate, native, natural*, g. domesticæque virtutes, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Unmixed, unadulterated, genuine*, Gell.

GENUÏNUS, a, um (genus). *Of or belonging to the cheek*, g. dentes, *the jaw-teeth*, Cic. *Prov.*: genuinum frangere in alqo, *to backbite*, Plin.

GENUS, ĕris, n. (γένος, *Sanscr.* jana, *Engl.* kin). *Birth, descent; concr., a race*, i. e. *all who bear the same name; a tribe, family, stock.* I. *Prop.* A) ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic.; ducere g. ab alqo, *to derive one's origin, be descended from*, Virg.——B) *Exp.*: *Birth*, i. e. *high birth*, propter divitias aut g. aut alqas opes, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) (*like* gens *and* stirps) *A descendant, one of a family, a son; also post., posterity, descendants*, Ov.——B) *A kind, sort, stock, class, species.* 1) *Gen., of men*: quod ex infinita societate generis humani, *of the human race*, Cic. *Also of animals and things*, Cic.; *&c.*; orationes aut alqd id g. scribere, *of this kind or description*, Cic.; quod g., *which kind*, Id.; in omni genere, *in every respect, in all things*, Id.; domus in omni genere diligens, *in every way*, Id.; in alqo genere inconcinnus, *in any respect*, Id. *Adv.*: in genere, *on the whole*, Gell. 2) *Exp.* a) *In Philos.*: *A general term, a logical genus which includes several species*, "g. est id, quod duas aut plures complectitur partes," Cic. b) *In Gramm.*: *Gender*, in nominibus tria g., Quint.

GENUS, us. *The knee; see* GENU.

GENÜSUS, i, m. *Genusus, a river in Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia, now* Iskoumi, Cæs. *Also*, Genusus (n. i.), Liv.

GEŌGRĀPHIA, æ, *f.* (γεωγραφία). *Geography*, Cic.

GEŌMĒTRES, æ [gĕōmetra, æ, Sid.; geometer, tri, Sen.; geometrēs, *trisyll.*, Juv.], *m.* (γεωμέτρης). *A geometrician*, Cic.

GEŌMĒTRIA, æ, *f.* (γεωμετρία). *Geometry*, Cic.

GEŌMĒTRICE, ēs, *f.* *Geometry*, Plin.

GEŌMĒTRICUS, a, um (γεωμετρικός). I. *Relating to geometry, geometrical*, geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic.——II. *Subst.* A) geometricus, i, *m.*, *A geometrician*, Quint.——B) geometrica, orum, *n.*, *Geometry*, ut eodem perveniat, quo si g. didicisset, Cic.

GEŌRGICUS, a, um (γεωργικός). *Of or belonging to husbandry*, g. carmen. Georgica, orum, *n.*, *the title of a poem by Virgil on husbandry, The Georgics*, Col.

GERENS, entis. I. *Part. of* gero.——II. *Adj.*: *Performing any thing; with genit.*: negotii bene g., Cic.

GERGŌVIA, æ, *f.* (Γεργοουία). *Gergovia.* 1. *A town of the* Arverni, *in Aquitania*, Cæs. 2. *A town of the* Boii, *north of the Loire*, Id.

GERMĀNE, *adv.* °*Genuinely, truly*, g. fraterneque rescribam, Cic.

GERMĀNI, ōrum, *m.* (Γερμανοί). *The Germans, a people between the Rhine, Danube, Vistula, and the sea, to the east of the Gauls*, Cæs.

GERMĀNIA, æ, *f.* *Germany*, Cæs.

GERMĀNICIĀNUS, a, um. *That is, is found, or is stationed in Germany*, g. exercitus, Suet.

GERMĀNICUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans*, G. bellum, Cæs.——II. *Subst.* A) Germanicus, i, *m.*, *A cognomen of generals that fought successfully against the Germans, after* Nero Claudius Drusus G., *the son of* Livia, Suet.——B) (*sc.* numus) *A gold coin struck under the Emperor Domitian*, Juv.

GERMĀNĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (germanus). *Relationship between children of the same parent or parents, brotherhood, sisterhood.* I. *Prop.*: moveat te horum pietas, moveat g., Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A relationship of the inhabitants of towns sprung from the same mother city*, ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv.——B) *Of things and abstract objects*: *A close resemblance, similarity, or union*, in dissocialione g. concors, Plin.

GERMĀNUS, a, um. *Of brothers and sisters that have the same father and mother, or at least the same father*: *Full, true, germane.* I. *Prop.* A) g. frater, Cic.——B) *Subst.*, germanus, i, *m.*, *and* germana, æ, *f.*, *An own or true brother or sister. Ambigui* (*with* Germanus), *The German*, Germanum Cimber occidit, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of brothers and sisters*: *Brotherly, sisterly*, Plaut.——B) *Real, true, pure, genuine*, illi veteres g.que Campani, Cic.; scio me asinum g. fuisse, *a downright ass*, Id.

GERMĀNUS, a, um. *Germanic* (*poet.*), Ov.

GERMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (gero). *A bud, sprig, shoot, twig, offspring.* I. *Prop.*: serotino germine malus, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Germ, seed*, Lucr.——B) *Offspring, progeny, a child*, Just.

GERO, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* hri, *to bring*). *To wear, carry, or have any thing about one or on one's person, to carry about.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: g. (*with* induere) vestem, Nep.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry, bring, take, or convey toward a place*, (feminæ puerique) saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 2) *To bear, bring forth, produce*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To bear, have, show, entertain*, ipsi autem g. quam personam velimus, *to act or represent a certain character*, Cic.; g. inimicitias hominum more, Id. *Absol.*: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) g. se alqo modo, *to behave, act toward any body*, in maximis rebus quonam modo gererem me adversus Cæsarem, Cic. b) g. alqm (agere alqm), *to act the part of any body*, privato judicio principem geris, Plin. c) g. se et alqm, *to treat, behave toward*, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. 2) g. præ se alqd [præ se ferre], *to show, display, make show of, exhibit*, præ se quandam g. utilitatem, Cic. 3) *To be engaged in any thing, take an active part in; to do, accomplish, perform; to transact, manage, conduct, administer, rule, govern; also in the pass., to happen, to be done* (*hence*, res gesta, *an act*; *and*, res gestæ, *events, exploits*), g. rem publicam, Cic.; g. magistratum, *to discharge the duties of, to fill, hold*, Id. *Of public or state business*: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, *public affairs*, Id.; res gestæ, *public events*, Id.; Lacedæmonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, *were carrying on*, Id.; geram tibi morem, *yield to your will, comply with your wishes*, Id. 4) *Of time*: *To pass, spend*, ut (Tullia) cum alqo adolescente primario conjuncta ætatem gereret, Sulpic. ap. Cic.

GĒRO, ōnis, *m.* (gero). *A porter*; foras-gero, *a carrier*, Plaut.

GERRÆ, ārum, *f.* (γέρρα: *prop., a kind of hurdle*; *hence*) *Trifles, bagatelles, trumpery*, Plaut.; *also interj.*, gerræ! Id.

GERRO, ōnis, *m.* (*an old form*, cerrones, leves et inepti, *acc. to* Fest.) (gerræ). *An idler, trifler*, Ter.

GĒRŪLIFIGŪLUS, i, *m.* (gero, fingo). *An accomplice, abettor*, Plaut.

GĒRŪLUS, i, *m.* *One who carries, a porter*, Suet.

GERUNDIUM, ii, *n.* (gero). *In Gramm.*: *A gerund*, Diom

GERYON, ōnis, *and* GERYŌNES, æ [*an old form, gen. sing.*, Geryonis, Lucr.: *abl.*, Gērȳone, Sid.], *m.* (Γηρυόν *and* Γηρυόνης). *Geryon. In Myth., a king of Spain, said to have had three bodies*, Ov.

GERYŌNĀCRUS, a, um. *Geryonian*, Plaut.

GERYONES, æ. *See* GERYON.

GESTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (gesto). I. *That which is carried or worn; as, a burden, load, arms, clothes, trinkets, ornaments, &c.*, Virg.; Plin.——II. *That in which one carries any thing, a sedan-chair, &c.*, Tac.

GESTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (gesto). *A carrier, porter*, Plin. E.

GESTĀTŌRIUS, a, um (gesto). *Of or belonging to an airing*, g. sella, *a litter or sedan-chair* Suet.

GESTICŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A making of gestures, gesticulation*, Suet.

GESTIO, ōnis, *f.* (gero). *A doing, performing.* in gestione autem negotii, Cic.

GESTIO, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4 [*an old form, imperf.*, gestibant, Plaut.] *v. n.* (gestus). *To express joy or other passions by motions of the body, to exult, be transported; to make gestures; to be cheerful, lively, merry.* I. *Prop.* A) *With*

abl.: quorum alter lætitiâ gestiat, Cic. *Also absol.*, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: *To digress in speaking, enlarge freely*, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint.——II. *Meton.*: *To long for or demand any thing passionately; to desire earnestly; usually with inf., rarely with abl. or absol.; with inf.*, gestio scire ista omnia, Cic.; *also with abl.*, Virg.; *and absol.*, Plaut.

GESTITO, 1 *v. int. a.* (gesto). *To carry much or frequently, to be in the habit of carrying*, Plaut.

GESTO, 1 *v. int. a. and n.* (gero). I. *Act.*: *To carry about one, to have or carry about one's person.* A) *Prop.* 1) idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic.; g. in utero, *to be with young*, Plin. *Prov.*: g. alqm in sinu, *to be very fond of one*, Ter. 2) *Esp.*, gestari, *To be carried, as on horseback or in a vehicle, &c.*; *to ride, sail, &c.*; *to take exercise*, nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen.——B) *Fig.* 1) animum g., *to know*, Plaut. 2) *Esp.*: *To carry about, report, blab out*, qui verba gestarent: sunt, qui vitia gestant, Sen.——II. *Neut.*: *To be carried by way of recreation; hence, to ride, take an airing in a carriage, &c.*; *to take exercise*, simul gestanti conspecto delatore ejus, Via, inquit, Suet.

GESTOR, óris, *m.* (gero). *A carrier or bearer*, Plaut.

GESTUS, a, um, *part. of* gero.

GESTUS, ûs, *m.* (gero). *A carrying; hence, carriage, posture, or gesture of the body, attitude, motion of the body.* A) *Gen.*: gratificatur mihi gestu, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *Gesticulation, motion made with the hands*, e. g. *by an orator or actor* (*opp.* motus, i. e. *motion of the whole body*), g. histrionis, Cic.

GETÆ, ârum, *m.* (Γέται). I. *The Getæ, a Thracian people on the banks of the Danube*, Cic. *Sing.*, Geta, æ, *m.*, *One of the Getæ*, Ov.——II. *Meton.*, Geta, æ, *m.*, *A Roman cognomen*: C. Licinius G., *consul* A.U.C. 638, *and censor* 646, Cic.; *and* Geta, *the brother and co-regent of the Emperor Caracalla; also the name of a Greek slave*, Ter.

GETES, æ, *m.* *Of or belonging to the Getæ*, Ov.

GETICE, *adv.* *Like the Getæ*, Ov.

GETICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Getæ; poet. also for Thracian*, Ov.

GIBBA, æ, *f.* *A hunch on the back*, Suet.

GIBBER, ĕra, ĕrum (gibba). I. *Hunchbacked, humpbacked*, g. genus gallinarum, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *Protuberant*, Varr.

GIBBUS, a, um. *Protuberant, gibbous*, Cels.

GIBBUS, i, *m.* I. q. gibba, Juv.

GIGANTES, um, *m.* (Γίγαντες). *Myth.*: *The Giants, sons of Earth and Tartarus; when storming the heavens they were struck by Jupiter with a flash of lightning, and were buried under Mount Etna*, Cic.

GIGANTEUS, a, um. *Of or relating to the giants*, Ov.

GIGANTOMACHIA, æ, *f.* (Γιγαντομαχία). *The War of Giants, the title of a poem by Claudian.*

GIGAS, antis. *See* GIGANTES.

GIGNENTIA, ium, *n.* (gigno). *Organic bodies, plants, herbage*, per loca æqualia et nuda gignentium, Sall.

GIGNO, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3 [*the old form of pres.*, gĭno, ĕre, genunt, Varr.: genitur, A. ap. Cic.: genuntur, Lucr.: *inf.*, geni. Id.: *genit. gerund*, genendi, Varr.: *perf.*, genuvit, Enn.: *inf. pres. pass.*, gignier, Lucr.] (γένω; *Sanscr.* jan). *To beget, procreate, bear, bring forth, produce; in the pass. also, to be born, to take rise, spring up, come forth.* I. *Prop.*: quem Juppiter genuit, Cic.; natura nos genuit et conformavit, Id. *Pass.*: quod gigneretur aliunde, Id.——II. *Fig.*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic.

GILVUS (gilbus), a, um. *Light, pale yellow*, Virg.

GLABER, bra, brum. *Smooth, bald, without hair, wool, or feathers*, g. colla boum, Col.

GLABER, bri, *m.* (*without beard*). *A young slave, a favorite slave*, Sen.

GLABRIO, ônis, *m.* (glaber). *A cognomen in the* gens Acilia.

GLACIALIS, e (glacies). *Of or belonging to ice, icy, full of ice*, hiems, Virg.; frigus, Ov.

GLACIES, ĕi, *f.* (gelu). I. *Ice*, g. lubrica, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *Hardness, rigidity*, Lucr.

GLACIO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (glacies). I. *Act.*: *To make or turn into ice; to freeze, congeal.* 1) *Prop.*: humor glaciatur, Plin. 2) *Meton.*: *To make hard, solid, or stiff*, fici ramulis glaciatus caseus, Col.——II. *Neut.*: *To become solid or hard*, æstate non glaciat nisi accepta cera, Plin.

GLADIATOR, óris, *m.* (gladius). A) *A public fighter, gladiator*, athletæ et g., Cic. *As term of reproach*: hujus gladiatoris (Antonii), Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *A public performance of gladiators, a gladiatorial show*, gladiatores dare, Cic.; *abl. abs.*, gladiatoribus, *during the gladiatorial shows.*

GLADIATORIUS, a, um (gladiator). I. *Of or belonging to gladiators*, g. ludus, Cic.; g. familia, *a company of gladiators*, Id.; g. consensus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, Id.; g. locus, *a stand or elevated place for witnessing these shows*, Id.——II. *Subst.*, gladiatŏrium, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* præmium, auctoramentum), *The pay received by gladiators*, vix gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv.

GLADIATURA, æ, *f.* (gladius, gladiator). *A gladiatorial fight*, gladiaturæ destinati, Tac.

GLADIOLUS, i, *m.* (gladius). *A little sword; in the plur. heterocl.*: nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint.

GLADIUS, ĭi, *m.* (*akin to* culter). I. A) *A sword*, g. stringere *or* destringere, *to draw*, Cic.——B) *Prov.*: aut tuo, quemadmodum dicitur, gladio aut nostro, defensio tua conficiatur necesse est, *to be beaten with one's own weapons*.——C) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri, *with ease, with little trouble*.——II. *Meton.* A) *Murder, assassination*, quum tanta præsertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic.——B) *A fight of gladiators*, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen.——C) g. vomeris, *a ploughshare*, Plin.——D) *The sword-fish*, Plin.

GLANDIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (glans, fero). *Bearing acorns*, Cic.

GLANDIONIDA, æ, *f.* (glandium). *A delicate (glandulous) piece of meat*, Plaut.

GLANDIUM, ĭi, *n.* (glans). *A kernel in the flesh, a delicate piece of meat, especially of pork*, Plin.

GLANS, glandis, *f.* (γάλανος, *Dor.* = βάλανος). I. *Any kernel-fruit; as a date, chestnut, walnut,*

&c., especially an acorn, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A ball of lead or clay*, Cæs.

GLĂREA, æ, *f. Gravel, coarse sand*, eo loco pulvis non g. injecta est, Cic.

GLĂREŌSUS, a, um (glarea). *Full of gravel, gravelly*, Liv.; g. rivi, Plin.

GLAUCE, ēs, *f.* (Γλαύκη). *Glauce, the mother of the third Diana*, Cic.

GLAUCĬA, æ, m. (glaucus). *A Roman cognomen in the* gentes Servilia *and* Mallia.

GLAUCŌMA, ătis, n. [*an old form*, glaucoma, æ, *f.*, Plaut.] (γλαύκωμα). I. *A disease of the eye; in ancient pathology*, i. q. cataracta, Plin.

GLAUCUS, a, um (γλαῦκος). *Of a bluish gray color, glaucous*, g. oculi, Plin. *Of the color of water, green, greenish*, amictus g. Arethusæ, Virg.

GLAUCUS, i, m. (Γλαῦκος). *Glaucus, a Greek proper name.* 1. *The son of Sisyphus, who was torn to pieces by his own horses*, Virg. 2. *The chief of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomede*, Hor. 3. *A fisherman of Anthedon in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god*, Ov.

GLĒBA (glæba), æ, *f. A small lump of earth, a clod.* I. *Prop.:* si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus alqm de fundo præcipitem egeris, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) (pars pro toto), *A field, gleba*, Virg.——B) *Of other things: A piece, lump, mass*, Cæs.

GLĒBŌSUS (glæb.), a, um (gleba). *Full of clods, cloddy*, terra g., Plin.

GLĒBŬLA (glæb.), æ, *f.* (gleba). *A small clod or lump of earth.* I. *Prop.*, Col.——II. *Meton.* A) *A small field*, Juv.——B) *Of other things: A small piece*, g. myrrhæ, Vitr.

GLĒSUM (glæsum *and* glæsum), i, n. (*German* Glas; *conf.* glänzen, *to glitter*). *Amber*, Tac.

GLIS, glĭris, m. *A dormouse, considered a delicate dish with the Romans*, Plin.

GLISCO, ĕre, *v. n. To grow or spread imperceptibly, to swell.* I. A) *Prop.:* asellus gliscit, *grows fat*, Col.——B) *Meton.: To grow rich*, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To grow, increase, spread, rise up*, ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, Cic.

GLŎBŌSUS, a, um (globus). *Round as a ball, spherical*, mundum globosum, Cic.

GLŎBUS, i, m. (*related to* glomus). *Any body in the form of a ball; a globe, bowl, sphere, spherical body.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* g. terræ, Cic.; in cœlo animadversi globi, *balls of fire*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A dumpling, pudding*, Varr. 2) *In Milit.: A close order of battle, platoon* (*Fr.* peloton), Cat.——II. *Any round mass, lump, &c.*, Tac.; *a dense crowd or mass of people*, et circa Fabium g., Liv.

GLŎMĔRĀMEN, ĭnis, n. (glomero). *A round shape; in concr., a round body, a ball* (*post.*), Lucr.

GLŎMĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (glomus). *To wind or form into a ball, collect together into a round heap, to glomerate.* I. *Prop.* A) gl. lanam in orbes, Ov.——B) *Meton.: To compress together, or form into a round body, to collect, assemble, gather into a round body or mass*, g. agmina, Virg.; g. se, *and* glomerari, *mid., to gather, flock together into a body*, Id.; legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac.——C) *Of inanimate objects: To roll up, drive in collected fury*, tempestatem g., Virg.——II. *Fig.:* glomerata annus, *as it were rolling away or along*, Cic. poet.

GLŎMUS, ĕris, n. (*related to* globus). *A ball*, e. g. *of cotton*, Plin.; *a clew*, Hor.

GLŎRIA, æ, *f.* (*related to* clarus). *Glory, fame, renown.* I. *Prop.* A) *Absol.:* aut gloriâ cluentes aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. *In the plur.:* memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, *glorious actions, exploits*, Tac.——B) *With genit. obj.:* fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est, Cic.——II. *Meton. subj.: A thirst or passion for glory, ambition.* A) *Absol.:* moriar, ni, quæ tua g. est, puto te malle q. Cæsare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. *In the plur.: Vain boasting, ostentation*, Plaut.——B) *With genit. obj.*, Virg.

GLŎRIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A vaunting, boasting*, Cic.

GLŎRIŎLA, æ, *f.* (gloria). *Slight glory or fame*, g. nostra perfruamur, Cic.

GLŎRIOR, 1 *v. dep. a. and n.* (gloria). *To glory in, boast or brag of, pride one's self in, to place one's glory in any thing; with acc. or an objective or relative clause, with abl.*, de, in alqa re, *or absol.:* vellem equidem idem posse g. quod Cyrus, Cic.; nominibus veterum g., Id.; de misera vita g., Id.

GLŎRIŎSE, *adv.* I. *With glory, gloriously*, g. triumphare, Cic. *Compar.*, Sall. *Superl.*, Cic.——II. *Boastfully, vauntingly*, g. mentiri, Cic.

GLŎRIŎSUS, a, um (gloria). I. *Full of glory, glorious*, de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis, Cic.——II. *Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious, conceited, ostentatious*, nisi essent milites g., Cic.; Miles G., *the title of a comedy of Plautus; with allusion to that comedy:* imitari Militem gloriosum, Cic.

GLOSSĀRIUM, ii, n. (glossa). *A dictionary of obsolete words with explanations, a glossary*, Gell.

GLOSSĒMA, ătis, n. (γλώσσημα). *An obsolete or obscure word requiring explanation*, Quint.

GLŪTEN, ĭnis, n., *and* GLŪTINUM, i, n. (gluo). *Glue*, Virg.

GLŪTINĀTOR, ōris, m. (glutino). *One that glues together*, e. g. *the leaves of a book; a bookbinder*, Cic.

GLŪTINO, 1 *v. a.* (gluten). *To glue, glue together*, g. chartas, Plin.

GLUTĬNUM, i. *See* GLUTEN.

GLŪTIO (gluttio), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4 *v. a. To swallow, devour.* I. *Prop.* A) Juv.——B) *Meton., also of sound: To emit inarticulately, make a rattling noise in their throats*, Plin.

GLŪTO (glutto), ōnis, m. (glutio). *A glutton*, Pers.

GLYCYRRHIZON, i, n. (γλυκύρριζον), *or* GLYCYRRHIZA. *Liquorice-root*, Plin.

GNÆUS, i. *See* CNÆUS.

GNĀRITAS, ātis, *f.* (gnarus). *Knowledge*, Sall.

GNĀRUS, a, um [*another form*, gnaruris, e, Plaut.: *another form*, narus, Cic.] (*related to* Sanscr. jnâ, *to know*). *Skillful, practiced, learned, knowing in any thing; with genit., relative or objective clause.* I. *With genit.:* L. Sisenna, doctus vir, g. rei publicæ, Cic. *With acc.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton. pass.: Known*, in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac.

GNĀTHO, ōnis, m. *Gnatho, the name of a parasite in the Eunuch of Terence; hence gen. for a parasite*, Cic.

GNĀTHŌNICI, ōrum, m. *As it were, The disciples of Gnatho*, Ter.

GNATUS, a, um. *See* NATUS.

GNĀVUS. *See* MAVUS.

GNIDIUS (Cn.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Gnidus. Subst. plur.*, Gnidii (Cn.), ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gnidus*, Cic.

GNIDUS *or* **GNIDOS** (Cnid.), i, *f.* (Κνίδος). *Gnidus, a Doric town of Caria, celebrated for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, now Guido*, Cic.

GNŌMON, ōnis, m. (γνώμων). *The index of a sun-dial, gnomon*, Plin.

GNOSCO, ere. *See* NOSCO.

GNŌSIACUS (Gnoss.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Crete*, G. rex, i. e. *Minos*, Ov.

GNŌSIAS (Gnoss.), ādis, *f. Of or belonging to Gnossus or to Crete, Cretan*, Ov. *Subst.*, i. q. *Ariadne*, Ov.

GNŌSIS (Gnoss.), idis, *f. Of or belonging to Gnossus or to Crete*, Ov. *Subst.*, i. q. *Ariadne*, Ov.

GNŌSIUS (Gnoss.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Gnossus or to Crete, Cretan*, Plin. *Subst.*, Gnōsia, æ, *f.*, i. e. *Ariadne*, Prop. *In the plur.*, Gnōsii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gnossus*, Cic.

GNŌSUS *or* **GNŌSOS** (Gnoss. and Cnos.), i, *f.* (Κνωσός and Κνωσσός). *Gnossus, a very ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos, now Gnossen*, Plin.

GNOTUS, a, um. *See* NOSCO.

GOMPHENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Gomphi*, Cæs.

GOMPHI, ōrum, m. (Γόμφοι). *Gomphi, a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus, now Kalabaki*, Cæs.

GORDIUS, ii, m. (Γόρδιος). *Gordius, a king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, celebrated for the knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two*, Curt.

GORGE, ēs, *f. Gorge, daughter of Œneus and Althea, changed into a bird*, Ov.

GORGIAS, æ, m. (Γοργίας). *Gorgias.* I. *A Greek sophist of Leontini, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic. 2. *A rhetorician of Asia, teacher of the son of Cicero*. Cic.

GORGO *or* **GORGON**, ōnis, *f.* (Γοργώ). *A Gorgon, serpent-haired daughter of Phorcus, called also Medusa, said to petrify all who looked on her, killed by Perseus; her head was fixed in the shield of Minerva, and Pegasus sprang from her blood*, Cic.

GORGŌNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gorgo*, Ov.

GORTYNIACUS, a, um. *Of Gortyna, Cretan*, Ov.

GORTYNIS, idis, *f. Of Gortyna, Cretan*, Luc.

GORTYNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gortyna; post. also gen. for Cretan*, G. index, *from Gortyna*, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Gortynii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gortyna*, Liv.

GŌTHI, ōrum, m. (Γότθοι). *The Goths, a great tribe of the north of Germany*, Inscr.; *formerly called* Gothones *or* Gotones, Tac.

GŌTHINI, ōrum, m. *Gothini, a Celtic tribe in the modern Cracovia*, Tac.

GOTHONES *and* **GOTONES**. *See* GOTHI.

GRABĀTUS, i, m. (κράβατος). *A small or low couch, a field-bed*, Cic.

GRACCHANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gracchus*, G. judices, i. e. *the knights, who were made judges by a law proposed by* C. Gracchus, Cic.

GRACCHUS, i, m. *Gracchus, a Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia. *The most celebrated are the two brothers*, Ti. *and* C. Cornelius Gracchus, *sons of* Ti. Sempronius, *and* Cornelia, *daughter of* Scipio Africanus *the elder*.

GRACILIS, e [*fem, plur.* gracilas, Ter.]. *Thin, slight, slender, lean.* I. *Prop.* A) equi hominesque paululii et g., Liv. *Compar.*, Plin. *Superl.*, gracillimus, Suet.—B) *Meton.: Lean, meagre, poor*, gracili et arido agro, Plin.——II. *Fig., of style: Simple, plain*, inter g. validumque tertium aiod, Quint.

GRACILITAS, ātis, *f.* (gracilis). *Thinness, slenderness, leanness, meagreness.* I. *Prop.:* summa g. et infirmitas corporis, Cic.——II. *Fig., of style: Simplicity, want of ornament*, Quint.

GRACILITER, *adv. Slenderly.* I. *Prop.*, App.——II. *Fig.: Without embellishment*, Quint.

GRACŬLUS (graco.), i, m. (*akin to* corvus, *Gr.* κορακίας). *A jackdaw*, Plin.

GRADĀRIUS, a, um (gradus). *Of or belonging to a step, going or proceeding step by step.* I. *Prop.*, Lucil.——II. *Fig., of style: Even, regular*, Sen.

GRADĀTIM, *adv.* (gradus). *Step by step, by degrees, little and little*, Cic.

GRADĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (gradus). I. *Prop.: The making of a stair-case; a flight or series of steps in a theatre*, Vitr.——II. *Fig., in Rhet.: A gradation, a climax*, Cic.

GRADIOR, gressus, 3 *v. n.* (gradus). I. *To take steps, to step, walk*, alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo, Cic.——II. *Post. of inanimate and abstract objects*, Lucr.

GRADIVUS, i, m. *A cognomen of Mars*, Liv. *Absol.:* Grādivus *and* Grādīvus, Ov.

GRADUS, ūs, m. (gradior). *A step.* I. A) *Prop.*, Cic.; g. facere, gradum conferre, *to come together*, Virg.; g. conferre alcui, *to join one*, Plaut.; addere gradum, *to quicken one's pace*, Liv.; sistere gradum, *to stop, halt*, Virg.; gradum revocare, Id.; g. referre, *to turn back*, Ov.; gradibus ire, *to go step by step, gradually*, Cic.—B) *Fig.:* g. imperii factus est, Id.; (spondeus) habet stabilem quendam gradum, *pace, movement*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.: Position, footing*, stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 2) *Fig.: Firm attitude or posture*, de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, *to allow one's self to be put out, to lose one's composure*, Cic.; gradu movere alqm, *to compel one to give way*, Liv.—B) *That which one steps over*, i. e. *a step, stair.* 1) *Prop.* a) g. templorum, Id. b) *Sing.:* cum dextropede primus g. ascenditur, Vitr. c) *Meton. of things that rise by steps.* α) *A braid or tress of hair*, caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint. β) *In Gramm.: Degree of comparison*, Ov. γ) *The mathematical degree of a circle*, Man. δ) *Plur.: The wrinkles on the roof of a horse's mouth*, Veg. 2) *Fig., of rank: A degree, step*, tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic.

GRÆCE, *adv. In the Greek manner, in*

the manner of the Greeks, quæ legeram G., Latine redderem, Cic.

GRÆCI, ōrum, *m.* (Γραικοί). *The Greeks*, eos septem, quos G. sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. *In the sing.*, Græcus, i, *m.*, *A Greek*, Id.

GRÆCIA, æ, *f.* I. *Greece*, de cuncta G., Cic. ——II. *Meton.:* Magna G., *Lower Italy, which was colonized by the Greeks*, Cic. *Absol.:* G., Cic.

GRÆCISSO are, *v. n.* (γραικίζω). *To imitate the Greeks*, Plaut.

GRÆCOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (Græci). *To live like a Greek*, Hor.

GRÆCOSTASIS, is, *f.* (Γραικόστασις) (*The Grecian place or stand*). *A building at Rome near the* Curia *and the* Comitium, *where originally Greek, but afterward also other ambassadors, resided; the Greek embassy, the foreign embassy*, Cic.

GRÆCŬLUS, a, um. *Greek, Grecian* (*for the most part contemptuously*), ineptum sane negotium et G., *thorough Greek*, Cic.; G. cautio chirographi, *not to be relied upon*, Id. *Subst.*, Græculus, i, *m.*, *A little or young Greek*, Cic.

GRÆCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*, Græcis rebus, Cic.; G. homines, *Greeks*, Id.; Græco more bibere, *to drink healths*, Id.; G. via, *perhaps leading to* Græcia Magna, Id. *Prov.:* ad Calendas Græcas, i. e. *never, because the Greeks did not reckon by calends*, August. ap. Suet.

GRAII, ōrum [*genit. plur.*, Graium, Lucr.], *m.*, *for* Græci. *The Greeks*, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, Cic. *In the sing.*, Graius, i, *m.*, *A Greek*, Cic.

GRAIOCĒLI (Garocell), ōrum, *m.* *Graioceli, a Gallic people in the valleys of Mont Cenis*, Cæs.

GRAJŪGĒNA, æ, *m.* (Graius, gigno). *A Greek by birth* (*poet*), Virg.

GRĀMEN, inis, *n.* (*akin to* germen). I. *The grass, turf*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *A plant, herb*, gustu cujusdam apud Lothophagos graminis, Quint.—B) *Esp.: Dog-grass*, Plin.

GRĀMINĔUS, a, um (gramen). *Of grass or herbs, covered with turf.* I. *Prop.:* g. corona obsidionalis, *presented by those delivered from a blockade to their deliverers, which was the highest military honor with the Romans*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Made of Indian reed or bamboo*, g. hasta (Minervæ), Cic.

GRAMMĀTICA, æ, *f.* (γραμματική). *Grammar* (*in the widest sense of the word*), *philology*, Cic.

GRAMMĀTICA, ōrum, *n.* (γραμματικά). *Grammar, philology*, in grammaticis poetarum pertractatio, Cic.

GRAMMĀTICE, ēs, *f.* (γραμματική). *Grammar* (*in the widest sense*), *philology*, Quint.

GRAMMĀTICE, *adv.* *According to grammatical or philological rules, grammatically, philologically*, Quint.

GRAMMĀTICUS, a, um (γραμματικός). *Of or belonging to grammar, grammatical*, in arte g., Auct. Her. *In n. pl.*, Grammatica; *see* GRAMMATICA.

GRAMMĀTICUS, i, *m.* *A grammarian* (*in the widest sense*), *a philologist*, Cic.

GRAMMĀTISTA, æ, *m.* (γραμματιστής). *A teacher of grammar or of languages*, Suet.

GRĀNĀRĬA, ōrum, *n.* (granum). *A granary, dépôt for corn*, Cic.

GRĀNĀTUM, i, *n.* (*sc.* malum). *A pomegranate*, Plin.

GRANDÆVUS, a, um (grandis, ævum). *In years, aged, very old*, g. senes, Tac.

GRANDESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (grandis). *To grow or become great, to grow*, Plin.

GRANDICŬLUS, a, um (grandis). *Somewhat large*, Plaut.

GRANDILŎQUUS, i, *m.* (grandis, loquor). *Speaking loftily, grandiloquent*, Cic. *In a bad sense:* qui tandem isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), *boasters*, Cic.

GRANDĪNAT, are, *v. impers.* (grando). *It hails*, Sen.

GRANDĪNŎSUS, a, um (grando). *Full of hail*, Col.

GRANDIO, ire, *v. a. and n.* (grandis). I. *Act.: To make great, allow to grow*, Plaut. *Middle:* grandiri, *to become great*, Pacuv.——II. *Neut.: To increase, grow, become great*, Cat.

GRANDIS, e. *Full-grown, large, great, of full size.* I. *Prop.* A) epistolam sane grandem, Cic.—B) *Of persons: Grown up, old, advanced in years; also with addition of* natu *or* ævo. 1) *Absol.:* g. jam puer bello Italico, Cic.; grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum constituebant (*shortly after*, progressus ætatis), *of a greater age*, Id. *With* natu *or* ævo, Id. 2) G. ævo, parens, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Great, strong*, subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic.—B) *Esp. of style: Sublime, lofty*, genus quoque dicendi grandius. *Of a speaker:* (oratores) g. erant verbis, Id.

GRANDISCĀPIUS, a, um (grandis, scapus). *Having a large trunk*, Sen.

GRANDĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (grandis). *Greatness.* I. *Prop.*, Sisenn.——II. *Fig., of style: Loftiness, sublimity*, ex granditate verborum, Cic.

GRANDĪTER, *adv.* *Sublimely, greatly*, Ov.

GRANDIUSCŬLUS, a, um (grandis). *Pretty well grown up*, Ter.

GRĀNDO, inis, *f.* *Hail, a shower of hail*, Cic. *In the plur.:* tempestatibus, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic.

GRĀNĬCUS, i, *m.* (Γρανικός). *Granicus, a small river of Mysia, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians*, Plin.

GRĀNĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (granum, fero). *Carrying corn or grains, a poet. epithet for ants*, Ov.

GRĀNUM, i, *n.* (*akin to* germen, *Germ.* Kern, *Eng.* grain). *A grain of corn, or the like; a small kernel in fruits*, Cic.; g. thuris, *a grain of incense*, Plaut.; g. salis, *a grain of salt*, Plin.

GRĀPHIĀRIUS, a, um (graphium). *Of or belonging to the style used for writing*, g. theca, *a case for writing-styles*, Suet.

GRĀPHICE, *adv.* *Graphically*, Plaut.

GRĀPHICE, ēs, *f.* (*sc.* ars) (γραφική). *The art of drawing*, Plin.

GRĀPHICUS, a, um (γραφικός). I. *Belonging to painting or drawing; drawn to the life, exquisite, perfectly finished; also of persons, clever, fine, nice*, Vitr.——II. *Cunning, ingenious*, Plaut.

GRĀPHIUM, ii, *n.* (γραφίον). *An instrument for writing on wax-tablets, a style*, Sen.

GRASSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. *An idler*, Cat.——

II. *A street robber, pick-pocket* (*esp. by night*), Cic.; g. agit rem, Juv.

GRASSĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (grassor). *Street robbery*, Suet.

GRASSOR, 1 *v. n. and a. dep.* (gradior). *To go, go about.* I. *Prop.* A) Plaut. *Of things:* pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *moving about*, Plin. —B) *Esp.* 1) *To go or walk about idly; hence, of parasites* (i. q. adulari), *to pay court to any body*, se in juventutem grassantem in Subura incidisse, Liv. 2) *To wander about in a thievish manner, to prowl about*, Petr. *Hence, with acc.: To attack in a hostile manner*, Stat.——II. *Fig.* A) *To proceed or act in any manner*, ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall.; g. obsequio, *to show one's self obedient to*, Hor.; g. dolo, *to proceed craftily*, Tac.—B) *Esp.: To proceed with violence, act violently*, conjuravimus ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv.

GRĀTE, *adv.* I. *Willingly, with pleasure, agreeably*, nam et præterita g. meminit, Cic. ——II. *Gratefully, thankfully*, g. et pie facere, Cic.

GRĀTES (*usually only in nom. and acc.; in the abl.* gratibus, Tac.) (gratus). *Thanks given to any body* (*especially to the gods*), g. tibi ago, Cic.

GRĀTIA, æ, *f.* (gratus). I. A) *Favor which one finds with others; good graces, good will, friendly disposition, friendship*, gradum dignitatis et gratiæ, Cic.; magnam inire g., Id.; in hac summa tua g. ac potentia, *influence, esteem*, Id. *In plur.:* provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, *demonstrations or manifestations of favor*, Cic.—B) 1) *Meton. object.: Grace*, i. e. *amiability, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm* [*for* venustas], g. formæ, Suet. 2) *Nom. pr.*, Grātiæ, ārum, *f., The Graces*, Sen. *In the sing.:* Gratia, æ, *collect.*, Ov.——II. *Favor toward another, kindness, readiness or disposition to render service.* A) *Gen.:* petivit in beneficii loco et gratiæ, ut, Cic.; juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, *permit*, Plaut. In g. ducis, *out of compliment to*, Liv. —B) *Esp.: Thanks, gratitude* (*with* agere. i. q. *to return thanks; it may be used in the plural; but it is found for the most part in the sing.*), immortales gratias agere, Cic.; amplissimis verbis g. agere, Id.; retulisse gratiam videar, *to have returned a favor*, Id.; tam g. est, *I am much obliged to you* (*ironically, in declining an offer*), Plaut.

GRĀTIĀ, (*abl. of the foregoing*). *In favor of, or from consideration toward any body or any thing; hence, for the sake of, on account of; it is, however, less frequently used than causâ. With genit., which it usually follows*, ipsas bestias hominum g. generatas esse videamus, Cic. *Ellipt.:* exempli g., *for instance, for example. Before the genit.:* ilque faciunt g. decoris, Quint. *With a pronoun:* meâ g., Plaut.

GRĀTIÆ, ārum. *See* GRATIA.

GRĀTIFICĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An obliging, gratifying; showing a kindness, a kindness* impudens g. cum acerba injuria, Cic.

GRĀTIFICOR, 1 *v. n. and a.* (gratus, facio). *To do a favor or show a kindness to, to gratify in any thing; to present, give*, gratificatur suæ gentæ accusator, Cic.; *to present, give, sacrifice*, Sall.

GRĀTIIS (*trisyll.*, Ter.), *and contr.* GRĀTIS (*abl. plur. of* gratia). *Out of kindness, from good feeling, as a favor, without payment or reward, for nothing*, g. polliceri, Cic.; habitare g. in alieno, Id.

GRĀTIŌSE, *adv.* *Out of mere favor, gratuitously*, hoc in Sicilia fecit g. in decumanos, Cic.

GRĀTIŌSUS, a, um (gratia). *Full of favor.* I. *Enjoying any body's favor, being in favor, favored, liked, beloved, agreeable, pleasant*, multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic.; adversarius g., Id.——II. *Showing or bestowing favor upon; kind, obliging, complaisant*, g. scribæ sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

GRĀTIS, *adv.* *See* GRATIIS.

GRĀTIUS, a. *Gratius, a Roman family name*; e. g. Gratius, ii, *m., the accuser of the poet Archias*, Cic.

GRĀTOR, 1 *v. n.* (gratus). *To feel or manifest joy; to rejoice; to congratulate*, Liv.

GRĀTŪITO, *adv.* *Without payment, reward, or profit; for naught, gratuitously*, multorum causas et non gravate et g. defendetis, *without recompense*, Cic.; g. civitatem impertire, *without any particular reason*, Id.

GRĀTŪITUS, a, um (gratiis *for* gratia). *That is done or given for nothing, without pay, reward, or profit, gratuitous*, si sine præmio benigna est, g.: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic.; ne g. quidem suffragia, *free, spontaneous*, Id.; comitia g., i. e. *in which the votes were not bought*, Id.; pecuniam gratuitam dare, i. e. *without interest*, Plin.; g. loca, *free places for the people*, Suet.; g. subsellia, *free seats*, Id.

GRĀTŪLĀBUNDUS, a, um (gratulor). *Congratulating*, quo se omnis multitudo g. effudit, Liv.

GRĀTŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An expressing of joy, esp. a wishing one joy, congratulation; joy.* I. *Gen.:* nunciatur mihi tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, Cic.; in sua gratulatione, *in congratulations addressed to him on his obtaining the consulate*, Id.——II. *A public thanksgiving*, conservatæ rei publicæ g., Cic.

GRĀTŪLOR, 1 *v. n.* (gratus). I. *To express joy, wish one joy, congratulate, to rejoice*, alcui, (alcui) de alqa re *or* alqd, quod; *more rarely* in, pro alqa re, re, *with objective clause or absol.*; unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, &c., Cic.; ipse mihi gratulatus sum, Id. *Absol.*, ad me venerunt gratulatum, Cic.——II. *To give or return thanks* [grates, gratias agere], quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint.

GRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Pass.* A) *Beloved, dear, welcome, pleasant, agreeable, acceptable* (*only of impers. objects:* gratiosus *is used esp. of persons*), mihi id g., Cic.; esse g. necesse est, Id.; feceris nobis g. omnibus, *something agreeable to us*, i. e. *do or show us a favor*, Id.; hôc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, *no greater pleasure or favor*, Id.—B) *Of persons, only late*, prout domino patronove g. quis esset, Suet. *Subst.:* gratus, i, *m., A favorite*, Suet.——II. *Act.: Grateful, thankful; also, deserving thanks*, cognovi te gratissimum omnium, Cic.; beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *deserving thanks, acceptable*, Id.

GRĀVASTELLUS, i, *m.* *A gray-headed old man*, Plaut.

GRĀVĀTE, *adv.* *With difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly*, g. respondere, Cic.

GRĀVĀTIM, *adv.*, *for* gravate (gravo). *With difficulty*, haud g. socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv.

GRĀVEDINŌSUS, a, um (gravedo). I. *Frequently afflicted with or subject to a catarrh or cold*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Causing or bringing on a catarrh*, g. ervum, Plin.

GRĀVĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* (gravis). *Heaviness of the body, esp. of the head, a catarrh*, Cic.

GRĀVĔŌLENS (grave olens), entis (gravis, oleo). I. *Smelling strongly*, Virg.——II. *Having a disagreeable smell, noisome*, Virg.

GRĀVESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (gravis). *To become heavy or heavier.* I. *Prop.* A) Virg.—B) *Esp.*: *To become pregnant*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To become worse or more violent*, gravescit valetudo Augusti, Tac.

GRĀVIDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (gravidus). *Pregnancy*, Cic.

GRĀVIDO, 1 *v. a.* (gravidus). *To load; esp., to impregnate*, Aur. Vict. *Meton.*: terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

GRĀVIDUS, a, um (gravis). I. *Pregnant, with young*, quum esset g. uxor, Cic. *With abl.*: puero gravida, *big with child*, Plaut.; gravidam esse ex alqo, *to be pregnant by one*, Ter. *Subst.*, gravida, æ, *f.*, *A pregnant woman*, Plin.——II. *Meton. poet.*: *Heavy, loaded, filled, full*, ariste g., Virg. *With abl.*: pharetra g. sagittis, Hor. *With gen.*: Amathus g. metalli, Ov.

GRĀVIS, e (*akin to* βαρύς, *Germ.* schwer). *Heavy, weighty, not light, loaded* [*opp.* levis, *light*]. I. *Prop.* A) 1) æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, Cic. *With abl.*: pateram gemmis g., Virg. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of value, worth, or number*: *Heavy, strong*; e. g., æs g., *coin struck according to the old standard or weight, according to which a Roman* as *weighed one pound*, æs g. plaustris quidam (ex patribus) ad ærarium convehentes, Liv.; g. argentum, i. e. *uncoined* [rude], Sen.; graviore fenore, *at a higher interest*, Suet.; g. pretium, *a high price, dear*, Sall. b) *For* gravidus: *With young, pregnant, with cub*, balænæ utero graves, Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of hearing or sound*: *Deep, low, bass* [*opp.* acutus, *soprano*], ad gravissimum sonum vocem recipiunt, Cic.; g. syllaba, i. e. *that has not the acute accent, with grave accent*, Quint. 2) *Of smell or taste*: *Strong, unpleasant, loathsome, nauseous*, g. odor calthæ, *strong*, Plin. 3) *Of the state of the body or health*: *Unhealthy, sick, troubled, afflicted*, (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam g., *unwholesome*, Cic.; anni tempore gravi, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *In a bad sense*: *Heavy, troublesome, inconvenient, oppressive, burdensome, hard, severe, disagreeable*, quod numquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim, Cic.; gravem esse alcui, *to be troublesome to one*, Prop.; g. morbus, *an acute disease*, Nep.—B) *In a good sense*: *Of weight, weighty, important, strong, considerable, great, worthy, grave, venerable, eminent*, (honestas) omni pondere gravior, Cic.; sententiæ g., Id.; g. amor, *passionate, ardent*, Hor.; g. testis, *credible, reliable*, Cic.; graves Persæ, *formidable*, Hor.; grave carmen, *an epic poem*, Prop.

GRĀVITAS, ātis, *f.* (gravis). *Weight, heaviness, gravity.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of high price*: *Dearness*, g. annonæ, Tac. b) *Pregnancy, poet.*; *also meton., an embryo*, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of smell*: *Loathsomeness, nauseousness*, Plin. 2) *Of the state of the atmosphere*: *Unwholesomeness*, gravitatem hujus cœli, Cic. 3) *Of disease*: *Heaviness, sickness; severity, violence*, g. morbi, Id.; corporis gravitatem, *bad health, indisposition*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *In a bad sense*: *Troublesomeness, inconvenience, heaviness, burden*, gaudere gravitate linguæ sonoque vocis agresti, Cic.; *violence, cruelty*, injuria g. tutior est, Sall.—B) *In a good sense*: *Importance, dignity, weight of character, weight*, imperii gravitatem ac nomen sustinere, Cic.; sententiarum g., *significance, weight, energy*, Id.; comitate condita g., Id.; *circumspection, prudence*, Nep.

GRĀVITER, *adv.* I. *Prop.* A) *Weightily, heavily*, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of sound*: *Deeply, gravely*, Cic. 2) *Strongly, violently, with violence*, quæ g. afflictaverant naves, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *Violently, strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much; reluctantly, unwillingly*, interim g. ægrotare filius cœperit, Cic.; tulit hoc commune dedecus familiæ g., *bore it uneasily, or with great affliction*, Id.—B) *Gravely, with propriety, with dignity, seriously*, agere g., *with dignity*, Cic.; narrare g., Id.

GRĀVO, 1 *v. a.* (gravis). I. *To weigh down, make heavy, load, oppress, burden.* A) *Prop.*: præfectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac.—B) *Fig.*: *To aggravate, to render worse*, quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac.——II. *Meton.* (also *v. dep.*, gravor, 1): *To be or become angry, vexed, or irritated at anything; to feel one's self troubled with or incommoded by, to be reluctant or unwilling, to consider anything a burden.* A) *Absol.*: primo gravari cœpit, quod, &c., Cic.—B) *With an objective clause*, Id.—C) *With acc.*, Sen.

GREGĀLIS, e (grex). *Of or belonging to the same flock or herd.* I. *Prop.*: g. equus, Plin.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *Of or belonging to the great mass of people.* A) *In a good sense*: *subst.*, grēgāles, ium, *m.*, *Comrades, companions*, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amisis, Cic.—B) *In a bad sense*: *Of a common kind, common, ordinary, indifferent*, gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. *of a common soldier or a private*, Liv.

GREGĀRIUS, a, um (grex). *Of or relating to a flock or herd, gregarious.* I. *Prop.*: gregariorum pastorum, Col.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *Of a common kind, common or ordinary*, e. g. *in Milit.*: g. milites, *as opposed to officers*, id etiam g. milites faciunt inviti, Cic.

GREGĀTIM, *adv.* (grex). *In flocks, herds, or swarms.* I. *Prop., of animals*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *In troops or crowds*, videtis cives Romanos g. conjectos in lautumias, Cic.; g., i. q. *among the common people*, Plin.

GREMIUM, ii, *n.* *A lap.* I. *Prop.*: Fortunæ in gremio sedens, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit, Cic.; Ætolia medio fere Græciæ gremio continetur, i. e. *in the middle or the heart of*, Id.

GRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* gradior.

GRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (gradior). *A step, pace, gait*, tendere gressum ad mœnia, Virg.

GREX, grēgis, *m.* [*f.*, Lucr.]. *A flock, herd, swarm, drove.* I. *Prop., of animals*: pecudes dis-

pulsu sui quaeris sequuntur greges, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *A company or society of men, a crowd, troop, band, &c.*, ex his honestissimorum hominum g., Cic.; g. philosophorum, Id.; uno grege, *in a body, all at once*, Curt. 2) *Esp. of actors or of charioteers in the circus*, Petr.—B) *Of things: A bundle*, Plaut.

GROSPHUS, i, m. *Grosphus, a Roman cognomen*, Hor.

GRUDII, ōrum, m. *Grudii, a people of Gallia Belgica*, Caes.

GRUNIUM, ii, n. *Grunium, a fortress of Phrygia*, Nep.

GRUNNIO, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4 v. n. *To grunt, as swine*, Plin.

GRUNNITUS, ūs, m. (grunnio). *A grunting*, nec grunnitum (audiunt) suis, Cic.

GRŪS [*nom. sing.*, gruis, Phædr.], grūis, *f.* I. *A crane*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: An instrument for pulling down a wall, an iron crow*, corvus, Vitr.

GRYLLUS (grillus), i, m. (γρύλλος). *A cricket*, Plin.

GRYLLUS, i, m. (Γρύλλος) (*a proper name*). *Gryllus, a son of Xenophon, who was slain in the battle of Mantinea, from whom a treatise of Aristotle was so called*, Quint.

GRYNEA, æ, *f.*, *and* GRYNIUM, ii, n. (Γρύνεια *and* Γρύνιον). *Grynēa, a town of Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin.

GRYNEUS, a, um (Γρύνειος). *Of Grynēa, Grynean*, Virg.

GRYPH, grýphis (gryphus, i, Mel.), m. (γρύψ). *A fabulous bird with four feet, a griffin*, Virg.

GRYPUS, i, m. (γρυπός). *One who has a crooked nose, hook-nosed*, Just.

GŬBERNĀCŬLUM [*post. contr.*, gubernaculum, Virg.], i, n. (guberno). *A helm, rudder.* I. *Prop.:* hic ille naufragus ad g. accessit, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A helm*, i. e. *steering, ruling, government, esp. of the state (mostly in the plur.)*, clavum tanti imperii tenere et g. rei publicæ tractare, Cic.

GŬBERNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A steering or guiding of a ship, or the art of steering.* I. *Prop.:* si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: A ruling, guiding, managing, directing*, summi imperii gubernationes districtus, Cic.

GŬBERNĀTOR, ōris, m. *One that steers a ship, a steersman, pilot.* I. *Prop.:* g. clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A leader, ruler, governor*, custodes g.que rei publicæ, Cic.

GŬBERNĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *She who rules or governs, directress*, ista praeclara g. civitatum eloquentia, Cic.

GŬBERNI, ōrum, m. *Guberni, a people of Germany*, Tac.

GŬBERNO, 1 v. a. *To pilot or steer a ship.* I. *Prop.:* quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. *Prov.:* g. e terra, *said of a person who, being in safety, pretends to teach others how to act in danger*, Liv.——II. *Meton. gen.: To direct, lead, rule, guide, govern*, quum solus orbem terrarum gubernaret, Cic.: motum ratione quadam g., Id.

GŬBERNUM, i, n. *For* gubernaculum, Lucr.

GŬLA, æ, *f.* (*skin to* collum). *The gullet, weasand.* I. *Prop.:* obtorta g., Cic.——II. *Meton.: The palate*, i. e. *gluttony, daintiness, appetite, voracity*, O gulam insatiam (Q. Cicero nis filii)! Cic. *In the plur.:* proceres gulæ narrant, *a glutton*, Plin.——III. *Fig.: The nose or pipe of a pair of bellows*, Plaut.

GŬLŌSUS, a, um (gula). *Gluttonous, dainty*, oculis quoque g. sunt, Sen.

GŬMIA, æ, *c.* *A glutton*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

GUMMI, *ind.* n., *or* GUMMIS, is, *f.* (κόμμι). *Gum*, Plin.

GURDUS, i, m. (*a Spanish word*). *A dolt, numskull*, "gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi," Quint.

GURGES, ĭtis, m. (*akin to* γαργαρεών). *A whirlpool, any deep place in water, a hollow, great depth.* I. *Prop.:* non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: A piece of water (poet.)*, Ov.; *the sea*, Virg.—B) *An insatiable desire after any thing; hence, a glutton, prodigal, spendthrift*, qui g. est vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic.; g. ac vorago patrimonii, Id.

GURGŬLIO, ōnis, m. (γαργαρεών). *The windpipe, weasand*, Cic.

GURGULIO, onis. I. q. curculio.

GURGUSTIDONII campi (gurgustium). *Facetiously: The spacious plains of a hovel floor*, Plaut.

GURGUSTIUM, ii, n. (*related to* gurges). *A mean dwelling, a hovel, hut*, nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic.

GUSTATŌRIUM, ii, n. (gusto). *A dish belonging to the first course*, Plin. E.

GUSTĀTUS, ūs (gusto). I. *The sense of tasting, the taste*, g., qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genere debet, Cic.——II. *Taste, flavor*, eorumque jucundus non g. solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic.

GUSTO, 1 v. a. (gustus). *To taste, take a little of any food.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. *Prov.:* primis, ut dicitur, labris g. physiologiam, Cic.—B) *Esp.: To take a slight meal, to take something in the shape of food*, Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit umquam cubans, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To taste*, i. e. *to partake of, enjoy, hear, learn*, gustaras civilem sanguinem, Cic.; praecepta g., Id.; g. Metrodorum, *to attend his lectures for some time*, Id.

GUSTUS, ūs, m. (*akin to* Sanscr. ghas, *to chew*; Gr. γεῦσις). *A tasting, partaking slightly, or eating a little of any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. 2) *Esp.* a) *A first dish or course, an antepast* [gustatio], Mart. b) *A draught*, Petr.—B) *Flavor* [sapor], donec in ore g. ejus sentiatur, Cels.——II. *Fig.* A) *A specimen, relish, foretaste*, ad hunc gustum totum librum reprometto, Plin. E.—B) *Taste, flavor*, proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint.

GUTTA, æ [*an old form genit. sing.*, guttæ, Lucr.], *f.* (Gr. χυτός, *akin to* scateo). *A drop.* I. *Prop.* A) in cedentibus guttis, Cic.; guttæ imbrium, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) guttæ, *spots or specks on an animal or thing*, e. g. *on bees, lizards, stones, &c.*, Virg.; Ov.; lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 2) *In Archit.: A small ornament under the triglyph of a Doric column*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: A drop*, i. q. *a small part, a bit*, Plaut.

GUTTA, æ, m. *Gutta, a Roman cognomen*, Cic.

GUTTĀTIM, *adv.* (gutta). *By drops, drop by drop*, Plaut.

GUTTŬLA, æ, *f.* (gutta). *A small drop*, Plaut.

GUTTUR, ŭris, *n.* [*m. in the acc. sing.*, gutturem, Plaut.]. *The throat; the craw or crop of fowls; hence also, gluttony, voracity*, Juv.; vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.

GYĀROS (-us), i, *f.* [*a secondary form of the genit. sing.*, Gyaræ, Juv.: *abl. plur.*, Gyāris, Id.] (Γύαρος). *Gyarus, a small island of the Ægean Sea, used by the Romans as a penal settlement, now Calairo*, Cic.

GYGÆUS, a, um. *Of Gyges, Lydian (poet. meton.)*, Prop.

GYGES, is *or* æ, *m.* (Γύγης). *Gyges.* 1. *A giant with a hundred arms*, Ov. 2. *A king of Lydia, said to have possessed a ring which made the bearer invisible*, Cic. 3. *A Trojan*, Virg. 4. *A beautiful youth*, Hor.

GYMNASIARCHA, æ, *m.* (γυμνασίαρχης). *The master of a gymnasium*, Val. Max.

GYMNASIARCHUS, i, *m.* (γυμνασίαρχος). *The master or head of a gymnasium*, Cic.

GYMNASIUM, ii, *n.* (γυμνάσιον). *A public place in Greece where the youth practiced wrestling; a gymnasium.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Facetiæ*: g. flagri, *said of one that is constantly being flogged*, Plaut.; me iste habuit g., *gave me a desperate flogging*, Id. ——II. *Meton.*: *A public place in which youth were instructed in philosophy; a college, school*, clamabunt credo omnia g. atque omnes philosophorum scholæ, Cic.——III. *A place for instruction at Cicero's Tusculan estate*, quum in Lycæum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), Cic.

GYMNASTICUS, a, um (γυμναστικός). *Of or belonging to bodily exercise, gymnastic*, Plaut.

GYMNICUS, a, um (γυμνικός). *Gymnastic*, ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic.

GYNÆCEUM *or* GYNÆCIUM, i, *n.* (γυναικεῖον). *With the Greeks, The women's apartment, the interior part of a house, where the women lived*, Plaut.; Cic.

GYNÆCŌNITIS, idis, *f.* (γυναικωνῖτις). I. q. Gynæceum, Nep.

GYNDES (Gindes), is, *m.* (Γύνδης). *Gyndes, a river of Assyria, now Zarasu*, Sen.

GYPSĀTUS, a, um. *Adj.*: *Covered with gypsum*, quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatissimis persuasit, *with hands covered with gypsum (as of actors performing in female characters)*, Cic.

GYPSO, *v. a.* (gypsum). *To plaster, whitewash*, Col.

GYPSUM, i, *n.* (γύψος). I. *Parget, white lime plaster, gypsum*, Plin. ——II. *Meton.*: *An image made of gypsum*, Juv.

GŸRUS, i, *m.* (γῦρος). *A circle.* I. *Prop.* A) nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac.——B) *Meton.*: *A riding-place or ring*, i. e. *a place where a horse is exercised*, Prop.——II. *Fig.*: *A circuitous course, a circuit; revolution*, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.

GYTHEUM *or* GYTHIUM, i, *n.* (Γύθειον *or* Γύθιον). *Gythēum, a town and harbor of Laconia on the Eurotas, now Palæopolis*, Cic.

H.

H, h. *This letter corresponds to the Greek* spiritus asper, *both in form* (H) *and sound. Before* t *it is changed into* c: traho, tractum; veho, vectum. *Before* s *it is fused with this letter into* x: traho, tracsi (trah-si); veho, vexi (veh-si). *At the commencement of a word it is frequently suppressed; hence we find* Annibal *and* Hannibal, Adria *and* Hadria, aruspex *and* haruspex, *&c.*

HA! *interj.* I. *An exclamation employed in grave exhortation or in calling on any one to stop, &c.*, *Heigh! heighday!* Plaut.——II. Ha! ha! he! *in laughter or derision*, Plaut.

HABĒNA, æ, *f.* (habeo: *prop., a hold; hence*) *A leathern thong, rein, bridle.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *The thong of a javelin*, Luc.; *the thong of a sling*, Virg.; *and poet., the sling itself*, Luc.; *a shoe-string*, Gell.; *the lash of a whip, and poet., the whip*, Hor.—— B) *Esp.* 1) *The rein, reins, and usu. in plur.*, habenas effundere, dare, Virg. 2) *Poet.*: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, Ov.; furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, *with slackened reins*, i. e. *with uncontrolled fury*, Virg.; classi immittit habenas, *throws up the reins to the fleet*, i. e. *lets his fleet drive before the wind*, Lucr.; Virg.; Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *An oblong strip of flesh*, Cels.——B) *Gen.*: *A rein, bridle; also fig., government, management, direction*, commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiæ, Cic.

HABENTIA, æ, *f.* (habeo). *Property, possessions*, Plaut.

HABEO, ŭi, itum, 2 [*an old form perf. subj.*, habessit, Cic.: *inf.*, habērier, Plaut.] *v. a. and n.* (*Germ.* haben; *Eng.* to have). *To have, hold, possess, keep, enjoy.* I. A) *Gen.*: uxorem h. in matrimonio, Cic.; fundum h., Id.——B) *With abstract objects*: febrim h., Cic.; instrumenta animi h., Id.; spem h. in fide alcjs, Id. *With inf.*: *To have* (i. e. *to be obliged*) *to do something*, Tert. ——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *To hold property, to have possessions or estates*, habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis prædiis, Cic.; h. in Salentinis aut in Brutiis, i. e. *to have estates*, Id. 2) *With objective or relative clauses*: *To have or possess the means, capacity, or faculty of doing or saying any thing; to be able, to be equal to any thing, to know how.* a) *With objective clauses*: de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic.; h. dicere de fore, Id. b) *With relative clauses*: nec quid facere ret habebat, Id.——B) *To have any thing in use, to make use of, to employ*, quippe quas (divitias) honeste h. licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall.——C) 1) *To have in a certain condition or state*, qui (hostes) paullo ante M. Bibulum in obsidione habuerunt, Cæs.; habeo Junium (mensem) in metu, i. e. *I fear*, Id. 2) *With a double predicate, esp. with part. perf. pass.*: *To have or possess any body or any thing for a given purpose or of such or such a quality (periphrasis of the perf.)*, quum haberet collegam in prætura Sophoclem, Cic.; inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, *kept shut up*, Id. 3) *To have or keep any body in a certain manner*, i. e. *to treat*, equitatu agmen adversariorum male h. et carpere, Cæs. 4) h. se *or middle, or neut.*: *To be of a certain quality or in a certain condition; to be, find one's self, be in such or such circumstances, &c.* a) h. se: quamquam videbatur se non graviter h., tamen sum sollicitus, Cic.; præclare se res habet, si, Id. b) *Middle*: virtus clara æternaque habetur, virtus

is, Sall. c) *Neut.:* bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. 5) *To take* (*any thing*) *to be so or so, to consider, think, believe, esteem, account, to reckon, count, or number among*, deos æternos et beatos h., Cic.; maximam illam voluptatem h., Id.; Pompeium pro certo habemus proficisci, Id.; sic habito, *or* sic habeas aliqd (*with an objective clause*), *you may be persuaded of it, take it for granted*, illud velim sic h., quod intelliges, Cic.——D) *To have* (*as one's dwelling*), *to dwell in, inhabit*, Plaut.——E) *To have, embrace with the mind*, i. e. *to know, see, understand*, aliquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.; habes consilia nostra, *here you have, these are*, Id.——F) *To have any thing as a certain peculiarity, habit, custom, way*, &c., habebat hoc omnino Cæsar: quem, &c.——G) *To hold, perform, make, do, prepare, produce*, C. Cato concionatus est, se comitia haberi non oiturum, si, *to be held*, Cic.; h. concionem, Id.; sermonem h., orationem h., *to deliver*, Id.; h. dialogum, *to sustain*, Id.; h. controversiam de fundo cum aliqo, *to carry on or be engaged in*, Id.——H) h. in animo (*or simply* animo), *with an objective clause: To intend doing any thing, to have a mind to do*, &c.; *to purpose, to have* (*any thing*) *in one's mind*, istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic.——I) h. sibi, *or* secum aliqd, *to have or keep any thing to or for one's self*. 1) *Prop.:* clamare cœperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Id.; illam suam suas res sibi h. jussit, a *formula pronounced in divorces*. 2) *Fig.:* hæc tu tecum habeto.——K) *To have, enjoy* (*of a beloved person*), quum esset objectum, h. eum Laida. "Habeo," inquit, "non habeor a Laide," Cic.——L) 1) (*In fencing, of home thrusts*) hoc habet, *or* h., (*liter.*) *he has it, it reached him*, Virg.; Ter. 2) *Meton.*, Plaut.

HABILIS, e (habeo). *That may be easily handled or managed; movable, swift, quick, nimble; convenient, proper, fit, suitable, adapted, apt*. I. *Prop.:* calcei h. et apti ad pedem, Cic.; figura corporis h., Id. *Comper.*, Suet. *Super.*, Cels.——II. *Fig.:* sunt quidem ita in fidem rebus h., ita naturæ muneribus ornati, ut, *expert, apt*, Cic.

HABILITAS, ātis, *f.* (habilis). *Aptitude, ability, habilitates* reliqui corporis, Cic.

HABILITER, *adv. Aptly, cleverly, ably*, scutum parvum h. ferens, Liv.

HABITABILIS, e (habito). *Habitable*. I. *Prop.:* h. regiones, Cic.——II. *Poet. meton.: Inhabited*, Sil.

HABITATIO, ōnis, *f.* (habito). *A habitation, dwelling, place of abode, residence*. I. *Prop.:* peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic.——II. *Meton.: House-rent*, Suet.

HABITATOR, ōris, *m.* (habito). *An inhabitant, inmate*: habitatorem in hac domo, Cic.

HABITO [*genit. plur. of the part. pres.*, habitantum, Ov.], 1 *v. int. a. and n.* (habeo). I. *Gen.: To have; esp., to have frequently, to use to have, be in the habit of having*, Varr.——II. *Esp.: To have in possession*, i. e. *to inhabit; also n., to live, dwell, reside*. A) *Prop.* 1) *In the pass.:* colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. 2) *Neut.:* h. in gurgustio, Cic.; h. in via, *on the high road*, Id. *Impers.:* habitari in luna, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To dwell, sojourn, stay somewhere; to be or remain always at a place*, i. e. *be at home in a place*, qui in foro habitarunt, Cic.; in bonis hærebit et habitabit suis, *will remain, continue*, Id.

HABITUDO, ĭnis, *f.* (habitus, *from* habeo). *An external condition or form of a thing*, ut corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur sæpe, Auct. Her.

HABITURIO, ire, *v. desid. a.* (habeo). *To desire to have*, Plaut.

HABITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* habeo.——II. *Adj.: Held or had in a certain state*, i. e. *conditioned*. A) *Gen.* 1) *Prop.*, Massur. Sab. 2) *Fig.: Inclined, disposed*, Ter.——B) *Esp. of the body: Well-conditioned, well-fed, plump*, Plaut.

HABITUS, ūs, *m.* (habitus, *part. of* habeo). *The condition, habit, or state of a thing, external or internal*. I. *Of the body: Condition, looks, state of health; carriage, appearance*. A) 1) ille vir integerrima ætate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus, Cic.; h. corporis, Id.; virginali habitu atque vestitu, *carriage, outward appearance*, Id. 2) *Of inanimate objects, esp. of lovelinesses:* longe alius Italiæ quam Indiæ visus illi h. esset, Liv.——B) *Esp.: Dress, habit, attire*, Theopompus permutato cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier evasit, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Condition, plight, state*, naturæ ipsius habitu prope divino, Cic.; h. orationis, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Disposition of mind, feelings toward any body*, quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis h., qui singulorum animi, Vell. 2) *In Philos.: Perfect state or condition*, habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqa in re perfectionem, Cic.

HAC, *adv. loci. By this place, this way*, et h. quidem adire si placet, Cic.

HAC-TENUS [*per tmesin*, Ov.], *adv.* (hic, tenus). *So far, thus far*. I. *Of space*. A) *Gen.*, Ov.——B) *Esp. Denoting the limit of a subject: Thus far, so far, so much for this*, h. mihi videor de amicitia dicere, Cic. *Ellipt.:* sed si placet, in hunc diem h., *so much for to-day*, Cic.; sed hæc h., Id.——II. *Of time: Until now, up to this time, hitherto*, h. quietæ utrimque stationes fuere, Liv.——III. *Denoting measure*. A) *Absol.: Only, thus much, nothing but this*, Burrum sciscitanti h. respondisse, Tac. *Ellipt.:* utinam, inquit, h., *so far, no further*, Suet.——B) *Relative* [eatenus]: *In so far, as far as, foll. by* ut, quoad, quod, ne, si, quatenus, Cic., etc.

HADRIA (Adria), æ. I. *Fem.: Hadria or Adria*. 1. *A town in the Venetian territory, on the coast of the sea called after it the Hadriatic*, Liv. 2. *A town in Picenum, now Atri*, Plin.——II. *Masc.: The Hadriatic Sea*, Mel.

HADRIACUS (Adr.), a, um. *Hadriatic*, Ov.

HADRIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hadria*, H. ager, Liv.——II. *Hadriatic*, H. mare, Cic.

HADRIANUS, i, *m. The Emperor Hadrian*.

HADRIATICUS (Adriat.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Hadria*, H. mare, *the Hadriatic Sea*, Liv. *Absol.:* Hadriaticum, Catull.

HADRUMĒTINUS (Adr.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Hadrumetum*, Capit. *Subst. plur.*, Hadrumētini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Hadrumetum*, Auct. B. Afr.

HADRUMĒTUM (*also* Adrum.), i, *n.* (Ἀδρούμητ-

τος). *A town of Africa Propria, the capital of the province Byzacene*, Cæs.

HÆDILLUS (hœd.), i, m. (hædus). *A little kid*, Plaut.

HÆDINUS (hœd.), a, um (hædus). *Of a young goat or kid*, h. pelliculæ, Cic.

HÆDUI, orum. *See* ÆDUI.

HÆDŬLEA (hœd.), æ, *f.* (hædus). *A little kid*, Hor.

HÆDŬLUS (hœd.), i, m. (hædus). *A little kid*, Juv.

HÆDUS (hœdus) [*also*ædus *or* cœdus; *in the Sabine language*, fedus], i, m. *A young goat, a kid*, Cic. *Meton., plur.* Hædi, *The kids, two stars in the constellation* Auriga, Col.

HÆMATITTES, æ, m. (αἱματίτης). I. *A common stone of a blood-red color*, Plin.——II. *A dark-green precious stone with blood-red spots, a blood-stone*, Id.

HÆMŌNIA (Æmonia), æ, *f.* *Hæmonia, the ancient and poetical appellation of Thessaly*, Ov.

HÆMŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hæmonia* (i. e. *Thessaly*), *Hæmonian, Thessalian*, Ov.; H. arcus, *the constellation Sagittarius* (*because this was originally the Centaur Chiron*), Ov.

HÆMORRHAGIA, æ, *f.* (αἱμορραγία). *Escape of blood from one of the natural orifices of the body, a bleeding, hemorrhage*, Plin.

HÆMUS (Æmus) *or* Hæmos, i, m. (Αἷμος). *Hæmus.* I. *A high ridge of mountains in Thrace, the Balkan*, Plin.——II. *A certain actor*, Juv.

HÆREDITAS, ātis. *See* HEREDITAS.

HÆREO, hæsi, hæsum, 2 *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* chi, *Gr.* σχεῖν, *to hold*). *To hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed or fastened to a thing, hold or hang together; with* in, *abl., or absol.* I. *Prop.* A) ima sede h., Cic.; scalarum gradus male hærentes, *badly joined or holding together, not stable*, Id.; h. in equo, *to keep one's seat, be a good horseman*, Id.——B) *Prov.*: h. in luto, *to stick in the mire*, i. e. *be in trouble*, &c., Plaut.; *also*, h. in salebra: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: h. in salebra, *is on the sands, sticks fast*.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To hold fast, hold together, stick or cling to, to be closely joined; to be fixed, to remain at a place*, improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis hæret, Cic.; quos mihi in visceribus hærent, *that have been deeply impressed on the memory*, Id.; in oculis h., *to be always present, or before the eyes*, Id. *With dat.*: potest hoc homini huic h. peccatum? Id.; hæsit in iis pœnis, *incurred the punishment*, Id.; in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paulum hæsit ad metas (*fig., an idea borrowed from the race-course*), *stuck fast, ran against the goal, could not get on*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To be near any body, to be with, attached to, at the side of, to follow any body*, obtinenti Africam comes hæserat, Plin. E. a) *In a bad sense*: h. in tergis, *also simply*, h. tergis, *literally, to stick to any body's back*, i. e. *to press him, be at his very heels*, se cum exercitu tergis eorum hæsurum, Tac. 2) *To abide by any thing, to remain for a long time, linger, stay*, volitare in foro, h. in jure ac prætorum tribulibus, *to remain, sojourn*, Cic. 3) *To stick fast, to be in suspense, hesitate, to be perplexed or embarrassed, be at a loss, be doubtful what course to adopt*, &c., hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic.; h. in media stultitia, Id.

HÆRES, edis. *See* HERES.

HÆRESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (hæreo). *To adhere*, Lucr.

HÆRESIS, is *and* ŏos, *f.* (αἵρεσις). I. *A sect*, e. g. *of philosophers, a school*, Cato in ea est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic.——II. *Heresy*, Tert.

HÆSITANTIA, æ, *f.* (hæsito). *A stammering*, h. linguæ, Cic.

HÆSITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A wavering, hesitating.* I. *In speech*: *Stammering*, quanta h. tractusque verborum, Cic.——II. *Uncertainty, irresolution*, noli ignoscere hæsitationi meæ, Cic.

HÆSITĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who hesitates*, Plin. E.

HÆSITO, 1 *v. int. n.* (hæreo). *To stick, stick fast, remain where one is, or fixed in a place, not to be able to get on.* I. *Prop.*: ut hæsitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: *To be uncertain, waver.* A) *In speech*: *To stammer*, lingua hæsitantes aut voce absoni, Cic.——B) *To be doubtful, uncertain, hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed*, dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.

HALCEDO. *See* ALCEDO, &c.

HALEC *and* HALEX. *See* ALEX.

HALES, ētis, m. *Hales, a river of Lucania, now Halente*, Cic.

HALESA (Halæsa *and* Alesa), æ, *f.* (Ἅλαισα). *Halesa, a town on the southern coast of Sicily, on the River Halesus, now S. Maria delle Palate*, Cic.

HALESĪNUS (Halæs. *and* Ales.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Halesa*, H. civitas, Cic.

HALESUS (Halæsus *and* Alesus), i, m. (Ἅλαισος). *Halesus.* I. *Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra or Briseis, the founder of Falisci*, Ov. 2. *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov.

HALIACMON (Aliacmon), ōnis, m. *Haliacmon, a river between Macedonia and Thessaly, now Platamone*, Cæs.

HALIÆĒTOS, i, m. (ἁλιαίετος). *A sea-eagle, osprey*, Plin.

HALIARTUS, i, *f.* (Ἅλιαρτος). *Haliartus, a town of Bœotia*, Plin. *Hence*, Haliartii, Liv.

HALICARNASSENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*, Liv.

HALICARNASSEUS, ēi *and* ŏos, m. (Ἁλικαρνασσεύς). *Of Halicarnassus*, H. Scylax, Cic.

HALICARNASSEI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*, Tac.

HALICARNASSUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Ἁλικαρνασσός). *Halicarnassus, a town of Caria, birth-place of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius; celebrated for its Mausoleum*, Cic.

HALICYENSIS, e (Ἁλικυήνσιος). *Of or belonging to Halicya, a town of Sicily*, H. civitas, Cic.

HALIEUTICA, ōrum, *n.* *The title of a poem on fishes*, by Ovid.

HĀLITUS, ūs, m. (halo). I. *Exhalation, breath*, efflavit extremum h., Cic.; *also, bad breath*, Plin.——II. *Vapor, exhalation, steam, damp*, h. terræ, Quint.

HALLUCINOR, *and its derivatives. See* ALUC.

HĀLO, 1 *v. n. and a.* *To breathe* (*poet.*). I. *Neut.*: *To breathe, emit vapor or breath*, Virg.——II. *Act.*: *To breathe forth, exhale*, Lucr.

HALŌPHANTA, æ, m. (ἁλοφάντης). *One who informed against unlicensed exporters of salt; hence, a rascal, scoundrel*, Plaut.

HALOS, o, *f.* (ἅλως). *A round threshing-floor; hence, a halo round the sun or moon,* i. q. corona, Sen.

HALUCINATIO, HALUCINOR. *See* ALUC.

HALYS, ŷos, m. (Ἅλυς). *Halys, a river of Asia, between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, now Kizil-Ermek,* Cic.

HAMA (ama), æ, *f.* (ἁμα). *A water-bucket, hand-bucket, used in putting out a fire,* Plin. E.

HAMADRYAS, ădis, *f.* (Ἁμαδρυάς). *A wood-nymph,* Ov. *Dat. plur. Græc.,* Hamadryasin, Prop.

HAMATILIS, e (hamatus). *With hooks,* Plaut.

HAMATUS, a, um (hamus). *Furnished with a hook, like a hook, hooked.* I. A) *Prop.,* Ov.—B) *Meton.: Bent like a hook,* hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta hæc esse dicat, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* viscatis hamatisque muneribus, *alluring, taking or catching by a bait,* Plin. E.

HAMAXAGŌGA, æ, m. (ἁμαξαγωγός). *One who conveys any thing on a wagon,* Plaut.

HAMAXO, are, *v. a.* (ἁμαξα, *wagon*). *To yoke to a wagon,* Plaut.

HAMILCAR (Amilcar), ăris, m. *Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal,* Nep.

HAMIŌTA, æ, m. (hamus). *One who fishes with a hook,* Plaut.

HAMMON, onis, *and* HAMMONIACUS, a, um. *See* AMMON.

HĀMŬLUS, i, m. (hamus). *A small hook,* Plaut.; *an angle,* Id.

HĀMUS, i, m. *A hook.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* terreis hamis infixis, Cæs.; hamis auroque trilicem, *with hooks, rings,* Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A fishing-hook,* quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, Cic. 2) *A surgical instrument in the shape of a hook,* Cels.——II. *Meton., of other things in the shape of a hook: A prickle, thorn,* Ov.; *the claws or talons of a hawk,* Id.

HANNIBAL (Annibal), ălis (Ἀννίβας). *Hannibal, a Carthaginian proper name; esp. the son of Hamilcar, general of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war,* Liv.; Cic.

HANNO (Anno), ōnis, m. (Ἄννων). *Hanno, a Carthaginian proper name; espec. a Carthaginian general, who sailed round the coast of Africa* (B.C. 500), Plin.

HĀRA, æ, *f.* *A small pen or coop for animals; esp. a hog-sty,* ex hara producte, non ex schola, &c., Cic.

HARIŌLA, æ, *f.* *A female soothsayer,* Plaut.

HARIŌLĀTIO (ar.), ōnis, *f.* *A soothsaying, prophesying,* Att. ap. Cic.

HARIŌLOR (ariolor), 1 *v. dep. n.* (hariolus). *To divine, prophesy, as a soothsayer.* I. *Prop.,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: To speak foolishly, talk idly,* Plaut.

HARIŌLUS (ariolus), i, m. *A soothsayer, diviner, prophet,* augures, h., vates, Cic.

HARMŌNIA, æ, *f.* (ἁρμονία). I. A) *A mutual agreement of different sounds; concert, harmony,* i. q. concentus, velut in cantu et fidibus, quæ h. dicitur, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Agreement of things, in general,* Lucr.——II. *Personified,* Harmonia, æ, *f.,* *Harmonia, the daughter of Mars and Venus.* *Acc.,* Harmonien, Ov.

HARPAGO, 1 *v. a.* (ἁρπάζω). *To rob,* Plaut.

HARPAGO, ōnis, m. (ἁρπάγη). *A hook formed for drawing things toward one's self, for pulling down or boarding ships, a grappling-hook, grapple.* I. *Prop.,* Cæs.——II. *Meton.: A rapacious person,* Plaut.

HARPALYCE, ēs, *f.* (Ἁρπαλύκη). *Harpalyce, the warlike daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus,* Virg.

HARPE, ēs, *f.* (ἅρπη). I. *A crooked sword, cimeter,* Ov.——II. *A species of falcon, goshawk* (Falco gentilis, L.), Plin.

HARPŌCRĀTES, is, m. (Ἁρποκράτης). I. *Harpocrates, the god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth,* Varr.——II. *Meton.: A silent person, in general,* Catull.

HARPYIÆ (*trisyll.; also quadrisyll.,* Harpyïas, Rutil.), ārum, *f.* (Ἁρπυῖαι, *as it were, the snatchers*). I. *In Myth.* A) *The Harpies, a kind of rapacious monsters, half birds, half women,* Virg. *In the sing.,* Harpyia Celæno, *the Harpy,* Virg.—B) *Meton., in the sing.: A rapacious person, a harpy,* Sid.——II. *Also in the sing.: The name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Ov.

HARUSPEX (ar.), ĭcis, m. (haruga, *a victim, and* specio). *A kind of Etrurian soothsayer or diviner, who foretold future events from the entrails of beasts, from lightning, &c.* I. *Prop.:* Etrusci h., Cic.——II. *Meton.: A prophet,* Prop.

HARUSPICA (ar.), æ, *f.* (haruspex). *A female soothsayer,* Plaut.

HARUSPICINUS (ar.), a, um (haruspex). I. *Relating to the art of soothsaying,* quod Etruscorum declarant h., Cic.——II. *Subst.:* Hāruspicīna, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars). *The art of soothsaying, divination,* oratio, quæ haruspicinæ disciplina continetur, Cic.

HASTA, æ, *f.* *A spear.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *A lance, javelin,* nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; h. pura, *without an iron head, as a present made to a brave soldier,* Plin. 2) *Meton.:* jacet, diffidit, abjecit h., *has lost his courage.*—B) *A lance or spear, as a mark of magisterial authority, which was fixed in the ground at a public sale, or at the tribunal of the* centumviri, *when they acted as judges* (*it was originally the symbol of spoils taken from an enemy*), hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subjicere præconis, Cic.; sub hasta vendere, Liv.; hasta subjicere, *to sell by public auction,* Suet.; sub hasta vēnire, *to be publicly sold,* Cic. *Meton.: As a mark of centumviral dignity,* ut centumviralem hastam quam quæsturâ functi consuerant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet.—C) *A kind of hair-pin, used to part the hair of a bride,* Ov.—D) *A spear, a gymnastic weapon,* Plaut.——II. *Meton.: A comet in the shape of a spear,* Plin.

HASTĀTUS, a, um (hasta). *Armed with a spear or javelin.* I. *Gen.:* prima utcumque acies h.: ceteris præsuta aut brevia tela, Tac.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Milit.,* hastati, ōrum, m., *The first rank of the Roman line of battle,* Liv.—B) *Meton.* (*also said of the ten* ordines (*companies*), *of the* hastati, *viz.*), 1) primus, secundus, &c., ordo h.; *and often absol.,* primus, secundus, &c., h., *the first, second, &c., company of the* hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quinctius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *made me captain of the tenth company of the* hastati, Liv. 2) a) primus, secundus, &c., h., *captain of the first, second, &c., company of the* hastati, Veg. b) hastatus, i, m., *The captain of the first company,* Flor.

HASTILE, is, n. (hasta). *The whole body or force of the* hastati (*collectively*). I. *Prop.:* hastili nixus, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) (pars pro toto) *A spear, javelin* (*poet.*), Ov.—B) *Gen.: A piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a stake, prop,* Plin.

HASTULA, æ, *f.* (hasta). I. *A small spear, a little branch,* Front.——II. *Meton.* A) *A small branch,* Sen.——B) h. regia, *a plant, asphodel,* Plin.

HAU (au), *interj. An exclamation of pain or complaint, Ha! Oh!* Plaut.

HAUD (haut), *adv. An emphatic particle of negation, not, not at all, by no means; mostly with an adverb, seldom with an adj., pron., or verb,* rem h. sane difficilem admirari, Cic.; h. paulo plus, Id.; haud scio an (*for* annon), *I do not know whether, I should think, perhaps,* Cic.

HAUDDUM. *Not yet at all,* Liv.

HAUDQUAQUAM. *By no means, in no way, not at all, not any how, not by any means,* h. id est difficile Crasso, Cic.

HAURIO, hausi, haustum [*old imperf.* hauribant, Lucr.; *perf. subj.* haurierint, Varr.; *part. fut.* hauritura, Juvenc.; hausurus, Virg.], 4 *v. a.* (ἀράω, ἀρύτω). *To draw* (*a liquid*). I. *Prop.* A) *To draw up, out, or forth,* quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, Cic. *Prov.:* de fæce h., *to draw up the dregs,* i. e. *to choose the worst of any thing,* tu quidem de fæce hauris, *are speaking of the worst orators.*—B) *Meton.* 1) *To draw forth, shed, spill,* ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, *to draw,* i. e. *spill, shed,* Cic. 2) *Gen.: To draw from, take; to consume, devour,* sumptum haurit ex ærario, suppeditat a socii, *draws or takes from,* Id.——II. *Fig.: To draw* (*as from a well*), i. e. *to take from, derive from; to obtain, receive; to empty, drain, exhaust,* sequimur, Stoicos, e fontibus eorum hauriemus, Cic.; h. e fonte naturæ, Id.

HAUSTOR, ōris, m. (haurio). *A drawer,* Firm. *Poet.: A drinker,* Luc.

HAUSTRUM, i, n. (haurio). *A machine or vessel for drawing water, a bucket,* Lucr.

HAUSTUS, a, um, *part. of* haurio.

HAUSTUS, ūs, m. (haurio). *A drawing.* I. *Prop.:* aquæ ductus, h., iter, i. e. *the privilege or right of drawing,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A drinking, swallowing, imbibing; concr., a drink, draught,* Ov.—B) *Fig.:* hinc mihi ille justitiæ h. bibat, Quint.

HAUT. *See* HAUD.

HAVE *and* HAVEO. *See* AVEO.

HEAUTONTIMŌRŪMENOS, i, m. (ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος). *The title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero* Ipse se puniens, Cic.

HEBDŌMAS, ădis, *f.* (ἑβδομάς). *The number seven, seven days; also the seventh day of a disease, when the crisis takes place,* ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, Cic.

HEBE, ēs, *f.* (Ἥβη, *youth*). *Hebe, the goddess of youth* (i. q. Juventas), *daughter of Juno, and cup-bearer of the gods after the deification of Hercules, whose wife she was,* Ov.

HEBEO, ēre, *v. n. To be blunt.* I. *Prop.:* ferrum nunc hebet? Liv.——II. *Fig.: To be dull, heavy, slow or sluggish, not lively,* ipsi hebent mira diversitate naturæ, *are languid,* Tac.

HEBES, ĕtis, *adj.* (hebeo). *Blunt.* I. *Prop.* A) alias hebetiora alias acutiora cornua, Cic.—B) *Meton., of the organs of sight, hearing, smelling, taste: Blunt,* i. e. *impaired, not sharp or acute,* posteaquam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores.——II. *Fig.: Blunt,* i. e. *dull, heavy, impaired, enfeebled, stupid, slow,* sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrantur, Cic.; esse paulo hebetiorem, i. e. *superficial,* Id.

HEBESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (hebeo). *To grow blunt, dim, or dull, to become languid.* I. *Prop.:* hebescunt sensus, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* sic mentis acies hebescit, Cic.

HEBĒTO, 1 *v. a.* (hebes). I. *Prop.: To make blunt, to dull,* quum hastas aut perfregissent aut hebetassent, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To make dull or dim, to render faint, enfeeble, weaken,* h. visus, Virg.; aciem oculorum h., Plin.; odorem h., Id.; animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet.

HEBRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hebrews,* H. terræ, Tac.

HEBRUS, i, m. (Ἕβρος). *Hebrus.* I. *A river of Thrace, now Marizza,* Plin.——II. *The name of a handsome youth,* Hor.

HECATE, ēs, *f.* (Ἑκάτη). *Hecate, the daughter of Perseus and Asteria, sister of Latona, patron of witchcraft, &c., often identified with Diana and Luna, and represented with three heads,* Cic.

HECATEIS, ĭdos, *f. Of or belonging to Hecate,* H. herba, *a kind of magical herb,* Ov.

HECATEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hecate,* H. carmina, *formulæ of enchantment,* Ov.

HECTOR, ŏris, m. (Ἕκτωρ). *Hector, the son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, who was killed by Achilles, and dragged thrice times round Troy,* Virg.

HECTOREUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hector, or* (*poet.*) *to the Trojans or the Romans* (*as descending from the Trojans*), Ov.

HECŪBA, æ, *and* HECUBE, ēs, *f.* (Ἑκάβη). *Hecuba, the wife of Priam; after the destruction of Troy she became the slave of Penelope, and was changed into a bitch,* Cic.

HECYRA, æ, *f.* (Ἑκύρα). *The Mother-in-law, title of a comedy of Terence.*

HEDERA (edera), æ, *f. Ivy,* Virg.; Hor.

HEDERIGER (ed.), ĕra, ĕrum (hedera, gero). *Bearing ivy,* Catull.

HEDERŌSUS, (ed.), a, um (hedera). *Full of ivy,* Prop.

HEDYCHRUM, i, n. (ἡδύχρων). *A kind of unguent for improving the complexion, &c.,* psaltriam adducamus, h. intendamus, Cic.

HEI, *interj. Ah, alas! denoting sorrow, fear, &c.; often followed by* mihi, Ov.

HEIA, *interj. See* EIA.

HELENA, æ, *or* HELENE, ēs, *f.* (Ἑλένη). *Helena.* 1. *The daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and hence the cause of the Trojan war,* Cic. 2. *A surname of the mother of Constantine,* Eutr.

HELENUS, i, m. (Ἕλενος). *Helenus, the son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated diviner,* Cic.

HELERNUS, i, m. *Helernus, a grove on the Tiber, the birth-place of Carna,* Ov.

HELIANTHES, is, n. (ἡλιανθές). *The sun-flower,* Plin.

HELIAS, ădis, *f. See* HELIADES.

HELICAON, ŏnis, m. (Ἑλικάων). *Helicaon, son of Antenor, the founder of Patavium* (*Padua*); H. oræ, *Patavian,* Mart.

HĔLĬCĀŌNĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Helicaon or Patavium*, Mart.

HĔLĬCE, ēs, *f.* (ἑλίκη, *a winding*). I. *A kind of convolvulus or bindweed*, Plin. —— II. *Nom. pr.*, Helice. A) *A constellation, the Great Bear*, Cic. —— B) *Helice, a town on the coast of Achaia, which was swallowed up by the sea*, Plin.

HĔLĬCON, ōnis, *m.* (Ἑλικών). *Helicon, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now Zagora*, Plin.

HĔLĬCŌNĬADES, um, *f.* (*The Heliconian maids, a poetical term for the Muses*, Lucr.

HĔLĬCŌNĬS, idis, *f.* *Of Helicon*, Stat. *Subst. plur.*, Hĕlĭcōnĭdes, um, *The Muses*, Pers.

HĔLĬCŌNĬUS, a, um. *Heliconian*, Ov.

HĔLĬŌCĂMĪNUS, i, *m.* (ἡλιοκάμινος). *A room with a southern aspect, warmed by the sun, and inhabited in winter*, Plin.

HĔLĬŌPŎLIS, is, *f.* (Ἡλιόπολις). *Heliopolis.* 1. *A town of Lower Egypt*, Cic. 2. *A town of Cœlesyria, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, now Baalbec*, Plin.

HĔLĬŌPŎLĪTÆ, ārum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Heliopolis*, Plin.

HĔLĬŌPŎLĪTES, æ, *m.* *Of Heliopolis*, H. nomos, Plin.

HĔLĬOTRŎPĬUM, ii, *n.* (ἡλιοτρόπιον). I. *The plant turnsole*, Plin. —— II. *A precious stone with brown and green lines; a kind of jasper*, Plin.

HĔLIX, icis, *f.* (ἕλιξ, *that is wound or twisted*). I. *A kind of creeping ivy*, hedera h., Plin. —— II. *In Archit.: An ornament on the capitals of Corinthian columns*, Vitr.

HĔLLĂDĬCUS, a, um (Ἑλλαδικός). *Of or from Hellas* (i. e. *Greece*), *Greek*, picturæ duo genera fuere, H. et Asisticum, Plin.

HĔLLAS, ădis, *f.* (Ἑλλάς). *Hellas.* I. *The country of Greece*, Plin. —— II. *A female proper name*, Hor.

HĔLLE, ēs, *f.* (Ἕλλη). *Helle, the daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; she fled with the latter from her step-mother Ino on a golden ram to Colchis, but was drowned in the Hellespont, which derives its name from her* (i. e. *Sea of Helle*), Ov.

HĔLLĔBŎRĬTES (ell.), æ, *m.* (ἐλλεβορίτης, *sc.* οἶνος). *Wine seasoned with hellebore*, Plin.

HĔLLĔBŎRŎSUS (ell.), a, um (helleborus). *That needs a great deal of hellebore; not in his senses.* mad, Plaut.

HĔLLĔBŎRUS (elleborus), i, *m.*, *and* **HĔLLĔBŎRUM** (ell.), i, *n.* *A plant, hellebore, esteemed a specific in cases of insanity*, Plin.

HĔLLESPŎNTĬACUS, a, um. *Of the Hellespont*, Virg.; Ov.

HĔLLESPŎNTĬCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hellespont*, H. fretum, Mel.

HĔLLESPŎNTĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hellespont*, Cic.

HĔLLESPŎNTUS, i, *m.* (Ἑλλήσποντος). *Hellespont, or the Sea of Helle, who was drowned there* (see HELLE), *now the Dardanelles*, Cic.

HĔLLUO, HĔLLUOR, *and* **HĔLLUĂTIO**. *See* HELUO, *&c.*

HĔLORUS, i. *See* ELORUS.

HĔLŎTES, um, *m.* (Εἵλωτες). *Helots, according to some, the original inhabitants of Helos* (Ἕλος) *in Laconia; afterward vassals of the Spartans*, Nep.; *called also* Ilotes, Liv.

HĔLŬĂTIO (hell.), ōnis, *f.* (heluor). *Gluttony, gormandizing*, in lustris et heluationibus, Cic.

HĔLŬO (hell.), ōnis, *m.* (*akin to* gula). *A glutton, gormandizer*, ille gurges atque h., natus abdomini suo, Cic.

HĔLŬOR (hell.), 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* (heluo). I. *To gormandize, eat like a glutton*, cum Græcis jam in exostra heluabatur, Cic. —— II. *Act.: To squander, waste, lavish*, ille gurges heluatus tecum simul rei publicæ sanguinem, Cic.

HĔLVĔLLA (*also* helvela, Fest.), æ, *f.* (helus, i, q. olus). *A small kitchen-herb, pot-herb, a kind of cabbage*, Cic.

HĔLVĔTĬCŬS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Helvetii, Helvetian*, H. prælium, Cæs.

HĔLVĔTĬI, ōrum, *m.* *The Helvetii, a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country answered to the western part of Switzerland*, Cic.

HĔLVĔTĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Helvetii, Helvetian*, H. ager, Cæs.

HĔLVII, ōrum, *m.* *The Helvii, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital was* Alba Helvorum *or* Alba Helvia, *in the modern department of Ardèche*, Cæs.

HĔLVĬNUS, a, um (*Germ.* gelb, *yellow; Lat.* gilvus). I. *Of a pale yellow color*, Plin. —— II. *Helvina, an epithet of Ceres, in allusion to the yellow color of the ears of corn*, Juv.

HEM, *interj.* *An exclamation of surprise or astonishment, of sudden joy or sorrow, or the like; Oh! Ah! See! Look!* Ter.; *There! Take that!* Plaut. *It is often to be rendered too by some short clause, in accordance with the spirit of the context.*

HĔMĔRŎDRŎMUS, i, *m.* (ἡμεροδρόμος, *one that runs all day*). *A day-post, a courier*, nisi speculator (hemerodromos vocant Græci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, Liv.

HĔMĬCĬLLUS, i, *m.* (ἡμίκιλλος). *Half an ass*, ridicule h., Cic.

HĔMĬCRĂNĬUM, ii, *n.* (ἡμικράνιον). *A pain on one side of the head, megrim*, Plin.

HĔMĬCYCLĬUM, ii, *n.* (ἡμικύκλιον). I. *A semicircle*, Vitr. —— II. *Eccl.* A) *A semicircular arm-chair*, Cic. —— B) *A semicircular place, with rows of seats, intended for learned discussions*, Suet. —— C) *A semicircular sun-dial*, Vitr.

HĔMĬCYCLUS, i, *m.* ((ἡμίκυκλος). *A semicircle*, Plin. E.

HĔMĬCYLĬNDRUS, i, *m.* (ἡμικύλινδρος). *A semi-cylinder*, Vitr.

HĔMĬNA, æ, *f.* (ἡμίνα). *A small measure, the half of a* sextarius, Sen.

HĔMĬNĀRĬA, ōrum, *n.* (hemina). *Presents consisting of the measure of a* hemina, Quint.

HĔMĬNĀRĬUS, a, um (hemina). *Containing a hemina*, Quint.

HĔMĬŎLĬOS, on (ἡμιόλιος). *One and a half* (*pure Latin*, sesquialter), Vitr.

HĔMĬSPHÆRĬUM, ii, *n.* (ἡμισφαίριον). I. *A hemisphere*, Varr. —— II. *A cupola*, Vitr.

HĔMĬSTĬCHĬUM, ii, *n.* (ἡμιστίχιον, *a half verse*). *A hemistich*, Enniano hemistichio usus est, Ascon.

HĔMĬTŎNĬUM, ii, *n.* (ἡμιτόνιον). *A semitone*, intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitr.

HĔMĬTRĬTÆUS, i, *m.* (ἡμιτριταῖος). I. *A semitertian ague*, Mart. —— II. *One afflicted with this ague*, Mart.

HĔNDĔCĂSYLLĂBI, ōrum, *m.* (ἑνδεκασύλλα-

βοι). *Verses consisting of eleven syllables*, Plin.

HĒNĒTI, ōrum, m. (Ἐνετοί). *Heneti, an ancient people in Paphlagonia, on the river Parthenius, regarded by many of the ancient writers as the ancestors of the* Veneti *in Italy*, Plin.

HĒNIŎCHI, ōrum, m. (Ἡνίοχοι). *Heniochi, a people in Colchis, notorious as pirates*, Plin.

HĒNIŎCHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Heniochi*, H. montes, Plin.

HĒNIŎCHUS, i, m. (Ἡνίοχος, *the rein-holder*, i. e. *driver of a chariot*). *The constellation* Auriga, Plin.

HENNA (Enna), æ, *f.* (Ἔννα). *See* ENNA.

HĒPAR (epar), ătis. I. *Neut.* (ἧπαρ): *The liver*, i. q. jecur, M. Emp.——II. *Masc.* (ἥπατος): *The liver-fish*, Plin.

HĒPATĀRIUS, a, um (hepar). *Of the liver*, Plaut.

HĒPATĬCUS, i, m. (ἡπατικός). *Of the liver, hepatic*, Cels.; *one affected with a disease of the liver*, Plin.

HĒPHÆSTIO, ōnis, m. (Ἡφαιστίων). *Hephæstion, a general and favorite of Alexander the Great*, Nep.

HEPTAPȳLOS, on (Ἑπτάπυλος, *that has seven gates*). *An epithet of the city of Thebes, in Bœotia*, App.

HEPTASTADIUM, ii, n. (Ἑπταστάδιον). *The Heptastadium, a dam seven stadia in length, which joined the Isle of Pharos with the continent*, Amm.

HEPTERIS, is, *f.* (ἑπτήρης, *sc.* ναῦς). *A galley with seven banks of oars on each side*, Liv.

HĔRA, æ (*an old form genit. sing.*, herāi, Aus.), *f.* (herus). *The mistress or lady of the house*, Plaut. *Gen.*: *A mistress, sweet-heart*, Plaut.

HĒRA, æ, *f.* (Ἥρα). *Hera, the Greek goddess corresponding to* Juno *of the Romans*, Sol.

HĒRACLĒA *or* HĒRACLĬA, æ, *f.* (Ἡράκλεια, *Hercules-town*). *Heraclea, the name of several towns; esp.*, 1. *A maritime town of Lucania, now Policoro*, Cic. 2. *A town of Thessaly, to the east of Trachis*, Plin. 3. *A town on the coast of Pontus, now Erekli*, Plin. 4. *A town of Macedonia, now Platamona*, Cæs.

HĒRACLĒENSES *or* -IENSES, ĭum, m. *The inhabitants of Heraclea*, Cic.

HĒRACLĒŎTĒS, æ, m. (Ἡρακλεώτης). *Of or belonging to Heraclea; born at Heraclea*, H. Dionysius ille, *a disciple of Zeno, from Heraclea in Lucania*, Cic.; H. Zeuxis, Id. *Subst. plur.*, Hēracleōtæ, ārum, m., *The inhabitants of Heraclea*, Cic.

HĒRACLĒŎTĬCUS, a, um (Ἡρακλεωτικός). *Of or belonging to Heraclea*, H. origanum, Plin.

HĒRACLĒUS *or* HĒRACLIUS, a, um. *Of Heraclea*, H. lapis, *otherwise called* Lydius, *the touchstone*, Plin.; H. lapis, *the magnet*, Id.

HĒRACLĒUS *or* HĒRACLIUS, a, um (Ἡράκλειος *or* Ἡράκλιος). *Of or relating to Hercules*, Juv.

HĒRACLIDES, æ, m. (Ἡρακλείδης). *A male descendant of Hercules*, Vell. *Plur.*, Hēraclidæ, ārum, m., *The Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules.*

HĒRACLĬTUS, i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος). *Heraclitus.* 1. *A Greek philosopher of Ephesus, remarkable for the obscurity of his style, and who, according to the common saying, wept at the vices and follies of mankind, while Democritus, on the other hand, laughed at them*, Cic.; Juv. 2. *A disciple of Clitomachus and Philo*, Cic. 3. *An ambassador from King Philip to Hannibal*, Liv.

HĒRÆUS, a, um. *Of Juno*, Hērræa, ōrum, n. (Ἡραῖα, τά), *The feast of Juno*, Liv.

HĔRBA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* φέρβω, φορβή, Æol. φέρβα). *Any green stalk or blade, herbage, grass*, quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic.; ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Id. *Prov.*: herbam dare, *to own one's self conquered*, Plin.

HĔRBĀCĔUS, a, um (herba). *Grassy, green as grass, herbaceous*, Plin.

HĔRBĀRIA, æ, *f.* (herba) (*sc.* ars). *The science of botany*, herbarism et medicamentarium a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin.

HĔRBĀRIUS, ii, m. (herba). *A botanist*, Plin.

HĔRBESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (herba). *To form into stalks or blades*, elicere herbescentem viriditatem, *green corn springing up*, Cic.

HĔRBĔUS, a, um (herba). *Grassy, green as grass*, Plaut.

HĔRBĬDUS, a, um (herba). I. *Full of grass or herbs*, Liv.——II. *Grassy, green as grass*, h. color, Plin.

HĔRBĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (herba, fero). *Bringing forth grass, abounding in grass*, h. Pelius mons, Plin.

HĔRBĬGRĂDUS, a, um (herba, gradior). *That walks or moves on the grass* (*of a snail*), Poet ap. Cic.

HĔRBŎSUS, a, um (herba). I. *Full of grass or herbs*, Ov.——II. *Grassy, green as grass*, Sid.

HĔRBŬLA, æ, *f.* (herba). *A small herb or blade*, Cic.

HĔRCĔUS, i, m. (Ἑρκεῖος). *Hercēan, of or belonging to the precincts of a house; hence, an epithet of Jupiter, as guardian of the house*, i. q. Penetralis, Ov.

HĔRCISCO (ercisco), ĕre, *v. a.* (*contr. from* herctum *and* cisco, *inch. of* cieo; *conf.* HERCTUM). *In Law: To proceed to divide an inheritance*, icciroo qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit, Cic.; arbitrum familiæ herciscundæ postulavit, Id

HĔRCLE (*contracted from* Hercule, *the less frequent form*). *An exclamation or oath, By Hercules!* sane quidem h., Cic.; minime h., Id.

HĔRCTUM (erctum), i, n. (*akin to* Sanscr. ha, *to leave, and denoting property left behind one*). *In Law: An inheritance* (*only used in connection with* ciere; *whence* herciscere, *to divide an inheritance*), Cic.

HĔRCŬLĀNENSIS, e. *Of Herculaneum*, H. fundus, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Hercŭlānenses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Herculaneum*, Inscr.

HĔRCŬLĀNEUM [Hercŭlānum, Plin.], ĕi, n. (Ἡράκλειον). *Herculaneum, a town on the coast of Campania, between Naples and Pompeii, buried with the latter town by an eruption of Vesuvius*, Plin.

HĔRCŬLĀNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Herculaneum*, H. via, Cic.

HĔRCŬLĀNEUS, a, um. *Of Hercules, Herculean*, H. formicæ, Plin.

HĔRCŬLE. (*In fact, an old nominative, the final* s *being dropped, and equivalent to* Ita me Hercules

juvet! *as is shown by the forms* mehercle, mehercule, *or* mehercules, *especially the latter.*) *An exclamation or oath, By Hercules!* et h. ita fecit, vel plus etiam quam dixit, Cic.; non h., Id.

HERCULES. *An exclamation or oath; By Hercules!* et h. hæ quidem exstant, Cic.

HERCULES, is *and* i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς). *Hercules, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Dejanira, and, after his deification, of Hebe: he was celebrated for his twelve labors while on earth, and was afterward regarded as the god of strength; the poplar-tree was sacred to him,* Cic.; Virg.; Ov.

HERCULEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hercules,* Ov.

HERCYNIA SILVA (Ἑρκύνιος Δρυμός). *The Hercynian Forest, in ancient Germany, described by Cæsar as sixty days' journey long and nine in breadth, extending from the Black Forest (Schwarzwald) to the Hercynian Mountains; but when the Romans became better acquainted with Germany, the name was confined to narrower limits. The ancient name is still preserved in the modern Harz.* Cæs. *Also,* Hercynius Saltus, *and* Hercynium Jugum, Plin. *Absol.,* Hercynia, æ, *f.,* Marobodnus Hercynias latebris defensus, Tac.

HERE, *adv. See* HERI.

HERĒDIPĒTA, æ, m. (heredium, peto). *A legacy-hunter,* incidimus in turbam heredipetarum, Petr.

HERĒDITĀRIUS, a, um (hereditas). *Of or relating to an inheritance,* quum esset hæc sactio h. constituta, Cic.

HERĒDITAS, ātis, *f.* (heres). *Heirship, an inheritance, patrimony.* I. *Abstr.:* quoniam habes istam equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possidens aut, Cic.——II. *Concr.* A) h. est pecunia, quæ morte alcjs ad quemplam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta, Cic.; hereditatem adire, obire, Id.; h. tradere alcui, Id. *Prov.:* h. sine sacris, *great advantage without trouble and expense* (*because the* sacra *of the family, which usually went with the inheritance, were furnished at great cost*), Plaut.——B) *Fig.:* a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit h., Cic.

HERĒDIUM, ii, n. (heres). *An hereditary estate,* in Sabinis h. a patre relictum habebat, Nep.

HERENNIUS, a. *Herennius, a Roman family name.* 1. C. H—, *to whom the* Rhetorica (*which some attribute to Cicero*) *are dedicated.* 2. M. H—, *an orator,* Cic. 3. H— Senecio, *a historian under Domitian,* Tac.

HERES, ēdis, m. [*an old form acc. sing.,* herem, Naev. ap. Non.] (*akin to* hērus). I. A) *An heir,* facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Cæcinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic.; ex asse h., *a sole heir,* Quint.; h. secundus, *the second heir,* i. e. *who comes to the property in case of the death of the first;* qui me quum tutorem tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, Cic.; Hor.)——B) *Meton.* 1) *A possessor, owner, master,* Plaut. 2) *A branch, descendant,* Ov.——II. *Fig.:* illa vetus Academia atque ejus h. Aristus, Cic.

HERI *or* HERE, *adv.* (*earlier form,* hesi, *whence* hesternus; *akin to Sanscr.* hyas; *Germ.* gestern; *Eng.* yestr-een, yester-day. *Comp.* hesternus). I. *Yesterday.* A) heri: hoc h. effecit: hodie autem in Ærarium transire constituit, Cic.; h. vesperi, Id.——B) here, Hor.——II. *Meton.: Latterly, newly, lately,* Catull.

HERIFŪGA (er.), æ, m. (herus, fugio). *A runaway slave,* Catull.

HĒRĪLIS (er.), e (herus). *Of or belonging to the master or mistress of the house,* Ov.

HĒRILLUS, i, m. (Ἡρίλλος). *Herillus, a Greek philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno the Stoic,* Cic.

HERMÆUM, i, n. (Hermes). I. *A temple of Mercury.*——II. *Hermæum, a place on the borders of Bœotia, near Eubœa,* Liv.

HERMAGŌRAS and HERMAGŌRA, æ, m. (Ἑρμαγόρας). *Hermagoras.* 1. *A Greek rhetorician of Rhodes,* Cic. 2. *A rhetorician of Temnos in Æolis, in the time of Augustus,* Quint.

HERMAPHRODĪTUS, i, m. (Ἑρμαφρόδιτος). I. *Hermaphroditus, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite (Mercury and Venus), who in bathing became one person with the nymph Salmacis,* Plin.——II. *Meton. adj.:* ostentabat (Nero) hermaphroditas subjunctas carpento suo equas, Plin.

HERMATHĒNA, æ, *f.* (Ἑρμῆς, Ἀθηνᾶ). *Hermathena, a double bust of Mercury and Minerva,* Cic.

HERMES *or* HERMA, æ, m. (Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes, Mercury*). *A Hermes, or statue of Mercury, consisting of a four-cornered stone with a head of Mercury on it. Such images of Mercury were erected, especially at Athens, in public places, and before private houses,* Cic.

HERMIŌNE, ēs, *and* HERMIŌNA, æ, *f.* (Ἑρμιόνη). *Hermione.* I. *The daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes,* Ov.——II. *A town on the coast of Argolis, now Castri,* Plin.

HERMIŌNES, um, m. (Herminones). *A general appellation of the people inhabiting the centre of Germany, namely, the* Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, *and* Cherusci, Plin.

HERMIŌNICUS, a, um. *Of Hermione,* Liv.

HERMIŌNIUS, a, um. *Of Hermione,* H. ager, Plin.

HERMUNDŪRI, ōrum, m. (Ἑρμόνδοροι). *The Hermunduri, a powerful German tribe between the Main and the Danube,* Plin.

HERMUS, i, m. (Ἕρμος). *Hermus, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Phrygia, flowing through Lydia, and falling into the Gulf of Smyrna. It formed the boundary between Æolis and Ionia, and is now called Ghiediz-Chai,* Plin.

HERNIA, æ, *f. A rupture,* Cels.

HERNICI, ōrum, m. *The Hernici, an Italian tribe in Latium, between the* Æqui *and the* Volsci, Liv.

HERNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hernici,* H. ager, Plin. *Subst.,* Hernicus, i, m., *The Hernici (collectively),* Juv.

HERO, ūs, *f.* (Ἡρώ). *Hero.* 1. *A priestess of Venus in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos,* Ov. 2. *One of the Danaides,* Hyg. 3. *A daughter of Priam,* Hyg.

HERŌDES, i, m. (Ἡρώδης). *Herodes.* 1. *A king of Judea,* Hor. 2. *A Greek sophist under the Antonines, surnamed* Atticus, Gell. 3. *A freedman of Atticus,* Cic.

HERŌD�ōTUS, i, m. (Ἡρόδοτος). *Herodotus, a Greek historian of Halicarnassus, born* B.C. 484, Cic.

HERŌICUS, a, um (ἡρωϊκός). *Of or belonging to the heroes or demi-gods; heroic,* vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta tem-

poribus, Cic.; interim et sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, *of epic poetry*, Quint.

HERŌĪNA, æ, *f.* (ἡρωίνη). *A heroine*, Prop.

HERŌIS, idis, *f.* (ἡρωΐς). I. *A heroine, illustrious female, the wife or the daughter of a hero*, heroidum ac dearum personis efficta, Suet.——II. Hērōïdes, *title of the Epistles of Ovid, acc. to* Prisc.

HĒROS, ōis, *m.* (ἥρως, *Sancr.* chura). I. *A hero, a demi-god*, qui non heroum veteres casus fictoque luctus vellem imitari, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A man of singular virtue or talents*, h. ille noster Cato, Cic.; cum heroibus nostris (i. e. Bruto et Cassio), Id.; illorum fuit heroum (i. e. Platonis et Aristotelis), Id.

HĒROSTRĀTUS, i, *m.* (Ἡρόστρατος). *Herostratus, an Ephesian, who, from a false desire of renown, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus*, Sol.

HERŎUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hero*, Luc.

HERŎUS, a, um (ἡρῷος). I. *Of or belonging to a hero or demi-god; heroic*, h. versus, *an heroic or epic verse*, Cic.; h. pes, *a foot of an heroic verse or hexameter*, Id.——II. *Subst.*, Hērōum, i, *n., A memorial of a hero or demi-god, a monument*, Plin.

HERPES, ētis, *m.* (ἕρπης). *A herpes, a kind of erysipelas*, Plin.

HERSE, ēs, *f.* (Ἕρση). *Herse, a daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury*, Ov.

HERSILIA, æ, *f. Hersilia, the wife of Romulus*, Liv.

HERTHA, æ. *See* NERTHUS.

HERŬLI (Erŭli), ōrum, *m. Herули, a people of Northern Germany, who invaded Italy and put an end to the Western Roman Empire*, C. Mam.

HERUS (erus), i, *m.* (*akin to* ἥρως, *Germ.* Herr). I. *The master of a house or family, especially in respect of slaves*, ita, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda sævitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic.; h. major, h. minor, *the old, the young, gentleman or master*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: A master, lord, owner*, Hor.

HERVUM, i. *See* ERVUM.

HĒSIŎDĒUS *or* -IUS, a, um (Ἡσιόδειος). *Of Hesiod, Hesiodean*, illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis, Cic.

HĒSIŎDUS, i, *m.* (Ἡσίοδος). *Hesiod, a well-known Greek didactic poet, born at Ascra, in Bœotia, and who lived about a century later than Homer*, Cic.

HĒSIŎNE, ēs, *and* HĒSIŎNA, æ, *f.* (Ἡσιόνη). *Hesione, daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy; she was delivered by Hercules from a sea-monster, and became the wife of Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer*, Ov.

HESPĔRIA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) (ἑσπερος). *Hesperia, the land of the eve or west; poet. also for Italy (according to the Greeks)*, Virg., *or Spain (according to the Romans)*.

HESPĔRIDES, um, *f.* (Ἑσπερίδες). *Hesperides.* I. *The daughters of Hesperus or of Erebus and Nox, who, according to the earliest legends, on a group of islands in the Western Ocean, kept watch over a garden planted with golden apple* (i. e. *orange*) *trees. Later poets, however, placed them on the northern coast of Africa, near Cyrene, or else Mount Atlas.*——II. *A group of islands in the Atlantic, called also* H. insula, *and either the Cape de Verde Islands, or the Bissagos, at the mouth of the Rio Grande*, Mel.; Plin.

HESPĔRIS, idis, *f.* I. *Relating to sunset or the west, western, westerly, occidental*, Virg.——II. *Subst.*, hespĕris, idis, *f., The night violet*, Plin.

HESPĔRIUS, a, um. *Toward sunset or the west, western, westerly*, Ov.

HESPĔRUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (Ἕσπερος) (*the evening, eve*, i. q. vesper). *Hesperus.* I. *The evening-star*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* (*like* vesper): *The western part, the west*, ad Hesperum jacentes terræ, Plin.

HESTERNUS, a, um (hesi, *old form for* heri). *Of yesterday, belonging to yesterday*, h. et hodiernus dies, Cic.; hesterno sermone, Id.; h. panis, *a day old*, Cels. *In the abl. ads.*, hesterno (*sc.* die), *Yesterday*, Sisenn. ap. Charis.

HEU! *interj.* (φεῦ). I. *An exclamation of grief or pain: Ah! oh! alas!* Cic.——II. *Also of admiration: Oh!* Plaut.

HEURĔTES, æ, *m.* (εὑρετής). *An inventor*, Plaut.

HEUS! *interj. An exclamation, claiming attention: Holloa! ho! soho there! I say! hark ye!* h. tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic.

HEXAMĔTER [hexāmĕtrus], tri, *m.* (ἑξάμετρος, *having six measures or feet*) *with or without* versus: *A verse consisting of six feet, hexameter*, Cic.

HEXĂPHŎRUM, i, *n.* (ἑξάφορον). *A sedan, carried by six persons*, Mart.

HEXASTŸLOS, on (ἑξάστυλος). *That has six columns or rows of pillars, hexastyle*, Vitr.

HEXĔRIS, is, *f.* (ἑξήρης, *sc.* ναῦς). *A galley with six banks of oars, hexereme*, Liv.

HIĂTUS, ūs, *m.* (hio, *to gape, yawn; hence*), *An opening, aperture, cleft.* I. *Prop.*: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, Cic.; repentini terrarum h., Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: An eager desire, cupidity*, hiatu premiorum, Tac.; *a pompous mode of speaking, a mouthing*, Hor.——B) *Esp. in Gramm.: Hiatus, where one word terminates in a vowel, and another begins with a vowel*, h. vocalium, Cic.

HIBER, HIBERIA, &c. *See* IBER.

HIBERNA, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* castra). *Winter-quarters*, tres (legiones), quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis eduxit, Cæs.

HIBERNĂCŬLUM, i, *n.* (hiberno). *A habitation or apartment used as a winter residence.* I. *Gen.*, Vitr.——II. *Esp. in Milit.*, hibernăcŭla, ōrum, *n., Tents for winter-quarters, winter-quarters*, h. Carthaginiensium, Liv.

HIBĔRNIA, æ, *f.* (Ἰουερνία). *Ireland*, Cæs. *Also* Iverna, æ, Mel.; Juverna, æ, Juv.; Ierne, App.

HIBERNO, 1 *v. n.* (hibernus). *To pass the winter, to winter.* I. *Gen.*: (thymi) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad æquinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin.——II. *Esp. in Milit.* A) *To have winter-quarters, to winter*, jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literæ perferuntur, Cic.——B) *Poet. meton.: To take rest, repose*, Pers.

HIBERNUS, a, um (hiems). I. *Winterly; looking or feeling like winter; wintry*, temporibus hibernis, Cic.; h. menses, Id.; h. navigatio, Id.; h. mare, *a strong sea*, Virg.; h. ventus, *a very cold wind*, Id.——II. *Neut. ads.*, Plaut. *See* HIBERNA.

HIBERUS. *See* IBERUS.

HIBISCUM (ibiscum), i, *n.* (ἰβίσκος). *Marsh-*

malleum, Plin.; compellere hibisco, i. e. *with a stick of this plant*, Virg.

HIBRIDA (hybrida), æ, *c.* (*probably related to* ὑβρίζω, ὕβρις). *Of ambiguous origin.* I. *Of animals: A mongrel creature, begotten between animals of different species, a half-breed*, Plin.; *the offspring of a tame and a wild animal*, Id.——II. *Meton.: Of persons, one of whose parents was a slave; thus, of a person whose father was a Roman or a freeborn person, but the mother a foreigner or a slave*, equites Germanos Gallosque, ibique postea ex hibridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, A. B. Afr.

HIC, hæc, hoc, *pron. dem.* (*from the pronominal root* I, *combined with the demonstrative suffix* ce). I. *It denotes an object which is within our reach, or near, with regard to another object which is more distant from the speaker. This.* A) 1) *With subst.:* quid præclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui hæc deorum regna perspexerit? Cic.; genus h., Id.; huic civitati, Id. 2) *Absol.:* pro his, Cic.; docere hoc, Id.; hæc dicta sunt, Id.——B) *Strengthened by adding* ce: hicce, hæcce, hocce, *and with the interrogative particle*, hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, *This* (*of a near object*), *this one*, atque hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. *With the interrogative particle:* hiccine vir patriæ natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic.; hanccine impudentiam! Id.——C) *Joined to other pronouns:* hos eosdem motus, Cic.; hoc ipsum civile jus, Id.; huic illi legato, Id.; hunc talem virum, Id.——D) 1) *Denoting the nearer object* (*it must be observed, however, that the object denoted as being the nearer is not always so with regard to the place it holds in the sentence, but its proximity must rather be judged of by the order which it holds in the speaker's mind, so that* hic *may relate to objects distant as to their position in the sentence, but nearest to the speaker as to their relative importance; and hence it must sometimes be rendered not "this," but "that," "the first," "the former"*): ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admissum, Cic.; in his undis et tempestatibus maluit jactari quam in illa tranquillitate jucundissime vivere, Id. 2) *Relating to objects which in the mind of the speaker are the nearer, although more distant as to their position in the sentence:* quamobrem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (i. e. Socratem). Hujus enim (i. e. Catonis) facta, illius (i. e. Socratis) dicta laudantur, Cic.; priorem autem illi (i. e. Peripatetici) egregie tradiderant, hi (i. e. Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, Id.——E) *Subst. neut. sing. with genit.:* hoc commodi est, quod ita dixerunt, Cic.——F) hoc, *with impers. verbs as subject, pleonastically used:* lucescit h. jam, *it is already getting day*, Plaut.——G) hoc (*usually* huc), *Hither, to this place*, Virg. I. *Of time: Present, of this time, in our times, modern*, quum his temporibus non same in senatum ventitarem, Cic.; hujus nostri Catonis, Id.——II. *It frequently relates to a subsequent thought, which may be expressed by a relative, objective, or causal clause, consequently by the relative pronoun* qui, quæ, quod, *by an acc. with inf., or by* quod, ut, ne (*which form is more expressive than the relative* is, ea, id). A) 1) *With relative clauses:* eos, qui his urbibus consilio atque auctoritate præsunt, his, qui omnis negotii publici expertes sint, longe duco esse anteponendos, Cic.; mundus h. totus, quod domicilium dii mobis dederunt, Id. 2) *With objective clauses:* erat tunc h. nova et ignota ratio, solem lunæ oppositam solere deficere, Cic.; hoc sensit ac vidit, non esse, Id.——B) hoc *est is also used explicatively with reference to a preceding proposition: That is to say, namely, to wit*, in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, h. est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriæ factæ sunt, Cic.——C) hoc est, *or* erat, quod, *implying reproach or indignation: Is it then? or, Is, or was it for this purpose that*, &c., h. est, inquam, quod promiseras, ne quem hodie versum faceres? Petr.

HIC [*an old form* heic; *with the demonstrative suffix* ce *and the interrogative particle* ne, hiccine], *adv. loci* (hic). *At this place, on this spot, here.* I. A) *Of place:* h. tui omnes valent, Cic.; non modo h., ubi, Id. *With a genit. following:* h. vicinia, *here, in this neighborhood*, Ter.; Plaut.——B) *Meton.: Hereupon*, i. e. *on this occasion, under present circumstances*, h., si quid erit offensum, omnes homines, &c., Cic.; h. miramur, Id.; h. plura non dicam, Id.——II. *Of time: Upon this, hereupon*, Ter.

HICCE, hæcce, hocce. *See* Hic, *pron.*

HICCINE, hæccine, hoccine. *See* Hic, *pron.*

HICCINE, *adv. See* Hic, *adv.*

HIEMĀLIS, e (hiems). I. *Of or relating to winter, wintery, winterly*, hiemali tempore, Cic.; navigatio h., i. e. *stormy*, Id.——II. *Subst.*, hiēmālia, ium, n., *for* hiberna, *Winter-quarters*, Valer. ap. Vopisc.

HIEMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (hiems). I. *Neut.* A) *Of persons: To pass the winter, to winter, to be in winter-quarters*, ubi piratæ quotannis h. soleant, Cic.; cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Id.——B) 1) *Of inanimate objects: To be like winter, be cold, frosty, stormy, frozen*, &c., hiemantes aquæ, Sall. Fr. ap. Sen. 2) *Impers.:* hiemat, *It is winter, it is cold, freezes*, &c.: si coronam circa se habebit (luna), non ante plenam lunam hiematurum ostendit, Plin.——II. *Act.: To cause to freeze or congeal, to make any thing turn to ice*, decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin.

HIEMPSAL, ālis, m. *Hiempsal, son of Micipsa, king of Numidia*, Sall.

HIEMS (hiemps), ēmis, *f.* (χειμών, χεῖμα, *Sanscr.* hima, *snow*). I. *Prop.* A) *Winter*, i. e. *a rainy or stormy season*, h. summa, Cic.; hieme et æstate, *winter and summer*, i. e. *at all seasons*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Rainy or stormy weather, storm, tempest*, Neq. 2) *Gen.: A storm, violence*, Ov.

HIERO, ōnis, m. (Ἱέρων). *Hiero.* 1. *A king of Syracuse, friend of the poet Simonides*, Cic. 2. *Another king of Syracuse, toward the end of the third century, a friend of the Romans*, Liv.

HIEROCLES, is, m. (Ἱεροκλῆς). *Hierocles, an orator of Alabanda, contemporary with Cicero*, Cic.

HIERONICA, æ, m. (ἱερονίκης). *A conqueror in religious games*, Suet.

HIERŌNYMUS, i, m. (Ἱερώνυμος). *Hieronymus.* 1. *A king of Syracuse, grandson and successor of Hiero the younger*, Liv. 2. *A Greek Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes*, Cic. 3. *Jerome, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century.*

HIEROPHANTA *or* -TES, æ, m. (ἱεροφάντης). *An interpreter of sacred mysteries, a hierophant*, Nep.

HIERŌSŌLYMA, ōrum, n. (Ἱεροσόλυμα) [*a secondary form fem. acc.* Hierosolymam, Tac.; *abridged,*

Sōlȳma, ōrum, *n.*, Mart.]. I. *Jerusalem, in Palestine*, Cic.——II. *Hence*, A) Hiērösōlȳmārius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Jerusalem; of Pompey, as the captor of Jerusalem:* ut sciat hic noster H. traductor ad plebem, Cic.—B) Sōlȳmus, a, um, Juv.

HIĒTO, are, *v. int. n. and a.* (*for* hiato, *from* hio). I. *Neut.: To open the mouth wide, yawn, gape repeatedly*, Plaut.——II. *Act. meton.: To open, to tear wide open*, Laber. ap. Diom.

HILARE, *adv.* (hilaris). *Joyfully, cheerfully, merrily*, dicimus alqm h. vivere, Cic.; res severas h. tractare, Id.

HILARIS, e, *and* HILARUS, a, um (ἱλαρός). *Joyful, gay, jocund, cheerful, merry, blithe.* A) Hilaris: damnatus ab ephoris, quum esset vultu hilari atque læto, Cic.; hilari animo esse, Id.—B) Hilarus: h. vita, Cic.; h. Saturnalia, Id.

HILARITAS, ātis, *f.* (hilaris). *Joyfulness, gayety, cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity*, hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic.; h. et suavitas, Id.

HILARITER, *adv.* (hilaris). *Joyfully, merrily, cheerfully, blithely, gayly*, deinde modo seriter, tum clementer mœste, h. in omnes partes commutabimus, Auct. Her.

HILARITŪDO, inis, *f.* (hilaris). *Hilarity, cheerfulness*, Plaut.

HILARO, 1 *v. a.* (hilaris). *To make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate*, hilaratæ Athenæ, Cic.; cum cœlo hilarata, Id.

HILARŬLUS, a, um (hilaris). *Somewhat cheerful, gay, merry*, Cic.

HILARUS, a, um. *See* HILARIS.

HILLÆ, ārum, *f.* (hira). I. *The small and front intestine of any animal except sheep*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A kind of sausage*, Hor.

HILUM, i, *n.* (*from which* nihilum (i. e. ne- h.) *and* nihil). I. *Some say, a small scar or point by which a seed is attached to the pericarp, the black spot on the top of a bean*, Fest.——II. *The least whit, a trifle; mostly used with a negation*, nec *or* neque hilum, *not the least*, Poet. ap. Cic.

HIMELLA, æ, *f.* *Himella, a small river in the Sabine territory, flowing into the Tiber*, Virg.

HIMERA, æ, *m. and f.* (Ἱμέρα). *Himera.* I. *A river of Sicily, on the northern coast, at one time the boundary between the Carthaginians and Sicilians, now Fiume Salso*, Plin.——II. *A smaller river to the northwest of this, flowing into the sea between the cities of Himera and Therma.*——III. *A celebrated Greek city on the northern coast of Sicily, destroyed by the Carthaginians*, Cic.

HINC, *adv.* (hic). *Hence, from this point.* I. A) *Of place:* in ea via, quæ est h. in Indiam, Cic.; h. a nobis profecti, Id.—B) *Meton.* (i. q. ab *or* ex hac parte): *From this side, on this side, here; followed frequently by* illinc (*on that side*): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: h. pudicitia, illinc stuprum: h. fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic.——II. *Of time.* A) *On this, hereupon, afterward, then, from this time*, puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: h. pari numero dierum senio ingruente, Plin.—B) *For* abhinc: *Since, before*, septimo h. anno inventa est vitis uno die defloresceus, Plin.——III. *Denoting cause, origin, inducement, beginning: From this cause, from this, out of this, hence*, h. sicæ, h. venena, h. falsa testamenta nascuntur: h. furta, h. opum nimiorum potentiæ non ferendæ, Cic.

HINNIO, ire, *v. n.* (*akin to* cachinnor, *and probably an onomatopœia*). *To neigh*, Quint.

HINNĬTUS, ūs, *m.* (hinnio). *A neighing*, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic.

HINNŬLEUS, i, *m.* (hinnus). *A young kind or fawn*, Plin.

HINNUS, i, *m.* (ἵννος). I. *A mule, the offspring of a horse and a she-ass; whereas* mulus *is said, if of an ass and a mare*, Plin.——II. *Meton., an old horse*, ginnus, i, *m.* (γίννος), *A poor crippled mule*, Id.

HIO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (χάω, χαίνω). I. *Neut.: To open, stand or be open, to gape or yawn.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To open the mouth*, perdices hiantes, exserta lingua æstuant, Plin.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To make an hiatus in speaking or writing, to be ill-connected*, qui (poetæ), ut versum facerent sæpe hiabant, Cic.; hiantia loqui, Id. 2) *To desire greatly, long for, to open one's mouth at any thing, to be amazed at or struck dumb by any thing, to stand gaping*, huic homini si cujus domus patet, utrum ea patere an h. ac poscere alqd videtur? Cic.; avaritia hiante, Id.——II. *Act.: To utter with the mouth wide open*, Val. Flac.

HIPPAGŌGI, ōrum, *f.* (ἱππαγωγοί). *A horse-transport, horse-boat*, naves, quas hippagogos vocant, Liv.

HIPPAGOS, i, *f.* (ἱππαγός). *A horse-transport, horse-boat*, hippagum invenere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis, Plin.

HIPPARCHUS, i, *m.* (Ἵππαρχος). *Hipparchus.* 1. *Son of the tyrant Pisistratus, of Athens, brother of Hippias, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Gell. 2. *An astronomer of Nicæa*, Cic.

HIPPIAS, æ, *m.* (Ἱππίας). *Hippias.* 1. *Son of the tyrant Pisistratus, of Athens, brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians, and was killed, according to some, in the battle of Marathon*, Cic. 2. *A philosopher of Elis, in the time of Socrates*, Id. 3. *A painter*, Plin.

HIPPO, ōnis, *m.* (Ἱππών). *Hippo, the name of several towns.* 1. *A town of Numidia, called also* Hippo Regius (*Gr.* Ἱππὼν Βασιλικός). *It was, in later times, the see of a bishop, now Bona*, Liv. 2. H. Diarrhytus (Ἱππὼν Διαῤῥύτους), *a town of Zeugitania, to the west of Utica, now Bizerta*, Plin. 3. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum*, Liv. 4. *An ancient name of the town* Vibo, *in the territory of the Bruttii*, Plin.

HIPPŎCAMPUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (ἱππόκαμπος). *A sea-horse*, Plin.

HIPPŎCENTAURUS, i, *m.* (ἱππόκενταυρος). *A fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur*, Cic.

HIPPOCRĀTES, is, *m.* (Ἱπποκράτης). *Hippocrates, a Greek physician of Cos, the father of Medicine*, Cic.

HIPPOCRENE, ēs, *f.* (Ἱπποκρήνη). *Hippocrene, a fountain sacred to the Muses, on Mount Helicon, according to fable struck out by the hoof of Pegasus*, Ov.

HIPPŎDĀME, ēs, *and* HIPPŎDĀMĬA, æ, *f.* (Ἱπποδάμη *or* Ἱπποδάμεια). *Hippodame, Hippodamia.* 1. *Daughter of Œnomaus, king of Elis, and of Asterope, and wife of Pelops, who won her in*

a race, Ov. 2. *Daughter of Adrastus, wife of Pirithoüs, at whose marriage the combat of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ took place.* Ov.

HIPPŎDRŎMOS, i, m. (ἱππόδρομος). *A place for horses to run in, a place for horse or chariot races, a race-course, a hippodrome,* Plaut.; Mart.

HIPPŎLYTE, ēs, and HIPPŎLYTA, æ, f. (Ἱππολύτη). *Hippolyte.* 1. *An Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken prisoner by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus,* Hyg. 2. *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia, who falsely accused Peleus of dishonorable conduct,* Hyg.

HIPPŎLYTUS, i, m. (Ἱππόλυτος). *Hippolytus, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was falsely accused by his step-mother Phædra, and lost his life in consequence of the imprecations of his father. He was, however, recalled to life by Æsculapius, and afterward carried by Diana to a grove near Aricia, where divine honors were paid to him under the name of* Virbius, Cic.

HIPPŎMANES, is, n. (ἱππομανές). I. *A slimy humor that makes its way through the groin of a mare,* Virg.——II. *A viscous substance on the forehead of a new-born colt, used in love-potions, and for other superstitious purposes,* Plin.

HIPPŎMENES, æ, m. (Ἱππομένης). *Hippomenes, son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, daughter of Schœneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife,* Ov.

HIPPŎNACTEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hipponax,* H. prænomen, i. e. *a sarcastic poem by Licinius Calvus,* Cic. *Subst.,* Hippŏnacteus, i, m. (*sc.* versus), *A kind of iambic metre invented by Hipponax,* Cic.

HIPPŎNAX, actis, m. (Ἱππόναξ). *Hipponax, a writer of iambic verses, a native of Ephesus, who flourished* B.C. 546–520, Cic.

HIPPŎNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Hippo,* H. colonia, Plin. *Subst. plur.,* Hippŏnenses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Hippo,* Plin.

HIPPŎPĒRÆ, ārum, f. (ἱπποπῆραι). *Saddle-bags,* M. Cato Censorius canterio vehebatur, et hippoperis quidem impositis, ut secum utensilia portaret, Sen.

HIPPŎPŎTAMUS, i, m. (ἱππωπόταμος). *A river-horse, hippopotamus,* Plin.

HIPPŎTĬDES, æ, m. (Ἱππωτάδης). *Hippotades, a male descendant of Hippotes,* i. e. *Æolus,* Ov.; Hippotadæ regnum, i. e. *the Æolian islands,* Id.

HIPPŎTOXŎTÆ, ārum, m. (ἱππωτοξόται). *Cavalry armed with bows, mounted archers,* Cæs.

HIR (IR), *ind. n.* (χείρ). *A hand,* Lucil.

HIRA, æ, f. (*Greek* νῆστις). *An intestine (the* intestinum jejunum), Plaut.

HIRCĪNUS (hirquinus), a, um (hircus). *Of or belonging to a goat,* h. sanguis, Plin.; h. alas, i. e. *having the smell of a goat,* Plaut.

HIRCŎSUS, a, um (hircus). *That smells like a goat,* Sen.

HIRCŬLUS, i, m. (hircus). *A little goat,* Catull.

HIRCUS (hirquus *and* ircus, *and in a Sabine form,* ircus), i, m. (*Sanscr.* hri, *shaggy; compare* hirsutus). I. *A he-goat,* Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Like* caper, i. e. *the rank smell under the armpits,* Hor.——B) *A term of reproach applied to a voluptuous person,* Plaut.——C) *Of a lewd person,* Plaut.

HIRNEA, æ, f. *A kind of vessel, a pitcher or pot,* Plaut.

HIRNŬLA, æ, f. (hirnea). *A small pitcher or pot,* h. fictiles, Cic.

HIRPINI, ōrum, m. *Hirpini, a people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia. They were of Samnite origin, and their name was said to come from the Sabine* hirpus, "*a wolf,*" Cic.

HIRPĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hirpini,* H. ager, fundus, Cic.

HĪRSŬTUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* hri, *shaggy; comp.* hircus). I. *Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly, hirsute,* quarum (animantium) aliæ villis vestitæ, aliæ spinis hirsutæ, Cic. *Poet. also said of people of ancient times, when the hair and beard were suffered to grow* [intonsus, incomptus], Mart.——II. *Fig.: Rough, unadorned, unpolished,* Ov.; Juv.

HIRTĬUS, a. *Hirtius, a Roman family name; esp.* A. H—, *a consul* A.U.C. 711, *author of the eighth book of Cæsar's Commentaries of the Gallic War; he was killed at Mutina (hence called* Hirtinum prœlium), Asin. Pollio ap. Cic.

HĪRTUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* hri, *shaggy*). I. *Prop.: Rough, hairy, shaggy,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: Rough, rude, unpolished,* Vell.

HIRŬDO, ĭnis, f. (hæreo). *A leech, blood-sucker.* I. *Prop.,* Plin.——II. *Meton.:* illa concionalis h. ærarii, misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic.

HIRUNDO, ĭnis, f. (χελιδών, *with a change of* λ *into* r). I. *A swallow,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: A flying sea-fish,* Plin.

HISCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n. and a.* (hio). I. *Neut.* A) *To open, gape, be open,* rima hiscit, Plin.——B) *Esp.: To open the lips, to mutter,* respondebisne ad hæc? aut omnino h. audebis? Cic.——II. *Act.: To speak or discourse of (post.),* Ov.

HISPALENSIS *or* HISPALIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Hispalis,* H. conventus, Plin. *Subst. plur.,* Hispălienses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Hispalis,* Tac.

HISPĂLIS, is, f. *Hispalis, a town of Hispania Betica, now Seville,* Cæs.

HISPĀNI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Spain, Spaniards,* Plin.

HISPĀNIA, æ, f. (*Phœnician* span, *a rabbit*). *Spain,* H. citerior, *on this side the Ebro,* Cæs.; H. ulterior, *on the other side the Ebro: also (from its being thus divided) used in the plur.;* Hispānīæ, ārum: Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis, Cic.

HISPĀNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish,* H. verbum, Suet.

HISPĀNIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish,* æstus maritimi vel H. vel Britannici, Cic.; H. bellum, Id.

HISPĀNUS, a, um. *Spanish,* H. equites, Cæs.

HISPĬDUS, a, um (*for* hirpidus, *and akin to* hirtus). *Rough, hairy, bristly, prickly, shaggy,* h. corpus Nereidum squamis, Plin.

HISTER, tri. *See* Ister.

HISTER. *See* Histrio.

HISTŎRIA, æ, f. (ἱστορία). I. *A relation of actions and events, history,* erat enim historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic.; h. testis temporum, Id.; pater historiæ, Id.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *Any particular history, a record, narrative, tale,* si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, Cic.; *hence,* Naturalis H., *the title of an encyclopædic work of Pliny the elder;* and H., *the surname of* C. Julius Hyginus, *on account of his* Poly-

historia, Suet. — B) *Concr.: The subject or topic of a narrative*, Prop.

HISTŌRICE, *adv. Historically*, Plin.

HISTŌRICE, ēs, *f.* (ἱστορική). *The explanation of authors, interpretation*, Quint.

HISTŌRICUS, a, um (ἱστορικός). *Of or belonging to history, historical*, Cic.

HISTŌRICUS, i, m. *One who makes historical researches, a writer of history, historian*, orators et philosophi et poetæ et historici, Cic.

HISTRIA, æ. *See* ISTRIA.

HISTRICUS, a, um (hister, histrio). *Of or belonging to stage-players*, imperator h., *the manager of a company of stage-players*, Plaut.

HISTRIO, ōnis, m. [*from the Etruscan* hister, Liv.]. I. *Gen.: A stage-player, actor*, ex pessimo histrione bonum comœdum fieri, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A boaster, vain-glorious person*, histrionis est parvam rem attollere, quo plus præstitisse videatur, Cels.

HISTRIŌNĀLIS, e (histrio). *Of or belonging to stage-players or actors*, h. studium, Tac.

HISTRIŌNIA, æ, *f.* (histrio) (*sc.* ars.). *The art of stage-playing, the dramatic or histrionic art*, facere histrioniam, i. e. *to be an actor*, Plaut.

HISTRIX, icis. *See* HYSTRIX.

HIULCE, *adv.* (hiulcus). *In a gaping manner, with a hiatus*, h. loqui, Cic.

HIULCO, atum, 1 *v. a.* (hiulcus). *To cause to gape or chink, to cleave, chap, break into chinks*, Catull.

HIULCUS, a, um (hio). *Chapped, gaping, open in chinks.* I. *Prop.* A) h. . . . arva, Virg. —B) *Meton. act.: Cleaving, chapping*, Stat. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Of words so connected as to occasion hiatus*: hiulcæ voces, Cic. — B) *To desire or long for greedily, to snap at with open mouth*, Plaut.

HO! *interj. An expression of astonishment, Ha!* Ter.

HODIE, *adv.* (*contr. for* hoc die, *on this day*). *To-day.* I. *Prop.*: quem quidem negat Eros h.: cras mane putat, Cic.; h. mane, Id.; qui dies h. est, Id.; nonæ sunt h. Sextiles, Id.——II. *Meton. gen.: Nowadays, to-day, at present, now*, id quod retinemus h., Cic.; h. omnes sic habent, Id.

HODIERNUS, a, um (hodie). *Of this day.* I. *Prop.*: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic.; h. dies, Id.——II. *Of to-day, present, modern*, (Servio Tullio regnante) . . . multo diutius Athenæ jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. *In the neut. absol.*: servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis, *until the present day*, Plin.

HŒDUS, i, *and its derivatives. See* HŒD.

HOI! *interj. Oh me! Alas! Oh!* Ter.

HŌLŌSERICUS, a, um (ὁλοσηρικός). *That is all silk*, Lampr.

HŌMĒRICUS, a, um (Ὁμηρικός). *Of Homer*, H. versus, Cic.; H. Ajax, Id.; H. Agamemnon, Id.

HŌMĒRISTA, æ, m. (Ὁμηριστής). *A Homeric rhapsodist*, Petr.

HŌMĒRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Homer. Homeric*, Suet.

HŌMĒRŌMASTIX, igis, m. (Ὁμηρομάστιξ, *Homer's scourge*). I. *A critic, censurer of Homer; said of Zoilus*, Vitr.——II. *Meton.: Any severe critic or censorious person*, Plin.

HŌMĒRŌNIDES, æ, m. *An imitator of Homer*, Plaut.

HŌMĒRUS, i, m. (Ὅμηρος). *Homer, a celebrated Greek poet*, Cic.

HŌMICĪDA, æ, *c.* (homo, cædo). *A manslayer, homicide, murderer*, Cic.

HŌMICĪDIUM, ii, n. (homicida). *Manslaughter, homicide*, si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint.

HŌMO, inis, c. [*an old form*, hĕmŏnem *for* hominem, *acc. to* Fest.: hōmōnem, Enn.: hōmŏnes, Nævv.] (*the crude form* homin *contains the root* man). I. A) 1) *A human being, person, man or woman*, animal hoc providum, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.; h. omni doctrina eruditus, Id.; consulere generi hominum, *the race of man, the human race*, Id.; ad usum hominum, Id. *In apposition, or explicatively*: quum ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis viderentur, Cic.; h. nemo, Id. *Of female persons*: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem, appellare possit, Cic. 2) *Prov.*: quot homines, tot sententiæ, *every one has his own opinion.*—B) *Esp.* 1) *In good or bad sense.* a) *In a good sense: A man*, i. e. *a rational and moral being*, si h. esset, eum potius legeret, Cic.; si vis h. esse, Id. b) *In a bad sense: Man*, i. e. *a weak mortal, subject to error, and esp. as compared with any superior being*, te ut hortarer rogaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, &c., Cic.; *also, a man-servant*: hominem P. Quinti deprehendis in publico, conaris abducere, *the man* (i. e. *slave and servant*) *of Quintus.* 2) *A man, as opposed to woman*, Plaut. 3) *In Milit.*: homines, *men*, i. e. *infantry, as opposed to cavalry*: multa præterea spolia præferebantur: capti h. equitesque producebantur, Cæs. 4) *Peculiar idioms.* a) paucorum hominum esse (Hor.), *to keep company with few persons only, to be particular in one's choice of companions, &c.*; *hence, facetæ of a rare fish*, scipenser iste paucorum h. est, Cic. b) inter homines esse (agere), *to be among the living*; Hercules numquam abiisset ad deos, nisi quum inter h. esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Id. ——II. *Meton.: A man*, i. q. *this one, he, the same person*, dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic.

HŌMŌLE, ēs, *f.* (Ὁμόλη). *Homole, a high mountain of Thessaly, near Tempe*, Virg.

HŌMŌNŸMUS, a, um (ὁμώνυμος). *That has the same name; agreeing in sound but differing in meaning, homonymous*, Quint.

HŌMULLUS, i, m. *dim.* (homo). *A little man, a manikin, mean fellow*, Cic.

HŌMUNCIO, ōnis, m. (homo). I. q. homullus, Cic.

HŌMUNCULUS, i, m. *dim.* (homo). I. q. homullus, Cic.

HŌNESTAMENTUM, i, n. (honesto). *An ornament, grace, reward*, nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen.

HŌNESTAS, ātis, *f.* (honestus). *Honorableness.* I. A) *Honorable character, dignity, high reputation*, appetentia laudis et honestatis, Cic.; honestatis amplitudinisque gratia, *for honor's sake*, Id.; honestatem omnem amittere, *respect, esteem*, Id.—B) *Meton. concr.*: omnes honestates civitatis, *respectable persons*, Cic.——II. A) *Honorable feeling, honesty, goodness, dignity, virtue*, ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi h.? Cic.; ab omni honestate relictus, Id.—B) *Meton. of things: Beauty, ornament, grace*, num

hæc vel honestate testudinis valde boni æstivi locum obtinebit, Cic.

HŌNESTE, *adv.* (honestus). I. *Honorably, nobly*, adolescentulus Lucius h. natus, *of high birth*, Suet.——II. *Becomingly, decently, with dignity or grace, with decorum, virtuously*, valde se h. gerunt, Cic.; recte h. que dicere, Id.; beate et h. vivere, Id.

HŌNESTO, 1 *v. a.* (honestus). *To honor, make respectable, dignify, adorn, embellish*, tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, Cic.; ad eum augendum atque honestandum, Id.

HŌNESTUS, a, um (honos *or* honor). *Honorable, full of honor.* I. *That is in honor or repute, enjoying honor or credit, looked up to, honored, esteemed*, h. homo et nobilis, Cic.; amplæ et honestæ familiæ, *high and distinguished families*, Id.; honesto loco natus, Id.; eques Romanus in primis h. et ornatus, *distinguished, noble*, Id.——II. A) *That gains, procures, or confers honor, worthy of or deserving honor, respectable, creditable, virtuous, worthy*, h. ac probabile nomen, Cic.; h. certatio, Id.; vita h., Id.; honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut, &c., Id.——B) *Meton. of things: Noble, handsome, beautiful*, h. facies, Suet.

HŌNOR *or* HŌNOS, ōris *m.* (*from a root* NO, *as found in* nosco, nomen, ὀνομα, &c.). *Honor, mark of distinction, respect shown, regard.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* amplissimus h., Cic.; h. alit artes, Id.; amplissimis honoribus et præmiis decorari, Id.; honorem accipere, Id. *Of things and abstract objects: Honor, reputation, estimation, esteem*, in honorem adducere, Cic.; ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Any post of honor, high office, dignity, preferment*, ille honoris gradus, Cic.; ascendere ad h., Id. 2) *Peculiar idiomatic phrases.* a) honoris causa, *out of respect:* C. Curio, quem ego hominem h. potius quam contumeliæ causa nominatum volo, Cic. b) præfari *or* dicere honorem, *to beg leave, ask pardon, in uttering any thing that may be distasteful*, Cic. 3) Honor, *personified as a deity*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.: An honorable present, reward, acknowledgment, offering, fee*, Curio misi, ut medico h. haberetur, Cic.——B) *An ornament, embellishment, grace, any thing that sets off or adorns* (*post.*), Virg.

HŌNŌRABILIS, e (honoro). *Honorable, that brings or confers honor*, Cic.

HŌNŌRARIUM, ii, *n.* (*sc.* donum). *A present, as a mark of distinction or acknowledgment, a fee, salary*, h. decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. E.

HŌNŌRARIUS, a, um (honor). *That is done for the sake of conferring honor, honorary*, h. frumentum, Cic.; h. arbiter, *chosen by the parties as a mark of distinction (in opposition to "chosen by the judge")*, Id.; docere debitum est, delectare h., permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect to the spectators*, Id.

HŌNŌRATE, *adv.* (honoratus). *With honor, in an honorable manner*, quam illum ut h. nec secure continet? Vell.

HŌNŌRATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* honoro.——II. *Adj.: Honored, respected, esteemed.* A) *Gen.:* clari et h. viri, Cic.; h. homo et princeps, Id.——B) *Esp.: Honored by some high office, distinguished, honorable*, qui vir quum summum ei a militibus deferretur imperium, honoratiori parere maluit, Vell.

HŌNŌRIFICE, *adv.* (honorificus). *With honor or respect, in an honorable manner, honorably*, h. respondere alcui, Cic.; h. consurgitur, Id. *Compar.:* nec liberalius nec honorificentius tractare, Cic. *Superl.:* numquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, Id.

HŌNŌRIFICUS, a, um (honor). *That brings honor, honorable*, numquam ab eo mentio de me nisi h., Cic.; rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornari, Id.; oratio h., Id.

HŌNŌRO, 1 *v. a.* (honor). *To invest with honor, to distinguish with honor; to honor, adorn, embellish, set off*, mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic.; virtutem h., Id.

HŌNŌRUS, a, um (honor). I. *Honorable, worthy of honor*, Stat.——II. *That brings honor, honorable, honorary*, quæ in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac.

HONOS, oris. *See* HONOR.

HOPLŌMACHUS, i, *m.* (ὁπλομάχος). *A heavy-armed combatant, a kind of gladiator*, Suet.

HŌRA, æ, *f.* (ὥρα). I. A) 1) *An hour*, horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, Cic.; horas tres, Id.; ad horam octavam, Id.; post horam primam noctis, Id. 2) *Prov.* a) in horam vivere, *to live from hand to mouth.* b) omnium horarum homo, *one who is active, expert, and ready for any thing at any time*, ut de Pollione Asinio seriis jocisque pariter accommodato dictum est, Esse eum omnium horarum, Quint. (*for which*, cuivis tempori hominem esse, Cic.)——B) *Meton. in the plur.:* horæ, arum, *A dial, clock*, quum machinatione quadam moveri aliqd videmus, ut sphæræ, ut horæ, Cic.; mittentem ad horas, *to look at the clock*, Id.——II. *Time, time of the year, season*, has (conchas) ubi genitalis annui stimulaverit h., Plin.——III. *Personified:* Hōræ, ārum, *f.* (Ὧραι), *The* Horæ, *daughters of Jupiter and Themis*, Ov.

HORA, æ, *f.* *Hora, the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess*, Ov.

HORÆUS, a, um (ὡραῖος). *What may be had in spring*, horæum, *scil.* salsamentum, *a kind of pickle made in spring from the tunny fish*, Plaut.

HŌRATIUS, a. *Horatius, a Roman family name;* e. g. 1. Horatii, *the three brothers who, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, fought against the Curiatii*, Liv. *Fem.:* Hōrātia, æ, *the sister of the* Horatii, Liv. 2. H— Cocles, *who, in the war against Porsena, stood alone in defending a bridge*, Liv. 3. Q. H— Flaccus, *a poet in the reign of Augustus.*

HŌRĀTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to an Horatius*, H. gens, Liv.

HORDEĀCEUS, a, um (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley*, h. panis, Plin.

HORDEĀRIUS, a, um (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley*, h. pira, *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. *Fig.:* hunc eundem (L. Plotium Gallum) M. Cœlius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet.

HORDEIUS, a, um (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley*, Plaut.

HORDEUM, i, *n.* (*earliest form* fordeum, *akin to* far). *Barley*, hordea quum tardissime septem (diebus florere incipiunt), Plin.

HŌRIA (oria), æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* hri, *to be agitated, to be disordered*). *A fishing-boat, a smack,* Plaut.

HŌRIŎLA, æ, *f.* (horia). *A small fishing-boat, skiff,* Plaut.

HORNO, *adv.* (hornus). *In or during this year,* Plaut.

HORNŎTINUS, a, um (hornus). *Of this year,* h. frumentum, Cic.

HORNUS, a, um (*contr. for* horinus, i. q. ὥριος, *from* ὥρα). *Of this year, of one year's growth,* Hor.

HŌRŎLŎGIUM, ii, *n.* (ὡρολόγιον). *Any instrument for measuring time, a water-clock, sundial,* Cic.

HŌROSCŎPUS, a, um (ὡροσκόπος). *Pointing out the hour,* h. vasa, Plin.

HŌROSCŎPUS, i, *m.* *The ascendant of one's nativity, the astrological sign of one's natal hour, a nativity,* Pers.

HORRENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* horreo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Dreadful, frightful, dire, full of horror,* truces h.que imagines, Plin. *Neut. adv.,* Virg.——B) *Amazing, astonishing, awful* (*poet.*), Virg.

HORRENS, entis. I. *Part. of* horreo.——II. *Adj.: Dreadful, terrific, fearful,* Virg.

HORREO, ēre, *v. n. and a.* *To stand on end, to bristle.* I. *Prop.:* horrentibus per totum corpus villis ingenti latratu intonuit (canis), Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *To be in a quivering or trembling motion, to quiver, move with tremulous motion.* 1) *Gen.: To tremble,* Ov. 2) *Esp.* a) *To shudder with cold, to shiver,* sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, Petr. b) *To be terrified or affrighted, to shudder or tremble with fear. It is often used in the active voice with an object: To shudder at, quake with fear at, be afraid of, tremble at.* α) *Absol.,* Ov. β) *With acc.:* h. judicium et crimen, Cic.; h. ingrati animi crimen, Id. γ) *With an objective or relative clause:* non horrui in hunc locum progredi, Cic.; quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, Id. c) *To be struck with amazement, to be amazed, shudder with awe,* quæ mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, h. soleo, Cic.——B) 1) *Prop.: To be of a rough aspect; to look or be fearful, terrific, or awful,* possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim h. terra. 2) *Fig.,* Ov.

HORRESCO, horrŭi, 3 *v. inch. n. and a.* (horreo). *To stand on end, to bristle, present points, to be rough or uneven, to present a horrible appearance.* I. *Prop.:* quum subito mare cœpit h., Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To get into tremulous motion,* Ov. 2) *Esp.: To begin to fear or shudder, to tremble at, be afraid of, dread.* a) *Absol.:* quin etiam feræ, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. β) *With acc.,* Virg.——B) *To become or grow horrid, frightful, or alarming,* Lucr.

HORREUM, i, n. (*earlier form* farreum, *from* far). *Any place for laying up stores, esp. corn; a granary, magazine, barn, warehouse, storehouse,* illi Capuam cellam atque h. Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.

HORRIBILIS, e (horreo). I. *Horrible, terrible, dreadful, frightful, alarming, producing horror,* quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic.; tempestas h., Id.; h. casus, Id.——II. *Fearful, dire, amazing, awful,* horribili vigilantia, Cic.

HORRIDE, *adv.* (horridus). *Roughly, sternly, severely,* vixit semper inculte atque h., Cic.; h. inculteque dicere, Id.

HORRIDŬLUS, a, um (horridus). *Somewhat bristly, shaggy, rough.* I. *Prop.,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* h. orationes, Cic.

HORRIDUS, a, um (horreo). I. *Standing on end, that presents projecting points bristly, rough, shaggy,* non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa h., quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: Rough, uncultivated, wild, rude in appearance.* A) *Prop.:* (ager) sic erat deformis atque h., ut, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Rough in manners, rude, blunt, uncouth, harsh, unpolished,* ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, h., Cic.; horridiora verba, Id. 2) *Producing horror, fearful, terrific, horrible,* atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugna aspecta, Cæs.

HORRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (horror, fero). *That causes a shudder, tremor, or horror, terrible, horrible, terrific* (*poet.*), Ov.

HORRIFICE, *adv.* (horrificus). *With trembling or horror,* Lucr.

HORRIFICO, 1 *v. a.* (horrificus). *To make rough, uneven, shaggy; also, to render terrible or frightful,* Catull. *Absol.,* Virg.

HORRIFICUS, a, um (horror, facio). *That causes a shudder, dread, or horror, terrific, horrible, horrid,* Virg.

HORRISŎNUS, a, um (horreo, sonus). *Sounding fearfully, frightfully, &c., that makes or produces a horrid noise or sound* (*poet.*), Virg.

HORROR, ōris, *m.* (horreo). *A standing on end or erect, a bristling.* I. A) *Prop.,* Val. Flac.——B) *Fig.: Uncouthness of speech,* veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *A tremulous motion, a shaking.* 1) *Gen.* (*poet.*), Ov. 2) *Esp.* a) *A cold shivering,* Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. b) *A shuddering, shudder, terror, dread, horror,* dĭ immortales, qui me h. perfudit! Cic. c) *Dread, veneration, religious awe,* animos horrore imbuere, Liv.——B) *A cause of fear, a terror* (*poet.*), Lucr.

HORSUM, *adv.* (*contr. for* huc vorsum). *Hitherward, toward this place, this way,* Ter.

HORTAMENTUM, ĭnis, *n.* (hortor). *An incitement, encouragement,* ingens h. ad omnia pro republica andenda, Liv. *In the plur.:* cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac.

HORTAMENTUM, i, *n.* (hortor). *An encouragement, incitement,* ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. *In the plur.:* in conspectu parentum conjugumque ac libererum, quæ magna etiam absentibus h. animi, Liv.

HORTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (hortor). *An exhorting, encouraging, exhortation, &c.,* jam hoc loco non hortatione neque præceptis, ago, Cic.; Hortationes ad Philosophiam, *the title of a treatise of Augustus,* Suet.

HORTATIVUS, a, um (hortor). *That serves for exhortation or encouragement, hortative,* h. genus (dicendi), Quint.

HORTATOR, ōris, *m.* (hortor). *One who in-*

cites, encourages, or instigates to any thing, an exhorter, encourager, instigator, quum ejus studii tibi et h. et magister esset domi, Cic.; hortatore non egetis, Id.

HORTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (hortator). *She that incites or encourages*, supra humeri altitudinem elata cum quodam motu velut h. manus, Quint.

HORTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (hortor). *Encouragement*, hæc vox hujus hortatu præceptisque conformata, Cic.

HORTENSIS, e (hortus). *Of or belonging to a garden*, h. lira, Col.

HORTENSIUS, a, um (hortus). *Of or belonging to a garden*, h. bulbi, Plin. *Subst. plur.*, Hortensia, ōrum, *n.*, *Garden herbs*, Plin.

HORTENSIUS, a. *Hortensius, a Roman family name*, e. g. Q. H— Hortalus, *an orator in the time of Cicero*, Cic.; Hortensia, æ, *f.*, *His daughter, also celebrated for oratory*, Quint.

HORTINUS, a, um. *Of Horta or Hortanum, a city of Etruria*, Virg.

HORTOR, 1 (*contracted for* horitor, *a frequentative from the obsolete* horior). *To incite any body to any kind of action, to urge on, impel, exhort, instigate to any thing, encourage*, alqm, alqm ad, *or* in alqd, ut, ne, *with simple subj.*, de alqa re, alqd, *with inf. or absol.*, hæc, quæ supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Cic.; milites ad laudem hortari, Id.; hortarentur in amicitiam jungendam, Liv.; de Antidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Id.; magno opere te hortor ut, Id.; sin tu (quod te jam dudum hortor) exieris, Id. *Of inanimate and abstract subjects:* mihi ante oculos obversatur rei publicæ dignitas, quæ me ad sese rapit, hæc minora relinquere hortatur, Cic. A) *Act.* (*secondary form*): Horto, are, *acc. to* Prisc. ——B) *Pass.*, Hortor, ari: ita paucis commodis hoste hortato majores augebantur copiæ, Auct. B. Hisp.

HORTŬLUS, i, *m.* (hortus). I. *Prop.: A little garden; in the plur.*, hortuli, *grounds laid out as gardens, property in gardens*, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic.

HORTUS, i, *m.* (χόρτος, *any place surrounded by a fence, an enclosure; Germ.* Garten; *Eng.* court, yard, garden. *Akin to* chors, cors). I. *A garden, a pleasure-garden, a kitchen-garden, an orchard, a vineyard*, horti Epicuri, *in which Epicurus taught*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *For* villa: *A country-seat, country-house, villa*, Plin. ——B) *For* olera: *Plants or herbs that grow in a garden*, Hor.

HOSPES, ĭtis, *m.* (hospita, æ, *f.*) (*akin to* hostis, *a stranger*). I. *A welcomed or well-received stranger, a stranger that visits and in turn is visited by another, a guest*, recipere hospites, Cic.; et hostem et hospitem vidit, Id.; h. et amicus meus, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *A friend who welcomes a guest in his house, a host*, alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. *Hence it is used for both guest and host:* per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro h. hospiti perrexisti, *as a friend to a friend*, Cic. *In the fem.:* femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic.——B) (*in opposition to a native*) *A foreigner*, adeone h. hujusce urbis es, ut hæc nescias? Cic. *Also in addressing a stranger or foreigner:* h. non pote minoris, ap. Cic.——C) *Of things and abstract objects, adj.: Hospitable, friendly.* 1) Hospes, Stat. Th. 2) Hos *in the f. and n. plur.*, Ov.

HOSPITA. *See* Hospes.

HOSPITĀLIS, e (hospes). I. A) *Of or belonging to guests or friends between whom al of hospitality exists; that willingly recei guest, hospitable*, illam ipsam sedem ho lem, in quam erit deductus, publicam popul mani esse dicet, Cic.; h. Juppiter, *the protec guardian of hospitality*, Id.; homo h., Id.——B) 1) Hospitalis, is, *m.*, *A friend, guest*, in potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venien Plin. 2) Hospitālia, ium, *n.* a) *A cha for guests, a hospitable habitation or* Vitr. b) *In the theatre, two entries (to the righ left) for strangers*, Vitr.——II. *Meton.*, *of th Hospitable*, (fluvii) hospitales suas tantun largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, *flo hospitably*, Plin.

HOSPITĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* (hospitalis). *Hosp ity*, recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata h.

HOSPITĀLITER, *adv.* (hospitalis). *Hos bly*, invitati h. per domos, Liv.

HOSPITIUM, ii, *n.* (hospes). I. *Hospita* h. voluntas utriusque conjunxit, Cic.; cum M erat ei h., Id.; vetus h. renovare, Id.—— *hospitable reception; or, concr., a hospit abode; also, a place where strangers are enterta an inn, hotel, a room for guests or v ors, a lodging*, te in Arpinati videbimus et pitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.; hospitio invitar

HOSPITOR, 1 *v. dep.* (hospes). *To pu stay, or reside any where as a guest.* I. A) Cod. Th.——B) *Meton.*: Gangem in quodam h.; inde lenem fluere, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* aliud voces animum quam deum in humanc pore hospitantem, Sen.

HOSTĬA, æ, *f.* (hostio, *to strike*). I. *A sa fice, victim*, hostias immolare, Cic.; hosti sacrificium quoddam præbere, Id.——II. *Me* Hostia, *a group of stars near the constellation taur*, Hyg.

HOSTĬĀTUS, a, um (hostia). *Provided victims*, Plaut.

HOSTĬCUS, a, um (hostis). *Of or belong to an enemy*, h. ager, Liv. *Neut. absol.*, hosti i, *The territory of the enemy*, castra in h incuriose posita, Liv.

HOSTĬLIS, e (hostis). I. A) *Of or bel ing to an enemy, proceeding from an my, hostile*, h. condictiones pactionesque bellicæ), Cic. *Neut. absol.:* prior Parthus Galum in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud rege hostili epulatus est, Vell.——B) *Esp. in divina* h. pars, *the part that points toward the enemy,* ——II. *In the manner of enemies, hostile, i ical*, hominis hostilem in modum seditioni ir Cic.; hostilem in modum vexare, Id.

HOSTĬLITER, *adv.* (hostilis). *In a ho manner, like an enemy*, quid ille fecit h.

HOSTĬLIUS, a. *Hostilius, a Roman f name; e. g.* 1. Hostus H—, *who fought victori against the Sabines*, Liv. 2. Tullus H—, *his g son, the third king at Rome.*

HOSTĬLIUS, a, um. *Of or belong in Hostilius*, H. Curia, *built by the king Tullu tilius*, Liv.

HOSTĬMENTUM, i, *n.* (hostio). *A requ* Plaut.

HOSTIO, ire, *v. a.* *To requite, return like for like,* Plaut.

HOSTIO, ire, *v. a.* *To strike,* Enn. ap. Fest.

HOSTIS, is, *c.* (*Germ.* Gast, *a stranger; Engl.* guest). I. *Originally, a stranger, foreigner; afterward, meton., an enemy,* h. enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic.——II. A) *An armed enemy, an enemy of the state* [inimicus, *a private enemy or enemy in heart*], qui (Pompeius) sæpius cum hoste confixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic.; intra hostium mœnia, Id.; adventus hostium, Id. *In the fem.:* ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv.—B) *Meton., of animals or things:* rhinoceros genitus h. elephanto, Plin.

HOSTUS, i, *m.* *Hostus, a Roman prænomen;* e. g. 1. H.— Hostilius, Liv. 2. H. Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv.

HUC, *adv.* (hic). *Hither, to this place, to this spot* (*of a place where the speaker is or which he points out*). I. *Prop.* A) quid moror in terris? quin h. ad vos venire propero? Cic.; hinc profecti h. revertuntur, Id.—B) h. illuc, h. atque illuc, h. et illuc; *also* h. et illo *and* h. et h., *hither and thither,* ne cursem h. illuc via deterrima, Cic.; h. et illuc passim vagantes, Id.—C) h. usque *or* hucusque, *thus far, so far,* h. Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Meton.: To this degree, to this point or extent,* ut hæc multo ante meditere, h. te pares, hæc cogites, ad hæc te exerceas, Cic.; rem h. deduxi, ut, Id.—B) *With genit.:* h. arrogantiæ venerat, ut, Tac.—C) *With the demonstrative* ce *and interrogative* ne, huccine? *Hither? to this place? so far?* h. tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis cæderetur? Cic.

HUCCINE, *adv.* *See* Huc.

HUCUSQUE, *adv.* *See* Huc.

HUI! *interj.* *An exclamation of amazement or surprise; ah! hah! oh!* videbam sermones: h.! fratrem reliquit? Cic.; h. quam diu de nugis! Id.

HUJUSCEMODI *and* HUJUSMODI. *See* Modus.

HŪMĀNE, *adv.* (humanus). I. *Agreeably to human nature, humanly,* Ter.——II. *Humanely, kindly, benignly,* Hirtium de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim h., Cic.

HŪMĀNITAS, ātis, *f.* (humanus). *Humanity, human nature or condition, human feeling, the sentiments of mankind, anything human.* I. *Gen.:* magna est vis humanitatis, Cic.; communis humanitatis jus, Id.; communis humanitatis causa, Id.; id quod est humanitatis tuæ, *what you owe to yourself as a human being,* Id.; sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittere, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *The duty of one human being toward another, philanthropy, humane behavior, kindness, civility, politeness,* quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic.; pro tua humanitate, Id.; ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocare animos hominum, Id.—B) *Human refinement, liberal education, elegant manners,* &c., homo communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic.; sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, Id.; quæ multum ab humanitate discrepant, *are not in accordance with good manners,* Id.

HŪMĀNITER, *adv.* (humanus). I. *Humanly, in a manner conformable to human nature,* docebo profecto, quid sit h. vivere, Cic.; h. ferre, Id.——II. *Esp.: Philanthropically, humanely, politely, courteously, kindly,* invitus literas tuas scinderem: ita sunt h. scriptæ, Cic.

HŪMĀNITUS, *adv.* (humanus). *Humanly, in a human manner, as is customary with mankind.* I. *Gen.:* si quid mihi h. accidisset, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Humanely, kindly,* Ter.

HŪMĀNUS, a, um (homo). *Proper to man, of mankind, of man, human.* I. *Gen.:* h. simulacra, Cic.; h. hostiæ, *a human sacrifice,* Id.; genus h., *the human race,* Id.; qui vim fortunæ, qui omnia humana, quæcumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Humane, gentle, kind,* Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.—B) *Polished, courteous, civil, polite, amiable, gentle,* homo doctissimus atque h., Id.; h. sermo, Id.

HŪMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A burying, interment,* ut alqd etiam de humatione et sepultura dicendum existimem, Cic.

HŪMĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (humo). *One who buries or interes,* Luc.

HŪMECTO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (humectus). I. *Act.: To moisten, wet,* ejus (agni) os pressis h. papillis, Col.——II. *Neut.: To be moist,* ardent (oculi), intendunturque, humectant, connivent, Plin.

HŪMECTUS, a, um (humeo). *Moist, wet,* Lucr.

HŪMEFĀCIO, factum, 3 *v. a.* (humeo, facio). *To moisten,* spongia crebro humefacta, Plin.

HŪMERUS, i, *m.* (ὦμος). I. *The upper bone of the arm,* Cels.——II. *Meton.* A) *The upper part of the arm* [lacertus], Prop.—B) 1) *The shoulder* (*of persons, while* armus *is that of quadrupeds*), sagittæ pendebant ab humero, Cic.; humeris sustinere bovem vivum, Id. 2) *Meton.: The middle part of any thing; the shoulder, back,* certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin.

HŪMESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (humeo). *To become moist or wet,* cortex non humescit, Plin.

HŪMI, *adv.* (*locative case of* humus). *On the earth; down on, or to, the ground,* jacere h., Cic.; quousque h. defixa tua mens erit? *fixed to the earth,* Id.

HŪMIDE, *adv.* (humidus). *Moistly, wetly,* Plaut.

HŪMIDŬLUS, a, um (humidus). *Somewhat moist, damp, or wet,* Ov.

HŪMIDUS, a, um (humeo). *Damp, moist, wet.* I. *Prop.:* simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel h., Cic.; ligna h., Id.——II. *Fig.: Watery, faint, weak,* Gell.

HŪMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (humor, fero). *Containing moisture, moist,* Cic. poet.

HŪMIFICUS, a, um (humor, facio). *That renders moist, moistening,* h. spiritus lunæ, Plin.

HŪMILIS, e (humus). *Low, not high.* I. *Prop.:* arbores et vites et ea quæ sunt h., Cic.; h. habitare casas, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Low as to condition, rank, birth, power,* &c.; *mean, humble, obscure, poor, insignificant, without power, inferior,* ut si parentibus nati sint humillibus, Cic.; h. et obscuri homines, Id. *Of low style:* iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quæ demisso atque humili sermone dicunt, Cic.; h. et ab-

jecta oratio, Id.——B) *Little* (in *mind*), *abject, base, low, mean, degraded*, quis umquam apparitor tam h.? tam abjectus? Cic.; fractus animus atque h., Id.

HŪMILITAS, ātis, *f.* (humilis). *Lowness, want of elevation.* I. *Prop.*: aliorum animalium ea est h., ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Lowness of station, birth, power, value, &c.*; *weakness, want of influence or power, insignificance*, propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, Cic.; humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, Id.——B) 1) *Littleness of mind; abjectness, baseness; lowness of expression; submissiveness*, habet levitatem lætitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic.; huic humilitati fuisse mortem anteponendam, Id.

HŪMILITER, *adv.* (humilis). *Lowly.* I. *Prop.*: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tollantur altissime vel h. deprimuntur, *to a great depth*, Plin. ——II. *Fig.*: *Abjectly, basely, meanly, humbly, submissively*, non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum h. demisseque sentiret, Cic.

HŪMO, 1 *v. a.* (humus). I. *To cover with earth, inter, bury*, in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est h., Cic.; h. corpora, Id. ——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To bury, to carry to the grave*, militari honestoque funere humaverunt, Nep.

HŪMOR, ōris, *m.* (χυμός). *Any moisture or liquid, as water, wine, milk, &c.*, itaque et aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit h. et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic.; nares humorem habent, Id.

HŪMUS, i, *f.* (*akin to* χαμαί). I. *Earth, soil, the ground*, h. subacta atque pura, Cic.; h. injecta, Id. ——II. *Meton. gen.*: *A land, country, region* (*post.*), Ov.

HYACINTHIA, ōrum, *n.* *The feast of Hyacinthus*, in *Sparta*, Ov.

HYACINTHINUS, a, um (ὑακίνθινος). *Of or belonging to a hyacinthus*, Catull.

HYACINTHUS or -OS, i, *m.* (Ὑάκινθος). *Hyacinthus, a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and killed by his quoit*, Ov.

HYACINTHUS or -OS, i, *m.* (ὑάκινθος). I. *A kind of plant, called also* vaccinium; *probably a kind of fleur de luce* (Iris Germanica, L.), *or the common vervain-mallow* (Gladiolus communis, L.).——II. *Meton.*: *A precious stone, a dark-colored amethyst*, Plin.

HYADES, um, *f.* (Ὑάδες, *raining*). *The Hyades, the seven stars at the head of* Taurus (l. q. sacula), Cic. *Sing.*, Hyas, ădis, *The Hyades, collectively*, Stat.

HYÆNA, æ, *f.* (ὕαινα). I. *A hyæna*, Plin.——II. *A kind of flat sea-fish*, Plin.

HYALUS, i, *m.* (ὕαλος). I. *Glass.*——II. *Meton.*: *A glass-green color*, Virg.

HYAMPŎLIS, is, *f.* (Ὑάμπολις). *Hyampolis, a town of Phocis, on the borders of Bœotia*, Plin.

HYANTES, um, *m.* (Ὑαντες). *Hyantes, the ancient name of the Bœotians*, Plin.

HYANTEUS, a, um. *Bœotian*, Ov.

HYANTIUS, a, um. I. q. Hyanteus. Stat. *Subst.*, Hyantius, ii, *m.*, i. e. *Actæon, grandson of Cadmus*, Ov.

HYAS, antis, *m.* (Ὑας). *Hyas, son of Atlas, father of the* Hyades, Hyg. *The name also of the brother of the* Hyades, Id.

HYBLA, æ, *and* HYBLE, ēs, *f.* (Ὕβλα). *Hybla.* I. *Surnamed* Major, *a town of Sicily, on the southern slope of Ætna*, Plin. ——II. *Surnamed* Minor, *a town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, north of Syracuse, afterward called* Megara, Plin.——III. *Surnamed* Herræa, *in the south of the island, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum. It is doubtful from which of these places the Hyblæan honey came, so often mentioned by the poets.* Virg.

HYBLÆUS, a, um. *Of Hybla*, mel Hyblæum, Virg.

HYBLENSES, ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Hybla*, Cic.

HYBRIDA, æ. *See* HIBRIDA.

HYDASPES, is, *m.* *Hydaspes, a river of India, a tributary of the Indus, now Jelum*, Plin.

HYDRA, æ, *f.* (Ὕδρα). I. *The serpent killed by Hercules at Lerna*; i. e. *a monster in the form of a serpent, with seven heads*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A constellation*, i. q. Anguis, Cic.——B) *A monster with fifty heads, at the entrance of the infernal regions*, Virg.

HYDRARGYRUS, i, *m.* (ὑδράργυρος). *Quick silver, prepared mercury*, Plin.

HYDRAULA, æ, *or* HYDRAULES, æ, *m.* (ὑδραύλης). *A player on the water-organ*, Suet.

HYDRAULICUS, a, um (ὑδραυλικός). *Of or belonging to a water-organ, hydraulic*, h. machinæ, *water-organs*, Vitr.

HYDRAULUS, i, *m.* (ὕδραυλος). *A musical instrument that played by the motion of water, a water-organ*, Cic.

HYDRIA, æ, *f.* (ὑδρία). *A stone water-bottle, an urn, a ewer*, h. argenteæ, Cic.; in hydriam sortes conjicere, Id.

HYDROCHOUS, i, *m.* (Ὑδροχόος). *A water-pourer*, i. e. *the zodiacal sign* Aquarius, Catull.

HYDROMĔLI, ĭtis, *n.* (ὑδρόμελι). *A kind of mead prepared from water and honey*, Plin.

HYDRŎPICUS, a, um (ὑδρωπικός). *Dropsical*, Hor.

HYDRŎPISIS, is, *f.* (ὑδρόπισις). *Dropsy*, Plin

HYDROPS, ōpis, *m.* (ὕδρωψ). *Dropsy*, Cels.

HYDRUS *or* HYDROS, i, *m.* (ὕδρος). I. *A water-serpent*, Plin.——II. *Any serpent*, Plin. ——III. *Meton.* A) *The poison of a serpent*, Sil.——B) Hydros, i, *A constellation*, i. q. Anguis, Germ.

HYDRŪS, untis, *f.* (Ὑδροῦς). *Hydrus, a town of Calabria on a mountain of the same name, now Otranto*, Cic. *Another name of the town is* Hydruntum, i, *n.*, Liv.

HYGEA *or* HYGIA (Hygēia), æ, *f.* (Ὑγεία). *Hygeia, the daughter of Æsculapius, goddess of health*, Plin.

HYGINUS (Higinus), i, *m.* *Hyginus, a surname of two Roman authors.* 1. C. Julius H——, *a freedman of Augustus, the author of fabulous narratives and a treatise on astronomy.* 2. *The author of a work* De Limitibus Constituendis.

HYLÆUS, i, *m.* (Ὑλαιος). *Hylæus.* I. *A centaur who was killed by Atalanta*, Ov.——II. *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov.

HYLAS, æ, *m.* (Ὕλας). *Hylas, a beautiful youth of Œchalia (or Argos), companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition; he was carried off by some Naiads, on the coast of Mysia, when in the act of drawing water from a fountain*, Virg.

HYLLUS (Hylus), i, *m.* (Ὕλλος *or* Ὕλας) *Hyl-*

lus, son of Hercules and Deianira, husband of Iole, Ov.

HYMEN, ēnis, *and* HYMENÆUS *or* -OS, i, m. (Ὑμήν, Ὑμεναῖος). I. *Hymen or Hymenæus, the god of marriage,* Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A wedding hymn, nuptial song,* Ov.—B) *A wedding,* Virg.

HYMENÆUS, i. *See* HYMEN.

HYMETTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hymettus,* H. mel, Cic.

HYMETTUS *or* -OS, i, m. (Ὑμηττός). *Hymettus, a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble and honey,* Cic.

HYMNUS, i, m. (ὕμνος). *A hymn, a song of praise,* Prud.

HYOSCYAMUS, i, m. (ὑοσκύαμος). *The herb henbane,* Plin.

HYPÆTHRUS *or* -OS, a, um (ὑπαίθρος). *In the open air, without shelter, uncovered,* h. ambulationes, Vitr. *Subst.,* hypæthra, ōrum, n., *Uncovered walks,* Vitr.

HYPANIS, is, m. (Ὑπανις): *Hypanis, a river of Sarmatia, now the Bog,* Cic.

HYPASIS *or* HYPHASIS, is, m. (Ὑφασις). *Hyphasis, a river of India, a tributary of the Indus, now the Beeas or Gharra,* Plin.

HYPERBATON, i, n. (ὑπέρβατον). *In Rhet.: A transposition of words,* i. q. transgressio, Quint.

HYPERBOLE, ēs, f. (ὑπερβολή). *In Rhet.: An exaggeration of any thing in discourse, hyperbole* (i. q. superlatio and superjectio), Quint.

HYPERBOREI, ōrum, m. (Ὑπερβόρεοι). *Hyperborei, a fabulous people living in the extreme north,* Cic.

HYPERBOREUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hyperborei, Hyperborean,* Ov.

HYPERIDES, is, m. (Ὑπερείδης). *Hyperides, orator at Athens,* Cic.

HYPERION, ōnis, m. (Ὑπερίων). I. *Hyperion, son of one of the Titans and Earth, the father of the Sun,* Cic.——II. *The sun,* Ov.

HYPERIONIS, idis, f. *A female descendant of the Sun, by Aurora,* Ov.

HYPERMNESTRA (Hypermestra), æ, *and* HYPERMNESTRE, ēs, f. (Ὑπερμνήστρη). *Hypermnestra, the only one of the daughters of Danaus who did not slay her husband,* Ov.; Hor.

HYPOBOLIMÆUS, i, m. (Ὑποβολιμαῖος). *The Suppositious; the title of a comedy by Menander and Cæcilius,* Gell.

HYPOCAUSIS, is, f. (ὑπόκαυσις). *A heating from below* (*said of a stove or oven*), Vitr.

HYPOCAUSTUM *or* -ON, i, n. (ὑπόκαυστον). *A bathing-room heated from below, a sudorific bath* (vaporarium), Vitr.

HYPOCRITA *or* -ES, æ, m. (ὑποκριτής). *An actor who represents by gesture that which another expresses by singing,* Suet.

HYPODIDASCALUS, i, m. (ὑποδιδάσκαλος). *An under teacher, an usher in a school,* Cic.

HYPOMNEMA, ātis, n. (ὑπόμνημα). *A commentary, memoir, a note, memorandum,* in exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic.

HYPOTHECA, æ, f. (ὑποθήκη). *That which is given as a pledge or security, esp. of immovable things, a mortgage* (pignus *is used of movable things, a pledge*), Cic.

HYPSIPYLE, ēs, f. (Ὑψιπύλη). *Hypsipyle, daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos at the time the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men, and hospitably received Jason and the Argonauts,* Ov.

HYPSIPYLEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hypsipyle,* H. tellus, i. e. *Lemnos,* Ov.

HYRCANI, ōrum, m. (Ὑρκανοι). *Hyrcanians, people on the borders of the Caspian Sea,* Plin.

HYRCANIA, æ, f. *Hyrcania, a country in Asia, near the Caspian Sea, now Mazandera,* Mel.

HYRCANIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani,* H. mare, Plin.

HYRCANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani,* H. montes, Plin.

HYRIEUS (*trisyll.*), ei, m. (Ὑριεύς). *Hyrieus, a Boeotian, the father of Orion,* Ov.

HYRIEUS (*quadrisyll.*), a, um. *Of Hyrieus,* Ov.

HYRTACIDES, æ, m. (Ὑρτακίδης). *Hyrtacides, son of Hyrtacus,* i. e. *Nisus,* Ov.

HYSSOPUM, i, n. (ὕσσωπος). *Hyssop,* Plin.

HYSTASPES, is *or* i, m. (Ὑστάσπης). *Hystaspes, the father of the Persian king Darius,* Plin.

HYSTRIX (histrix), icis, f. (ὕστριξ). *A porcupine,* Plin.

I.

I, i, *a vowel, distinguished even by the ancients from the consonant Jod, although one and the same sign was used for both. It is closely related to* E, *hence the more ancient orthography* optumus, maximumus, lacruma, &c.; *afterward* optimus, maximus, lacrima, &c. *The letter* o *is changed into* i; cognitus, *from* nosco, notus. *As a numeral,* I =

IACCHUS, i, m. (Ἴακχος). *Iacchus.* I. *Allegorical name for Bacchus,* Ov.——II. *Meton.* (*same as Bacchus*) *for* vinum, Virg.

IAMBEUS, a, um (ἰάμβειος). *Iambic,* Hor.

IAMBICUS, a, um (ἰαμβικός). *Iambic,* Di

IAMBUS, i, m. (ἴαμβος). I. *An iambus, an iambic foot, consisting of one short and one long syllable* (⏑ —), Cic.——II. *Meton.: An iambic verse, a poem in iambics,* quem Hippo tis i. lesserat, Cic.; quem criminosis cunque v modum pones iambis, Hor.

IAPETIONIDES, æ, m. *A male descend of Iapetus,* I. Atlas, Ov.

IAPETUS, i, m. (Ἰαπετός). *Iapetus, a T the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus,*

IAPIS, idis, m. *Iapis, the physician of Æ* Virg.

IAPYDES, um, m. (Ἰάπυδες). *Iapydes, a ple of Illyria,* Cic. *Adj. sing.,* Virg.

IAPYGIA, æ, f. *Iapygia, the name give the Greeks to the south of Apulia, in Lower I from Tarentum and Brundisium to the Iapy promontory, though it is sometimes applied to whole of Apulia,* Plin.

IAPYGIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging Iapygia,* I. Acra, *a promontory of the Gulf of rentum,* Plin.

IAPYX, ygis, m. (Ἰάπυξ). *Iapyx.* I. *Son Dædalus, who reigned in Iapygia,* Plin.——*Meton.* A) *A river in the south of Italy,* Plin.— *A wind blowing from the south of Italy, the northwest wind of the Greeks,* Virg.

IAPYX, ygis. *Iapygian, of or belonging to Iapyx or Iapygia*, I. Daunus, *a king of Apulia*, Ov.

IARBA *or* -AS, æ, m. *Iarba, a king of Mauritania*, Ov.

IARBITA, æ, m. *An inhabitant of Mauritania, a Mauritanian*, Hor.

IARDANIS, idis, *f. Daughter of Iardanus*, i. e. *Omphale*, Ov.

IASIDES, æ, m. *Descendant of Iasius*, I. Palinurus, Virg.

IASION. *See* IASIUS.

IASIS, idis, *f. Daughter of Iasius, Atalanta*, Prop.

IASIUS, ii, m. (Ἰάσιος). *Iasius.* 1. *Son of Jupiter and Electra*, Ov.; *called also* Iasion, Id. 2. *A king of Argos, the father of Atalanta*, Hyg.

IASIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Iasius*, *poet.* i. q. *Argive*, Val. Flac.——II. (*also* Iassius) *Belonging to Iassus*, Plin.

IASON *or* IASO, ŏnis, m. (Ἰάσων). *Jason.* 1. *A Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, leader of the Argonauts, and a party in the Calydonian chase of the wild boar, husband of Medea, afterward of Creusa*, Ov. *The title of a poem by* Varro Atacinus, Prop. 2. *A prince or king of Phere, in Thessaly*, Cic.

IASONIDES, æ, m. *Descendant of Jason*, I. *juvenes*, i. e. *Thoas and Eunæus, sons of Jason*, Stat.

IASONIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Jason*, Ov.

IASPIS, idis, *f.* (ἴασπις). *Jasper, a sub-species of rhomboidal quartz*, Plin.

IASSENSES, ium, m. *Inhabitants of Iassus*, Liv.

IASSUS *or* IASUS, i, *f.* (Ἴασσός *or* Ἰασός). *Iassus, a town of Caria*, Plin.

IAZYGES, um, m. (Ἰάζυγες). *Iazyges, a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube*, Plin.

IBERES (Hiberes), um, m. (Ἴβηρες). *Iberians.* 1. *The Greek name for the* Hispani, Catull. *In the sing. collect.*, Hor. 2. *An Asiatic people on the Caucasus, neighbors of the* Colchi, *in the modern Georgia*, Mel. *In the sing. collect.*, Val. Flac.; *called also* Ibēri, ōrum, Mel. *In the sing.*, Ibērus, *An Iberian*, Val. Flac.

IBERI (Hib.), ōrum, m. I. q. Iberes, Virg.

IBERIA (Hib.), æ, *f.* (Ἰβηρία). *Iberia.* 1. *The Greek name for* Hispania, Plin. 2. *A country in the Caucasus, now Georgia*, Plin.

IBERINA, æ, *f. A woman of Iberia or Hispania*, Juv.

IBERUS (Hib.), a, um. *Iberian*, Ov.

IBERUS (Hib.), i, m. (Ἴβηρος). *Iberus, a river of Spain, now Ebro*, Cæs.

IBEX, icis, m. *A kind of wild goat*, Plin.

IBI, *adv.* (*from the pronominal root* I, is). I. *There, in that place*, Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho et I. suas fortunas constituit, Cic. *With a corresponding relative adverb*, ubi, unde: nemo est, quin ubivis quam i., ubi est, esse malit, Cic.; i. esse, ubi, Id.; meliora apud nos quam i., unde, Id. *With genit.*: i. loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of time: Then, at that time, thereupon; Pleonast. with* tum: quum Æbutius Cæcinæ malum minaretur, i. tum Cæcinam postulasse, Cic.—B) *In that case*, si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, i. nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic.

IBIDEM, *adv.* (ibi). *In the same place.* I. *Prop.*: cœnati discubuerunt i., Cic.; i. incumbere, Id.; i. custodire, Id.; i. has exaravi, i. e. *on the spot, immediately*, Id. *With corresp.* ubi, Just. *With genit.*, Plaut. *Also used with verbs of motion*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *In the same thing*, laesit in eo Cæcinam, sublevavit i., Cic.

IBIS, is *and* idis, *f.* (ἶβις). I. *The Ibis, a kind of aquatic bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which destroyed serpents*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: Ibis, *the title of a satirical poem by Ovid (after Callimachus, who composed a poem, with this title, against Apollonius of Rhodes).*

IBYCUS, i, m. (Ἴβυκος). *Ibycus.* 1. *A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium*, Cic. 2. *A certain poor man*, Hor.

ICARIŌTIS, idis, *f.* (Ἰκαριωτίς). *Daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Prop. *Adj.*, Ov.

ICARIS, idis, *f.* (Ἰκαρίς). I. q. Icariotis, Ov.

ICARIUS, a, um. *Of Icarus, Icarian*, I. Mare, Plin.

ICARUS, i, m. (Ἴκαρος). *Icarus.* 1. *Son of Dædalus, who, in his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea*, Ov. 2. *Son of Œbalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope; placed in the constellation* Boötes, Hyg.

ICCIRCO *or* IDCIRCO, *adv.* (id, circa). *On that account, therefore*, quod id, quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et i. alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic.; negant, sapientem i. virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet, Id.

ICHNEUMON, ŏnis, m. (ἰχνεύμων). I. *The ichneumon, Egyptian rat, an animal which destroys the eggs of the crocodile*, Cic.——II. *An insect that kills caterpillars* (Sphix sabulosus, L.), Plin.

ICHNOBATES, æ, m. (Ἰχνοβάτης, *going on a track*). *Tracker, one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov.

ICHNOGRAPHIA, æ, *f.* (ἰχνογραφία). *A ground-plan or drawing*, e. g. *of a building*, Vitr.

ICHNUSA, æ, *f.* (Ἰχνοῦσα). *The ancient Greek name of Sardinia, from its resembling the print of a foot* (ἴχνος), Plin.

ICO, ĭci, ictum, 3 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* agh, *to beat, to hurt*; ach, *to penetrate*). *To strike, beat, smite, hit; esp. to kill, slay.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quum Ptolemæus in prœlio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic.; e cœlo ictus, Id.—B) *Esp.*: i. fœdus, *to make a treaty, form an alliance*, fœdus, quod meo sanguine in pectione provinciarum iceras, Cic.; fœdus icisse, Id.——II. *Fig.*: nova re consules icti, *disquieted*, Liv.

ICON, ŏnis, *f.* (εἰκών). *An image*, Mutianus (tradit simias) et latrunculos lusisse, fictas cera icones usu distinguente, Plin.

ICONIUM, ii, n. (Ἰκόνιον). *Iconium, the capital of Lycaonia, now Koniyeh.*

ICTUS, a, um, *part. of* ico.

ICTUS, ūs, m. (ico). *A blow, stroke, thrust, beat, stab, hit, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: a bestiis i., morsus, impetus, Cic.; pro ictu gladiatoris, Id.; ictu fulminis, *flash of lightning, thunderbolt*, Id.; i. pedum, *stamping*, Plin.; i. murorum, *the battering of walls*, Id.; ictu primo, *at the first blow, at once*, Id.; i. temporis, *a moment*, Gell.; sub ictum dari, *to come within reach of the enemy*, Tac.; sub ictu esse, *to be in danger, to be exposed to blows*, Sen.; i. calcis, *a kick*, Suet.—B) *Esp.*: *A beating time*

with the fingers or the feet, et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint.; *the stress laid in pronunciation upon an accented syllable*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu alqo novæ calamitatis, sed suspicione, Cic.

IDA, æ, *or* IDE, ēs, *f.* (Ἴδα *or* Ἴδη). *Ida.* 1. *A high mountain of Crete, where the new-born Jupiter was concealed and guarded by the Curetes, and nursed by Amalthea*, Ov.——II. *A high mountain near Troy*, Plin.——III. *A woman of Troy*, Virg.

IDÆUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Mount Ida* (*in Crete*), I. Digiti, Cic.——II. *Of or belonging to the Trojan Ida; poet. also for Trojan*, I. pastor, i. e. *Paris*, Cic.

IDALIA, æ, *f.* i. q. Idalium, Virg.

IDALIE, ēs, *f.* *Venus*, Ov.

IDALIUM, ii (Ἰδάλιον). *Idalium, a city in Cyprus, with a grove, both sacred to Venus*, Plin.

IDALIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Idalium; poet. also for Cyprian*, Virg.

IDCIRCO, *adv.* *See* ICCIRCO.

IDEA, æ, *f.* (ἰδέα). *An idea, notion; an ideal model*, Sen.

IDEM, EADEM, IDEM, *pron.* (*from the pronoun* is, *and the demonstrative suffix* dem). *The same, the very same, just the same, the very....*, deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque i. iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici, docuit, Cic.; Marcellus i., Id.; oratio splendida et e. faceta, Id.——II. *Connected with* ego, tu, hic, ille, iste, qui, *and* unus: i. ego ille, Cic.; ego i. qui, Id.: de me eodem, Id.; huic eidem Sopatro i. inimici ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, Id.——III. *It is also used by way of comparison, followed by* et, ac, que, ut, qui (quæ quod), quam, qua, quasi, cum, *or poet. with dat.*: qui i. ornate ac graviter, i. versute et subtiliter dicerent, Cic.; i. valere debet ac si, Id.; eisdem fere verbis, ut, Id.; i. abeunt, qui venerant, Id. *Neut. with genit.*: si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, Id.; tibi idem consilii do quod, Id. *Hence*, A) Eadem, *adv.*, *By the same way; at the same spot, just there*, ut ventum est in trivium, e qua ceteri, fugere noluit, Cic.——B) Eodem, *adv.*, *To the same spot or situation*, addendum e. est, ut ne, Cic.

IDENTIDEM, *adv.* (idem et idem). *Repeatedly, at intervals, ever and anon, often, frequently*, hæc ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram i., Cic.; i. fieri, Id.

IDEO, *adv.* (id, eo, *on that account; hence*) *Therefore*, re quidem ipsa i. mihi non satis facio, quod, Cic.; ut mulieres i. bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Id.; i. supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam, Cels.; hanc i. rationem subjecimus, ut: i. disputabo ut, Id.

IDIOTA, æ, m. (ἰδιώτης). *An illiterate, ignorant person, an ignoramus*, quæ non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic.

IDISTAVISUS, i, m. (*According to Grimm, from a supposed superlative* idista (*the fairest*) *and* wiese (*a meadow*); *hence* Schönwiese, *fair meadow*). *A plain on the Visurgis, perhaps near the modern Minden in Germany, memorable for the victory of Germanicus over the Cherusci*, Tac.

IDMON, ōnis, m. (Ἴδμων). *Idmon.* 1. *The father of Arachne*, Ov. 2. *A soothsayer of Argos, son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts*, Ov.

IDMŌNIUS, a, um. *Of Idmon*, Ov.

IDŌLUM *or* -ON, i, n. (εἴδωλον) *An image or form of a thing or person present to our eyes or to the mind*, mox apparebat i., senex macie et squalore confectus, Plin. E.

IDŌMENEUS (*quadrisyll.*), ĕi, m. (Ἰδομενεύς). *Idomeneus, king of Crete, leader of the Cretans before Troy*, Ov.

IDŌMENIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Macedonian town Idomene*, Catull.

IDŌNEE, *adv.* (idoneus). *Fitly, suitably*, ex ordium est oratio animum auditoris i. comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.

IDŌNEUS, a, um (*originally* ideoneus, *from* ideo). *Fit for any thing (esp. for an action), suitable, convenient, proper, becoming, befitting, sufficient; with* ad, qui, *dat., or absol., rarely with* in alqd, *abl., or inf.*: non essem ad ullam causam i., judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic.; ad amicitiam i., Id.; i., quem imitarere, Id.; res i., de qua quæratur, Id.; Falernum mihi semper i. vinum est deversorio, Id.; i. homo, *deserving, meritorious*; i. rhetori puer, *a boy able to be bred an orator*, Quint.

IDŪMÆA, æ, *f.* (Ἰδουμαία). *Idumæa, a district of Palestine*, Plin.

IDŪMÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Idumæa, Idumæan*, Virg.

IDŪO, are. *An Etruscan word*, i. q. dividere, *from the root* vid, *whence* viduus *and* divido: *it is the root of* idus, Macr.

IDUS, ŭum, *f.* (iduo). *The ides, the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of other months*, res ante idus acta sic est: nam hæc idibus mane scripsi, Cic.; postridie idus, Id.; idibus, Id.; i. Martias, Id.; *and because interest was then due*, diem pecuniæ i. Novembres esse, Id.; numeret idibus, Id.

IDYLLIUM *or* EDYLLIUM, ii, n. (Εἰδύλλιον). *An Idyl, the title of some short poems by Ausonius.*

IERNE, ēs. *See* HIBERNIA.

IGITUR, *conj.* *Accordingly, therefore.* I. *Gen.*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *In logical conclusions: Consequently*, atqui res cœlestes omnesque eæ, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est i. id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic.; *corresponding to* ergo: si i., Id.——B) *In consecutive interrogative clauses: Therefore, then*, qui potest i. habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic.; in quo i. loco est? Id. *In ironical or sarcastic interrogative clauses: Then, I see, &c.*, hæc i. est tua disciplina? sic tu institutis adolescentes? Cic.; oblitusne es i. fungorum, Id.——C) *It is also used in resuming a sentence that was interrupted by a parenthetical clause*: quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriæ salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc i. causam dicente, *I say, or as I was saying*, Cic.; hæ disciplinæ i., Id.——D) *Also in briefly resuming what has been set forth before: So then, in one word, to be brief*, ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque cœli, deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam.... tum.... tum.... tum....; hæc i. et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, Cic.——E) *It is also used upon entering into the particulars of what had been previously expressed in general terms: Then*, de hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus i. modis video, Cic.

IGNĀRUS, a, um (in, gnarus). I. *That knows not, that is unacquainted with a thing, unskilled in, inexperienced in, ignorant of; with genit.; seldom with a relative or objective clause, or absol.*: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic.; physicæ rationis i., Id.; i., quid gravitas, quid integritas .... quid denique virtus valeret, Id.; quamquam non sumus i., multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Not thinking of, unmindful of*, Virg. 2) *In the pass.* (*like* gnarus): *Not known, unknown*, mare magnum et i. lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall.——B) *With dat.*: pauci interiere: plerique velocitas et regio hostibus i. tutata sunt, Sall.

IGNAVE, *adv.* (ignavus). *Sluggishly, slowly, without spirit or activity*, ne quid timide, ne quid i., faciamus, Cic.

IGNĀVIA, æ, *f.* (ignavus). I. *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sluggishness*, Cic.——II. *Meton. of things or abstract objects*: i. odoris, i. e. *weakness*, Plin.

IGNĀVITER, *adv.* (ignavus). I. q. ignave, Hirt. ap. Cic.

IGNĀVUS, a, um (in, gnavus, i. q. navus). *Lazy or inactive in body or mind, remiss, indolent.* I. A) *Of persons*: homo inertior, i., Cic.; i. miles ac timidus, Id.——B) *With genit.*: legiones operum et laboris i., populationibus lætantes, Tac.——II. A) *Of things and abstract objects*: quæ vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis.——B) *Meton.*: *That renders slothful or inactive*, recte genus hoc interrogationis i. et inere nominatum est, *lazy*, Cic.

IGNESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (ignis). *To take fire, turn to fire, become inflamed, burn, kindle.* I. *Prop.* A) ex quo eventuram nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic.——B) *Meton. of color*: *To glow, burn*, purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque i., Plin.——II. *Fig., of passion*: *To glow, become violent or inflamed* (*poet.*), Virg.

IGNEUS, a, um (ignis). *Of fire, on fire, fiery, burning, burning hot.* I. *Prop.* A) sidera tota esse i., Cic.; i. vis, *fire, as a primordial element, according to the system of Heraclitus*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *Fiery, bright, radiant*, gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Fiery, glowing, ardent, fervent, vehement, eager* (*poet.*), Ov.

IGNICŪLUS, i, m. (ignis). *A little fire, a small flame, a spark.* I. *Prop.* A) quædam exigua animalia i. videntur in tenebris, Quint.——B) *Meton. of color*: *A gleam, glistening, glittering*, onyx Indica ignículos habet, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: quo tolerabilius feramus ignículum desiderii tui, *the glow*, Cic.

IGNIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (ignis, fero). *Carrying fire, fiery* (*poet.*). I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*, Sil.

IGNIGĒNA, æ, m. (ignis, gigno). *Fire-born, Son of fire, an epithet of Bacchus, whose mother Semele was killed by lightning*, Ov.

IGNIPES, pĕdis (ignis, pes). *Having fiery feet, fire-footed* (*poet.*), Ov.

IGNIPŌTENS, entis (ignis, potens). *Mighty with fire; Ruler of fire, an epithet of Vulcan*, Virg. *Absol.*: ignipotens, Virg.

IGNIS, is, m. *Fire.* (*Sanscr.* agni, *fire.*) I. *Prop.* A) 1) lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic.; admoto igni ignem concipere, Id.; ignem circum subjicere, Id. 2) *Rep. a disease*: *An inflammation, a kind of erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire*, Cels.——B) *Meton.*: *Fire*, i. e. *brightness, splendor, glitter, lustre, glow, redness*, quum i. oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *The fire or flame of love, desire, passion, heat, ardor*, quum odium non restinguerit, huic ordini ignem novum subjici non sivistis, Cic. 2) *Meton., also said of the beloved object*: *A flame* (*poet.*), Virg.——B) *Denoting any thing destructive*: *Fire, flame, fire-brand, destruction, ruin*, quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv.

IGNISPICIUM, ii, n. (ignis, specio). *Divination by fire*, Plin.

IGNŌBILIS, e, (in, nobilis). *Unknown.* I. *Unknown to fame, not renowned, not noted*, i. dicendi magister, Cic.; M. Fulcinius Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecerat, Id.——II. *Of low birth, of mean parentage, low-born*, quo in oppido non isti ex alqa familia non ignobili delecta ad libidinem mulier esset, Cic.

IGNŌBILĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (ignobilis). I. *Want of renown, reputation, or fame, obscurity*, num igitur i. aut humilitas sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic.——II. A) *Lowness of birth, low origin*, multis viris fortibus ne i. generis officeretur, Cic.——B) *Meton. of things*: *Inferior quality, inferiority*, i. vini, Col.

IGNŌBILĪTER, *adv.* (Ignobilis). *Meanly, poorly*, Eutr.

IGNŌMINIA, æ, *f.* (in, nomen, *as it were, a want of a good name or of honor; hence*), *Ignominy, disgrace, infamy.* *Esp.*: *Infamy produced by civil or military punishment*, ad ignominiam sortiri, Cic.; qui ignominiâ notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Id.; i. aliquem afficere *or* notare, *to inflict a disgrace upon any one*, Id.; i. accipere, *to receive a disgrace.* *In the plur.*: pro cetero delictorum genere variis ignominiis affecit, Suet.; i. senatus, *ignominy or degradation ordered by the Senate*, Id.

IGNŌMINIŌSE, *adv.* (Ignominiosus). *Ignominiously, disgracefully*, Eutr.

IGNŌMINIŌSUS, a, um (ignominia). *Full of ignominy, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.* I. *Of persons*: exsul eras i., *disgraced*, Quint. *Subst.*: nec concilium inire ignominiosis fas, Tac.——II. *Of things and abstract objects*: i. et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

IGNŌRABILIS, e (ignoro). *Unknown*, separare, quod levius, facilius, non i., non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, Cic.

IGNŌRANS, antis. I. *Part. of* ignoro.——II. *Adj.*: *Not knowing, unaware, ignorant*, reversus ille, eventus belli non i., unum questus, Cæs.

IGNŌRANTIA, æ, *f.* (Ignorans). *Want or absence of knowledge or information, ignorance.* I. *With genit. obj.*: munitionem dextri Cæsaris cornu cohortes ignorantia loci sunt secutæ, Cæs.——II. *Absol.*: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinationem a virtute sapientiaque removebat, Cic.

IGNŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (Ignoro). *Want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance.* A) *With genit. obj.*: timentibus ceteris propter ig-

norationem locorum, Cic.; i. sui, Id.; i. juris; i. virtutis, Id.——B) *With* de: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus i. de alqo purgatio debet videri, Cic.

IGNŌRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (ignarus). *Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of a thing; with acc.:* qui illum ignorabant, Cic.; et illum et me vehementer ignoras, *misunderstand me*, Id.; voluptatem Epicurus ignorat, Id. *In the pass.:* Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic.; eloquentia ignorata, Id. *With* de: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. *With* quin: quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint vere? Cic.

IGNOSCENS, entis. I. *Part. of* ignosco.——II. *Adj.: Ready to pardon, placable*, Ter.

IGNŌSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3 *v. a.* (in, gnosco, i. q. nosco, *prop., not to desire to know, not to inquire into*). *To pardon.* A) alcui (alqd, quod, si): hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic.; mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo, Id.; ignoscas huic festinationi, Id. *Impers.:* deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic.; illis ignoscendum fuisse, Id.——B) *With a simple acc.*, Plaut. *In the pass.*, Ter.

IGNŌTUS, a, um, *part. of* ignosco.

IGNŌTUS, a, um (in, gnotus, i. q. notus). I. *Pass.* A) *Unknown*, i. homines, Cic.; homo i. et novus, Id.; pluribus i. gentibus, Id.——B) *Esp.* (*see* IGNOBILIS) *of low birth, rank, or condition: Unknown to fame* (*poet.*), Ov.——II. *Act.: Unacquainted with a person or a thing, ignorant, inexperienced, that does not know any thing* [ignarus], illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nata faciebant, *known to those who did not know, or had not seen them*, Cic.

IGŬVIUM, ii, *n. Iguvium, a town of Umbria, on the southern slope of the Apennines, now Gubbio or Eugubio*, Cic. *The inhabitants*, Iguvini, Cæs., ōrum, *and* Iguvinates, um, Cic.

ILERDA, æ, *f. Ilerda, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Sicoris, now Lerida*, Cæs.

ILERDENSES, ĭum. *The people of Ilerda*, Plin.

ILEX, icis, *f. A kind of evergreen oak, holm-oak, holly.* I. aquifolium, Plin. *Poet.:* ilice pastus, *on acorns*, Mart.

ILIA, ĭum [*dat. plur.*, ĭīs, Cels.], *n.* (κοῖλα). I. *The part of the body from the lowest ribs to the groin, the flanks, the loins*, i. trahere, *to drag the loins*, i. e. *not to walk easily or freely*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: The more delicate intestines of animals*, Hor.; *the cavity of a vessel*, Juv.

ILIA, æ, *f. The poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Ov.

ILIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Troy*, Ov.

ILIADES, æ, *m.* I. *A Trojan*, i. e. *Ganymede*, Ov.——II. *Son of Ilia*, Ov.

ILIAS, ădis, *f.* I. *A Trojan woman*, e. g. *Helena*, Ov. *In the plur.*, Iliades, um, *Trojan women, both wives and maidens*, Virg.——II. *The Greek heroic poem relating to the siege of Troy, the Iliad*, Ov.; non multo secus possum vaticinari: tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, *great multitude*, Cic.

ILICET, *adv.* (i, *from* ire *and* licet). I. A) *You may go, it is all over*, Don.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Let us go now, let us be gone!* Plaut. 2) *It is all over, it is a lost affair*, Plaut.——II. [illico] *Immediately, forthwith, inste* Virg.

ILICĒTUM, i, *n.* (ilex). *A thicket or* *of holm-oak, or holly*, Mart.

ILICEUS, a, um (ilex). *Of or made of* *oak or holly*, Stat.

ILIENSES, ĭum, *m. The Trojans*, Su

ILIGNĔUS, a, um (ilex). *Of or consi* *of holm-oak or holly*, i. frons, Col.

ILIGNUS, a, um (ilex). *Of or made of* *oak or holly*, Virg.; Ter.

ILION, ii. *See* ILIUM.

ILIŌNA, æ, *and* ILIŌNĒ, es, *f.* (Ἰλιόνη) *one.* I. *Eldest daughter of Priam, wife of* *mnestor, king of Thrace*, Cic.——II. *The ti* *comedy of Pacuvius*, Hor.

ILIŌNEUS (*trisyll.*), ĕos, *and* (*quadrisyll.*) (Ἰλιονεύς). *Ilioneus.* 1. *The younger* *Niobe*, Ov. 2. *A Trojan who accompanied* Virg.

ILIOS, ii. *See* ILIUM.

ILITHYIA (*quadrisyll.*), æ, *f.* (Εἰλείθυια) *thyia, a Greek goddess of women in labor, t* *in* Juno Lucina, Ov.

ILIUM *or* ILION, ii, *n.* (Ἴλιον). *The* *name for Troy*, Cic. Ilios, i, *f.*, Ov.

ILIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to* *Trojan*, Virg. *Subst.*, Ilii, ōrum, *m., Tr* Plaut.

ILLĀ, *adv.* (ille). *There, that way, i* *direction*, ac ne pervium i. Germanicis e bus foret, obsepserat, Tac.

IL-LĂBĔFACTUS, a, um (in, labefactus) *shaken, unshaken, firm, fast, unimp* Ov.

IL-LĂBOR, psus, 3 *v. n.* (in, labor). *T* *slip, slide, flow, or glide into.* I. quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur e accepta sunt ore, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* pern lapsa civium in animos, Cic.

IL-LĂBŌRĀTUS, a, um (in, laboratus). *wrought or labored, uncultivated, acq* *without labor*, i. terra, Sen.; fructus, Qu

IL-LĂBŌRO, are, *v. n.* (in, laboro). *To* *at*, i. domibus (i. e. ædificandis), *to labor in* *ing houses*, Tac.

ILLAC, *adv.* (ille). *There, that way,* damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos i. facer *on that side*, i. e. *belong to the other party*, Ci

IL-LĂCĔRĂBILIS, e (in, lacerabilis). *can not be torn*, Sil.

IL-LĂCESSĪTUS, e (in, lacessitus). *U* *voked, unattacked*, marcentem diu pace trierunt, Tac.

IL-LĂCRĪMĂBILIS, e (in, lacrimabilis). *wept, unlamented*, Hor.——II. *Not* *by tears, that can not be moved by* *inexorable*, Hor.

IL-LĂCRĪMO, 1 *v. n., and* ILLĂCRĪMO *dep.* (in, lacrimo) I. *To weep at or ov* *thing, to bewail.* A) *With dat.:* quid dic Socrate? cujus morti i. soleo Platonem l Cic.——B) *With acc.*, Just.——C) *Absol.:* qui aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansq isse.——II. *Also poetically of things: To* *distill, emit moisture*, Virg.

ILLACTENUS, *adv. See* ILLATENUS.

ILL-LÆSUS, a, um (in, lædo). *Uninjure* *violate, unhurt*, i. corpus, Suet.

IL-LÆTABILIS, e (in, lætabilis). *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy, cheerless (poet.)*, Virg.

IL-LAPSUS, a, um, *part. of* illabor.

IL-LAPSUS, ûs, m. (illabor). *A falling, slipping, sliding, gliding, or flowing into,* ne præcludatur humoris i. atque exitus, Col.

IL-LAQUEO, 1 *v. a.* (in, laqueo). *To insnare.* I. *Prop.*, Prud.——II. *Fig.*, Hor.

ILLĀTENUS *or* ILLACTENUS, *adv.* (ille, tenus). *So far, in as far*, Gell.

ILLĀTIVUS, a, um (infero). *Concluding logically, inferring from premises, illative,* i. particulæ (*such as* quamquam, quamvis, etsi), Plin.

IL-LĀTRO, are, *v. n.* (in, latro). *To bark at*, Lac.

IL-LATUS, a, um, *part. of* infero.

IL-LAUDĀBILIS, e (in, laudabilis). *Not praiseworthy*, Stat.

IL-LAUDĀTUS, a, um (in, laudo). I. *Not praised or commended, without praise or fame*, gubernator i., inglorius subit portum, Plin.——II. *Poet.* (*for* illaudabilis): *Unworthy of praise, detestable* [abominandus], Virg.

IL-LAUTUS, a, um. *See* ILLOTUS.

ILLE [*old Latin*, olle], a, ud [*an old secondary form*, ollus, a, um, Virg.; *genit. sing.*, m., illi, Cat. ap. Priac.; *fem.*, illæ *or* ollæ, Lucr.], *pron. dem.* (*probably for* isle, *from* is). *That; that man (he), that woman (she), that thing (it).* I. *Gen.* A) *Subst.*: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, Cic.; in illa vita, Id.——B) *Absol.*: i., Non sum, inquit, nescius, Cic.; tum i., Id. *Neut. with genit.*: Galba erat negligentior, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud ætatis, Suet.——C) *Combined with other pronouns*: itaque quum primum audivi, ego i. ipse factus sum, Cic.; cum filio una ipsum illum audierat, Id.; huic illi legato, Id.——II. *Eop.* A) *That (one), in speaking of a known object*, si Antipater i. Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic.; Socraticus i., Id.——B) *Peculiar idioms.* 1) hic et ille, *lit., this and that,* i. e. *the one and the other, in speaking of separate objects in contradistinction to a whole*, non dicam illine hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, Cic. 2) ille aut *or* et ille, *such or such a one, so and so*, quæsisse, num i. aut i. defensurus esset, Cic. 3) non injusturn illum quidem, suis tamen civibus exitabile, Cic.; illud quidem verum, Id. 4) ex illo, *from that time (poet.)*, Ov.

ILLECEBRA, æ, *f.* (illicio). I. *Any thing that entices or serves for enticement: an enticement, allurement, inducement, bait, decoy.* A) *With genit.* (*subj. or obj.*): quæ tanta in ullo homine juventutis i. fuit, quanta in illo? Cic.; i. turpitudinis, Id. *In the plur.*: i. voluptatis, Cic.; i. vitiorum, Id.——B) *Absol.*: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv.——II. *Meton. concr.* A) *Of a seducing person: An allurer, decoy-bird*, Plaut.——B) *A plant*, i. q. Andrachne agria, *wild purslain*, Plin.

ILLECEBRŌSE, *adv.* (illecebra). *Enticingly, alluringly, attractively*, Plaut.

ILLECEBRŌSUS (Inl.), a, um (illecebra). *Full of allurement, attractive, enticing*, Plaut.

ILLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* illicio.

ILLECTUS, a, um (in, lectus; *from* lego). I. *Not collected or gathered together*, Dig.——II. *Not read*, Ov.

ILLECTUS, ûs, m. (illicio). *An alluring, a charm*, Plaut.

IL-LEPIDE, *adv.* (illepidus). *Inelegantly, rudely*, Plin.

IL-LĒPIDUS, a, um (in, lepidus). *Unpolite, rude, ill-mannered*, parens avarus, i., in liberos difficilis, Cic.

ILLEX, ĭgis (in, lex). *Without law, contrary to law, lawless*, Plaut.

ILLEX, icis (illicio). I. *Alluring, enticing, attractive*, App.——II. *Subst.* A) *A decoy-bird*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.*: *An allurer, enticer*, Plaut.

IL-LIBĀTUS, a, um (in, libo). *Undiminished, uninjured, unhurt, unimpaired, entire*, veteres illibatæque divitiæ, Cic.

IL-LIBĒRĀLIS, e (in, liberalis). *Not worthy of, fit for, or becoming a gentleman, ignoble, ungenerous, mean, low, that acts or thinks ungenerously*, i. et sordidi quæstus, Cic.; i. labor, Id.; non te in me illiberalem, sed me in se negligentem putabit, *unkind*, Id.

IL-LIBĒRĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (illiberalis). *Conduct or behavior unworthy of a gentleman, meanness, lowness, indecency*, &c., ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque absit suspicio, Cic.

IL-LIBĒRĀLĪTER, *adv.* (illiberalis). *Ignobly, in a mean or ungenerous manner, unhandsomely*, me audiatis ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non i. institutum, Cic.; valde i., i. e. *stingily, niggardly*, Id.

ILLIC, Illæc, Illuc, *or* Illoc, *pron.* (ille, ce). I. *That one there, the one at that place*, Plaut.——II. *It is sometimes used with the particle* ce *and the interrogative* ne: illicine? *that?* Plaut.

ILLIC, *adv.* (illic). I. *There, in that place*, cives Romani, qui i. negotiarentur, Cæs.——II. *Meton.*: *With that person or thing*, civile bellum a Vitellio cœpit et . . . initium i. fuit, Tac.

ILLICCINE. *See* ILLIC.

ILLICET. *See* ILICET.

ILLICIO, lexi, lectum, 3 [*inf. perf. sync.*, illexe, Poet. ap. Cic.] *v. a.* (in, lacio). *To allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce, mislead* [allicere *in a good sense*], quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *seduced, misled*, Cic.

ILLICITATOR, ōris, m. (in, licito). *One who at a public sale bids only to make others bid higher; a puffer, a nominal purchaser*, non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponit, Cic.

ILLICITUS, a, um (in, licitus). *Not allowed, illegal, unlawful*, i. amor, Tac.

ILLICO, *adv.* (in, loco). *On the spot*, i. e. *in that place.* I. *Prop.*, Ter.——II. *Meton.* A) *To that place*, i. e. *thither*, Non.——B) *On the spot*, i. e. *instantly, immediately*, simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes i. nostræ conticescunt, Cic.

IL-LIDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (in, lædo). I. *To strike or dash against or upon*, i. caput foribus, Suet.——II. *Meton.*: *To strike or dash to pieces*, serpens compressa atque illisa moriretur, Auct. Haruep. Resp.

IL-LIGO, 1 *v. a.* (in, ligo). *To bind or tie to any thing, to join or fasten to any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, Cic.; in sphæram i., *to fix to the globe*, Id.——B) *Eop.*: *To entangle, impede, embarrass.*

IMBŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (in, bua, *drink*; *Sanscr.* pā, po, pir, *to drink*). *To moisten, wet, steep, or soak any thing; to imbue, imbrue.* I. *Prop.:* imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wetted, or rather dripping, with blood,* Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To fill with any thing, fill up; to steep, soak, stain, imbue, saturate,* gladium scelere imbuere, Cic.; religione imbuti, Id.; crudelitate imbutus, Id.; i. superstitione, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To impress early, to inure or accustom to any thing; to give or endeavor to give a taste for any thing,* quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat, Cic.; animum tenerum opinionibus i., Id.

IMBŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* imbuo.

IMITĀBILIS, e (imitor). *That may be imitated,* orationis subtilitas i. illa quidem videtur esse existimanti, Cic.

IMITĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (imitor). *An imitation,* Ov.

IMITĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (imitor). *Imitation,* Tac.

IMITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (imitor). I. *An imitating, imitation,* i. virtutis æmulatio dicitur, Cic.; virtus imitatione digna, Id.——II. *In Rhet.* A) *An imitation or copying of an orator's style, &c.,* Cic.——B) *The imitation or expression of a natural sound by a word,* Auct. Her.

IMITĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (imitor). *An imitator.* A) *With genit.:* imitatores principum, Cic.; facinorum i., Id.——B) *Absol.:* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic.

IMITĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (imitator). *She that imitates,* i. boni (voluptas), Cic.

IMITOR, 1 *v. int. dep.* [*from the root* im, *whence* imago]. *To imitate.* I. *To represent, draw, portray, express, delineate,* summum luctum penicillo i., *to portray, depict,* Cic.; pulchritudinem i., Id.; i. veritatem, Id.; fictos luctus i., Id.——II. *To imitate, copy after, to seek to equal or resemble,* imitabor ergo Aratum, Cic.; Platonem i., Id.; dignus ad imitandum, Id. Imitātus, a, um, *pass.:* i. et efficta simulacra, Cic.

IM-MACŬLĀTUS, a, um (in, maculo). *Unstained, immaculate,* Luc.

IM-MADESCO, dŭi, 3 (*usual only in the perf.*) *v. inch. n.* (in, madesco). *To become wet or moist,* quum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin.

IMMANE *adv.* (immanis). *Dreadfully, hideously,* Virg.

IMMĀNIS, e (in, ma (i. e. magnus)). *Monstrous in respect of size, enormous, immense, huge, vast, exceedingly great, immeasurable.* I. *Prop.:* ingens 1que præda, Cic.; in immanibus poculis, Id. *Neut. absol.:* civilis lapsu equi prostratus i. quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, *it is wonderful how much,* Tac.——II. *Fig.: Monstrous in respect of ferocity, wild, savage, fierce, cruel, inhuman, heinous, enormous, shocking,* hostis in ceteris rebus nimis i., Cic.; nemo tam i., Id.; i. et vasta belua, Id.

IMMĀNITAS, ātis, *f.* (immanis). I. *Monstrous size, immensity, enormity,* tot vitiorum tanta i., Cic.——II. *Savageness, fierceness, wildness, cruelty, heinousness,* ista in figura hominis i. beluæ a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic.; agrestis i., Id.; esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas, Id.

IM-MANSUĒTUS, a, um (in, mansuetus). *Untamed, not tamed, wild,* trucem atque immansuetum bovem cædimus, Sen.

IM-MĀTŪRE, *adv.* (immaturus). *Untimely, unseasonably,* Col.

IM-MĀTŪRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (immaturus). I. *Unripeness,* i. sponsarum, Suet.——II. *Untimely haste, overhastiness,* quid hæc i. tanta significat? Cic.

IM-MĀTŪRUS (inm.), a, um (in, maturus). *Untimely, unripe, before the time or season, unseasonable.* I. *Prop., of plants,* i. pira, Ce——II. *Meton.:* mors i., *premature, early,* Ci i. interitus Gracchi, Id.

IM-MEDĬCĀBILIS (inm.), e (in, medicabili *Incurable (poet.),* Ov.

IM-MEIO (inm.), āre, *v. n.* (in, meio). *To me water into,* Pers.

IM-MEMOR (inm.), ōris (in, memor). I. *mindful, forgetful, regardless, negli ful; with genit., rarely absol., or with an obje clause.* A) *With genit.:* adeo i. rerum, Cic.; Romanarum rerum i., *not unacquainted with Ro history,* Id.; i. beneficii, *ungrateful,* Id.; prædæ *regardless, not thinking of plunder,* Tac.——B) *an objective clause:* i., Chæream Cassium nomi *not thinking that, not imagining that,* Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *That of which one does not think, gotten,* Ter.——B) *That causes forget ness,* amnis, i. e. *Lethe,* Stat.

IM-MEMŌRĀBILIS (inm.), e (in, memoral I. *Pass.* A) *Not deserving of mention, important,* Plaut.——B) *Indescribable, i pressible,* Lucr.——II. *Act.: That will tell or relate,* Plaut.

IM-MEMŌRĀTUS (inm.), a, um (in, memor *Not mentioned, not narrated (poet.),* H

IM-MENSUS (inm.), a, um (in, mensus). *measurable, immense, immensely g vast, boundless,* immensam et interminat omnes partes magnitudinem, Cic.; in mari in so, Id.; i. mons, *immensely high,* Id.; tempo menso, *from time immemorial,* Id.; immensa go, *a bottomless abyss,* Id.——II. *Absol.* A) immensum, i, *n., An immense size, ex depth, plain, &c.; a boundless surf extent,* i. loci, Liv.——B) *Adv.:* in immen *an immense extent, immensely; also,* immem tolli, Tac.

IM-MERENS (inm.), entis [*in tmesi:* inq rentes, Lucr.] (in, mereo). *Undeservi nocent,* Suet.

IM-MERENTER, *adv. Undeservedly, innocent,* Val. Max.

IM-MERGO (inm.), si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (in, *To dip or plunge into, to immerse.* immersus in flumen, Cic. A) *Middle:* amnis immergitur, *empties itself into the* ——B) *Meton. gen.:* i. se aliquo, *to betake to any place, to throw one's self into,* Plaut. *Fig.:* qui se in Asinii consuetudinem pe mersit, *has insinuated himself into intimacy* IM-MERITO, *adv. Undeservedly,* opinionem, si i., Cic.

IM-MERITUS (inm.), a, um (in, mer *Act.: Undeserving (of harm), guilt nocent,* Quint.——II. *Pass.: Undese merited,* laudibus haud immeritis onei Liv.

IM-MERSIBILIS (inm.), e (in, merso). *That can not sink; post.*, i. q. *unconquerable*, Hor.

IMMERSUS, a, um, *part. of* immergo.

IM-METATUS (inm.), a, um (in, meto). *Unmeasured*, Hor.

IM-MIGRO (inm.), 1 *v. n.* (in, migro). *To remove or go into, immigrate*, in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic.; i. in ingenium suum, *to become one's own master*, Plaut.

IM-MINEO (inm.), ēre [*in tmesi*, Lucr.] *v. n.* (in, mineo). *To project or hang over or near any thing, to overhang, be suspended above.* I. *Prop.* A) quercus prætorio imminebat, Liv.; cœlum imminet orbi, Virg.; quos super atra silex imminet, *hangs threatening*, Id.; gestu imminenti, *projecting, bending toward*, i. e. *as if to attack*, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *To border upon, be near or close at hand (by projecting toward).* 1) *Gen.*: carcer imminens foro, *close by*, Liv. 2) *Esp.* [impendere, instare]: *To threaten (by being near)*, nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Ægina Piræo, Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To strive or endeavor after any thing with desire or hope, to have a view to, be intent upon, be eager for*, hujus mendicitas in nostras fortunas imminebat, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To be near, be at hand, be imminent*, mors imminet, Cic. 2) *Esp. in a hostile sense*: *To threaten, menace*, periculum, quod i. ipsi portenderetur, Suet.

IM-MINUO (inm.), ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (in, minuo). *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken.* I. *Prop.* A) si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To impair, injure*, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To diminish, reduce, lessen, abate*, quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, Cic.; verbum imminutum, *shortened*, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *To derogate from, encroach upon, violate, ruin, destroy*, perfidia jus sacrum violavit et immunuit, Cic.; i. auctoritatem, Id.

IM-MINUTIO (inm.), ōnis, *f.* (imminuo). *A lessening, weakening, impairing, diminution.* I. *Prop.*: pravitatem imminutionemque corporis, *mutilation or weakness*, Cic.

IM-MISCEO (inm.), scŭi, xtum *or* stum, 2 *v. a.* (in, misceo). *To mingle with, intermingle, mix up*, immixti turbæ militum togati, Liv.; i. se, *to introduce one's self to, intermeddle with*, Id.

IM-MISERABILIS (inm.), e (in, miserabilis). *Unpitied*, Hor.

IM-MISERICORDITER, *adv.* *Unmercifully*, Ter.

IM-MISERICORS (inm.), ordis (in, misericors). *Unmerciful, pitiless*, ipsum immisericoordem superbum fuisse, Cic.

IM-MISSIO (inm.), ōnis, *f.* (immitto). *A letting in or into*, sarmentorum aliorum i., *a letting them grow*, Cic.

IMMISSUS (inm.), a, um, *part. of* immitto.

IM-MITIS (inm.), e (in, mitis). *Not mild, sharp, harsh.* I. *Prop.*, *of plants*: i. fructus [*opp.* dulcis], Plin. ——II. *Meton. gen.*: *Not soft, rough, hard, severe, rigid, inexorable, fierce, wild, cruel, unmerciful*, natura et moribus i., Liv. *Compar.*, Tac. *Superl.*, Plin.

IM-MITTO (inm.), ĭsi, issum, 3 *v. a.* (in, mitto). *To send or let in or to a place, cause to go into or to a place, discharge at or into.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: servos ad spoliandum fanum i., Cic.; Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *rushed into*, Id.; i. tela in alqm, *to hurl, discharge at one*, Id.; *let loose upon*, Id.; *to insert, weave in*, Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To send (secretly) or employ against any one, to abet, set on, incite, suborn, instigate* [subornare], alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. 2) *To suffer any thing to have its free course; hence, to let grow, not to hinder its growth*, Plin. 3) i. alqm in bona alcjs, *to put into the possession of any thing, to give possession*, scilicet tu prætor in mea bona quos voles, immittes? Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam, Cic.; i. senarium, *to let escape or drop*, Id.

IMMIXTUS (inm.), a, um, *part. of* immisceo.

IMMO (imo) (*perhaps contr. from* in modo, *in a manner*). *On the contrary, just the reverse, by no means; or it may be rendered by, Yea, to be sure, nay even, nay rather, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) Cic., etc. 2) *Rendered emphatical by* edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius: i. vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Nay!* Ter. 2) i. si scias *or* i. si audias, *if you did but know, if you would but hear, &c.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* [vel potius]: *Nay rather, nay even*, simulacra deum, deos i. ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv.

IM-MOBILIS (inm.), e (in, mobilis). *Immovable.* I. *Prop.*: terra i. manens, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Immovable, unchangeable, inexorable*, principe immobilem se ostendit, Tac.

IMMOBILITAS (inm.), ātis, *f.* (immobilis). *Immovableness*, Just.

IMMODERATE, *adv.* I. *Prop.*: *Without measure, without rule or method*, i. et fortuitu, Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: *Immoderately, intemperately, extravagantly*, i. et intemperate vivere, Cic.

IMMODERATIO (inm.), ōnis, *f.* (immoderatus). *Want of moderation, excess*, interdum efferatur immoderatione verborum, *expression carried to excess (when a speaker is carried too far in expressing any thing)*, Cic.

IM-MODERATUS (inm.), a, um (in, moderatus). *That exceeds proper measure.* I. *Prop.* (*poet.*): *Boundless, immeasurable*, Cic. poet. ——II. *Fig.*: *Immoderate, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained*, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse. Cic.

IM-MODESTE, *adv.* *Immoderately*, i. gloriari, Liv.

IM-MODESTIA (inm.), æ, *f.* (immodestus). *Intemperate conduct, excess, intemperance, want of modesty*, i. publicanorum, *avidity, avarice*, Tac.

IM-MODESTUS (inm.), a, um (in, modestus). *Immoderate, intemperate, unrestrained, extravagant*, ipsum genus jocandi non profusum nec i. esse debet, Cic.

IM-MODICE, *adv.* *Excessively, immoderately*, Plin.

IM-MODICUS (inm.), a, um (in, modicus). *That exceeds proper measure or bounds, immoderate, excessive.* I. *Prop.*: continua et i. tempestates, Suet.; i. frigus, Ov.; i. lingua, *unrestrained, intemperate*, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) Valerius Antias, qui magis i. in numero augendo esse solet, *prone to extravagant statements*, Liv.——B) *With genit.*: i. lætitiæ, Tac.

IM-MŎDŬLĀTUS (inm.), a, um (in, modulatus). *Not well-measured, inharmonious*, Hor.

IMMŎLĀTIO (inm.), ōnis, *f. An offering up in sacrifice*, Cic.

IMMŎLĀTOR (inm.), ōris, *m. A sacrificer*, extra ad immolatoris fortunam, Cic.

IM-MŎLĬTUS (inm.), a, um, *part. of* in-molior. *Built in or at some place, raised, erected*, Liv.

IMMŎLO (inm.), 1 *v. a.* (in, mola). I. *Prop.: To sprinkle with the sacrificial meal or bran* (mola salsa), Cat.——II. *Meton.* A) *To offer, sacrifice, immolate*, Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. *Absol.:* quum Sulla in agro Nolano immolaret, Id.——B) *Poet.: To sacrifice, kill*, Virg.

IM-MORDĔO (inm.), di, sum, 2 *v. a.* (in, mordeo). *To bite into or upon* (*poet.*), Hor.

IM-MŎRIOR (inm.), mortuus, 3 *v. dep. n.* (in, morior). *To die near, at, in, or upon any thing.* I. *Prop.:* stellio immortuus vino, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To die away, vanish*, Hor.

IM-MŎROR (inm.), 1 *v. dep. n.* (in, moror). *To remain at or near, to linger in or upon*, ne terrenis immorer, Quint.

IMMORSUS, a, um, *part. of* immordeo.

IM-MORTĀLIS (inm.), e (in, mortalis). *Immortal.* I. *Prop.:* corpus i. nullum esse, Cic.; i. dii, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Imperishable, eternal, endless*, immortalem memoriam alcjs reddere, Cic.——B) *Poet.: Divine, like the gods*, i. e. *extremely fortunate or happy*, Prop.

IM-MORTĀLĬTAS (inm.), ātis, *f.* (immortalis). *Immortality.* I. *Prop.:* quæ Socrates supremo vitæ die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. *In plur.:* virtutibus hominum, non immortalitatibus, *immortal natures*, Id.——II. *Meton.:* A) *Immortality, eternity, immortal glory*, mortem, quam i. consequatur, Cic.——B) *The life of the immortals, God-like happiness*, Ter.

IMMORTĀLĬTER, *adv. Immortally*, i. gaudeo, Cic.

IMMORTŬUS (inm.), a, um, *part. of* immorior.

IM̄ MŎTUS (inm.), a, um (in, motus). *Unmoved, immovable, motionless, quiet.* I. *Prop.:* i. supercilia, Quint.——II. *Fig.: Unmoved, unchanged, firm, unshaken, undisturbed, steadfast*, i. iis, Tac.; mens i., Virg. *In neut.*, est mihi immotum, *and* sedet immotum animo, *I am steadfastly, unalterably resolved*, Virg.

IM-MŬGIO (inm.), ĭvi *or* ĭi, 4 *v. n.* (in, mugio). *To bellow in a place or near any thing, to roar, resound*, Virg.

IM-MULGĔO (inm.), ēre, *v. a.* (in, mulgeo). *To milk into*, i. ubera labris, Virg.

IM-MUNDUS (inm.), a, um (in, mundus). *Unclean, filthy, foul.* I. *Prop.:* humus erat i., lutulenta vino, Cic. *Compar.*, Plin. *Superl.*, Sen.——II. *Fig.*, Hor.

IM-MŪNĬFICUS (inm.), a, um (in, munificus). *Not liberal, stingy, niggardly*, Plaut.

IM-MŪNIO (inm.), ivi, 4 *v. a. To fortify*, ne jussa exuerent, præsidium immunivit, *placed a strong guard or garrison over them*, Tac.

IM-MŪNIS (inm.), e (in, munus). *Free from service to the state, free or exempt from any obligation, as military service*, &c. I. *Prop.* A) 1) qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic.; agros immunes liberosque arant, *free or exempt from taxes or tribute*, Id. 2) *With genit.:* i. portoriorum, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Free, exempt, that contributes nothing, that makes no presents*, non enim est inhumana virtus neque i. neque superba, *inactive*, Id. 2) *With genit.*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Not taking share or a part in, not partaker of, clear of, free or exempt from, with genit., abl., with* ab *or absol.* A) *With genit.:* i. delictorum paternorum, Vell.——B) *With abl.:* animum immunem esse tristitiâ, Sen.——C) *With* ab: (domus) i. ab omnibus arbitris, Vell.——D) *Absol.*, Hor.

IMMŪNĬTAS (inm.), ātis, *f.* (immunis). *Freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, immunity.* I. *Prop.:* i. et libertas provinciæ, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Freedom from obligations or duties*, qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic.

IM-MŪNĬTUS (inm.), a, um (in, munitus). *Not fortified*, i. via, *open, passable*, Cic.

IM-MURMŬRO (inm.), are, *v. n.* (in, murmuro). *To murmur in, at, or against* (*poet.*), Ov.

IM-MŪTĀBĬLIS (inm.), e. I. (in, mutabilis). *Unchangeable, unalterable*, esse causas immutabiles easque æternas, Cic.——II. (immuto). *Changed, altered*, Plaut.

IMMŪTĀBĬLĬTAS (inm.), ātis, *f.* (immutabilis). *Unchangeableness*, in factis, i., Cic.

IM-MŪTĀTIO (inm.), ōnis, *f. A changing, exchange*, immutatione verborum, Cic.; i. crebriores, *frequent metonymies*, Id.

IM-MŪTĀTUS (inm.), a, um (in, mutatus). *Unchanged, immutable, steadfast*, Cic.

IMMUTATUS, a, um, *part. of* immuto.

IM-MŪTESCO (inm.), tŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (in, mutesco). *To become speechless*, Quint.

IMMŪTĬLĀTUS (inm.), a, um (in, mutilo). *Mutilated*, immutilato corpore, Sall.

IM-MŪTO (inm.), 1 *v. a.* (in, muto). I. *To change, alter, exchange, put one thing for another; to change for the worse, deteriorate, reverse altogether*, verborum ordinem immuta, Cic.; alqd i. de institutis, Id.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.: To use metonymically*, Cic.

IMO, *adv. See* IMMO.

IM-PĂCĬTUS (inp.), a, um (in, pacatus). *Not peaceable, not quiet, implacable*, Virg.; i. vita, Sen.

IMPACTIO (inp.), ōnis, *f.* (impingo). *A striking against, collision, concussion*, ob dissimilem impactionem nubium, Sen.

IMPACTUS, a, um, *part. of* impingo.

IMPALLESCO (inp.), lŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (in, pallesco). *To turn pale at any thing*, Pers.

IM-PAR (inp.), ăris (in, par). *Uneven, not equal in number or quality, different.* I. *Gen.* A) stellarum numerus par an i. sit, nescitur, Cic.——B) *With dat.*, Hor.——II. *Absol.: Not a match for any body or any thing, unequal in power, inferior, weaker, unable to sustain, not sufficient for, unfit.* 1) *With dat.:* Threcem munerario imperem dixerat, Suet. 2) *With or without abl. resp.:* consilio et viribus i., Liv. 3) *With abl.*, Ov.——B) *Meton.* (*poet.*): *Unequal*, i. e. *to which one is not equal*, Ov.

IM-PARĀTUS (inp.), a, um (in, paratus). *Not prepared or ready, not well prepared, not furnished with necessaries, unprepared, unfit*, (Antonius) i. semper aggredi ad dicendum

videbatur, Cic. *Superl.*, qui (Cn. Pompeius) omnibus rebus i., Caes.

IM-PARILIS (inp.), e (in, parilis). *Unequal*, Aur. Vict.

IM-PARITER, *adv.* *Unequally*, Hor.

IMPARTIO, ire. *See* IMPERTIO.

IM-PASTUS (inp.), a, um (in, pastus). *Unfed*, *hungry* (*poet.*), Virg.

IMPATIBILIS (inp.) (impetib.), e (inpatibilis). *Intolerable*, *insupportable*, doloren vos impatibilem facitis, Cic.

IM-PATIENS (inp.), entis (in, patiens). I. *That can not or will not bear or endure any thing, not enduring or suffering, impatient, not moderating or governing one's self; with genit., rarely with inf. or absol.* A) *Of persons.* 1) *With genit.:* miles i. solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. 2) *Absol.*, Gell.——B) *Of things:* i. esculus humoris, Plin.——II. *That does not feel, insensible*, quibus summum bonum visum est animus i., Sen.

IM-PATIENTER, *adv.* *With impatience, impatiently*, Plin. E.

IM-PATIENTIA (inp.), æ, *f.* (impatiens). I. *Inability to endure or suffer, impatience*, impatientiam nauseæ vitare, Suet.——II. *Insensibility, impassibility*, Sen.

IM-PAVIDE, *adv.* *Undauntedly, without fear*, i. exhausto poculo, Liv.

IM-PAVIDUS (inp.), a, um (in, pavidus). *Undaunted, fearless, intrepid*, Hor.

IMPEDIMENTUM (inp.), i, n. (impedio). *That by which one is entangled or impeded, a hinderance, check, impediment.* I. *Gen.:* Demosthenes impedimenta naturæ diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic.——II. *Esp. in plur.:* *Luggage; baggage of an army*, nullis impedimentis, Cic.; *the beasts of burden; baggage-train*, Caes.

IMPEDIO (inp.), 4 *v. a.* (in, pes): *prop. to entangle by the feet, as a bird caught in a snare; hence*, *To entangle, ensnare, hold fast, check or arrest, to hamper, hinder, impede.* I. A) *Prop.*, Ov.——B) *Meton. gen.:* *To embrace, encircle, surround*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To entangle*, i. e. *to embarrass, trouble, disturb, perplex*, i. mentem dolore, Cic.——B) *Meton.:* *To detain, obstruct, impede, hinder, check; with acc.*, ab, in alqa re, *or simply with abl.*, ne, quin, quominus, *inf., or absol.*, me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.; æstate et morbo impediri, Id.; me impedit pudor hæc exquirere, Id.

IMPEDITIO (inp.), ōnis, *f.* (impedio). *An entangling, ensnaring* (*by the feet*), *a hindering, impeding*, animus liber omni impeditione curarum, Cic.

IMPEDITUS (inp.), a, um. I. *Part. of* impedio.——II. *Adj.:* *Hindered, embarrassed, perplexed; encumbered, full of difficulties.* A) *Of persons:* malis domesticis i., Cic.——B) *Of things or abstract objects:* neque impedito animo res tanta suscipi potest, Cic. *Superl.*, quid horum non i.? *full of impediments*, Id.——III. *Fig.:* oratio impedita, *burdened, overburdened with epithets*, Quint.

IM-PELLO (inp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.* (in, pello). *To push, drive, force, or strike against, into, at, or upon; to hit.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* impulsum ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet.——B) *Esp.:* *To set in motion by pushing any thing, drive forward, impel*, præcipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum proternamus, *throw to the ground*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To move to a thing*, i. e. *impel, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, stimulate, influence, constrain, induce; with* alqm, in *or* ad alqd, *and* ut, *rarely with an adverb denoting tendency, inf., a simple acc., or absol.*, nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, Cic.; i. alqos ad omne facinus, Id.——B) *To precipitate, overturn, overthrow, ruin*, impulit ruentem, i. e. *completed his ruin*, Tac.

IM-PENDEO (inp.), ēre (in, pendeo). *To hang over or above, to overhang, hover over any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.:* ut (gladius) impenderet cervicibus, Cic.——B) *Act.*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.:* *To impend, be near, hover or hang over, be imminent, threaten*, licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, Cic.

IMPENDIO, *adv.* *Richly, by much; much, very much, a good deal*, i. nunc magis odit senatum, Cic.

IMPENDIOSUS (inp.), a, um (impendium). *Expensive, incurring or going to great expense*, Plaut.

IMPENDIUM (inp.), ii, *n.* (impendo). *Cost, expense, outlay* (*mostly in the plur.*). I. A) *Gen.:* qui quæstum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic.——B) *Meton.:* nulla fodiendi i., Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A sum paid for a loan; hence, interest*, fenus et i. recusare, Cic.——B) *Abl.* impendio, *At the expense, with expense, loss, or detriment*, ovium boumque i., Plin.

IM-PENDO (inp.), di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (in, pendo). *To weigh out for any purpose; hence, to lay out, expend, to employ.* I. *Prop.:* operam, curam, pecuniam i. in eas res, quas, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.:* *To lay out upon, to bestow upon, employ, apply*, i. operam, curam in alqd, Id.

IM-PENETRABILIS (inp.), e (in, penetrabilis). *Impenetrable.* I. *Prop.:* i. silex ferro, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* *That can not be overcome, unconquerable, inflexible*, Tac.; i. blanditiis, Sen.

IMPENSA, æ, *f.* (sc. pecunia). *A laying out of money, cost, expense.* I. *Prop.:* quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) i. officiorum, Liv.——B) *Esp.:* *Expense*, i. e. *that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of a thing; materials or ingredients; also, of the offering at a sacrifice*, Petr.

IMPENSE (inp.), *adv.* I. *Prop.:* *With expense, at great charge or cost*, bibliothecas incendio absumptas i. reparari curavit, Suet.——II. *Meton.:* *Abundantly, considerably, very much, greatly.* A) *With verbs:* milites in perniciosam, si quis i. retineret, seditionem exarsuri, Liv.——B) *With adjectives*, Plaut.

IMPENSUS (inp.), a, um. I. *Part. of* impendo.——II. *Adj.:* (*prop., richly bestowed; hence*) *Rich or abundant, considerable, great, large.* A) *Prop.:* impenso pretio, *at a great price, dearly*, Cic. *Absol.:* impenso, Hor.——B) *Meton.:* *Considerable, great; costly, expensive, dear*, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. *Compar.*, Tac. *Superl.*, Suet.

IMPERATOR (inp.), ōris, m. [*an old form* endoperator *or* induperator, Lucr.; Juv.] (impero). I. A) *Originally a military term:* *A commander, commander-in-chief, general*, sapiens et cal-

lidus i., Cic.; i. bonus ac fortis, Id. *As a title, it is placed after the name:* Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori.——B) *Esp.: In the time of the republic it was an honorary title bestowed upon a general after an important victory,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: A chief, commander, leader, head, master, lord,* nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *An epithet of Jupiter.* 2) *The party that beats at chess,* Vopisc. 3) *A permanent title of the Roman emperors, always placed before the proper name,* Suet. *Absol.,* Imperator, *a Roman Emperor,* velut præsagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit I., Suet.

IMPERĀTŌRIUS (inp.), a, um (imperator). I. *Of or belonging to a general,* laborem imperatorium, Cic.——II. *Imperial,* i. genesis, Suet.

IMPERĀTRIX (inp.), īcis, *f.* (imperator). *She that rules or commands, a mistress,* Cic.

IM-PERCEPTUS (inp.), a, um (in, perceptus). *That can not be discovered, unknown,* Ov.

IMPERCO (inp.), ĕre, *v. n. To spare,* Plaut.

IM-PERCUSSUS (inp.), a, um (in, percussus). *Not struck,* Ov.

IM-PERDITUS (inp.), a, um (in, perditus). *Not killed or destroyed* (*poet.*), Virg.

IM-PERFECTUS, a, um (in, perfectus). *Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished,* Cic.

IM-PERFOSSUS (inp.), a, um (in, perfossus). *Not transfixed, unpierced,* Ov.

IMPERIŌSUS (inp.), a, um (imperium). *Ruling over others, possessed of command, powerful, mighty.* I. *Gen.:* urbes magnæ atque imperiosæ, Cic.——II. *Esp. in a bad sense.* A) *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical,* nimis i. philosophus, Cic.; i. æquor, *violent, boisterous,* Hor.——B) Impĕriōsus, i, *m., A surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity,* Cic.

IM-PERITE, *adv. Unskillfully, ignorantly, awkwardly,* sed etiam i. absurdeque fictum, Cic.

IMPERĪTIA (inp.), æ, *f.* (imperitus). *Inexperience, want of knowledge, unskillfulness,* cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, Sall.

IMPERITO (inp.), 1 *v. int. n. and a.* (impero). A) *Act.: To command, to order; with acc.,* Plaut.——B) *Neut.: To have the command, exercise strict command, to rule or govern imperiously; with dat.,* Liv. *Impers.,* Id. *Absol.,* Tac.

IM-PERĪTUS (inp.), a, um (in, peritus). *Inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant of any thing, without experience, knowledge, &c., unacquainted with the world; with genit. or absol.:* civilis juris non i., Cic.; homo i. morum, *without practical knowledge,* Id. *Absol.:* apud indoctos imperitosque, Id.

IMPERIUM (inp.), ii, *n.* (impero). *An order, command, decree, mandate, manifesto.* I. *Prop.:* neque imperio parebant, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: The right or power of commanding; lordship, dominion, power, authority, command, control.* A) *Gen.:* non modo auctoritatem sed etiam i. in suos, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Polit.* a) *The highest power in a city or state, supreme civil authority, the chief command or government of a state, rule, sway, government, supreme power, sovereignty, empire, dominion.* a) *Sing.:* ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, Cic.; i. singulare, *monarchy, despotism,* Id.; sub populi Romani i. ditionemque cadere, Id. β) *Plur.:* nec vero i. expetenda, *public offices, posts of authority,* Id.; i. amicitiæ anteponere, Id. b) *Meton.* a) *Empire, realm, state,* urbes inimicissimæ huic imperio, Id.; fines imperii propagare, *of the Roman empire,* Id. β) *A commander, ruler, public officer,* erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, Cæs. c) *Fig.: Dominion,* illud vide, si in animis hominum regale i. sit, Cic. 2) *In Milit.* a) *The chief command of an army.* a) *Sing.:* censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, Cic. β) *Plur.:* ferunt (cives) suffragia, mandant i., magistratus, *military and civil charges or offices,* Id. b) *Meton.* a) *Concr.:* imperia i. q. imperatores, *Commanding officers, commanders,* i., potestates, legationes ex urbe exeunto. β) *The charge of government, government,* tandem quasi coactus recepit i., Suet.

IM-PERMISSUS (inp.), a, um (in, permissus). *Not permitted, unallowed,* Hor.

IMPERO (inp.), 1 *v. a. and n.* (in, paro). *To order or command any thing, to issue or give orders respecting any thing, to prescribe, enjoin, dictate.* I. *Gen.* A) *With acc.:* credo, cu ccenam imperaret, *ordered to serve up,* Cic.——B *With inf. or objective clause:* has omnes actuaria imperat fieri, Cæs.——C) *With a relative clause,* Te ——D) *With* ut, ne, *or simply with the subj.:* his, u conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Cæs.——I *With simple dat.,* Plaut.——F) *Absol.,* Ter.——I *Esp.* A) *Polit.: To command, prescribe,* i. *to fix the number of things to be furnished,* quu frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset (Verre Cic.——B) *Polit. and Milit.* 1) c. alcui, *or absol.: command, to be commander, to rule, g ern,* (magistratibus) præscribendus est impera modus, Cic.; in pace et domi i., Id. 2) ad im randum, *to receive instructions or commands,* n ades ad i., vel ad parendum potius. 3) *Meton.: rule, govern, command, have comma over, to control or restrain,* cupiditatibu Id. *Absol.:* permittat, an vetet, an imperet (l Quint.——C) *Polit.: To summon, convok call the citizens to an assembly,* Plaut.——D) *In dic.: To order, prescribe; make out a scription,* non idem imperasset omnibus diversa ægrotantibus, Sen.——E) *In Gramm.:* perandi declinatus, i. e. *conjugation of the im tive m.,* Varr. *Hence, subst.,* impĕrātum, i, *n.,* *which is enjoined or commanded, a mand or order,* jussus arma abjicere, i. fac *ecutes the command, obeys* (*it*), Cæs.; ad impe *the command,* Id.

IM-PERPĒTUUS (inp.), a, um (in, perpe *Not perpetual,* Sen.

IM-PERSPICŪUS (inp.), a, um (in, perspi *Obscure, dark, not clear,* non minus judicum ingenia, Plin. E.

IM-PERTERRITUS (inp.), a, um (in, pe tus). *Not terrified* (*poet.*), Virg.

IM-PERTIO (inp., impart.), 4 [*an old de* impertiri, Ter.] *v. a.* (in, partio). I. *To ma taker of, to communicate, let any bod a share in,* oneris partem nemini imperti dolorem suum impertire alcui, *to communic*

sorrow to one, Id.; i. se talem alcui, *to prove one's self as such to any one*, Id.; i. salutem alcui, *to salute one, wish him health*, Id. *Absol.*, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: i. alqm alqa re, *to make any body partaker of any thing, to bestow, confer upon, to give to any body*, neque quemquam osculo impertii, Suet.

IM-PERTURBĀTUS (inp.), a, um (in, perturbatus). *Undisturbed, unruffled*, Ov.; i. publicis occupationibus quies, Sen.

IM-PERVIUS (inp.), a, um (in, pervius). *Impassable, impervious.* I. *Prop.*: i. iter, Quint. ——II. *Meton.*: i. lapis ignibus, Tac.

IMPETRĀBILIS (inp.), e (impetro). I. *Pass.*: *Easy to be obtained, attainable*, triumphum impetrabilem, Liv.——II. *Act.*: *That easily obtains, attains, or effects, effective, successful*, Plaut.

IMPĒTRĀTIO (inp.), ōnis, *f.* *An obtaining by request*, istas impetrationes nostras, Cic.

IMPĒTRIO (inp.), ire. *See the following article*, II., A.

IMPETRO (inp.), 1 *v. a.* (in, patro). I. *Gen.*: *To accomplish, bring to pass, effect; to obtain, get, procure; with acc.*: a me istam exceptionem numquam impetrabant, Cic. *With* ut, ne, *or simple subj.*, Id. *Impera.*: impetrari non potuit, Cæs. *Absol.*: ut, si quid possent, de inducitis fallendo impetrarent, Cæs.——II. *Esp.* A) *In religious language, i. t., esp. in the form* impētrio, Rem, ire: *To obtain or seek favorable omens*, ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnæ res i. solebant, Cic. *Hence, subst.*, impētritum i, *Favorable auspices*, Plin.——B) *To win by entreaty*, Plaut.

IMPETUS (inp.), ūs, *m.* (impeto). *An attack, assault, onset.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: incursio atque i. armatorum, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In Medic.*: *An attack, fit, paroxysm*, i. febris, Cels. 2) *In Mech.*: *Pressure or weight*, Vitr.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *A violent inclination or sway, violent motion, violence, vehemence.* A) *Of bodies*: quum impetum cœli cum admirabili celeritate moveri vertique videamus, *rapid motion, revolution*, Cic.——B) *Of the mind.* 1) *Sing.*: impetu animi incitatus, *impetuosity, strong inclination, passion, ardor, impulse*, tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbere, Cic. 2) *Plur.*: animalia, quæ habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *appetite, instinct*, Id.

IM-PEXUS (inp.), a, um (in, pexus). *Uncombed.* I. *Prop.*, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *Rude, uncouth*, antiquitas tristis et i., Tac.

IM-PIE, *adv.* *Impiously, without conscience, undutifully*, non solum indocte, sed etiam i. faciat, Cic.

IM-PIĒTAS (inp.), ātis, *f.* (impius). *Impiety, ungodliness, irreligion, undutifulness*, nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam i. et scelus, Cic.: impietatis duces, *of a crime against the country*, Id.

IM-PIGER (inp.), gra, grum (in, piger). *Not idle, strenuous, diligent, active, quick*, præstabat se sapientem atque impigrum, Cic.; ad laborem belli i., *an active warrior*, Id. *With partit. genit.*, Flor. *With inf.*, Hor.

IMPIGRE (inp.), *adv.* *Actively, promptly, quickly, readily*, i. prudenterque res attendere, Sall.

IM-PIGRITAS (inp.), ātis, *f.* (impiger). *Activity, diligence, promptness, quickness*, viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiæ, Cic.

IM-PINGO (inp.), pēgi, pactum, 3 *v. a.* (in, pingo). *To push, strike, thrust, throw, or dash against any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) a paucioribus Othonianis quominus in vallum impingerentur, *might be pushed on*, Tac.; i. se in columnas, *to dash against*, Sen. *Prov.*: calcem i. alcui rei, *to give it a kick, send it packing, bid good-by to*, Petr.——B) *Gen.*: *To thrust upon, inflict upon*, huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, i. epistolam, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: i. naturæ munus suum, *to throw in her face*, Id.; si tu illam attigeris ... dicam impingam tibi, *I will bring an action against you*, Ter.

IMPIO (inp.), 1 *v. a.* (impius). *To pollute with sin, render impious, to stain, contaminate*, Plaut.

IM-PIUS (inp.), a, um (in, pius). *Impious, wicked, ungodly, irreligious, unholy.* I. *Prop.*: esse in impios et conseceratos pœnas certissimas, Cic.——II. *Fig., meton. of things and abstract objects*: si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic.

IM-PLĀCABILIS (inp.), e (in, placabilis). *Implacable, inexorable*, seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque præberet, Cic.

IMPLĀCABILĪTER, *adv.* *Implacably, inexorably*, cui i. irascebatur, Tac.

IM-PLĀCĀTUS (inpl.), a, um (in, placatus). *Implacable; unsatisfied* (*poet.*), Ov.

IM-PLĀCIDUS (impl.), a, um (in, placidus). *Not gentle, fierce, wild* (*poet.*), Hor.

IM-PLECTO (inpl.), xi, xum, 3 *v. a.* (in, plecto). *To plait into, wind or twist into or among, fold together, twist or wrap round* (*usually in the part perf.*). I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*, Tac.

IM-PLEO (inpl.), 2 *v. a.* (in, pleo). *To make full, to fill, fill up, make quite full.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) alqd (alqm) alqa re: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. 2) alqd alcjs rei: neque ullam denariorum, i., Cic. 3) *With a simple acc.*: quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To fill, give one his fill, satisfy with victuals and drink*, præparata nos implevimus cœna, Petr. 2) *To make fleshy, fat, or well-conditioned; to fill out, distend*, si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels. 3) *Of a measure*: *To fill up, make up a full measure*, quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To fill.* 1) alqd (alqm) alqa re: quum sese sociorum, quum regum sanguine implerint, *filled, covered themselves*, Cic. 2) alqd (alqm) alcjs rei: celeriter adolescentem suæ temeritatis implet, Liv. 3) *With a simple acc.*: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *satisfies, contents*, Cic. ——B) *Esp.* 1) *To fill up*, i. e. *complete a time or number, to accomplish, finish*, i. octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 2) *Also with a collateral notion of activity*: *To fulfill any thing, perform, execute, accomplish, perfect*, ne aut id profiteri videar, quod non possim i., Cic. *With a person. obj.*: quum Paulus vix posset i. censorem, *support the dignity of a censor*, Vell.

IMPLEXUS (inpl.), a, um, *part. of* implecto.

IMPLICĀTIO (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* *An entwining, entangling, twisting about*, nervorum i. toto corpore pertinens, Cic.; per locorum commu-

nium implicationem, *an intermixing, interweaving*, Id.; propter implicationem rei familiaris, *confusion, embarrassment*, Sest.

IMPLICĀTUS (inpl.), a, um. I. *Part. of* implico. ——II. *Adj.: Entangled, confused, perplexed, intricate*, nec in Torquati sermone quicquam i. aut tortuosum fuit, Cic.

IMPLICISCOR (inpl.), sci, *v. dep. n.* (implicio). *To fall into disorder*, Plaut.

IMPLICITE (inpl.), *adv. Intricately, confusedly*, i. et abscondite, Cic.

IMPLICITUS (inpl.), a, um, *part. of* implico.

IM-PLĪCO (inpl.), āvi, ātum, *or* (*especially after the Augustan period*) ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *v. a.* (in, plico, *to fold into; hence*) *To involve, entangle, entwine, enfold, enwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, grasp.* I. *Prop. in the part. perf.*: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs. ——II. *Fig.* A) nullo se i. negotio, Cic.; cum partibus i., *to mix with or become connected with*, Id.; i. molestis negotiis et operosis, *to be occupied, engaged, or involved in*, Id.; i. hostes copiis, *to shut the enemy in*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1 *Act.: To attach or unite closely, connect intimately or inseparably, join.* 2) *Pass.: To be connected with, be intimately connected or related*, familiaritatibus i., Cic.; oratoribus i., Id.; hæc ratio implicita est cum illis, *this account is inseparably connected with those*, Id.

IMPLŌRĀTIO (inpl.), ōnis, *f. A calling or crying for help, invoking, imploring*, omnium deorum et hominum i., Cic.

IM-PLŌRO (inpl.), 1 *v. a. To call upon or implore for help, to ask or entreat for any thing in an imploring manner.* I. *With personal objects:* quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. ——II. *Of things or with abstract objects: To call upon, sue, ask for in an imploring manner, to implore, pray, supplicate*, cujus hominis fidem imploranda est? Cic.; mater filii nomen imploranda, *calling out with tears*, Id.

IM-PLŪMIS (inpl.), e (in, pluma). *Without feathers, unfledged, callow.* I. *Prop.*: i. pullis avis, Hor.——II. *Meton.: Without hair, bald*, Plin.

IM-PLŪO (inpl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (in, pluo). I. *Neut.: To rain upon or into*, Plin. ——II. *Act.* A) *To cause to rain upon*, Ov. ——B) *Fig.*, Plaut.

IMPLUTUS (inpl.), a, um, *part. of* impluo.

IMPLŪVIĀTUS (inpl.), a, um (impluvium). *In the form of an impluvium*, i. e. *square, with a rim all round*, Plaut.

IMPLŪVIUM (inpl.), ĭi, *n.* (impluo). *A square basin or cistern in the* atrium *of a Roman house, into which the rain-water was conveyed from the* compluvium, Cic.

IMPŒNITUS (inp.). *See* IMPUNITUS.

IM-PŎLITE, *adv. Without ornament*, breviter i. que dicere, Cic.

IM-PŎLITUS (inpl.), a, um (in, politus). *Unpolished, rough, unwrought.* I. *Prop.*: structuræ lapidum impolitorum, Quint.——II. *Fig.: Unpolished, uncultivated, unembellished, rude, unrefined*, formam ingenii impolitam et plane rudem, Cic.; i. vero res et acerbæ si erunt relictæ, *incomplete*, Id.

IM-POLLŪTUS (inp.), a, um (in, pollutus). *Unpolluted, unstained*, i. virginitas, Tac.

IM-PŎNO, sŭi, sĭtum, 3 [*an old form of the perf.*, impŏsivit, Plaut.: impŏsisse, Id.] *v. a. To lay, set, put, or place in or into, to put, lay, &c., at some place or spot: usually*, alqd in alqam rem *or* alcui rei; *rarely*, in alqa re. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: Metellum in rogum imposuerunt, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Absol.: To put on board a ship, to ship*, Cic. 2) *In Medic.: To apply a medicament externally, to lay upon wounds or other sores*, allium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 3) *Of animals: To cover*, Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To put or lay upon, impose, assign, enjoin*, ne magnum onus observantiæ Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic.; i. vulnus rei publicæ, *to strike*, Id.; huic prædæ ac direptioni cellæ nomen imponis, *give the name*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To set any body in an office, to set or place over, as an overseer, commander, &c.*, consul est impositus nobis, Cic. 2) *To lay upon, as a burden or tax*, i. vectigal fructibus, Cic. 3) i. alcui, *to impose upon, deceive*, Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic.

IMPORTĀTĬCIUS or -TĬUS (inp.), a, um (importo). *Imported*, i. frumentum, Auct. B. Afr.

IM-PORTO (inp.), 1 *v. a.* (in, porto). *To bring, carry, or convey in or into; to import.* I. *Prop.*: i. in oppidum prohibebat, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To cause or occasion, to bring on*, i. calamitatem alcui, Cic.

IMPORTŪNE, *adv. Unsuitably, unseasonably, inopportunely*, confidere suis testibus et i. insistere, Cic.

IMPORTŪNĬTAS (inp.), ātis, *f.* (importunus). I. *Gen.: Unfitness, inconvenience*, Ter.——II. *Esp.: Impropriety of behavior, impoliteness, incivility, rudeness, insolence, importunity*, i. et inhumanitas omni ætate molesta est, Cic.

IMPORTŪNUS (inp.), a, um (in, porto: *as it were, not endurable; hence*) *Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient, improper.* I. *Gen.*: aggeribus et aliis machinationibus locus i., Sall.——II. *Esp.* A) *Troublesome, inconvenient, burdensome, dangerous*, neque alius i. acutiorque morbus est, Cels.; i. pauperies, *pinching poverty*, Hor.; importunissima pestis, *a most grievous plague*, Cic.——B) *Troublesome in manners or behavior, unmannerly, rude, uncivil, harsh, churlish; also, restless, unquiet, unrestrained.* 1) *Of persons:* tam enim esse clemens tyrannus quam rex i. potest, Cic. 2) *Of things:* i. libidines, Cic.; i. clades civitatis, Id.

IMPORTŬŌSUS (inp.), a, um (in, portuosus). *Without harbor*, i. mare, Sall.

IMPOS (inp.), ŏtis (in, potis). *Not master of, without power over any thing*, Plaut.

IMPŎSĬTUS (inp.), a, um, *part. of* impono.

IM-POSSIBILIS (inp.), e (in, possibilis). *Impossible*, Quint.

IMPOSTUS (inp.), a, um. *Sync. part. perf. of* impono.

IM-PŎTENS (inp.), entis (in, potens). *Not powerful, not master of, powerless, weak.* I. *Gen.* A) *Absol.:* neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic.——B) *With genit.:* gens i. rerum suarum præ domesticis seditionibus, Liv.——II. *Esp.: That can not govern his passions, passionate, without restraint, uncurbed, immoderate.* A) *Of persons.* 1) victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque red-

dit, Cic. 2) *Post. with inf.*, Hor.—B) *Of things and abstract subjects:* i. dominatus, Cic.

IMPOTENTER, *adv.* I. *Weakly, impotently,* Liv.——II. *Passionately, furiously, violently,* ne quid i. faciat, monendus est puer, Quint.

IMPOTENTIA (inp.), æ, *f.* (impotens). I. *Poverty, indigence, meanness of condition,* Ter. ——II. *Passionate behavior, violence, fury,* i. quædam animi, Cic.——III. *Despotism, tyranny,* Suet.

IM-PRÆSENTIARUM (inpr.), *adv.* (in, præsentia). *At present, for the present, now,* Auct. Her.

IM-PRANSUS (inpr.), a, um (in, pransus). *That has not breakfasted, fasting,* Hor.

IM-PRECATIO (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* *An imprecating, imprecation, cursing, curse,* Sen.

IM-PRECOR (inpr.), 1 *v. dep. a.* (in, precor). *To wish any body (good or evil), call down upon one's head, imprecate,* Virg.

IMPRESSIO (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* (imprimo). *An impressing, impression.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *An attack, onset, assault, irruption, invasion, inroad,* vi atque impressione aliqm evertere, Cic. 2) *A pressure as of a crowd, a press,* Front.——II. *Fig.* A) *A section, division,* Cic.—B) *Meton.: Clear articulation, expression,* in lingua explanata vocum i., Id.

IM-PRESSUS, a, um *part. of* imprimo.

IM-PRESSUS, a, um (in, premo). *Not pressed,* i. ubera, *not milked,* Prop.

IM-PRIMIS (*also as two words,* in primis), *adv.* (in primus). *Before all others, principally, chiefly, especially,* ut erat imprimis inter suos copiosus, Cic.

IM-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 *v. a.* (in, premo). *To press into or upon, to stick or stamp into, impress, imprint.* I. *Prop.* A) exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, *is pressed into,* Plin.; i. tabulas parieti, *to fix pictures in the walls,* Id.; humidaque impressa siccabat lumina lana, *by applying the wool to her eyes,* Prop.; ubi acutissimam videt stirpem, imprimens corpus, *pressing upon,* Plin.; impresso genu, *with the knee bent upon it,* Virg.; impresso pollice nere stamina, *pressed upon,* Ov.—B) *Post. meton.:* non levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? *does not the tombstone now press the mortal remains with less weight?* Pers. ——II. A) *To cause to penetrate by pressing upon, to press upon effectually, or in such a manner as to leave a trace or vestige,* os cucurbitulæ corpori aptare et imprimere, Cels.; i. murum muris, *to cause to pass over the walls,* Hor. *Post.:* impressit dentes hæmorrhois aspera Tullo, *seized with fury,* Luc.; litteris anulus imprimebatur, *was stamped upon,* Curt.—B) *Meton.* 1) a) *To make an impression upon by digging into, imprint,* i. orbitam, Cic.; i. sulcum altius, *plough more deeply,* Id.; i. osculum, *to imprint a kiss (on any body's lips),* Mart.; i. morsum, *to bite (of serpents),* Col.; i. foramen, *to bore into,* Pall.; i. puteum, *to dig,* Id. *With dat.:* i. solo piscinas, *to dig in,* Id. b) *Esp.: To form a figure by pressing upon an object; to impress upon, brand, mark, stamp, make an impression,* i. sigillum in cera, Cic., i. signum pecori, numerum acervis, Virg. *Fig.:* quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur reipublicæ dedecus, *a double disgrace was stamped upon, &c.,* Cic. *Hence,* 2) *Fig. in Philos.: Of the impressing of ideas, notions, &c., on the mind,* visum objectum imprimet illud quidem et signabit in animo suam speciem, *impress a visible object or its form upon the soul,* Cic.; primum esse deos, quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, *because nature itself had impressed the idea (or notion) of them upon the minds of all,* Id.; quum visa in animis imprimantur, *whenever external appearances may impress themselves on the mind,* Id.; quæ in animis imprimuntur inchoatæ intelligentiæ, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, *impress themselves on the mind, or are conceived by the mind,* Id.; notitiæ ejusmodi visis impressæ, *resting or founded on such appearances,* Id.; menti subtiliter impressa, *acutely conceived by the mind,* Id.—C) *To impress upon,* i. e. 1) *To write upon,* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? *to receive impressions like a wax-tablet,* Cic. 2) *To seal,* signo suo impressæ tabulæ, Liv. 3) *To inlay with,* crater impressus signis, Virg. 4) *To tread upon; fig.:* horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, præfecturas, &c., impressit, *of such crimes he left traces in all municipal towns, &c.,* Cic.——III. *To press down,* ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Col.

IM-PRŎBABILIS, e (in-). *Objectionable, unworthy of approbation,* i. visio, Cic. (*doubtful*).

IM-PRŎBATIO, ōnis, *f.* *Disapprobation, blame,* Cic.

IM-PRŎBE, *adv.* I. *Wrongly, improperly.* A) *Prop.:* i. dicere, Gell.—B) *Fig.: Wrongly, improperly, dishonestly,* i. facere multa, *to do much evil,* Cic. *Compar.,* est aliquid, quod improbius fieri potest, *in a more impudent manner,* Cic. *Superl.,* improbissime respondere, Cic.——II. *Immoderately, excessively,* M. Emp. *Compar.,* Suet.

IM-PRŎBITAS, ātis, *f.* (improbus). *Bad quality or nature.* I. *Prop.:* i. malorum silvestrium, *of wild apples,* Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Iniquity, wickedness, ungodliness, impiety,* i. hominis, Cic.—B) *Impudence, boldness, audacity, shamelessness,* Cic.

IM-PRŎBO, 1 *v. a.* (in, probo). *To prove a thing to be bad or useless, to reject, blame, disapprove,* i. aliqd, Cic.; i. judicium, *to upset, quash,* Id.

IM-PRŎBŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (improbus). *Somewhat wicked, impious, imprudent, or bold,* Juv.

IM-PRŎBUS, a, um (in, probus). I. A) *Below the proper measure; hence, Not as it ought to be, not of good quality, bad,* i. merces, Plaut.; i. defensio, Cic.—B) *Meton.: Morally bad, wicked, unjust, dishonest, impious,* i. homo, Cic.; i. factum, Plaut.——II. *Exceeding the proper measure; hence,* A) *Of extraordinary size,* i. patibulum, *very high,* Sall.; i. arva, *enormous, extensive,* Val. Flac.—B) a) *Excessive, immoderate, bad,* i. labor, *continued work,* Virg.; i. rabies ventris, *insatiable appetite or hunger,* Id.; i. anser, anguis, *voracious, insatiable,* Id.; i. puer, *cruel, wicked,* Id.; i. amor, *unhappy love,* Id. b) *Bold, audacious,* i. annis, Juv.; i. Æneas, Virg. *Esp.: An euphemistic expression for* impius, scelestus, *Bold, shameless, impudent,* fugit i., Hor. c) *Voluptuous,* i. verba, Ov.; i. Satureia, *exciting passion,* Mart.

IM-PRŌCĒRUS, a, um (in, procerus). *Not tall, short, low (in stature)*, i. pecora, Tac.

IM-PROMPTUS, a, um (in, promptus). I. *Not ready, not quick*, Tac.——II. *Not skilled, unapt*, lingua impromptus, Liv.

IM-PRŌPĒRĀTUS, a, um (in, properatus). *Not hasty or quick*, i. vestigia, Virg.

IM-PRŌPRIUS, a, um (in, proprius). *Improper, not belonging to any thing properly*, i. cognomen, Plin.; Quint. *Absol.*: improprium, ii, n., *That which is faulty* (*opp.* proprietas), Quint.

IM-PROSPER, ĕra, ĕrum (in, prosper). *Unfortunate*, multa claritudine generis sed improspera, Tac.

IM-PROSPĒRE, *adv.* *Unfortunately*, Tac.

IM-PRŌVIDE, *adv.* *Improvidently*, Liv.

IM-PRŌVIDUS, a, um (in, providus). I. *That does not foresee.* A) *Not anticipating; with genit.*: i. futuri certaminis, Liv.——B) *Improvident, inconsiderate*, i. dux, Cic.; i. pectora, Virg. *With genit.*: i. consilii, Tac.; i. futuri, *careless, unthoughtful of*, Id.——II. *Coming unawares*, i. tela, Plin. E.

IM-PRŌVISO. *See the following article.*

IM-PRŌVISUS, a, um (in, provideo). *Unforeseen, unexpected.* I. *Of persons*: improvisi aderunt, Virg.——II. *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. mala, Cic. *Subst.*: improvisum, i, n., *Something unforeseen or unexpected; in the plur.*, delectos—ad improvisa, *for unforeseen events*, Tac. *Hence*, de improviso, *unexpectedly*, Ter.; Cic.; *or*, ex improviso, Plaut.; Cic.; *or simply* improviso, Cic. *Pleonastically joined with* præter opinionem: homini præter opinionem improviso incidi, *contrary to expectation*, Cic.

IM-PRŌDENS, tis (*contr. from* improvidens). I. *Not foreseeing, not expecting, not prepared for, unaware of, without knowing or noticing*, horum facta i. depinxit, *without knowing it*, Ter.; i. atque inopinantes hostes, Cæs.; imprudente Sullâ, *contrary to the expectation of Sulla*, Id.——II. A) *Not knowing, ignorant; with genit.*: i. rerum, Ter.; i. religionis, Liv.; nec sum adeo ætatum imprudens, ut, *not so unacquainted with*, Quint. *With acc. and inf.*, Curt.—B) *Meton. of a vine*: i. laborum, *not yet skilled or practiced*, Virg.——III. A) *Not wise, imprudent* (*opp.* sapiens), Sen.—B) *Meton.*: *Improvident, rash*. i. consilium, Petr.

IM-PRŌDENTER, *adv.* I. *Unawares, out of ignorance, ignorantly, unknowingly*, illud i., si alios esse Academicos, alios Peripateticos arbitrantur, *happens through ignorance*, Cic.——II. *Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely*, non i. feceris, si, Nep.

IM-PRŌDENTIA, æ, *f.* (imprudens). I. *Ignorance*, Cic. *With genit.*: ab imprudentia eventus, *because the issue was unknown*, Liv.; per imprudentiam, *out of ignorance, unawares*, Cic.——II. *Inconsiderateness, imprudence*, i. prætorum, Nep.; per imprudentiam, *through imprudence*, Cic.; i. teli emissi, *too great haste in throwing javelins or lances, not taking a proper aim*, Id.; quo imprudentiam oculorum adjici fas fuit, *upon which it was held a crime to cast even a thoughtless look*, Id.

IM-PŪBES, ĕris, *and* IM-PŪBIS, e (in, pubes). I. *Not having attained the age of manhood, below the age of puberty, not yet marriageable*, filium ejus impuberem, legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse, Cic.; i. corpus, Hor.; i. malæ, *beardless*, Ov.——II. *In a state of celibacy*, qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, Cæs.

IM-PŪDENS, tis (in, pudens). *Without shame, shameless, impudent.* I. *Prop.*: ut, cum impudens fuisset in agendo, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: i. os, Ter.; i mendacium, Cic.; satis grandem pecuniam et satis impudentem esse, i. e. *an amazing sum of money*, Id

IM-PŪDENTER, *adv.* *Shamelessly, impudently*, i. facere, Cic. *Compar.*, impudentius, Cic *Superl.*, impudentissime, Cic.

IM-PŪDENTIA, æ, *f.* (impudens). *Shamelessness, impudence*, habere impudentiam oculorum, Cic.

IM-PŪDICITIA, æ, *f.* (impudicus). *Want of chastity, incontinence, esp. an unnatural love toward the same sex* (*while* libidines *signifies unchaste love toward the female sex*), Plaut.; Tac.

IM-PŪDICUS, a, um (in, pudicus). I. A) *Shameless, impudent*, i. facinus, Plaut.—B) *Meton.*: i. odor, *foul*, Mart.——II. *Unchaste.* A) *Of persons*: omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. *Compar.*, impudicior osculando, Plaut. *Superl.*, impudicissimus, Cic.—B) *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. digitus, *the middle finger*, Mart.

IM-PUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A storming, attacking*, Cic.

IM-PUGNO, 1 *v. a.* (in, pugno). *To fight against a person or thing, to attack hostilely.* I. *Prop.* A) i. torga hostium, Liv.; i. Syracusas, *to beleaguer*, Just. *Absol.*, Cæs.—B) *Meton.*: veneficiis impugnari, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: *To attack, oppose*, i. dignitatem alcjs, Hirt.; i. sententiam, Tac.

IM-PULSIO, ōnis, *f.* (impello). I. *Prop.*: *A pushing; hence, an outward influence or impression, a pressure from without*, vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione frangitur, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *An incitement, instigation to any thing*, i. ad hilaritatem.——B) *A sudden transport of passion, vehement affection, impulse*, Cic.

IM-PULSOR, ōris, m. (impello). *One that incites or instigates to any thing*, Cic.; Tac.; me impulsore, *at my instigation*, Ter.

IM-PULSUS, a, um, *part. of* impello.

IM-PULSUS, ūs, m. (impello). I. *Prop.* A) *A putting in motion, moving*, i. corporum, *a moving, propelling*, Plin.; i. turbæ, *a press*, Suet.—B) *A pushing or striking against any thing*, i. scutorum, *a striking of the swords upon the shields before an attack*, Cic. *Poet.*: dolor impulsu gravi anhelum pectus quatit, Sen.—C) *A swelling*, i. velorum, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *An incitement, instigation*, i. hominum, Cæs.—B) *An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection*, Cic.

IM-PŪNE, *adv.* I. *Without punishment, without fear of punishment or harm*, i. facere, Cic.; i. ferre, *to have done any thing without punishment, or with impunity*, Id. *Compar.*, impunius, Id. *Superl.*, impunissime, *with the fullest or utmost impunity*, Plaut.——II. *Without danger or loss, securely*, i. in otio esse, Cic.; i. revisere sequor, Hor.

IM-PŪNIS, e (in, pœna). *Unpunished, free*, i. scelus, Ov.; impune est viro, Plaut.

IM-PŪNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (impunis). I. A) *Impunity, security or freedom from punishment,* i. peccatorum, Cic.,—B) *Gen.: Fearless security or freedom,* i. a judicio, Id.——II. *Want or absence of restraint, licentiousness,* i. gladiorum, Id.; juvenili quadam impunitate, *license,* Cic.

IM-PŪNĬTE, *adv. With impunity, without punishment,* i. dolere, Mat. in Cic.

IM-PŪNĬTUS, a, um (in, punio). *Unpunished, without punishment.* I. *Prop.:* i. injuria, Cic.; injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, *not to resent,* Id.——II. *Meton.: Unrestrained, exceeding, (and also in a bad sense) licentious,* i. libertas, Id.

IM-PŬRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* impuro.——II. *Adj.: Base, vile, infamous, flagitious, wicked, impious, &c., as term of reproach,* i. ille, Ter. *Superl.,* impuratissime, Plaut.

IM-PŬRE, *adv. Impurely, filthily; hence, fig., basely, vilely,* i. vivere, Cic.; multa facere i., *to commit many base actions,* Id. *Superl.,* impurissime despici, *most vilely.*

IM-PŪRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (impurus). *Impurity, baseness,* cum omnes impuritates susciperes, Cic.

IM-PŪRĬTIA, æ, *f.* (impurus). *Impurity,* Plaut.

IM-PŪRO, 1 *v. a.* (impurus). *To defile, render impure or unclean,* i. pecuniam, Sen.

IM-PŪRUS, a, um (in, purus). *Impure, filthy, foul.* I. *Prop.:* i. mater, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Impure, defiled,* i. libidine omni, Petr.—B) *Absol.: Vile, dirty, base, flagitious, infamous, impious.* 1) *Of persons:* i. homo, Cic.; homo non i., *not a bad fellow,* Ter. *Compar.,* impurior, Ter. *Superl.,* impurissimus, Ter. 2) *Of things or abstract subjects:* os impurissimum, Ter.

IM-PŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who reckons up,* i. beneficii, *who makes great account of a benefit conferred,* Sen.

IM-PŪTĀTUS, a, um (in, puto). *Not lopped or pruned,* i. buxus, Plin.; i. vinea, *not trimmed or cultivated,* Hor.

IM-PŪTO, 1 *v. a.* (in, puto). *To bring into a reckoning, enter in an account, reckon, charge.* I. *Prop.,* Col.——II. *Fig.* A) fatum dies imputat, Sen.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To reckon any thing as a merit,* i. officia alcui, Sen. *With acc. c. inf.,* Tac. 2) *To impute, ascribe, lay to the charge of any one,* i. alcui natum, Ov.; i. alcui initium belli, Tac. 3) *Meton.: To make any body a present, dedicate to any body,* quis mihi plurimum imputet, *serve, render,* Tac.

IMCŬLUS, a, um, *dimin.* (imus). *The lowest,* Catull.

IMUS, a, um (*sup. of* inferus, *and contr. from* infimus). *That is the lowest or at the bottom, undermost.* I. *Of persons:* superis imique deorum, Ov.; i. conviva, *in the lowest place,* Hor.——II. A) *Of things and abstract subjects:* ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summam, *from top to toe,* Cic.; in fundo imo, *in the lowest deep,* Virg.; sonus medius, i., *deepest,* Plin.; imo ab pectore, *from the bottom of my heart,* Virg.; sub imo corde, *deep in the breast,* Id.; ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak,* Phædr.; in aure ima (i. q. in ima auris parte), *on the lappet of the ear,* Plin. *Subst.,* imum, i, n., *The lowest part, bottom,* ima maris, Plin.; petere ima, Hor.; aquas perspicuas imo, *at the bottom,* Ov.; ima summis mutare, *to turn topsy-turvy or upside down,* Hor.; ab imo, *from below,* Auct. Her.; suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh,* Ov.—B) *The last,* i. mensis, Ov. *Subst.,* imum, i, n., *The last, the end,* ad imum, *until or to the last,* Hor.; ad imum, *at last, at length.* Id.

IN (*Gr.* ἐν, *Sanscr.* anu, *Goth.* in, *Celt.* en, yn), *prep. with acc. and abl.* I. *With acc.: Into the interior of a space* (whereas ad *denotes only approximation*). A) 1) *Of place, or a material object, or any thing regarded under that idea:* ad urbem vel potius i. urbem exercitum adducere, Cic.; i. humeros suos efferre, *on the shoulders,* Id.; i. aram confugere, *to an altar* (*so as to be upon the steps of the altar*), Nep. 2) *Of a multitude, considered as a space:* se i. medios hostes immittere, Cic. a) *Denoting direction: Toward, to,* i. agrum, Hor.; i. latus, *sideways,* Cels.; Quint.; i. dextrum, i. sinistrum (lævum), *to the right, to the left,* Cels.; Stat.; i. ventum, *toward the wind,* Luc. b) in . . . versus (*for a more accurate determination of the direction*), *Toward,* i. Galliam versus, Sall.——B) *Of time.* 1) *To denote the period to which any thing extends or endures: Until, up to,* dormire i. lucem, *until day,* Hor.; dicere i. noctem, *until night,* Plin. E.; i. omne tempus, *forever.* 2) *To denote a point of time fixed for any thing, or for which any thing has been fixed: For,* alqm invitare i. posterum diem, Cic. *With* usque: *Until,* usque i. adventum ejus tenuit urbem, Liv. *Eop.:* i. diem. a) *For the day, for a short time,* Liv.; Ov.; i. diem vivere, *only for the present day.* b) *For a definite or fixed day,* fundum emere i. diem solvendum, Nep. c) *Day by day, daily,* i. diem rapto vivere, Liv.; i. diem et horam, *day by day and hour by hour, daily and hourly,* Hor.; *thus,* i. dies *or* i. singulos dies. α) *For a single day, from day to day* (*opp.* in perpetuum). β) *Every day, daily. So likewise,* i. horas, *hourly,* Hor.; i. singulos annos, *from year to year,* Liv.; i. tempus, *for circumstances. Observe also the adverbial phrases:* i. futurum, *for the future;* i. posterum, *for a later period;* i. perpetuum, *for ever.*——C) *Denoting other relations.* 1) *Dimension in a certain direction: In,* sex pedes i. altitudinem, *in height,* Cæs.; in longitudinem, *in length,* Id.; i. latitudinem, *in width,* Id. 2) *Transition from one form or condition to another: Into,* mutare viros i. deforme animal, Ov.; pictores faciem i. pejus effingunt, *represent it as worse than it is,* Plin. E.; sic omnia i. pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, *became worse,* Virg. 3) a) *The boundaries of a division or the extent of a distribution: Into,* Gallia est omnis divisa i. partes tres, Cæs. b) *The individuals among whom any thing is distributed: For,* describere censores binos i. singulas civitates, *two censors for each town,* Cic.; sextantes conferuntur i. capita, *for each man,* Liv. 4) *To denote the end, design, or destination of any thing: To, for,* pecunia data est i. rem militarem, Cic.; alquo mitti i. præsidium, *for a garrison, to serve as a garrison,* Liv.; venire i. funus, *to a funeral;* præcepta dare i. alqd, *with reference to any thing,* Cic.; i. hæc obsides dati, *for this, to this end,* Id.; sponsorem esse i. alqd, *for any thing,* Liv.; hæc civitas mulieri redimicula præbeat, hæc i. collum, hæc i. crines, *one for a necklace, another for a head-dress,* Cic. *Hence also, to denote an issue or result, whether designed or unintentional: To,* i. familiæ luctum atque i. privignorum funus nupsit, Cic. 5) a) *To denote suitability*

the way or mode in which any thing happens or is done: According to, for, i. rem esse, *to be for one's interest*, Sall.; tradere regnum i. fidem alcui, *according to his word, upon his word*, Id. b) *After, in*, vaticinantis i. modum, Liv.; hostilem i. modum, *in a hostile manner*, Id.; judicium accipere i. ea ipsa verba, quæ Nævius edebat, *according to the formulary which Nævius had drawn up*, Cic.; jurare i. verba alcjs, *after the words*, Hor.; i. plumam, *in the manner of a feather, like a feather*, Virg.; i. barbarum, *in the manner of a barbarian, like a barbarian*, Cic.; i. mortuum, *like a corpse*, App.; *thus likewise the adverbial phrases*: i. universum, *in general, on the whole*; i. vicem, *in turn*; i. vices, Ov. 6) *To denote an object (or place) to which actions or dispositions, friendly or unfriendly, are directed: To, toward*. a) *Of actions*: alqm i. os laudare, *to one's face*, Ter.; carmen scribere in alqm, *upon any one*, Cic.; invehi i. alqm, *against or upon*, Nep. b) *Of dispositions*: bono animo esse i. alqm, Cæs. 7) *In with the acc. is sometimes found where the verb to which it relates seems to demand, not a specification of the direction whither, but an answer to the question Where? and so in with an ablative rather than with an accusative; but this is, in fact, a pregnant construction, including the idea of motion*: alqm i. carcerem asservari jubere, *to bring to a prison and cause to be confined there*, Liv.; i. Tusculanum futurum esse, *to desire to come to*, Cic.; adesse i. senatum, *to have come into the Senate*, Id.; esse (i. q. venisse): i. potestatem, *to be in*, i. e. *to have come into, the power of*, Id.; habere i. potestatem, *to have obtained*, Sall.; alcui esse i. mentem, *to come into the mind*, Plaut. *We may explain the following as accusatives of the end or destination*: Galliam retinere i. senatus populique Romani potestatem, Cic.; i. medium relinquere, *to leave undecided*, Tac.; i. vulgus ignotus, *with the people*, Cic.; res in vadimonium esse cœpit, *came to*.——II. *With abl.: To denote the being within a space, or in the interior of a thing: In, on*. A) *In a space*. 1) a) *In*, aliorum fructus i. terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin.; *hence, within*, copias i. castris continere, Cæs. b) *In, on*, i. agris esse, Cic.; sedere i. solio, Id.; i. eo esse, *to be on the point of*, Id.; i. oculis, i. ore esse, *before*, Id.; bibere i. ossibus, *out of, from*, Flor. *Among, with*, i. barbaris, Cæs. *At, near, on*, errare i. antris, Prop.; coronam habebat i. collo, *on the neck*, Cic.; turdos versare i. igne, *on, over the fire*, Hor.; pontem facere i. flumine, Nep. 2) *Of clothing: In, with*, esse i. veste domestica, Ov. *Of arms: In, with, under*, patriis ad Trojam missus i. armis, Virg.; i. vinculis et catenis esse, *in bonds and chains*, Liv.—B) *Of time*. 1) a) *To denote a period during which any thing happens: In the course of, within, during*, i. hoc tempore, Cic.; i. tempore, *at the right time, in time*, Liv.; i. pace et per induciias, Sall.; i. qua potestate (*during which office*), Pheras cepit, Nep. *Hence also*, b) *With the ablative of gerunds or gerundives: During*, i. deliberando, *during deliberation*, Cic.; i. quærendis suis, *while seeking*, Cæs. 2) *To denote a certain definite (and espec. a decisive or critical) point of time, or certain circumstances*: nolo me videat hoc i. tempore, *just now*, Ter.; i. ipso tempore, *at the right time, just at the right moment*, Ter.—C) *In other connections*. 1) a) *To denote circumstances or any certain condition in which a thing is, or under which it takes place: In, during, under*, i. hac solitudine cœreo conium colloquio, Cic.; i. vino (*with the glass*) immodicum esse, Ter.; potare i. rosa, *crowned with roses*, Cic.; qui magno i. ære alieno (*under great debt, notwithstanding great debt*) majores etiam possessiones habent, Id. b) *To denote persons or things to whose circumstances or situation any thing is referred: With regard to, concerning, in the case of*, i. hoc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; i. una urbe capta (*when you have taken one city*), universam ceperitis Italiam, Liv.; *and without reference to the verb of the principal clause*: i. reliquis officiis (*with regard to*), &c., Cic. 2) *With an ablative of a verbal substantive or adjective, in order to denote the state or condition in which any thing is. In*, i. motu esse, Id.; moderatio i. difficili est, *is difficult*, Liv.; i. facili esse, *to be easy*, Id. 3) *To denote a subject of instruction or education: In*, erudire i. jure civili, Cic. 4) *With* esse *and* inesse, *to denote the person or thing in which any thing is or to which it belongs*: quanta auctoritas fuit i. Metello, Cic. 5) *To denote a class or number of persons or objects to which a person or thing belongs: Among*, i. magnis viris non est habendus, Cic.; cum multa invectus esset in Thebanos . . . i. eisque hoc posuisset, *and among other things had said the following*, Id. 6) *We sometimes find* in *with the abl., where we might have expected in with the acc., and in English we should use into*: introrumpere i. ædibus, *into the house*, Plaut.; gratum esse i. alqo, *toward*, Cic.

IN, *as an inseparable particle* (ἄνευ *or the privative* ἀν, *Sanscr.* an) *with nouns and participles. Without, un-*, infans, indoctus, ignotus, illiberalis, &c.

IN-ACCESSUS, a, um (in, accedo). *Unapproachable, inaccessible*, i. lucus, Virg.

IN-ACESCO, cŭi, 3 *v. n.* (in, acesco). *To become or turn thoroughly sour*. I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *sour* (*by temper*), i. e. *vex or annoy thee*, Ov.

INACHIDES, æ, *m.* (Ἰναχίδης). *Descendant of Inachus*. 1. *Epaphus* (*grandson of Inachus*), Ov. 2. *Perseus*, Id. *Plur.*, Inăchidæ, i. e. *the Argives*, Stat.

INACHIS, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f. Of Inachus*, I. ripa, *of the River Inachus*, Ov. *Subst., Daughter of Inachus*, i. e. *Io*, Id.

INACHIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Inachus*, I. juvenca, Virg.; I. undæ, *of the Lake Lerna, near Argos*, Luc.; I. Argi, *built by Inachus*, Virg.——II. *Argive, Grecian*, I. urbes, Virg.

INACHUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (Ἴναχος). *Inachus, a river-god, and the first king of Argos; he gave its name to the River Inachus* (*now Najo*), in *Argolis*, Hor.

IN-ACTUS, a, um, *part. of* inigo.

INADC. *See* INACC.

IN-ADFECTATUS, a, um. *See* INAFFECTATUS.

INADP. *See* INAPP.

INADSCENSUS, a, um. *See* INASCENSUS.

INADSP. *See* INASP.

INASUETUS, a, um. *See* INASSUETUS.

INADT. *See* INATT.

IN-ÆDUSTUS a, um (in, adustus). *Unburned, unsinged*, Ov.

IN-ÆDIFICATIO, ōnis, *f. A building*, Plaut.

IN-ÆDIFICO, 1 *v. a.* (in, ædifico). I. A) *To build on, in, at, or upon*, i. mœnia in muris, Cæs. *Absol.*: celeriter erant inædificata, *built up*, Hirt.——B) *Meton.: To insert into*, i. lapidem nido, Plin. *Poet.*: nubila nubilis inædificata, tour-

ered up, Lucr.——II. *To build upon, cover or occupy with buildings*, i. locum, Sæv. ——III. *To build up, block up with buildings*, i. portas, Liv.; i. vicos plateosque, Cæs.

IN-ÆQUABILIS, e (in, æquabilis). *Uneven*, i. varietas, Cic.

IN-ÆQUABILITER, *adv. Unevenly*, Varr.; Suet.

IN-ÆQUĀLIS, e (in, æqualis). *Uneven, unequal, unlike.* I. *Prop.*: i. loca, Tac.; i. mensa, *that does not stand well because of having one leg too short*, Mart.; calices siccare inæquales, *to drink at pleasure filled or half-filled cups*, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Of persons*: vixit i., *inconstant*, Hor. 2) *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. nuctumni, *changeable*, Ov. *Superl.*, res inæqualissimæ, *of very unequal value*, Suet.—B) *Act.*: *Making uneven*, i. tonsor, *that does not cut even*, Hor.; i. procellæ, *raising the sea*, Id.

IN-ÆQUĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* (inæqualis). *Unevenness, disparity.* I. *Gen.*: *Unlikeness, dissimilarity*, i. coloris, Quint.——II. *Esp. in Gramm. i. t.*: *Want of uniformity, anomaly*, i. declinationum, Gell.

IN-ÆQUĀLITER, *adv. Unevenly, unequally*, per i. eminentia rupis, Liv.

IN-ÆQUĀTUS, a, um (in, æquo). *Unequal, uneven*, i. onus, Tib. *Some say, Equal* (*from* inæquo).

IN-ÆQUO, 1 *v. a.* (in, æquo). *To make equal or even*, hæc levibus cratibus terraque inæquat, Cæs.

IN-ÆSTIMABILIS, e (in, æstimabilis)? I. A) *That can not be valued or judged*, nihil tam incertum nec tam inæstimabile, quam, *can be so little judged of*, Liv.; i. perjurium, *that can not be duly estimated regarding its baseness*, i. e. *the worst*, Id. *Hence*,—B) *Invaluable, extraordinary*, i. (homo), *inestimable*, Liv.——II. *That does not deserve to be held in high estimation*, contrarium i. quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic.

IN-ÆSTUO, are, *v. n.* (in, æstuo). *To foam or boil in any thing*: *fig.*: quod si meis inæstuat præcordiis libera bilis, *if then a glowing wrath foam within my bosom*, Hor.

IN-AFFECTĀTUS (inadf.), a, um (in, affecto). *Unaffected, not forced, natural*, i. oratio, Quint.

IN-AGITĀBILIS, e (in, agitabilis). *Immovable*, i. aer, Sen.

IN-AGITĀTUS, a, um (in, agito). *Not set in motion, unmoved*, Sen.

IN-ALPINUS, a, um (in, alpinus). *Living on the Alps*, i. gentes, Sect. *Absol.*, inalpini (*sc.* populi *or* homines), ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of the Alps*, Brut. ap. Cic.

IN-AMĀBILIS, e (in, amabilis). *Not amiable or lovely, disagreeable, hateful.* I. *Of persons*: i. homo, Plaut.——II. *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. palus, i. e. Styx, Virg.

IN-AMĀRESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (in, amaresco). *To grow or turn bitter*, inamarescunt epulæ, Hor

IN-AMBITIŌSUS, a, um (in, ambitiosus). *Not ambitious*, i. rura, Ov.

IN-AMBULĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A walking or pacing up and down* (*the* rostra), *as the gesture of an orator*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *A place for walking up and down in*, i. e. *a walk*, Plin.

IN-AMBULO, are, *v. n.* (in, ambulo). *To walk or pace up and down*, Cic.; i. per muros, *on the walls*, Liv.

IN-AMŒNUS, a, um (in, amœnus). *Disagreeable, unpleasant in appearance, disgusting, offensive*, i. regna (*sc.* inferorum), Ov.

INANIA, æ, *f.* (inanis). *Emptiness*; *plur.*, Plaut.

INANILŌGUS, a, um (vox hibr.: inanis, λέγω). *That talks to no purpose*, i. es, *a vain babbler*, Plaut.

IN-ANIMANS, tis (in, animans). *Inanimate, lifeless*, aut animata sunt aut i., Sen.

IN-ANIMĀTUS, a, um (in, animatus). *Inanimate, lifeless*, animata ex inanimatis, Cic.

INANIMENTUM, *n.* (inanio). *Emptiness*; *plur.*, Plaut.

IN-ANIMUS, a, um (in, anima). *Inanimate, lifeless, without life or soul*, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliqd, Cic.

INANIO, 4 *v. a.* (inanis). *To empty, make void or empty*, i. spatium, Lucr. *In Medic.*: *To evacuate, purge*, i. alvum, Plin.

INĀNIS, e. *Void, empty* [*opp.* plenus]. I. *Prop.* A) inane vas, Cic.; i. horrea, Ov.; i. homo, *without burden*, Plaut.; cum inanes redliisent, *empty-handed*, Cic.; si pulset i., *without a present* (*gift*), Prop. *With an empty stomach, hungry*, Plaut.; i. equus, *without a rider*; i. umbra, (*of the dead*) *without body*, Ov.; i. regna Ditis, *the infernal regions, or the realms of the dead*, Virg.; i. Tartara, *the realms of the shades*, Ov.; i. corpus, *inanimate, dead*, Cic.; i. vultus, *without eyes*, Sen.; lumina i., *blind*, Ov.; i. galea, i. e. sine capite, Virg.; i. leo, *a lion's skin*, Stat.; i. vulnus, *hollow*, Ov.; i. Gaurus, *full of clefts*, Juv. *With abl.*: nulla epistola i. alqa re utili, *empty, void of* . . ., Cic.; ager 170 aratoribus inanior, *having* 170 *laborers less*, Id. *With genit.*: i. verborum, *poor in words*, Cic.—B) *Subst.*, ināne, is, *n.*, *Emptiness*, i. e. *an empty space*, nullum i., Cic. *Esp.*: *A vacant or airy space, the air, atmosphere*, magnum per i., Virg.; per i., *through the air*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Empty, poor, without means*, Apulia pars inanissima Italiæ, *the poorest, least populous, or deficient in provisions*, Cic.—B) *Empty, void of meaning or value, frivolous*, i. cogitatio, Cic.; i. verba, Virg. —C) *Empty, vain, useless, unprofitable*, O cogitationes i. meæ! Cic.; i. minæ, Hor.; tempus i., *leisure*, Id. *Subst. plur.*, inānia, ium, *n.*, *Idle, vain, or unfounded things*, i. famæ, *idle reports*, Tac.—D) *Vain*, i. e. *boastful, arrogant, puffed up, haughty*, nihil est in me i., Auct. E. ad Brut.; animus pusillus et i., *vain, weak, silly, narrow-minded*, Cic.; i. et regia superbia, Sall.

INĀNITAS, ātis, *f.* (inanis). *Empty space, a void.* I. A) *Prop.*, Cic. *Emptiness*, inanitate intestina murmurant, Plaut.—B) *Hollowness*, i. oris, Quint.——II. *Meton.*: *Unprofitableness, vanity*, circumcisa omni inanitate, Cic.

INĀNITER, *adv.* I. *Vainly, in a vain manner, without ground or reason*, i. exsultare, Cic.; vere i. ve moveatur (animus), *rightly or wrongly*, Id.——II. *Uselessly, fruitlessly*, et medicas exercet i. artes, Ov.

IN-ANTE. *See* ANTE.

IN-APPARĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (in, apparatio). *Want of preparation*, Auct. Her.

IN-ĀRĀTUS, a, um (in, aro). *Unploughed*. Virg.

IN-ARDESCO, si, 3 *v. n.* (in, ardesco). *To kindle, take fire.* I. *Meton.: To begin to glow, grow red, blush,* nubes inardescit solis radiis, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To burn, begin to glow,* Quint. 2) *Of persons:* cupidine vindictæ i., Tac.—B) *To burn on any thing,* i. e. *to adhere to any thing while burning,* inarsit humeris, Hor.

IN-ARESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. n.* (in, aresco). *To become dry in any place; or simply, to become dry.* I. *Prop.:* cœnum inarescat sole, Plin.; nihil facilius quam lacrimas i., Quint.——II. *Fig.:* liberalitas inarescat, *dry up, be discontinued,* Plin. E.

INARIME, ēs, *f. Inarime, an island of the Tuscan Sea, near Campania, under which Typhœus was said to lie after being struck by Jupiter; now Ischia,* Virg.

IN-ARO, 1 *v. a.* (in, aro). I. *To plough into the earth,* i. sarmenta, Cat.——II. *To plough, till, cultivate,* i. solum, Plin.

IN-ARTIFICIALIS, e (in, artificialis). *Inartificial, not technical,* i. probationes, Quint.

IN-ARTIFICIALITER, *adv. Inartificially, not technically,* i. se gerere, Quint.

IN-ASCENSUS, a, um (in, ascendo). *That has not been climbed,* i. locus, Plin.

IN-ASSUĒTUS, a, um (in, assuetus). *Unaccustomed,* Ov.

IN-ATTENUĀTUS, a, um (in, attenuo). *Undiminished, unweakened,* i. fames, Ov.

IN-AUDAX, ācis (in, audax). *Not bold, cowardly, dastardly,* i. raptor, Hor.

IN-AUDIO, 4 *v. a.* (in, audio). *To hear any thing, esp. that is a secret,* i. consilia, Cic.; i. alqd de alqo; i. alqd de alqa re ex alqo. *With acc. and inf.,* Plant. *Hence,* re inaudita, fore, ut, Cic.

IN-AUDITUS, a, um (in, audio). I. *Unheard, unheard of, strange, new,* Cic.——II. *Without a hearing, unheard, in a forensic sense,* alqm. punire inauditum, Suet.; i. res, Tac.

IN-AUDITUS, a, um, *part. of* inaudio.

IN-AUGURĀTO, *adv. After having taken omens by the flight of birds, with augury,* Liv.

IN-AUGURO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To take omens by the flight of birds, to divine from augury,* Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.——II. *Act.: To give a certain sanctity by consulting the flight of birds, to consecrate a temple,* &c., i. templum, Cic. *To inaugurate, install, invest,* i. flaminem, Cic.; i. augurem, Liv.

IN-AURĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* inauro.——II. *Adj.: Gilded, gilt,* i. statua, Cic.; i. vestis, *embroidered with gold,* Ov.

IN-AURIS, is, *f.* (in, auris). *An ear-ring, pendant,* Plin.

IN-AURO, 1 *v. a.* (in, aurum). *To overlay or adorn with gold.* I. *Prop.:* i. argentum, ses, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: To gild, make rich,* puto te malle a Cæsare consuli, quam inaurari, Cic.

IN-AUSPICĀTO, *adv. Without having consulted the auspices,* quod i. pomœrium transgressus esset, Cic.

IN-AUSPICĀTUS, a, um (in, auspico). *At which no auspices were taken.* I. *Prop.:* i. lex, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or portent,* i. nomen, Plin.

IN-AUSUS, a, um (in, audeo). *Not assayed, untried,* ne quid i. sceleris fuisset, Virg. *With dat.:* nihil i. esse fortunæ, Sen.

INB. *See* IMB.

IN-CÆDŪUS, a, um (in, cæduus). *Not hewn, not cut or lopped,* i. silva, Ov.

IN-CALESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. n.* (in, calesco). *To grow warm or hot, to glow.* I. *Prop.* A) tempus anni incalescens, Col.—B) *Meton., of persons:* vino i., Liv.——II. *Fig.: To glow with affection,* ipsa quoque incalui, *was glowing with love,* Ov.

IN-CALFĀCIO, ēre, *v. a.* (in, calefacio). *To warm, heat,* i. cultros, Ov.

IN-CALLIDE, *adv. Awkwardly, not cleverly,* non i. tergiversantur, Cic.

IN-CALLIDUS, a, um (in, callidus). I. *Unskillful, awkward, stupid,* i. homines, Cic.——II. *In a bad sense: Not cunning,* i. servus, Cic.

IN-CANDESCO, dŭi, 3 *v. n.* (in, candesco). I. *To grow warm or hot,* pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin.; torta remigio spumis incanduit unda, *foamed up white,* Cat.——II. *To grow hot, to begin to glow, take fire, ignite.* A) *Prop.* 1) plumbum incandescit eundo, Ov. 2) *Meton.:* ætas suo tempore incanduit, *came with its heats,* Sen.—B) *Fig.: To grow angry,* Cæl. ap. Cic.

IN-CĀNESCO, nŭi, 3 *v. n.* (in, canesco). *To grow or become white.* I. *Prop.:* ornus incanuit albo flore piri, Virg.——II. *Meton.: To become gray,* cum pigra incanuit ætas, Sil.

IN-CANTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (incanto). *A charm, spell, enchantment,* verba et i. carminum, Plin.

IN-CANTO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (in, canto). I. *Neut.: To sing in any place,* i. sepulcrum (i. e. in sepicula), App.——II. *Act.* A) *To repeat or chant a magical form of words,* i. carmen malum, XII. Tabb. Legg. ap. Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To charm,* i. vincula, *bonds of love,* Hor. 2) *To bewitch,* App.

IN-CĀNUS, a, um (in, canus). *Quite gray; hoary,* i. mentum, Virg.

IN-CASSUM *or* IN CASSUM. *See* CASSUS.

IN-CASTE, *adv.* (in, caste). *Unchastely,* Sen.

IN-CASTIGĀTUS, a, um (in, castigatus). *Unpunished, unchastised,* nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor.

IN-CAUTE, *adv.* I. *Inconsiderately, without foresight,* Cic.——II. *Unreservedly,* nusquam (potes cœnare) simplicius, incautius, *but nowhere with less restraint,* Plin. E.

IN-CAUTUS, a, um (in, cautus). *Incautious, improvident, inconsiderate.* I. *Prop.,* Cic.; i. ab secundis rebus, *on account of,* Liv.: i. a fraude, *with regard to,* Id. *With genit.:* i. futuri, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *Unsafe, dangerous,* i. tenebræ, Luc.—B) 1) *Unexpected, unforeseen,* sic est incautum, quidquid habetur, amor, Prop. 2) *Not guarded against,* quia, quod neglexeris, i. atque apertum habeas, Liv.

IN-CEDO, essi, essum, 3 *v. a.* (in, cedo). *To walk or stride with a slow or measured pace; to step, march, advance, proceed; to go along or on* (ἐμβαίνειν). I. *Prop.* A) 1) a) *Absol.:* si pedes incedat, *goes on foot,* Liv.; molliter i., *to step lightly, have an easy gait,* Id.; i. durius, *to have an awkward, clumsy gait,* Id.; i. pedibus *or* equis, *on foot or on horseback,* Just.; pueri incedunt (sc. equis), *are riding, are on horseback,* Virg.; non ambulamus, sed incedimus, i. e. *do not walk, but move with a measured step, move along elegantly,* Sen

Poet.: *To walk* (*with notion of dignified air, proudly*), *to show one's self publicly, appear in public*, ego, quæ divum regina incedo, *move majestic*, Virg.; incedis superbus meo malo, *you strut about* (i. e. *are haughty*) *in my misfortune*, *Hor.* b) *Denoting tendency toward a place or object*: i. sessum, *to sit down, take a seat*, Plaut.; i. ad portas urbis, Liv.; i. itineri et prœlio, *to set out on the march and for battle*, Tac.; i. propius, *to step nearer, to approach*, Id. *With acc.*: i. locos mœstos, *to tread upon, set one's foot on*, Id. 2) *To advance to an attack, rush upon*, i. perculsos Romanos acrius, Sall.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of twilight, &c.*: *To approach, set in*, ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col.; cum majora frigora incesserunt, *when the cold has become more severe*, Id. 2) *Of reports*: *To be spread abroad*, occultus rumor incedebat; *with acc. and inf.*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, *will more readily take up*, Cic.; malitiæ lenonis contra i., *to go against*, Plaut.—B) *Esp. of circumstances and mental emotions*: *To come upon any body, to happen to, befall, seize*; *with* in *and acc.*: incessit in castra vis morbi, Liv. *With dat.*: cura patribus incessit, Liv. *With a simple acc.*: *To seize*, admiratio, cupido incessit alqm, Liv.

IN-CELEBRATUS, a, um (in, celebro). *Not made known*, pleraque i., Tac.

INCENDIĀRIUS, a, um (incendium). *That causes conflagration, inflammatory*, i. avis, Plin. *Subst.*, incendiārius, ii, m., *An incendiary*, Tac.

INCENDIUM, ii, n. (incendo). *A burning fire, conflagration*. I. *Prop.* A) i. excitare, Cic.—B) 1) *Meton.*: *Heat*, e. g. *in the stomach*, Lucr. 2) *Concr.*: *A fire-brand, torch*, incendia poscit, Virg.; Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Fire, heat, glow of passion*, i. cupiditatum, Cic.; excitare i., *fire of love*, Ov.—B) 1) *Fire*, i. e. *great danger* (*esp. if threatening the state*), *destruction, ruin*, i. excitare, Cic.; i. civitatis, Id.; i. meum, *the fire that consumes me* (*or my fortune*), Sall. 2) *A raising the price of any thing*, i. annonæ, *rise in the price of corn*, Man.

INCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (in, candeo). *To kindle, set fire to*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) i. cupas pice refertas, Cæs.; i. classem, Cic. 2) *Medic. t. t.*: *To produce a fever*, i. febriculam, Cels.; incensus æstus, *fever heat*, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To make or kindle a fire on any thing*, i. altaria, Virg.; i. aras votis, *to kindle the fire of the altar, under a vow*, Id. 2) a) *To put fire to or into any thing, to heat, make hot*, i. fornacem, Col. b) *Of fire itself*: *To make bright or shining, to illumine*, luna incensa radiis solis, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To enkindle, inflame, incite, provoke, irritate, exasperate, enrage*, i. alqm, Sall.; i. animos judicum in alqm, *to inflame or incense against*, Cic.; *to inflame with love*, Virg.; *hence*, incendi, *to become inflamed, incited, or incensed*, i. amore, Cic.; i. odio, Sall. *Absol.*: adeo erat incensus, *embittered, incensed, enraged*, Nep. *With abstract objects*: *To kindle, excite, provoke*, i. cupiditatem, Cic.—B) *To raise the price of any thing*; *to produce a dearth*, i. annonam, *to raise the price of corn*, Varr.—C) *As a term*, *To set on fire, to fill*, i. cœlum clamoribus, Virg.—D) *To ruin, destroy, lay waste as if by fire*, i. campos, Stat.

INCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (incendo). *A setting on fire*, i. Capitolii, Cic.

INCENSUS, a, um (in, censeo). *That has not made any return of his property, &c., to the censor*, Cic.

INCENSUS, a, um, *part. of* incendo.

INCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (incipio). I. *A beginning*, i. operis, Cic.——II. *An undertaking, attempt*, Ter.

INCEPTO, are, *v. intens.* (incipio). I. *To begin*; *with inf.*: i. loqui, Plaut.——II. *To undertake, attempt*, i. facere, Plaut.

INCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* (incipio). *A beginner*, Ter.

INCEPTUM, i, *n.* (incipio). *An undertaking, enterprise, attempt*, Cic.; Liv.

INCEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* incipio.

IN-CERNO, crevi, cretum, 3 *v. a.* (in, cerno). *To sprinkle over through a sieve*, Varr.; piper cum sale incretum, *mixed through or by means of a sieve*, Hor.

IN-CĒRO, i *v. a.* (in, cero). *To spread or overlay with wax*, i. canaliculum, Cels. *Facetè*: i. genua deorum, *to make vows to the gods, or to pray very earnestly to them* (*prop., to affix to the knees of the gods one's vows written on small wax-tablets*), Juv.

IN-CERTO, *adv.* (incertus). *Not certainly*, i. scio, Plaut.

INCERTO, are, *v. a.* (incertus). *To render doubtful*, i. animum, Plaut.

IN-CERTUS, a, um (in, certus). *Uncertain*. I. *Objectively*. A) *Uncertain, not sure, not safe, not to be relied upon*, i. iter, Cæs.; nihil incertius vulgo, Cic.; amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *in need*, Enn. ap. Cic.; i. sol, *the sun in spring* (*when often obscured by clouds*), Ov.; tres soles i., *dark or dull days*, Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) *That does not strike with a sure blow*, i. securis, Virg. 2) *Without a firm hold or footing*, i. acus, *not firm or well fixed*, Mart.; i. crines, *disorderly, not put to rights, dishevelled*, Ov.; i. vultus, *disturbed features*, Cic.——II. *Subjectively*. A) 1) *Uncertain, that one has no certainty about*, i. infans, masculus an femina esset, *a child whose sex could not be ascertained*, Liv.; i. os, *unintelligible*, Ov.; i. clamor, *in which the different voices can not be discerned*, Liv.; incerti, quidnam esset, *left in uncertainty*, Sall. 2) *Subst.*, incertum, i, *n.*, *That which is uncertain, an uncertainty*, ne cujus incerti auctor esset, Liv.; in incerto esse, *to be in uncertainty*, Sall.; *hence*, in incerto habebatur, *they were uncertain, or one did not know for certain*, Id.; in incerto relinquere, *to leave undecided*, Tac.; ad *or* in incertum revocare, *to render uncertain, leave in uncertainty*, Cic.; in incertum creatus, *for an uncertain time*, Liv. *Plur.*: incerta belli, *the chances of war*, Id.; i. maris ac tempestatum, *variations, changes*, Tac. *Abl.*: incerto, *absol. for* cum incertum esset: incerto, quia peterent, *since it was uncertain*, Liv. 3) *Adv.*: incertum, *Without its being known, without knowing*, Alexander, incertum quâ fide, pacem fecit, *no one knows with what*, Liv.; incertum, utrum quia . . ., an quia . . ., *it is uncertain whether, &c.*, Plin. E.——B) *Meton.*: *Also of a person that is in uncertainty*: *Doubting, doubtful, without or having no certain information*, quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic.; i. sum, quid dicam, *I am uncertain, do not*

know, what I shall say, Ter. *With genit.:* incertus animi, *irresolute, undetermined*, Tac.; i. sententiæ, *fluctuating, wavering in one's opinion*, Liv.; i. rerum suarum, *in uncertainty respecting one's situation*, Id.; i. locorum, *a stranger to the country or locality*, Hirt.; me incerto, *without my knowledge*, Plaut.

INCESSO, ĭvi *and* ĭi, ĕre, *v. intens.* (incedo). *To fall upon any body or any thing, to pounce upon, assail, attack, to break in or enter by force*, I. *Prop.* A) infestior in erumpentes incessit, Liv.; i. alqm cœno, *to bedaub with*, Suet.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To attack or assail with words, to reproach, upbraid*, Ov. 2) *To accuse, charge, bring a charge or accusation against*, i. alqm variis criminibus, Tac.——II. *Fig.:* admiratio incessit homines, *seized*, Liv.; cupido incessit eum, *he was seized with a desire*, Id.; timor patres incessit, ne, *they were seized with fear*, Id.; indignatio incessit Æquos, *seized them*, Id. *Also constr. with dat., or* in *and* acc., Liv.; Ter.

INCESSUS, ûs, *m.* (incedo). I. A) *A going, gait*, incessum fingere, *to form one's gait*, Cic.; i. citus, Sall.; i. fractus, *unmanly*, Quint.——B) *The course of the heavenly bodies*, Plin.——II. *A going or pressing forward, a hostile approach*, primo incessu solvit obsidium, Tac.; *hence, an irruption, invasion*, i. Parthorum, Id.——III. *An entrance, approach, way of access*, incessus claudere, Id.

INCESTE, *adv. Impurely, unchastely, wickedly*, Cic.

INCESTIFICUS, a, um (incestus, facio). *That defiles himself, that commits a bad action*, Sen.

INCESTO, are, *v. a.* (incestus). I. *To render impure, contaminate, defile*, i. classem funeri, Virg.——II. *Esp.: To dishonor*, i. puellam, Plaut.; i. filiam, Tac.

INCESTUM, i, *n.* (incestus). *Impurity, incest*, i. facere, Cic.; *with regard to the Vestals*, incestum summo supplicio sancire, Id.

IN-CESTUS, a, um (in, castus). *Impure.* I. *Gen.:* i. aves, *that feed upon dead bodies*, Stat.; concessa apud Judæos, quæ nobis i., *unlawful*, Tac.——II. *Esp.: Unchaste.* A) *Of persons:* i. (Vestalis), Ov.——B) *Of things and abstract subjects:* i. os, Cic.; i. amor, Tac.

INCESTUS, ûs, *m.* (incestus). *Impurity, incest*, Cic.

INCHŎĂTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* inchoo.——II. *Adj.: Incomplete, imperfect, unaccomplished*, i. cognitio, *defective*, Cic.; i. natura, *imperfect, in the lowest scale of creation*, Id.; i. Dindymi domina *or* magna mater (i. e. Cybele), *a poem on Cybele*, Catull.

INCHŎO, 1 *v. a. and n.* A) 1) *To lay the foundation of any thing, begin, commence*, i. delubrum, Cic.; i. mentionem affinitatis, *to mention by the way (en passant)*, Liv. *With inf.:* i. fodere, Sall.; ab inchoato domum extruere, *from the foundation*, Col. 2) *To erect, build, construct*, i. aram, Virg.——B) *Meton. of bees:* reges plures inchoantur, ne desint, *divers are chosen*, Plin.

IN-CĬDO, idi, æsum (incisûrus, Plin.), 3 *v. n.* (in, cado). I. *Prop.* A) *To fall into or upon, to rush upon, light upon*, i. in foveam, Cic.; turris super agmina incidit, Virg. *With dat.:* i. portis, *to rush into the gates*, Liv.; i. capitibus, *upon their heads*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To fall upon or into, get into, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with*, quocunque oculi incidunt, Cic.; i. in insidias, Id.; homini improviso incidi, *I took him by surprise, surprised him*, Id.; si morbus incidit in vetustatem, *grows old, lasts long*, Cels. *Simply with acc.*, i. periculum, *to fall into danger*, Nep. 2) *Of time: To fall on or upon*, quorum ætas in eorum tempora incidit, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To occur to one's mind*, quæ cogitatio si non incidisset (mihi), Cic.——B) *To strike or stumble against any thing, to blunder upon*, i. in alterum genus justitiæ, Cic.——C) *To coincide or agree with*, ne incidat in Diodorum, Cic.——D) *To occur, come to pass, happen*, incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv.; quæcunque res inciderit, *whatever may have happened*, Cic. *With* ut *or* ne, Cic. *With dat. pers., To meet with, happen to, befall*, multis tales casus incidisse, Cic.——III. A) *To fall upon, assail, assault, attack*, i. in milites, Cic. *With dat.*, i. ultimis, Liv.——B) *Meton.:* tantus terror incidit exercitui, *seized the army*, Cæs.; bellator deus animos incidit, *seizes*, Virg.

IN-CĬDO, idi, isum, 3 (in, cædo). I. A) *To cut into, make an incision in any thing*, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, Cæs.; inciditur (arbor) vitro (*with glass*), lapide, osseisve cultellis, *we make an incision in a tree*, Plin.; folia incisa, *that have incisions*, Id.; i. venam, *to open a vein, to bleed by a vein*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To cut or carve into, engrave or imprint upon*, i. leges in æs, Cic.; i. amores arboribus, Virg. 2) *To form any thing by cutting*, i. dentes, *to cut the teeth in a saw*, Ov. 3) *To lop, cut, trim*, i. pinnas, *the feathers*, Cic.; in vites falce, Virg.——II. *To cut up, cut open.* A) *Prop.* 1) nos incidimus linum, legimus, Cic.; i. venas, *to open the veins*, Tac. 2) *Esp.: To cut into pieces, divide*, pulmo incisus, Cic. 3) *In Medic. t. t.: To dissect*, i. corpora mortuorum, Cels.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To interrupt, check, hinder*, i. sermonem, Liv.; genus vocis incidens, *as it were, cutting into, pausing here and there.* 2) *To take away, deprive of*, i. spem, Liv.; i. media, *to leave out, omit*, Cic. 3) *To cancel, annul*, i. poema, Cic.

INCIENS, tis. *Pregnant, with young*, quo incientes seciudere possis, Varr.

INCĬLE, is, *n.* (incilis). *A trench, ditch.* I. *Prop.:* i. ducere, *to make*, Ulp.——II. *Fig.:* in incili adhæserunt, Cœl. ap. Cic.

INCINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* incingo.

INCINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* (in, cingo). *To gird, gird about, surround.* I. *Prop.:* incingi zonâ, Ov.; incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.——II. *Meton.:* i. urbes mœnibus, Ov.

IN-CĬNO, ŭi, ĕre, *v. n. and a.* (in, cano). I. *Neut.* A) *Gen.: To blow or play upon a wind instrument*, Gell.——B) *Esp.: To sound a signal (on a trumpet, &c.)*, signa incinuerunt, Varr.——II. *Act.: To cause to sound, to sing*, i. ore modos, Prop.

INCIPESSO. *See* INCIPISSO.

IN-CĬPIO, ĕpi, eptum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (in, capio). *To take hold of, to take in hand. Hence*, I. *Act.* A) *To undertake*, i. facinus, Sall.——B) 1) *Gen.: To commence, begin*, i. *e. to make a beginning with any thing*, Cic. *With inf.:* i. gerere, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To begin or commence speaking or singing*, Sall.; Virg.——II. *Neut.*

To begin, commence, make a commencement, annus incipit, Plaut.; quies incipit, Virg.

INCIPISSO *or* INCIPESSO, ĕre (incipio). *To commence*, i. alqd, Plaut. *With inf.*, Id.

INCISE *and* INCISIM, *adv.* (incido). *In short clauses or members of a sentence*, i. dicere, Cic.

INCISIO, ōnis, *f.* (incido). I. *In Gramm. t. t.: A small unperiodical member of a sentence* (i. q. incisum), κόμμα, Cic.——II. *Agriping*, Veg.

IN-CISUM, i, *n.* (incido). *In Gramm. t. t.: A small unperiodical member of a sentence*, κόμμα, Cic.

IN-CISUS, a, um, *part. of* incido.

IN-CITAMENTUM, i, *n.* (incito). *An incentive, incitement, inducement, motive*, i. irarum, *of anger*, Tac. *Of persons:* uxor, quæ i. mortis et particeps fuit, *who instigated*, Tac.

INCITATE, *adv.* *Quickly, violently*, incitatius ferratur, Cic.

IN-CITATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A setting in motion.* I. *Act.: A rousing, inciting, instigating*, i. populi languentia, Cic.; mentis divina i., *enthusiasm*, Id.——II. *Pass.: Violent motion, rapidity, swiftness, quickness*, sol tanta incitatione fertur, ut celeritas ejus, Cic. *Fig.:* i. animi, *an impulse*, Cæs.

INCITATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* incito.——II. *Adj.: Running, walking, flowing, sailing, flying, &c., quickly.* A) *Prop.:* lintres i., Cæs.; equo incitato, *at full gallop*, Id.——B) *Fig.:* cursus in oratione incitatior, *quick, rapid* [*opp.* moderata ingressio], Cic.

IN-CITO, 1 *v. a.* (in, cito). I. *To set or put in rapid motion, to spur on.* A) *Prop.* 1) i. equos, Cæs. 2) *Refl.*, se i., *and middle*, incitari, *To put one's self in rapid motion; to hasten, to go, run, fly, flow, sail, &c.*, nostri ex castris se incitant, Cæs.——B) *Fig.: To excite, rouse, stimulate; also in a bad sense, to provoke, incense, irritate, exacerbate*, i. studium, Cic.; i. celeritatem, Id.; mente incitatus, *inspired*, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: To cause to grow, augment, increase, enlarge*, amnis hibernis pluviis i., *swollen*, Liv.; motus se incitat, *rises, comes in*, Cæs. 2) *Esp. as t. t.: To promote the growth of a thing*, i. vitem, Col.——B) *Fig.: To increase*, i. celeritatem, Cic.

IN-CITUS, a, um (in, citus). *Unmoved, immovable*, calx i., *a piece (on a chess-board) that can not be moved, from being blocked up; hence*, ad incitas redigere, *to bring a chessman to a point whence it can not be moved; and fig., to bring to a standstill, reduce to an extremity*, Plaut.

IN-CITUS, a, um (in, cieo). *Put in motion, moved, agitated*, i. vis venti, Lucr.; i. hasta, Virg.

IN-CIVILIS, e (in, civilis). *Unmannerly, unpolite, rude, uncivil*, i. ingenium, Entr.

IN-CIVILITER, *adv.* *Without civility, roughly.* Suet.

IN-CLAMITO, are, *v. intens.* (inclamō). *To call out against any one*, inclamitor quasi servus? Plaut.

IN-CLAMO, 1 *v. a.* (in, clamo). *To cry out, to call to or upon any one.* I. *Gen.: To call to*, comitem suum inclamavit, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To call out for help or assistance*, nemo inclamavit patronorum, Cic.——B) *To scold, chide, rebuke*, i. alqm, Liv.

IN-CLARESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. n.* (in, claresco). *To becomes famous or renowned*, his artibus inclarulsse, Plin.

IN-CLEMENS, tis (in, clemens). *Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough*, i. dictator, Liv.

IN-CLEMENTER, *adv.* *Rigorously, severely, roughly*, i. in alqm dicere, Plaut.

IN-CLEMENTIA, æ, *f.* (inclemens). *Rigor, severity, roughness*, i. divum, Virg. *Meton.:* i. cœli, *cold air, severe climate*, Just.; i. mortis, Virg.

IN-CLINABILIS, e. *That easily inclines to any thing, prone*, animus in pravum i., Sen.

IN-CLINATIO, ōnis, *f.* *An inclining, bending.* I. *Prop.* A) ingressus, cursus i., Cic.; i. cœli, *the elevation of the pole*, Vitr.; vertebrarum, quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes, *the inclinations of the spine*, Cels.——B) *Meton.: The termination of words; derivation*, Varr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Variation, change*, i. vocis, Cic.——B) *An inclination, tendency, propensity*, i. voluntatum, Cic.; i. in alqm, *an inclination for any one*, Tac.

IN-CLINATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* inclino.——II. *Adj.: Inclined, disposed, prone*, i. deterioribus (*dat.*), *inclined to the worse*, Liv.; animus ad pacem i., Id.

IN-CLINO, 1 (in, clino). *To bend, incline.* I. A) *To bend inward.* 1) *Prop.* a) *To bend, incline, curve*, i. genua arenis, Ov. b) *Meton., Gramm. t. t.: To vary a word, form by derivation, &c.*, ingeniosus formosus . . . quæ pariter ab ingenio et forma inclinata sunt, Gell. 2) *Fig.: To give a turn or direction to*, i. rem, Liv.; res inclinata est, *is near a crisis*, Cic.——B) 1) *Prop.* a) i. se, *or* inclinare, *or middle*, inclinari, *To incline itself, to be inclined to, incline*, terra inclinatur, Lucr. b) *Of a battle-array: To loss ground, to fall back*, acies inclinat in neutram partem, *gives way*, Liv. c) *Of the sun (or the time of day): To be near setting or going down*, sol se inclinavit, *was near its setting*, Id. d) *Meton.* α) *Of a disease: To draw toward its end or close, to abate, diminish*, morbus inclinatus, *declining, on its decline*, Cels. β) *Of the voice:* vox inclinata, *a deep or bass voice*, Cic. γ) *Of age: To decline*, inclinata senectus, *the advanced or declining age of an old man*, Calp. 2) *Fig.* a) *Gen.:* inclinari paululum timore, *give way, waver*, Cic.; i. se, *to give way*, i. e. *to change, be on the decline*, fortuna se inclinat, Cæs. b) *Esp.:* inclinari, *To go to ruin, sink, perish*, inclinata domus, Virg.; res inclinatæ, *weakened, enfeebled*, Liv.——II. A) *Prop.: To bend, turn, direct toward a given point*, i. aquas ad litora, Ov. *Middle:* inclinari, *To approach, advance toward*, inclinato in pomeridianum tempus die, Cic.——B) *Fig.: To incline, turn, dispose*, i. culpam in alqm, *to lay the blame upon*, Liv.; inclinavit animos in hanc sententiam, *gained over or disposed the minds in favor of this opinion*, Id.; hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, *inclines or disposes me to believe*, Id.; i. se, *and simply* i., *To be in favor of, to be favorably disposed toward*, i. se ad Stoicos, Cic.; animus inclinat, *I am inclined, am willing*, Liv.; i. pluribus, *to be inclined*, Hor.; i. deterioribus, *to turn to the worse*, Liv. *With inf.*, Id.

INCLITUS (inclātus, inclȳtus), a, um (in, clueo). *Much spoken of, famed.* I. *Of persons:* i. Juppiter, Plaut.; i. armis, *renowned in arms*, Virg.——II. *Of things and abstract subjects:* i. mœnia, Virg.; i. justitia, Liv.

IN·CLŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (in, claudo). I. *To shut up, confine, keep in.* A) *Prop.* 1) i. alqm in cella, Cic.; i. alqm in carcerem, Id.; *and*, i. alqm carcere, *or* in carcere, Id. *Of inanimate objects:* i. emblemata in scyphis, *to enchase*, Cic.; i. smaragdum auro, *to set in gold*, Lucr.; i. suras auro, *to encase*, Virg.; i. germen, *to ingraft*, Id. 2) *To bound, limit*, unam (Asiæ partem) inclusit ab oriente Phrygiâ (*with* determinare), Plin.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To put in, insert, enter*, i. verba versu, *to put in a verse*, Cic.; i. tempora fastis, *to enter, designate, mark*, Hor.; orationem in epistolam, *to insert*, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To confine, restrain*, nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, *limited neither by time nor law*, Liv.——II. A) 1) *To close or stop up, to block up, hinder*, i. os alcui spongiâ, Sen.; i. vocem, *to impede the speech*, Cic. 2) *Meton.: To cover all over*, emplastrum prioris gemmæ locum includat, Pall.——B) *Of time: To determine, close, finish*, hujus actionem vespera inclusit, Plin. E.; i. tempora, Hor.

INCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (includo). *A shutting up*, i. hominis, Cic.

IN·CLŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* includo.

INCLŪTUS *and* IN·CLŪTUS, a, um. *See* INCLITUS.

IN·CŒACTUS, a, um (in, coactus). *Not compelled*, honestum i., Sen.

IN·COCTUS, a, um (in, coquo). *Not cooked or dressed*, Plaut.

IN·COCTUS, a, um, *part. of* incoquo.

IN·CŒNĀTUS, a, um (in, cœnatus). *That has not supped or taken any meal, hungry*, i. senex, Plaut.

IN·CŒNIS, e (in, cœna). *That has not supped or taken any meal* (impransus), i. senex, Plaut.

IN·CŒNO, are (in, cœno). *To take food in any place*, incœnante eo (*doubtful, al.* cœnante), Suet.

IN·CŌGITĀBILIS, e (in, cogitabilis). I. *Act.: Inconsiderate*, Plaut.——II. *Pass.: Incomprehensible*, Amm.

IN·CŌGITANS, tis (in, cogito). *Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless*, Ter.

IN·CŌGITĀTUS, a, um (in, cogito). *Unpremeditated.* I. *Pass.: Unstudied*, i. opus, Sen.——II. *Act.: Unthinking, inconsiderate, rash*, Plaut.

IN·CŌGITO, are (in, cogito). *To think of, design, contrive*, i. fraudem alcui, Hor.

IN·COGNITUS, a, um (in, cognitus). I. *Not examined, untried*, i. causa, Cic.——II. A) *Unknown*, ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic.; illi mihi fratrem, incognitum, qualis futurus esset, dederunt, *of whom I did not know*, Id.; incognitus famæ, *of whom one has never heard, obscure*, Liv.; habere alqm incognitum, *not to know any body*, Suet. *Hence, abl.: incognito, without knowledge*, contineo igitur me, ne i. assentiar, Cic.——B) *Not acknowledged as one's own, unclaimed; subst.:* incognita, ōrum, *n. plur., Things unclaimed*, incognita sub hasta veniere, *whose owners are not known*, Liv.

IN·CŌHIBEO, ēre, *v. a. To comprise*, Lucr.

INCŌLA, æ, *c.* (incolo). *An inhabitant.* I. *Gen., of persons:* i. mundi, Cic. *Poet.:* turba incola *for* incolæ, Ov. *Of animals:* i. aquarum, Cic. *Of things:* i. arbor, *native, belonging to one's own country*, Plin.; i. Padi, *rivers that empty themselves into the Po*, Id.; i. Aquilo, *native*, Hor.——II. *Esp.: One who resides any where without being admitted to the rights of citizenship* [*opp.* civis], peregrini et incolæ officium est, Cic.; Pythagoreos, incolas pæne nostros, *almost countrymen of ours*, Cic.

IN·CŌLO, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (in, colo). I. *Act.: To inhabit*, i. Delum, Cic.——II. *Neut.: To dwell or abide in a place*, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Cæs.

IN·CŌLŪMIS, e (*abl. sing.* incolume, Cic. Fragm. ap. Charis.) (in, columis). *Unimpaired, uninjured, without loss, safe and sound, safe*, cives sint i., florentes, Cic.; vitam famamque tueri incolumem, Hor.; ædes i., *in good condition*, Dig.; dos i., *entire, whole*, Plaut. *With* ab: i. a calamitate, Cic.

IN·CŌLŪMITAS, ātis, *f.* (incolumis). *Good condition, perfect soundness, safety, preservation*, i. est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic.; ad incolumitatem pervenire, *to a state of safety*, Nep.

IN·CŌMITĀTUS, a, um (in, comitatus). *Unattended, without attendants*, i. funera, Lucr.; virtus i., Ov.; i. vestigia ferre, *to go without attendance*, Sil.

IN·CŌMITIO, are (in, comitio). *Perhaps, To insult or rebuke in public*, Plaut.

IN·COMMENDĀTUS, a, um (in, commendatus). *Not commended, disregarded; poet., given up, exposed*, tellus i. (*ac.* ventis), Ov.

IN·COMMŎDE, *adv.* I. *Inconveniently, incommodiously, not well, unfortunately*, i. venire ad alqm, Cic.; i. accidere, *to happen unfortunately*, Cæs.; mecum (actum) incommodius, *not at all well*, Cic.——II. *Unseasonably, at an unseasonable time*, i. (fit) obviam, Ter.

IN·COMMŎDISTICUS, a, um (in, commodus). *A word formed on the occasion for* in-commodus, Plaut.

IN·COMMŎDITAS, ātis, *f.* (incommodus). I. *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness*, i. alienati animi, Cic.; incommoditate abstinere apud convivas, *unbecomingness, uncomeliness, indecency*, Plaut.——II. *Prejudice, injury*, Ter.

IN·COMMŎDO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (incommodus). I. *Neut.: To occasion inconvenience or trouble, to be a means of inconvenience*, i. alcui, Ter.; i. alcui nihil, Cic.——II. *Act.: To incommode, hurt, injure, hinder*, navigationem i., Dig.

IN·COMMŎDUM, i, *n.* (incommodus). I. *Inconvenience*, tu igitur, ut scripsisti; nec id incommodo tuo, *that it may be inconvenient to you*, Cic.; quod ipse qui delet, incommodo exacturum negat, *not against your inclination*.——II. *Unpleasantness, trouble, adversity; it is also used euphemistically for damage, loss, misfortune, defeat*, incommoda corporum, *sufferings*, Plin.; te commoveri incommodo valetudinis tuæ, *at the bad state of your health*, Cic.

IN·COMMŎDUS, a, um (in, commodus). *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable, unfavorable*, colloquium non i., Cic.; non incommodè voce, *without one unpleasant word, without a harsh word*, Liv.; i. valetudo, *indisposition*, Cic.; in rebus ejus incommodis, *unpleasant situation, need*, Id. incommodum esse alcui, *to be troublesome to any body*, Plaut.

IN-COMMŪTĀBILIS, e (in, commutabilis). *Unchangeable*, i. status rei publicæ, Cic.

IN-COMPARĀBILIS, e (in, comparabilis). *That can not be compared, incomparable*, i. magister, Quint.

IN-COMPERTUS, a, um (in, compertus). *Of which we have no information, unknown*, inter cetera vetustate incomperta, Liv.; qualis sit ea, incompertum habeo, *I have no intelligence*, Plin.

IN-COMPŌSITE, *adv.* I. *Without order, disorderly*, i. venire, Liv.——II. *Inelegantly, harshly*, horride atque i. efferre sloci, Quint.

IN-COMPŌSITUS, a, um (in, compositus). *Not well or properly put together or composed, out of order, disordered.* I. *Prop.*: *Esp. of style*; *Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged*, Æschylus rudis et i., Quint.; i. pes, Hor.

IN-COMPREHENSIBILIS, e (in, comprehensibilis). *That can not be held or seized.* I. *Prop.*: i. parvitas arenæ, Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *That can not be caught hold of or refuted, not tangible*, in disputando i. et lubricus, Plin. E.——B) *Incomprehensible, that can not be comprehended or understood*, i. natura, Cels.——C) *Indomitable, that can not be subdued*, i. arbitrium consuetudinis, Sen.——D) *Endless*, i. opus, Sen.

IN-COMPREHENSUS (*contr.* incomprensus), a, um (in, comprehendo). *Not comprehended, incomprehensible*, quæ nos i. et non percepta dicimus, Cic.

IN-COMPTUS (incomt.), a, um (in, comptus). *Unadorned, undressed.* I. *Prop.*: incomptior capillus, Suet.; i. caput, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: i. oratio, Cic.; i. versus, *rough verses*, Virg.

IN-CONCESSUS, a, um (in, concedo). I. *Unallowed, forbidden*, i. Hymenæi, Virg.——II. *Not conceded, impossible*, Quint.

IN-CONCILIO, 1 (in, concilio). *To disturb the peace, to make an enemy, to alienate*, Plaut. *But also, To entice one over to one's side*, Id.

IN-CONCINNITAS, ātis, *f.* (inconcinnus). *Awkwardness, inelegance*, i. sententiarum, Suet.

IN-CONCINNUS, a, um (in, concinnus). *Awkward, inelegant*, i. homo, Cic.

IN-CONCUSSUS, a, um (in, concussus). *Unshaken, undisturbed.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Unshaken*, i. e. *firm, constant, unchanged*, i. homo, Sen.

IN-CONDITE, *adv.* *Confusedly*, Cic.

IN-CONDITUS, a, um (in, condo). I. *Not made, not created*, Tert.——II. A) 1) *Not laid up in a store-house*, i. fructus, Col. 2) *Not buried, uninterred*, i. corpora, Luc.——B) *Disordered, confused, out of order*, i. acies, Liv.; i. turba, *an unmanneryly crowd*, Suet.; i. carmina, *not artificial, rude*, Liv.; i. verba, *inelegant, badly formed*, Cic.; i. libertas, *without order*, Liv.

IN-CONFŪSUS, a, um (in, confusus). *Unconfused.* I. *Prop.*: i. mundus, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: *Unembarrassed, not disconcerted*, intrepidus i. que animus, Sen.

IN-CONGRŪENS, tis (in, congruens). *Inconsistent, unsuitable*, Plin. E.

IN-CONSEQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (inconsequens). *Want of consequence, inconclusiveness*, Quint.

IN-CONSIDERANTIA, æ, *f.* (inconsiderans). *Inconsiderateness, indiscretion*, Cic.

IN-CONSIDERĀTE, *adv.* *Inadvertently, inconsiderately*, Cic.

IN-CONSIDERĀTUS, a, um (in, considero). I. *Unadvised, not well considered*, i. cupiditas, Cic.——II. *Of persons*: *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*, nos ita leves, atque i. sumus, Cic.

IN-CONSŌLĀBILIS, e (in, consolabilis). *Inconsolable, that can not be mitigated; poet., incurable*, i. vulnus, Ov.

IN-CONSPICUUS, a, um (in, conspicuus). *Not conspicuous or remarkable*, i. mors, Flor.

IN-CONSTANS, tis (in, constans). *Inconstant, capricious, changeable*, visus es esse i., Cic. *Meton.*: i. venti, Plin.

IN-CONSTANTER, *adv.* *Inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly, capriciously*, i. loqui, *not logically or consistently*, Cic.; hæc inconstantissime dicuntur, *without the least logical consequence*, Id.

INCONSTANTIA, æ, *f.* (inconstans). *Inconstancy, capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness*, i. fulgoris, Plin.; *esp. as a fault, with* mutabilitas, mobilitas, &c.; i. mutabilitasque mentis, Cic.

IN-CONSULTE, *adv.* *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly*, i. dicere, Cic. *Compar.*, Cæs.

IN-CONSULTUS, a, um (in, consulo). I. *Not consulted*, inconsulto senatu, Liv.——II. *That has not taken, or is without advice*, Virg.——III. *Unadvised, inconsiderate, of persons and things*: i. homo, Cic.; i. ratio, *inconsiderate proceeding*, Id. *Abl. adv.*, inconsulto, *Thoughtlessly, inconsiderately*, Auct. Her.

IN-CONSULTUS, ūs, *m.* (*only in the abl. sing.*) (in, consulo). *A not taking advice or counsel*, inconsultu meo, *without taking or asking my advice*, Plaut.

IN-CONSUMPTUS, a, um (in, consumo). *Unconsumed, undiminished*, Ov.

IN-CONTAMINĀTUS, a, um (in, contamino). *Uncontaminated, unpolluted, undefiled*, Liv.

IN-CONTENTUS, a, um (in, contentus). *Unstretched, not strained*, i. fides, Cic.

IN-CONTINENS, tis (in, continens). I. *Not holding or retaining*, i. uterus urinam reddit, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *Intemperate, immoderate, incontinent*, i. homo, Plaut.; Hor.

IN-CONTINENTER, *adv.* *Intemperately, immoderately, incontinently*, nihil i. facere, Cic.

IN-CONTINENTIA, æ, *f.* (incontinens). I. *Inability of holding or retaining*, i. urinæ, *an involuntary discharge*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence*, i. intemperantiaque, Cic.

IN-CONVENIENS, tis (in, conveniens). I. *Prop.*: *Inconsistent, unsuitable*, Cass. ap. Cic.; i. corpus, *dissimilar*, Phædr.——II. *Fig.*: *Improper, unbecoming*, App.

IN-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (in, coquo). I. A) *To boil in or with any thing*, i. radices Baccho, *in wine*, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To dip, dye, color*, vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg.; incocti corpora Mauri, *colored, made brown by the heat of*

the sun, Sil. 2) *To cover or plate with metal*, i. stannum æreis operibus, *to tin*, Plin.; i. argentum, *to silver*, Id.——II. *Fig.: To fill with any thing*, incoctum generoso pectus honesto, Pers.

IN-CORPŎRĀLIS, e (in, corporalis). *Incorporeal, immaterial*, Sen.; nomina i., *such as indicate something not bodily (abstract*, e. g. virtus), Prisc.

IN-CORRECTUS, a, um (in, correctus). *Unimproved*, Ov.

IN-CORRUPTE, *adv. Uncorruptly, purely, justly*, i. judicare, Cic.

IN-CORRUPTUS, a, um (in, corruptus). *Uncorrupt.* I. *Prop.:* i. succus et sanguis, Cic.; i. materia, *sound wood, not worm-eaten*, &c., Plin.; i. templum, *uninjured, not overthrown*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Uncorrupt, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, pure, genuine.* A) *Of persons:* i. testis, Cic.; i. adversus blandientes, *incorruptible, that can not be bribed or led astray*, Tac.——B) *Of things:* i. sensus, Cic.; i. vita, *irreproachable*, Tac.; i. origo, *pure, genuine*, Plin.; i. præda, *undiminished*, Tac.; quonam id modo i. foret, secum agitabat, *how to arrive in the surest manner at the truth*, Id.

IN-CREBRESCO *or* -BESCO, brŭi *or* bŭi, ĕre, *v. n.* (in, crebresco). *To become frequent or strong, to increase, grow, spread, prevail, gain ground*, increbrescit ventus, Cic.; increbrescit nemorum murmur, Virg. *Absol.:* proverbio increbuit, *has become a proverb*, Liv.

IN-CREBRO, 1 *v. n.* (in, crebro). *To do any thing frequently*, Plaut.

IN-CREDIBILIS, e (in, credibilis). I. *Incredible.* A) *Prop.:* i. est, *it is incredible*, Cic.; i. memoratu, *incredible to relate*, Sall. *With a relative clause:* i. quantum coaluere, *in an incredible manner, uncommonly*, Just.——B) *Meton.: Incredible, extraordinary*, i. fides, Cic.——II. *That deserves no faith or credit, or that is not believed*, Plaut.——III. *Unbelieving* i. cogentur credere, App.

IN-CREDIBILITER, *adv. In an incredible manner, incredibly, extraordinarily*, Cic.

IN-CREDITUS, a, um (in, credo). *Disbelieved*, i. inertia, Sen.

IN-CREDŬLUS, a, um (in, credulus). I. *Act.: Unbelieving, incredulous*, Hor.; i. patronus, Quint.——II. *Pass.: Incredible*, i. res, Gell.

INCREMENTUM, i, *n.* (increscо). *Growth, increase.* I. A) *Prop.:* i. vitium, Cic.; i. capere, *of the moon*, Col.——B) *Fig.:* summo bono afferre i., *to further or promote the growth*, Cic. *Also of an increase of honor, a rising in dignity*, illis incrementis (dignitatis) fecit viam, Vell. 2) *In Rhet., a figure: An advance from weaker to stronger terms* (αὔξησις), Quint.——II. *Concr.* A) *That by means of which any thing grows: Growth, increase*, incremento novare exercitum, Curt.; i. præfectorum et ducum, *the young nobility (as growing up to be made prefects, generals*, &c.), Id.; legata cum incremento restituere, *with the interest*, Suet.——B) *Poetical: That from which any thing springs or takes its origin*, dentes populi i. futuri, Ov. *A pupil, disciple*, i. Jovis, Virg.

IN-CREMO, 1 *v. a.* (in, cremo). *To consume by burning*, Flor.

IN-CREPITO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (increpo). I. *Neut.: To call to or upon, to cry out; to encourage*, Virg.; *to blame, censure*, tibi increpitarent, Prop.——II. *Act.* A) *To chide, blame, rebuke*, i. atque incusare Belgas, Cæs.; *to reproach*, i. rugas alcui, Prop.——B) *To beat, strike*, i. pectora dextrâ, Stat.

INCREPITUS, a, um, *part. of* increpo.

IN-CREPO, pŭi (*rarely* āvi), pĭtum (*rarely* ātum). *v. n. and a.* (in, crepo). I. *Neut.* A) *To make a noise or sound, to sound, resound*, simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.; Umber (canis) increpuit malis, *was grinding his teeth*, Virg.; increpat ultro, *calls out*, Id.——B) *Fig.: To sound, make a noise, be noised abroad*, increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, *at the least noise*, Id.——II. *Act.* A) *To strike against with noise, to make a noise against a person or thing*, increpuit unda latus, Ov.; totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter, *thundered against me*, Plaut.——B) 1) *To call or cry out to one, to call upon*, Tullium nomine increpans, Liv. 2) *Esp.* a) *To chide, rebuke, upbraid, reprove, blame loudly*, i. omnes bonos male dictis, Sall.; Phœbus volentem prœlia me loqui increpuit lyrâ, *admonished or warned me*, Hor.; i. vallum saltu, *to leap over the rampart, uttering terms of contempt*, Flor. b) *To stimulate, excite, encourage*, i. boves stimulo, Tib. c) *To shake, disturb, frighten*, i. pectus, Hor.——C) 1) *To cause to sound or resound, to utter*, i. minas, Prop.; i. lyram, Ov. *With acc. and inf.:* increpans, timeri hostes, Liv. 2) *To upbraid or reproach one with a fault*, illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic.——D) *To resound with any thing, to make one's self heard by any thing*, i. ityn, Prop.

IN-CRESCO, ĕvi, 3 *v. n.* (in, cresco). I. *To grow to or upon any thing*, squamæ cuti increscunt, Ov.——II. A) *Prop.: To grow, increase*, maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels.——B) *Fig.:* increscit audacia, Liv.; *esp. of an orator: To advance from weaker to stronger terms, make use of stronger expressions*, Quint.

IN-CRETUS, a, um. I. *Not sifted*, i. furfures, *coarse*, App.——II. *Not separated, undivided*, Plin.

IN-CRETUS, a, um, *part. of* incerno.

IN-CRUENTĀTUS, a, um (in, cruento). *Unbloody, not stained with blood*, inque cruentatus Cæneus, Ov.

IN-CRUENTUS, a, um (in, cruentus). I. *Pass.: Bloodless*, i. e. *in which little or no blood has been shed (usually with* haud, neque), haud i. prœlium, Liv.——II. *Act.: Bloodless*, i. e. *that sheds no blood, without bloodshed*, i. miles, Liv.; i. exercitus, Sall.

IN-CRUSTO, 1 *v. a.* (in, crusto). *As it were, to cover with a crust, coat, or rind: To incrust*, i. ollam sapâ, Varr.; i. parietem, *to cover or overlay with a coat of gypsum or cement*, Dig.; i. vas sincerum, *post., as it were, to daub over, besmear virtues with the names of vices*, Hor.

IN-CŬBITO, 1 *v. intens. n.* (in, cubo). I. *To lie in or upon any thing*, Plin. *Of cohabitation*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.: To sit on eggs*, Col.

IN-CŬBITUS, a, um, *part. of* incubo.

IN-CŬBO, ŭi (*rarely* āvi), ĭtum (*rarely* ātum), 1 *v. n.* (in, cubo). *To lie in or upon any thing.* I. *Gen.:* i. super fomentum, Sen.; i. cortici, Liv. *With abl.:* hasta i. humero, *rests on the shoulder*

Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *To lie down or sleep in a temple, in order to receive communications from a deity, or to recover from a disease*, i. in Pasiphaes fano (*an old reading*, excubare), Cic.; i. Jovi, *in the temple of Jupiter*, Plaut.——B) 1) *Prop.: To sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch*, i. ovis, Col. *Absol.*: i., *to brood, hatch*, Plin. 2) *Fig.* a) *To brood over, as it were* (*a possession*, &c.), i. e. *to watch anxiously, to guard, lie on it in order to keep watch*, i. pecuniæ, Cic. b) *To threaten incessantly*, i. Italiæ, Flor.——C) *To reside, dwell, abide at*, i. Erymantho, Ov.; ponto nox incubat atra, *rests on*, i. e. *broods or hovers over*, Virg.——D) *To be near or contiguous to, to border upon*, jugum incubans mari, Plin.

IN-CŬDO, di, sum, 3 (in, cudo). *To forge, form by the hammer, fabricate*, incuse auro dona, Pers.; lapis incusus, *a sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg.

IN-CULCO, 1 *v. a.* (in, calco). I. *To tread down, tread in.* A) *Prop.*: i. aream, Col.——B) *Meton.*: *To cover any thing by treading upon it, to stamp or tread down or in, make firm by treading upon*, i. foramen cinere, Pall.——II. *To stuff, press, or thrust into.* A) *Prop.*: i. lanam morsibus canis, Plin.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To stuff or cram in, insert*, i. verba Græca, Cic.; ἐφέτινον inculcatum crebris locis et refectum, *furnished or improved with additions*, Cic. 2) *To impress upon the memory or the mind in general; to inculcate*, i. alqd memoriæ judicis, Quint.; i. oculis imagines, *to urge or force upon, to obtrude*, Cic.; i. se alcjs auribus, *to intrude, press one's self upon*, Id.

IN-CULPĀTUS, a, um (inculpo). *Blameless, inculpable*, Ov.

INCULTE, *adv.* I. *Inelegantly, uncouthly, roughly, clownishly, without refinement*, i. vivere, *without elegance or luxury*, Cic.; incultius agere and agitare, Sall.——II. *Of style: Without rhetorical ornament, aphoristically*, i. dicere, Cic.

IN-CULTUS, a, um (in, colo). *Uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, rude*, i. ager, Cic.; i. via, *unpaved*, Id.; i. trames, *uncultivated, solitary*, Prop.; i. comæ, *uncombed, disorderly*, Ov.; i. genus, *filthy, squalid*, Ov.; homines inconsti et i., *unpolished, rough*, Liv.; i. versus, *unpolished*, Hor.; i. ingenium, *uncultivated, uneducated*, Id.; indocti i.que, *without instruction and polish*, Sall.

IN-CULTUS, ūs, *m.* (in, cultus). *Want of cultivation*, inculto, tenebris, &c., *squalor, filth*, Sall.

IN-CUMBO, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3 (in, cubo). A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: *To lay one's self upon any thing, to lean or recline upon*, i. toro, Virg.; i. olivæ teretí, *on a staff of olive-tree*, Id.; i. ad alqm, *to lean or bend toward*, Ov.; i. in alqm, *to lean upon, rest or repose against*, Curt.; i. in gladium, *to throw one's self upon one's sword*, Cic.; i. arma sua, *to lean or rest on one's arms*, Sall.; Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, *that his Ajax threw himself upon a sponge*, i. e. *had been blotted out or destroyed by a sponge* (*facetè*), Aug. ap. Suet. *Absol.*: incumbunt alia (signa), *have a self-supporting position*, Quint. 2) *Esp.* a) *To press upon, fall upon, rush upon, attack*, i. in hostem, Liv. b) *Of things: To lean against*, i. e. *to stand near, to be adjacent or contiguous to*, laurus incumbens aræ, Virg.; Hellespontus mare incumbit, *joins the sea*, Plin.; maria incubuere, *rushed into the dry land*, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: *To lean or incline toward any thing*, i. e. *to exert one's self, apply one's self to, pay attention to, take pains with or about*; *with* in, *or* ad alqd: i. in bellum, Cæs.; i. omni cogitatione curâque in remp., *to exert one's self for the state*, Cic.; quocunque incubuerit (orator), *to whatever side he turns*, Id.; voluntatum inclinatio incubuit ad bonum virum, *has leaned toward*, Id.; hi mores ad nimiam lenitatem et ad ambitionem incubuerint, *be inclined to*, Id.; oratio i. judici jam inclinato, *presses, urges*, Id. *With* ut: incubuit, ut se consulem diceret, *took pains, exerted himself*, Liv.

IN-CŬNĀBŬLA, ōrum, *n.* *The cradle-bed; swaddling-clothes.* I. A) *Prop.*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A birth-place, early abode, cradle*, in montes patrios et ad i. nostra pergam, Cic. 2) *Birth, earliest age, infancy*, jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tyrannorum, *from the very cradle*, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *Origin, beginning*, de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic.

IN-CŪRĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (in, curo). I. *Not cared for*, Vop. Aurel.——II. *Uncured, unhealed*, Hor.

IN-CŪRIA, æ, *f.* (in, cura). *Want of care, carelessness, negligence*, vituperanda rei maxime necessarias tanta i., Cic. *Absol.*: quas (maculas) i. fudit, Hor.

IN-CŪRIŌSE, *adv.* *Carelessly, negligently*, castra i. posita, Liv.

IN-CŪRIŌSUS, a, um (in, curiosus). I. *Careless, negligent, unconcerned, neglectful*, i. in capite comendo, Suet. *With abl.*: i. serendis frugibus, Tac. *With genit.*: i. famæ, Tac.——II. *Meton.*: *Not cared for, neglected, not done or performed with due care*, i. finis, Tac.

IN-CURRO, curri and cucurri, cursum, 3 *v. a. and n.* *To run to or toward any person or thing; to rush upon, assail, assault, make an attack.* I. *Prop.* A) i. in Romanos, Liv.; i. in Macedoniam, *to make an incursion or inroad*, Id. *With dat.*: i. cornibus, Liv.; i. Mauris, Sall. *With acc.*: i. hostes a tergo, *to attack*, Sall. *Absol.*: suos jam incurrentes tubâ revocavit, Nep.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To hit upon*, i. e. *fall in with, meet accidentally*, qui in me incurrit et incidit, Cic. 2) *To border upon, be contiguous or near to*, agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. 3) i. alqam, *to cohabit*, App.; i. servis, Juv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To mock, jeer, banter*, in quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret, Treb. ap. Cic.——B) *To come in collision with, clash with, hurt, offend*, i. in genus injustitiæ, Cic.; i. in alqm bene meritum, *to hit, injure*, Id.——C) *To hit upon, fall upon, come to, meet with, touch, befall, happen, occur to*, i. in oculos, *to occur to the sight, to be visible*, Cic.; i. memoriam, Id.; i. odia hominum, Id.——D) *To happen or take place at a certain time*, quem in diem incurrat (febris), Cic.

INCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (incurro). *A running to or against.* I. *Gen.*: i. atomorum, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.*: *A hostile attack, assault, irruption, inroad, incursion*, i. atque impetus armatorum, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: *An attack, assault*, i. seditionis, Cic.

INCURSITO, 1 *v. int. a.* (incurso). I. *Prop.*: *To attack, assault, rush upon*, i. in alqm, Sen. *Absol.*: incursitans, instans, *raving or storming*

about, Sen.——II. *Fig.: To dash against, clash with*, totâ vitâ incursitamus, Sen.

INCURSO, 1 *v. int. n.* (incurro). *To run to or upon, to run against, to dash or strike against; to assault, attack in a hostile manner.* I. *Prop.* A) i. in agmen Romanum, Liv. *With acc.:* i. aciem, Tac.; i. agros, *to make an inroad or incursion*, Liv.; i. alqm pugnis, *to make an irruption into*, i. e. *attack with fists*, Plaut.; ubi vivos homines mortui boves (*thongs made of ox-hide*) incursant, Id. *In the pass.:* agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, *attacked*, Liv.——B) *Gen.: To come or fall under, to occur to, strike, meet*, quæ oculis vel auribus incursant, *strike the eyes*, Quint.; cui (lanæ ovis nigræ) nullus alius color incursaverit, *mixed with no other color*, Plin.; i. rupibus, *to dash against rocks*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To attack, befall*, incursabit in te dolor meus, *will come upon you*, Cic.; i. in omnes amicos atque inimicos, *to treat hostilely*, Auct. Her.

INCURSUS, a, um, *part. of* incurro.

INCURSUS, ûs, *m.* (incurro). *A running or rushing into or upon; hence, an inroad, attack, assault, onset*, &c., tela atque incursus refugit, Cic.; primo statim incursu, *at the first onset*, Liv.; i. undarum, *a rushing of the water* (*into a ship*), Ov.

INCURVATIO, ônis, *f. A bending, curving*, i. materiæ, Plin.

INCURVESCO *or* -VISCO, ĕre (incurvus). *To bend or curve*, i. baccarum ubertate, Enn. ap. Cic.

INCURVICERVICUS, a, um (incurvus, cervix). *Having a crooked or wry neck*, Pacuv. ap. Quint.

INCURVO, 1 *v. a.* (incurvus). *To curve, bend.* I. *Prop.:* inflexum et incurvatum bacillum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To bow or cast down, discompose, disturb*, non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen.; i. alqm querelâ, *to prevail upon, excite to pity*, Pers.

IN-CURVUS, a, um (in, curvus). *Bent, crooked, curved*, i. et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic.; incurvi humeris, *having the shoulders bent*, Plin.

INCUS, ûdis, *f.* (incudo). *An anvil.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; Hor. *Prov.:* eandem incudem tundere, *to be always laboring at the same thing*.——II. *Fig.:* male tornatos incudi reddere versus, *to revise, retouch*, Hor.; juvenes in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *still at school, that have not finished their education*, Tac.

INCŪSĀTIO, ônis, *f. Accusation, blame*, i. aut querela, Cic.

INCŪSO, 1 (in, causa). *To accuse, complain of a person or thing, blame*, i. alqm, quod, &c., Cæs.; i. alqm probri, Plaut. *Pass.:* Augusto incusatæ liberorum mortes, *laid to the charge of*, Plin.

INCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* incutio.

INCUSSUS, ûs, *m.* (incutio). *A dashing or striking against*, i. armorum, Tac.

IN-CUSTŌDITUS, a, um (in, custodio). I. *Pass.:* A) *Not watched or guarded*, i. ovile, Ov.; per noctem huc illuc cursaret incustoditus, *without a watch or guard*, Tac.; i. urbs, *unguarded*, Id.; i. amor, *not concealed or kept secret*, Id.——B) *Fig.: Not observed, disregarded*, i. observatio dierum, *omitted, neglected*, Tac.——II. *Act.: Heedless, inconsiderate, improvident*, vir i. et incautus, Plin. E.

INCŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* incudo.

INCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3 *v. a.* (in, quatio). *To strike upon.* I. *Prop.* A) i. Scipionem in caput, Liv.; i. alcui colaphum, *to give any body a box on the ear*, Juv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To hurt or injure by striking*, incussi articuli, Plin. 2) *To throw, cast, or hurl to a place*, i. faces et hastas, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To strike into, inflict, inspire with*, i. alcui timorem, Cic.; i. alcui metum, terrorem, pavorem, Liv.; i. alcui minas, *to utter threats against any body, to threaten*, Ov.; i. fœdum nuntium, *to bring bad news*, Liv.——B) *To shake, cause to tremble*, i. mentem, Val. Flac.

INDĀGĀTIO, ônis, *f. A searching or tracing out, an investigating, exploring*, i. atque inventio veri, Cic.

INDĀGĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who searches or traces out, an investigator, explorer*, i. celati, Plaut.

INDĀGĀTRIX, icis, *f. She that explores or traces out*, i. virtutis, Cic.

INDĀGO, 1 *v. a. To trace out.* I. *Prop.: Of dogs in hunting:* ad indagandum canem esse natum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To trace out, explore, investigate*, i. et odorari, quid cuique esset necesse, Cic.

INDĀGO, inis, *f. A series of toils or nets placed round a wood, for the purpose of hunting.* I. *Prop.* A) saltus indagine cingere, Virg.——B) *Meton.: An enclosure, as by fortifications or a line of circumvallation*, Luc.——II. *Fig.* A) *An enclosure*, delatores mille pœnarum indagine inclusi, Plin.——B) *An investigation*, multis persuasisse doctrinæ indaginibus, *by learned investigations or researches*, Plin.

INDĒ, *adv.* (is). *Thence, from that place.* I. A) *Prop., of place:* nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of things: Thence, from that thing, from that matter, circumstance*, &c., *therefrom*, erumpat audacia: inde scelera gignuntur, *from that source*, Cic.; i. vescitur, *upon this*, Ov.; i. *for* ab ea parte, *on* (*from*) *that side*, Liv. 2) *Of persons: From or of those persons*, filii duo: inde ego hunc adoptavi, *of these or them*, Ter.——II. *Of time.* A) *Hereupon, thereupon, hereafter, afterward, next*, eodem impetu altera (castra) sunt adorti, inde tertia et quarta, Cæs.; i. loci, *thereupon*, Lucr.——B) *From that time forth, thenceforward, ever since*, i. usque repetens, Cic.; *thus*, inde ab, *from, or commencing from* (*a given time*), inde a principio imperii, *from the beginning*, Id.; jam inde a cunabulis, *from the very cradle*, Liv.

IN-DĒBITUS, a, um. *That is not owed, not due*, non indebita regna posco meis fatis, Virg.

IN-DĒCENS, entis (in, decens). *Unbecoming, indecent, disgraceful*, i. nasus, Mart.; i. risus, Suet.

IN-DĒCENTER, *adv. Unbecomingly, disgracefully*, non i. efferri, Quint.

IN-DĒCEO, *v. n.* 2. *To misbecome*, juvenes confusa quædam non indecent, Plin. E.

IN-DĒCLINĀBILIS, e. I. *Inflexible, unchangeable*, virtus, quæ animum rectum et indeclinabilem præstat, Sen.——II. *Esp.:* i. nomen, *indeclinable*, Gramm.

IN-DĒCLINĀTUS, a, um (in, declinatus). *Unchanged, firm*, i. amicitia, Ov.

INDĒCŌRE, *adv. Unbecomingly, unsuitably*, cavet ne quid i. effeminatove faciat, Cic.

IN-DĔCŎRIS, e (in, decus). *Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful*, non erimus regno indecoris, Virg.; vir indecoris atque humilis, Tac.

IN-DĔCŎRO, 1 *v. a. To disgrace, dishonor*, indecorant bona nata culpæ, Hor.

IN-DĔCŎRUS, a, um. *Unseemly, not fair, unhandsome, ugly.* I. *Prop.*: uva indecora visu, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Unbecoming, indecorous, unsuitable*, quam indecorum est, de majestate populi Romani submisse (dicere), Cic.; indecora dicere, *indecencies*, Quint.

INDEFATIGABILIS, e (in, defatigo). *Unwearied, indefatigable*, vigiliam indefatigabilem, Sen.

IN-DEFATIGĀTUS, a, um (in, defatigo). *Unwearied*, Sen.

IN-DEFENSUS, a, um. *Undefended, unguarded, defenceless*, hic præbituri vos telis hostium estis indefensi, inulti? Liv.

IN-DEFESSUS, a, um. *Unwearied*, Virg.; Tac.

IN-DĔFLĔTUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented*, i. animæ, Ov.

IN-DEFLEXUS, a, um. *Unchanged*, i. maturitas ætatis, Plin.

IN-DEJECTUS, a, um. *Not thrown down*, i. domus, Ov.

IN-DĔLĔBILIS, e. *Indelible*, i. nomen, Ov.

IN-DĔLĪBĀTUS, a, um. *Uninjured, untouched*, i. opes, Ov.

INDEMNĀTUS, a, um (in, damnatus). *Uncondemned*, crucem indemnatis civibus Romanis reservare, Cic.

IN-DEMNIS, e (damnum). *Unhurt, free from injury*, illæsus et i. evasit, Sen.

IN-DENUNCIĀTUS, a, um. *Not declared or announced*, i. sors, Sen.

IN-DEPLŌRĀTUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented*, Ov.

IN-DEPRĀVĀTUS, a, um. *Uncorrupt*, i. virtus, Sen.

IN-DEPREHENSUS *and* IN-DEPRENSUS, a, um. *Unobserved, undiscovered*, i. error, Virg.

IN-DEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* indipiscor.

IN-DESERTUS, a, um. *Not forsaken*, i. regna, Ov.

IN-DESPECTUS, a, um. *Where one can not look down*, i. Tartara, Lucan.

IN-DĔSTRICTUS, a, um. *Unhurt*, i. abito, Ov.

IN-DETONSUS, a, um. *Unshorn*, Ov.

IN-DEVITATUS, a, um. *Unavoided*, i. telum, Ov.

INDĔVŎTE, *adv. Irreligiously, impiously*, Justin.

INDEX, icis, *c.* (in, *dico, δείκνυμι). *One that points out.* I. *Prop.*: *An informer, discloser, discoverer, betrayer*, hæc omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic.——II. *Meton. of things.* A) *Any thing that betrays or discloses*; *An index, sign, mark*, vocem indicem stultitiæ, Cic.; digitus index, *the fore-finger*, Hor.; *and simply* index: sed plane pollex, non i., *no index* (i. e. *a discreet person, from whom one can learn nothing*), Cic.——B) *A register, catalogue, list*, i. philosophorum, Sen.——C) *A title-page; table of contents*, iis (librariolis) imperes, ut sumant membranulam, ex qua indices fiant, Cic.; tabula cum indice hoc, *an inscription*, Liv.——D) *A touchstone*, Ov.

INDI, ōrum, *m.* (Ἰνδοί). *The inhabitants of India, the Indians*, Cic. *Sing.*, Indus, *An Indian*, Virg.; Ov.; (*conf.* INDUS). *Poet.*: *An Ethiopian*, Virg.; *an Arab*, Ov.

INDIA, æ, *f.* (Ἰνδία). *India*, Cic.

INDICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *An indicating or marking out; hence, a fixing of a price, an estimating of the value*, &c., Plaut.; Plin.

IN-DICENS, entis, *m. That does not say*, me indicente, *without my saying it*, Liv.

INDICIUM, ii, *n.* (index). *A discovery or disclosure of a thing.* I. *Gen.*: i. conjurationis, Cic.; esse indicio, Ter.——II. *Esp.* A) *An accusation before a court, a charge*, i. ad Fulcinium detulit, Tac.——B) *A deposition made before a court, evidence*, si tibi indicium postulas dari, Cic.; i. profiteri, *to give evidence, to depose*, Sall.; i. offerre, *to offer one's evidence*, Tac.——C) *Also, Permission to give evidence against accomplices*, erat indicium postulaturus, Cic.——D) *A remuneration for giving evidence or informing*, partem indicii accipere, Cic.——E) *A mark, sign, proof, token*, i. veneni, Cic.

IN-DICO, 1 *v. a.* (index). *To discover, betray, disclose, make known, inform, show.* I. *Gen.*: vultus indicat mores, Cic.; i. alqd in vulgus, *to make publicly known, spread abroad among the people*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *To give evidence in a court of justice against the accused, to depose, inform against*, i. conscios delendæ tyrannidos, Cic.; i. de conjuratione, Sall.——B) *To put a price upon any thing to be sold, to value*, cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus indicaretur, Cic.; i. pisces magnis pretiis, *to ask a high price for*, App.

IN-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, appoint.* I. *Gen.*: i. inimicitias, Cic.; diem concilii, Liv.; i. exercitum Aquileiam, *to order the army to A.*, Id.——II. *To enjoin, order by proclamation*, i. alcui tributum, Liv.; i. cœnam alcui, *to invite one's self as a guest*, Suet.

INDICTIO, ōnis, *f. A declaring, proclaiming; hence, the imposition of a tax, a tax, impost*, Plin.

INDICTUS, a, um, *part. of* indico. *Proclaimed, publicly declared, appointed.*

IN-DICTUS, a, um (in, dico). *Not said, unsaid.* I. *Prop.* A) quæ tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv.; indictus carminibus nostris, *uncelebrated by song*, Virg.——B) *Esp.*, indicta causa, *without any defence, without the matter being heard*, indicta causa civem condemnare, Cic.

INDICUS, a, um (Indi). I. *Indian*, i. elephantus, Ter.; pecus Indica, *an elephant*, Mart.; I. dens, *ivory*, Id.——II. *Subst.*, Indicum, i, *n.* (*sc.* pigmentum), *Indigo*, Plin.

INDIDEM, *adv.* (inde, idem). *From the same place.* I. *Prop.*: i. Americâ, *likewise from America*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *From the same thing*, i. verbum unum, Cic.

INDIES, *adv. for* in dies (*see* DIES). *From day to day.*

IN-DIFFERENS, entis (in, differens). I. *In which there is no difference, that has no difference, indifferent*, quod illi ἀδιάφορον vocant, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, *that is neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Cic.; i. cir-

ca victum, *indifferent to*, Suet.——II. *In Gramm.:* i. syllaba, *that may be short or long* (anceps), Quint.

INDIFFERENTER, *adv.* (indifferens). I. *Without distinction*, i. uti utrâque appellatione, Quint.; i. vivere, *to eat every thing alike*, Col. Aur.——II. *With indifference*, i. ferre alqd, Suet.

INDIGENA, æ, c. (indu *for* in, geno). *Made, grown, or born in a given country; indigenous, native; also, subst., a native of a country*, i. Latini, Virg.; i. boe, Col.; i. virum, Plin. *Subst.:* ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, Liv.

INDIGENS, entis (indigeo). I. *Needy, indigent; with gen., needing, in want of*, Africanus i. mei? at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. *With abl.:* cotes i. oleo, Plin.——II. *Subst.: A needy person, one suffering from want*, opem ferre indigentibus, Cic.

INDIGENTIA, æ, *f.* (indigeo). I. *Need, want, indigence*, a natura potius quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic.—— II. *Insatiable desire*, i. libido inexplebilis, Cic.

INDIGEO, ŭi, 2 (indu *for* in, egeo). *To need, stand in need of, want.* I. *Prop.* A) *With genit.:* i. artis, Cic.; i. consilii, Id.; i. alterius, Ter.——B) *With abl.:* i. existimatione, Cic.; i. rebus, Cæs. *Impers.:* indigetur præsidio alcjs, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To long for, desire ardently*, non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, *not to care for*, Cic.

INDIGES, ĕtis, *m.* (indu *for* in, geno). *Indigenous, native*, dii indigetes, *tutelary deities; also, deified ancestors*, Liv.; situs est Æneas super Numicium flumen: Jovem indigetem appellant, Id., indigetem Æneam deberi cœlo, Virg.

INDIGES, is (indigeo). *Needy, indigent*, Pacuv. ap. Cic.

IN-DIGESTUS, a, um. I. *Without order or method, confused*, i. turba, Plin.; i. moles, Ov.——II. *Undigested*, i. et crudum, quod egeritur (e corpore), Macr.

INDIGNABUNDUS, a, um (indignor). *Full of indignation*, illa muliebriter indignabunda, Liv.; i. et clamitans, Suet.

INDIGNANDUS, a, um (indignor). *That at which one may be indignant, that deserves indignation*, Ov.

INDIGNANS, antis. I. *Part. of* indignor.——II. *Adj.: That can not endure any thing, impatient*, i. venti, Virg.; i. pectus, Ov.

INDIGNATIO, ōnis, *f.* (indignor). *Indignation, disdain.* I. *Prop.:* indignationem movere, Liv.; publicæ indignationes, Id.——II. *Meton.: An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art*, i. est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic.

INDIGNATIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (indignatio). *A slight indignation*, indignatiunculam capere, Plin. E.

INDIGNE, *adv.* (indignus). I. *Undeservedly, unworthily, contrary to desert, unbecomingly*, cervices civium in carcere frangebantur indignissime, Cic.; milites indignissime interierunt, Cæs.——II. *Indignantly, unwillingly, with reluctance*, i. pati, Cic.; i. ferre, *to take offence at, not to like*, Nep.

INDIGNITAS, ātis, *f.* (indignus). I. *Unworthiness*, nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Unbecoming, uncomely, or unworthy behavior, meanness, baseness*, i. hominum, Cic.; qui indignitate servos, vicerit, Id.; indignitatem perferre, *indignant or unworthy treatment; also, indignity which one endures*, Cæs.——B) *Of things: Unsuitableness, impropriety, enormity, heinousness*, i. rei, Cic.; i. illius adeundi, Id.——C) *Indignation produced by unworthy treatment*, tacita esse poterit i. nostra, Cic.; tum i. impensius his crescere, Liv.

INDIGNOR, 1 (indignus). *To esteem as incongruous, disreputable, or unseemly, to be indignant at, to disdain.* I. *Prop. with acc.:* ea, quæ indignantur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic.; i. vicem suam, Liv. *With quod:* indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Cæs.——II. *Meton. of things: Not to suffer, not to bear*, pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining*, Virg.

INDIGNUM. *As an exclamation, Oh! shame!* Ov.

IN-DIGNUS, a, um. I. *Unworthy, undeserving; absol.:* divitias quivis quamvis indignus habere potest, Cic.; i. homo, *who does not deserve a misfortune that has befallen him, undeserving*, Id.; te omni honore indignissimum indicat, Id. *With genit.:* i. avorum, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *That one has not deserved, undeserved*, indigna pati, Liv.; i. mors, Virg.——B) *Cruel, harsh, intolerable, severe*, i. hiems, Virg.——C) *Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful*, i. facinus, Ter.; hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignius, Cic.; lictores indignum in modum mulcati, Liv.; non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *not improper*, Sall.

INDIGUS, a, um (indigeo). *Needy, in want.* I. *Prop.:* i. præconii, Plin.; i. opis, Virg. *With abl.:* i. auxilio, Lucr.——II. *Meton.: Desirous*, i. servitii, Lucan.

IN-DILIGENS, entis (in, diligens). *Careless, heedless, negligent.* I. *Prop.:* si indiligentiores fuerint, &c., Cæs.; vereor ne indiligens nimis sies, Ter.——II. *Meton.: Neglected, not taken proper care of*, i. hortus, Plin.

INDILIGENTER, *adv.* (indiligens). *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly*, nihil i. factum, Cic.

INDILIGENTIA, æ, *f.* (indiligens). *Want of carefulness; carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*, i. hominis, Cæs.; i. literarum missarum, *in letters*, Cic.; i. veri, *in the examination of truth*. Tac.

INDIPISCOR, deptus, 3 (indu *for* in, apiscor). *To attain, reach, overtake.* I. *Prop.* A) i. navem, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To get, acquire, receive*, i. divitias, Plaut.; i. de cibo, Id.; i. largiter mercedis, Id. 2) *To begin, commence*, i. pugnam, Gell.——II. *Fig.: To obtain, reach*, i. occasionem quadrigis albis, Plaut.; i. amœnitates verborum Latinâ facundiâ, *to reach, express*, Gell.; i. animo, *to think over*, Id. *Part. pass.*, indeptus, *Reached, obtained*, i. dignitas, Cod. Just.

IN-DIRECTUS, a, um. *Not straightforward, not direct*, i. actio, Quint.

IN-DIREPTUS, a, um. *Unplundered*, i. Capitolium, Tac.

INDISCRETE, *adv.* (indiscretus). *Without distinction*, ut avium et animalium vocis i. edatur imitatio, Plin.

INDISCRETUS, a, um (in, discerno). *Undi-*

vided, unseparated, connected. I. *Prop.:* in quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut cancris, Plin.; sanum caique sanguinem indiscretum, *every one is most closely connected with his own blood* (i. e. *children*), Tac.——II. *Meton.* A) *That is not distinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate,* multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen. ——B) *That can not be distinguished, undistinguishable,* indiscreta veri similitudo, Plin.; i. effigies hominum, Id.; i. dignitas, *equal,* Cod. Th.

IN-DISERTE, *adv. Ineloquently,* orationem non i. laudavit, Cic.

IN-DISERTUS, a, um. *Ineloquent,* i. homo, Cic.; i. interpres, *at a loss for words,* Id.

IN-DISPŌSITUS, a, um. *Without order, not properly arranged,* apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, &c., Tac.

IN-DISSŌLŪBILIS, e. *Indissoluble, that can not be dissolved or loosed.* I. *Prop.:* i. nodus, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a, um. *Without distinction or arrangement, indistinct.* I. *Gen.:* si neque pauciora, quam oportet, neque plura, aut indistincta dixerimus, Quint. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Not clear or plain in signification,* i. vocabulum, Gell.——B) *Indistinct or obscure in delivery,* Quint.

IN-DIVIDŪUS, a, um. *Indivisible.* I. *Prop.: That can not be divided or separated, indivisible, inseparable,* corpora individua, *atoma,* Cic.; *hence absol.:* individua, *for* corpora individua, Id.; cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, *two atoms,* Id. ——II. *Meton.: Not divided or separated,* Rhodum secuti et apud Capreas individui, *always with him,* Tac.

IN-DIVISUS, a, um. *Undivided, unseparated, not cloven, split,* &c. I. *Prop.:* indivisa ungula equorum, Varr. *Hence,* indivisum, i, n., *Community,* pro indiviso possidere, *in common,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: Not distinct, not distinguished,* pectus in quod omnes curæ pro indiviso transferuntur, *indiscriminately, without distinction,* Sen.; pro indiviso valere, *just as much, or the same,* Plin.

IN-DO, didi, ditum, 3. *To put, set, or place into.* I. *Prop.* A) i. guttam vini in os, Plaut.; i. salem in aquam, Id.; i. cervicem vinculo fascias, Tac.; i. fenestras, Plaut.; Cels.——B) *Meton.: To put, set, or lay in a place, put, set, lay on or upon,* i. ignem in aram, Plaut.; i. alcui compedes, Id.; i. alcui vincula, Tac.; i. pontes, *to construct bridges,* Id.; custodes inditi, *given, added,* Id.; i. urbem montí, *to build on a mountain,* Flor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To give,* puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, *given,* Liv.; i. vocabulum, Tac.——B) *To introduce,* i. novos ritus, Tac.——C) *To occasion,* i. alcui pavorem, Tac.

IN-DŌCILIS, e. *That learns with difficulty, that has not learned; unteachable, indocile.* I. *Prop.* A) i. homo, Cic.——B) *With gen.:* i. pacis, Sil.——C) *With dat.:* i. imitandis turpibus, Juv.——D) *With inf.:* i. pauperiem pati, Hor.; i. loqui, Lucan.——II. *Meton.* A) *Unapt, unfit for any thing,* arbores indociles nasci albi, Plin.; terra indocilis Cereri, Sil.——B) *Unskillful, inexperienced, ignorant, unlearned, stupid,* indocile genus, Virg.; i. animus, Ov.——C) *That can not be taught,* sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic.——D) *That has not been taught, untaught,* i. via, Prop.

INDOCTĒ, *adv.* (indoctus). *Unlearnedly, unskillfully,* quæ qui videat non indocte solum, verum etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic.

INDOCTUS, a, um (in, doctus). *Uninstructed, unlearned, awkward.* I. *Prop.* A) i. homo, Cic.——B) *With genit.:* i. pilæ discive, Hor.——C) *With acc.:* i. pleraque alia, Gell.——D) *With inf.:* i. ferre juga, Hor.——II. *Meton.: Unskilled,* indoctæ manus, Quint.; canet indoctum, Hor.

INDŌLENTIA, æ, *f.* (in, doleo). *Freedom from pain,* Cic.

INDŌLES, is, *f.* (indu *for* in, oleo). *Native or inbred nature of a thing, natural quality, nature.* I. *Gen.:* i. frugum, pecudum, Liv.; i. arborum, Gell.; quæ i. in savio est! *natural charm,* Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *Natural talents or disposition, talents, genius, inclination, abilities,* i. major ad virtutem, Cic.; bona i., Id.; i. segnis, Tac.

INDŌLESCO, lŭi, 3 (in, doleo). *To feel pain or trouble, to be grieved.* I. *Prop.:* locus indolescit tactu, *feels pain, hurts, pains,* Cels.; oculi indolescunt, Plin. *With acc.:* i. tactum hominum velut vulnera, *to feel painfully,* Just.——II. *To feel grief or affliction, be afflicted, grieved,* quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, Cic. *With acc.:* id indoluit Juno, Ov.

IN-DOMĀBILIS, e. *That can not be broken in or tamed, untamable,* Plaut.

IN-DŌMITUS, a, um (in, domo). *Untamed, not broken in, wild.* I. *Prop.* A) i. bos, Varr.; i. equus, Auct. Her.; i. mulier, Plaut.; i. mare, Tibull.——B) *Meton.: That can not be checked or restrained, untamable,* mula indomitæ tarditatis, Plin.; i. vis adamantis, Id.; i. Mars, Virg. ——II. *Fig.: Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled or uncurbed,* i. cupiditates, Cic.; i. ingenia Gallorum, Liv.; i. amor, Ov.

IN-DORMIO, 4. *To sleep or fall asleep at, upon, or over any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) i. congestis saccis, Hor.——B) *Meton.: To sleep (of a member of the body),* i. e. *to be numb or torpid,* Veg. ——II *Fig.: To sleep over any thing,* i. e. *to do a thing negligently,* i. causæ, Cic.; i. in homine colendo, *to be careless,* Id.

IN-DŌTĀTUS, a, um (in, dotatus). *That has no dowry or portion.* I. *Prop.* A) i. soror, Hor. ——B) *Meton.:* i. corpora, *that have not received the usual funeral honors,* Ov.——II. *Fig.:* i. ara, *unadorned, poor,* Cic.

INDU, an *old form for* in: i. mari, Enn. ap. Macr. *Frequently used in composition, as* induperator, *the ancient form for* imperator; *and* indigeo, indipiscor.

IN-DŪBITĀBILIS, e. *That can not be doubted, indubitable,* i. genus causæ, Quint.

IN-DŪBITĀTUS, a, um (in, dubito). *Beyond all doubt, undoubted, quite certain,* spes indubitata, Plin.; in iis ero, quæ indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.

IN-DŪBITO, 1. *To doubt of,* i. viribus tuis, Virg.

IN-DŪBIUS, a, um. *Not doubtful, certain,* i. innocentia, Tac.

INDŪCLÆ. *See* INDUTIÆ.

IN-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *To lead or bring in,*

into, or to a place. I. *Prop.* A) 1) i. exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv.; i. milites in pugnam, Id.; i. cohortem in medios hostes, Sall.; i. turmas, *to lead, head,* Virg. 2) *With dat.:* i. mare urbi, Suet.; i. filiæ novercam, *to bring home a step-mother (by marrying a second time),* Plin. E.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To overlay with any thing as a covering,* i. coria super lateres, Cæs.; i. scuta pellibus, Id.; i. calceum, *to put on,* Suet. 2) a) *To make level by overlaying, to fill up,* i. solum, Plin.; i. cicatricem, Cels. *Hence,* b) *To strike out, erase what has been written on a wax-tablet, with the broad end of the style; hence, to annul, cancel, abrogate,* nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci vel mutari possunt, Cic.; i. senatus consultum, Id. 3) *To enter into an account-book, to bring any thing into account,* i. in rationibus, Cic.; i. agros alcui pecuniâ ingenti, *to put on any body's account,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To lead into, bring to, introduce,* i. alqm in hanc scribendi consuetudinem, Cic.; i. novum verbum in linguam Latinam, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) i. animum *or* in animum, *to bring one's mind to any thing,* i. e. a) i. in animum aliquem, *to imagine any body,* Ter. b) *To make up one's mind to,* i. animum contemnere opes, Cic.; i. animum, ut obliviscereturi, Id.; non potuisse se inducere in animum, quin vindicaret, Id. c) *To take any thing into one's head, to resolve, determine,* i. animum dicere, Cic.; i. animum præstare, Liv. d) i. animum ad aliquam rem, *to fix one's mind or affections upon any thing,* Ter. 2) a) *To bring to any thing,* i. e. *to move, excite, rouse, to persuade, prevail upon, entice, induce to any thing,* i. alqm oratione ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic.; i. alqm, ut mentiatur, Id. *Hence,* b) *To mislead any body, deceive, cajole,* socios induxit, Cic. 3) *To bring in, introduce, as a speaker,* i. Tiresiam, Cic.; i. sermonem hominum, *to introduce certain parties conversing with each other, as in a dialogue,* Id. 4) *To mention, relate, quote, cite, bring forward,* i. consuetudinem, Cic.; i. rationem, Id.

INDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (induco). *A bringing into, introducing, leading, conducting, drawing, or letting into.* I. *Prop.* A) i. juvenum (in circum), *a bringing forward,* Liv.; aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem dare, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *An overlaying of a wall with lime, a plastering,* Plaut. 2) *Concr.: A drawing over or overspreading, as of the theatre with canvas, to shelter it from the sun,* Vitr.——II. *Fig.* A) i. animi, *inclination, will, purpose, resolution,* Cic.; i. erroris, *a misleading,* Cic.——B) *In Rhet. t. t.: Induction,* Cic.

INDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* induco.——II. *Adj.* A) *Fetched or introduced from a foreign country, foreign, not native, strange,* i. sermo, Plin. E.——B) *Not belonging to a given subject or place, foreign, extraneous,* Plin. E.

INDUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (*only in the abl. sing.*). *An inducement, persuasion,* hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic.; inductu alieno facere alqd, Auct. Her.

INDŬCŬLA, æ, *f.* (induo). *A kind of under garment worn by women,* Plaut.

INDŬGREDIOR (indu, gradior), *for* ingredior, Lucr.

INDULGENS, entis. I. *Part. of* indulgeo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Act.: Indulgent, fond, kind, tender, friendly,* civitas i. in captivos, Liv.; quorum indulgentiores patres erant, Quint.; i. alæ, *given to dice or gaming,* Suet.

INDULGENTER, *adv.* (indulgens). *Tenderly, kindly, indulgently,* i. loqui, Cic.; i. habere captivos, Liv. *Compar.:* tractare alqm indulgentius, Sen. *Superl.:* omnia quæ fortuna in me indulgentissime conferebat, Sen.

INDULGENTIA, æ, *f.* (indulgens). *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favor, kindness.* I. *Gen.:* homines naturali i. contineri, Cic.; i. corporis, Id.; i. cœli, *mild weather,* Virg.——II. *Esp.: Tender love, affection, fondness toward one's relations,* &c., indulgentiâ filiarum commoveri, Cic.; i. in suos, Balb. ap. Cic.

INDULGEO, si, tum, 2 (in, dulcis). I. *Neut.* A) *To be courteous or complaisant to, to be kind or indulgent to, to humor, indulge, gratify, overlook, wink at.* 1) *With dat.:* i. sibi, Cic.; sic sibi indulsit, ut, *so indulged himself that,* &c., i. e. *took such liberties,* &c., Nep.; i. legioni, Cæs.; i. ardori alicujus, Liv. 2) *With acc.:* i. te, Ter.; i. me, Id.——B) *To give one's self up to, to be given to, to indulge in, not to resist, yield to a thing,* i. somno, Tac.; i. vino, Virg.; i. non plus sextario vini, *not to drink more than,* &c., Just.; i. valetudini, *to take care of, attend to,* Cic.——II. *Act.* A) 1) *To concede, grant, allow, permit, give,* i. nomen oratoris malis artibus, Quint.; i. alcui ornamenta, Suet.; i. damnatis arbitrium moriendi, *to permit them to choose how to die,* Id. 2) *With inf.,* Sil.——B) *To give up,* i. se tribuno, Juv.; i. se videndum alcui, Stat.

INDULTUS, a, um, *part. of* indulgeo.

INDULTUS, ūs, *m.* (indulgeo). *Leave, permission,* Sid.

IN-DŬMENTUM, i, *n.* (induo). *A covering, garment,* indumenta induere, Gell.; i. oris, *a mask,* Bass. ap. Gell.

INDŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (ἐνδύω). *To put on or into.* I. *Prop.* A) i. Herculi tunicam, Cic.; i. vestem, Ter.; i. galeam, *to put on,* Cæs.; i. anulum, *to put on,* Ov. *Pass.:* indutus soccis, *dressed, furnished with,* Cic.; indutus quidlibet, *in any dress or garment,* Hor.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To clothe,* i. e. *to surround, cover, or furnish with any thing,* dii induti specie humana, Cic.; i. homines in vultus ferarum, *to change into animals,* Virg.; arbor induit se in florem, *arrays itself with flowers,* i. e. *flowers, blossoms,* Id.; in flore novo pomis se induit arbos, *shows the fruit in the blossom,* Id.; i. crateræ corona, *to crown,* Id.; i. scalam, *to put one's head between the steps of a ladder,* i. e. *to take a ladder on one's head,* Ov.; induitur aures aselli, *gets asses' ears,* Id. 2) i. se, *to fall into or upon, be entangled in, to stick fast in, be retained in,* cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic.; i. se acutissimis vallis, Cæs.; i. se mucrone, *to stab one's self,* Virg.——II. *Fig.: To invest with, furnish or endue with, impart, give,* indutus duabus quasi personis, *having two characters, as it were, to perform,* Cic.; i. alcui speciem latronis, *to represent any one as a robber,* Liv. *Hence:* i. alqd (sibi), *to assume, take upon one's self, make use of,* i. sibi personam judicis, Cic.; i. sibi novum ingenium, Liv.; i. proditorem et hostem, Tac.; i. imaginem mortis (somnum), *to take,* Cic.; i. seditionem, *to engage in, take a share in,* Tac.; i. se, *to involve one's self in,* videte in quot se laqueos induerit, Cic.; i. se reipublicæ, *to entangle one's self in public business,* Sen.

INDŪ-PEDIO, ire, *for* impedio, Lucr.

INDŪ-PERATOR, ōris, m., Lucr.; Juv. *See* INDUPERATOR.

INDŪRATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* induro.——II. *Adj.: Hardened, inured*, Germanis quid indurative ad omnem patientiam? Sen.

IN-DŪRESCO, rŭi, 3. *To become hard.* I. *Prop.*: antequam grana indurescant, Col.; corpus induruit usu, *hardens itself*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: fragae citius, quam corrigas, quæ in pravum induruerunt, Quint.; miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *was of unshaken fidelity*, Tac.

IN-DŪRO, 1. *To harden, indurate.* I. *Prop.*: i. costas attrita arborum, Plin.; i. nivem, Ov.; carnes induratas sale, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: i. frontem, *to render shameless*, Sen.; i. vultum, Tac.; i. animum, Sen.; induratus resistendo hostium timor, *hardened*, Liv.

INDUS, i, m. (Ἰνδός). *Indus.* I. *A river of India*, Cic.——II. *A river of Asia Minor, rising in Phrygia, and flowing through Caria into the Mediterranean, opposite to Rhodes*, Liv.

INDUS, a, um. I. *Of India, Indian*, i. ebur, Virg.; i. conchæ, Prop.——II. *Subst.*: Indus, i, m., Virg. *See* INDI.

INDŪSIĀRIUS, ii, m. (indusium). *A maker of indusia*, Plaut.

INDŪSIĀTA, æ, *f.* i. q. indusium, Plaut.

INDŪSIUM, ii, n. (induo). *A frock, a kind of garment with sleeves, worn by women*, Varr.

INDUSTRIA, æ, *f.* (industrius). *Diligence, activity, assiduity, constant exertion or activity, industry*, i. in agendo, Cic.; ponere tantum industriæ in scribendo, *to take such pains in writing*, Id.; i. itineris, *on the journey* (i. e. *displayed there*), Suet.; de industria, *with intention, on purpose*, Cic.; dus, ex industria, Liv.; industriâ, Plin.; *and* ob industriam, Plaut.

INDUSTRIE, *adv.* (industrius). *Diligently, industriously*, castra i. defendebantur, Caes. *Compar.*, quis de illius dignitate industrius dixit? Cic.

INDUSTRIŌSE, *adv. Very diligently, with great industry*, Suet.

INDUSTRIŌSUS, a, um (industria). *Diligent, industrious*, cui non industrioso otium poena est? Sen.

INDUSTRIUS, a, um (*for* industruus, *from* indu (in), struo). *Diligent, industrious, assiduous*, homo i., Cic.; homines vigilantes, sobrii, i., Id. *Compar.*, industrior, Plaut.; industrilor, Cat. *sp.* Prisc.

INDŪTIÆ *or* **INDŪCIÆ**, ārum, *f.* (*perhaps from* in *and* duco, *the not lengthening out of a war, the cessation of it for a time*). *A space of time during which hostilities are suspended; a suspension of arms, truce, armistice.* I. *Prop.*: inducias facere, *to make a truce*, Cic.; inducias inire, Plin. Pan.; inducias dare, Liv.; inducias petere, Nep.; per inducias, *during a truce or suspension of arms*, Id.——II. *Fig.: A standing still, rest, pause*, postulabam, ut tribus sententiis constaret suus numerus, nec se brevibus inducils dum jungeretur. Plin. E.; in amore inimicitiæ, inducias, Ter.

INDŪTUS, a, um *part. of* induo.

INDŪTUS, ūs, m. (induo). *A putting on of dress.* I. *Prop.*: vestis quam indutui gerebat, Tac.——II. *Concr.: A vesture, garment, apparel*, indutibus imperatoriæ majestatis ornatus, Annm.

INDŪVIÆ, ārum, *f.* (induo). *Apparel, clothes*, Plaut.

IN-EBRIO, 1. *To make drunk.* I. *Prop.* A) palmes vescentes inebriat, Plin.; inventum est, quomodo aqua quoque inebriaret, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To fill or saturate with liquor*, uvæ vino suo inebriantur, Plin. 2) *Meton.: To fill, fill up*, spiritus aeris flatibus venenatis inebriatur, Sid.——II. *Fig.*: i. aurem, *to weary with talking*, Juv.

INEDIA, æ, *f.* (in, edo). *An abstaining from eating, fasting*, vigiliis et inediâ necatus, Cic.; inedia vitam finire, *to starve one's self*, Plin. E.; inediam ferre, sustinere, Plin. Pan.

IN-EFFABILIS, e. *Unspeakable*, i. nomina, Plin.

IN-EFFICAX, ācis. I. *Ineffectual, of no force or strength*, i. ratio, Sen.; i. dii, Id.——II. *With genit.*: vox i. verborum, *incapable of producing*, Sen.

INĒLABŌRATUS, a, um (in, elaboro). *Unlabored*, i. oratio, Sen.; i. narratio, Quint.

IN-ĒLEGANS, antis. *Inelegant, void of taste or neatness*, copia orationis non inelegans, Cic.; ratio non i., *a theory not without some foundation*, Cic.; odor non i., *not a bad smell*, Plin.

INĒLEGANTER, *adv.* (inelegans). *Without elegance or taste, inelegantly, badly*, i. dividere, *to make a bad or clumsy division*, Cic.; i scribere, Id.

IN-ĒLUCTĀBILIS, e. *From which one can not extricate one's self.* I. *Prop.*: i. cœnum, Stat.——II. *Fig.: Unavoidable, inevitable*, i. servitus, Sen.; i. tempus, Virg.

IN-ĒMENDĀBILIS, e. *That can not be amended or improved*, i. pravitas, Quint.; i. affectus, Sen.

IN-ĒMORIOR, 1. *To die in or at*, i. spectaculo, Hor.

IN-EMPTUS, a, um. *Unpurchased, unbought.* I. *Gen.*: i. dapes, Virg.——II. *Esp.: Not acquired by bribery*, i. consulatus, Tac.

IN-ENARRĀBILIS, e. *That can not be related or described, indescribable*, i. labor, Liv.; i. natura fluminum, Sen.; i. habitus, Plin.

INĒNARRĀBILITER, *adv. Indescribably*, jecur i. absumtum, Liv.

INENŌDĀBILIS, e (in, enodo). *That can not be unravelled or loosened, intricate.* I. *Prop.*: i. capillus, App.——II. *Fig.: That can not be explained, inexplicable, perplexed*, i. res, Cic.

IN-EO, ivi (*more frequently* ii), itum, 4 *v. a. and n.* *To go into, enter* (*a place*). I. *Prop.* A) i. domum, Cic.; i. convivia, *to go to feasts*, Id.; i. pericula prœliorum, Id.; i. urbem, Liv.; i. viam, *to enter upon, proceed on*, Cic. *Impers.*: inibitur tecum, *I will enter with you*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To proceed to, to make a beginning*, i. prœlium, *to commence a battle*, Cic.; i. prœlium cum algo, Liv.; *hence, To enter upon* (*an office*), i. magistratum, Cic.; i. consulatum, Liv. 2) *To begin, commence*, ab ineunte ætate, Cic.; ineunte anno, Suet.; hoc decus ævi inibit, *will commence*, Virg. 3) *To cohabit*, Suet.; Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) *To attack, seize*, inlit te umquam febris, Plaut.——B) *To think upon, invent a means, to devise, meditate, reflect upon, consider, to take one's measures, to undertake any thing, to begin*, i. rationem de re, Cic.; inita et subducta ratione, *after due consideration*, Id.; i.

viam, *to find out a way or means*, Liv.; i. consilium contra alqm, *to form a plan or resolution*, consilia inibat, quemadmodum discederet, *he considered*, Cæs.; i. et subducere rationem, *to make a calculation, to calculate*, i. numerum, *to calculate, count, cast up*, Cæs.; i. æstimationem, *to estimate, value*, Sen.; i. gratiam ab alqo, *to conciliate the friendship, gain the favor of any one*, Cic.; i. gratiam apud alqm, Liv.; i. suffragia, *to vote*, Liv.; i. fœdus, *to conclude, make*, Cic.

INEPTE, *adv.* (ineptus). *Improperly, awkwardly, absurdly, foolishly.* I. *Gen.:* i. sane (dixerunt), Cic.; i. dicere, Id. *Superl.*, ineptissime feci, Quint.——II. *Esp.: At the wrong time, inconveniently*, i. nocere, Cæcin. ap. Cic.

INEPTIA, æ, *f.* (ineptus). *Silly behavior, absurdity, folly.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton., in the plur.*, ineptiæ, *Trifles, foolories, absurdities*, quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.; i. aniles, Id.

INEPTIO, ire (ineptus). *To say or do what is absurd or foolish, to play the fool, trifle*, Ter.

INEPTUS, a, um (in, aptus). I. *Of things: Improper, inconsistent, impertinent, absurd, foolish, silly*, nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic.; i. via, *wrong*, Id.; i. risus, Catull.——II. *Of persons: Displaying no taste, awkward, that acts foolishly*, i. homo, Cic.; quid est, inepta? *what is the matter, you foolish woman?* Ter.; sine vivat ineptus, Hor.

INEQUITABILIS, e (inequito). *Not to be ridden upon; not fit for cavalry*, i. campus, Curt.

INERMIS, e, *and* INERMUS, a, um (in, arma). *Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless.* I. *Prop.* A) cum paucis inermis, Cic.; i. milites, Cæs.; i. eques, Liv.——B) *Meton. of things:* i. ager, Liv.; Nilus famâ tantum, inermi quæsitu cognitus, *without war*, Plin.; i. gingiva, *toothless, without teeth*, Juv.——II. *Fig.:* i. philosophia, *not well versed, not practiced*, Cic.; i. carmen, *that does not hurt*, Ov.

IN-ERRANS, antis. *Not wandering about or erring*, stellæ eæ quæ inerrantes vocantur, *fixed stars*, Cic.; i. orbis, *the region of the fixed stars*, App.

IN-ERRO, are, *v. n. and a. To wander about in a place. Neut.* A) *Prop.:* i. montibus, Plin. E.; ignis i. sedibus, *touches, reaches*, Stat.——B) *Fig.:* memoria rei inerrat oculis, *swims before the eyes*, Plin. E.

INERS, tis, 2 (in, ars). *Unskilled in an art, unskillful, not clever, not cunning.* I. *Prop.:* artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic.; tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Inactive, idle, sluggish*, i. senectus, Cic.; gallinæ inertes ad incubandum, Col.; i. stomachus, *a weak stomach*, Ov.; inertes glebæ, *that bear or produce nothing, neglected*, Virg.; i. aqua, *stagnant*, Ov.——B) *Esp. of food: Insipid to the taste, without flavor*, i. caro, Hor.; i. sal, Plin.; i. horæ, *idle, unoccupied*, Hor.; i. censoria nota, *of no effect, ineffectual*, Liv.; serrarum dentes replent æqualitate inerti, *fill up the spaces between the teeth of the saw with saw-dust, and thus make it unfit for cutting*, Plin.

INERTIA, æ, *f.* (iners). *Unskillfulness, awkwardness.* I. *Prop.:* i. hominis, Petr.; *plur.*, inertiæ, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Idleness, inactivity*, me ipsum inertiæ nequitiæque condemno, Cic.; i. laboris, *unwillingness to work*, Id

INERUDITE, *adv.* (ineruditus). *Unlearnedly, illiterately*, non i. ad declamandum ficta materies, Quint.

IN-ERUDITUS, a, um. *Unlearned, illiterate*, non Epicurus i., sed ii indocti, qui, &c., Cic.; i. voluptates, *rude, unpolished, inelegant*, Quint.

IN-ESCO, 1. *To fill with food, to feed.* I. A) *Prop.*, App.——B) *Meton.: To satiate, fill*, inescatus odore sulfuris, App.——II. *Fig.: To catch with a bait, to entice, decoy*, specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv.; inescandæ multitudinis causa, Vell.

IN-EVITABILIS, e. *Inevitable, unavoidable*, i. malum, Sen.; i. crimen, Tac.

IN-EXCITABILIS, e. *From which one can not be aroused*, i. somnus, Sen.

IN-EXCITUS, a, um. *Not put in motion, calm*, Virg.

IN-EXCOGITATUS, a, um. *Not thought of or invented*, novum et i. antea remedium, Plin.

IN-EXCUSABILIS, e. *That can not be excused, inexcusable*, i. homo, Hor.; i. tempus, Ov.

IN-EXERCITATUS, a, um. *Unexercised, unpracticed, undisciplined.* I. *Prop.:* i. homo, Cic.; i. miles, Id.; i. eloquentia, Tac.——II. *Meton.: Unoccupied, not busy*, i. homo, Cels.

IN-EXHAUSTUS, a, um. *Unexhausted.* I. *Prop.:* i. urbes, *not plundered*, Sil.; i. metalla, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Unimpaired*, i. pubertas, Tac.

IN-EXORABILIS, e. *That can not be moved by entreaty, inexorable.* I. *Prop.:* i. in alqm, Cic.; i. adversus alqm, Liv.; i. disciplina, *inexorably severe*, Tac.; i. odium, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Not to be obtained by entreaty*, neque inexorabile quod petimus, Val. Flac.

INEXPECTATUS. *See* INEXSPECTATUS.

IN-EXPERRECTUS, a, um. *Unawakened, not awaked*, jacebat inexperrectus, Ov.

IN-EXPERTUS, a, um. I. *That has not made trial of a thing, unacquainted with, unused to, inexperienced, unpracticed*, dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, Hor.; animus i. ad contumeliam, Liv. *With dat.* exercitus bonis inexpertus, Liv.; i. bellis, Tac. *With genit.:* i. lasciviæ, Tac.——II. *Untried, not proved*, i. genus quæstionis, Plin. E.; inexpertum alqd relinquere, Virg.; i. carmen, *new*, Stat.; i. fides, Liv.

IN-EXPIABILIS, e. *That can not be expiated or atoned for, inexpiable.* I. *Prop.:* i. religio, *inviolable*, Cic.; i. fraus, *unpardonable*, Id.; i. scelus, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Implacable, irreconcilable*, sese inexpiabilemque præbere alcui, Cic.——B) *Obstinate*, i. bellum, Cic.

IN-EXPLANATUS, a, um. *Unintelligible, not distinct or articulate*, i. lingua, *not distinct*, Plin.

INEXPLEBILIS, e (in, expleo). *That can not be filled, insatiable.* I. *Prop.* A) i. stomachus, Sen.; i. potu, Plin.——B) *Act.: Not satiating, unsatisfying*, App.——II. *Fig.:* i. cupiditas, Cic.; vir inexplebilis virtutis, Liv. *With genit.:* i. colloquiorum, Sen.

IN-EXPLETUS, a, um. *Not filled, not satisfied, insatiable.* I. *Prop.:* i. alvus, Stat.——II. *Fig.:* i. lumen, Ov.; i. amor, Stat.; i. quæstus, Id.; i. cædes, Id.; inexpletum, *adv.:* i. lacrimans, *insatiably*, Virg.

IN-EXPLICABILIS, e. *From which one can not*

disengage one's self, *inextricable*. I. *Prop.*: i. laqueus, Quint.; i. vinculum, Curt.——II. *Fig.* A) *Connected with insuperable difficulties*, *intricate*, *perplexed*, i. res, Cic.; i. legatio, *impracticable*; i. via, *impassable*, Liv.; i. bellum, *endless*, Tac.; i. morbus, *incurable*, Plin. E.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Inexplicable*, hæc quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic. 2) *Impossible*, de singulis disserere, inexplicabile est, Plin. 3) *That can not be counted*, *innumerable*, i. multitudo, Plin. 4) *That leads to no result*, *useless*, i. facilitas, Liv.

IN-EXPLICITUS, a, um. *Unexplained*; *obscure*, *inexplicable*, i. dicta, Stat.; i. Platones, Mart.

INEXPLŌRĀTO. *See the following article.*

INEXPLŌRĀTUS, a, um. *Unexamined*, *untried*, *not known*, i. vada, Liv.; inventio inexplorata mihi, Plin.; *hence*, *abl.*, inexplorato, *without previous examination*, *without obtaining previous information*, Liv.

IN-EXPUGNĀBILIS, e. *That can not be taken by assault*, *or conquered*; *impregnable*. I. *Prop.*: i. locus, Liv.; i. gramen, *that can not be uprooted or rooted out*, Ov.; i. terra, *not to be broken*, *hard*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Unconquerable*, *firm*, i. e. *that resists all attacks*, i. homo, Cic.; i. via, *impassable*, Liv.; i. probatio, *irrefutable*, Quint.; i. pectus amori, Ov.

IN-EXPŪTĀBILIS, e (exputo). *That can not be computed or numbered*, i. numerus, Col.

IN-EXSPECTĀTUS, a, um. *Unexpected*, i. via, Cic.; i. hostis, Ov.

IN-EXSTINCTUS, a, um. *Unextinguished*, *inextinguishable*. I. *Prop.*: i. ignis, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *Imperishable*, i. nomen, Ov.; i. fames, libido, Id.

INEXSTIRPĀBILIS, e (in, exstirpo). *That can not be rooted out*, i. radix, Plin.

IN-EXSŪPERĀBILIS, e. *That can not be crossed or passed*, *insurmountable*. I. *Prop.*: i. Alpes, Liv.; i. altitudo, Id.; quid inexsuperabile militi armato, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Unconquerable*, *invincible*, i. vis fati, Liv.; i. homo, Sen.——B) *Not to be surpassed*, Liv.; i. bonum, Sen.

INEXTRICĀBILIS, e (in, extrico). *From which one can not disengage one's self*, *inextricable*. I. *Prop.* A) i. error, *irrecoverable*, Virg.——B) *Meton.*: *That can not be loosened or severed*, i. cortex, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *That can not be made out or cleared up*, Plin.; i. vitia stomachi, *incurable*, Id.

INFABRE, *adv.* (in, faber). *Unskillfully*, *not in a workman-like manner*, *without art*, *rudely*, vasa non i. facta, Liv.; i. sculptum, Hor.

IN-FABRICĀTUS, a, um. *Unwrought*, Virg.

INFICETE *or* **INFICETE**, *adv.* (infacetus). *Without wit or humor*, *rudely*, *coarsely*, *insipidly*, i. dicere alqd, Suet. *Superl.*: inficetissime pictum, Plin.

INFICETIÆ *or* **INFICETIÆ**, ārum, *f.* (infacetus). *Low wit*, *rude jests or puns*, pleni ruris et infacetiarum annales, Catull.

IN-FICETUS *or* **INFICETUS**, a, um. *Without wit or humor*, *insipid*; *unmannerly*, *rude*, eques Romanus nec i. et satis literatus, Cic.; i. dictum, Suet. *Compar.*: inficetior rure inficeto, Catull.

IN-FICUNDUS, a, um. *Inelegant*, Liv.

INFĀMIA, æ, *f.* (infamis). *Ill fame*, *ill report of a person*, *discredit*, *blame*, *loss of character*, *dishonor*, *disgrace*. I. *Prop.* A) infamiam ferre sine dolore, *to endure*, *submit to*, Cic.; infamiâ fingrare, *to be in very bad repute*, Id.; infamiâ urgeri, Id.; latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, *are no disgrace*, Cæs.; infamiam sarcire, *to repair*, Id.; i. movere alcui, *to cause*, *bring upon any body or bring any body into*, Just.; infamiam ferre alcui, Tac.; in infamiam trahere alqd, *to bring into bad repute*, Id.; res est mihi infamiæ, *brings me into disgrace*, *gives me a bad name*, Ter.; infamiâ adspergi, *to come into bad repute*, Nep.——B) *Plur.*: infamias subire, Tac.——II. *Meton.*: *What brings any thing into bad repute*, i. silvæ, Virg.; i. sæcli nostri, *the disgrace*, Ov.

INFĀMIS, e (in, fama). *That is ill spoken of*, *infamous*, *notorious*. I. *Prop.*: i. mulier, Cic.; homines i. vitiis, Id.; familias infames flagitiis tuis fecisti, *have brought them into disgrace*, Id.; domus i., *said to be haunted*, Plin. E.——II. *Meton.*: *That causes an ill report*, *disreputable*, i. materia, Gell.; i. digitus, *the middle finger* (*because used in pointing at persons scornfully*), Pers.

INFĀMO, 1 *v. a.* (in, fama). *To bring into bad repute*, *to brand with infamy*; *to accuse*, *charge*, i. injuriam aliorum, Cic.; i. fidem alcjs, Quint.; i. alqm temeritatis apud alqm, *to accuse him of it*, Sen.

IN-FANDUS, a, um. *That can not be uttered or expressed*, *unspeakable*, *inexpressible*; *hence*, *shocking*, *abominable*, *detestable*, *unnatural*, i. res, Cic.; i. epulæ, *of human flesh*, Liv.; i. mors, Virg. *Also*, infandum, *interj.*, *Horrible! terrible! dreadful!* navibus, infandum, amissis, Virg.

INFANS, antis (in, for). *That can not speak*, *speechless*, *not* (*yet*) *able to speak*, *mute*. I. *Prop.* A) Cræsi filium, cum infans esset, locutum esse, Cic.; i. statua, Hor. *Hence*,——B) *Of children that can not yet speak*: *Young*, *little*, *infant*, i. filius, Cic.; i. puer, Id.——C) *Subst.*: *A young child*, *infant*, movet infantem, Cic.; infantibus parcere, Cæs.; defuncta infantia, Tac.; ab infante, *from childhood*, Sen.——D) *A child unborn*, Liv.——E) *Of or belonging to a child*, *child-like*, *infantine*, pectora infantia, Ov.; i. umbræ, *the shades of departed infants*, Id.——F) *Of animals and things*: *Young*, *new*, infantes catuli, Plin.; pulli infantes, Id.; i. boletus, *a young fungus or mushroom*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Childish*, *absurd*, illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic.——B) *Without rhetorical talents*, *inelegant*, i. homo, Cic.; nihil accusatore Lentulo infantius, Id. *Of things*: Fannii historia neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, Cic.——C) i. q. infandus, *Unspeakable*, *unheard of*, i. facinus, Att. ap. Non.

INFANTIA, æ, *f.* (infans). *Inability to speak*. I. *Prop.* A) i. linguæ, Lucr.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The age of childhood*, *infancy*, in infantia, Quint.; prima ab infantia, *from earliest infancy*, Tac. 2) *The youth of animals*, *plants*, &c., i. asini, Plin.; cervi ab i. educati, Id.; i. pomi, Id. 3) *Concr.*: *Children*, *youth*, irritare infantiam ad discendum, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: *Want of eloquence*, *rudeness of speech*, i. accusatorum, Cic.; i. actoris, Quint.

IN-FARCIO [infercio], si, sum, tum, *or* ctum, 4.

To stuff into. I. *Prop.:* i. salem, Col.; inferciens verba, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To fill up,* i. bracteas leviore materiâ, Plin.; infertæ malæ, *stuffed cheeks,* Enn. ap. Don.

IN-FATIGABILIS, e. *Indefatigable,* i. cursus, Plin.; Sen.

INFATUO, 1 (in, fatuus). *To render foolish, infatuate,* i. alqm, Cic.; infatuat alqm adulatio, Sen.

IN-FAUSTUS, a, um. *Unfortunate,* homo i. bellis, Tac.; i. dies, Id.; i. gradus, Ov. *Subst.,* infaustum, i, *n., Misfortune,* Plin.

INFECTOR, ōris, *m.* (inficio). *A dyer,* Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic.; i. succus, *dyeing matter,* Plin.

INFECTUS, a, um (in, facio). I. *Unwrought, not made, not done, unperformed, unfinished, unaccomplished,* i. argentum, Liv.; pro infecto habere alqd, *to esteem as undone, or as not having taken place,* Cic.; infecta dona facere, *to take back,* Plaut.; bene cum lauta est, infecta est tamen (mulier), *is not yet quite ready,* Id.; infecta re redire, *without accomplishing one's purpose,* Liv.; infecta victoria, *without having carried the day or won the victory,* Liv.; infecto bello, *without having finished the war,* Id.; satis dare alcui damni infecti, *to give security against damage,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: Not feasible, impossible,* rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

INFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* inficio.

IN-FECUNDUS, a, um. *Unfruitful,* quæ infecunda surgunt, Virg.; i. arboribus ager, Sall.

INFELICITAS, ātis, *f.* (infelix). I. *Unhappiness, calamity, misfortune,* Liv.——II. *Poverty,* Quint.

INFELICITER, *adv.* (infelix). *Unhappily,* Liv.

INFELICITO, are (infelix). *To render unhappy,* Plaut.

INFELICO, are (infelix). *To render unhappy,* Plaut.

IN-FELIX, icis. I. *Unfruitful,* vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur umquam, Plin.; i. tellus frugibus, Virg.; i. oleaster, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Unfortunate, hapless, unhappy,* i. homo, Cic.; infelicior domi, Liv.; i. patria, Virg.; i. animi, Id.——B) *Bringing misfortune, unfortunate for any one, calamitous, unlucky,* i. reipublicæ, Cic.; i. arbor, *the gallows,* Id.; i. thalamus, Virg.

INFENSE, *adv.* (infensus). *Hostilely,* Tac.

INFENSO, are (infensus). I. *Act.: To treat in a hostile manner,* i. Armeniam, *to disturb,* Tac.——II. *Neut.: To act in a hostile manner, to be hostile,* quasi infensantibus diis, Tac.

INFENSUS, a, um (in, fendo). *Hostile, inimical, enraged,* infenso animo atque inimico, Cic.; i. hostis, Liv.; i. hasta, Virg.; i. valetudo, *illness, bad health,* Tac.

INFER (infērus), ēra, ērum (*Compar.,* infērior; *Superl.,* infimus). *That is below, beneath, or underneath, the lower.* I. *Posit.* A) limen inferum, Plaut.; fulmina infera, *lightnings said to proceed from the earth,* Plin.; i. mare, *the Tuscan Sea* [superum mare, *the Adriatic Sea*], Plin.; infera lumborum, *the abdomen,* Cic.; i. in loca obire, *to set* (*of a constellation*), Id.——B) *Of or belonging to the infernal regions, infernal.* Inferi, *The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead,* ab inferis excitare, *to raise from the dead,* Cic.; inferorum animas elicere, *to call up the spirits of the dead,* Id.; ad inferos pœnas luere, *in the infernal regions,* Id.——II. *Compar.,* inferior. A) *Of place:* i. pars, Cæs.; i. locus, Id.; i. aqua, *that is in the lower part of the town,* Hirt.; i. exercitus, i. e. *of lower* (i. e. *the lower parts of*) *Germany,* Tac.; i. vultu, *with the eyes turned to the ground,* Stat.——B) *Meton.* 1) *In respect of order or series:* i. versus, *a pentameter* (*as following the preceding hexameter*), Ov.; inferiores quinque dies, *the last,* Varr. 2) *Of number:* i. numero navium, *smaller, inferior,* Cæs. 3) *In respect of time: Later, younger, subsequent,* erant inferiores quam illorum ætas, qui, &c., *lived afterward or in a later age,* Cic.; ætate inferior, *younger.* 4) *Of family descent, rank,* &c.: *Inferior,* non inferior quam magister, Cic.; inferior fortuna, Id.; ordines inferiores, Cæs.; i. copiis, *weaker or inferior in troops,* Nep.; i. duro judice turpis est, *lose the lawsuit,* Prop.; inferiorem esse, *to be beaten,* Curt.——III. *Superl.,* infimus, a, um, *The lowest, last.* A) *Prop.:* terram esse infimam, Cic.; cum scripsissem hæc infima, *the lowest,* i. e. *the last part* (*at the foot of the letter*), Cic. 2) *Denoting the lowest part of an object:* ab infima ara, *from the lowest part of the altar,* Cic.; i. collis apertus, Cæs.; in infimo foro, *at the lowest or extreme end of the forum,* Plaut.——B) *Fig.: The lowest in rank, the meanest, poorest, basest,* i. fæx populi, Cic.; infimo loco natus, *of very low descent,* Id.; precibus infimis petere, *with the humblest prayers, petitions,* Liv.

INFERCIO. *See* INFARCIO.

INFERI, ōrum. *See* INFER.

INFERIÆ, ārum, *f.* *See* INFERIUS.

INFERIOR. *See* INFER.

INFERIUS, a, um (infero). I. *That is offered or sacrificed,* vinum inferium, *a portion of wine offered to the gods before the person so doing tasted any himself:* Jupiter macte vino inferio esto, Cat.——II. inferiæ, ārum, *f., Sacrifices or offerings in honor of the dead,* χοαί, afferre alcui inferias, Cic.; inferias facere, Virg.; inferias dare, Ov.; nepotes retulit inferias Jugurthæ, Hor.

INFERIUS, *n. comp.* *See* INFER.

INFERIUS, *adv.* *See* INFRA.

INFERNA, ōrum. *See* INFERNUS.

INFERNAS, ātis (infernus). *Of or from the lower country, lowland,* i. arbor, *a fir or kind of pine from the shores of the Tuscan Sea* (mare inferum), Plin.

INFERNE, *adv.* (infernus). *Below, underneath,* Lucr.

INFERNI, ōrum. *See* INFERNUS.

INFERNUS, a, um (infer). *Lower, situate beneath or under.* I. *Gen.* A) i. stagna, *which are in the lower parts or lowlands,* Liv.; i. mare, *the Tuscan Sea,* Lucan.; infernis de partibus se erigere, *from below,* Cic.; i. fulmina, *lightnings from the earth,* Sen.——B) *Subst.,* inferna, ōrum, *n., The abdomen, lower parts of the body,* helleborum nigrum purgat per i., *by purging,* Plin.——II. A) *Esp.: Infernal,* i. e. *of or belonging to the lower or infernal regions,* dii inferni, Liv.; i. rex, *Pluto,* Virg.; i. Juno, *Proserpina,* Id.; i. rota, *of Ixion,* Prop.; i. palus, *the Styx,* Ov.; i. ratis, *of Charon,* Prop.; i. ara, *devoted or sacred to the infernal gods,* Sil.; i. sorores, *the Furies,* Claud.; vultus i. aspectus, *an unearthly kind of look,* Tac.——B) *Subst.* 1) inferni, ōrum, *m., The spirits of the*

infernal regions, the shades below, Prop. 2) Inferna, ōrum, n., *The infernal regions*, Tac.

IN-FERO, intŭli, illātum, inferre. *To carry, bear, bring, throw, &c., into or to a place; and hence, to throw, bring, place, put, &c., upon any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) i. ignes tectis, *to set fire to*, Cic.; i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.; i. scalas ad mœnia, *to apply, fix*, Liv.; fuga infert pavidos in medium cædem, *carries*, Id.; i. in scopulum, *to strike against*. Id.; i. in equum, *to set on a horse*, Cæs.; i. semina arvis, *to scatter*, Tac.——B) *Esp.* 1) i. alqm, *to bring to a place for interment, to bury, inter*, i. corpus, Nep.; i. sepulcro alcjs, Suet. 2) *To place or set upon a table, serve up*, i. lancem, Plin. 3) *To bring into account*, i. rationes, *to enter accounts*, Cic.; *hence*, i. sumptum civibus, *to bring into account, put to any body's charge or account*, Cic. 4) *To contribute, pay*, i. vicissimem, Plin.; i. pecuniam ærario, Id. 5) *In Milit.* a) i. signa, *to carry the standards against the enemy*, i. e. *to advance to the charge, to attack*, i. signa in hostes, Cæs.; i. trepidantibus signa, Liv. b) i. bellum alcui, *to make or bring war upon, to invade, to begin a war*, i. bellum Italiæ, Cic.; i. bellum patriæ, Id.; i. bellum contra patriam, Id.; i. bellum in Italiam, Nep.; i. arma, *to commence a war, make war*, Liv. 6) i. pedem, *to set foot upon, to go into or toward*, Cic.; i. gressus, Virg.; i. pedem limine, *to set foot within or to cross the threshold*, Prop.; *hence also, Milit., to advance, assault, assail, attack*, deinde inferunt pedem urgentque, Liv.; *thus*, i. gradum, Id. 7) se inferre, *to go, go into, or to a place; to repair to or betake one's self to a place, esp. with the notion of haste or rapidity; to rush or throw one's self into*, lucus, quo se inferebat, *where he entered*, Liv.; i. se foribus, Virg.; i. se per medios, Id. *Middle:* inferri, *To rush into a place*, i. urbem, Liv.; i. in medios ignes equo, Id.——II. *Fig.: To bring down to, reduce, precipitate, &c.* A) i. se in periculum capitis, *to bring into or expose to danger*, Cic.; i. alqm in paupertatem, *to reduce to poverty*, Plaut.——B) *To offer one's self, meddle, obtrude one's self*, ipse se inferebat et intro dabat, Cic.——C) *To utter, make, deliver*, i. sermonem, Cic.; i. causam, *to allege a pretext*, Cæs.; i. mentionem, *to make mention*, Liv.——D) *To do, occasion, cause; inflict, bring upon; use against any body*, i. vim et manus alcui, Cic.; i. mortem alcui per scelus; i. vulnera hostibus, *to inflict*, Cæs.; i. alcui infamiam, probrum, labem, Cic.; i. suspicionem alcui, *to raise*, Cæs.; i. timorem alcui, *to cause fear*, Liv.; i. certamen alcui, *to begin a quarrel*, Id.; i. injuriam, *to injure*, Cæs.; i. misericordiam, invidiam, iracundiam, *to excite*, Cic.

INFERSUS, INFERTUS, *part. of* infarcio.

INFERUS. *See* INFER.

IN-FERVEO, ēre. *To boil in any thing; or empty, to boil*, i. e. *to grow hot*, facito bis aut ter inferveat, Cat.

INFERVESCO, ferbŭi, 3 (inferveo). *To boil in, boil, to grow hot*, fabæ tertia pars inferveset, *boil in*, Col.; ne inferveseat aqua sole, *be heated*, Plin.

INFESTE, *adv.* (infestus). *Hostilely, with bitterness*, i. facere alqd in alqm, Liv.

INFESTO, 1 (infestus). *To act in a hostile manner, to harass, annoy, molest, infest*, i. *Prop.:* i. latus dextrum, Ov.; infestatum latrocinis mare, Vell.——II. *Meton.: To attack, assail, assault; to destroy, spoil, hurt, impair*, aloe non infestat stomachum, Plin.; vinum minus infestat nervos, Id.; i. rudes animos, *to injure, spoil*, Col.; i. rem familiarem, *to impair*, Id.

INFESTUS, a. um (in, festus, *the old participle of* fero, *like* gestus *from* gero). *Pointed at*, i. frameis, Tac.; *insecure, unsafe, made or rendered unsafe; disturbed, molested, annoyed, unquiet.* I. *Pass.:* i. vita, Cic.; i. iter, Id.; via i. barbarorum incursionibus, Id.; agrum i. reddere, *to render unsafe*, Liv.; omnia infesta serpentibus, *infested with*, Sall.; mare i. habere, *disturbed, rendered insecure*, Liv.——II. *Act.: That renders insecure or unsafe, vexatious, troublesome, hostile, inimical*, i. Gallia, Cic.; pestis i. reipublicæ, Id.; i. clamor, Id.; exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv.; tempora virtutibus infesta, Tac. *Esp. milit.:* infestis signis impetum facere, Cæs.; Liv.; infestis pilis procurrere, Cæs.; infesto spiculo alqm petere, Liv.

INFICĒTUS, &c. *See* INFACETUS, &c.

INFICIÆ. *See* INFITIÆ.

INFICIO, fēci, fectum, 3 (in, facio). *To mix admix, mix up with.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* hoc (dictamno) fusum labris splendentibus amnem i. *mixes or impregnates the water with* dictamnum Virg.; odorem non aliud, quam infectum aera, *nothing else than infected air*, Plin.; mel infectum fronde, *that has taken the flavor of the leaves*, Id., alieno sapore infici, *to assume a strange flavor*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To dip into a liquid, to steep, soak, drench; to stain, color, dye, tinge*, Britanni vitro se inficiunt, Cæs.; infecta conchylio lana, Plin.; i. æquor sanguine, Hor.; infectas sanguine habere manus, Prop.; nigri volumina fumi infecere diem, *obscured, darkened*, Ov.; nox oculorum infecerat ignes, *had obscured*, Claud.; virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, *blushed*, Tibull. 2) *To spoil, corrupt, infect, taint, poison*, nos flumina inficimus, Plin.; pocula veneno infecta, Just.; *to infect by the breath, or the seeds of disease*, Virg.; Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To instruct in any thing, make acquainted with*, puer jam infici debet iis artibus, quas si combiberit ad majora veniet paratior, Cic.; i. et flectere animos teneres ut volunt, *to imbue and form*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To cover or coat, as it were, with a color*, sapientia, nisi alte descendit et diu sedit, animum non coloravit sed infecit, *only imparts to it an external covering*, Sen. 2) *In a bad sense: To infect, poison, stain, spoil*, nos umbris, deliciis, otio, languore animum infecimus, Cic.; hoc quod infectum est, *the present infection*, Id.; inficimur opinionum pravitate, Id.; infectus hostium artibus, Tac.; aliis sub gurgite infectum eluitur scelus, *the guilt with which they are infected*, Virg.

INFICIOR, 1. *See* INFITIOR.

IN-FIDĒLIS, e. *Without faith, that can not be confided in, not trustworthy, faithless, perfidious, false*, nullam esse fidem, quæ infideli data sit, Cic.; ut ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos redderem, Id. *Of things:* silex i. ad structuram, Plin.; i. magister recti est metus, Plin. Pan.

INFIDĒLITAS, ātis, *f. Faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, infidelity*, i. amicitiarum, Cic.; infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, Cæs.

IN-FIDUS, a, um. *Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false*, quos fidos

amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic.; i. scurra, Hor.; i. civitas, Sall.; sedes i. instabilisque, *not safe or stable*, Plin.

IN-FIGO, xi, xum, 3. *To fix or thrust in.* I. *Prop.* A) i. gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.; i. hamos, Cæs.; hasta infixa stomacho, Virg.; infigitur sagitta arbore, *sticks*, Id.; in quorum terga infixa stetere pila, Liv.——B) *Meton.: To impress upon*, i. oscula natis, Sil.; i. vulnus, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To infix, impress, imprint*, i. alqd animis, Quint.; i. alqd auditori, Id.; res memoriæ infixa, Liv.; hæc mihi erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov.; *hence*, infixum est mihi, *it is my firm resolution:* Vologesi vetus et penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac.

INFIMĀTIS, e (infimus). *One of the lowest condition*, ego infimatis infimus, Plaut.

INFIMUS. *See* INFER.

IN-FINDO, fīdi, fissum, 3. I. *To cleave, cut asunder*, i. salum, *to cut or sail through*, Val. Flac.——II. *To make any thing by cleaving*, i. sulcos telluri, *to cut into*, Virg.; i. sulcos mari, *to plough the sea, to navigate*, Id.

INFINITAS, ātis, *f.* (in, finis). *Endlessness, infinite nature, number, or space*, i. locorum, *endless space*, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, *through the boundless universe*, Id.

INFINITE, *adv.* (infinitus). I. *Without bounds or limits, without end*, i. concupiscere, Cic.; i. dividere, Id.; quod et inter media argumenta faciendum est et pæne infinite in perorando, *incessantly*.——II. *Meton.: Indefinitely, universally*, i. referre de rep., Gell.

INFINITIO, ōnis, *f.* (infinitus). *Endlessness, infinitude*, i. ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, Cic.

INFINITUS, a, um (in, finio). *Without bounds or limits, boundless, unlimited.* I. *Prop.:* i. potestas, Cic.; i. imperium, Id.; i. odium, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Infinite, numberless, very numerous*, i. multitudo, Cic.; i. labor, Id.; si cui nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix*, Id.; *hence*, infinitum, i, n., *The Infinite, endless number or quantity, infinitude*, i. auri, Eutrop.; ad i., *without end*, ad i. crescere, Plin.; *thus*, in infinitum: sectio in infinitum, Quint.; infinitum quantum, *endlessly*, i. e. *beyond all measure, very much, exceedingly*, Plin.; infinito, *exceedingly, very much:* infinito præstare ceteris, Id.; infinito plus cogitare, Quint.——B) *Indefinite*, infinitior distributio, Cic. *Esp.: Indefinite*, i. e. *without respect of persons or time, general, universal*, i. quæstio, Cic.; i. conjunctiones *and* infinita connexa, *general conclusions*, Id.; i. verbum, *an infinitive*, Quint.

INFIRMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (infirmo). I. *An invalidating*, i. rerum judicatarum, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A refuting, disproving*, Id.

INFIRME, *adv.* (infirmus). *Weakly, slightly, faintly.* I. *Prop.:* i. animatus, *weak in attachment*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Feebly, without rhetorical ornament*, Plin. E.——B) *Superstitiously*, expavescere infirmius, Suet.

IMFIRMITAS, ātis, *f.* (infirmus). *Weakness, infirmity.* I. *Prop.* A) i. corporis, Cic.; i. virium, Cæs.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Indisposition, malady*, i. valetudinis, Cic.; infirmitates meorum, Plin. E. 2) *The weaker sex or age*, hæc infirmitas, i. e. *women*, Liv. *Of children*, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Weakness of mind, imbecility*, i. animi, Cic.——B) *Fickleness, inconstancy*, i. Gallorum, Cæs.

INFIRMO, 1 (infirmus). *To weaken, enfeeble.* I. *Prop.:* i. munimenta, Sall. Fr.; i. legiones, *to weaken, lessen*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To weaken, diminish*, i. fidem testis, Cic.; i. robur imperii, Amm.——B) *To invalidate, disprove, refute*, i. alqd, Cic.; i. res leves, Id.——C) *To annul, make void*, i. legem, Liv.

IN-FIRMUS, a, um. *Weak.* I. *Prop.* A) i. vires, Cic.; i. caput, Hor.; i. homines ad resistendum, Cæs. *Subst.*, infirmum, i, n., *That which is weak*, usque ad infirma lineæ, *the weak parts*, Plin.——B) *Meton.:* i. classis, Cic.; valetudo i., Id.; sum admodum infirmus, *very infirm, in very delicate health*, Id.; infirmæ nuptiæ, i. e. *not durable*, Ter.——II. *Fig.* A) *Weak, timid, fearful*, animo infirmo esse, *faint-hearted, timid*, Cic.——B) *Inconstant, fickle, not to be relied upon*, Col.——C) *Of no weight, credit, or authority; weak, inconclusive*, res infirma ad probandum, Cic.

IN-FIT, *v. def. He (she, it) begins.* I. *Gen.:* i. postulare, Plaut.; ita farier i., Virg.——II. *Esp.: He (she) begins to speak*, ibi infit, Liv.; i. talibus, Ov.

INFITIÆ (inficiæ), ārum, *f.* (in, fateor). *A denying; only in the acc., in the phrase* infitias ire, *to deny any thing; with acc., or an objective clause*, infitias ire omnia, Plaut.; infitias ire cœpit filio, Id.; neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv.

INFITIĀLIS, e (infitiæ). *Negative, consisting in denial*, i. quæstio, Cic.; i. status, Quint.

INFITIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (infitior). *A denying.* I. *Gen.*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A denying or disowning of a debt*, Sen.

INFITIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (infitior). *One who denies; one who refuses to restore a deposit, a bad payer, a cheat*, ille i., Cic.

INFITIOR, 1 (in, fateor). *To deny, disown.* I. *Gen.:* i. alqd, Cic.; i. verum, Id.; fama factis infitianda tuis, *which your deeds must refute*, Ov.——II. *Esp.: Not to stand to any thing, to refuse to fulfill (a promise or engagement)*, quid si infitiatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic.; i. depositum, Juv.; i. vitia, *not to be answerable for the faults of an article sold*, Cic.; i. prædas, *to keep back promised booty or spoil*, Flor.

INFIXUS, a, um, *part. of* infigo.

INFLAMMĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A kindling, inflaming.* I. *Prop.* A) inferre i. tectis, *fire, a torch*, Auct. Her.; diluvio et i. corripere, Flor.——B) *Esp.: An inflammation (as a disease)*, i. aurium, Plin.; i. reprimere, Id.——II. *Fig.: Fire, flame, ardor*, i. animorum, *poetical fire*, Cic.

IN-FLAMMO, 1. *To set on fire, kindle.* I. *Prop.* A) i. tædas, Cic.; i. classem, Id.——B) *Med. t. t.: To inflame*, i. vulnera ac morbos, Plin.; bupprestis bovem ita inflammat, ut rumpat, Id. *Hence*, inflammātus, a, um, *Kindled, inflamed*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To inflame, kindle, rouse, incite*, i. populum, Cic.; i. cupiditates, Id.; i. odium, Id. *Pass.:* i. ad gloriam, Cic.; i. scelere et furore, Id.

INFLĀTE, *adv.* (inflatus). *In an inflated manner, pompously; hence, fig.*, i. *With exaggeration*, inflatius multo quam res erat gesta fama percrebuerat, Cæs.——II. *Proudly*, inflatius persecribere, Cæs.

INFLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (infio). *A blowing up, inflating; hence,* I. *A bubbling, of boiling water,* Vitr. ——II. *Flatulence,* inflationem magnam habet cibus, *causes wind in the stomach,* Cic.: inflationes discutere, Plin.

INFLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* infio. ——II. *Adj.: Swollen, inflated, puffed up.* A) *Prop.:* inflatum collum, Cic.; i. capilli, *flowing,* Ov.; inflatior vestis, Ter.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Angry,* i. animus, Cic. 2) *Puffed up, elated, proud,* i. lætitia atque insolentia, Cic.; i. spe atque animis, Id.; i. assentationibus, Liv. 3) *Bombastic, turgid,* i. Cicero, Tac.; Asiani inflati, Quint.

INFLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (infio). *A blowing into, blowing.* I. *Prop.:* primo i. tibicinis, Cic.; ea (tibia) si inflatum non recipiunt, Id.——II. *Fig.: A breathing into,* i. divinus, *divine inspiration,* Cic.

INFLECTO, xi, xum, 3. *To bend, curve.* I. *Prop.* A) i. bacillum, Cic.; cum ferrum se inflexisset, Cæs.; i. leniter capillum, *to curl, crisp,* Suet. *Middle:* inflecti, *to bend, turn, be curved,* sinus ad urbem inflectitur, Cic.; Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To change by bending, turning, &c.,* i. vestigium sui cursus, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To change or inflect the voice, to modulate,* volet (orator) inclinata voce videri gravis, et inflexa miserabilis, *a plaintive voice,* Cic.; sonus inflexus, *soft, plaintive,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To bend,* i. e. *to warp, alter,* i. jus, Cic.——B) *To touch, move,* i. sensus, Virg.; i. precibus nostris, Id.

IN-FLĒTUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented,* inhumata i. que turba, Virg.

IN-FLEXĪBILIS, e. I. *Prop.: Inflexible, not to be bent,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: Unchangeable,* i. obstinatio, Plin. E.; i. judicium, Sen.

INFLEXIO, ōnis, *f.* (inflecto). *A bending,* laterum inflexione forti ac virili, *by strong and manly exercise,* Cic.

INFLEXUS, a, um, *part. of* inflecto.

INFLEXUS, ūs, *m. A bending, turning, twisting.* I. *Prop.:* i. vicorum, Juv.——II. *Fig.:* vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, *by variations,* Sen.

IN-FLIGO, xi, ctum, 3. *To strike one thing on or against another.* I. *Prop.* A) i. alcui securim, Cic.; navis inflicta vadis, *struck on shallows,* Virg.: inflicta terga, *beaten, scourged,* Val. Flac.——B) *Meton.: To inflict or make by striking,* i. alcui plagam, *to strike a blow,* Cic.; i. alcui vulnus, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To let anything fly against any body, direct against, hurl,* quum aliquid in ipsum infligitur, Cic.——B) *To inflict, attach,* i. alicui turpitudinem, Cic.

IN-FLO, I. *To blow or breathe into or upon any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) i. alcui aquam in os, Cat.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To breathe into,* i. tibiam, *to play upon the pipe,* Cic.; i. buccinam, Ov.; *also absol.:* inflare, *to blow:* paulo inflavit vehementius, Cic. *Hence,* 2) *To produce by blowing,* i. sonum, *to give a tone,* Cic. 3) *To blow up, inflate, cause to swell,* i. utrem, Hor.; i. buccas, Id.; carbasus inflatur austro, Virg.; amnis inflatus aquis, Liv. 4) *To blow up, inflate, make flatulent,* legumina inflant corpus, *make flatulent,* Cels.——II. *Fig.: To render proud or haughty,* i. animos, *to elate, raise, increase,* Cic.; i. animos ad insurrectionem superbiam, Liv.; i. alqm gloriâ, Quint.

IN-FLŪO, xi, xum, 3. *To flow or run into or to a place.* I. *Prop.* A) i. in pontum, Cic.; Rhenus multis capitibus influit in Oceanum, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: To flow into,* i. e. *to come into, rush into or invade in great numbers,* influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiæ, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To come unobservedly into, to insinuate one's self into, steal into,* i. in aures, Cic.; i. in animos, Id.——B) *To come to, to come on thickly, to crowd in,* negotia influentia, *a press of business,* Plin.; nobis tantum bonum influere, *fall to one's lot,* Sen.

IN-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, 3. *To dig in, bury in the earth.* I. *Prop.:* i. taleas in terram, Cæs.; i. fruges, Virg.; i. puerum, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To dig out, dig up, make or effect by digging,* i. sulcum, Col.——B) *To cause to penetrate into,* vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, Stat.

INFŒCUNDUS. *See* INFEC.

INFORMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (informo). *A copy or prototype of any thing.* I. *Prop.: An outline, sketch, plan, &c., of a building, &c.,* Vitr.——II. *Fig.: A representation, idea, conception,* i. dei, *of God,* Cic.; i. totius sententiæ, *a developing,* Id.; i. verbi, *declaration of the sense of a word,* Id.

INFORMIS, e (in, forma). *That has no form, or that has not a proper form.* I. *Prop.:* i. alveus, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Unshapen, unsightly, horrid,* i. exitus, Tac.; i. hiems, Hor.; i. letum, *death by hanging,* Virg.

IN-FORMO, I. *To give form to any thing, to form, shape, fashion, sketch.* I. *Prop.:* i. Martem ceræ, Plin. E.; i. clypeum, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To form, mould,* animus bene a natura informatus, Cic.; i. judicium, Id.——B) *To sketch, depict, describe; to form a notion of, conceive,* i. oratorem, Cic.; i. cogitationem, *to form a plan,* Id.——C) *To form by instruction, educate,* i. ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem, Cic.

IN-FORŌ, are (in, forum). *To accuse in court (facetè),* Plaut.

IN-FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um. *Unfortunate,* i. homo, Ter.: nihil me infortunatius, Cic.

INFORTŪNIUM, ii (in, fortuna). *Misfortune; esp., punishment, chastisement,* habiturum infortunium esse, *he would come badly off,* Liv.; i. invenire, Plaut.; i. ferre, Ter.

INFRĀ, *adv. and prep. (properly, abl. of* infer). I. *Adv.: Below, beneath.* A) *Prop.:* i. scripsi, *have added below* (i. e. *at the foot*), Cic.; i. nihil est nisi mortale, Id.; si i. quam rami fuere, præcidatur (abies), *below the spot where, &c.,* Plin. *Compar.,* infĕrius, *lower, underneath, deeper:* i. currere, Ov.; i. sidere, Hor.; i. persequi, *to relate further below,* Tac. *Poet.: Under the earth, in the infernal regions,* Tibull.——B) *Fig.: As to rank or character: Below, under,* liberos ejus, ut multum i., despectare, Tac.——II. *Prep. with acc.: Below, under.* A) *Prop. of place or situation:* i. oppidum, Cic.; i. eum locum, Cæs.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of time: After,* Homerus non i. Lycurgum fuit, Cic. 2) *Of size:* magnitudine i. elephantos, *below elephants,* i. e. *smaller than,* Cæs. 3) *Of value:* res humanas i. se positas arbitrari, Cic.; id i. grammatici officium est, *below,* Quint.

INFRACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (infringo). *A breaking to pieces; fig., a weakening,* i. animi, *dejection,* Cic.

INFRĀCTUS, a, um, *part. of* infringo.

IN-FRĀGILIS, e. *That can not be broken*

to pieces. I. *Prop.:* i. adamas, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Strong, unbroken,* i. animus, Sen.; i. vox, Ov.

IN-FREMO, ŭi, 3. *To roar, growl, bellow.* I. *Prop.:* aper infremuit, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* bellum infremuit, *was roaring,* Sil.

IN-FRENĀTUS, a, um (in, frenatus). *Without a bridle,* i. equites, *on unbridled horses,* Liv.

IN-FRENDO, 3, *or* IN-FRENDEO, 2. I. *Prop.: To gnash the teeth,* i. dentibus, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* i. alcui, *to be enraged at, attack angrily,* Stat.

INFRENIS, e, *and* INFRENUS, a, um (frenum). *Without bridle.* I. *Prop.:* infrenis equus, Virg.; Numidæ infreni, *on unbridled horses,* Id.——II. *Fig.: Unchecked, unrestrained,* i. lingua, Gell.

IN-FRENO, 1. *To furnish with a bridle.* I. *Prop.* A) i. equum, Liv.; infrenatus equus, Id. *Poet.:* i. currus, *to put the horses to a chariot,* Virg.; infrenati manipli, *on unbridled horses,* Sil.——B) *Meton.: To fasten, moor,* i. navigia ancoris, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To curb, check, restrain, tame,* sic fuisse infrenatum conscientiâ scelerum, Cic.

INFRENUS. *See* INFRENIS.

IN-FREQUENS, tis. *Not frequent; not frequented.* I. *Of space.* A) *Act.: Not numerous, not in a mass, in small number,* copiæ infrequentiores, Cæs.; i. hostes, Liv.; i. senatus, *not full,* i. e. *not sufficiently numerous to make a decree,* Cic.——B) *Pass.: That is seldom visited or but thinly inhabited, lonesome, solitary,* pars urbis i. ædificiis erat, Liv.; signa infrequentia armatis, *standards to which but few soldiers belong,* Id.; infrequentissima urbis, *the least inhabited parts of the town,* Liv.; i. causa, *the pleading of which is attended by few hearers only,* Cic.——II. *Meton. of time.* A) *That is seldom at a place, or that seldom does a thing,* i. Romæ sum, Cic.; i. deorum cultor, *unfrequent, not diligent, not regular,* Hor.; i. miles, *that does not always appear at his standard,* Plaut.; *thus,* i. rei militaris, Auct. Her.——B) *Not usual, not general or customary, rare,* i. usus, Gell.——C) *Unacquainted with, unaccustomed to any thing,* i. vocum Latinarum, Gell.

INFREQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (infrequens). *Smallness of number, fewness.* I. *Prop.:* i. senatus, *an incomplete number,* i. e. *a number not sufficient to constitute a house, and consequently incompetent to pass a decree,* Cic.; senatus consultum per infrequentiam factum, Liv.; i. legionum, Tac.——II. *Meton.: Small number of people in a place, small population,* i. locorum, Tac.

IN-FRICO, cŭi, ctum, *and* cātum, 1. *To rub in,* sal infricatus juvat, Plin.

INFRICTUS, a, um, *part. of* infrico.

IN-FRINGO, ēgi, actum, 3 (in, frango). *To break, break to pieces.* I. *Prop.* A) i. remum, Cic.; i. articulos, *to snap the fingers,* Quint.; i. lumbos postibus, *to make sore,* Hor.; fluctus murmur dant infringendo, *in breaking,* Plin.——B) *Meton.: To strike or dash one thing against another,* i. alcui cratera, Ov.; i. alcui colaphum, *to give a box on the ear,* Ter.; i. aulam in caput, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To break, interrupt, check, restrain, weaken, impair, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, assuage,* i. improbitatem hominum, Cic.; i. gloriam, Id.; i. ambitum verborum, *to interrupt,* Id.; i. vim militum, Cæs.; i. animum, *to break one's courage,* Liv.; i. aliquem, *to cast down, to dishearten one,* Cic.; i. vestes, *to tear off,* Ov. *Hence,* infractus, a, um, *Impaired, wearied, enfeebled,* infracta oratio, Liv.; infracta ira, Ov.; infracti Latini, Virg.; infracta vox, *effeminate,* Gell.; infracta loqui, *broken, lisping,* Cic.; fel aquâ infractum, *tempered, weakened,* Plin.

IN-FRIO, 1. *To rub into, crumble into, strew upon,* i. farinam in aquam, Cat.; i. sal vulneribus, Col.

IN-FRONS, dis. *Without foliage,* i. ager, *without trees or shrubs,* Ov.

IN-FRUCTUŌSUS, a, um. *Without fruit, not bearing fruit, unfruitful.* I. *Prop.:* i. vitis, Col.——II. *Fig.: Unprofitable, useless,* i. preces, Plin. E.; i. militia, Tac.

INFRUNITUS, a, um (in, fruniscor, fruor). *Without taste, tasteless, silly, foolish,* i. animus, Sen.; i. mulier, Id.

INFUCĀTUS, a, um (in, fucatus). *Painted or colored,* i. oratio, Cic.

INFULA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* filum). *A bandage, band.* I. *Gen.:* in infulis tantum rem depingere, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.: A sacred fillet made of wool dyed red and white, and knotted at regular intervals with a ribbon* (vitta), *so as to form a long band, worn by the priests, vestals, and also by supplicants, and with which the victims, altars, and temples were decorated. As it resembled many flocks of wool tied together, the prose writers commonly use the word in the plural,* Cic.——B) *Fig.: Any ornament,* infulæ imperii Romani, *lands belonging to the Roman state* (i. e. *domains*), Cic.; infulæ domus, *carved work,* Luc.; infularum loco esse, *to be sacred, in great respect or esteem,* Sen.

INFULĀTUS, a, um (infula). *Adorned with the infula,* cunctantem pueris tradidit verbenatum infulatumque, *adorned as a victim,* Suet.

IN-FULCIO, si, tum, 4. *To cram into.* I. *Prop.:* i. alcui cibum, Suet.——II. *Meton.: To feist in,* i. alqd epistolæ, Sen.

INFŪMĀTUS, a, um (in, fumo). *Smoked,* cerebrum asini infumatum, Plin.

IN-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *To pour in, into, down, or upon any thing, to cause to flow upon.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) i. alqd in vas, Cic.; i. aurum alcui in os, Plin.; i. venenum alcui, *to pour into,* Cic.; i. poculum alcui, *to fill a cup or glass,* Hor.; i. merum super altaria, Suet.; i. ceram tabellis, *to pour upon,* Ov. 2) *To pour upon any thing, to moisten, besprinkle,* i. olivas aceto, Col. *Poet.:* vino infusus, *drunk, intoxicated,* Mart.——B) *Of dry things.* 1) *To pour upon, strew upon,* i. pulverem, Catull. 2) *To lay along,* infusus gremio, *resting on her lap,* Virg.; humeris infusa capillis, *with the hair falling down on the shoulders,* Ov.——II. *Fig.: To pour or throw into, to spread, communicate, impart,* i. orationem in aures alcjs, Cic.; i. vitia in civitatem, Id.

IN-FUSCO, 1. *To make dark, darken, blacken.* I. *Prop.* A) i. aquam effuso atramento, Plin.; infuscatur arena sanie, Virg.; i. vellera maculis pullis, Id.——B) *Meton. of the voice: To check, modify, modulate,* sonus (luscinæ) infuscatur, Plin.; vox infuscata, *not clear,* Sen.——II. *Fig.: To obscure, sully, tarnish, stain,* nec ea aliqua domestica barbaries infuscaverat, *had disfigured their language,* Cic.; i. victoriæ gloriam sævitiæ macula, Just.; ne quid infuscaverit, *that he might spoil nothing,* Plaut.

INFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (infundo). *A pouring in or into.* Plin.

INFŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* infundo.

INGAUNI, ōrum, *m.* *Ingauni, a people of Liguria.* Liv.

IN-GĔMINO, 1 *v. a. and n.* *To double.* I. *Act.:* i. voces, ictus, *to repeat, reiterate,* Virg.; i. terrorem, Id.; ingeminat me miserum, *he repeatedly utters "O wretch that I am!"* Virg.——II. *Neut.: To be redoubled, to multiply, increase,* i. ignes, Virg.; i. curæ, Id.

IN-GĔMISCO, mŭi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To groan or sigh on account of any thing,* pueri ingemiscunt, Cic.; una illa in re civitas ingemuit, Id. *Of things:* i. limen, solum, Ov.——II. *Act.: To bemoan,* i. interitum, Virg.; i. jacentem, Stat.

IN-GĔMO, ĕre. *To groan or sigh on account of any thing,* ingemens laberibus, Hor.; i. agris, *to groan over fields,* Tac.

IN-GĔNĔRO, 1. *To implant.* I. *Prop.:* non ingenerantur hominibus mores, Cic.; natura ingenerat amorem, Id.——II. *Meton.: To create, generate,* animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic.; societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv.

INGĔNIĀTUS, a, um (ingenium). *Disposed, apt by nature,* lepide ingeniatus, Plaut.

INGĔNIŌSE, *adv.* (ingeniosus). *Acutely, ingeniously, wittily,* i. res tractare, Cic.; i. verba collocare, Id.

INGĔNIŌSUS, a, um (ingenium). *Of good natural talents, of quick genius, clever.* I. *Prop.:* ager i. ad segetes, Ov.; terra i. colenti, *fertile,* Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Ingenious, acute, subtle, shrewd, witty, inventive,* Cic.; i. in poesna, Ov.——B) *Of things:* res est ingeniosa dare, *to give is a matter of judgment* (i. e. *requires good judgment*), Ov.; i. argumentum, *fine, subtle, acute, ingenious,* Plin.

INGĔNĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* ingigno.

INGĔNIUM, ii, *n.* (in, geno *or* gigno). *Innate or natural quality, nature.* I. *Of things:* i. servorum, Virg.; i. montis, Tac.; i. loci, Sall.——II. *Of persons.* A) *Natural disposition, temper, manner; mode of thinking, character, temperament,* novi ingenium mulierum, Ter.; i. lene in liberos, Id.; antiquum ingenium obtinere, *to retain the old character,* Cic.; Ter.; vivere suo ingenio, *according to one's own humor,* Ter.; redire ad ingenium, *to return to the old manners,* Id.——B) 1) *Gen.: Talents, understanding, parts, abilities, capacity,* i. tardum, Cic.; i. acerrimum, Id.; acies ingenii, Id. 2) *Esp.: Genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, wit, acumen, talent,* i. accusatoris, Cic.; divinitus illis ingenium, *a portion of intellect from on high,* Virg. *Also concr.: A lucky thought, good idea,* obtulit ingenium Ancietus, Tac.

IN-GĔNO, 3. *An old form for* ingigno: inque geuuntur, *by tmesis for* ingenunturque, Lucr.

INGENS, tis (*originally* incens, *from* in, censeo: *not to be counted or estimated*). *Great, extraordinary, huge, vast, strong, enormous, of great extent, immense.* I. *Prop.:* i. campus, Cic.; i. numerus, Id.; i. pecunia, Id.; ingentes aquæ, *enormous overflow of water,* Liv.; i. animi, Tac.; i. rerum, Id.——II. *Fig.: Very great, enormous, extraordinary, remarkable, famous,* i. flagitium, Ter.; ingentes gratiæ, Id.

INGĔNUĒ, *adv.* (ingenuus). *Befittingly, in a gentlemanly manner, as becomes persons of good birth.* I. *Prop.:* i. educatus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Freely, boldly, candidly, openheartedly,* i. confiteri, Cic.; i. pro suis dicere, Quint.

INGĔNŬĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (ingenuus). *The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth.* I. *Prop.:* ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Honorable sentiment, noble-mindedness,* ingenuitatem præ se ferre, Cic.; præstare ingenuitatem et ruborem suum, Id.

INGĔNŬUS, a, um (in, geno *or* gigno). *Inborn.* I. *Gen.* A) *Of one's country or place of residence, not foreign or exotic, native,* i. fons, Lucr.; i. tophus, Juv.——B) *Engrafted, as it were, by nature, innate,* i. indoles, Plaut.; i. color, Prop.——II. *Esp.* A) *Born of free parents, who have never been slaves, of good birth, free-born,* omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic.; cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente natus, dum i., Hor.——B) *Meton.: Suitable to a free-born man.* 1) *Noble, respectable, gentlemanly,* i. animus, Cic.; i. studia, Id.; i. amor, Hor.; i. pudor, Juv. 2) *Generous, open-hearted, candid, frank,* i. homo, Cic. 3) *That can not endure much, weak, delicate, tender,* vires invalidæ ingenuæque, Ov.

IN-GĔRO, essi, estum, 3. *To carry, pour, throw or put into, upon, or to a place.* I. *Prop.:* i. nunc tela, nunc saxa, Liv.; i. hastas in tergum, Virg.; i. ligna foco, Tibull.; i. alcui oscula, *to give, impress upon,* Suet.; i. saxa in subeuntes, Liv.; i. pugnos in ventrem, *to deal blows,* Ter.; inger mi calices amariores, *pour out, fill,* Catull.; i. se omnium oculis, *to show one's self publicly or to all,* Just.——II. *Fig.* A) *To utter, say, throw out against any body, throw into any body's face,* i. probra, Liv.; i. convicia alcui, Hor.; i. dicta in alqm, Plaut.——B) *To obtrude or force upon,* i. alqm, *to force a judge upon the parties,* Cic.; i. alcui nomen, Tac.

INGESTUS, a, um, *part. of* ingero.

IN-GIGNO, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, 3. *To instill by birth or nature, to implant, engender,* natura homini ingenuit cupiditatem, etc., Cic.; ingĕnĭtus, a, um, *Inborn, innate, implanted,* ingenita nobilitas, Tac.; ingenita vitia, Suet.

INGLŌRIUS, a, um (in, gloria). *Without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious.* I. *Prop.:* i. homo, Cic.; i. imperium, Tac.——II. *Meton.: Without ornament, unadorned,* i. cassis, *without a crest or plume,* Stat.; i. rex apum, Virg.

INGLŬVIES, ēi, *f.* (in, gula). I. *The gullet, swallow, crop* (*of birds*), Col.——II. *Meton.: Gluttony, voraciousness,* præclaram rem stringit ingluvie, Hor.

INGRĀTE, *adv.* (ingratus). I. *Against one's will, unwillingly,* sunt quibus i. timida indulgentia servit, Ov.; non i. nominare, *not reluctantly,* Id.——II. *Ungratefully, with ingratitude,* immoderate quidam et i. nostra facilitate aluntur, Cic.

INGRĀTĬA, æ, *f.* (ingratus). *Ingratitude, unthankfulness. Abl. plur.,* ingratiis, *contracted* ingratis, *Against one's inclination, unwillingly, with reluctance,* extorquendum est ingratiis, Cic.; nisi plane cogit ingratiis, Id.

IN-GRĀTĬIS, *and* IN-GRĀTIS. *See* INGRATIA.

IN-GRĀTUS, a, um (in, gratus). *Disagreeable, unpleasant.* I. *Subjective.* A) *Unpleasant, of-*

fensiva, loathsome, i. forum, Ov.; i. ingluvies, Hor.—B) *Unthankful, ungrateful*, i. homo, Ter.; i. in alqm, Cic.; i. animus, *ingratitude*, Id.; ingratum amas, *that does not return love*, Plaut.; ingrata tua, *that is not easily pleased*, Prop. *With genit.*: i. salutis, *on account of*, Virg. *Of inanimate subjects*: ager non i., *not ungrateful*, i. e. *fertile*, Mart.; cinis i., *that can not return the service rendered to it*, Virg.——II. *Objective: For which no thanks are given, thankless, not acknowledged*, et id erit i., *you will receive no thanks for it, or you will not be thanked for it*, Ter.

IN-GRAVESCO, ĕre, 3 (in, gravesco). I. *Prop.*: *To grow heavy or more heavy*, sal (vix) credibili pondere ingravescit, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To increase, grow larger*, ingravescit studium philosophiæ, Cic.—B) *To become more oppressive, grow worse*, Cæsar ingravescit, Cic.; ingravescit morbus, Id.; ingravescit malum, Id.—C) 1) *To be troubled or inconvenienced*, corpora defatigatione ingravescunt, Cic. 2) *To be oppressed*, i. falsis, *to approach one's ruin by believing false reports*, Tac.

IN-GRAVO, 1 (in, gravo). I. *To weigh down any body or any thing, to trouble, incommode, be a burden to*, i. puppem, Stat.; ingravatus morbo, *weighed down by*, Plin.——II. *To render worse*, i. alqd, Virg.; i. casus, Ov.

IN-GREDIOR, essus sum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (in, gradior). I. *Neut.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *To go into, enter*, i. intra finem loci, Cic.; i. intra munitiones, Cæs. 2) *Fig.*: *To engage in, to give one's self up to any thing, indulge in*, i. in orationem, Cic.; i. in sermonem, Cæs.; i. in bellum, Cic.; i. in rempublicam, *to enter upon public office*, Hirt.—B) 1) *Prop.*: *To proceed, advance*, i. tardius, Cic.; i. in arvis, Virg.; i. per funes, Quint. 2) *Fig.*: i. vestigiis patriis, *to walk in the steps of*, i. e. *to imitate*, Cic.—C) *Meton. of time*: *To begin, commence*, vere ingresso, *at the beginning of spring*, Luc.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: *To go into, enter, set foot or tread upon*, i. domum, Cic. *Fig.*: i. vestigia patria, *to tread in the steps of*, i. e. *to imitate*, Liv.; i. pericula, *to encounter*. 2) *Esp.*: *To enter upon, set out on*, i. iter, Cic.; i. consulatum, Quint.; i. annum ætatis decimum, Id.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To begin, commence, enter upon*, i. alqd cum spe magna, Cic.; priusquam ingrediar hanc partem, Quint. *Absol.*: *To begin, begin to speak*, Virg. 2) *Esp.*: *To rush upon, make an onset, attack, assail*, i. alqm, Cic.; *forensic t. t.*, Tac.

INGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (ingredior). I. A) *Prop.*: *A going into or entering upon any thing*, i. fori, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *An entrance*, i. e. *commencement, beginning*, Cic.——II. *A walk, gait, pace*, Cic.

INGRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* ingredior.

IN-GRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (ingredior). I. A) *A going into, entering*, ingressu prohiberi, Cæs.—B) *Fig.* 1) *An entrance, beginning*, in ingressu, Quint.; i. causæ, Id.; ingressus capere, *to have a beginning, to begin*, Virg.——II. *A walk, gait*, Cic.

IN-GRUO, ŭi, 3 (*compare* congruo). *To break or rush into violently, to come upon violently*. I. *Of men and animals*: Æneas ingruit Italis, Virg.; fera ingruens, Plin.——II. *Meton. of things*: *To burst or break in, to fall upon, invade, assail*, morbi ingruunt in reniges, i. gentibus, Plin.; imber ferreus ingruit, Virg. lum ingruit, Id.

INGUEN, inis, *n.* I. *The groin*, inguen, Virg.; *often plur.*, inguina, Cels.; Ov.; Virg.—II. *Meton.* A) *The place where the branches are ed to the stalk or trunk*, e. g. *of a vine, a reed* Plin.—B) *The abdomen*, Stat.—C) *Esp* *The privy parts*, Ov.; nihil ab inguine t i. e. a libidine, Juv.

IN-GURGITO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (in, gurges). I *To dip, throw, or plunge into*. I. A *To steep, as it were, in drink*, &c., i. e. *to food and pour drink into, to cram, glut*, gulos crebris poculis, App.; i. ingenium c poculis, *to drown one's understanding in*, &c., *one's understanding away*, Gell. *Esp.*, i. se, *one's self, gormandize, guzzle*, Cic.; i. se in v Plaut. *Thus, middle*: temeto ingurgitari, *to one's self full, to fuddle*, Macr.; anus ingur Petr. 2) *Fig.*: i. se in flagitia, *to throw one' into the abyss of vice*, Cic.; i. se in alcjs cop *revel in or satiate one's self with any body's pr* Id.; i. se in philosophiam, *to intoxicate one' with, lose one's self in philosophy*, Gell.—I *pour any thing down one's throat, to gulp* i. merum ventri suo, App.——II. *Neut. overflow, flow copiously*, Plin.

IN-GUSTĂBILIS, e (in, gusto). *Not t tasted, that can not be eaten or drunk*

IN-GUSTĂTUS, a, um (in, gusto). *Not ta untasted before*, Hor.

IN-HĂBILIS, e (in, habilis). *That can n easily managed or turned about, unwi* I. *Prop.*: i. navis, *unmanageable*, Liv.; telun remittendum, Id.; i. corporum moles, *an un mass, as an elephant*, Curt.——II. *Fig. proper, unfit, unapt, incapable of any* i. ad consensum, Liv.; i. studiis, Sen.

IN-HĂBITĂBILIS, e (in, habitabilis). *I habitable*, Cic.

IN-HĂBITO, 1 (in, habito). I. *To dwell at a place, to inhabit*, i. solum, Petr.; rep habitatur, Plin. *Part. subst.*, inhabitantes, in *Inhabitants*, Plin. E.

IN-HÆRĔO, hæsi, hæsum, 2 (in, hæreo) *stick, hang, cleave, or cling on or thing*; *to adhere to, inhere, be fixed* *Prop.*: ad saxa inhærentes, Cic.; animi corp non inhærent, Id.——II. *Fig.*: i. alcui e *to adhere to faithfully*, Ov.; i. lineamentis *to gaze at, be intent upon, have one's thoughts fixed upon*, Petr.; i. studiis, *to adhere to*, Ov.; lis, *to have always before one's eyes*, Id.; virtut tutibus inhærent, *are closely connected wit other*, Cic.; i. in mente, *to remain, not to be dis from*, Id.; i. vultibus alcjs, *to hang, as it w any body's looks*, i. e. *not turn one's eyes fro* Ov.; inhæret in visceribus illud malum, *has itself*, Cic.

IN-HÆRESCO, hæsi, hæsum, 3 (inhæreo *remain fixed, stick fast to or in, cli* I. *Prop.*: in sordibus aurium, tamquam in Cic.; ignis inhærescit, *comes to a stand*, i. e. *ed, spreads no further*, Cæs.; dextram am inhæsit, *he kept clinging to it*, Virg.; canis inl similis, *like one on the point of catching it hare*), Ov.——II. *Fig.*: poetæ leguntur, edi et inhærescunt in mentibus, *abide in the memo*

IN-HĀLO, 1 ā, n. *and a,* (in, halo). I. *Neut.: To breathe at or upon,* i. cerae, Lact.——II. *Act.: To blow or breathe a thing on any one,* i. alcui popinam, *the smell of the food eaten,* Cic.

IN-HIBEO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 (in, habeo: *prop., to hold any thing close to one's self; hence*), I. *To perform, exercise, carry out or into effect, to use, practice, employ, set in operation,* i. imperium in deditos, Liv.; i. supplicia alcui, Cic.; i. modum, *to limit, fix a measure,* Liv.——II. A) *To keep back, hold in, hinder, check, arrest, curb, stop, restrain,* i. tela, Liv.; i. equos, Ov.; i. alqm, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Nautic. t. t.: To back water, to back by rowing,* i. puppem remis, Luc.; *or simply,* i. remis, Curt.; *and also absol.,* i. (*sc.* navem remis), Cic.; *or* navem retro i., *to row backward, so that the enemy may not perceive one's flight,* Liv. 2) *In Medic.: To check, arrest, stop,* i. alvum, Plin.; i. cruorem, Ov.

IN-HIBITIO, ōnis, *f.* (inhibeo). *A checking, stopping,* i. remigum, *a rowing backward,* Cic.

IN-HIO, 1 (in, hio). I. *To stand open,* ora inhiasse iuporum, Stat.——II. A) *To open the mouth widely.* 1) *In amazement,* Virg. 2) *With desire after any thing; with dat.:* i. uberibus, Cic.; inhiat jam proxima praedae, Val. Flac.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To desire eagerly, to long for,* i. aurum, Plaut.; i. gazis, Sen.

IN-HŌNESTE, *adv.* (inhonestus). *Dishonorably, disgracefully,* Cic.

IN-HŌNESTO, are (inhonestus). *To disgrace, dishonor,* i. palmas adeptas, Ov.

IN-HŌNESTUS, a, um (in, honestus). I. *Dishonorable, disgraceful,* i. homo, Hor.; homo inhonestissimus, Cic.——II. *Ugly, offensive, loathsome,* Ter.

IN-HŌNŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Without external honor, unhonored, not respected,* i. vita, *without any honorary office or post of honor,* Cic.; honoratus atque i., *with or without a post of honor,* Liv.——II. *Unrewarded, without presents,* alqm inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.; omnium inhonoratissimi, Id.

IN-HŌNŌRIFICUS, a, um (in, honorificus). *Dishonorable,* i. factum dictumque, Sen.

IN-HŌNŌRUS, a, um (in, honorus). I. *Unhonored, not honored or respected, inconsiderable,* i. Hercules, Plin.——II. *Ugly, unsightly,* i. facies, *bad appearance or looks,* Sil.; i. signa, *without ornaments,* Tac.

IN-HORREO, ēre, 2 (in, horreo). *To stand on end, stand erect, bristle,* haud secus quam vallo insepta inhorret acies, *was bristling all round with pointed poles (chevaux de frise),* Liv.

IN-HORRESCO, horrŭi, 3 (inhorreo). I. A) *To become or grow rough (as the body, &c.), to be stiff, to bristle with hair, &c.,* bombycas frigorum impatientiā villis i., *to grow rough and hairy,* Plin.; gallinae inhorrescunt et se excutiunt, *shake themselves* (i. e. *their feathers*), Id.; aper inhorruit armos, *raised his bristles,* Virg.; spicea jam campis messis inhorruit, *has bristled* (i. e. *the ears of corn*), Id.; inhorruit unda tenebris, *grew rough in the darkness,* Id.——B) *Esp.: To be stiff, rigid with cold or frost,* aer inhorrescit nivibus et glacie, App.——II. *Meton.* A) *To rise erect, bristle, stand on end,* mihi pili inhorruerunt, Petr.——B) *Of persons.* 1) *To shudder, shake, tremble with cold, or as in a fever,* inhorrui frigore, Petr.; tenui exceptus inhorruit aurā, Stat. 2) *To shudder, tremble, or shake with fear or horror,* dicitur inhorruisse civitas, Cic.; domus principis inhorruerat, Tac. *Act.: To tremble or shudder at any thing,* i. vim, Aur. Vict. *Poet. meton. of things: To shake, tremble, have a tremulous motion,* inhorruit aer parvo mota fenestra sonō, Ov.

IN-HORTOR, ātus, 1 (in, hortor). *To set at, as a dog; to incite, instigate,* i. canes alcui, App.

IN-HOSPITĀLIS, e (in, hospitalis). I. *That does not receive strangers, inhospitable,* i. Caucasus, Hor.; i. litus, Plin. Pan. *Meton.:* i. duritia, *of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting,* Id.——II. *That is contrary to the rights of hospitality,* i. injuriae potestatum, Plin.

IN-HOSPITĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* (inhospitalis). *Inhospitality,* Cic.

IN-HOSPITUS, a, um (in, hospitus). *Inhospitable,* i. tecta, Ov.; i. Syrtis, Virg. *Poet.:* terra i. Baccho, *where no vines grow,* Sil. *Subst.,* inhospita, ōrum, n. *plur.* (*sc.* loca), *Uninhabitable tracts,* Sil.

IN-HŪMĀNE, *adv.* *Contrary to the affections or duty of mankind, inhumanly,* Cic. *Compar.,* inhumanius, Cic.

IN-HŪMĀNITAS, ātis, *f.* (inhumanus). I. *Inhumanity, inhuman conduct, unkindness of conduct or behavior,* Cic.——II. A) *Want of politeness, uncourteousness,* Cic.——B) *Esp.: Niggardliness,* Cic.

IN-HŪMĀNITER, *adv.* (inhumanus). *Inhumanly; unpolitely, uncourteously,* Cic.

IN-HŪMĀNUS, a, um (in, humanus). I. A) *Inhuman, not human,* i. homo, Cic.; i. scelus, Id.; i. vox, *an expression unworthy of man,* Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Unpolite, unmannerly, uncourteous,* i. homo, Cic.; i. ingenium, Ter. *Compar.,* inhumanior, Cic. *Super.,* inhumanissimus, Ter. 2) *Uncivilized,* i. barbaria, Ov.; i. aures, Cic.

IN-HŪMĀTUS, a, um (in, humo). *Unburied, not interred,* Cic.; Virg.

IN-HŪMO, are (in, humo). *To bury in the earth, cover with earth,* i. taleas, Plin.

INIBI, *adv.* (in, ibi). *There.* I. *Of place: Just there, at the very place or spot,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* 1) *Of time.* a) *Therein, at the very moment, just then,* for illico: cum eum i. mors occuparet, *when he was at the point of death,* Gell. b) i. est (*for* in eo est), *it is near, will soon happen, is on the very point of:* quod sperare debemus aut i. esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic. 2) *In that matter,* i. e. *concerning it, therein,* Plaut.

IN-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 (in, ago). I. *Prop.: To drive into or to a place,* i. capram in arcem, Varr.; i. in stabula, Id. *Absol.:* anus eum praecepe inegit, *threw him down,* App.——II. *Fig.: To drive, instigate, urge,* Sen.

IN-IMICE, *adv.* *Hostilely, inimically,* Cic *Super.,* inimicissime, Cic.

INIMICITIA, ae, *f.* (inimicus). *Enmity, hostility,* Cic. *Usually in the plur.:* intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum alqo, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Id.; inimicitias exercere cum alqo, Sall.; inimicitias capere in familiam, Ter.; inimicitias ponere, *to give over,* Cael. ap. Cic.; inimicitias contrahere, Quint.

INIMICO, 1 (inimicus). *To set at variance,*

render hostile, make enemies, hostiles inimicent classica turmas, Stat.; ira inimicat urbes, Hor.

IN-IMICUS, a, um (in, amicus). I. *Unfriendly, unfavorable, contrary, adverse, at enmity, inimical (but not said of parties carrying on war)*, i. animus, Cic.; i. alcui, *against any body*, Id.; inimicos in se omnes habent, Plaut.; consilia tum patriæ tum sibi i., Nep. *Of things: Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial*, raphani dentibus i., Plin.; odor nervis i., Hor., i. imber, Virg.; maritare ulmos, nisi validas, inimicum (est), *is not good for*, Plin. *Subst.*, inimicus, i, *m.*, *An enemy*, plenior inimicorum, Cic. Inimica, æ, *f.*, *A female enemy*, i. cujusquam, Cic.; virtutis i., Id. *Superl.*, inimicissimus suus, *his greatest enemy*, Cic. ——II. (*for* hostilis) *Of parties that carry on warfare: Hostile*, terra i., Virg.; i. tela, Id.; i. nomina, Id.

IN-IMITABILIS, e (in, imitabilis). *Inimitable, that can not be imitated*, i. sapor, Quint.; i. auctoritas, Id.; i. morum dulcedo, Vell.

IN-IQUE, *adv.* (iniquus). *Unequally.* I. *Prop.*: i. dividere, Aur. Vict.; concertatio iniquius comparata, Ter.——II. *Fig.* A) *Unequally, unfairly*, i. comparo Castorem cum Domitio, Cic.; expulsi i., *with wrong, unjustly*, Id.—B) *Not contentedly*, iniquissime ferre, *to bear with great repugnance*, Suet.

IN-IQUITAS, ātis, *f.* (iniquus). I. A) *Prop.*: *Inequality, want of smoothness or level, roughness*, i. loci, Cæs.—B) *Fig.*: *Difficulty, disadvantage*, i. loci, Cæs.; i. temporum, Liv.; i. rerum, Cæs.——II. A) *Prop.*: *Disproportion*, i. ponderis, App.—B) *Fig.*: *Unfairness, injustice, severity*, i. hominis, Cic.; i. exitii, Tac.

IN-IQUUS, a, um (in, æquus). I. *Not even; hence, fig.* A) *Incommodious, disadvantageous, unfavorable*, i. locus, Cæs.; i. adscensus, Liv.; palus i. nesciis, Tac.—B) *Of time*: *Inconvenient, not in right or proper time, unfavorable*, i. tempus, Liv.—C) *Of temper*: *Not even or placid, not cool*, iniquo animo ferre, *unwillingly, impatiently*, Cic.——II. *Unlike or unequal in nature or properties; hence*, A) *Prop.*: *Not of the right measure.* 1) *Too large, immoderate, disproportioned*, i. pondus, Virg.; i. sol, *heat of the sun*, Id.; i. merum, *taken or drunk in too large quantities*, Val. Flac. 2) *Too small, of too small a size*, i. lumina, Pers.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Unfair, unjust*, i. judex, Ter.; i. lex, Hor.; i. causa, Ter.; i. sors, Virg. 2) *Disinclined, unfavorable, ill-disposed, unkind, hostile*, homines omnibus i., Cic.; iniquum esse in alqm, Ter. *Subst.*, iniquus, i, *m.*, *An enemy*, i. nostri, Cic.

INITIAMENTUM, i, *n.* (initio). *Initiation into, instruction in*, i. sapientiæ, Sen.

INITIO, 1 *v. a.* (initium). *To initiate, admit to sacred rites, particularly to those of Ceres*, i. alqm Cereri eo ritu, Cic.; non initiati templum Cereris ingressi sunt, Liv.; i. alqm Bacchis, *to initiate into the rites of Bacchus, admit as a Bacchanal*, Liv.

INITIUM, ii, *n.* (ineo). *Prop.*: *A going in, entrance*; *hence*, I. *Gen.*: *A beginning*, i. belli, Cic.; i. dicendi sumere, *to make a beginning*, Id.; i. capere ab *or* ex, Cæs.; Quint.; ab initio rerum, *from the beginning or commencement, from the first*; initio, *at the beginning of the accusation*; primis initiis, *at the first beginning*, Just.——II. *Esp. in the plur.* A) *The principles or elements of a science*, i. mathematicorum, *the rules or principles of mathematics*, Cic.; i. o disciplinæ, Quint.—B) *In Natural Philoso The elements*, Cic.—C) natus obscurissim itiis, *of very low extraction or origin*, Vell.— *The beginning of a reign*, initiis Tiberii tis, Tac.; novis initiis opus est, *a new king*, C —E) initium cognoscendi, *a principle of co tion*, Cic.—F) 1) initia, *Sacred rites or ship of a deity*; e. g. *the Eleusinian myste* Cic.; Varr.; Just. *Also the Bacchanalia*, Liv. *Meton.*: *Things used in such mysteries are ca* initia, Catull.

IN-ITUS, a, um, *part. of* ineo.

IN-ITUS, ūs, *m.* (ineo). *An arrival, comin approach*, Lucr.

IN-JECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (injicio). *A throwin into, a laying on.* A) *Prop.*: i. manus, Qui —B) *Fig.*: in vera bona non est manus i., *r goods are beyond the grasp of fortune*, Sen.

IN-JECTUS, a, um, *part. of* injicio.

IN-JECTUS, ūs, *m.* (injicio). I. *A throwin into*, i. pulveris, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A throw ing over*, e. g. *of a garment*, Plin.—B) *A la ing on, seizing*, i. unguium, i. e. *striking in* Plin.—C) *A throwing on*, Stat.—D) *A pu ting in or into*, i. animi in corpus, Lucr.

IN-JICIO, jēci, jectum, 3 [injexit *for* injeceri Plaut.] (in, jacio). I. A) *To throw, cast, or pu in or into*, i. semen, Plin.; i. ignes (*sc.* in domum) Cic.; i. se in ignem, Ter.; se per ignem i. saltu, *to leap through the fire*, Virg.; i. se in hostes medios, *to rush into the midst of the enemy.*—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: animus se injiciens, *plunging*, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *To inspire, occasion, cause*, i. alcui formidinem, Cic.; i. spem, Id.; i. curam, Liv.; i. contentionem, *to occasion*, Id.; i. verba, *to add, speak between*, Ter.——II. A) *To throw to, upon, or at any thing*, i. securim alcui, Cic.; i. pontem flumini, *to throw across*, Liv.; i. terram alcui, *upon any one*, Virg.; i. brachia collo, *to embrace, throw one's arms around*, Ov.—B) *To put or lay on*, i. sibi vestem, Ov.; i. manicas alcui, Plaut.; i. vincula, Virg.; i. laqueum, *to throw round a snare or halter, in order to bind*, Liv.; i. manum alcui, *to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one*, 1) *In order to make him stand still*, Petr.; *hence, fig.*: mihi veritas manum injecit, Cic. 2) *Or thereby to signify one's right of possession in him*, Liv.; Ov. *Fig.*: injecere manum Parcæ, Virg.; quieti ejus manus injeci, *have torn him away from his retirement*, Plin. 3) *In summoning one before a court*, Plaut.—C) *To throw out a hint, suggest*, Bruto sæpe injecissem, Cic.

IN-JUCUNDE, *adv.* *Unpleasantly*, injucundius, Cic.

IN-JUCUNDITAS, ātis, *f.* (injucundus). *Unpleasantness*, Cic.

IN-JUCUNDUS, a, um (in, jucundus). *Unpleasant*, i. labor, Cic.; i. odor, Plin.; i. auctor, Quint.; i. adversus malos, *severe, harsh*, Tac.

IN-JUDICATUS, a, um (in, judico). I. *Not formally tried by a judge*, Cat. ap. Gell.—— II. *Undecided*, Quint.

INJUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* injungo.

IN-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 (in, jungo). I. *To join into* i. tignos in asseres, *to let in*, Liv.; in arborem scrobi, *to set or plant into*, Pall.——II. *To*

join. A) *Prop.*: i. aggerem muro, *to bring into connection, join with, unite or attach to*, Liv.; i. vineas mœnibus, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To occasion, inflict, bring upon*, i. alcui injuriam, Liv.; i. sibi tormentum, *to chastise, punish one's self*, Plin. E. 2) *To impose upon, lay upon as a burden*, i. civitatibus servitutem, Cæs.; i. alcui laborem, Liv.; i. alcui munus comitiorum habendorum, *to commit, intrust*, Id.; nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatemque injungebat, quin, *he delayed not, suffered not himself to be detained by any thing*, Hirt. *With* ut: injungo mihi, ut mittam, *I make it my business to*, &c., Plin.

IN-JŪRĀTUS, a, um (in, juro). *That has not sworn, unsworn*, i. homo, Cic.

INJŪRIA, æ, *f.* (injurius). I. *Gen.*: *Any thing that is done unjustly or contrary to equity, whether in word or deed*; *Wrong, injustice, injury, violence*, alcui injuriam inferre, *to do any body wrong*, Cic.; injuriam offerre alcui, *to wrong*, Ter.; injuriam accipere, *to suffer wrong*, Cic.; injuriam peti, Id.; injuriam repellere, Liv.; injuriam defendere, *to ward off*, Cæs.; defendere alqm ab-injuria, *to protect from wrong*, Id.; spretæ i. formæ, *insult offered to*, Virg.; i. judicii (*of a sentence*), *unlawful, hard, severe judgment*, Liv.; injuriam facis, quum, &c., *you do wrong, if*, Ter.; i. tua, *which you have committed*, Cic.; i. sua, *done to him*, Sall.; i. sociorum, *done or committed against them*, Id.; prætor decernit injuriam, *an unlawful act*, Cic.; *hence*, per injuriam, *with injustice, unlawfully*, Id.; injuriâ, *without reason or cause, undeservedly*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Unjust conduct, injustice*, i. prætoris, Cic.——B) *A dishonoring of a woman*, me injuriam fecisse mulieri, *that I (should) have dishonored her*, Plaut.——C) *Gen.*: *Seduction, debauching*, Quint.——D) *In Law*, *t. t.*: *An injury, wrong*, actio injuriarum, *an action for personal injuries or affronts*, Cic.; injuriarum dicam alcui scribere, *to institute an action for personal injuries*, Ter.; injuriarum multam alcui dicere, Plaut.——E) *Unjust severity, harshness, rigor*, i. paterna, Ter.——F) *Any damage, harm, hurt, injury in general*, i. frigorum, æstuum, Plin.; opportuna injuria, *exposed to damage or injury*, Id.; injuria (serpentium), *bites of a serpent*, Id.——III. *Meton.*: *Revenge or punishment for an injury inflicted*, i. cædis, Virg.; consulis justa i., Liv.

INJŪRIŌSE, *adv.* (injuriosus). *Unlawfully, unjustly*, Cic.

IN-JŪRIŌSUS, a, um (injuria). I. *Acting unjustly, unjust, insolent, petulant*, i. in proximos, Cic.; adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. *Meton.*: i. ventus, Hor.; i. pes, Id.——II. *Injurious, hurtful, noxious*, i. ictus, Plin.

IN-JŪRIUS, a, um (in, jus). *Unjust*, i. es, Ter.; injuriam est, *it is unjust*, Cic.; Ter.

INJŪRUS, a, um, *for* injurius, Plaut.

IN-JUSSUS, a, um (in, jubeo). *Uncommanded, voluntary, of one's own accord*. I. A) *Of persons*: i. desistant, Hor.——B) *Of animals*: i. veniunt ad muletra capellæ, Hor.——II. *Of things*: i. virescunt gramina, Virg.

IN-JUSSUS, ûs, m. (*only in abl. sing.*) (in, jussus). *Without the order of, without being ordered or commanded*, injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Id.; suo atque populi injussu, Sall.; injussu pugnam inire, Liv.

IN-JUSTE, *adv.* (injustus). *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongly*, i. facere, Cic.; i. imperare alcui, Plaut.; i. dicere in alqm, Id.; multa i. fieri possunt, *many acts of injustice may be committed*, Id.

IN-JUSTITIA, æ, *f.* (injustus). I. *Injustice, unjust proceeding*, Cic.; totius injustitiæ nulla capitalior est, *of all injustices there is none that*, &c., Id.——II. *Severity, rigor, harshness*, Ter.

IN-JUSTUS, a, um (in, justus). I. *Unjust, wrongful*, i. homo, Cic.; i. noverca, *harsh, severe*, Virg.; i. regna, *unlawfully acquired, obtained by unjust means*, Ov.; i. deus (i. e. *Envy*), Id. *Subst.*, injustum, i, *n.*, *for* injustitia, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *Oppressive, burdensome, troublesome*, i. onus, Cic.; i. fascis, Virg.——B) *Unequal*, i. vires, Stat.

INL. *See* ILL.

INM. *See* IMM.

IN-NĀBILIS, e (in, no). *In which one can not swim*, i. unda, Ov.

IN-NASCOR, nātus, 3 (in, nascor). *To grow, be born, spring up in a place*. I. *Prop.*: filix innascitur agris, Hor.; aquis herbæ virentes innascuntur, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in or with*, in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, Cæs.

IN-NĀTO, 1 (in, nato). I. *To swim or float into or to a place*, i. in concham, Cic.——II. A) *To swim or float in or upon; or simply, to swim*, bellum innatantes, Cic.; homines flumini innatant, Plin. *With acc.*: undam innatat alnus, Virg.——B) *Fig.*: innatans verborum facilitas, *floating, as it were, on the surface, without entering at any depth into the essence of a matter*, Quint.——C) *Meton.*: *To flow, to spread its waters over any thing*, Nilus innatat terræ, Plin.; innatat undâ crinis, *floats about*, Val. Flac.

IN-NĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* innascor.——II. *Adj.*: *Inborn, innate, natural*, i. cupiditas, Cic.; temeritas illi hominum generi i. est, Cæs.; affectatio i., *natural, not far-fetched*, Quint.

IN-NĀVIGĀBILIS, e (in, navigabilis). *Not navigable*, i. Tiberis, Liv.

IN-NĀVIGO, are, *v. n.* (in, navigo). *To navigate or sail any where*, Mel.

IN-NECTO, xŭi, xum, 3 (in, necto). *To tie, join, or fasten to, together, or about*. I. *Prop.*: i. comas, Virg.; i. fauces laqueo, Ov.; i. colla lacertis, Id.; innecti cervicibus, *to embrace*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To frame, devise, contrive*, i. causas morandi, Virg.; i. fraudem clienti, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To entangle, implicate*, innexus conscientiæ alcjs, Tac. 2) *To join, connect*, Hyrcanis innexus per affinitatem, Tac.

IN-NEXUS, a, um, *part. of* innecto.

IN-NISUS, a, um, *part. of* innitor.

IN-NITOR, nixus *and* nisus, 3 (in, nitor). *To rest or lean upon any thing, to support one's self by any thing*. I. *Prop.* A) i. scutis, Cæs.; i. in cubitum, Nep.; templa innixa columnis, Ov.; i. hastâ, Liv.; avis innixa alis, *floating*, Ov.——B) *Meton.*: syllabæ innituntur in b, *terminate in*, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: salutem suam incolumitate Pisonis i., Tac.

IN-NIXUS, a, um, *part. of* innitor.

IN-NO, 1 (in, no). I. *To swim or float in or upon*, i. aquæ, Liv.; i. fluvio, Virg.; i. aquâ, Suet. *Poet. with acc.*: i. flumiun, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *To navigate or sail upon*, quo levior classis

vadoso mari innaret, Tac. *Poet. with acc.:* i. Stygios lacus, Virg.——B) *To flow by or wash,* innantem Maricæ litoribus Lirim, Hor.

IN-NŌBILĬTĀTUS, a, um (in, nob.). I. q. ignobilis, Lampr.

IN-NŌCENS, tis (in, nocens). *That does no harm, that is noxious to no one, harmless.* I. *Prop.:* innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor.; cibus innocentior, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Harmless,* i. epistola, Cic.; i. contentiones, *carried on without acrimony,* Vell.—B) *Innocent, guiltless, faultless,* i. homo, Cic.; vitâ innocentissimus, *that leads a most irreproachable life,* Vell.; sanguis i., *innocent blood,* Tac. *With genit.:* i. factorum, *in respect of, &c.,* Tac.; i. parricidii, Flor.—C) *Esp.: Disinterested, not selfish,* i. prætor, Cic.; i. abstinentia, Sall.

INNŌCENTER, *adv.* (innocens). *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently,* i. vivere, Quint.; innocentius agere, Tac.

INNŌCENTIA, æ, *f.* (innocens). I. *Harmlessness,* Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Innocence, good moral character,* Cic.; Cæs.—B) *Esp.: Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness,* Cic.

IN-NŌCŬE, *adv.* (innocuus). *Without harm, not injuriously,* Suet.; i. vivere, *without injuring others,* Ov.

IN-NŌCŬUS, a, um (in, nocuus). I. A) *Act.: Not injurious, harmless,* i. herbæ, Ov.; inporum genus i. hominibus, Plin.; i. litus, *safe,* Virg.—B) *Fig.: Inoffensive, harmless,* Ov.; viximus innocuæ, Id.; agere causas innocuas, *of the innocent,* Id.——II. *Neut. poet.: Unhurt, uninjured,* i. carinæ, Virg.; i. iter, *safe, not dangerous,* Ov.

IN-NŌTESCO, tŭi, 3 (in, notesco). *To become known, come into notice,* i. alqa re, Ov.; Suet.; Plin.

IN-NŌVO, 1 (in, novo). *To renew, alter,* Cic.

IN-NOXIE, *adv.* (innoxius). I. *Prop.: Harmlessly, without harm,* i. emollire alvum, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Innocently, blamelessly,* Min. Fel.

IN-NOXIUS, a, um (in, noxius). I. *Act.* A) *Prop.: Harmless, innocuous,* animalia indigenis i., Plin.; i. medicamenta, Id.; i. vulnera, *curable,* Id.; i. saltus, *safe, without danger,* Id.; i. iter, Tac.—B) *Fig.: Guiltless, innocent,* Nep.; Liv.; Ov.——II. *Neut.* A) *Prop.: Not injured, free from harm, unhurt,* i. homo, Sall.; faba a curculionibus i., Col.—B) *Fig.* 1) i. magistratus, *not responsible.* Sall. 2) *Not guilty,* i. paupertas, Tac.

IN-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, nubo). *To marry into,* ea, quæ innupsisset, *for* in quæ, i. e. in quam familiam, *the rank and family into which she had married,* Liv.; i. nostris thalamis, *to marry our wives,* Ov.

IN-NŪBUS, a, um (in, nubo). *Unmarried,* i. Sibylla, Ov. *Poet. meton.:* i. laurus, *because Daphne, changed into a bay-tree, was unmarried,* Id.

IN-NŪMĔRĂBILIS, e (in, numerabilis). *Innumerable, numberless, countless,* i. homines, Cic.; i. series annorum, Hor.

IN-NŪMĔRĂBILĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (innumerabilis). *An infinite number, an infinitude,* i. mundorum, Cic.; i. atomorum, Id.

IN-NŪMĔRUS, a, um (in, numerus). I. *Innumerable,* monimenta i., Cic.; i. gentes, Virg.; i. hostes, Ov.——II. *Prosaic, without metre,* i numeri, Auson.

IN-NŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (in *and the obsol.* nuo, *whence* nutum). *To give a nod, nod to,* i. alcui, Ter. *Without dat.: To give a sign, to intimate, hint,* aqua innuetur his signis esse tenua, Vitr.

IN-NUPTUS, a, um (in, nubo). *Unmarried (only of females),* i. puella, Virg.; i. Minerva, Id. *Meton.:* i. bos, Sen. *Subst.,* innupta, æ, *f.,* *An unmarried female, a virgin,* Catull. *Esp.:* nuptiæ innuptæ (ἄγαμος γάμος), *an unlawful or unlucky marriage,* Poet. ap. Cic.

IN-NŪTRIO, 4 (in, nutrio). I. *Prop.: To nourish or bring up, in, or at any thing,* castris innutriri, *to be brought up in a camp,* Sil.; innutritus magnis opibus, Suet.——II. *Fig.:* innutritus disciplinis, Sen.

INNŪTRĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* innutrio.

INO, ūs *and* ōnis, *f. nom. prop.* (Ἰνώ). *Ino, daughter of Cadmus, wife of the Theban king Athamas, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and stepmother of Helle and Phryxus; also, as a goddess, called* Leucothea, Cic.

IN-OBLITUS, a, um (in, obliviscor). *Mindful, not forgetful,* Ov.

IN-OBRŪTUS, a, um (in, obruo). *Not covered, not overwhelmed,* Ov.

IN-OBSEQUENS, tis (in, obsequens). *Not yielding, stubborn,* Sen.

IN-OBSERVĂBILIS, e (in, observabilis). *Not to be observed, unobservable,* i. cursus, Plin.; i. error, Catull.

IN-OBSERVANTIA, æ, *f.* (in, observans). I. *Negligence, indifference,* Quint.——II. *Want of punctuality, irregularity,* Suet.

IN-OBSERVĂTUS, a, um (in, observo). *Unobserved, unperceived,* i. sidera, Ov.; i. tempus, Sen.

IN-OCCIDŬUS, a, um (in, occiduus). *Not setting, not perishing,* i. axis, *the North Pole,* Luc.; ignes i., *inextinguishable,* Claud. *Fig.:* i. visus, *always awake,* Stat.

IN-ŎDŎRUS, a, um (in, odorus). I. *Without smell or odor,* i. flos, Ov.; i. ossa, Pers.——II. *Without the faculty of smelling,* animalia i., Gell.

IN-OFFENSUS, a, um (in, offensus). I. *Prop.* A) *At which one does not stumble, without stumbling, without hinderance,* i. pes, Tib.; pedem inoffensum referre, *to return without hinderance,* Id.—B) *Meton.: Free from hinderance or obstruction, unimpeded, uninterrupted,* i. via, Mart.; i. mare, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* i. cursus bonorum, *uninterrupted,* Tac.; i. vita, *without misfortune, fortunate,* Ov.

IN-OFFICIŎSUS, a, um (in, officiosus). I. *Not obliging, disobliging,* i. in alqm, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Not according to duty,* i. testamentum, *when the testator neglects his nearest relations,* Cic.

IN-ŎLESCO, lēvi, 3 v. n. *and a.* (in, olesco). I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.: To grow in, at, or upon any thing,* i. libro, *to unite with the bark,* Virg. *Of a scion or graft: To effect a vital union with the stock, to strike,* Col.——B) *Fig.:* inoleverat linguæ vox, *the word remained in his memory,* Gell.; in plures libros mendæ indoles inolevit, *has found its way into,* Id.——II. *Act.: To implant; fig.:* i. amorem alcui, Id.; i. semina amoris, Aus

IN-ŌMINĀTUS, a, um (in, omen). *Unfortunate, inauspicious*, i. cubilia, Hor.

IN-ŌPERTUS, a, um (in, opertus). *Uncovered, bare.* I. *Prop.*: i. caput, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: i. veritas, *bare, undisguised*, Sen.

IN-ŌPIA, æ, *f.* (inops). I. *A want of necessaries, poverty, need, indigence.* A) *Absol.* 1) *Want of property or riches*, amicitiam ex inopia natam, Cic.; inopiam tolerare mercede manuum, Sall.; ad extremum inopiæ venire, Tac. *Meton.*: i. ærarii, *exhausted finances*, Liv. 2) *Prop.* a) *Want of provisions*, Liv.; Cic. *Meton.*: i. locorum, Vell. b) *A poor supply*, revolutus ad dispensationem inopiæ, Liv. 3) *Fig.*: *Poverty of expression or of ideas in an orator*, Cic.—B) *Relative: Want, lack, scarcity of any thing*, i. frumentaria, *of corn*, Cæs.; i. argentaria, Plaut.; *or with genit.*: i. argenti, Id.; i. loci, *of room*, Liv.; i. consilii, *want of counsel*, Cic.; illud, cujus i. est, *that I have want of*, Plaut.——II. *Helplessness*, Cic.

IN-ŌPINANS, tis (in, opinor). *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unexpected*, alqm inopinantem aggredi, Cæs.; inopinante Curione, *contrary to the expectation of, &c.*, Id.

IN-ŌPINANTĒR, *adv.* (inopinans). *Unexpectedly*, Suet.

IN-ŌPINĀTE, *adv.* (inopinatus). *Unexpectedly*, Sen.

INŌPINĀTO. *See the following article.*

IN-ŌPINĀTUS, a, um (in, opinor). *That happens contrary to expectation, that was not expected*, i. res, Cic.; i. malum, Cæs.; quum hoc illi i. accidisset, Id.; ex inopinato, *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic.; *for which*, inopinato (*abl.*), Liv.

IN-ŌPINUS, a, um (in, opinor). *Unexpected*, i. visus, Ov.; i. quies, Virg.

INŌPĬŌSUS, a, um (inopia). *In want of any thing*, i. consilii, Plaut.

IN-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um (in, opportunus). *Inconvenient for any thing, unseasonable*, sedes i. sermoni, Cic.; i. tempus, Id.

IN-OPS, ŏpis (in, ops). I. *Destitute, without means, poor.* A) *Absol. of persons.* 1) *Prop.*: i. homo, Suet.; inopem iter ingressum, *without money*, Liv. *Meton.*: ærarium i. et exhaustum, *entirely drained or exhausted*, Cic. 2) *Fig.* a) *Poor, void of words or ideas, jejune (of a speaker)*, i. lingua Latina, Cic.; i. oratio, Id. b) *Poor, mean, pitiful, bad, miserable, empty, weak*, i. senecta, Ov.; inopis animi esse, Hor.—B) *Relative.* 1) *Prop.*: *Poor in any thing; with genit. or abl., or with* a (ab): i. somni cibique, *that neither sleeps nor has an appetite*, Ov.; i. amicorum, Liv. 2) *Fig.*: i. humanitatis, Cic.; ferra i. pacis, *without peace*, Ov.; i. mentis, *without understanding*, Id.; i. animi, Virg.——II. A) *Powerless, weak, unable*, Liv.—B) *Helpless*, inopes relicti a duce, Cic.; solari inopem, Virg.

IN-OPTĀTUS, a, um (in, opto). *Not wished for, unpleasant*, i. res, Sen.

IN-ŌRĀTUS, a, um (in, oro). *Not formally proposed or pleaded*, re inorata, *without a hearing*, Cic.

IN-ORDINĀTUS, a, um (in, ordino). *Disorderly, confused, without order, of soldiers that are not drawn up or marching in close ranks*, inordinati atque incompositi, Liv. *Subst.*, inordinātum, i, *n.*, *Disorder*, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic.

IN-ŌRIOR, īri, (in, orior). *To show one's self*, quid si memoria eorum inoriretur, qui, *how, if those were recalled to memory, who*, Tac.

IN-ORNĀTE, *adv.* (inornatus). *Without ornament*, i. dicere, Auct. ad Her.

IN-ORNĀTUS, a, um (in, ornatus). *Unadorned, without ornament.* I. *Prop.*: i. mulier, Cic.; i. comæ, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: i. orator, Cic.; i. verba, *unadorned, simple*, Hor.; *unpraised, unsung, unrenowned*, Id.

IN-ŌTĬŌSUS, a, um (in, otiosus). *Without leisure, much occupied*, i. actio, Quint.

INŌUS, a, um (ino). *Of or belonging to Ino*, Ov.; Virg.; I. undæ, *the sea about Thebes*, Val. Flac.

INP. *See* IMP.

IN-PRIMIS. *See* PRIMUS.

INQUAM. *See* INQUIO.

IN-QUIES, ētis (in, quies), *adj.* *Unquiet*, vir i., Vell.; humanum genus i., Sall.

IN-QUIES, ētis, *f.* (in, quies). *Unquietness, restlessness*, i. nocturna, Plin.

IN-QUIĒTO, 1 (inquietus). *To disturb*, i. alqm, Suet.; i. victoriam, Tac.

IN-QUIĒTUS, a, um (in, quietus). *Without rest, restless, tempestuous*, i. animus, Liv.; i. ingenium, Id.

INQUILĪNUS, i, *m.* (*for* incolinus, *from* incolo). I. *An inhabitant of a place which is not the person's own property; esp., A dweller in a hired house, a tenant*, te inquilino personabant omnia, Cic.; i. privatarum sedium et insularum, Suet. *Hence Catiline calls Cicero* i. civis Romæ (*because the latter was not born in Rome*), Sall.; *also of students who, although regularly attending lectures, make but little progress*, quos non discipulos philosophorum sed inquilinos voco, Sen.——II. *Meton.*: *An inhabitant; gen.*: i. Padi, Plin.

INQUINĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* inquino.——II. *Adj.*: *Contaminated, defiled, impure, filthy, foul, sordid, base*, hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic.; sermo inquinatissimus, *most filthy*, Id. *Hence, of expression*: *Low, lewd*, i. verba, Cic.

INQUINO, 1 (in, cœnum). I. A) *To daub over, to bedaub*, i. parietem luto, Vitr.; vellus murice bis inquinatum, *colored, dyed*, Mart.—B) *Fig.*: i. alqm literis, *to instruct superficially*, Petr.——II. A) *To daub over; hence, to stain, defile, pollute, contaminate*, i. vestem, Plaut.; i. æquas venenis, Ov.—B) *Fig.* 1) i. agros turpissimis possessoribus, Cic.; i. se vitiis, Id. 2) *To deteriorate or adulterate by admixture*; *fig.*: i. tempus aureum ære, Hor.

INQUIO *and* INQUAM, is, it, *verb. def.* *I say; it is placed after one or more words of the speaker, and is used*, I. *In oblique narration*, i. e. *in quoting what another person said*: Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriæ repugnas, *since thou, said Alcibiades*, Nep.; est vero, inquam, signum, *it is a token, said I, or, it is (said I) a token*, Cic.; eccum me, inque, *say, here I am*, Ter.; ita dii faxint, inquito, Plaut. *It is sometimes used so as to be equivalent to our* "...": exclamati, Adspice, imperator, inquit, Liv.——II. *In repetitions*: hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem defende, *this one day, this one day, I say*, Cic.; mihi, per, inquam, gratum mihi

feceris, si, Id. *After a parenthesis:* nostra est enim (si nos . . . principes sumus), nostra est, inquam, omnis ista, Cic.——III. *In objections: Such as, you will say, you may reply, &c.,* nos solemus, inquit, ostendere, Cic.

IN-QUIRO, sīvi, sītum, 3 *v. a.* (in, quæro). I. A) *To seek, demand, search for, endeavor to obtain,* i. corpus alcjs, Liv.; i. sedes, Just.——B) *Fig.:* veram illam honestatem expetens, quam unam natura maxime inquirit, *alone is able to find out,* Cic.——II. A) *To examine, institute an inquiry respecting any thing; ask, demand, inquire,* i. in ea, quæ sunt memoriæ prodita, Cic.; i. in se, Id.; i. in se atque Herculem, i. e. de se atque Hercule, Tac. *With acc.:* priusquam omnia inquisissent, *before they may have inquired into every thing,* Liv.——B) *As a forensic t. t.: To take cognizance of a matter, to inquire into the nature of the case, to find grounds for accusation,* i. in competitores, Cic.

IN-QUISITIO, ōnis, *f.* (inquiro). I. *A seeking or searching for,* i. corporum, Plin.; cave, ne inquisitioni mihi sis, *take care that I may not have to look for you, take care to be at hand,* Plaut.——II. A) *An examination, investigation,* i. veri, Cic.——B) *As a forensic t. t., of a plaintiff: A seeking for documents or proofs in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition,* i. candidati, *against a candidate,* Cic.; i. accusatoria, *of the plaintiff against the defendant,* Id.; inquisitionem annuam impetrare, *a year to be employed for this purpose,* Tac.

IN-QUISITOR, ōris, *m.* (inquiro). I. A) *A kind of policeman or inquisitor, under the emperors, appointed to seek for suspected persons; A searcher, inquirer, secret spy,* &c., Suet.; inquisitores algæ, *who make a search even among the sea-weed,* Juv.——B) *Also, A hunter of wild beasts,* Plin.——II. A) *An investigator, examiner,* i. rerum, Cic.; i. rerum naturæ, Sen.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A plaintiff or advocate employed in searching for documents or proofs in support of an accusation,* Cic. 2) *One who leads to a judicial examination,* Tac.

IN-QUISITUS, a, um (in, quæro). *Inquired into, investigated,* i. res, Plaut.; i. quæstio, Id.

INQUISITUS, a, um, *part. of* inquiro.

INR. *See* IRR.

IN-SALUBRIS, e (in, salubris). I. *Prop.: Unwholesome, not conducive to health,* i. ager, Plin.; vinum insaluberrimum, Id.——II. *Fig.: Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless,* meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, Plin.

IN-SALŪTĀTUS, a, um (in, saluto). I. *Not saluted or greeted,* Sid.——II. *Without taking leave, (in twist)* inque salutatam linquo, Virg.

IN-SĀNĀBILIS, e (in, sanabilis). *That can not be cured or healed, incurable.* I. *Prop.:* i. morbus, Cic.; caput tribus Anticyris i., Hor.——II. *Fig.: Incurable,* i. e. *incapable of improvement,* i. contumelia, Cic.; i. ingenium, Liv.

IN-SĀNE, *adv. Madly, insanely, without reason,* i. amare, Plaut.; i. esurire, Id.

INSĀNIA, æ, *f.* (insanus). I. *Madness, phrensy (as disease),* Cels.——II. A) *Madness, as displaying itself in a person's actions, mad or insane behavior,* in insaniam incidere, Cic.; alqm ad insaniam adigere, Ter.; *a mad desire after any thing,* i. belli, Virg.; concupiscere alqd ad insaniam, *even to madness,* i. e. *very vehemently,* Cic.; noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias, *mad tricks,* Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Extravagant luxury, waste, excess,* i. villarum, Cic.; i. vestium, Plin.; i. mensarum, Id.; res ad hanc insaniam (*extravagant waste, dissipation*) venerit, Liv. 2) *Poetic enthusiasm, inspiration, or rapture,* Hor.

INSĀNIO, īvi *and* ii, ītum, 4 (insanus). I. *As Med. t. t.: To be mad, lunatic, or insane, to be without reason, as a malady, of persons,* Cels.; *also, of animals,* Plin.——II. A) *To be mad or foolish, to act as a madman; of violent affections of the mind,* i. ex amore, *with love,* Plaut.; i. ex injuria, *on account of a wrong received,* Ter.; i. certa ratione modoque, *to have a method in one's madness,* Hor. *Meton. of things:* insaniens Bosporus, Hor.——B) *Esp.:* homo insanibat, *was mad,* i. e. *asked too much,* Ter.; in Tusculano cœpi i., *to have a mania for building,* Auct. ad Her. *With acc.:* i. similem errorem), *to be mad in a similar manner,* Hor.; i. sollemnia, *to be a fool after the fashion of the day,* Id.

IN-SĀNITAS, ātis, *f.* (insanus). *Unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease,* insipientia quasi i. quædam, Cic.

IN-SĀNUS, a, um (in, sanus). *Not sound or well, ill in body; hence,* I. *Pass.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Diseased in mind,* i. e. *mad, insane, lunatic, without reason,* quod idem contingit insanis, Cic. 2) *Insane, mad,* i. e. *that acts insanely, that acts or speaks like a madman, without reason, silly, frantic,* homo fugitiis i., Cic.; insanissima concio, Id.; i. mens, Tib. 3) *Meton.* a) *Raging, furious,* i. fluctus, Virg.; i. venti, Tib.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Excessive, violent, vehement, very great,* insanæ moles, *enormous, immense, huge masses,* i. e. *buildings,* Cic.; dives insanum in modum, *immensely rich,* Aus. *Hence, neut. sing. adv.,* insanum, *Excessively, beyond comprehension,* i. magnus, Plaut.; porticus i. bona, Id. 2) *Enthusiastic, enraptured,* vates insana, Virg.——II. *Act.: That causes madness,* i. aqua, Ov.

IN-SATIABILIS, e (insatio). I. *Insatiable, that can not be satisfied,* i. cupiditas, Cic.; i. avaritia, Sall. *With genit.:* i. sanguinis, Just.; i. laudis, Val. Max.——II. *Unsatisfying, of which one can not have enough,* i. pulchritudo, Cic.; i. gaudium, Id.

IN-SATIETAS, ātis, *f.* (in, satietas). *Insatiableness; plur.,* ap. Plaut.

IN-SATURABILIS, e (in, saturo). *Insatiable,* i. abdomen, Cic.

IN-SCENDO, di, sum, 3 (in, scando). *To go or step into, go up or mount to or upon,* i. in currum, Plaut.; i. in lectum, Id.; i. in arborem, Id. *Act.:* i. quadrigas, Plaut.; i. equum, Suet.; *for which pass.,* inscenso equo, Id. *Absol.:* i. (*sc.* navem), *to embark, go on board ship,* Plaut.

IN-SCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (inscendo). *An ascending, mounting, embarking,* i. in navem, Plaut.

IN-SCENSUS, a, um, *part. of* inscendo.

IN-SCIENS, tis (in, sciens). *Unknowing, without knowledge.* I. *Without thinking, through inadvertence,* feci i., Ter.; me inscienti, *without my knowing it,* Cic.; insciente Antigono, *without the knowledge of A.,* Nep.; inscientibus cunctis, *without any body knowing it,* Liv

——II. *Ignorant, simple, silly*, abl, i., *you simpleton!* Ter.

INSCIENTER, *adv. Unknowingly, ignorantly; hence, stupidly, unskillfully*, i. facere, Cic.: i. infiare tibiam, Liv.

INSCIENTIA, æ, *f.* (insciens). I. *Gen.: Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience*, i. mea, Cic.; in tenebris inscientiæ, Id. *With genit.* A) *Subjective:* i. vulgi, Cæs.; i. medicorum, Plin.——B) *Objective:* i. belli, *in war*, Nep.; i. locorum, Cæs.——II. *Esp.: Philosophical, ignorance, as opposed to profound knowledge*, Cic.

IN-SCITE, *adv.* (inscitus). *Clumsily, awkwardly*, i. nugari, Cic.; naves i. factæ, Liv. *Compar.:* quid autem est inscitius? *what can be less consistent?* Cic.

INSCITIA, æ, *f.* (inscitus). I. *Ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness; with genit.* A) *Subjective:* i. ceterorum, Tac. —— B) *Objective:* i. negotii gerendi, Cic.; i. artis, *ignorance*, Suet.; i. legum, *want of legal knowledge, a not understanding the law*, Hor.; i. ædificandi, Tac.——II. *Stupidity, simplicity; inconsiderateness, want of reflection*, i. barbarorum, Cic.

IN-SCITUS, a, um (in, scitus). I. *Ignorant, unskillful*, inscitiores, Gell.——II. *Stupid, awkward, foolish*, i. mulier, Plaut.; i. homo, Id.; i. jocus, Suet.

INSCIUS, a, um (in, scius). I. *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing.* A) *Absol.:* i. homo, Cic.; inscii, quid gereretur, Cæs.; non i., *not without knowledge*, Cic.; quem inscii misistis, *without knowing it*, Id.; tu, me inscio, notes, *without my knowledge*, Id.——B) *With genit.:* i. omnium rerum, Cic. *Fig.:* i. culpæ, *free from, without*, Virg.; equus i. ævi, *not confident in his strength*, i. e. *still young*, Id.

INSCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, scribo). I. *To write in, on, or upon any thing.* A) *Prop.:* i. in statua, Cic.; i. alcui stigmata, Sen.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To impress upon*, i. in animo, Cic.; sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, *let it be written upon the forehead of every citizen*, Cic. 2) *To ascribe, attribute*, i. sibi nomen philosophi, Cic.; i. alqd sibi, Sen. 3) *To write (as it were) the author's name upon any thing, to indicate one as the author*, i. deos sceleri, *to make the gods a pretext for wickedness (namely, by pretending that it was committed in honor of them)*, Ov.; i. dextram alcjs leto, Id.——II. *To inscribe.* A) 1) *Prop.: To write upon a thing, to write something upon a thing, put an inscription upon any thing*, i. statuas, Cic.; i. aras, Suet.; i. epistolam patri, *to direct a letter to one's father*, Cic.; libros inscripsi rhetoricos, *have inscribed or entitled*, Id.; oratorem meum, sic enim inscripsi, *for this is the title I have given to the book*, Id.; cogito meas nugas in i., *to give them this title*, Plin. E.; liber, qui Œconomicus inscribitur, *that has for its title*, Cic.; oratio, inscripta Pro Metello, *bearing the inscription of*, Id.: deceptus indicibus librorum, quod sunt inscripti (libri) de rebus notis, *because they bear the title of*, Id.; i. ædes venales, *to offer publicly for sale (prop., to write on a house that it is for sale)*, Plaut.; i. ædes mercede, *to give notice that it is to be let*, Ter.; i. alqm literatorem, *to offer any one as a literary assistant (because slaves were offered with a kind of badge stating their abilities)*, Suet. 2) *Fig.: To indicate, &c.*, sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To mark*, versa pulvis inscribitur hasta, *is marked*, Virg. 2) *To brand*, Plin.

INSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (inscribo). I. *Act.: A writing upon, inscribing*, i. nominis, Cic. ——II. *Pass.: A being written upon; hence,* A) *Meton.* 1) *An inscription on a statue, building, tomb, &c.*, Cic.; i. monimenti, Plin.: Vell. 2) *The title of a book*, Cic.; Plin. E.——B) *Meton.: A branding upon the forehead*, i. frontis, Sen.

IN-SCRIPTUS, a, um (in, scribo). I. *Unwritten*, Quint.——II. *Not entered at the custom-house*, i. e. *on which no duties have been paid*, Lucil. ap. Non.; i. pecus, Varr.——III. *Concerning which nothing is appointed by law*, i. maleficium, Sen. præf.

INSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* inscribo.

IN-SCULPO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, sculpo). *To engrave, imprint, cut into.* I. *Prop.:* sortes in robore insculptæ, Cic.; i. summam patrimonii saxo, *on stone*, Hor.; i. fœdus columna ænea, Liv.; i. elogium tumulo, Suet.——II. *Fig.: To impress upon, inculcate*, natura in mentibus insculpsit, Cic.; res habere insculptas in animo, Id.

IN-SECĀBILIS, e (in, secabilis). *That can not be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible*, Sen.; i. corpora, *atoms*, Quint.

IN-SECO, cŭi, ctum, 3 (in, seco). *To cut into, to make an incision into*, i. alqd dentibus, Auct. ad Her.; i. corpora mortuorum, *to dissect*, Plin.

INSECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (insector). I. *Prop.: A pursuing*, i. hostis, Liv.——II. *Fig.: A pursuing with words, a censuring, reproaching, rebuking, railing, reviling*, i. principum, Id.; i. studiorum alcjs, Suet.; alqm petere insectationibus, Tac.

INSECTĀTOR, ōris, m. (insector). *One who pursues or censures*, i. plebis, Liv.; i. vitiorum, Quint.

IN-SECTO, are. *To pursue*, insectabit nos lapidibus, Plaut.

IN-SECTOR, 1. I. *Prop.* A) *To pursue, attack, assault*, aquila insectans alias aves et agitans, Cic.; impios insectantur furiæ.——B) *Meton. poet.:* i. herbam rastris, *to root up weeds with a hoe*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To pursue with words, censure, blame, rebuke, rail at*, i. alqm maledictis, Cic.; i. contumeliis, Tac.; insector ultro et insto accusatori, *I am pursuing*, Id.

INSECTUM, i, n. (inseco). *An insect, so called from the incisions on its body*, insecta, appellata ab incisuris, Plin.

INSECTŪRA, æ, *f.* (inseco). *An incision, notch*, Sen.

INSECTUS, a, um, *part. of* inseco.

IN-SENESCO, nŭi, 3 (in, seneseo). *To grow old in, among, or at, spend one's life in*, i. libris, Hor.; i. negotiis, Tac.

IN-SEPĀRĀBILIS, e (in, separabilis). *Inseparable*, Sen.

IN-SEPELIO, pultum, 4 (in, sepelio). *To bury, inter*, virtus nec oblivione insepulta esse poterit, Cic.

IN-SEPIO, ptum, 4 (in, sepio). *To hedge round, surround*, insepta muro, Sen.

IN-SEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* insepio.

IN-SEPULTUS, a, um (in, sepelio). *Unburied, not interred*, insepultos projecit, Liv.; mors i., *without burial*, Sen.; sepultura i., i. e. *not performed*

with the proper ceremonies, and so undeserving the name of a burial, Cic.

INSĒPULTUS, a, um, *part. of* insepelio.

IN-SEQUOR, sēcūtus sum, 3 (in, sequor). I. *Gen.: To follow up, follow close upon, follow*, proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, insequitur, Virg.; i. pinum (i. e. navem) oculis, *to follow the ship with unaverted eyes*, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *To pursue, follow in a hostile manner; esp. to follow close upon an enemy, to follow upon the heels of, press upon, harass*, i. agmen, Cæs.; i. alqm gladio stricto, Cic.; i. ora alcjs manibus, *to assail*, Ov.; i. alqm clamore et minis (*with clamor and threats*), Cic. *Poet.:* i. arva jacto semine, *to work at incessantly or without intermission*, Virg. *Meton.:* i. alqm bello, *to make war upon*, Id.; i. alqm irridendo, *to sneer or rail at*, Cic.; itaque insequebatur, *plied with questions*, Cic. 2) *To come after or follow any body, either in time or order.* a) *In time:* hunc Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.; annus insequens, *the year following*, Liv.; dies insequens, Id. b) *In turn:* postremam literam detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequebatur, *followed*, Cic. 3) *Meton.: To overtake or reach any body*, at mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.:* pergam atque insequar longius, *will pursue the subject*, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To follow an aim, have an object, have in view*, non te insequor ut erudiam, *it is not my object*, Cic.; convellere vimen insequor, *I endeavor*, Virg.

IN-SĒRO, sēvī, sītum, 3 (in, sero). I. *Prop.* A) *To sow or plant in*, i. frumentum, Col.——B) *To graft, ingraft*, i. pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, Varr.——C) *To furnish with grafts, put a graft upon*, i. arbutum fructu nucis, Virg.; insita mala, *grafted*, Id.——D) *Subst.*, insitum, i, *n.*, *That which is ingrafted, a graft, scion*, recenti insito, Varr.——II. *Fig.* A) *To implant*, i. vitia, Hor. *Esp. part.*, insitus, a, um, *Implanted by nature or education, inbred, innate, natural, proper, peculiar*, i. virtus, Cic.; i. homini libido, Liv.; ut esset insitum militibus vincere, Cic.——B) *To unite*, i. corpora animis, Cic.

IN-SĒRO, sērŭi, sertum, 3 (in, sero). *To put, bring, or introduce into, to insert.* I. *Prop.* A) i. collum in laqueum, Cic.; i. caput in tentoria, Liv.; i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.; i. oculos in pectora, *to look into*, Ov.; i. ferrum pectori, *to stab*, Sen.; i. rostrum lagenæ, *to put into the flask*, Phædr.; falces insertæ atque affixæ longurii, Cæs.——B) *Esp.: To ingraft*, surculus insertus, Col.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To bring into, introduce, mix up or mingle with*, i. alqm sensum medio sermone, Quint.; i. jocos historiæ, Ov.; i. rationes orationibus, Tac.; i. se, *refl., to mingle with, join one's self with, go into*, i. se turbæ, Ov.; i. se viris, Val. Max. 2) *To embody, incorporate*, i. stellis, *to place among the stars, render immortal*, Hor.——B) *Fig.:* i. deos rebus minimis, Liv.

INSERTO, 1 *v. int.* (insero). *To put into, insert*, i. sinistram clypeo, Virg.; i. manum leonibus, *into the jaws of*, Sen.

INSERTUS, a, um, *part. of* insero.

IN-SERVIO, 4 [*fut.* inservibis, Plaut.] (in, servio). I. *To serve*, i. e. *to be a slave or vassal*, rex inserviens, Tac.——II. *Meton.* A) *To serve*, i. e. *to be devoted or attached to, endeavor to please or to pay court to, to assist*, i. alcui, Cic.; i. plebi, Liv.; i. temporibus, *to adapt one's self to circumstances*, Nep.; *conf. pass.:* nihil e servitum a me temporis causa, *I have not tra there has been no tergiversation on my part*, C B) *To be devoted to a thing, to attend to, care of*, i. commodis, Cic.; i. artibus, Id.; i. oribus, Id.; i. famæ, Tac.

INSESSUS, a, um, *part. of* insideo.

IN-SIBILO, are, *v. n. and a.* (in, sibilo). I. *N To hiss, whistle, or blow gently, in o ward any place*, ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura tis fiunt, Ov.——II. *Act.: To breathe wi hissing noise*, i. ore atros tumores, Sil.

IN-SĪDĔO, sēdī, sessum, 2 (in, sedeo). I. *Prop.: To sit in or upon any thing*, i. toro, C i. equo, Liv.——B) *Fig.: To be in, to be fi in, adhere to, rule or govern in*, volupta mente insidet, Cic.; fictum crimen insidet in ani *makes an impression upon the mind*, Id.; vapor sedit Apulias, *has settled upon*, Hor.——II. A) *sit on any thing*, i. currum, Varr.; i. saxum, S *to occupy, keep possession of*, i. locum, I ——B) *Meton.* 1) Joppe insidet collem, *is situate a hill*, Plin. 2) *To inhabit*, i. ea loca, Tac.

INSIDIÆ, ārum, *f.* (insideo). I. *Prop.: A tr of men who secretly lie in wait; an ambush, a buscade.* A) *Of persons:* insidias equitum col care, Cæs.; insidias locare, *to lay*, Liv.——B) *place:* milites in insidiis collocare, Cæs.; insidi præcipitare, Liv.; ex insidiis consurgere, Ca ——II. *Fig.* A) *Artifice, crafty device, pl snare*, insidias facere vitæ, Cic.; insidias alc parare, Id.; insidias tendere, Id.; insidias locare cui, Plaut.; per insidias, *by artifice or stratagem*, Ci

INSIDIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (insidior). I. *A soldie lying in ambush*, Hirt.——II. *Meton.: On that lies in wait for any thing*, i. viæ, Cic.; imperii, Nep.

INSIDIOR, 1 (insidiæ). *Prop.: To lie in am bush; hence*, I. *Meton.: To lie in wait*, i. alcui Cic.; i. apris, Id.——II. *Fig.: To wait for o expect any thing*, i. somno maritorum, Cic.; i temporibus, Vell.

INSIDIŌSE, *adv.* (insidiosus). *Cunningly, artfully*, Cic. *Superl.*, insidiosissime, Id.

INSIDIŌSUS, a, um (insidiæ). *Cunning, artful; mischievous, dangerous, treacherous.* I. *Of persons:* quis insidiosior? Cic.; insidiosissimus princeps, Plin.——II. *Of things and abstract subjects:* facies oculis i. meis, Ov.; i. pocula Circes, Id.

IN-SĪDO, sēdi, sessum, 3. *To sit down in or on, settle down upon.* I. *Gen.:* apes floribus insidunt, Virg.; inscia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ deus, *is settling down upon*, Id.; insessum diris avibus Capitolium, *birds have settled on it*, Tac.; litera sibi insidit, *is doubled and yet pronounced as one syllable*, Quint. *Poet.:* digitos i. membris, *make an impression upon*, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *To settle in a place in order to dwell there*, i. jugis Etruscis, Virg.——B) *To occupy, take possession of a place, establish one's self any where.* 1) *Prop.* a) *With dat.:* i. iniquis silvis, Virg. b) *With acc.:* i. tumulos, Liv.; i. Aventinum, Id.; montes insessi, Tac. 2) *Fig.: To be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to*, i. in memoria, Cic.; insedit in animo oratio, Id.

IN-SIGNE, is, *n.* (insignis). I. *Gen.: A mark, token, sign*, i. veri, Cic.; mœrens insignia, Id.; i. nocturnum, *a signal by night*, Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *A mark*, i. e. *a peculiar distinction*,

badge, insigne vestis latus clavus, Suet. *More frequent in the plur.*: insignia, *The badges of office, insignia*, detractis imperatoris insignibus, Cæs.; i. sacerdotium, Liv.; i. regia, Cic.; quasi verborum et sententiarum insignibus, *brilliant points*, Id.——B) *Fig.*: insignia, *Distinctions*, i. virtutis, Cic.; i. laudis, Id.

IN-SIGNIO, 4 [insignibat, Virg.] (insignis). I. *To mark, put a mark upon*, pueri insigniti, *marked with some bodily defect*, Plaut. *Hence part. subst.*, insignita, ōrum, n. *pl.*, *Contusions, bruises, black and blue spots*, Plin.——II. A) *Prop.*: *To distinguish above others, to make conspicuous. Pass.*, insigniri, *To be marked or distinguished, to make one's self conspicuous, distinguish one's self*, i. agros tropeis, Virg.; i. clypeum auro, Id.; i. oratorem vestibus facatis vel meretricis, *to adorn, set off*, Tac. Or.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To mark, as it were, by some distinction or badge*, Postumius nullâ tristi notâ est insignitus, *P. alone has no such direful mark for a distinction*, Liv. *Hence, To mark a period of time by any dreadful event, as if by way of distinction*, tot facinoribus fœdum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, Tac.; annus funeribus insignitur, Id. 2) *To describe, make known*, i. alqm, Plin. E.

IN-SIGNIS, e (in, signum). *That is or may be distinguished by a mark, in good or bad sense.* I. *Prop.*: bos maculis i. et albo, Virg.; uxores i. auro et purpurâ, Liv.; Phœbus i. crinibus, Ov.; i. debilitate alqâ corporis, *remarkable by some bodily defect*, Suet.; i. ad deformitatem puer, *excessively ugly*, Cic.; i. vestis, *a distinct or peculiar dress*, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *Eminent, remarkable, noted, distinguished*, homo omnibus i. notis turpitudinis, *branded*, Cic.; studium i., Id.; i. virtus, Id.; alqd insigne facere, *something remarkable*, Ter.

INSIGNITE, *adv.* (insignitus). *Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably*, i. impudens, Cic.; i. improbus, Id.

INSIGNITER, *adv.* (insignis). *Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner*, i. diligere, Cic.; pullus i. cristatus, Suet.; i. clarus, Just.

IN-SIGNITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* insignio.——II. *Adj.* A) *Clear, plain*, i. imago, Cic.; i. notæ veritatis, Id.——B) *Striking, remarkable*, insignitius nomen, Liv.; insignitior infamia, Tac.

IN-SILIO, siliī (silivi, siliī), sultum, 4 (in, salio). I. *Prop.* A) *To leap into or upon any thing*, i. in scapham, Plaut.; i. in phalangas, Cæs.; i. in equum, Liv.; i. tergo, Ov. *With acc.*: i. Ætnam, Hor.; i. undas, Ov. *Absol.*: leo insilit saltu, *attacks*, Plin.——B) *Meton.*: palmes in jugum insilit, *mounts*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: i. in malum cruciatum, *to come to*, Plaut.

INSIMILO, are. *See* INSIMULO.

IN-SIMULĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (insimulo). *An allegation against any one, charge, accusation*, i. criminis, Cic.; alqm in falsam atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocare, *to accuse wrongfully*, Id.

IN-SIMULO (insimul.), 1 (in, simulo). 1) A) *To allege or maintain any thing against a person*, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.; nolo insimulari, *that it should be alleged*, Plaut.; insimulant hominem discessisse, Id.——B) *Exp.*: *To blame or lay the fault upon any body*, neque aliud, quam patientia aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.——II. A) *To blame, accuse*, i. alqm flagitii, Cic.; i. alqm peccati, Id.; i. alqm proditionis, Cæs.; i. alqm criminibus falsis, Ov. *With acc. of the obj.*: i. alqm malum facinus, Plaut.——B) *Exp.*: *To accuse in court, bring an action against*, i. alqm repetundarum crimine, Quint.

IN-SINCERUS, a, um (in, sincerus). I. *Prop.*: *Not in its natural state, corrupt*, i. cruor, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *Not honest, not candid, unfair*, i. philosophus, Gell.

IN-SINUĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (insinuo). I. *Prop.*: *An entrance through a narrow or crooked way*, i. ponti, Avien.——II. *Fig.*: *An ingratiating one's self into favor, as of an orator at the commencement of his speech*, Cic.; Quint.

IN-SINUO, 1 (in, sinuo). I. *To put into the bosom or* sinus, i. manum, App.——II. A) *Prop.*: *To cause or allow any body or any thing to enter deeply, or to penetrate by windings or turnings*, i. æstum per septa domorum, *to let in*, Lucr.; i. terris ratem, *to land*, Avien.; ordines quacunque intervalla data essent, i., *to make the ranks enter into the vacant spaces of the enemy*, Liv. *Poet.*: tibi insinuentur opes, *may be allotted to thee*, Prop. *Refl.*, se i., *and simply* i., *and middle*, insinuari, *To enter into, penetrate*, quâ te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv.; Tigris mari se insinuat, *joins, falls into*, Curt.; flumen inter valles se insinuat, Liv.; i. se in equitum turmas, Cæs.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: i. alqm animo Cæsaris, *to bring into favor with Cæsar*, Plin. Pan. *Refl.* (*with or without se*): i. se in familiaritatem alcjs, *to insinuate one's self into the good graces of, to ingratiate one's self with*, Cic.; i. in familiaritatem alcjs, Id.; i. alcui, *to establish one's self in any body's favor, to gain any body's favor*, Id. *Middle*: insinuari Augusto, *to become intimate with Augustus*, Suet.; fraudis suspicio animis insinuaverit, *had made itself way, had seized their minds*, Liv.; cunctis insinuat pavor, *fear insinuates itself into the minds of all*, Virg. 2) *Exp.*: *To initiate into sacred mysteries*, adest tibi dies, quo . . . per istas meas manus piissimis sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App. 3) *To inculcate, implant, instill into*, i. mores feris mentibus, Aur. Vict.

IN-SIPIENS, tis (in, sapiens). *Unwise, foolish*, Cic.

IN-SIPIENTER, *adv.* (insipiens). *Unwisely, foolishly*, Cic.; Plaut.

IN-SIPIENTIA, æ, *f.* (insipiens). *Want of wisdom, folly, stupidity*, Cic.

IN-SISTO, stiti, 3 (in, sisto). I. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: *To tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, step; with* in *and acc. or abl., with dat., acc., and absol.*: i. in sinistrum pedem, Quint.; australis ille (cingulus terræ), in quo qui insistunt, *stand upon*, Cic.; i. in jugo, Cæs.; i. jacentibus, *upon those that have fallen*, Id.; i. alternis pedibus, *now on the right and now on the left*, Quint.; i. plantam, *on the foot*, Plaut.; i. limen, *to set one's foot on the threshold*, Virg.; ubi quisque institerat, concidit, *had stepped*, i. e. *stood*, Plaut.: firmiter i., *to stand firm, get a firm footing*, Cæs. 2) *Esp.* a) *To set foot upon, a path, &c., enter upon, enter*, i. iter, Plaut.; Liv. b) *To follow up closely as an enemy, to pursue, be at any body's heels*, effusis (hostibus) institerunt, Liv.; i. referentibus pedem, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: i. viam, *to strike out a way*,

adopt a means, Ter.; Virg.; i. vestigiis, *to tread in the footsteps of, to imitate*, Cic. *Absol.*: ne prave insistat, *take to a bad way, go wrong*, Ter. 2) *Esp.*: *To undertake with great zeal, to pursue eagerly*, totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, *turns all his attention to war, applies himself to*, Cæs.; i. in dolos, Plaut.; i. rationem belli, *to pursue a plan*, Cæs.; institit flagitare, *he began to demand*, Cic.; sic institit ore, *he thus began to speak*, Virg.——II. A) *Prop.*: *To stand still, halt, stop*, stellæ insistunt, *apparently stand still*, Cic.; quæ quum dixisset paulumque institisset, *had paused (in speaking)*, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To stand still, to stop*, oratio insistat interius, Cic.; orationem i., Id. 2) *To dwell upon; with dat.*: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus i. velim, Cic.; i. vitiis amicæ, Ov.; i. arbori, *to consider attentively*, Plin. 3) *To abide by any thing, persevere, persist in any thing*, importune i., Cic.; i. crudelitati, Tac. 4) *To hesitate, doubt*, in reliquis rebus non poterit eodem modo i., Cic.

IN-SITICIUS (insitit.), a, um (insero). I. *That is inserted*, i. somnus, *a mid-day nap*, Varr.——II. *Ingrafted; meton.*: i. mulus, *hybrid*, Varr.: i. sermo, *foreign, not native*, Plin. E.

IN-SITIO, ōnis, *f.* (insero). I. *A grafting or ingrafting*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *That which is ingrafted*, Pall.——B) *The time of ingrafting*, Ov.

IN-SITITIUS, a, um. *See* INSITICIUS.

IN-SITIVUS, a, um (insero). I. *Prop.*: *Ingrafted*, i. pira, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *Not genuine, spurious, bastard*, i. Gracchus, Cic.; i. liberi, Phædr.; i. heres, *adopted*, Sen.; i. alimentum lactis, *of another person than the mother*, Gell.

IN-SITOR, ōris, *m.* (insero). *One who ingrafts*, Plin.; Prop.

IN-SITUS, a, um, *part. of* insero.

IN-SOCIĀBILIS, e (in, sociabilis). *That can not be united*, homines generi humano i., Liv.; i. gens, Id.; i. naturæ arborum, *unsociable, incompatible*, Plin.

IN-SŎLĀBILITER, *adv.* (in, solor). *Inconsolably*, i. dolere, Hor.

IN-SŎLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A setting or placing in the sun*, i. ceræ, *a bleaching*, Plin.

IN-SŎLENS, tis (in, soleo). I. A) *Contrary to custom*, quid tu Athenas i.? Ter.——B) *That is not accustomed to any thing*, i. infamiæ, Cic.; i. belli, Cæs.; i. malarum artium, Sall.; i. in dicendo, *not practiced in speaking*, Cic. *Post.*: omiratur i., *gazes or stares at it, unaccustomed to the sight*, Hor.——C) *Unusual, not in use*, i. verbum, Cic.; Quint.——II. A) *Immoderate, too great, excessive*, i. ostentatio, Cic.; i. lætitia, Hor.——B) *Of persons.* 1) *Haughty, arrogant*, i. homo, Cic. 2) *Extravagant, lavish*, i. in alienis re, Cic.——III. regio i., *lonely, uninhabited*, Pall.

IN-SŎLENTER, *adv.* (insolens). I. *Contrary to custom, unusually*, i. et raro, Cic.——II. A) *Too greatly, immoderately, excessively, too frequently*, alqd læte et i. ferre, *to bear with immoderate joy*, Cic.; insolentius abutitur, *to excess*.——B) *Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly*, i. gloriari, Cic.; i. hostem insequi, Cæs.

IN-SŎLENTIA, æ, *f.* (insolens). I. A) *A want of being accustomed to a thing, want of use*, i. fori, Cic.; i. rerum secundarum, Id.; i. litineris, Sall.——B) *Strangeness, novelty*, i. borum, Cic.——II. A) *Arrogance, pr haughtiness, insolence*, mesque terra insolentiæ, Hor.——B) *Waste, luxury, ex iveness in dress, show*, &c., Cic.

IN-SŎLESCO, ĕre (in, solesco). *To gro solent or arrogant, to be elated*, per tiam i. animum humanum, Sall.

IN-SŎLIDUS, a, um (in, solidus). *Not s tender, weak*, i. herba, Ov.

IN-SŎLITUS, a, um (in, solitus). I. *Una tomed to a thing*, i. rerum bellicarum, Sall. *sol.*: feminas in tantum virorum conventum litas invitasque (*against their custom and our i ation*) prodire cogis, Cic.; i. fugiunt in fi phocæ, *contrary to their nature*, Virg.——II *usual, uncommon*, i. mihi loquacitas, Cic solitum est, *with* ut *following, it is unusual* &c., Plin. *Subst.*, insŏlĭtum, i, *n.*, *Somethin usual, a strange thing*, i. audere, Tac.

IN-SŎLŪBILIS, e (in, solubilis). I. *Tha not be loosened, indissoluble*, i. vinc Macr.; i. æternitas, *that never comes to an en*——II. *That can not be refuted, inco ible*, i. signum, Quint.——III. *That can paid*, i. creditum, Sen.

IN-SOMNIA, æ, *f.* (insomnis). *Sleeples want of sleep*, incitabatur insomnia, Suet. *in the plur.*: insomniis carere, *to have no s nights*, Cic.; insomniis fatigari, Sall.

IN-SOMNIS, e (in, somnus). *Sleepless*, gis quam pervigiles, Tac.; i. agit noctes, *sleepless nights*, Hor.

IN-SOMNIUM, ii, *n.* (in, somnus). *A d* per insomnium, *in a dream*, Arn. *Often in th* Virg.; Tib.

IN-SŎNO, ŭi, itum (in, sono). *To make a in, to cause to sound or resound*, i. c Ov.; insonuere cavernæ, Virg.; i. flagello, *t a whip*, Id. *With acc.*: i. verbera, Id. *Esp. To clear one's throat, to hawk*, Quint

IN-SONS, tis (in, sons). *Innocent.* I *has done no harm, guiltless*, Sall.; i. sanguinis, *of a brother's murder*, Ov.——I *meton.*: *Innocent, harmless*, i. Cerberu

IN-SŎPITUS, a, um (in, sopio). *That or can not be lulled to sleep; sleep* draco, Ov. *Meton.*: i. ignis, *inextinguishable*

INSPARGO. *See* INSPERGO.

IN-SPECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A looki considering*, quorum est adeo mihi dulci——II. *Meton.*: inspectationes, *points which the sun is shining*, Id.

IN-SPECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (inspicio). *A look or into, a viewing.* I. *Prop.*: i. tab Quint.; i. rationum, Trajan. in Plin. E.—*Fig.*: *A considering, examining, c plating*, Quint.; i. fulminis, *observation ning*, Sen. *Hence. Theory, as opposed to* Quint.

IN-SPECTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (inspicio). *T at, view, behold*, i. alqd, Plaut. *Absol.* spectante, *in my sight*, Cic.: inspectante *in the sight of the army, before the army*, Id. tante ipso, *before his eyes*, Cæs.

IN-SPECTUS, a, um, *part. of* inspicio.

IN-SPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (inspicio). *An i ing, looking into*, i. universi, Sen.

IN-SPERANS, tis (in, spero). *Not hop*

not presuming or expecting, contrary to expectation, insperanti mihi cecidit, Cic.; quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, *contrary to expectation*, Id.

IN-SPĒRĀTO. *See the following article.*

IN-SPĒRĀTUS, a, um (in, spero). *Unhoped for, unexpected, in good or bad sense.* I. *Of persons:* o salve insperate frater, Plaut. ——II. *Of things and abstract subjects:* i. pecunia, Cic. *Of unpleasant things:* i. et nec opinatum malum, Cic. *Adverb.:* ex insperato, *unhoped for, unexpectedly*, Liv.; insperato (*abl.*), *the same*, Plaut.

IN-SPERGO, si, sum, 3 (in, spargo). I. A) *To scatter or sprinkle into or upon*, i. molam et vinum, Cic.—B) *Meton.:* nervos corpore insperso, Hor.——II. *To bestrew, besprinkle*, i. oleum sale, Cat.

IN-SPERSUS, a, um, *part. of* inspergo.

IN-SPICIO, exi, ectum (in, specio). I. A) *To see or look into*, i. tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.—B) *Exp.* 1) *To look into or at*, i. e. *to read*, i. leges, Cic. 2) *To look at, see, behold, view, contemplate*, i. candelabrum, Cic.; i. singulos milites, *to inspect, review*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To consider, contemplate, muse upon, ponder, weigh, become acquainted with, understand, comprehend*, i. aliqm a puero, *any body's life from his youth*, Cic.; i. mores alcjs, Quint.

IN-SPICO, are (in, spico). *To make pointed, sharpen*, i. faces, Virg.

IN-SPIRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To blow or breathe in or upon*, inspirantes ramis arborum aurae, Quint.; in concha, *to blow on a shell*, Ov.—B) *Gramm. t. t.: To aspirate, pronounce with the rough breathing*, i. primas literas, Gell. ——II. *Act.* A) 1) *To blow or breathe into*, i. foramen, *into a hole*, Plin. 2) a) *To blow or breathe into*, i. e. *to bring into or cause to enter by blowing*, i. aliqd gravitati aurium per fistulas, Plin. b) *Meton.: To blow or breathe into, to infuse*, i. alcui ignem, Virg.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To incite or produce in any one, as a passion, &c.*, i. iram, misericordiam, Quint. 2) *To bring forth or produce by blowing on a wind instrument*, i. fistulâ brevi graviusculum sonum, Gell. 3) *To inspire*, vates inspirati, Just. *Meton., of a speaker:* i. e. *To animate, inflame, set on fire, &c.*, quibus viribus inspiret (orator), Quint.

IN-SPŌLIĀTUS, a, um (in, spolio). *Not plundered*, i. fanum, Sall.; i. arma, Virg.

IN-SPŪO, ui, ūtum, 3 (in, spuo). *To spit into, spit upon*, i. alcui in frontem, Sen.; i. in faciem alcjs, *to spit in any body's face*, Id.

IN-SPŪTO, are, 1 *v. intens. a.* (inspuo). *To spit upon*, me insputarier, Plaut.

IN-STĀBILIS, e (in, stabilis). I. *Act.* A) *Prop.: That does not stand fast, unsteady, not firm*, pedes i. ac vix vado fidens, Liv.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Prop.: Tottering, wavering, unsafe*, i. ingressus, Liv.; i. volutatio, *the irregular motion of a ship*, Plin.; hostis i. ad conferendas manus, *that does not keep his ground when charged*, Liv.; i. acies, *not keeping ground, unsteady*, Id. 2) *Fig.: Unstable, inconstant, fickle*, manus avarae et i., *rapacious*, Curt.——II. *Pass.: Not proper or fit to stand upon, on which one can not stand*, locus sd gradum i., Tac.

IN-STANS, tis. I. *Part. of* insto.——II. *Adj.* A) *Present*, i. tempus, Auct. ad Her. *Subst. plur.*, instantia, ium, *n., Present occurrences*, Cic. ——B) *Pressing, urgent, vehement; compar.*, instantior cura, Tac.

INSTANTER, *adv. Vehemently, earnestly, with great vehemence*, i. dicere, Quint. *Compar.:* instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac.

IN-STANTIA, æ, *f.* (insto). *Prop.: A being or standing very near, or close upon any thing; hence*, I. *Presence*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Activity, persevering diligence*, Plin. E.—B) *Vehemence in speaking*, Plin. E.

INSTAR, *n. indecl.* I. *A sketch, resemblance, image*, quod primum operis i. fuit, Plin.; equi i., *the picture of a horse*, Suet.; est tamquam i. animi in corpore, *is that which the soul is to the body*, Cic.; parvum i. eorum, *merely a shadow of, a faint sketch of*, Liv. *Hence*, A) instar, *As, like, after the manner of*, fuit non vici i., sed urbis, *was not like a village, but, &c.*, Cic.; i. montis equus, Virg.; epistola i. voluminis, *as large as a (whole) volume*, Cic.—B) *About*, habet i. septuaginta (epistolarum), Cic.——II. A) *Form, shape, look, appearance*, quantum i. in ipso est! Virg.; cohortes quaedam, quod i. legionis videretur, *that appeared to be a legion*, Caes.—B) *Value, amount*, vix minimi momenti i. habeant, Cic.; habet i. innumeri militis, *comes or amounts to the same, is equivalent to*, Ov. *Hence*, instar, *As, like, as good as*, erat mortis i., *was as good as dead*, Cic.; Plato est mihi i. omnium, *is worth them all*, Id.

INSTAURĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (instauro). *A renewal, repetition*, i. ludorum, Liv.

INSTAURĀTIVUS, a, um (instauro). *Renewed or repeated*, i. ludi, Cic.

IN-STAURO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Of religious rites, t. t.: To renew, repeat, celebrate anew; of sacrifices, games, &c., which are repeated at certain intervals*, i. sacrificium, Auct. Her.; i. epulas, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: To renew, repeat*, i. scelus, Cic.; i. proelium, Virg.—B) *To renew, restore, repair*, i. templa, Eumen.——C) *To erect, make*, i. monumenta sibi, Id.——D) *To repay, requite*, dii, talia Graiis instaurate, Virg.

IN-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 *v. a.* (in, sterno). I. *Prop.: To cover*, instrati ostro alipedes, Virg.; equus tuus speciosius instratus erit (*more splendidly caparisoned*) quam uxor vestita? Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To lay upon as a covering*, i. pulpita modicis tignis (*dat.*), *to erect a stage on*, Hor. *Part. pass. subst.*, instrātum, i, *n., A covering or shed for cattle*, instrata asinis tria, Cat.—B) *To throw into*, i. se ignibus, Stat.

INSTIGĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An instigation, incitement, excitement*, i. auditorum, Auct. Her.

INSTIGĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (instigo). *She that excites*, Tac.

INSTIGO, 1 *v. a.* (*from* instinguo, *as* jugo *from* jungo). *To stimulate, rouse up, incite, instigate.* I. *Prop.:* i. Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. *Absol.:* instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. ——II. *Fig.:* mentes instigat furor, Sen.

IN-STILLO, 1 (in, stillo). I. A) *Prop.: To pour in by drops, to drop in or into*, i. oleum lumini, Cic.—B) *Fig.: To instill*, i. praeceptum auribus, Hor.——II. *To fall on or into by drops*, i. saxa, Cic. post

INSTIMŪLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who incites or stimulates*, i. seditionis, Cic. (*doubtful*).

IN-STIMŪLO, are (in, stimulo). *To incite, stimulate*, i. alqm, Ov.

INSTINCTOR, ōris, *m.* (instinguo). *One who incites or stimulates*, i. belli, Tac.

INSTINCTUS, ūs, *m.* (instinguo) (*mostly in the abl. sing.*). *Incitement, impulse, instigation*, instinctu divino, Cic.

INSTINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* instinguo.

IN-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* *To instigate, incite*, Gell. *Esp. part.:* instinctus, a, um, *Instigated, excited, impelled*, furore et audacia i., Cic.

IN-STIPŪLOR, ātus sum, 1 (in, stipulor). *To stipulate, bargain for*, i. minas viginti, Plaut.

INSTITA, æ, *f.* A) *A fringe or border on the robe of a Roman lady*, Hor.—B) *Meton.: A noble lady or matron*, Ov.

INSTITIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (insisto). *A standing still*, i. stellarum, Cic.

INSTITOR, ōris, *m.* (insto). I. *Prop.: Any one that sells goods on account of merchants*, &c.: *A factor, broker, agent, seller, hawker, retailer, vender*, amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor.; ipse i. mercis, *the owner himself who carries his goods about for sale*, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* i. eloquentiæ, *one that displays or makes a show of his eloquence*, Quint.

IN-STITŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (institor). *The trade of an* institor (q. v.), Suet.

IN-STITŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (in, statuo). I. *To put, set, or place into*, i. argumenta in pectus multa, *to introduce, to turn over in one's mind*, Plaut.; i. alqd in animum (*al.* in animo), *to set one's heart upon any thing*, Ter.——II. A) *Prop.: also with the collateral notion of preparing or getting ready.* 1) *Milit. t. t.: To draw up*, i. aciem duplicem, Cæs. 2) *To erect, build, make, fabricate, construct, to undertake the building or construction of any thing*, i. turres, Cæs.; i. vineas, *to plant, cultivate, lay out*, Cic.; i. plantaria, *plantations, nursery grounds*, Plin.; i. metalla, *to work mines*, Liv. *Meton.:* i. remiges ex provincia, *to procure, get*, Cæs.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To make arrangements respecting a matter, to make certain regulations, to regulate, arrange, institute, begin, undertake*, &c., i. delectum, *to order*, Cæs.; i. historiam, *to begin, undertake, take in hand*, Cic.; i. iter *or* i. viam, *to set out on*, Id.; i. conditionem, *to establish, make, fix*, Id.; i. sibi quæstum, *to procure to one's self*, Id. *With inf. following: To make arrangements, begin, set to work, to determine upon, resolve*, i. conscribere, Cic.; i. historias scribere, Nep. 2) *Esp.* a) *To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish*, i. portorium, Cic.; i. ludos, Ov.; i. alqm heredem, *to make, appoint*, Cic.; in re militari multa instituit, *introduced many new regulations, made several innovations*, Suet. *With* ut *following: To manage or contrive in a certain manner*, i., ut, Cic.; Arcesilas instituit, ut, *has made the rule, that*, &c., Id. *With inf.: To be wont or accustomed*, ut quotannis facere instituerat, Cæs. b) *To regulate, manage, arrange*, i. civitates, Cic.; ita ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, *had so regulated his life*, Sall. c) *To instruct, form, train up, educate for any given purpose*, i. oratorem, Quint.; i. alqm a puero, *from his youth*, Cic.

INSTITŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (instituo). I. *Arrangement, disposition, contrivance*, i. rerum, Cic.; institutionem suam conservare, *to abide by one's custom or habit*, Id.——II. *Instruction, education*, Cic.; i. puerilis, *in boyhood or childhood*, Quint.; i. Cynica, *principles*, Tac.

IN-STITŪTUM, i, *n.* (instituo). I. A) *An arrangement, regulation, custom, civil, political, or domestic* (*often with* lex), i. majorum, Cic.; i. vitæ capere, *to lay down a plan for one's future life*, Id.——B) *A purpose, design, plan, tendency, object*, ad hujus libri institutam illa nihil pertinent, Cic.; non ad nostrum institutum pertinet, *does not enter into our plan*, Id.——II. A) *Instruction; in the plur., principles inculcated by instruction*, præcepta institutaque philosophiæ, Cic.—B) *An agreement*, ex instituto, *according to agreement*, Liv.

INSTITŪTUS, a, um, *part. of* instituo.

IN-STO, stiti, are (in, sto). I. A) *To stand in or upon*, i. saxo globoso, Pacuv. ap. Auct. Her.—B) *Fig.:* rectam instas viam, *you are in the right way*, Plaut.——II. *With some peculiar collateral meaning.* A) *Implying proximity: To be at any body's heels, to follow his very steps* (*as it were*), i. vestigiis, Liv. *Hence*, 1) *To follow any body close up, to pursue, urge, be hard upon, press upon any body, harass, attack*, i. alcui, Liv.; i. hostes, Nep. *Absol.:* i. acrius *or* cupidius, Cæs. 2) *Meton. of time and circumstances: To be very near or at hand, to be at the door, impend, threaten*, iter instat, Cic.; instat nox, Sall.; instantes clades, *a calamity that is before one's eyes*, Liv. *With acc. pers.:* tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut. 3) *Fig.* a) *To apply one's self to any thing, take great pains about, devote one's self to with much zeal*, &c., i. operi, Virg.; i. currum, *to work at*, Id. *Absol.:* i. de Milone, Cic. *With inf. following: Not to leave off, to insist upon, persist in, maintain*, i. poscere, Cic. b) *To urge, press, with a request; to demand earnestly*, alcui instanti negare (alqd), Cic.; *with* ut, Id.; *with* ne, Plaut.; *with inf. pass.*, instat capi stationes, *insists upon the taking of*, Liv. *Hence*, sibi i., *to exert one's self, to be zealous*, Auct. Her.—B) *To stand, stand still*, i. jugis, Virg.

IN-STRĀTUS, a, um (in, sterno). *Not strewed or covered*, Virg.

IN-STRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* insterno.

IN-STRENUE, *adv.* *Not courageously*, Just.

IN-STRENUUS, a, um (in, strenuus). *Inactive, sluggish, slow, remiss*, i. homo, Plaut.

IN-STREPO, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 (in, strepo). *To make a noise, to rattle, creak, resound*, &c., sub pondere axis instrepat, Virg.

INSTRICTUS, a, um, *part. of* instringo.

IN-STRINGO, nxi, ictum, 3 (in, stringo). I. *Prop.: To bind*, i. captivum vinculis, Quint.——II. *Fig.: To incite, stimulate*, Quint.

IN-STRUCTE, *adv.* *With great preparation*, instructius facere ludos, Liv.

IN-STRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (instruo). I. *A constructing, erecting, building*, i. novi balnei, Traj. in Plin. E.; i. tubulorum in cloacas, *a letting in or inserting, furnishing with*, Vitr.——II.

An arranging, placing in order, disposing, i. signorum, Cic.

IN-STRUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (instruo). *One who prepares*, i. convivii, Cic.

IN-STRUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* instruo. ——II. *Adj.* A) *Furnished or provided with any thing*, Graecia i. copiis, Cic.; decem vitiis instructior, Hor.—B) *Informed, taught, instructed*, i. in jure civili, Cic.; instructior a jure civili, ab historia, *concerning, with regard to*, Id.

INSTRUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (instruo). *Arrangement, preparation, provision*, Cic.

IN-STRUMENTUM, i, *n.* (instruo). I. *Prop.: Any tool, implement, or instrument.* A) *Sing.:* i. rusticum, *an agricultural implement*, Phaedr.; *for which simply* i., Cic.; i. triumphorum, *dresses kept for use in triumphal processions on the stage*, Suet.; i. imperii, *decrees of the Senate, or of the people, &c., which were kept in the Capitol*, Id. *Absol.: Travelling equipage*, Cic.—B) *Plur.:* instrumenta necia, Ov.; i. anilia, *dress, attire*, Id. *Absol.: Embellishments, ornaments, as of books*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Any thing at one's command; Stock, supply, provisions, matter*, i. oratoris, Cic.—B) *Means, aid, furtherance, assistance, promotion, advancement*, i. bonitati, *of beneficence or benignity*, Cic.; i. luxuriae, *means of maintaining luxury*, Sall.; i. oratoris, *arts and accomplishments*, Quint.

IN-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3 (in, struo). I. *To put together in layers, to put on one another.* A) 1) *To put together in order, compose, build, erect*, i. muros, Nep.; i. mensas, *to prepare the board*, Virg.; i. insidias, *to lay an ambush*, Liv. *Fig.: To lay snares*, Cic.; i. fraudem, *to lay a trap*, Liv. 2) *To procure, give*, i. alcui aurum et ornamenta, Plaut.—B) *With the collateral notion of bringing into a certain order.* 1) a) *In Milit.: To draw up in battle array*, i. aciem, Cic.; i. legiones, Plaut. b) *In Oratory, i. t.: To arrange, dispose, or order a speech in its proper parts*, in instruendo (sc. orationem) dissipatus, *incoherent, rambling*, Cic. 2) a) *Prop.: To prepare, equip, fit out, furnish with necessaries*, i. domum, Cic.; emit instructos (hortos), *well-stocked*, Id.; aedes instructas locare, *furnished*, Id.; res, quae vitam i., *that adorn life, give a polish to it*, Sen.; instructus exercitus, *armed, equipped*, Liv.; instructi paratique cum ingenti exercitu, *equipped and ready for action*, Id.; statio composita instructaque in subitos tumultus, *ready or prepared for any unexpected attack*, Id. b) *Fig.* α) *Gen.: To take proper or necessary measures for the performance of any thing, to furnish any body with necessary means, documents, instruction, &c.*, i. accusationem, *to prepare the necessary documents, evidences, &c., for a lawsuit*, Cic.; i. testes, *to inform the witnesses what they have to do, to furnish them with the necessary documents, proofs, &c.*, Id.; ad eandem instructus, *hired for murder*, Liv. *Refl.:* i. se ad aliqd, *to get ready or prepare for*, Cic. β) *Esp.: To instruct with knowledge, inform, teach, impart instruction*, i. aliqm artibus, Cic.; i. scientiā rei, Quint.——II. *To put into, insert*, i. contabulationem in parietes, Caes.

IN-SUASUM, i, *n.* *A kind of dark color*, Plaut.

IN-SUAVIS, e (in, suavis). *Unpleasant, disagreeable.* I. *To the senses:* i. aqua, Vitr.; litera insuavissima, Cic.——II. *To the feelings:* i. homo, Hor.

INSUBER, ris. *Of or belonging to the Insubres*, i. eques, Liv. *Subst.*, Insūber, ris, *m.*, *One of the Insubres, an Insubrian*, Cic. *Plur.*, Insūbres, ium, *m.* (Ἰνσοῦβροι), *The Insubres, a people in the neighborhood of modern Milan*, Cic.

INSUBRES. *See* INSUBER.

IN-SŪDO, are (in, sudo). I. *To sweat in, over, or on*, libellis insudat manus, Hor.——II. *Gen.: To sweat*, si corpus insudat, Cels.

INSUE-FACTUS, a, um (*from obsol.* insueo, *and* facio). *Accustomed or habituated to any thing, inured to*, i. equi, Caes.

IN-SUESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To accustom one's self to any thing, to become accustomed, habituated, or inured to*, i. mentiri, Ter.; i. potare, Sall.——II. *Act.: To accustom or habituate any body to any thing*, insuevit pater hoc me, Hor.; ita se insuetos, *accustomed, inured*, Liv.

INSUETUS, a, um, *part. of* insuesco.

IN-SUETUS, a, um (in, suesco). I. *Act.* A) *Unaccustomed*, i. e. *that is not accustomed to a thing*, i. contumeliae, Cic.; i. male audiendi, Nep.; i. ad tale spectaculum, Liv.—B) *Inexperienced in, &c.*, i. rerum majorum, Auct. Her.——II. *Pass.: Unaccustomed*, i. e. *to which one is not accustomed, unusual*, i. solitudo, Liv. *Poet.*, insueta, *adv. acc. plur., Unusually*, i. rudere, Virg.

INSŪLA, ae, *f.* I. *An island, isle*, Cic.——II. *A house that stands by itself, having no fore-court or adjoining building. The* insulae *at Rome were, for the most part, situate in rows behind the mansions* (domus) *of the wealthy Romans, and they were let wholly or partly to tenants of limited circumstances, who were called* inquilini, *and latterly* insularii; *the slave who collected the rents was called* insularius, Cic.; insulae ac domos, Suet. *This term was applied also to several such houses standing close together, in so far as they belonged to one proprietor* (insulae dominus), i. Clodii, Cic.

INSŪLĀNUS, i, *m.* (insula). *An inhabitant of an island, an islander*, Cic.

INSŪLĀRIS, e (insula). *Of or belonging to an island, insular*, i. ambitus, Amm. *Subst.*, insūlāres, ium, *m. plur.*, *The occupants and keepers of a temple*, Just.

INSULSE, *adv. Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, stupidly*, i. arroganter dicere, Cic.

IN-SULSITAS, ātis, *f.* (insulsus). *A want of sense or taste, absurdity, folly, stupidity*, i. Graecorum, Cic.; i. villae, *tasteless structure*, Id.

IN-SULSUS, a, um (in, salsus). I. *Prop.* A) *Unsalted, without salt*, i. amurca, Col.—B) *Meton.: Tasteless, insipid*, cibus insulsior, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Without taste, insipid, absurd, silly*, i. adolescens, Cic.; acutus nec i. homo, *not without or void of wit*, Id.

IN-SULTATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: A springing, leaping, or jumping over any thing*, Sol.——II. *Fig.: An insulting, scoffing, reviling*, Quint.

IN-SULTO, 1 *v. intens.* (insilio). I. *Prop.: To leap, jump, or spring at, on, or upon any thing*, i. foros, *at the door*, Ter.; i. floribus, *on the flowers*, Virg.; i. fluctibus, *in the waves*, Ov.; i. aquis, *in the water*, Tac.; nemora insultant matres,

through the forests, Virg. *Absol.:* cernis, ut insultent Rutuli? *are jumping or leaping about*, i. e. *behave insolently*, Id.——II. *Fig.: To behave insolently toward any one, to insult, scoff at, revile, rail at*, i. alcui in calamitate, Cic.; i. multos bonos, Sall.; i. morte mea, *at my death*, Prop.; i. omnium capitibus, *lit., to dance on the heads of all*, i. e. *to treat wantonly*, Suet.

INSŬLTŪRA, æ, *f.* (insilio). *A leaping, jumping, or springing at, on, or upon any thing*, Plaut.

IN-SUM, fŭi, esse (in, sum). I. *Prop.: To be in or upon*, numi octingenti in marsupio infuerunt, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be contained in or within, to be in, to dwell or reside in*, in superstitione inest timor, Cic.; quo major auctoritas sermoni inesset, Sall.—B) *To be (accidentally) found in, to have place*, admonitio frequens inerat, *took place*, Suet.

IN-SŬMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 *v. a.* (in, sumo). I. *To take for any thing; hence, to expend upon any thing, employ for or apply to a given purpose*, i. teruncium in alqm, Cic.; operam i. frustra, Liv.——II. A) *Prop.: To take, take to or for one's self*, i. medium latus (*for an abode*), Stat.—B) *Fig.:* i. mentes dignas cœptis, *to embrace*, Id.; i. animum interficiendi, *to take the resolution*, Tac.

IN-SŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (in, suo). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: To sew into, sew up*, i. alqm in culeum, *to sew up in a sack (as punishment for patricide)*, Cic.—B) *Esp.: To sew into, to embroider*, i. aurum vestibus, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To join to or into, put into*, i. pilos vulneri, Plin.; terga boum insuto (i. e. adjecto) plumbo, *loaded with lead, said of the cestus*, Virg.

IN-SŬPER (in, super). I. *Prop.* A) *Above, on the upper part*, humum i. injicere, Liv. *With acc.: Over, above*, i. arbores trabem planam imponito, Cat.—B) *From above*, Luc.——II. *Fig.* A) *Besides, moreover*, Liv.; i. quam, *besides that*, &c., Id.—B) i. habere, *to be above*, i. e. *to slight, not to mind or notice*, i. habere alqd, Gell.

IN-SŬPERABILIS, e. I. *Prop.: That can not be passed or surmounted*, i. transitus, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Unconquerable, insurmountable, that can not be overcome*, i. genus bello, Virg.; i. valetudo, *incurable*, Plin. E.; i. fatum, *unavoidable, inevitable*, Ov.; i. necessitas fati, *irresistible*, Gell.

IN-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (in, surgo). *To rise, raise one's self; to get up.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Of men or animals:* si forte prolapsus est, attolli et i. haud licitum, *to allow himself to be lifted up and rise*, Tac. 2) *Esp.: To raise one's self for the sake of performing any thing with more vigor.* a) *Of combatants, in fetching a blow:* ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem, altior insurgens, *raising himself higher*, Virg.; ostendit dextram insurgens (*raising himself*), Id.; *hence*, b) *Of a serpent:* arduus insurgens, *rising high*, Id. 2) *Of rowers: To rise before making a stroke with the oar, for the sake of adding to its force*, insurgite remis, *ply your oars vigorously, row hard*, Virg. 3) *With an acc.:* i. jugum, *to climb, mount*, App.—B) *Meton., of inanimate subjects: To rise.* 1) *Of the darkness produced by a cloud of dust:* hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospicunt Teucri ac tenebras i. campis, *night ascending or spreading over the fields*, Virg. 2) *Of localities, &c.:* pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. 3) *Of the wind. To rise*, aquilo insurgit, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of persons: To rise, increase, grow in power*, Cæsar paulatim i., Tac.—B) *Of poetical or oratorical style: To become sublime*, Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.—C) *Of effort or energy: To rise for or against any thing.* 1) *In a good sense:* invigilare publicis utilitatibus et i., *to take pains about any thing*, Plin. 2) *In a bad sense: To rise against any body or any thing*, i. regnis, Ov.

IN-SŬSURRO, 1 (in, susurro). *To whisper in or into.* I. *Prop.:* i. alcui, Cic.; i. ad aurem, *into one's ear*, Id.——II. *Meton.:* Favonius insusurret, *whispers to us*, i. e. *reminds us*, Cic.

IN-TABESCO, bŭi, 3 *v. n.* (in, tabesco). *To waste or melt away by degrees, to consume, pine away*, cera igni intabescit, Ov.; vitis intabescit, *dies, withers*, Col. *Of persons:* i. dolori, *to pine away, die with grief*, Sen.

IN-TACTILIS, e (in, tactilis). *That can not be touched, not tangible*, Lucr.

IN-TACTUS, a, um (in, tango). I. *Prop.* A) *Untouched*, i. nix, *not melted away*, i. e. *of former years*, Liv.: i. regio, *unhurt (by war)*, Curt.; i. cervix juvencæ, *untouched by the yoke*, Virg.; i. homo, *uninjured*, Liv.; i. Britannus, *unsubdued*, Hor.: i. Pallas, *virgin, chaste*, Virg.; *and thus*, intactior omni Sabinâ, *more chaste than*, Juv.; bellum i. tr hi, *without doing any thing (for its continuance, for putting an end to it)*, Sall.; intactis asside muris, *without attacking them*, Liv.; i. profugit, *injured*, Sall.—B) *Esp.:* intactus alqa re, *untouched, free from*, intactus infamiâ, L——II. *Fig.: Untouched, not treated untried*, i. carmen, Hor.; i. saltus, *not celebr by song*, Virg.

IN-TACTUS, ūs, m. (in, tactus). *The property of being perceived by the touch, intangibility*, L

IN-TAMINĀTUS, a, um (in, *and the obsol.* no; *whence* contamino). *Uncontaminated, defiled*, i. honores, Hor.

IN-TECTUS, a, um (in, tectus). I. *Prop.: covered*, pedes i., Tac. *Of persons:* i. hom——II. *Fig.: Frank, open-hearted*, ca Tac.

INTECTUS, a, um, *part. of* intego.

INTEGELLUS, a, um, *dim.* (integer). *Tolerably uninjured or uncorrupt*, Cic.

IN-TEGER, gra, grum (*prop.*, intāger, *from* and tago, *for* tango, *to touch*). *Untouched*, I. *Prop.* A) *Uninjured, not wounded hurt, not violated; unchanged*, th *mains entire or in its original con* Cic.; Cæs.; integros pro saucis accessere cecidit Cetheius L., *unmutilated*, Juv.; i. ap *as opposed to* vitiatus, Hor.——B) *Undimi whole*, sublica, quarum pars inferior i. bat, *remained quite whole*, Cæs.; recens et i. *a fresh and whole apple*, Suet. *Esp. of Whole, full, undiminished, unim not reduced*, i. opes (*opp.* socius). *Unimpaired, in energy or power; not exhausted, fresh, vigorous*, strength. 1) *Of living beings; especia diers*, Cæs.; integrior exercitus, Nep.; i. *that has full power or strength of voice*, A

3) *Of the way, &c.*: integris corporibus animisque fessos adorti, Liv.—D) *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, virgin, chaste*, i. filia, Plaut.; i. virgo, Catull.—E) 1) *Uninjured (as to health), in full or perfect health, quite sound and healthy, quite well, blooming*, si i. futurus esset æger, Cels. *Hence, Lively, not crammed with food*, Cic. 2) *Of the body, &c.*: *Sound, healthy, uncorrupted*, i. corpus, Cels. 3) *Of health and age: Blooming*, i. valetudo, Cic.; integrâ ætate ac valetudine, *in the prime of his life and health*, Suet.; i. ævi or ævo, *in the prime of his age*, Virg.——F) 1) *Undiminished as to its original property, full, whole, fresh, of bodily and external circumstances or conditions*, integram famem ad ovum affero, *I come with a full appetite (so as to commence with the first dish*, i. e. *the egg)*, Cic.; illud principium novi et integri laboris, *thus the work began again from its commencement*, Liv.; rursus tamquam ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, *a new war*, Sall.; i. causa, *a fresh excuse or pretext*, Ter. *Hence*, de integro, *quite afresh, quite anew, or from the beginning*, Cic. 2) *A Law t. t.*: alqm or alqd in integrum restituere, *to place again in its former state or condition*, Cic.; Cæs.——II. *Mentally and morally.* A) 1) *In its original state, undecided, undetermined*, ut uti possim causâ hac integrâ, Ter.; in integro mihi res est, *or* est (mihi) integrum, *I am not yet tied down, it is yet in my power, I am still at liberty; and thus*, ut id i. jam non esset, Cic.; integrum dare, *to give free or unlimited power or control*, Id. *Hence*, 2) *Of one who is a novice in any thing: Fresh, raw*, integrum discipulum me accipe, Cic.; i. urbis, *unacquainted with the ways of the town*, Val. Flac.—B) *Morally or intellectually sound, healthy, or unimpaired; vigorous, reasonable, without passion, unbiased, free from prejudice, uncorrupted, without blemish, spotless, pure, irreproachable, virtuous*, i. mentis, Hor.; adhuc i., *not yet beguiled by love*, Id.; integris animis, *of unprejudiced minds*, Tac.; integrum se servare, *impartial*, Cic.; i. laudo, *disinterested*, Hor.; i. vitæ, *of a blameless life*, Id.; i. a conjuratione, *innocent of the conspiracy*, Tac.

IN-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (in, tego). *To cover, to lay over*, i. (turres) coriis, Cæs.

INTEGRASCO, ăre (integer). *To renew itself*, malum integrascit, *begins anew*, Ter.

INTEGRATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A renewal, restoring*, i. amoris, Ter.

INTEGRE, *adv.* *Unimpairedly.* I. *Of style: Uncorruptly, correctly, purely*, i. dicere, Cic.——II. *Mentally and morally.* A) *Without bias, impartially*, i. judicare, Cic.—B) *Irreproachably, disinterestedly*, in privatorum periculis caste Lege versari, Cic.

INTEGRITAS, ātis, *f.* (integer). *The unimpaired condition of a thing.* I. *Physical.* A) 1) *Entireness, completeness*, i. corporis, Cic. 2) *Meton.*: *The whole, entire*, Macr. Somn. Scip. —B) *Correctness, uncorruptness, purity*, i. sermonis Latini, Cic.—C) *Vigor, freshness (of mind and sentiment)*, Cic.—D) *Sound or unimpaired condition of a thing*, i. valetudinis, Cic. *Absol.*: *Health*, Cels.——II. *Moral: Irreproachableness, honesty, probity, innocence, disinterestedness*, i. malieria, Cic.

INTEGRO (integer). I. A) *To restore, heal*, i. artus in pravum elapsos, Tac.—B) 1) *To supply*, amnes integrant mare, Lucr. 2) *To renew, begin again*, i. lacrimas, Liv.——II. *To recreate (mentally), to refresh*, animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, Cic.

INTEGUMENTUM, i, *n.* (intego). I. *Prop.* A) *A covering, envelope*, e. g. *of a statue*, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: *A cover*, i. e. *protection*, illius sum i. corporis, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: i. dissimulationis, Cic.

INTELLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (intelligo). *An understanding (of a whole by a given part)*; *rhet., synecdoche*, Auct. Her.

INTELLECTUS, ûs, *m.* (intelligo). I. *Prop.* A) *An understanding, perceiving, seeing, insight into a thing*, elephantis est i. patrii sermonis, *they understand it*, Plin.; intellectum habere, *to be understood*, Tac.; carere intellectu, *to be unintelligible*, Quint.; i. in cortice peritis, *the bark is the criterion for connoisseurs*, Plin.—B) *Meton.*: *A discerning by the senses, perception, sense*, i. saporum, Id.; i. Corinthiorum, *knowledge*, Vell. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Reason*, i. e. *the faculty of understanding*, Sen.—B) *Meaning, signification of a word*, duplex eorum (verborum) i. est, Quint.

INTELLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* intelligo.

INTELLIGENS, tis. I. *Part. of* intelligo.——II. *Adj.*: *Intelligent, sensible, acute*, i. vir, Cic.; homo ingeniosus atque i., *a connoisseur, man of taste. With genit.*: i. cujusvis generis ejus, Cic. *Subst.*: *A connoisseur (one acquainted with the fine arts, and with matters of taste)*, Cic.

INTELLIGENTER, *adv.* *With judgment or understanding, intelligently*, ut amice, ut i., ut attente audiamur, Cic.

INTELLIGENTIA, æ, *f.* (intelligo). I. *Discernment, penetration, understanding, knowledge*, Cic.; i. in gustu et odoratu, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *Intellect, power of mental comprehension, understanding*, Cic.; i. communis, *common (good) sense*, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Acquaintance with objects of art acquired by judgment or reasoning, exercise of the mind on such objects; art, taste*, Cic. 2) *Idea, notion, knowledge*, i. animi, *of the soul or mind*, Id.

INTELLIGIBILIS, e (intelligo). *That can be understood by reason; conceivable, comprehensible*, Sen.

INTELLIGO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, lego). I. *To understand, comprehend, have an insight into; have a knowledge, notion, or idea of any thing*, i. alqd, Cic.; scriter intelligens, *that has an acute understanding*, Id.——II. *To see, perceive or observe with the understanding*, videre atque i., Cic.; propositio ex se intelligitur, *is clear by itself, is self-evident*, Id.; *also of philosophers*: non intelligendi solum, sed etiam dicendi auctor, *a great master both in reasoning and in delivery*, Id. *Also*: *To perceive with the senses*, i. ignes, Ov.; ex quo intelligitur, *hence we see, or, from this it is evident*, Cic. *Hence*, A) intellexisse, *To know*, intellextin'? Ter.—B) volo intelligi, *I give to understand*, Cic.

INTEMELII (Intimelii), ōrum, *m. plur.* *Intemelii, a tribe of the* Ligures, Cæl. ap. Cic.

INTEMELIUM, ii, *n.* *Intemelium, the chief town of the* Intemelii, *on the coast of Liguria, now Ventimiglia*, Varr.; Tac.

IN-TEMERATUS, a, um (in, temero). *Unde-*

filed, inviolate, pure, i. fides, Virg.; munera [., *pure wine*, Id.; Tac.

IN-TEMPERANS, tis (in, temperans). *That can not govern himself; without moderation, unrestrained, intemperate, rash*, i. homo, Cic.; fui paullo intemperantior fortasse quam debui, *I ought perhaps to have displayed rather more moderation*, Id. *Esp.: Profligate, debauched*, viri i., Cic.

INTEMPERANTER, *adv. Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately*, Cic.

INTEMPERANTIA, æ, *f.* (intemperans). I. *Prop.: Immoderate quality or property, intemperateness*, i. cœli, *inclemency*, Col.; Sen. ——II. *Fig.: Want of moderation, intemperance, immoderation; hence, of the behavior of superiors toward their inferiors: undue or assuming manners, haughtiness, arrogance; of the behavior of inferiors toward their superiors: insubordination, impudence, unruliness*, Cic.; i. Pausaniæ, Nep. *With genit.*: i. libidinum, Cic.

INTEMPERATE, *adv. Immoderately, without moderation*, i. vivere, Cic.

IN-TEMPERATUS, a, um (in, tempero). I. *Unmixed*, i. vinum, C. Aur.——II. *Immoderate*, i. benevolentia, Cic.

INTEMPERIÆ, ārum, *f. plur. for* intemperies. *Intemperateness, inclemency of weather*, Cat. *Fig.*: quæ te i. tenent? *what possesses you? are you crazy?* Plaut.

IN-TEMPERIES, ēi, *f.* (in, temperies). *Intemperate property or quality, intemperateness.* I. *Prop.: Of the weather*: i. solis aut anni, *too great heat of the sun, or unseasonable weather*, Col.; i. cœli, *unhealthy weather*, Liv.; i. aquarum, *immoderate rains*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Calamity, misfortune*, i. in nostram advenit domum, Plaut. ——B) 1) *Intemperance*, i. ebrietatis, Just. 2) *Meton.: Want of moderation, intemperate behavior*, i. amici, Cic.

IN-TEMPESTIVE, *adv. Out of season, unseasonably*, i. accedere, Cic.

IN-TEMPESTIVUS, a, um (in, tempestivus). I. A) *Unseasonable, untimely, inconvenient*, i. epistola, Cic.——B) *Unbefitting, improper*, i. honor, Tac.——II. *Act.: That acts or does a thing at a wrong time or unseasonably*, anseres clangore intempestivi, *that made a noise at a wrong or unseasonable time*, Plin.

IN-TEMPESTUS, a, um (in, tempestas). I. *Unseasonable, unfavorable, as to time*, i. nox, *the silent night, not divided into periods by the labors of men*, Cic. *Personified*: Nox i. (*dismal Night*), *the mother of the Furies*, Virg.——II. *Unfavorable, as to weather*. A) *Unwholesome, unhealthy*, i. Gravisceæ, Virg.——B) *Stormy, tempestuous*, i. tonans, Stat.

IN-TENDO, di, sum *and* tum, 3 *v. a.* (in, tendo). *To stretch out, extend, spread out.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) a) i. cutem, Plin.; i. dextram ad statuam, Cic.; i. brachia remis, Virg.; i. fauces, *to stretch, strain, exert*, Cic.; *hence*, i. tabernacula velis, *to pitch*, Id. b) *Meton.: To furnish with any thing by stretching or straining*, i. sellam loris, Quint.; i. citharam nervis, *to string*, Id.; i. brachia tergo, *to wrap round with the cestus*, Virg. 2) *Esp.: To stretch out against any one in a threatening manner*, stans telo intento, *with a drawn sword*, Liv. ——B) *Meton.* 1) *To stretch, lay, or join to or upon any thing, to put upon*, i. vincula stupea collo, Virg. 2) *To direct to a place, turn or bend toward*, i. aciem acrem in omnes partes, Cic.; i. sagittam, *to discharge (from the bow)*, Virg. 3) *To spread, stretch, increase, magnify, raise, extend*, se intendentibus tenebris, *the darkness increasing*, Liv.; i. leges, *to make more severe*, Plin. E.; i. syllabam, *to pronounce long*, Gell.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: i. animum, *to stretch, exert*, Cic.; *thus*, i. ingenium, Sall.; i. se ad firmitatem, *to brace one's self for a new display of energy*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of motion to a place: To direct*, incerti quam in partem intenderent iter, Liv.; *hence*, (se) i. or intendi in locum, *to direct one's way or course to a place, to go, move, march to a place*, quacumque se intendisset, Liv. 2) a) *To direct one's thoughts or mind to any thing*, i. animum ad aliqd, Cic.; i. animum in regnum alcjs, *aspire to, aim at*, Sall. b) se i. in aliqd, *and simply* i. ad aliqd or alcui rei, *to direct or turn one's attention to any thing, to mind, notice, be intent on*, i. in rem, Quint.; i. in tribunatum, Cœl. ap. Cic. c) *With an acc. or inf. of the aim or object: To undertake any thing with zeal or earnestness, to have any thing in view, intend, purpose, endeavor or exert one's self*, i. longiorem fugam, Liv. 3) *To threaten with any thing, to endeavor to afflict with (any thing bad), to bring upon*, i. fallaciam in aliqm, *to practice deceit, deceive any body*, Ter.; i. alcui litem, *to involve in a lawsuit*, Cic.; i. alcui periculum, *or* i. periculum in aliqm, *to endeavor to expose to danger*, Id.; i. alcui actionem perduellionis, *to prepare or bring an action against any one*, Id. 4) *To maintain, assert (in the face of opposition); with acc. and inf.*: hunc se intendit esse, Ter. *Absol.*: quomodo nunc intendit, Cic.

INTENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (intendo). *An extension, expansion*, i. aeris, Sen.

INTENTATIO, ōnis, *f. A stretching (one's hands) out against or after any thing*, ne oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum (*a threatening to thrust the fingers into any body's eyes*) comprimantur, Sen.

IN-TENTATUS, ā, um (intento). *Untried, unattempted, untouched*, nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ, Hor.

INTENTE, *adv.* I. *Intently, very attentively*, i. audire, Quint.——II. *With earnestness, with all one's power, with great effort or exertion*, intentius bellum apparare, Liv.

INTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (intendo). I. *Prop.* A) *A stretching out, straining*, i. corporis, Cic. ——B) *Meton.: Intensity, vehemence*, i. doloris, Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Exertion, endeavor, effort*, i. animi, Cic. *Hence*, 2) *Carefulness, care*, i. rei familiaris obeundæ, Plin. E. 3) *A directing of the mind to an object; hence*, a) *Application, attention*, i. judicis, Quint. *With genit. obj.*: i. lusus, *to the game*, Liv. b) *A purpose, design, intention*, hæc i. tua, Plin.——B) *A charge or accusation before a court*, Cic.——C) *The first or major premiss in a syllogism*, Quint.

INTENTO, 1 *intens.* (intendo). I. *To stretch out, to turn or direct to a given point*, i. manus ad sidera, Petr.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.: To hold out or direct toward any body in a threatening manner*, i. manus in Appium.

Liv.: i. alcui volumen, *to present or hold out* (*with a threat*), Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To threaten with any thing, hold out in a threatening manner, to endeavor to bring any thing against or upon any body, or to inflict any thing bad or hurtful.* i. arma Latinis, *to threaten with war*, Liv.; *and thus*, periculum intentatur ab alqa re, *is at hand, portends*, Quint. 2) *Esp.: To threaten any body with an action or suit at law, to bring an action or accusation against*, i. crimen invicem, Quint.

INTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* intendo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Bent, stretched, strained*, i. arcus, Cic. 2) *Meton.: Intense, violent, strong*, i. febris, Cels.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Fixed, bent, full of expectation*, animus i., Cic. *Hence*, a) i. in, ad, *or* adversus, alqd, *or with dat.: Intent upon, waiting for, attentive, watching any thing attentively*, i. in omnem occasionem, Liv.; intentiores utrimque custodiæ, *both parties were more on their guard*, Cæs.; mens i. malis, *inclined or prone to evil*, Ov. b) i. alcui rei *or* alqa re, *bent upon, intently occupied with*, i. servilibus officiis, Sall. 2) *Meton.: Strict, careful, accurate, punctual*, intentissima cura, Liv.

INTENTUS, ûs, m. (intendo). *A stretching out*, i. palmarum, Cic.

IN-TEPEO, ûi, 2 (in, tepeo). *To be lukewarm*, Prop.

INTEPESCO, ûi, 3 *inch.* (intepeo). *To become lukewarm*, intepescit cibus, Sen.

INTER (*Sanscr.* antar, *Goth.* undar, *Germ.* unter), *prep. with acc. Between, among, in the midst of, surrounded by*, &c. I. *Of space:* mons est i. Sequanos et Helvetios, Cæs.: i. ceteram planitiem, Sall.; i. vicos aut i. vias manere, *on the roads, in the streets*, Suet.; i. signa atque vexilla, *surrounded by*, Id. *Denoting the being among a crowd*, quum i. homines esset, Cic. *Denoting a place of abode*, i. falcarios, *with the scythe-makers*, i. e. *in their street*, Cic.; i. lignarios, *with the wood-dealers*, i. e. *in the Wood-dealers' Street*, Id. *Denoting motion: Between, among, toward*, te magna i. præmia ducet, Virg.; i. stationes hostium emisit, Liv.——II. *Of time.* A) *Denoting two points of time between which any thing occurs: Between*, luce i. horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; i. duos consulatus anni decem, Cic.—B) *Denoting a space of time within which any thing occurs: During, in the course of, within*, Frusinone i. noctem lux orta, Liv.; i. tot annos, Cic. *Also, of actions or events regarded as occurring in a certain space of time: During, while, at, by*, i. illud negotium, *while it was going on, or, at*, Plaut.; i. hunc tumultum, Liv.; hæc i. cœnam Tironi dictavi, *at table or dinner*, Id.; canit i. opus, *at the work, or while at work*, Tibull. *With a gerund or gerundive: While, at*, i. agendum, Virg.; i. ludendum, *at the game, while at play*, Quint.——III. *Also in other connections.* A) *Denoting circumstances, conjunctures, &c., under which any thing takes place: At, by, during*, &c., i. verbera et cruciatus, Liv.; i. tanta vitia imbecilla ætas . . . tenebatur, *was kept in check by so great vices*, Sall.; mineri i. jocum, *while carrying on a joke*, Suet.; i. ambiguos, quis, &c., *while hesitating, which of them*, Tac.; i. hæc parata atque decreta, *while these preparations were being made* (*or going on*), Sall.—B) *Denoting an order, rank, class, or number:* 1) *Among which any one appears or shows himself in a certain character*, feroces et inquieti i. socios, ignavi et imbelles i. hostes erant, Liv. *And so also with comparatives or superlatives* (*instead of a partitive genitive*), peritissimus i. duces artium belli, Curt. 2) *Denoting a class among which any body is to be numbered*, i. patres lectus, Liv.—C) *Denoting distribution: Among*, i. viginti viros agrum Campanum plebi lege Juliâ divisit, Suet.—D) *Denoting the parties or objects among which a choice is to be made: Between, among*, i. Marcellos et Claudios patricios judicare, Cic.—E) *Denoting objects between which a difference has place:* quæ i. locum et locum plurimum differunt, *in which one place materially differs from another*, Cic.—F) *Denoting two properties or inherent qualities between which a species is contained: Between*, colorem i. aquilum candidumque, Suet.—G) *Denoting two circumstances or conditions between which one finds one's self placed: Between*, i. metum et iram cunctatus, Tac.—H) *Of persons between whom a friendly or hostile relation exists or is to be effected: Between*, quæ sæpissime i. me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, Cic.——I) *Followed by or in conjunction with a pronoun denoting reciprocity, in the following and similar instances:* i. se, i. nos, i. vos, i. ipsos, *among one another, reciprocally, with one another.* 1) a) *With verbs:* amare i. se, Cic.; Ter.; i. se complecti, Liv.; neque i. se contingant trabes, *touch one another*, Cæs.; colloqui i. se, *with one another or together*, Cic. b) *With subst.:* auxerat i. se opinionem, *reciprocal esteem*, Liv. c) *With adj. and adv.:* i. se nondum satis noti, Liv.; placide modesteque i. se remp. tractare, *with reciprocal feelings of peace and moderation*, Sall. 2) i. se, *denoting reciprocal relationship in which persons are placed by foreign or external influence*, ratio et oratio conciliat homines i. se, Cic. 3) i. se, i. ipsos, *denoting reciprocal proximity, similitude, or dissimilitude: One another, from one another*, Marius colles propinquos i. se occupat, Sall.; res i. se similes, Cic.——IV. *Also found in various peculiar phrases and adverbial clauses.* A) i. manus auferri, *with or upon the hands*, Cic.; hæc villa i. manus meas crevit, *under my hands*, Sen.—B) i. viam, i. vias, *on the road*, Cic.; Plaut.—C) i. exempla esse, *to serve as an example*, Tac.—D) i. sicarios, *as a murderer, on a charge of assassination*, i. sicarios defendere, Cic.—E) i. pauca *and* (*of persons*), i. paucos, *quite singularly*, Liv.; i. paucos disertus, *eloquent as but few are*, Quint.—F) i. cuncta, *before, or in preference to all*, Hor.; i. cetera, *before every thing*, i. e. *especially*, Liv.—G) i. hæc *for* interea, *in the mean time*, Liv.——H) i. moras, *meanwhile*, Plin. E.——I) i. initia, *at the beginning*, Cels.——V. *In composition.* A) *Between*, e. g. intercedere, interponere.—B) *At intervals, here and there, now and then*, e. g. interæstuare, intermittere, intervisere.—C) *Down, low, to the ground*, e. g. interire, interficere.

INTER-ÆSTUO, are. *To boil up or bubble at intervals, or to and fro*, frequenter interæstuans stomachus, *that causes frequent eructations*, Plin. E.

INTERAMENTA, ôrum, *n. plur. The timber of the lower part of a man-of-war*, Liv. (*An old reading*, inceramenta, orum, *n.*, *Resin and pitch for coating the planks of a ship.*)

INTERAMNA, æ, *f.* (Ἰντεραμνία). *Interamna.* 1. *A town of Umbria, on the River Nar now Terni,*

Cic. 2. *A town of Latium on the River Liris; according to some, the modern Terano*, Cic.

INTERAMNAS, ātis (Interamna). *Of or belonging to (the town) Interamna*, Liv. *Subst.*, Intĕrāmnātes, ĭum, m. *plur., The inhabitants of Interamna*, Cic.

INTER-ĂRESCO, ĕre, 3 *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To become dry*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: To dry up*, Cic.

INTER-BIBO, ĕre, 3 *v. a. To drink up, or away*, Plaut.

INTER-BITO, ĕre *for* intereo, Plaut.

INTER-CĂLĂRIS, e (intercalo). *Of or belonging to, or proper for inserting; intercalary*, i. mensis, *an intercalary month*, Liv.; calendæ i., *the first day of an intercalary month*, Cic.; i. calendæ priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month (Julius Cæsar inserted two months)*, Id. *Meton.:* i. annus, *an intercalary or leap year*, Plin.

INTER-CĂLĂRIUS, a, um, *for* intercalaris. *Intercalary*, i. mensis, Liv. *Absol.*, intercălārius, ĭi, m. (*sc.* mensis). *An intercalary month*, Cic.

INTER-CĂLO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To proclaim or make known that any thing has been or is to be inserted, to intercalate*, i. diem, Suet. *Impers.:* intercalatur, *any thing* (e. g. *a day*) *is inserted*, cum scies, Romæ intercalatum sit necne, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To delay, put off, defer*, pœna intercalata, Liv.

INTER-CĂPEDO, ĭnis, *f.* (inter, capio). *An intermission, interval, pause*, i. molestiæ, Cic.; intercapedinem scribendi facere, *to allow an intermission to take place in writing*, Cic. Fil.

INTER-CĔDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To go or come between, intervene.* A) *Prop.* 1) intercedente lunâ, Plin. 2) *Meton. of time: To intervene, pass between*, intercessere pauci dies, *passed over*, Liv.; nox nulla intercessit, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To interfere, contradict, hinder, obstruct, withstand; to be against, to protest against any thing (esp. of the tribunes of the people, who put their* veto *upon decrees of the Senate,* &c.), i. rogationi, Cic. *Absol.:* quemquam intercessurum putet, *about to raise an objection*, Cic.; si intercessum sit, *if any objection be raised*, Id. *With* quominus, Liv.; *and* ne, Auct. ad Her. 2) *To interpose, to become surety for any one*, promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic.; i. pro alqo magnam pecuniam, *to give security*, Id.——II. *To come up or to.* A) *Prop.:* si tertius intercedat, Plaut.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To be added*, vestra auctoritas intercessit, Cic. 2) *To happen, come to pass, occur*, nullum dictum intercessit, Cic.; inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv.——III. *To be or lie between.* A) *Prop.:* palus intercedebat, Cæs.——B) *Fig.: To be or exist between or among*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic.

INTĔRCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (intercipio). *A taking away*, i. poculi, Cic.

INTERCEPTOR, ōris, m. (Intercipio). *One that takes any thing away from another*, i. prædæ, Liv.

INTERCEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* intercipio.

INTERCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (intercedo). I. *Prop.: An intervention*, Gell.——II. *Fig.* A) *An objection, protestation, protest against any thing*, Cic.; intercessionem remittere, *to renounce*, Liv.——B) 1) *An interposition, mediation*, mea i. partus et est et fuit, Cic. 2) *Esp. in money matters: A giving surety for any o*[illegible] cessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus c[illegible] rum, Cic.

INTERCESSOR, ōris, m. (intercedo). I *who protests against, one who hin*[illegible] tercessio stultitiam intercessoris significi[illegible] Cic. *Esp. of the* tribuni plebis: intercess[illegible] quærereres, i. e. *one to protest and interfere* Liv.——B) *Gen.: One who hinders*, i.[illegible]——II. *A mediator*, Cic.; *hence, a bondsman*, Cic.; *in money matters*, Sen.

INTERCESSUS, ūs, m. (*only in abl. sing* cedo). *An intervention, intercess*[illegible] Max.

INTER-CĬDO, īdi, īsum, 3 *v. a.* (inter I. *To cut through in the middle, to through, dig through, in such a man break the connection of parts*, i. olivas acuto Pall.; i. montem, *to bore or cut through*, Cic mon, *to dig through*, Quint.; i. pontem, *down*, Liv.; i. venas fontis cuniculis, *to cut Meton.:* colles intercisi vallibus, *separated,* sula ab Italia freto intercise, *cut off from,* [illegible] *from*, Sen.; intercisi dies, *days on which* [illegible] *business was transacted in the morning or half holidays*, Varr.——II. A) *Gen.: To* [illegible] *parts here and there*, i. arundinetum, *to thin*, B) *Esp.: To cut leaves out of an account-b*[illegible] *thus falsify it*, i. commentarios, Plin. E.

INTER-CĬDO, īdi, 3 *v. n.* (inter, cado). I *To fall between*, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *out, happen, come to pass*, si quæ (*old* qua) interciderunt, Cic.——B) *To be lost, ruin, perish*, intercidunt inimici, Poet. [illegible] intercidunt verba, *fall into disuse, become* Quint.; si tibi interciderit alqd, *should hav you, you should have forgotten it*, Hor.; i. [illegible] alcja, *to be forgotten*, Liv.

INTER-CĬNO, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* (inter, cano). I *between or at intervals*, Hor.

INTER-CIPIO, ēpi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (inter I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: To catch any thing* (*arrives at its place of destination*), *to int*[illegible] *catch up, as with the hands*, i. pila, Cæs.; meatus, Liv.; i. literas, *to intercept, take awa* i. venenum, *to take the poison which was inte another*, Id.; i. hastam, *to be struck by a s was aimed at another person*, Virg.——B) *Esp snatch away from any body what belon is meant for him, to deprive of, rob any* i. honorem, Cic.; i. pecunias e publico, *to* Tac. *Hence:* intercepta colla, *cut off bet backs and the heads, without neck*, Ov. 2) [illegible] *ry off, destroy, overthrow, especially in expected manner, or before the due time*, i. C Ov.; urbs intercepta, *swallowed up, destroy ed*, App.; interceptus (*carried off unexpec death*) quoque magnum sibi vindicat locum——II. *Meton.: To interrupt, hinder* Liv.

INTERCISE, *adv. In a broken or rupted manner, confusedly, piece* dicere, Cic.

INTERCISUS, a, um, *part. of* interciuo.

INTER-CLŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, I. A) *Prop.: To block up, stop a pass cut off, hinder, deprive of, take aw* cui fugam, Cæs.; i. animam, *the breath,* spiritum, *the same*, Curt.——B) *Fig.:* i. omn

tionum vias, Cic.——II. A) *Prop.: To cut off or separate a person from any thing*, i. alqm ab exercitu, Cæs.; i. exercitum ab auxilio, Liv.—B) *Fig.:* intercludor dolore, quo minus, *am prevented*, Cic.——III. *To shut up, blockade*, ne angustiis intercluderentur, Cæs.

INTERCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (intercludo). I. *Prop.: A stopping up, checking, blocking up*, i. animæ, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A parenthesis*, Quint.

INTER-CLŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* intercludo.

INTER-CŌLUMNIUM, ii, n. (inter, columna). *The space between two columns*, Cic.

INTER-CONCILIO, are (inter, concilio). *To gain the favor of any one*, Quint.

INTERCŬLCO, are. *See* INTERCALCO.

INTER-CURRO, cŭcurri *and* cursum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) 1) *Prop.: To run between; meton., to run through, to lie or be between*, intercurrit distantia formis, i. e. intercedit, Lucr. 2) *Fig.* a) *To step between, to intercede*, Cic. b) *To be intermingled with, to be among*, exercitationibus dolor intercurrit, Id.—B) *To run to a place in the mean time*, i. Veios, Liv.——II. *Act.: To run through*, intercurso spatio maris, Amm.

INTER-CURSO, are, 1 *v. intens. n.* [*in tmesi*, Lucr.] (intercurro). I. *To run between, to throw one's self between*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To be, lie, be situate between*, e. g. *of countries*, Plin.

INTER-CURSUS, a, um, *part. of* intercurro.

INTER-CURSUS, ūs, m. (*only in abl. sing.*) (intercurro). *A running between, interposition*, Liv.

INTER-CUS, ūtis (inter, cutis). A) *Under the skin*, aqua i., *the dropsy*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: Inward, internal*, i. vitia, Gell.

INTERCUSSUS, ūs, m. (*only in abl. sing.*) (inter, quatio). *A striking between*, intercussu luminis diri, *a flashing between*, Sen.

INTER-DATUS, a, um, *part. of* interdo.

INTER-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, dico). I. A) *Gen.: To interdict, forbid*, i. feminis usum purpuræ, Liv. *Esp.*, i. alcui alqa re: omni Gallia Romanis i., Cæs. *Pass.:* interdici non poterat socero gener, Nep. *With* ne, Cic.; *with* ut ne, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) i. alcui aquâ et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water*, i. e. *to banish*, Cic. 2) *Absol.:* sacrificiis i., *to exclude from the services of the gods* (*like our word, to excommunicate*), Cæs.——II. A) *Of the prætor, t. t.: To forbid, interdict, esp. to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed goods until the right of property be decided*, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* patribus bonis interdici solet, *fathers are accustomed to be interdicted* (*by the prætor*) *from control over their property*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: To bring forward a complaint respecting the right of possession, according to an edict of the prætor respecting that point*, Quint.

INTER-DICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interdico). *A prohibiting, interdicting*, i. finium, Liv.; i. aquæ et ignis, i. e. *banishment pronounced in due form*, Cic.

INTER-DICTUM, i, n. (interdico). I. *Gen.: A prohibition*, i. deorum, Cic.——II. *Esp. in Law, t. t.: A decree issued by the prætor respecting the possession of disputed property until the right of legal possession be decided*, Cic.

INTER-DICTUS, a, um, *part. of* interdico.

INTER-DIU *adv.* (inter, dies). *By day*, Cæs.

INTER-DIUS, *for* interdiu, Plaut.

INTERDO, dĕdi, dătum (inter, do). *To distribute*, cibus interdatus (*through the whole system or body*), Lucr.

INTER-DUCTUS, ūs, m. (inter, duco). *A pointing between; hence, interpunctuation*, Cic.

INTER-DUM, *adv.* (inter, dum) I. *At times, now and then, occasionally*, Cic.——II. *In the mean while*, Sil.

INTER-DŬO, *for* interdo: nihil interduo, *I would give nothing for it, care nothing about it*, Plaut. *Subj.*, interdŭim: ciccum non interduim, *I would not give a pin for it, do not value it in the least*, Id.

INTER-ĔA, *adv.* (inter *and abl. of* is). I. *Prop.: In the mean while, during that time*, Cic.; i. loci, *meanwhile*, Plaut.; i. quum, *in course of time when, when in course of time*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Meanwhile, notwithstanding, however*, Id.

INTEREMPTOR, ōris, m. (interimo). *He that kills or destroys, a slayer, murderer*, i. sui, Sen.

INTEREMPTUS, a, um, *part. of* interimo.

INTER-ĔO, ĭi, itum, ire. *v. n.* (*part.*, intĕritus, a, um, Quadr. Fragm.). I. *Prop.: To go among several things so as to be no longer distinguished; hence, to be lost, to perish, to fall to ruin or decay, to die*, muris stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic.; interit pecunia, Nep.; tormentorum usum i., *be in vain*, Cæs.; interit possessio, *the right of possession is at an end*, Papin. Dig.——II. *Fig. of persons:* fame aut ferro i., Cæs.; interii, *I am lost, am unfortunate*, Ter.; inteream, *may I perish* (*on the spot*) *if*, &c., Hor.

INTER-ĔQUITO, are, 1 *v. n.* (inter, equito). *To ride between*, Liv. *With acc.:* i. ordines, Liv.

INTER-FĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interfor). *A speaking between*, Cic.

INTERFECTOR, ōris, m. (interficio). *A murderer*, i. alcjs, Cic. *Absol.*, Sen.

INTERFECTRIX, īcis, *f.* (interfector). *She that kills or murders*, i. alcjs, Tac.

INTER-FICIO, ēci, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, facio). *To destroy, bring to naught.* A) *Gen.:* herbas arescere et interfici, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To kill, slay, murder*, i. anum siti fameque, Plaut.; i. exercitum, *to destroy, defeat, cut to pieces*, Nep. 2) *To consume*, i. panem, Lucil.

INTER-FIO, ēri (*pass. of* interficio, *for* interfici or). *To be destroyed, perish, pass away*, Plaut.

INTER-FLŬO, xi, xum, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To flow between*, Plin. *With acc.*, Liv.

INTER-FŎDIO, ōdi, ossum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, fodio). *To dig or pierce to pieces*, i. pupillas, Lucr.

INTER-FOR, ātus sum, 1 *v. dep.* (inter, for). *To speak between, to interrupt one in speaking*, i. alqm, Liv. *Absol.*, Id.

INTER-FOSSUS, a, um, *part. of* interfodio.

INTER-FŬGIO, ĕre. *To flee between or into*, Lucr.

INTER-FULGĔO, ēre. *To shine between*, aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv.

INTER-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To pour between; middle*, interfundi, *to flow between*, Styx interfusa, Virg.——II. *Meton.:* maculis (sanguineis) interfusa genas, *with cheeks stained with blood*, Virg.

INTER-FŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* interfundo.

INTER-IBI, *adv.* *In the mean time*, Plaut.

INTERIM, *adv.* I. A) 1) *In the mean time, meanwhile*, Cic. 2) *Between whiles*, Ter.; Suet. 3) *Beforehand, first of all*, Quint.—B) *Meton.: However, but for all that, notwithstanding*, i. velim mihi ignoscas, Cic.——II. *Sometimes, occasionally, at times*, quum i. et vitiosa pluribus placeant, Quint.; *hence*, i....i., *sometimes...sometimes, at one time...at another*, Id.

INTER-IMO, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3 *v. a.* (inter, emo). *To take away from the midst; hence*, I. *To destroy, bring to naught, annihilate*, i. sacra, Cic.; i. sensum, *to deprive of*, Lucr.——II. *To kill, slay, assassinate.* A) *Prop.:* i. alqm, Cic.; i. se, *to kill one's self*, Plaut.; Hirt.—B) *Meton.:* illæc interemit me modo oratio, *nearly caused my death*, Plaut.; me interimunt hæ voces Milonis, *these expressions of Milo kill me*, i. e. *greatly distress me*, Cic.

INTERIOR, intĕrius. *Compar.* (*from the obsol.* intĕrus, a, um). *Superl.*, intimus, a, um. I. Interior, interius. A) 1) *Prop.* a) *Gen.: Inner, interior*, i. pars ædium, Cic.; interiore epistolâ, *toward the middle of the letter*, Id.; i. torus or sponda, i. e. *nearer to the wall of the chamber*, Ov.; Suet.; i. rota, i. e. *the wheel on the left and nearest to the goal, since they drove from right to left*, Ov.; i. ictibus, *too near to be hit*, Liv. *Poet.:* Falernum interiore notâ, i. e. *that was in the back part of the cellar, and was of the best quality*, Hor.; et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis, ibat; et i., si comes unus erat, i. e. *walking to the right of the attendant (as a mark of distinction)*, Ov. b) *Esp.: More remote, further up the interior of a country, more distant from the sea, that dwells in the interior*, i. nationes, Cic. *Subst.*, interiora regni, *the interior part of the empire or kingdom*, Liv. c) interiora, um, *n. plur.*, *The interior parts of the body*, i. e. *the intestines*, Pall. 2) *Fig.* a) *Gen.:* i. periculo vulneris, (*as it were*) *out of reach, free from danger*, Liv. b) *More close or intimate*, i. societas, Cic.; i. potentia, *secret influence*, Tac. c) *Deeper.* α) *Entering more deeply*, i. timor, Cic. β) *More secret*, i. consilia, Nep. γ) *Demanding a closer investigation*, i. literæ, Cic.—B) *Meton.: Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter, of a circular course*, i. gyrus, Hor.; i. cursus, Cic.——II. *Superl.*, intimus, a, um. A) *Prop.: The inmost, usually to denote the interior part of a thing*, in intimam Macedoniam, *into the inmost part* (*or the interior*) *of Macedonia*, Cic.; in eo sacrario intimo, *in the inmost part of the chapel*, Id.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Innermost, most deeply fetched*, i. vis Scipionis, Cic 2) *Most profound, deepest*, i. e. *that requires the deepest investigation*, i. disputatio, Cic.; i. philosophia, *the most profound branch of philosophy*, i. e. *the more abstruse part*, disputatio est intimæ artis, *belongs to the more abstruse region of the arts*, Id. 3) *The most intimate, most secret, closest*, i. familiaritas, Nep. *Subst.*, intimus, i, *m.*, *A most intimate friend*, ex meis intimis, Cic. Intima, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *The inward parts, intestines*, Pers.

INTERITIO, ōnis, *f.* (intereo). *Destruction, ruin*, i. oratorum, Cic.

INTERITUS, ûs, *m.* (intereo). *Ruin, destruction, annihilation*, i. rerum omnium, Cic.

INTERIUS. I. *Compar. of* interior.——II. *Compar. of* intra.

INTER-JACEO, ēre, 2 *v. n.* *To lie between*, interjacebat campus, Liv. *With dat.*, Liv.

INTER-JECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interjicio). I. *A throwing or placing between*, i. verborum, *interposition in the middle of a sentence*, Auct. Her.——II. *In Rhet. and Gramm. t. t.* A) *A parenthesis*, Quint.—B) *An interjection*, Quint.

INTER-JECTUS, a, um, *part. of* interjicio.

INTER-JECTUS, ûs, *m.* (interjicio). I. *A throwing or putting between*, App.——II. *A coming between*, interpositu interjectuque terræ (*between sun and moon*), Cic.; interjectu temporis, *after some time*, Tac.; interjectu noctis, *after one night*, Id.; paucorum dierum interjectu, *after a few days*, Id.

INTER-JICIO (inter, jacio), jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, jacio: *prop., to throw or cast between; hence*) *To put, set, or place between.* A) *Prop.:* i. legionarias cohortes, Cæs. *Of time:* i. librum, *to write or compose between*, Cic. *Frequently part. pass.*, interjectus, a, um, *Placed between, lying or situate between*, i. solitudines, Cic.; anno interjecto, *after a year*, Id.; interjecto spatio, *after some time*, Cæs.; interjecto longo spatio, *at a great distance*, Cic.—B) *Fig.:* si moram interjecissent, *were this delay granted*, Tac.; i. preces et minas, *to introduce, intermix*, Id.

INTER-JUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, jungo). I. *To join together, unite*, i. dextras, Liv——II. A) *Prop.: To unyoke*, i. equos, Mart.—B) *Fig. absol.: To unyoke* (*one's self*), i. e. *to take rest*, i. ad Camenas, Id.

INTER-LĂBOR, psus, sum, 3 *v. dep. n.* (*by tmesis*, inter enim labentur aquæ, Virg.) (inter, labor). *To fall, slip, glide, or flow between*, Virg.; Stat.

INTER-LATEO, ēre, 2 *v. n.* *To lie hid between*, Sen.

INTER-LEGO, ēgi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (*by tmesis*, from des interque legendæ, Virg.). i. poma, *to pluck off here and there*, Pall.; i. frondes, Virg.

INTER-LINO, lēvi, litum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To smear between, intersmear, to do over with any thing between or here and there*, cæmenta interlita luto, Liv.——II. *To falsify writings by smearing single words*, i. e. *to make erasures, &c.* (*in our sense*), tabulas corrumpere atque i., Cic.

INTER-LISUS, a, um, *part. of* interlido.

INTER-LITUS, a, um, *part. of* interlino.

INTER-LŎCŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interloquor). *A speaking between, interlocution*, Quint.

INTER-LŎQUOR, cūtus (quutus), sum, 3 *v. dep. n.* *To speak between, interrupt in speaking*, i. alcui, Ter.

INTER-LŪCEO, xi, ēre (inter, luceo). I. *Prop.: To shine or glitter forth*, duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To shine forth*, i. e. *to appear, show itself*, loci interlucent, Auct. Her. *Fig.:* quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunæ alqd interlucet, *a difference is visible*, Liv.—B) *To shine through, be transparent, from want of density or number*, interlucet corona (militum), Virg.

INTER-LŪO, ŭi, ēre, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To wash between or while doing any thing*, i manus, Cat.——II. *Neut.: To flow between*, Liv. *With acc.:* fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit, Tac.

INTER-MANEO, ēre, 2 *v. n.* *To remain between*, Luc.

IN-TERMINATUS, a, um (in, termino). *Unbounded*, i. magnitudo, Cic.

INTER-MINO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To threaten, to call out in a threatening manner*, quis homo interminat? Plaut. ——— II. *To forbid with threats*, interminatus cibus, Hor.

INTER-MINOR, ātus sum, 1 *v. dep. n.* I. *To threaten, menace*, i. alcui vitam (*to take it*), Plaut. *With acc. and inf.*, Plaut.——— II. *To forbid with threats*, Ter.

INTER-MISCEO, scŭi, stum, *and* xtum, 2 *v. a.* *To intermix, mix up with*, Liv. *With dat.*, Id.

INTER-MISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (intermitto). I. *Act.*: *An intermitting*, i. officii, Cic.; i. epistolarum, *an omitting to send*, Id.——— II. *Neut.*: *A ceasing, leaving off, discontinuing, discontinuance*, sine ulla intermissione, *without interruption*, Cic.; per intermissiones has intervallaque, *by such interruptions and pauses*, Liv.; sine ulla temporis intermissione, *with any intermission*, Cic.; i. verborum, *an abrupt breaking off*, Id.

INTER-MISSUS, a, um, *part. of* intermitto.

INTER-MISTUS, a, um, *part. of* intermisceo.

INTER-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (inter, mitto). I. *Act.* A) 1) *To leave off for a time; to intermit, break off, interrupt* (*while* omittere *denotes an entire leaving off or cessation*), i. studia, Cic.; i. proelium, Cæs. *With inf.*: i. mittere, Cic. 2) *In the part. pass.* a) *Not in one unbroken series, interrupted, not continued, broken*, i. ventus, *abating*, Cæs.; i. cursus, Ov.; planities i. collibus, *broken*, Cæs.; qua erat opus i., i. e. *open*, Id.; non certis spatiis intermissis, *since no interval was left, no interval being left*, Id.; intermissis passibus CCCC, *at a distance of four hundred paces*, Id.; pars a flumine i., *where the river is not*, Id.; i. mœnia, *a gap or opening, where there is no wall*, Liv. b) *Not together, unconnected*, trabes i., Cæs.—B) 1) *To let pass, suffer to elapse*, i. diem, Cic.; nullum i. diem, quin, *to let no day pass without*, &c., Id.; triduo intermisso, *three days having passed between*, Cæs.; brevi tempore intermisso, *after the lapse of a short time*, Id. 2) *To omit, leave out, exclude from participation in any thing*, intermissis magistratibus, Cæs. (*doubtful*). 3) *To neglect, leave without*, i. locum custodiæ, *not to occupy with, not to station guards*, Liv.——— II. *Neut.*: *To leave a space or interval, break off, cease, stop*, qua flumen intermittit, *where the river does not flow*, Cæs.; gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere cœpisse, ut nihil intermitterent, *without intermission or leaving off*, Cic.; aves intermittentes bibunt, *not with one continued draught*, Plin.

INTERMIXTUS *or* -ISTUS, a, um, *part. of* intermisceo.

INTER-MORIOR, tŭus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.* (inter, morior). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To perish, to fall to decay, die away gradually*, Suet. 2) *To faint, swoon, to be near dying*, intermortuus paulo post expiravit, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: *To die away, become extinct, perish*; e. g. *of plants*, Cat.; intermoritur ignis, Curt. ——— II. *Fig.*: intermoritur civitas, Liv.; conciones intermortuæ, *dead, without life*, Cic.

INTER-MORTUUS, a, um, *part. of* intermorior.

INTER-MUNDIA, ōrum, *n. plur.* (inter, mundus; i. q. μετακόσμια). *Regions between the worlds, where Epicurus supposed the gods to reside, leading an eternal life of bliss, without troubling themselves about mortals, or being exposed to danger by the destruction of the visible frame of things*, Cic.

INTER-MŪRALIS, e. *Between walls*, i. amnis, Liv.

INTER-NASCOR, nātus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.* *To grow among*, virgulta internata, Liv.

INTER-NATUS, a, um, *part. of* internascor.

INTER-NĔCINUS, a, um. *See* INTERNECIVUS.

INTER-NĔCIO, ōnis, *f.* (interneco). *A general carnage or slaughter, a massacre, utter destruction, or extermination*, i. civium, Cic.; neque resisti sine internecione posse arbitrantur, *without fighting until destroying each other*, Id.; solam internecionem gentis finem bello fore, *complete extirpation*, Tac.; ad internecionem deleri, *to be totally defeated*, Liv.; Lucerini ad internecionem cæsi, *put to the sword to a man*, Id.; inter se ad internecionem concurrunt, *fight until one of the parties is destroyed*, Suet.

INTER-NĔCIVUS *or* INTER-NĔCINUS, a, um (internecio). *Deadly, murderous, destructive*, i. bellum, Cic.

INTER-NĔCO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To kill*, Plaut. ——— II. *Meton.*: *To destroy*, culmum i., Prud.

INTER-NECTO, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* *To bind together*, Virg.

INTER-NITEO, ŭi, ēre, 2 *v. n.* I. *Prop.*: *To shine forth through apertures, or through thin transparent spots*, etiamsi qua sidera internitebant, Curt. ——— II. *Meton.*: *To shine or glitter at single spots*, cœli fulgor internitens, *shining here and there*, Id.

INTER-NODIUM, ĭi, *n.* (inter, nodus). *The space between two joints or knots, in plants*, Plin. *In men and animals*; e. g. *of the thighs*, Ov.

INTER-NOSCO, ōvi, ōtum, 3 *v. a.* *To distinguish from each other*, ut mater geminos internoscit, Cic.

INTER-NUNCIO (nuntio), are, 1 *v. a.* *To send messengers from one to the other*, Liv.

INTER-NUNCIUS (nunt.), a, um. *That carries or brings intelligence from one to the other, a messenger, negotiator, mediator, go-between.* I. Internuncĭus, ĭi, *m.*: internuncii ultro citroque missis, Cæs.; Jovis i., *of the augurs*, Cic. ——— II. Internuncĭa, æ, *f.*: aves i. Jovis, Cic. ——— III. Internuncĭum, ĭi, *n.*: internuncia sentiendi, *the organs of sense*, App.

INTERNUS, a, um. I. *Interior, internal*, i. bellum, Tac.——— II. *Subst.*, interna, ōrum, *n. plur.* A) *Prop.*: *The interior, inward parts*, i. mundi, Plin. *Fig.*: *Internal* (i. e. *domestic or home*) *affairs*, Tac.—B) *Entrails*, i. boum, Veg.

IN-TERO, trīvi, trītum, 3 *v. a.* (in, tero). I. *Prop.* A) *To rub or crumble into*, Plin.—B) *Subst.*, intrita, æ, *f.* a) *A cold dish, consisting of any liquid with bread-crumbs soaked in it*, i. panis e vino, Plin. b) *A mass of chalk, loam, clay, &c., used in making bricks*, Plin. ——— II. *Fig.*: tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum, *used proverbially to denote that a man ought to take upon himself the consequences of his own actions; as we say, You have made a hard bed for yourself, and you must lie upon it* (*or, as you have made your bed so you must lie*), Ter.

INTER-PELLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A speaking between, an interrupting another in speaking*, Cic. ——II. *An interruption, hinderance*, sine ulla interpellatione, *without any interruption*, Cic.

INTER-PELLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. *One who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter*, Auct. ad Her.——II. *Gen.: A disturber*, Cic.

INTER-PELLO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To interrupt a person while in the act of speaking; absol., to raise an objection, contradict*, nihil te interpellabo, Cic.; i. loquentem ducem (*with clamor*), Liv.; interpellando (*by interrupting remarks or objections*), trahere tempus, Sall. ——II. *Meton.* A) *To bring any thing forward as an objection*, quod interpellavit Hortensius, Cic.—B) *To disturb by raising objections, &c., to hinder, impede, obstruct, molest*, i. alqm in jure suo, Cæs. *With* ne, Liv.; quin, Mat. in Cic., *or* quominus, Brut. *With inf.*, i. durare, Hor.—C) 1) *To apply to or address any body*, e. g. *for assistance, &c., to beset any body with requests, urge, molest, annoy with demands or entreaties*, ne ream quidem i. desiit, Ecquid pœniteret, Suet.; quum a Ceballino, interpellatus sum, *since offers have been made to me by C.*, Curt.; qui adiri i.que posset, *that can be applied to for assistance, &c., that is open to requests or accessible*, Suet. 2) *Esp.: To tempt, to solicit unlawfully*, i. mulierem, Plaut.

INTER-PŌLIS, e, *and a secondary form* INTER-PŌLUS, a, um (inter, polio). I. *Prop.: That is altered or changed in appearance by being polished, rubbed, or brushed up, &c.*, e. g. *old clothes, &c.*, i. vestis, Front.——II. *Meton.*: veteres (mulieres) i., *dressed up, rigged out*, Plaut.

INTER-PŌLO, 1 *v. a.* (interpolis). I. *To give a new form or shape to any thing, to furbish, polish, dress out, brush up*, i. togam prætextam, *to get dyed afresh, brush up*, Cic.——II. *To spoil by freshening up; hence, to spoil, falsify*, i. tabulas. Cic.

INTER-PŌNO, pōsŭi, pōsĭtum, 3 *v. a. To put, lay, place, or set between.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) i. alqd, Cic.; i. Numidas inter eos, Hirt. 2) *Esp.* a) *To put, insert, or join between*, i. menses intercalares, Liv. b) *To insert into or add to a speech or writing, to mix up with*, ne inquam et inquit sæpius interponeretur, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To cause or suffer a space of time to elapse between*, i. spatium ad recreandos animos, Cæs.; spatio interposito, *after some time*, Cic.; interposita nox, *night having intervened or intervening*, Cic. 2) *To take between* (*of time*), i. frigidam (cibis), Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To cause to enter or come between, to interpose*, i. moram, *to delay*, Cic.; nullam moram i., quin, *to lose not a moment, lest*, &c., Id.; tridui morâ interpositâ, *after a delay of three days*, Cæs.; i. cunctationem, *to delay, cause delay*, Tac.; neque ullâ belli suspicione interpositâ, *no suspicion being raised*, Cæs. B) *To interfere by way of mediating or impeding, to interpose, offer one's mediation, to interfere, oppose any thing, oppose one's self to.* 1) *Of a sentence, verdict, punishment, &c.*: i. judicium suum, Cic.; i. decretum, *to issue, give, or pass a decree*, Id. 2) *To allow any thing to serve as an excuse or reason*, colloquium causâ interpositâ tolli vellet, *by a pretext*, Cæs.; causam interponens se collegas expsectare, *to allege as a cause, plead as an excuse*, Nep.; gladiatores interpositi sunt, *were brought forward as a pretext for making the complaint.* 3) *To pledge one's word, take one's oath with regard to any thing*, i. in alqd *or* in alqa re fidem suam, *to give one's word*, Cæs.; i. jusjurandum, *to take one's oath* (e. g. *to keep a secret*), Liv.; sponsio interponeretur, *the promise or assurance might be given*, Id.—C) 1) *To call upon or admit any person as a witness, mediator, assistant, partaker, &c.*, quam sancta sit societas civium diis immortalibus interpositis tum judicibus tum testibus, *when the gods appear as judges and witnesses*, Cic.; i. accusatorem, *to bring forward, bring over or above, add to the rest*, Id.; i. alqm convivio, *to invite to one's table*, Suet. 2) *Esp.*: se i. in alqd *or* alcui rei, *to mix one's self up with, whether by assisting or hindering any thing, to offer one's mediation, to press one's self upon, to come forward without being called for*, i. se in pacificationem, Cic.; i. se scriptis Cæsaris, (*as one who continues what has been begun*) *to intrude*, Hirt.; i. se audaciæ alcjs, *to oppose one's self to*, Cic. *Absol.*: semper se interposuit, Nep. —D) *To falsify, interpolate*, i. rationes, Cic.

INTER-PŌSĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interpono). I. *A putting between*, i. personarum, Cic.——II. A) *An insertion of words in a writing*, Cic.—B) *A parenthesis*, Quint.

INTER-PŌSĬTUS, ūs, *m.* (interpono: *only in abl. sing.*). *A putting between, coming between*, luna interpositu interjectuque terræ (*between the sun and the moon*) deficit, Cic.

INTER-PRES, ētis, *c.* (inter *and* pres *akin to* precor, preces, pretium). I. *An intermediate person through whom one speaks or transacts business with another; a mediator, arbitrator, agent, go-between*, i. pacis, Cic.; i. divum, *the messenger of the gods* (deorum nuncius, Hor.); i. e. *Mercury*, Virg.; i. harum curarum (i. e. amoris), i. e. *Juno, because the goddess of marriage*, Id.——II. A) *An expounder, explainer, interpreter*, i. juris, Cic.; i. internuncliue Jovis, i. e. *the augurs*, Id.; i. divum, *a prophet*, Virg.; *a prophetess*, Liv.; i. comitiorum, *the haruspices, because they determined whether the comitia were properly held*, Cic.; alqo uti interprete de alqa re, *to acquire a closer insight into any thing by means of any body*, Suet.—B) *Esp.* 1) *An interpreter, dragoman*, i. meus, Cic. 2) *A translator, interpreter of the true meaning*, Cic.

INTER-PRĒTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interpretor). I. A *An interpreting, explaining*, i. juris, Cic. i. est facilis, Liv.—B) *Meton.: Signification, import, meaning*, i. fœderis, Cic.——II. *In Rhet.: The explaining of a term by one that follows*, Auct. ad Her.

INTER-PRĒTOR, 1 *v. n. and a.* (*part. perf.* pe*sive*, Cic.) (interpres). I. *Neut.: To act as interpreter or mediator*, i. memoriæ alcjs, *to assist the memory of any one*, Plaut.——II. *Act.* 1) *To explain, expound, interpret*, i. jus cui, Cic.; i. religiones, *to give information concerning*, Id. 2) *To interpret* (*but according to sense rather than literally*), i. epistolam, Cic.—*Meton.* 1) a) *To put a certain interpretation up understand or conceive in such or such a m ner, to judge of or interpret as such or s* male l., Cic.; alcjs felicitatem grato animo l., *c*

knowledge with great satisfaction or joy, Id.; i. victoriam ut suam, *to claim the victory*, Vell.; i. clementiam pro sua virtute, *to regard the clemency of the conqueror as the effect of one's own merit*, Id. *With acc. and inf.*: reditu in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando interpretabatur, *he interpreted his return to the camp in such a manner as to be disengaged from his oath*, Cic. *Hence*, b) *To conclude from any thing, to infer from, draw an inference*, i. consilium ex necessitate, voluntatem ex vi, *to judge of the purpose from the necessity, of the will from the power*, Cic. 2) *To apprehend, comprehend*, i. voluntatem alcjs, Cic.; i. famam alcjs, *to comprehend, explain to one's self, understand*, Tac. 3) *To decide, pronounce an opinion upon*, neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, Liv.

INTER-PRIMO, essi, essum, 3 (inter, premo). *To squeeze, crush*, i. alcui fauces, Plaut.

INTER-PUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interpungo). *A distinguishing by points, interpunctuation*, Cic.

INTER-PUNCTUM, i, *n.* (interpungo). I. q. interpunctio: interpuncta verborum, Cic.

INTER-PUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To distinguish words by points, to interpunctuate, point*, cum scribimus, i. consuevimus, Sen.; interpuncta narratio, *well divided*, Cic.

INTER-QUEROR, estus sum, 3 *v. dep. n.* *To complain in doing any thing, to mix complaints with*, Liv.

INTER-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 *v. n.* *To rest between whiles*, quum hæc dixissem et paulum interquievissem, *during a short pause*, Cic.

INTER-REGNUM, i, *n.* *An interregnum, the space of time between the death of one king and the election of another; during which time, every five days, one of the senators was invested with royalty, whose title was* interrex.—*In the time of the republic it was the time between the death or the retirement from office of one consul and the election of a new one, or the time during the absence of the consuls; in which case a senator was elected* interrex, *who conducted the election of new consuls, or was invested with supreme power*: res ad i. venit, *an interregnum takes place*, Cic.; i. inire (*of a senator*), *to become* interrex, Liv.

INTER-REX, ĕgis, *m.* *An interrex, a temporary regent* (*see* INTERREGNUM), interregem nominare, *to appoint any body* interrex *or regent*, Liv.; interregem prodere, *the same*, Cic.; interregem creare, *to make, elect*, Liv.

IN-TERRITUS, a, um (in, terreo). *Undaunted, not alarmed, unterrified*, Virg.; classis i. fertur, *unobstructed, without hinderance*, Id. *With genit.*: mens i. leti, *fearless of*, Ov.

INTER-ROGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A questioning, interrogating.* I. *A judicial interrogation or examination*, i. testium, *the hearing of witnesses*, Tac. *Absol.*: i. mea, Cic.——II. *Rhet. t. t.*: *An interrogation*, Quint.——III. *Dialectic t. t.*: *An argument, syllogism*, aptâ interrogatione concludere, Cic.

INTER-ROGĀTIUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (interrogatio). *Dialectic t. t.*: *A brief argumentation*, minutæ i., Cic.; i. angustæ, *a drawing of criminating inferences*, Id.

INTER-ROGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Gen.*: *To ask, question, interrogate*, i. alqm de alqa re, Cic.; i. alqd, *concerning any thing*, Liv.; sententiæ interrogari cœptæ, *opinions were asked*, Id.; interrogatus sententiam, *being asked for his opinion*, Id. *Part. pass. as subst.*, interrōgātum, i, *n.*, *that which is asked, the question*, ad interrogata respondere, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *To interrogate, examine, hear the evidence of witnesses*, i. bene testem, *when counsel of the opposite party puts questions to a witness by which the latter is confused and contradicts himself, to cross-examine*, Cic. 2) *Meton.*: *To go to law with any body, bring an action against, sue*, i. lege, Cic.; i. legibus Sall.——B) *To conclude, reason by way of syllogism*, Sen.

INTER-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.* A) *To tear or break down, to tear off, break up*, i. pontem, Cæs.; venæ interruptæ, *cut, opened*, Tac.——B) *Meton.*: *To separate, isolate*, ignes interrupti, *at intervals*, Virg.; hoc interruptos esse, *separate*, Cic.; interruptæ voces, *interrupted, broken*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To interrupt, break off*, i. iter amoris, Cic.; i. sermonem, Plaut.——B) *Meton.*: *To interrupt, disturb*, Varr.

INTER-RUPTE, *adv.* *With interruption, interruptedly*, i. narrare, Cic.

INTER-RUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (interrumpo). *In Rhet.*: *A ceasing or breaking off abruptly in a speech for the sake of producing an effect* (ἀποσιώπησις), Quint.

INTER-RUPTUS, a, um, *part. of* interrumpo.

INTER-SCINDO, īdi, issum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.* A) *To cut asunder, to break off*, i. pontem, Cæs.; i. aggerem, Id.; i. venas, *to open*, Tac.——B) *Meton.*: *To separate, cut off, interrupt*, ruina (terræ) interscindit aquas, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: *To break up, interrupt, disturb*, i. lætitiam, Sen.

INTER-SECO, cŭi, ctum, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.* A) *To cut asunder*, i. interes, Vitr.——II. *Fig.*: i. res in animis auditorum, *to cut into*, i. e. *impress upon*, Auct. ad Her.

INTER-SEPIO, psi, ptum, 4 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To fence about, hedge in; to stop up, inclose, secure*, i. foramina, Cic.; i. quædam operibus, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *To cut off, separate; to hinder, prevent*, i. iter, Cic.; i. alcui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, *to prevent any body from observing the retreat*, Liv.

INTER-SEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* intersepio.

INTER-SERO, ēvi, ītum, 3 *v. a.* *To sow or plant between*, pomis intersita, Lucr.

INTER-SERO, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3 *v. a.* *To put between, interpose.* I. *Prop.*: i. oscula mediis verbis, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: causam interserens, *pleading as an excuse or pretence*, Nep.

INTER-SISTO, ĕre, 3 *v. n.* *To stop in the middle of a speech; of the speaker*, Quint.; *of a speech*, Id.

INTER-SPIRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A fetching of breath between*, Cic.

INTER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 *v. a.* *To strew or lay between or among*, bitumine interstrato, Just.

INTER-STINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* interstinguo.

INTER-STINGUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To variegate or checker with any thing*, lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin.; facies interstincta medicaminibus, *patched all over*, Tac.

INTER-STINGUO, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* *To put out;*

pass., to be extinguished, become extinct, ignem interstingui, Lucr.

INTER-STRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* intersterno.

INTER-STRĒPO, ŭi, itum, 3 *v. n. To make a shrieking noise any where,* i. olores, Virg.

INTER-STRINGO, strinxi, strictum, 3 *v. a. To squeeze, strain,* i. alcui gulam, *to strangle,* Plaut.

INTER-SUM, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* I. *To be between, to lie between.* A) *Prop.:* Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.—B) *Meton. of time: To be between, intervene,* inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI. anni interfuerunt, Cic.; anni triginta interfuere, *elapsed between,* Liv. — II. *To be distant or remote.* A) *Prop.:* clatros i. oportet pede, Cat.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To be different, to differ,* hoc pater ac dominus interest, *herein,* i. e. *on this point or in this respect,* Ter.; quod ab eo nihil intersit, *differs in nothing,* Cic.; neque rem ullam nisi tempus i., *nothing but time to differ,* Nep. *With dat.:* i. Satyris, Hor. *With genit.:* quoniam τὸ νεμεσᾶν interest τοῦ φθονεῖν, *there is a difference between ill-will and malice,* Cic. 2) Interest, *There is a difference,* nihil interest, *there is no difference,* Cic.; interest alqd, *there is some difference,* i. e. *a slight difference,* Id.; inter ceteras res nihil omnino interest, *there is no difference at all,* Id.; tantum id interest, *the only difference is this,* Liv.; inter hominem et belluam hoc interest, *this difference exists, there is this difference,* Cic.; ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, *not the least difference exists, or there is not,* &c., Id. — III. *To be present at, to be present, to assist, attend, take an active share or part in any thing; with* in *and abl.:* i. in convivio, Cic. *With dat.:* i. negotiis, Cic.; i. prælio, Cæs.; interfuit sacrificanti, *remained with him also while he was offering* (*a sacrifice*), Suet. *Absol.:* ac si ipse interfuerit, *as if he were present himself,* Cic — IV. *Impers.:* interest, *It is of importance or consequence, it matters, it is of import.* A) *With genit. of the person to whom any thing is of importance; but if that person be represented by a pers. pron., the abl. fem.* mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, *is sometimes used, or* cuja (*for* cujus): vehementer interfuit reipublicæ, nullam videri dissensionem esse, Cic.; cujus intersit, Id.; mea i., Id. *Instead of a person to whom a thing is of importance, the thing itself of importance to any one may be added by the preposition* ad: i. ad laudem civitatis, Cic.—B) *The degree how much any thing is of importance is also expressed by neuter adjectives:* multum interest, te venire, Cic.; quid illius interest, ubi sis? *what does it matter to him?* Id. *Or by an adv., as* maxime, quantopere: quantopere intersit, opprimi Dolabellam, Cic. *By a genit. of the value:* illud mea magni interest, ut te videam, *it is of importance or consequence to me,* Cic.; interest permagni, *it is of very great consequence, or it matters to a very great degree,* Id.; interest parvi, *it is of little importance,* Id.; magni interest, *it is of great importance.*—C) *The matter which is of importance may be expressed by an inf., or acc. and inf., or by a final or interrogative clause, introduced by* ut *or* ne, *or by an interrogative particle:* interest omnium, recte facere, Cic.; illud mea magni interest, ut te videam, Id. *Frequently by the neuter pronoun:* vestra hoc maxime interest, *it concerns you most, is your affair more than any one's else,* Cic.

INTER-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To interweave, intertwine,* i. flores hederis, Ov. — II. *To interweave with any thing by way of adorning, to adorn by weaving,* vestis intertexta notis, Quint.; chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

INTER-TEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* intertexo.

INTER-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (inter, traho). *To draw away from between, take away,* i. alcui alqd, Plaut.

INTER-TRIMENTUM, i, *n.* (inter, tero). I. *Prop.: Loss or decrease occasioned by rubbing, fallings off, waste,* e. g. *of metal,* i. argenti, *waste, loss of silver* (i. e. *the fourth part, which it loses in substance through melting*), Liv.; in auro nihil intertrimenti, Id. — II. *Fig.: Loss, damage sustained on both sides* (*but* detrimentum *is used if only one of the parties is a sufferer*), sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.

INTER-TURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f. Disquietude,* patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, *alleging his confusion to be the cause,* Liv.

INTER-TURBO, are, 1 *v. a. To cause disturbance or disquietude,* ne interturba, Plaut.

INTER-VALLUM, i, *n.* (inter, vallus: *prop., the room or space between two stakes; hence, meton.*), I. *Gen.* A) *A space between, interval,* i. signi, Cic.; pari intervallo, *at equal distances, or at an equal distance* (*as the case may be*), Cæs.; per intervalla digitorum, *the openings,* Suet.; ex intervallo, *from afar,* Liv. — B) *An interval of time, a pause, space,* i. literarum, Cic.; sine intervallo loquacitas, *incessant, without ceasing,* Id.; hoc intervalli datum, *time, delay, respite,* Liv.; intervallo dicere, *with pauses,* Cic.; longo intervallo, *after a long while,* Id.; ex tanto intervallo, *after so long a time,* Liv. — II. *Fig.: Difference, dissimilitude,* Cic.

INTER-VELLO, velli *and* vulsi, vulsum, 3 *v. a. To pluck, pull, or pick out between, pluck out here and there; to lop, prune,* i. arbores, *to lop,* Col.; i. barbam, *to thin by plucking out hair here and there,* Sen.

INTER-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n. To come between or step in between.* I. *Prop.* A) *To come in while any thing is doing or going on, to make its appearance between or during a given time; with dat.:* i. orationi, Liv.; i. bellis Germanicis, incendio, *to be present at or make one's appearance during the war, at the conflagration,* Suet.; neminem curiosum i. nunc mihi, qui, *comes in my way, crosses me,* Ter. *Absol.:* casu Germani equites interveniunt, *appear meanwhile,* Cæs.; secretum denegavit nisi ut interveniret Macro, *might be present or attend,* Suet. *Pass. impers.:* ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, *the woman was taken by surprise,* Ter. — B) *Meton. of inanimate objects.* 1) *To be, lie, flow, &c., between,* flumine interveniente, Plin. 2) *Of time: To fall or happen between, to intervene, and thus to interrupt; with dat.:* nox intervenit prœlio, Liv.; plangor intervenit verbo omni, *at every word he uttered he beat his breast,* Ov. *With acc.:* ludorum dies, qui cognitionem intervenerant, *had intervened and stopped,* Tac. — II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Of events: To take place while any thing is doing or going on, to come between,* i. e. *to stand in the way of, to hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, prevent, disturb; with dat.:* intervenit his cogitationibus malum avitum, regni cupido, *took place*

while these projects were on foot, interfered with them, Liv.; Sabinum bellum cœptis intervenit, *interrupted the undertaking*, Cic.; narrabit omnem rem, quæ inter nos intervenerit, *that has taken place between us*, Ter. *Absol.*: iræ interveniunt, *arise with disturbing effect*, Plaut.; ultimum de cœlo, quod comitia turbaret, intervenit, *there occurred, moreover, at the end one of those signs in the heavens by which the* comitia *are dissolved*, Liv. 2) *With dat. pers.*: *To come (as it were) in any body's way, to befall, occur to any body, fall to any body's share or lot*, nulla mihi res posthac potest jam i. tanta, quæ, Ter.; exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti (*translation of Epicurus's saying*: βραχεῖα σοφῷ τύχη παρεμπίπτει), *a scanty fortune falls to the share of the wise*, Cic.; *conf.*, raro sapienti intervenit fortuna, *fortune seldom falls to the lot of the wise*, Sen.——B) *Of persons.* 1) *Gen.*: *To interpose, interfere, act as mediator, to mix one's self up with, to embrace any body's cause, &c.*, interveniente villico, Suet. 2) *Esp. of public authorities*: *To decide, to interfere, exercise official power, of a prince, senate, prætor, &c.*, Suet.

INTER-VENTOR, ōris, m. (intervenio). *A disturbing visitor, an interrupter*, Cic.

INTER-VENTUS, ūs, m. (intervenio). I. *Prop.*: *An intervention, a coming in*, i. hominis, Cic.; i. lunæ (*at an eclipse of the sun*), Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *An interference, mediation, interposition, assistance*, i. sponsorum, Suet.

INTERVERSUS, a, um, *part. of* interverto.

INTER-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To turn aside, turn or draw in another direction*, in extremis partibus semicanaliculi intervertantur, *on the two corners let concave ornaments be added*, Vitr.——B) *Fig.*: *To turn round, to change, to alter* (*in a bad sense*), sed interversa plerumque sunt, Sen.——II. *Esp.*: *To turn any thing from the purpose it was intended for, to divert into another channel.* A) 1) *To take away, intercept, embezzle, purloin*, i. donum regale, Cic.; i. argentum, Plaut. 2) *Meton.*: *To cheat any body out of any thing*, i. alqm, Plaut.; i. alqm alqa re, Id. 3) *Fig.*: *To turn aside, as it were*, i. e. *to take away, deprive of*, promissum et receptum (consulatum) i. et ad se transferre, Cic.; interversa ædilitate, *being passed over*, Id.——B) *To squander, instead of employing to different and more useful purposes*, Tac.

INTER-VISO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To look after*, crebro interviso, *I often look after*, Cic.; interviseam domum, si, i. e. *I shall go home*, Plaut.——II. *To visit from time to time, or sometimes*, i. alqm, Cic.

INTER-VOLITO, are, 1 *v. intens. n.* (intervolo). *To fly about among*, Liv.

INTER-VOMO, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* *To pour out among, to throw up, eject*, i. undas, Lucr.

INTER-VULSUS, a, um, *part. of* intervello.

IN-TESTABILIS, e (in, testabilis). I. *Prop.*: *That is not able or permitted to appear as a witness or to make a will, on account of bearing a bad character*, XII. Tabb. Legg. ap. Gell.——II. *Meton.* A) *Dishonest, dishonorable*, Plaut.——B) *Accursed, abominable, vile*, i. homo, Sall.

IN-TESTATUS, a, um (in, testatus). I. *That has made no testament or will, intestate*, si i. esset mortua, *without having made a will*, Cic. *Hence*, intestato (abl.) mori, *without a will*, Cic.; ab intestato, *without a will*, Id.——II. *Not convicted by witnesses*, Plaut.

IN-TESTATUS, a, um (in, testis). *Castrated*, Plaut.

INTESTINUS, a, um (intus). *Inward.* I. *Prop.* A) i. opus, *joinery, joiner's work in the interior of a building, inlaid or checkered work*, Vitr. *Subst. plur.*, intestina, ōrum, *n.*, ap. Plaut.——B) intestinum, i, *n.*, *A gut*; *plur.*, intestina, ōrum, *The guts, intestines in the lower part of the abdomen*; *while* exta *are the intestines in the upper part of the abdomen*, intestinum medium, *the mesentery*, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, *to be disordered in the bowels*, Id. *Absol.*: intestinus, i, m. (sc. canalis), Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *Intestine, domestic, civil* (*opp.* externus), i. bellum, Cic.

IN-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a.* (in, texo). I. *To weave into, inweave.* A) *Prop.*: i. purpureas notas filis, Ov.——B) *Meton.*: *To interweave, to join to, add to*, venæ toto corpore intextæ, Cic.; i. facta chartis, *to commit to writing*, Tibull.——II. *To plait, join together, interlace, intermingle.* A) *Prop.*: chlamys intexta coloribus, *embroidered*, Auct. ad Her.; i. hastas foliis, Virg.; hederæ solent i. truncos, *wind round, embrace*, Ov.——B) *Meton.*: *To join by interweaving or plaiting round*, i. nidum ex lino, Plin.

IN-TEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* intexo.

IN-TEXTUS, ūs, m. (intexo). I. *A weaving into, inserting, adding, of words*, Quint.——II. *A joining together*, Plin.

INTIBILI, *n.* *Intibili, a town of Spain at the mouth of the Ebro*, Liv.

INTIME, *adv.* I. *Prop.*: *In the inmost part, internally*, App.——II. *Fig.* A) *Most intimately*, utebatur i. Hortensio, Nep.——B) *Heartily, vehemently*, i. commendari, Cic.

INTIMĔLII. *See* INTEMELII.

INTIMUS, a, um. *See* INTERIOR.

INTINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* intingo.

IN-TINGO *or* INTINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* (in, tingo). I. *Gen.*: *To dip in*, i. faces sanguine, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *To dip into a sauce, to pickle*, i. brassicam in acetum, Cat.

IN-TŎLĔRĂBILIS, e (in, tolerabilis). *Unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*, intolerabilior homo, Cic.

IN-TŎLĔRANDUS, a, um (in, tolero). *Intolerable, insupportable*, i. tyrannus, Cic.; i. factum, Sall. *Adv.*: intoleranduin, *Intolerably, insupportably*, Gell.

IN-TŎLĔRANS, tis (in, tolero). I. *Act.*: *Not capable or inclined to bear any thing, that can not bear or endure any thing*; *with genit.*, vir æqualium i., Tac.——II. *Pass.*: *Intolerable*, intolerantior, Tac.

IN-TŎLĔRANTER, *adv.* *Intolerably, intolerantly, beyond measure, immoderately*, i. dolere, Cic. *Compar.*, Cæs. *Superl.*, Cic.

IN-TŎLĔRANTIA, æ, *f.* (intolerans). I. *Act.*: *Impatience*, Gell.——II. *Pass.*: *Insufferable pride, intolerable conduct, want of moderation*, i. regis, Cic.

IN-TŎNO, ui (ātum), *v. n. and a.* 1 (in, tono). I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.*: *To thunder*, pater ab alto intonuit, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of an orator*: *To*

thunder, i. e. *to speak loudly*, vox tribuni intonuit, Cic. 2) *Gen.: To make a noise, resound*, canis intonuit latratu, Plin.; armis intonat urbi, *makes his arms resound against the city*, Sil. ——II. *Act.* A) *To thunder forth*, quum hæc intonuisset plenus iræ, Liv.; i. Phlegræos tumultus, *to celebrate on a loudly-sounding lyre*, Prop.—— B) *To thunder at, against, upon, or over*, intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor.

IN-TONSUS, a, um (in, tondeo). I. A) *Unshorn*, i. capilli, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of the ancient Romans, who wore their hair uncut, and suffered their beards to grow*, i. avi, *unshorn, bearded*, Ov.; i. Cato, *unshorn* (*hence, strictly adhering to ancient customs*), Hor. 2) *Rough, uncultivated, unmannered, uncivilized, unpolished, uncouth*, homines i., Liv.——II. *Meton.: Covered with leaves, leafy*, i. capita quercuum, Virg.; i. montes, *leafy, overgrown with grass, shrubs*, &c.; *bushy, grassy*, Virg.

IN-TORQUEO, torsi, torsum, 2 *v. a.* (in, torqueo). I. A) *To twist, turn round, turn to, wreathe, bend*, prono in pollice torquens (*by tmesis for* prono pollice intorquens) libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum, Catull.; procella nubis intorsit se, *winds or wreathes itself into the clouds*, Lucr.; i. undas remis, *to twist, turn, or throw up*, Val. Flac.; i. paludamentum circum brachium, *to wrap round the arm*, Liv.; intorti capilli, *curled or crisped hair*, Mart.——B) a) *Meton.:* intortus (lusciniæ) sonus, *a shake (in music or singing)*, Mart. b) *Meton.: To twist, to make by twisting one thing into another, to splice*, rudentes *or* funes intorti, Catull.; Ov.; intorto verbere (*with a twisted lash*) terga seca, Tib. 2) *Esp.* a) *To swing by twisting; hence, to brandish, hurl*, i. telum in hostem, Virg. b) *Meton.:* i. ardentes oculos, *to roll one's eyes fiercely*, Virg.; *and thus*, νή μοι γοργείην κεφαλὴν intorqueat, *should cast upon me a Gorgon's look*, Cic.; alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, *attack one another with the most serious rebukes*, Cic.——II. A) *Prop.: To distort*, i. mentum in dicendo, *to make a wry mouth, to turn up one's lip, distort one's features*, Cic.; i. talum, *to sprain, dislocate*, Hirt.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To confuse, contort, make crooked*, i. orationem, Plaut. 2) *To distort, corrupt*, i. mores, Pers.

IN-TRĂ (*for* interâ (*sc.* parte), *abl. of* interus, a, um), *adv. and præp. Within.* I. *Adv.: Within, on the inside*, Cels.; Quint. *Compar.*, intĕrius, Ov. *Fig.:* interius attendere, *exactly, carefully*, Juv.; spatium vitæ interius flectere, *to take the shortest way, to restrain one's self*, Sen.; ne insistat interius, *be too short or brief*, Cic. *Superl.*, intĭme (*see* INTIME).——II. *Prep. with acc.: Within, on the inside of.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Of place*, i. montem, Cic.; i. se, *within himself, one's self, itself*, &c., Plin. 2) *Into*, ingredi i. finem loci, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of time: Within*, i. annos quatuordecim, Cæs.; i. Calendas, *before the expiration of the Calends*, Plin.; i. juventam, *in the course of my youth*, Tac. *With* quam *following*, i. decimum diem, quam venerat, Liv. 2) *Of number or quantity: Under, below*, i. e. *less than, fewer than*, i. centum, Liv. 3) *Of measure, limits*, &c.: i. se consumunt, *among themselves* (i. e. *they do not let any one else buy, they buy up the whole*), Plin.; i. nosmet componimus, *among ourselves*, Quint.; i. vos futura, *to remain with you, secret*, Plin. E.; se i. silentium tenere, *to keep silence*, Id.; i. famam esse, *to be without or below the mark of fame*, Quint.; i. legem epulari, *more frugally than the law prescribes*, Cic. *Sometimes* intra *follows its case*, lucem i., Tac.

INTRĂBILIS, e (intro). *That may be entered, accessible*, Liv.

IN-TRACTĂBILIS, e (in, tractabilis). *Not to be managed, intractable*, genus i. bello, *fierce, unmanageable, unconquerable*, Virg.; ætas alcjs jam dura et i., *not yielding, stubborn*, Sen.; i. bruma, *rough*, Virg.; i. loca, *uninhabitable*, Just.

IN-TRACTĂTUS, a, um (in, tracto). *Not handled*, i. equus, *not broken in*, Cic. *Fig.:* i. scelus, *untried*, Virg.

IN-TRĔMISCO, mŭi, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (intremo) *To begin to tremble or quake*, Cels.; Ov.

IN-TRĔMO, ŭi, ĕre, 3 *v. n.* (in, tremo). *To tremble, shake, quake*, genua intremuere, Ov., Virg. *With acc. or dat.: To tremble, quake*, &c., *at any thing*, i. regum eventus, Sil.; i. Hannibali, Id.

IN-TRĔPIDE, *adv. Without trembling, undauntedly*, Liv.

IN-TRĔPIDUS, a, um (in, trepidus). *That does not tremble, undaunted, intrepid*, homo i. minantibus, Tac.; hiems i., *undisturbed winter-quarters*, Id.

IN-TRĪBŬO, ĕre (in, tribuo). *To pay tribute, pay scot and lot, or taxes*, Trajan. in Plin. E.

IN-TRĪCO (āvi). ātum, are (in, tricor). *To entangle, throw into confusion, perplex*, Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.; lenonem intricatum dabo, *involve in difficulties*, Plaut.

INTRINSĔCUS, *adv.* (intra, secus). *Inward, toward the inside*, Suet.

IN-TRĪTUS, a, um (in, tero). *Not worn away or worn out, whole, entire, sound*, cohortes i. ab labore, Cæs.

IN-TRĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* intero.

INTRŌ, *adv.* (*prop. for* intero (*sc.* loco), *abl. of* interus, a, um). I. *Into*, i. vocare, Cic.——II. (*for* intus) *Inwardly, internally*, Cat.

INTRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (intro). I. A) *To go, walk or step into, to enter, enter upon*, i. regnum, Cic.; intratæ silvæ, Liv.; i. in hortos, Ov. *Impers.:* quo intrari posset, Cæs. *Absol.:* intravenunt, *stepped in*, i. e. *made their appearance before the magistrates*, Plin. E.——B) *Fig.: To enter, penetrate*, i. in rerum naturam, Cic.; i. in alcjs familiaritatem, *to become any body's intimate friend, enter into any body's friendship*, Id.; terram i., *to enter into the earth*, i. e. *to have a minute knowledge of its interior organization*, Id.; intravit animum gloriæ cupido, *he became ambitious*, Tac.——II. *Post. meton.* A) *To attack*, i. hostem, Stat.——B) *To stab through, perforate, transfix*, i. aprum, Mart.

INTRŌ-DŬCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (intro, duco). I. *Prop.: To lead into*, i. copias in fines Bellovacorum, Cæs.; i. naves eo, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To introduce*, i. philosophiam in domos, Cic.; i. consuetudinem, *to start, introduce, bring into practice or vogue*, Cic. Fil.; i. exemplum, Liv. ——B) *Esp.* 1) *To set or bring forth or forward, maintain* (*by way of argument*), i. mundum natum, Cic. 2) *To start a proposition, with acc. and inf.*, Cic.

INTRŌ-DUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (introduco). *A leading in, an introduction*, i. mulierum, Cic.

INTRO-EO, ivi *and* ii, itum, ire, *v. n. and a.* (intro. eo). *To go into, enter,* i. in urbem, Cic. *With acc.:* i. domum, Cic. *Absol., with abl.:* i. porta, *through the gate,* Id.

INTRŌ-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* (intro, fero). *To carry or bear into,* lecticâ in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic.

INTRŌ-GREDIOR, gressus, 3 *v. dep. n.* (intro, gradior). *To go into, enter,* Virg.

INTRO-ITUS, a, um, *part. of* introeo.

INTRO-ITUS, ūs, *m.* (introeo). I. *Prop.* A) *A going in or into, an entering, entrance,* alqm introitu prohibere, Cic.——B) *Meton.: An entrance, ingress, place of entrance, passage, mouth, avenue,* ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *An entering upon an office, an entering a college,* &c., Plin. E.——B) *An entrance,* i. e. *beginning, introduction, prelude,* i. fabulæ Clodianæ, Cic.

INTRŌ-MISSUS, a, um, *part. of* intromitto.

INTRŌ-MITTO, ĭsi, issum, 3 *v. a.* (intro, mitto). *To let into or in, to suffer to come into or in, permit to enter,* Cic.

INTRORSUM *or* INTRORSUS, *adv. for* introversum. I. *Inward, into, toward the inside,* ut non facile i. perspici posset, Cæs.——II. *Inwardly, internally,* Liv.

INTRŌ-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3 *v. n.* (intro, rumpo). *To break or burst into, break in,* Cæs.

INTRŌ-SPECTO, are (introspicio). *To look into,* Plaut.

INTRŌ-SPICIO, spexi, spectum, 3 *v. a.* (intro, specio). I. *Prop.: To look into,* i. domum, Auct. Har.; i. omnium casas, *to look into people's houses,* i. e. *to observe what is going on there,* Cic.——II. *Fig.: To look into, observe, view, behold,* i. penitus in omnes reipublicæ partes, *to inspect or examine closely, make or undertake a close inquiry,* Cic.; introspice in mentem tuam ipse, *examine your own sentiments or feelings,* Id.; i. fortunam suam, *to survey their fate,* Tac.

INTRŌ-VOCO *or* INTRO VOCO, are, 1 *v. a.* (intro, voco). *To call in or into,* Cic.

IN-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (in, trudo). *To thrust in,* i. se, *to press one's self upon, to obtrude one's self (old reading,* intro dabat), Cic.

INTŬBUS, i, *c., and* INTŬBUM, i, *n.* (ἔντυβον). Cichorium i., Fam. Synantheræ, *Succory; both that which grows wild with a blue flower* (Cichorium intybus, L.), Virg.; *and also that which grows in gardens, endive* (Cichorium endivia, L.), Id.

IN-TŬEOR, itus sum, ēri, 2 *v. dep. a. and n.* (in, tueor). I. *Prop.* A) *To look at, upon, or toward any thing with attention, or minutely,* i. solem, Cic.——B) *Meton. of localities: To look or be situate toward, have an aspect toward,* cubiculum montes intuetur, Plin. E.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To look at or upon (mentally), to observe, reflect upon, consider, contemplate,* i. voluntatem, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To look at any body with amazement,* i. alqm, Cic. 2) *To have respect for, pay attention to, keep before the eyes, weigh over, think upon,* quo intuens ab eo . . . minus aberret, *turning the attention toward* (a *given object*), Cic.

IN-TŬITUS, a, um, *part. of* intueor.

IN-TŪMESCO, mŭi, ēre, 3 *v. n.* (in, tumesco). I. *Prop.* A) *To swell,* venter intumuit, Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To rise,* intumescente fluctu, Id. 2) *To grow, increase,* intumescit vox, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To be elated or puffed up, to be haughty or overbearing,* i. superbiâ ferociâque, Id.; numquam secundis rebus intumuit, *never was elated in prosperity,* Plin. E.

IN-TŪMŬLĀTUS, a, um (in, tumulo). *Unburied, not interred,* Ov.

INTUOR, i, *for* intueor. I. *To look upon,* i. alqm, Ter.——II. *To see, behold,* i. cornicem, Plaut.

IN-TURBĀTUS, a, um (in, turbatus). *Undisturbed, calm, at ease,* homo i., Plin.

IN-TURBĬDUS, a, um (in, turbidus). I. *Undisturbed, calm,* i. annus, Tac.——II. *Indisposed to tumult or commotion, quiet,* vir i., Tac.

INTUS, *adv.* (in; *conf.* ἐντός). *Inward.* I. *From within, from the inside or interior,* i. egredi, Plaut.; obsero ostium i., *on the inside,* Ter.——II. A) 1) *Within, inward* (*sep. within a town, house, body, &c.,* i. sunt insidiæ; i. est, Cic.; si infans i. (*in the mother's womb*) decessit, Cels.; i. habes quod poscis, *within thee,* Ov. 2) *Within or inward,* i. e. *in the interior of a country,* Varr.; Plin. 3) *Prov.:* i. canere, *to play inward,* i. e. *toward himself, so that the player can hear the music better than the audience,* Cic.; *hence, fig., to care only for one's own interest,* Cic.; adductos i. agere equos, *to keep close to the winning-post or goal* (*said of a post*), Ov.——B) *Meton.: In the inmost soul, &c.,* i. etiam in animis inclusæ, Sen.; et i. paveo et foris formido, *I am trembling all over, am all in a tremor,* Plaut.; ego te i. et in cute novi, *inside and outside, every inch of you, to the back-bone,* Pers.; i. palleat infelix, *in his inmost soul,* Id.——III. A) *In, into, within, toward the inside,* i. ire, Cæs.——B) *Denoting a direction toward the inside,* pollice i. inclinato, Quint.

IN-TŬTUS, a, um (in, tutus). I. *Unguarded,* i. castra, Liv.——II. *Unsafe,* i. amicitia, Tac.

INTYBUS, INTYBUM. *See* INTUBUS.

INŬLA, æ, *f.* (ἐλένιον). *The herb elecampane* (I. hĕlĕnium), Hor.

IN-ULTUS, a, um (in, ultus). I. A) *Unrevenged,* ne i. esset, Cic.; preces i., *calling for revenge without being heard,* Hor.——B) *Without danger, safe, secure, unhurt, without injury,* Curt.; ferræ i., Hor.——II. *Unpunished,* i. Asellius, Cic.; i. hostes, Sall.

IN-UMBRO, 1 *v. a.* (in, umbro). I. A) *To cast a shade upon, to shade,* i. toros obtentu frondis, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To cover,* i. ora coronis, Lucr. 2) *To darken, obscure,* i. sidera, Plin. 3) *To occasion shades or darkness,* vespera inumbrante, *evening setting in,* Tac.——II. A) *To draw a sketch of any thing by its shadow, to sketch,* i. solarium, Varr.——B) *Fig.:* inumbrata quies, *apparent,* Cels.

IN-UNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* inungo.

IN-UNDATIO, ōnis, *f. An overflowing, inundating,* Suet.

IN-UNDO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (in, undo). I. *Act.* 1) *To overflow, inundate,* terram inundet aqua, Cic. *Hyperbol.:* vostro sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. *Absol.:* qua fluvius inundaverat, Id. 2) *Meton. of a large multitude: To rush forth, inundate, spread like a torrent or flood,* Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just.; Troes inundant, *spread themselves like a torrent all over the country,* Virg.——

II. *Neut.* A) *To be deluged or inundated by any thing, to swim in any thing*, urinâ ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse, Vell.——B) *To overflow, to be over full*, inundant sanguine fossæ, Virg.

IN-UNGO (inunguo), nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* (in, ungo). I. *To besmear with unguent, to anoint*, Hor.——II. *To besmear*, Plin.

IN-URBĀNE, *adv. Rudely, inelegantly, in an unpolished manner; usually with a negative preceding:* non i., Cic.

IN-URBĀNUS, a, um (in, urbanus). *Rude, inelegant (usually with a negative preceding).* I. *With respect to appearance, &c.: Not comely, unseemly*, i. homo, Cic.; aspectus et habitus oris et gestus non i., *not without some grace, not unpleasing or ungraceful, not awkward*, Quint.; habitus orationis non i., *not without an elegant attitude*, Cic.——II. A) *With regard to manners: Rude, unmannerly, unpolished*, non essem tam i. ac pæne inhumanus, Id.——B) *Of style: Not witty, inelegant, blunt*, Cic.

IN-URGEO, si, ēre, *v. a. and n.* (in, urgeo). I. *Act.: To thrust or push into*, App.——II. *Neut.: To thrust, push*, Lucr.

IN-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3 *v. a.* (in, uro). I. *To burn in or into.* A) *Prop.:* i. picturas (*of encaustic painting*), Plin.; i. notam, *to brand-mark, to burn in a mark, to mark*, Virg.——B) *Meton.: To mark any thing; to stamp, as it were, with a certain mark*, inuri notâ censoriæ severitatis, *to be marked with censorial severity*, Cic.; signa probitatis . . . domesticis inusta notis veritatis, *impressed with the marks, or bearing the impressions of truth*, Id.——C) *Fig.: To brand, to attach or imprint indelibly*, i. alcui leges, Cic.; i. notam turpitudinis vitæ alcjs, Id.——II. A) *To burn, consume by burning*, i. sanguinem vulnere, Ov.; ros inustus sole, *dried up*, Plin. *Subst. part. pass.:* inusta, ōrum, *n.*, *Burns (in the body), parts injured by burning*, Plin.——B) *To burn, heat, make hot, scorch, parch*, sol inurens, Cels.

IN-USITĀTE, *adv. In an unusual manner, unusually*, i. loqui, Cic.

IN-USITĀTUS, a, um (in, usitatus). *Not customary, unusual, contrary to custom, unheard of* (*of any thing new and rarely occurring*), i. magnitudo, Cic.; species navium inusitatior, Cæs.

IN-USTUS, a, um (in, ustus; *from* uro). *Unburned*, Luc.

IN-ŪTILIS, e (in, utilis). I. *Useless, fit for no purpose, unprofitable, unserviceable*, i. homo, Cic.; rami i., Hor. *With dat.*, Cæs.; *with* ad, Cic., &c.——II. *Hurtful, injurious*, i. civis, Cic.; i. res, Liv. *With dat.:* sibi inutilior, Ov.

IN-ŪTILITAS, ātis, *f.* (inutilis). I. *Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceablenes*, Lucr.——II. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness*, Cic.

IN-ŪTILITER, *adv.* I. *Uselessly, unprofitably*, non i. respondere, Liv.——II. *Hurtfully, injuriously*, male et i. administrari, Auct. B. Alex.

INŪUS, i, *m.* (ineo). *A Roman name for Pan*, Liv.

IN-VĀDO, vāsi, vāsum, 3 *v. n. and a. To go to or set out for a place, to get or come into, to enter upon, set foot upon.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.:* i. in eas urbes vi cum exercitu imperioque, Cic.; i. urbem, Virg. *Hence*, i. tria millia stadiorum, *to advance* 3000 *stadia*, Tac.——B) *Fig.: To set to work, start, undertake boldly*, i. alqd magnum, Virg.——II. *Esp.: To rush or pounce upon, assault, assail, attack, invade.* A) *Gen.* 1) i. in Asiam, Cic.; i. Europam, Nep.; i. alcui barbam, *to take hold of his beard*, Suet. *Absol.:* adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, Liv. *Pass.:* hostis invaditur, Sall. 2) *To attack with words, to use hard language against, address vehemently*, &c., i. alqm minaciter, Tac. 3) *Meton. of inanimate objects, as of fire, wind*, &c.: *To penetrate into, reach or spread to a place*, quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.; ventus invasit nubem, Lucr. 4) *Of a disease: To come upon, befall, attack, seize*, nec major in corpus meum vis morbi, quam in mentes vestras invasit, Liv. *With a simple acc.*, morbus alqm invadit, *any body is seized by*, Plaut. 5) *Fig.:* in arcem causæ illius i., *to attack the strongest point of that party* (i. e. *Cæsar and Pompey*), Cic. *Of passions and the like: To make way into, fall upon, attack, make itself master of, seize*, vis avaritiæ in animos eorum invasit, Sall. *With dat.*, Cic. *With a simple acc.:* alqm lubido, metus, terror invadit, *seizes, takes possession of*, Sall.; Liv. *Absol.: To make way*, tantus terror invasit, Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To fall upon any thing rapaciously, to seize upon*, i. in fortunas alcjs, Cic. 2) *To embrace*, i. in collum alcjs, *to throw one's arms round any body's neck*, Cic.

IN-VĀLEO, ēre, 2 *v. n.* (in, valeo). *To be strong*; (*by tmesis*), inque valebunt, Lucr.

IN-VĀLESCO, lŭi, ēre, *v. inch. n.* (invaleo). *To become strong; only fig.* I. *To increase in strength or power, to become mightier*, tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *To increase, prevail, get the better, get the upper hand*, consuetudo invalescit, Quint.——B) *To come into use*, verba invalescunt, Quint.

IN-VĀLĒTŪDO (invalitudo), ĭnis, *f. Indisposition*, i. tua me valde conturbat, Cic. (*al.* valet.).

IN-VĀLIDUS, a, um. A) *Weak, without strength, impotent, feeble*, i. senecta, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Weak, not well defended*, i. statio, Liv.; mœnia i. adversus irrumpentes, Tac. 2) *Weak, ineffectual*, i. ignes, Tac.

IN-VĀSOR, ōris, *m.* (invado). *One who attacks*, Aur. Vict.

IN-VĀSUS, a, um, *part. of* invado.

IN-VECTICIUS (invectit.), a, um (inveho). *Imported or introduced from another country, not home or native*, i. columbæ, Plin.; i. gaudium, *not hearty or sincere, pretended*, Sen. E.

IN-VECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (inveho). I. *An importing of goods*, Cic.——II. *An attacking or assailing with words*, Cic.

IN-VECTĬTIUS, a, um. *See* INVECTICIUS.

IN-VECTUS, a, um, *part. of* inveho.

IN-VĒHO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (in, veho). I. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To bring, bear, or carry into or to a place*, i. pecuniam in ærarium, Cic.; terræ motus mare fluminibus invexit, Liv.——B) *Fig.: To bring in or on, occasion or produce, a misfortune*, &c., quemcunque casum fortuna invexerit, Cic.; quæ (mala) tibi casus invexerat, *had occasioned*, Id.——II. A) *Refl.*, se i., *and middle*, invehi. 1) *Middle: To ride, sail, fly*, &c., *into or to a place*, i. curru Capitolium, Cic.; triumphans

urbem invehitur, *enters the town*, Liv.; delphinus in arenam invectus, *got upon*, Plin.; i. litori, *to approach or put in to shore*, Liv.; i. flumine, *to sail upon*, Cic. *Part. pres.*, invehens, *Riding upon*, Triton pingitur i. belluis, Cic. 2) *Refl. and Middle: To press into hostilely, to break into, rush upon with hostile intent.*—B) 1) *Prop.* a) utrinque i. hostes, Liv. b) *Meton.*: invehunt se fluctus, *break into, force their way into*, Curt. 2) *Fig.*: i. in alqm, *to assail or attack with words, to inveigh against*, i. in alqm, Cic. *With acc. n.*, multa (*very much*) i. in alqm, Nep.

IN-VENDIBILIS, e (in, vendibilis). *Unsalable*, i. merx, *that has not ready sale*, Plaut.

IN-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. a.* (in, venio). I. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: *To come upon or light on any thing; hence, to find, hit upon, meet with*, i. oratores tolerabiles, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *To find by reading, to find any thing written*, apud auctores invenio, Liv.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To find out, discover*, i. alqm in culpa, Ter.; Pamphilam inventam esse civem, *was discovered to be a citizen's daughter*, Id. 2) *To happen to come by or obtain any thing, to acquire, earn, gain, get*, qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic.; i. veniam ab hoste, *to find grace*, Just.; si emptorem invenerit, *if by chance a buyer may be found*, Sall.——II. (*Implying the notion of seeking for any thing*). A) *Prop.*: *To find by looking out for any thing, to look up, find out, raise, procure*, i. alqm, Nep.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To effect, bring to pass, accomplish, to render possible or practicable*, multa inventa sunt, Cic.; unde tam incredibilem cursum inventum, *has been made possible*, Id.; inventis auspiciis, *established, introduced*, Id.; *and thus*, non inventas solum (artes), sed etiam perfectas, *not only established or founded*, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *To hear, learn, ascertain, find out, discover*, i. ex captivis, Cæs.; i. conjurationem, *to find out, detect*, Cic. b) *To find out by meditation, to devise, contrive, invent, hit upon*, i. fallaciam, Ter. *With inf. following*: i. succumbere, Tib. c) se i., *to find one's self at home in any thing*, Sen. *Meton.*: dolor se invenit, *appeared*, Ov.

INVENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (invenio). I. *An inventing, invention*, Cic.——II. *The faculty of inventing or discovering*, Cic.

INVENTIUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (inventio). *A trifling invention*, Quint.

INVENTOR, ōris, *m.* (invenio). *One that finds out or invents*, i. oleæ, Cic.; i. novorum verborum, Id.

INVENTRIX, īcis, *f.* (inventor). *She that invents or is the cause of any thing*, i. doctrinarum, Cic.

IN-VENTUM, i, *n.* (invenio). *That which is found out, an invention*, Cic.

IN-VENTUS, a, um, *part. of* invenio.

IN-VENUSTUS, a, um. I. *Not graceful or elegant, without grace or charm, of persons and things*, i. actor, Cic.——II. *Unfortunate in love*, Ter.

IN-VERECUNDE, *adv. Shamelessly, without shame, impudently*, Sen.

IN-VERECUNDUS, a, um. *Shameless, without shame, immodest*, i. ingenium, Cic.; i. animus, Sall.; i. deus (*of Bacchus*), i. e. *impudent, shameless*, Hor.

IN-VERGO, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* (*prop., to incline or turn to*). *A word used in sacrifices and expiatory rites*, i. e. *to pour upon*, i. vina fronti, Virg.

IN-VERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (inverto). *A turning about, inverting*, verborum i. I. *Irony*, Cic.——II. *Allegory*, Quint.——III. *Transposition* (*as* quoque ego *for* ego quoque), Quint.

IN-VERSUS, a, um, *part. of* inverto.

IN-VERTO (invort.), ti, sum, 3 *v. a. To turn upside down, turn about, turn up.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: in locum annulum i., *to turn round into its former place* (*so that the seal is turned upward*), Cic.; alveus navium inversus, Sall.; inversa charta, *the back of a sheet or slip of paper*, Mart. *Poet.*: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, *the turn of the year*, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To plough up.* a) *Prop. of a ploughman*, i. vomere terras graves, Virg. b) *Of the wind: To disturb*, i. mare, Hor. 2) *To turn upside down, and thus to empty*, i. vinaria, Hor. 3) *To wrench, dislocate*, App.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To turn round, pervert*, Cic.; inversa consuetudo, *a perverse habit, habit of doing things the wrong way*, Quint.; inversi mores, *perverted manners*, Hor.; inversa verba, *awkwardly-placed words* (*so as to obscure the sense*), Ter.; Lucr.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To turn or change any thing, so as to give it a different meaning; to pervert, to interpret wrongfully*, i. virtutes, i. e. *to give them a bad interpretation*, Hor.; i. verba, *to use ironically*, Cic. 2) *To change, alter, with respect to its essence or nature*, quæ i. supersedes, *to express in different words*, Tac.

IN-VESPERASCIT, ĕre, *v. n.* (in, vesperasco). *It becomes evening, evening is approaching*, Liv.

INVESTIGATIO, ōnis, *f. An inquiring into, investigation*, i. rerum, Cic.

INVESTIGATOR, ōris, *m. He that inquires into, an investigator*, i. rerum, Cic.

IN-VESTIGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To track out* (*as a dog*), Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To trace out*, i. e. *to find out by inquiry or meditation, to discover or detect by reflecting upon*, i. omnia, Cic.; i. certam viam, Id.; literas per notas scriptas i., *to decipher*, Suet.

IN-VETERASCO, rāvi, ĕre, 3 *v. inch. n.* (inveterо). I. *To grow old, continue for a long time, gain a firm footing, to grow upon* (*as a habit*, &c.), æs alienum inveterascit, Nep.; *and thus*, exercitum i. in Gallia, *has taken a firm footing, is settled*, Cæs.; macula inveteravit, *has taken root*, Cic. *Impers.*, inveteravit, *It is an ancient custom, it has grown into use*, intelligo inveterasse jam ut, Cic.——II. *To grow old, fall into oblivion*, si (res) inveterarit, Cic.

INVETERATIO, ōnis, *f. A taking root* (*of a disease*), *inveteracy*, Cic.

IN-VETERO, 1 *v. a. To render old, give age or duration to a thing, to allow or suffer to grow old*, i. allium cæpamque, Plin. *Middle*: inveterari, *To become old, to acquire age or durability* (*an old reading*, inveterare, *used in a neuter sense*), Cic. *Part. pass.*, invĕtĕrātus, a, um, *That has lasted a long time, old, rooted, inveterate*, i. amicitia, Cic.; i. licentia, Nep.

INVICEM, *adv.* (in, vicis). I. *Alternately, by turns*, defatigatis i. integri succedunt, Cæs.; totos dies, simul eramus i., *I with him and he with me by*

daughter of Agamemnon, ordered to be offered as a sacrifice to Artemis (i. e. *Diana*) *to expiate an offence of her father's; removed by the goddess in a cloud to Tauris, where she served her afterward as priestess* (*conf.* ORESTES), Cic.

IPSE [*in comic writers,* ipsus: *by way of climax, we also find Superl.,* ipsissimus (*like* αὐτότατος), i. e. *the self-same, the very same,* Plaut.], a, um; *genit.,* ipsius (*poet.,* ipsius) (*formed from* is *and the postfix* pse, i. e. *the Greek* σφι). *He himself* (*hence, originally, they said, more correctly,* eapse, eampse, *for* ipsa, ipsam), *self, in his, &c., own person, personally.* I. *Gen.* A) ego i. cum eodem ipso erraverim, Cic.; i. veni, *come thyself,* Ov.; i. (*he himself*) ad bellum profectus, Cæs.; navis tantum jactura facta, incolumes i. (*the crew itself*) evaserunt, Liv. ——B) *It is likewise emphatic when speaking of a principal person; thus, for example, the master or mistress of a house, a preceptor, &c., are called* ipse *or* ipsa (*our he, she, when a stress is laid on the words*); e. g. ipsa, *the mistress,* ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, Plaut.; suam nôrat ipsam (*mistress*) tam bene, quam puella matrem, Catull.; ipse dixit (*Greek* αὐτὸς ἔφα), *he has said so,* i. e. *the* (i. q. *our*) *master, which was the usual formula observed by the disciples of Pythagoras in speaking of their teacher,* Cic.——C) et i. (*like* καὶ αὐτός), *Also himself, he likewise or too; when a predicate refers to two or more subjects:* victor ex Æquis in Volscos transiit et ipsos bellum molientes, *who were on their part also preparing for war,* Liv.; qui et i. crus fregerat, *who had also* (*like the others*) *broken his leg,* Suet.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *It is used, moreover, for making an object prominent in comparison with another of minor importance: The very, the true, the identical,* caque i. causa belli fuit, *and that was the very cause of the war,* Liv. *Sometimes* ipse *by itself is used instead of* is ipse: *The or that one exactly, just the one or that one,* ego ex ipsius (*just or precisely from his virtue*) virtute voluptatem cepi, Cic. 2) *Esp., for the exact definition of time or number: Just, exactly,* triginta erant dies i., *just thirty days,* Cic.; sub ipsa profectione, *at the very moment of departure,* Cæs.; *hence,* nunc ipsum, *just now.* ——B) *Even himself, very,* in his ipsis rebus, Cic. ——C) *Because nobody can be considered a free agent who acts under foreign influence; hence, Of himself, &c., of* (*her, &c.*) *own accord, for his* (*her, &c.*) *own part,* valvæ se i. aperuerunt, Cic.; animus i. ægrotus, Ter. *With* sponte, Liv.——D) 1) *Because the word "self" excludes any other individual; hence, By himself* (*herself, &c.*), *alone* (*like the Greek* αὐτός *for* μόνος): his actis, aliud genitor secum i. volutat, Virg.; lectica plena ipso, *with his person alone,* Juv. *Hence,* 2) i. per se (αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτόν), *and simply* i.: *In or of himself, itself, &c.,* per se ipsa maxima est, Cic.; ignoratio rerum, e qua ipsa (*of itself*) horribiles exsistunt sæpe formidines, Id.——E) *Instead of the reflexive, in order to make the reference to the object more emphatic, esp. in an antithesis:* quem si parum pudor ipsius defendebat (*his own*), Cic.; Jugurtha legatos ad Metellum mittit, qui ipsi (*for him*) liberissime vitam peterent, Sall.

IPSUS, a, um. *See* IPSE.

IRA, æ, *f.* I. A) *Any passionate emotion of the mind: Anger, wrath, rage, heat, violence, bitterness, revenge; also in a milder sense, sensibility, irritability,* i. defervescit, Cic.; iram acuere, Virg.; alcui esse iræ, *to be hated,* Id.; iræ cœlestes, *the wrath of the gods,* Liv. *With objgenit., on account of any thing:* i. fugæ, Id. *Hence:* iræ suæ et paternæ, *toward his own person and his father,* Id.——B) *Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects: Violence, bitterness,* i. belli, Sall.——II. *Meton.: A cause of passion or anger,* Ov.

IRĀCUNDE, *adv. Angrily, in anger, wrathfully,* i. agere cum alqo, Cic.; i. ferre, *to take ill, feel offended at,* Plin.

IRĀCUNDIA, æ, *f.* (iracundus). I. *A proneness to anger, natural inclination to be angry, irascibility,* Cic.——II. *Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, choler,* præ iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.; iracundiam remittere, *to give up,* Cic.; suam iracundiam reipublicæ dimittere, *to dismiss it out of love to his country,* Cæs.

IRĀCUNDUS, a, um (ira). *Prone to anger, irascible, irritable, passionate, vehement, of a hot or hasty temper,* i. in se, Cic.; i. fulmina, Hor.

IRASCOR, irātus, 3 *v. dep. n.* (ira). I. *Prop.: To be angry, to be in a rage,* numquam sapiens irascitur, Cic.; i. in cornua, *to butt,* Virg. *With acc.:* i. id, *on that account,* Cat.; Liv.——II. *Meton. of things:* irascens mare, Plin.

IRĀTE, *adv. Angrily,* Phædr.

IRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* irascor.——II. *Adj.: Angry.* A) *Prop.:* habere alqm iratum, *one's enemy,* Cic.; i. adversario, *with,* Id.; sum tibi i., Ter.——B) *Meton. of things:* i. mare, *stormy,* Hor.; i. venter, *hungry,* Id.; i. sitis, *violent,* Prop.

IRIS, idis, *f.* [*acc.* Irim, Virg.; Irin, App.] (Ἶρις). *Iris, daughter of Thaumas* (*hence,* Thaumantias) *and of Electra, sister of the Harpies, swift-footed* (cita), *the messenger of the gods, also goddess of the rainbow* (*hence,* Aeria, *the airy one;* Roscida, *the dewy one*); *she is represented with wings and garments like the rainbow,* Virg.

IRŌNIA, æ, *f.* (εἰρωνεία). *Irony, a figure of speech, when we mean quite the contrary to what we say,* Cic.

IR-R. *In composition for* in-r.

IR-RADIO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (in, radio). *To illumine, irradiate,* Stat.

IR-RADO, si, sum, 3 (in, rado). I. *To scrape into,* Cat.——II. *To scrape, shave, make smooth,* Plaut.

IR-RĀSUS, a, um (in, rado). *Not shaved or smoothed, unpolished,* i. clava, Sil. *Part. of* irrado, *Shaved, smooth, bald,* Plaut.

IR-RATIŌNĀLIS, e (in, rationalis). I. *Irrational,* Sen.——II. *Without the exercise of reason,* usus i., *mechanical exercise,* Quint.

IRRAUCESCO, ausi, ĕre, (irraucus). *To become hoarse,* si irrauserit, Cic.

IR-RĒLIGĀTUS, a, um (in, religo). *Unbound, untied,* Ov.

IR-RĒLIGIO, ōnis, *f.* (in, religio). *Impiety, irreligion,* Auct. ad Her.

IR-RĒLIGIŌSE, *adv. Impiously, irreligiously,* si qua i. dixisset, Tac.

IR-RĒLIGIŌSUS, a, um (in, religiosus). *Not according to religion, irreligious, impious,* Liv.

IR-REMEABILIS, e (in, remeo). *From which one can not return,* i. unda, i. e. Styx, Virg.; i. error, Id.

IR REMEDIĀBILIS, e (in, remediabilis). *Incurable, for which there is no remedy*, i. cicuta, Plin.

IR-REPARĀBILIS, e (in, reparabilis). *Irreparable, that can not be restored*, Virg.; Sen.

IR-REPERTUS, a, um (in, reperio). *Not found out, undiscovered*, Hor.

IR-REPO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, repo). I. *Prop., of persons, animals, and things: To creep or steal into, upon, or to a place, to creep in*, i. arbori, *up the tree*, Plin.; draconem irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. ——II. *Fig.: To creep into, come into imperceptibly, steal into, insinuate itself*, i. in mentes hominum, Cic.; irrepsit hæc lues in Italiam, Plin.; dolor irrepsit animo, Sen.; i. militares animos, Tac. *Absol.: To insinuate or introduce one's self as a friend*, Tac.

IR-REPREHENSUS, a, um (in, reprehendo). *Without blame, blameless*, Ov.

IR-REQUIĒTUS, a, um (in, requietus). *Unquiet, restless*, Ov.; Plin.

IR-RESECTUS, a, um (in, reseco). *Not lopped, unpared, uncut*, i. pollex, Hor.

IR-RESŌLŪTUS, a, um (in, resolutus). *Not loosed*, Ov.

IRRETIO, 4 (in, rete). *To catch or entangle in a net.* I. *Prop.* A) quid ad illum, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To cover as with a net*, solum pluribus irretitum, Col.——II. *Fig.: To entangle, involve*, i. alqm illecebris corruptelarum, Cic.

IRRETORTUS, a, um (in, retorqueo). *Not turned back*, oculo irretorto spectare alqd, *with steady gaze*, Hor.

IR-REVERENS, entis. *Irreverent, disrespectful*, i. operis, *indifferent about it*, Plin. E.

IRREVERENTER, *adv. Without due reverence, irreverently*, i. et temere, Plin. E.

IRREVERENTIA, æ, *f.* (irreverens). *Want of due respect, irreverence*, i. juventutis, Tac.; i. studiorum, Plin. E.

IR-REVŌCABILIS, e (in, rev.). *That can not be recalled, irrevocable.* I. *Prop.* A) i. ætas præterita, Lucr.; irrevocabile verbum, Hor.——B) *Meton.: That can not be drawn back*, ancoræ pondere irrevocabili jactæ, *that can not be drawn back on account of their weight*, Plin.; i. hamus, Id. ——II. *Fig.:* Domitiani natura quo obscurior eo irrevocabilior, *so much the more irreconcilable*, Tac.

IR-REVŌCĀTUS, a, um. *Not called back; hence*, i. *Not asked to repeat a thing*, cum loca recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor.——II. *That can not be called or kept back*, i. lupus, Ov.

IR-RIDĒO, si, sum, 2 *v. n. and a.* (in, rideo). *To laugh at any thing or any body, to jest, to joke.* I. *Neut.:* Cæsar mihi i. visus est, Cic.; illi irridentes responderunt, Tac.——II. *Act.: To laugh at, scoff at, ridicule, laugh to scorn, make sport of*, per jocum deos irridens, Cic.; rursus procos, irrisa, experiar, *an object of derision, a laughing-stock*, Virg.; irrisum habere alqm, *to make sport of, scoff at*, Plaut.

IR-RIDICŪLE, *adv. Without humor or pleasantry*, non i. dicere, Cæs.

IR RIDICŪLUS, a, um. *Laughable, ridiculous, serving as a laughing-stock*, habere alqm irridiculo, *to make sport of any body, to scoff at, gibe*, Plaut.; irridiculo esse, *to make a laughing-stock of*, Id.

IR-RIGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (irrigo). *A watering, irrigating*, i. fluminis, Plin.

IR-RIGO, 1 (in, rigo). *To draw or conduct water or any fluid to a place.* I. *Prop.:* i. aquam in areas, Cat.; i. imbres (plantis), Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *To water, irrigate*, i. hortulos fontibus, Cic.; Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Id.——B) *To inundate*, Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv.——C) *Poet.: To moisten, pour over, wet*, sol irrigat cœlum candore, Lucr.; i. quietem per membra, *to pour slumber over the limbs, infuse rest*, Virg.; fessos sopor irrigat artus, *bedews*, Id.; i. vino ætatem, *to strengthen*, Plaut.; i. alqm plagis, *to cudgel soundly*, Id.

IR-RIGUUS, a, um (in, riguus). *Provided with water, watered.* I. *Prop.* A) i. hortus, Hor.; i. regio fontibus, Plin. *Subst.*, irrigium, i, *n.*, irrigua aquarum, *swampy places or morasses, fens*, Id.——B) *Poet. act.: Irrigating, serving for watering*, i. fons, Virg.; i. aqua, Ov.——II. *Meton. post.: Moistening, pouring over; and pass., poured over*, i. corpus mero, *soaked*, Hor.; irriguo mavult turgescere somno, *refreshing the limbs like dew*, Pers.

IRRISIO, ōnis, *f.* (irrideo). *A deriding, mocking*, Cic.; cum irrisione audientum, *amid the scoffs of*, Id.

IRRISOR, ōris, *m.* (irrideo). *A scoffer, derider, jester*, Cic.

IRRISUS, a, um, *part. of* irrideo.

IRRISUS, ūs, *m. A laughing or scoffing at any thing; mockery, derision*, suam virtutem irrisui fore, *become a laughing-stock, be scoffed at*, Cæs.; ab irrisu, *out of mockery*, Liv.; irrisui habere alqm, *to make sport of any body*, App.

IRRITĀBILIS, e (irrito). *Easily excited, incensed, or enraged; irritable, passionate*, i. animus hominis, Cic.; genus i. vatum, Hor.

IRRITĀMEN, inis, *n.* (irrito). *A means of exciting, an incitement, provocative*, Ov.

IRRITĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (irrito). *A means of exciting, an incitement, incentive, provocative*, i. certaminum, Liv.; i. gulæ, Sall.; opes i. malorum, Ov.; (Nilus) incitatus irritamentis, *hinderances, impediments*, Plin.

IRRITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (irrito). *An inciting, exciting, instigating*, i. animorum, Liv.; i. conviviorum, Tac.

IRRITĀTOR, ōris, *m. An inciter, inducer, instigator*, quum i. accesserit, Sen. E.

IRRITO, 1 (in, rito, *akin to* rado, *Sanscr.* ri, *to wound*). *To incite, irritate, instigate, stimulate, excite.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* i. ad certamen, Liv.; i. infantiam ad discendum, Quint.——B) *Esp.: To excite to anger, to irritate, enrage, anger, provoke*, i. alqm, Cic.; i. canem, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To incite, excite, stir up, inflame*, i. voluptatem, amores, vitia, Ov.; i. bellum, Sall.

IRRITUS, a, um (in, ratus). *Invalid.* I. *Prop.:* irritum testamentum facere, Cic.; quod erat ratum irritum est, Ter.; pro irrito habere alqd, *to look upon as void*, Suet.——II. *Fig.* A) *Meton.: Vain, useless, without effect*, i. inceptum, Liv.; i. preces, Plin. Pan.; i. labor, Quint.; i. tela, Virg.; spes ad irritum cadens, *coming to naught*, Liv; victoria ad irritum revolvebatur, *was lost*, Tac.——B) *Of persons that do any thing in vain or to no purpose: That does not attain his object*, i.

domum rediit, Sen.; legati irriti remittuntur, Tac.; i. urget, Virg.

IRRŎGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (irrogo). *An adjudicating or imposing (of a penalty or fine)*, i. multæ, Cic.

IR-RŎGO (in, rogo). *To propose any thing to the people against any one*, i. alcui multam, Cic.; i. privilegium, Id.; *to impose, inflict, appoint, adjudicate*, i. supplicium, Tac.; i. pœnam, Id.; i. tributum, Plin. Pan.; i. plagas asino, *to cudgel*, App.; i. sibi mortem, *to destroy himself*, Tac.

IR-RŎRO, 1 (in, roro). *To moisten with dew, to bedew.* I. *Prop.:* Africus irrorat, Col.——II. *Meton.* A) *To moisten, besprinkle, wet*, i. crinem aquis, Ov.; i. oculos lacrimis, Sil. *With dat.:* lacrimæ irrorant foliis, Ov.—B) *To drop or trickle upon*, i. liquores capiti, Ov.

IR-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3 (in, rumpo). *To break, burst, or rush in or into; to force one's way into.* I. *Prop.* A) i. in castra, Cic.; i. in partem hostium, Cæs.; i. ad alqm, Sall.; i. portam, Id.; i. thalamo, Virg.—B) *Meton.: To separate by breaking into; to disturb, interrupt*, i. pontem inchoatum, *to break off*, Tac.; i. quietem alcjs, Id.——II. *Fig.: To break into, force one's way into, enter by force*, atrocitas ista tua, quomodo in Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic.; i. in patrimonium alcjs, *to seize, or put one's self in possession of*, Id.; i. in fletus alcjs, *to endeavor to prevent*, Id.; grammatici ad prosopopœias usque irrumpunt, *go so far as*, Quint.

IR-RUŎ, ŭi, 3 (in, ruo). *To rush in or into, force one's way, enter by force.* I. *Prop.:* i. in mediam aciem, Cic.; i. se, *to throw one's self into*, Ter. *Absol.:* quam mox irruimus, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To make or force one's way into, penetrate, get into, trespass upon*, i. in alienas possessiones, Cic.; i. in odium offensionemque alcjs, *to incur*, Id.—B) *To hit upon, run against*, multa in causis, in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quo irruas, Cic.

IRRUPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (irrumpo). *A rushing or bursting in, an inroad, invasion, irruption*, irruptionem facere, Cic.; i. ferarum, Plin.

IRRUPTUS, a, um, *part. of* irrumpo.

IR-RUPTUS, a, um. *Unbroken*, i. copula, Hor.

IRUS (Iros), i, *m.* (Ἶρος, *a beggar in the house of Ulysses, in Ithaca; hence, appellat.*) *A beggar*, Irus est subito qui modo Crœsus erat, Ov.; i. binomis, *double-named* (*because he was also called* Cirnæus), Id.

IS, ĕă, id [*genit.*, eijus, Prisc.: eii *for* ei, Plaut.: ĕæ *for* ei, Cat.: iibus *and* ibus *for* iis, Plaut.: ĕăbus *for* iis, Cat.: iisce *for* iis, Plaut.] (*from the old Greek pron.* ἴ *or* ἷς). I. A) *Gen.: He, she, it, the same person or thing*, mihi venit obviam pater tuus: is mihi litteras reddidit, Cic.; placuit dictatorem dici Camillum; is Serv. Ahalam magistrum equitum dixit, Liv. *Also with verbs in the first and second person:* hæc omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellæ eram, Cic.; qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) id (*n.*) *is frequently used substantively, and so with a genit.:* quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *as yet, hitherto*, Liv.; *thus*, ad id (*sc.* tempus), i. e. *up to that time, as yet, to the present time*, Id.; ad id diei, *at that time of day*, Gell. *Hence*, id, *Therefore, for that reason:* id ego gaudeo, Cic.; id misera mœsta est, Plaut.; idne estis auctores mihi? *do you advise me to that?* Ter.; in id, *for that purpose:* in id fide a rege accepta, Liv.; eo, *Wherefore, on which account:* eo institutum manet, ut, &c., Liv.; in eo est, *it is so far gone* (i. e. *it has come to such a point*): quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it has not come so far as that* (i. e. *it is not true*), Cic.; cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv.; in eo est, *also, it consists in, depends or rests upon such or such a thing or circumstance:* totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic.; ex eo, *from that, hence:* sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari sæpe vehementius, &c., Cic.; cum eo, *with the condition*, Liv.; eo, *adv. with comparatives; this we render in English by "the:"* unde eo plus opis auferret, quo minus adtulisset gratiæ, Cic.; quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Id.; eo, *also adverbially, thither, so far, prop. and fig.:* eo se recipere, Cæs.; eo pervenire, Id.; eo res crevit, ut, Liv. *Also with a genit.:* eo consuetudinis res adducta est, Liv.; eo usque, dum, *so long as, until*, Cic.; eâ (*sc.* parte, viâ), *at the same place, there*, Liv. 2) *Adj.: That*, in eum locum convenire, Cæs.; is denique mihi honos videri solet, Cic.; ea causa belli fuit, Liv. 3) *It is used with a substantive in the same number, gender, and case, although it refers to another word:* quæ vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (*for* eorum), Liv. *It is often used with* qui, quæ, quod; *particularly*, id quod, *That which, what, the very thing which, which indeed*, sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic.; ai nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Id.; diem consumi volebant, id quod est factum, Id. 4) et is (ea, id), isque (eaque idque), *and that, and indeed, and besides, and what is more, and in addition to that; and*, nec is (ea, id), *and that not, and indeed not, not that indeed:* cum una legione eaque vacillante, Cic.; vincula eaque sempiterna, Id.; uno atque eo facili bello, Liv.; ne ex antiquo præter sonum linguæ, nec eum incorruptum retinerent, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *The same, that, the man* (*woman, &c.*), *the one, that one, &c., as a correlative of* qui, quæ, quod: si is, qui erit adductus, Cic.; is, qui physicus appellatur, Id.—B) *Such* (*a man, woman, &c.*), *of such quality or kind, of such a nature, so disposed, &c.* (*for* talis), est is vir iste, ut, &c., Cic.; is in illum sum, quem tu me vis, Id.; neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Id.

ISÆUS, i, *m.* (Ἰσαῖος). *Isæus.* 1. *A Greek orator, a native of Chalcis, but who came to Athens at an early age, and flourished there. He was the instructor of Demosthenes*, Quint. 2. *A rhetorician of Assyria, contemporary with Pliny the younger*, Plin. E.

ISARA, æ, *m.* *Isara, a river of Gaul, in the territory of the Allobroges, now Isère*, Planc. ap. Cic.

ISAURIA, æ, *f.* (Ἰσαυρία). *Isauria, a district of Asia Minor, between Pisidia and Cilicia, with a capital named* Isaura. *Hence,*

ISAURICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isauria*, Isauricum forum, Cic.; i. gens, Plin.; Isauricus, i, *m.*, *A surname of* P. Servilius Vatia, *on account of a victory gained over the robbers of Isauria*, Liv.

ISAURUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isau-*

ria, Ov. *Subst.*, Isauri, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of Isauria*, ita facere per Isauros, Cic.

ISCHIAS, ădis. *f.* (ἰσχιάς). *A pain in the hip, the hip-gout*, Plin.

ISEELASTICUS, a, um (εἰσελαστικός). *Of or belonging to an entrance, iselastic*, i. certamen *or* i. agon. *public games on the occasion of a triumphal entrance*, Plin. E. *Subst.*, iselasticum, i, n., *A present made by the emperors to a victorious general on his entering Rome*, Trajan. ap. Plin. E.

ISIACUS, a, um (Ἰσιακός). *Of or belonging to Isis*, I. conjectores, Enn. ap. Cic.; I. focus, Ov. *Subst.*, Isiacus, i, m., *A priest of Isis*, Suet.

ISIDŌRUS, i, m. *Isidorus, the name of several Roman authors*; e. g. Isidorus Hispalensis, *archbishop of Hispalis, in Spain, in the seventh century.*

ISIS, is *and* idis, *f.* (Ἶσις). *Isis, an Egyptian goddess, wife of Osiris, mother of Horus; her worship was transplanted to Rome*, Cic.

ISMARIUS, a, um (Ismarus). *Of or belonging to Ismarus*, i. e. *Thracian*, i. tyrannus, *Tereus*, Ov.; I. vinum, Prop.

ISMARUS (-os), i, m. (Ἴσμαρος), *and plur.*, Ismara, ōrum, n. *Ismarus, a town in Thrace, near Maronea, on a mountain of the same name which produced excellent wine.* Virg.

ISMĒNIS, idis, *f.* (Ismenus). *A Theban woman*, Ov.

ISMĒNIUS, a, um (Ismenus). *Ismenian*, i. e. *Theban*, Ov.

ISMĒNUS (-os), i, m. (Ἰσμηνός). *Ismenus, a small river of Bœotia, rising in Mount Cithæron, and flowing through Thebes*, Plin.

ISŌCRATES, is (*gen.*, Isocrati, Cic.), m. (Ἰσοκράτης). *Isocrates, a celebrated rhetorician of Athens, disciple of Gorgias and Prodicus, and friend of Plato*, Cic.

ISŌCRATEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isocrates*, I. more dicere, Cic.

ISSUS (-os), i, *f.* (Ἰσσός). *Issus, a maritime town in the southeastern extremity of Cilicia, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander over Darius*, Cic.

ISTAC, *adv.* *There, that way*, Plaut.

ISTAC-TĒNUS. *So far*, Plaut.

ISTE, ista, istud, *genit.*, istius [*but* isti, Cat.: *dat. fem.*, istæ, Plaut.: istisce, *emphatic for* istis, Id.] *pron. demonstr. of the second person, referring to the person spoken to, and any thing connected with that person* (is, *and emphatic suffix* te). *This, that, he, she, it, when referring to a person previously spoken to*, hos ad magistros, si qua te fortuna, Cato, cum ista natura detulisset, *those natural endowments of yours*, Cic.; me tuus sonus et suavitas ista (*that gentleness of yours*) delectat, Id.; quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt (*those where you are now sitting*), Id.; perfer istam militiam, *continue in your military duties there*, Id. *Abl.*, isto (*for* ista de re). *For this reason mentioned or alluded by you, on that account, therefore*, Plaut. *It is also used by way of contempt in speaking of a person, as in English, That fellow, &c.*, quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur, quam verentur, Cic.: cur pro isto, qui laudem bonoremque familiæ vestræ depeculatus est, pugnas? Id.

ISTER (Hister), tri, m. (Ἴστρος). *The Greek name of the River Danube*, i. e. *the part from Vindobona (now Vienna) to its mouth (whereas the upper part was named* Danubius), Plin.; I. binomis, Ov.

ISTHMIUS, a, um (Isthmus). *Of or belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth*, I. Dione (*because she had a temple at Corinth*), Stat.; I. labor, *of the Isthmian games*, Hor. *Subst.*, Isthmia, ōrum, n., *The games of the Isthmus of Corinth*, Liv.; Hor.

ISTHMUS (-os), i, m. (ἰσθμός), *A small strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, but esp. that of Corinth*, Cic.; Cæs.; I. bimaris, Ov.

ISTIC (isthic), esc, oc *and* uc (iste, hic) (*frequently made emphatic by the suffix* ce, *and in interrogations by* cine, Plaut.). *The self-same, this same, this*, quisquam istuc negat, Cic.; jam istuc, coacti a te, paulo ante concessimus, Id.; istic servus, Plaut.; quid istic narrat? Ter.; istæc res, Id.

ISTIC (isthic), *adv.* *There, in that place.* I. *Prop.*: ibi malis esse ... quam istic, ubi, &c., Cic.; scribite quid istic agatis, *where you are*; quid tibi istic negotii est, *in that place where you have been*, Ter.——II. *Meton.*: *Herein*, i. e. *in this affair or concern*, quid istic (faciendum est)? Ter.; istic sum, exspectoque quid respondeas, *I am listening to what you say*, Cic.

ISTIM, *adv.* (iste). *To that place, thither*, Cic.

ISTINC (isthinc), *adv.* (iste, hinc). *Thence, from that place (esp. of the place where the person addressed happens to be at the time)*. I. *Prop.*: qui istinc venient, *that come from your place*, Cic.; I. clamor incipiet, Liv.; i. loquare, *from the spot where you now are*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *Thereof, of it, of that matter or thing*, dimidium istinc dare, Plaut.

ISTIUS-MŎDI (*also as two words*, istius modi) [istimŏdi, Plaut.]. *Of that kind, species, or nature, such, of that description*, ratio istiusmodi, Cic.; nihil istiusmodi suspicabantur, Id.

ISTŌ, *adv.* *Thither, to that place, esp. of the place where the person addressed happens to be.* I. *Prop.*: i. venire, Cic.; i. usque penetrasse, Plin. E.——II. *Meton.*: *Therein to*, Trebatium quod isto admisceas nihil est, Cic.

ISTŌC, *adv.* (istic). *Thither*, i. intromittere, Plaut.; accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, Ter.

ISTORSUM, *adv.* (*prop.*, istoversum). *Thitherward, toward that place, that way*, abi sane istac istorsum, quo vis, Ter.; concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum sodes, Id.

ISTRIA (Histr.), æ, *f.* *Istria, a peninsula at the northern extremity of the Adriatic, forming one of the divisions of Upper Italy from the time of Augustus*, Plin.

ISTUC. *Neut. of* istic.

ISTUC (isthuc), *adv.* *Thither, thitherward, to that place (esp. where the person addressed resides or happens to be)*. I. *Prop.*: dabo operam, ut istuc veniam antequam plane ex animo tuo effluam, *to the quarter where you are*, Cic.; i. reverti, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *Thither*, i. e. *to that matter*, post istuc veniam, Ter.; i. ibam, *I was just about to speak of that subject*, Id.

ISTUCCINE. *See* ISTIC.

ITA, *adv.* (is). *Thus, so, in this manner.* I. *Gen.*: ita te mandasse aiebat. Cic.; te ita velle certe scio, Id.; quæ quum ita sint, *things being so, such being the case*, Id.; ita fit, *thus it happens*, Id.

—II. *Esp.* A) *Used by way of introduction, or in preparing the hearer for what follows:* quum ita dicis et ita constituis: si Cæcina, cum in fundo esset, &c., Cic. *It is especially used in the antecedent of a clause with an acc. and inf.:* cum ita sibi persuasisset, meas litteras, &c., Cic.; is ita sibi persuadet, se habiturum, Id.—B) est ita, factum est ita, *it is so, the matter is so in fact, it is a fact, is true, &c., used in affirmative answers:* est ita ut dicitur, Cic.; ita ut dicis facta haud nego, *I do not deny the fact, or what you assert*, Plaut. *Hence, simply* ita, *also used as a simple affirmation, Yes, true, to be sure, you say it*, quidnam? inquit Catulus, an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic.; sed tibi hoc video non posse videri? Ita prorsus, *certainly, surely*, Id.; Davusne? ita Davus, *yes, it is Davus*, Hor.—C) *In interrogative clauses, expressive of reality:* itane censes? *really, then?* Cic.; quid ita? *How? and why, pray? how so?* accusatis Sex. Roscium: quid ita? Cic.—D) 1) *In comparisons: So, in such a manner or degree*, me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.; ita, quemadmodum, Id. 2) ut...ita, *or* ita...ut, *as well ...as, not only...but also:* ut Titanis, ita Gigantibus, Cic. 3) *In oaths or asseverations: As truly as I wish that; with a subjunctive, followed by* ut *with an indicative denoting affirmation, but by* ut *with a subjunctive when a new wish is expressed:* ita mihi republica perfrui liceat, ut...moveor, Cic.; ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut perhorresco, Id. *Also without* ut: sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, *so help me gods! as true as there are gods!* Cic.; ita me dii ament! honestus est, Ter.—E) 1) *Explicatively, with respect to certain facts already alluded to: Under such circumstances, thus, in this manner*, dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies ægrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic. 2) *In stating simply the reason why any thing happened, &c.: Thus, on that account, and so it happened that, and thus, &c.*, ne Crustumini satis se impigre movent; ita per se ipsum nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum faciunt, Liv. 3) *Denoting a consequence inferred from any preceding statement or premisses: And thus, and in consequence of this, and consequently*, si igitur non sunt, nihil possunt esse: ita ne miseri quidem sunt, Cic.—F) *Denoting a restriction or condition under which any thing is done or takes place: With this restriction, on that condition, in such a manner, with a full understanding that*, tibi imponam (onus), ita tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic.; quod ita libenter accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam, Id.—G) 1) *Denoting a certain degree in which any thing is done or exists: To such a point, extent, or degree, so, thus*, ne non habeas quod cures: ita sunt omnia debilitata, Cic. 2) *With negations: Not exactly, not precisely, not in particular*, non ita diu, *not so very long, not so long as all that*, Cic.; non ita lato mari, Id.; haud ita multum datum, Liv.; nec ita multo post, Cic.

ITALIA, æ, *f.* I. *Italy*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The inhabitants of Italy*, totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.

ITALICA, æ, *f.* (Italicus). *Italica.* I. *The name of Corfinium, because the Italians in the social war destined it to be the new capital of Italy in place of Rome*, Vell.——II. *A town of Hispania Bætica, founded by Scipio Africanus*, Cæs.

ITALICUS, a, um. *Italian*, Italicum jus, Plin.; I. bellum, *the Social War*, Cic.; legio Italica, *composed of Italians*, Tac.

ITALIS, idis, *f. Italian*, I. ora, Ov. *Subst.*, Itälides, *Italian women*, Virg.

ITALIUS, a, um. *Italian*, Italium genus, Virg.

ITALUS, a, um. *Italian*, I. tellus, Hor.; I. oræ, Virg. *Subst.*, Italus, i, m., *An inhabitant of Italy*, Virg.

ITA-QUE, *adv.* I. (*for* et ita) *And so, and thus*, quum quæstor in Sicilia fuissem itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut, *&c.*, Cic.; ita nostri scriter in hostes impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriter procurrerunt, ut, *&c.*, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: It also denotes a consequence: Hence, and for that reason, therefore, consequently, in consequence*, itaque multa ab eo prudenter disputata memoriæ mandabam, Cic.; Dumnorix apud Sequanos plurimum poterat: itaque rem suscipit, Cæs.

ITEM, *adv.* (is, tem). *Just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also.* I. *Gen.:* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic.; spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non i., Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *In comparisons, with* ut (uti), sicut, quemadmodum, quasi: feciati item uti prædones solent, Cic.; quasi, i., Plaut.—B) itemque, *In enumerations: And also, and in a similar manner, and in like manner*, solis defectiones itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos, Cic.; indicant Duodecim Tabulæ, ut: status dies cum hoste; itemque: adversus hostem æterna auctoritas, Id.

ITER, itinĕris [*an old form nom.*, itiner, Enn.; Plaut.; *gen.*, itĕris, Nævi.; *abl.*, itĕre, Lucr.], *n.* (ire, itum, *to go*). *A going, a way, walk, a journey, march.* I. *Prop.* A) i. dicam in itinere, *on the road (en passant)*, Ter.; i. illi sæpius in forum, *he often went to the forum*, Plin.; committere se itineri, *to go or set out on a journey*, Cic.; i. facere in Apuliam, Id.; i. intendere in Italiam, *to set out for, bend one's way toward*, Liv.; i. contendere, *to make a forced march*, quæ res una nocte tantum itinerie contendere coegit? *to take so long a journey*, Cic.; i. in provinciam convertere, *to make one's way toward*, Cæs.; i. tenere, *to direct or hold on one's course toward*, Virg.; i. avertere, *to change one's route, turn from the original direction*, Liv.; i. tendere ad alqm locum, *to direct*, Id.; i. extendere, *to quicken*, Liv.; in itinere, *on the journey, on his, &c., march*, Cæs.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The course of a river*, amnes iter quod cœperunt, percurrunt, Curt. 2) *A march, said of a given distance, or space to be travelled over, a day's journey, a day's march, &c.*, quum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, Cic.; latitudo silvæ patet expedito novem dierum iter, Cæs. 3) *The right of way, passage*, jura finium, possessionum, aquarum, itinerumque, Cic.; *hence, permission to go to a place*, negat se posse iter per provinciam dare, Cæs. 4) *Concr.: A way, path, road, leading to a place*, patefacere alcui iter in locum, Cic.; erant omnino duo itinera, Cæs.; itinera intercludere, *to shut, block up*, Liv.; i. facere, *to cut or make a road*, Id.; *a gallery, passage, or corridor in houses, leading to various apartments*, Vitr.; Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A course, way, road, direction which any thing takes*, ut (occupatio) interrumpat iter amoris nostri et officii mei, *obstruct my course*, i. e. *be an obstacle in my way*,

Cic.; i. prouum ad honores, *beaten, easy*, Plin. E.; fortuna salutis monstrat i., Virg.—B) *Esp.: Way*, i. e. *course, mode of proceeding, method, means*, patiamur illum nostris ire itineribus, Cic.; novis et exquisitis eloquentiæ itineribus opus est, per quæ, &c., Tac.

ITERATIO, ōnis, *f.* (itero). *A repeating, reiterating*, i. verborum, Cic.; i. arationis, *a second ploughing*, Col.

ITERO, 1 *v. a.* (iterum). *To do any thing a second time.* I. *Gen.:* ut quod dixit iteret, Cic.; i. pugnam, *to fight a second battle, renew the fight*, Liv.; i. agrum, *to plough a second time*, Cic.; i. segetes, *to sow a second time*, Plin.; i. tumulum, *to raise again, throw up again*, Tac.; i. catenas, *to double, or load with double chains*, Id.; i. lanam muricibus Tyrii, *to dye twice*, Hor.; i. æquor, *to navigate or sail upon again*, Id.; cras ingens iterabimus æquor, *we will again traverse*, Hor.; i. januam, *to find the door again*, i. e. *to go out again*, Ov.; iterata muris saxa, *a double wall of rocks*, Val. Flac.; i. vitam morte, *to rise to life again*, Plin.; iterant jactata, *they again throw overboard*, Ov.——II. *Esp.: To repeat a narration; hence, to relate by word of mouth, to narrate*, dum mea facta itero, Plaut.; bis iterare, *to narrate repeatedly*, Id.

ITERUM, *adv.* (iter). *Again, a second time.* I. *Prop.:* i. legere, Cic.; Flaminius consul i., Id.; vina i. consule Tauro diffusa, *when Taurus was consul the second time, in his second consulship*, Hor.; nunquam iterum, *never again, never any more*, Plaut.; semel atque i., Cæs.; i. iterumque, *again and again, over and over again*, Plin. *In enumerations:* semel . . iterum . . tertio, Cic.——II. *Metaph.: On the other hand, on the contrary*, i. sinu effuso, Liv.

ITHACA, æ [Ithacē, ēs, Hor.], *f.* (Ἰθάκη). *Ithaca, an island of the Ionian Sea, where Ulysses reigned, now Thiaki*, Cic.

ITHACENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithacensian*, I. Ulixes, Hor.

ITHACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithacan*, Ov. *Subst.*, Ithacus, i, m., *Ulysses*, Virg.

ITIDEM, *adv.* (ita). I. *In like manner, likewise, just so*, i. duplex, Cic.; quia nunc itidem ab eodem capienda primordia, Id.——II. *Followed by* ut *or* quasi: ut doleret tibi itidem, ut mihi dolet, Ter.; i. olent, quasi cum multa jura confudit cocus, Plaut.

ITINER. *See* ITER.

ITIO, ōnis, *f.* (eo). *A going*, obviam itio, *a going to meet*, Cic.; reditum ac domum itionem dari, Id.

ITIUS (Iccius) PORTUS. *A port of Gaul, where Cæsar embarked for Britain; supposed to have been some harbor near the modern Calais, probably Visant or Witsand*, Cæs.

ITO, are (eo). *To go frequently, go often, use to go*, i. ad cœnas, Cic.; i. ad legionem, Plaut.

ITURÆA (Ἰτ-ρ.), æ, *f.* (Ἰτουραία). *Ituræa, a district on the northeastern borders of Palestine, inhabited by an Arabian people of warlike and predatory habits*, Plin.

ITURÆUS (Ἰτ-ρ.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Ituræa*, I. arcus, Virg. *Subst.*, Itiræi, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Ituræa, Ituræans*, Cic.

ITUS, ūs, m. (eo). *A going; usually joined with* reditus: noster itus, *journey*, Cic.; pro itu et reditu, Suet.

ITYS, ȳos, m. *Itys, a son of the Thracian king Tereus and Procne; he was killed by his mother and her sister Philomela, and served up by them as food to his father, whereupon Procne was changed into a nightingale, Philomela into a swallow, Tereus into a hoopoo, and Itys into a pheasant. According to some, Procne became a swallow, and Philomela a nightingale*, Ov.

IŬLEUS, a, um. I. *Named after Iulus, son of Æneas*, I. mons, *the Albanian*, Mart.; Iuleï avi, Ov.——II. *Of or from Julius Cæsar.* A) *Relating to Cæsar or his family:* Iuleæ Calendæ, *the first of July*, Ov.; Iulea carina, *the fleet of Augustus*, Prop.—B) *Imperial*, Iulea oliva, *the olive garland distributed by Domitian*, Mart.; Iuleæ habenæ, *the imperial dominion*, Id.

IŬLUS, i, m. [*dissyl.*, Hor.]. *Iulus, son of Æneas*, Virg.; Phrygii Iuli, *of Cæsar and his fleet, because he was descended from Iulus, the son of Æneas*, Val. Flac.

IXION, ōnis, m. (Ἰξίων). *Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, father of Pirithous and of the Centaurs, bound to an ever-revolving wheel in the infernal regions*, Ov.; Ixione natus, *Pirithous*, Id.; matre dea et Ixione nati, *the Centaurs*, Id.

IXIŌNEUS *and* IXIŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ixion*, rota orbis Ixionii, Virg.

IXIŌNIDES, æ, m. *Son of Ixion*, i. e. *Pirithous*, Ov.; Ixiōnidæ, *the Centaurs*, Luc.

J.

J, j. *This consonant was slightly distinguished by the ancients from the vowel* i, *with regard to sound. It is a consonant at the beginning of Latin words before every other vowel except* e *in the participle* iens. *As an abbreviation*, J. O. M. *stands for* Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R., *for* Juno Regina.

JACEO, cŭi, citum, 2. *To have been thrown down* (*Sanscr.* yuc, *to languish, to pine*). *To lie, lie down or prostrate.* I. *Prop.* A) j. humi, *on the ground*, Cic.; j. in limine, Id.; j. super corpus alcjs, Ov.; j. in lecto, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of sick persons: To lie ill or sick, be bed-ridden*, to jacente, Cic.; graviter jacet, *lies very ill*, Plin. E. 2) *Of a dead body: To lie dead, to have fallen*, spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv.; j. pro patria, Ov. 3) *To stay or remain any where for a length of time*, j. Brundisii, Cic. 4) *Of countries and places: To have a certain geographical situation, to lie, be situate any where*, terræ jacentes ad Hesperum, Plin.; urbes in planis campis jacent, Just. 5) *To extend in width, length, &c.* (*of land or water*); *to stretch*, tantum campi jacet, *lies extended or stretched out*, Virg.; planities ignota jacet, Id. 6) *To be low, to be situate or lie low*, jacentia et plana urbis loca, *low parts of a country, low country*, Tac. 7) *To lie waste or in ruins*, jacet Ilion ingens, Ov. 8) *To lie quiet*, i. e. *be calm* (*of the sea*), jacet sine murmure pontus, Luc. 9) *Of garments that trail on the ground:* præverrunt jactas veste jacente vias, Ov. 10) *Of the hair: To hang down loose and disorderly*, Ov. 11) *Of the members of the body: To hang down*, tarda gravitate jacentes vix oculos tollens, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be down*, i. e. *to be deprived of*

power or influence, be in a state of ruin, dum timent ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint.; j. sub alqa re, *to be exceeded or surpassed by, to hold the second rank*, Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To be neglected, not to be exercised or practiced, to be in a low condition*, &c., justitia jacet omnesque virtutes, Cic.; pauper ubique jacet, Ov. 2) *To be dejected, discouraged, low-spirited, downcast*, animum amici jacentem excitare, Cic. 3) *To fall to the ground* (*of refuted points in argument*), jacet tota conclusio, Cic.; jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, Id. 4) *To be low* (*in value, price*, &c.), pretia prædiorum jacent, Cic. 5) *To be little or not at all in use, to lie idle*, i. e. *not to be applied to a proper purpose, not to be made a proper use of, to lie unemployed, not to be put out at interest*, &c., vereor ne pecuniæ otiosæ jaceant, Plin. E.; cur tam diu nomen jacet in adversariis? *is not announced*, Cic.

JĀCIO, jēci, jactum, 3 (*Sanscr.* yug, *to discharge, hurl; Germ.* jagen). *To throw, cast, fling, hurl.* I. *Prop.* A) j. lapides, Cic.; j. fulmen in mare, Id.; j. talos, *to throw or cast the dice*, Id.; j. oscula, *to throw* (i. e. *by kissing the hand*), Plin.; j. ancoram, *to cast*, Id.; ciconiæ pedes ante se jaciunt, *throw them out*, Plin.; j. fundamenta urbi, *to lay*, Liv.; j. aggerem, *to throw up, raise*, Cæs.; j. se in profundum, *to throw one's self*, Cic.; j. semen, *to scatter, cast*, Virg.; j. genu ad alqm, *to push any body with one's knee*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.: To cast, emit, send forth*, j. odorem, Lucr.; j. poma, *to bear*, Ov.; j. voces, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *To throw or cast out; to bring forth, utter, declare, mention; to hint, intimate, rumor*, j. adulteria, *to lay to any body's charge*, Cic.; j. crimen, Id.; vera an falsa jaceret, Liv.——B) *Gen.: To lay*, j. fundamenta causæ, Cic.; j. fundamenta futuro oratori, Quint.; j. salutem in arte, *to place*, Virg.

JACTANS, antis. I. *Part. of* JACIO.——II. *Adj.* A) *Boasting, bragging, boastful, vaunting*, j. sui, Quint.; epistolæ jactantes, Plin. E.——B) *Splendid, magnificent*, jactantior Roma, Stat.

JACTANTER, *adv.* (jactans). *Boastingly, boastfully, in a bragging manner*, Tac.

JACTANTIA, æ, *f.* (jactans). *A boasting, bragging; ostentation*, Quint.; j. militaris, Tac.

JACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (jacto). *A throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, moving violently.* I. *Prop.* A) ex magna jactatione terram videre, *tossing* (*as said of a ship*), Cic.——B) *Esp.: The motion of the body* (*or gestures*) *in speaking*, j. corporis, Cic.; j. manus, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Bragging, boasting, ostentation, vain show or display, vanity*, j. verborum, Brut. ap. Cic.; extemporalis garrulitas circulatoriæ jactationis est, Quint.——B) *Esp.:* j. popularis, i. e. *a public display of one's self to obtain popularity*, Cic.

JACTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (jacto). *One who makes an ostentatious display of himself; a boaster, bragger*, j. rerum gestarum, Quint.

JACTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (jacto). *A throwing to and fro, a tossing, shaking*, j. pennarum, Ov.; j. maris, Plin.

JACTITO, are (jacto). I. *To throw out, utter*, j. ridicula intexta versibus, Liv.——II. *To display, make a parade of*, Phædr.

JACTO, āvi, ātum, 1 (jacio). *To throw, cast, or hurl frequently or hastily.* I. *Prop.* A) j. hastas, Cic.; j. vestem de muro, Cæs.; j. fulmina, Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To throw or move to and fro, to swing backward and forward, to toss about, shake, flourish, wave*, &c., j. brachium, Cæs.; j. duras bidentes, *to work freely with*, Virg.; j. oculos, *to cast one's eyes about*, Lucr. 2) *To throw away, to cast off*, j. arma, Liv.; j. se suaque omnia, Sen.; j. jugum, Juv. 3) *To strew, scatter, spread*, j. semen, Varr.; j. odorem late, Virg. 4) *To move as an orator, to make gestures, to throw about*, j. brachia in numerum, Lucr.; j. manus, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To throw out words, to speak out, declare, mention, drop, utter*, j. rem in concione, Cic.; j. terrorem, *to speak of terror*, Id.; j. probra in alqm, Liv.; j. querimonias, Id.; j. preces, Id.; j. versus, *to recite*, Id.——B) *To speak in high terms of; to extol, to boast of, brag of, pride one's self upon*, j. urbanam gratiam, Cæs.; j. genus et nomen, Hor.; j. se, *to boast, make ostentatious display, vaunt, pride one's self*, j. se intolerantius, Cic.——C) *To revolve, cast in one's mind*, j. curas pectore, Virg.——D) j. se *or* jactari, *to employ one's self in any thing frequently, to be often engaged in*, j. se in causis centumviralibus, Cic.; jactari forensi labore, Id.——E) j. se, *to move, stir*, te jactare non audebis, Cic.——F) j. se *or* jactari, *to totter, not to be firm*, jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, Cic.; jactabatur nummus, i. e. *its value fluctuated*, Id.——G) *To torment, disquiet, disturb*, jactari clamore convicioque, Cic.; jactari morbis, Lucr.

JACTŌRA, æ, *f.* (jacio). *A throwing; hence, a casting of goods out of a ship into the sea, a throwing overboard.* I. *Prop.:* si in mari j. facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat an servuli vilis? Cic.——II. *Meton.: Loss, damage, detriment*, rei familiaris jacturam facere, Cic.; jacturam dignitatis facere, Id.; qua cupiditate homines in provinciis, quibus jacturis et quibus conditionibus proficiscantur, *expense, cost*, Id.

JACTUS, a, um, *part. of* jacio.

JACTUS, ūs, *m.* (jacio). *A throwing, casting, hurling, a throw, cast*, j. fulminum, Cic.; j. tesserarum, Liv.; intra teli jactum, *within javelin reach*, Virg.; fortuitus j. vocis, *a word accidentally dropped, a slip of the tongue*, Val. Max.

JĀCŬLĀBILIS, e. (jaculor). *That may be thrown or hurled*, j. telum, Ov.

JĀCŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (jaculor). *A throwing, casting, hurling.* I. *Prop.:* j. equestris, Plin.——II. *Fig.: An uttering of a word, dropping a word*, velut jaculatio verborum, Quint.

JĀCŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (jaculor). *One who throws, hurls, or darts any thing.* I. *Gen.:* Enceladus jaculator (truncorum) audax, Hor.——II. *Esp.:* A) *Plur.: A kind of light-armed troops*, Liv.——B) *A fisherman, fisher*, Plaut.

JĀCŬLĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (jaculator). *She that hurls or darts; hence, an epithet of Diana*, Ov.

JĀCŬLOR, 1 [jaculatus, a, um, *pass., hurled*, Luc.] (jaculum). *To hurl, throw, cast.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Neut.: To hurl a spear or javelin*, Cic. 2) *Act.: To throw, cast, hurl*, j. silicem in hostes, Ov.; j. ignes, Virg.; j. fulmina, Plin.; in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, *pursues its rapid course*, Id.; j. imbrem, *to send down, precipitate*, Col.——B) *Meton.: To hurl at any thing; to aim at, shoot at a mark*, j. sacras arces, Hor.; j. cervos, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To emit, give or send*

out, produce, j. sententias, Quint.; j. lucem, *to shine*, Plin.——B) *To attack or assail with words, revile, gibe*, j. probris in aliqm, Liv.——C) *To aim at, to endeavor or strive after*, quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo multa, Hor.

JACULUM, i, n. *See the following article.*

JACULUS, a, um (jacio). *That is thrown.* I. *Adj.*: rete jaculum, *a casting-net, of a fisherman*, Plaut.——II. *Subst.* A) jaculus, i, m. 1) (*sc.* anguis) *A kind of serpent that darts suddenly from a tree*, Luc. 2) (*sc.* funis *or* laqueus). *A sling thrown over the horns of oxen*, Col.——B) jăcŭlum, i, n. 1) *A javelin*, Cic. 2) (*sc.* rete) *A net*, Ov.

JAM, *adv.* (*for* iam, *from* is, *as* eiam, coram, palam). I. A) *Now, just now, at present, already*, reddere qui voces jam scit puer, Hor.; plenum vino, non plenum vini jam dicitur, Quint.; jam jamque, *instantly, at this very moment*, Cic.; jam tum, *just then, or at that time*; quum jam, *just at the moment when*; jam ... quum, jam ut, *as soon as*, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Immediately, instantly, soon*, occlude ais fores: jam ego hic ero, Plaut.; jam dabitur, Ter.; jam te premet nox, Hor. 2) *In commands or exhortations: Now*, jam parce sepulto, Virg.; sed jam age, carpe viam, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Denoting the connection of the present with the past or the future.* 1) *With the past: want duo menses jam*, Cic.; jam non longius aberant, eum, *&c.*, Caes.; *thus*, jam dia, *long since*; jam dudum, jam pridem, *long since, a long while ago.* 2) *With the future: Now, from this time or moment*, jam concedo, non esse miseros, qui mortui sunt, Cic.; jam tempus agi res, Virg.; jam primum, *now first of all, in the first place*, Ter.; Cic.; *thus*, jam non *and* non jam, *no more, not any longer*; jam nemo, *no one else.*——B) *Denoting that a thing happens earlier or later than was expected.* 1) *Earlier: Already, so soon*, quaeres jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.; jamne abis? Plaut. 2 *Later: At last, at length, not before, only now*, putamus enim utile esse, te aliquando rem jam transigere, Cic.; jam sero diei, *not before, or only toward the latter end of the day*, Tac.; *thus*, jam nunc, jam tum, jam ante.——C) 1) *Denoting that a thing is sure to come to pass under certain circumstances: Then, then indeed, then no doubt*, jam intelliges cum in Gallium veneris, Cic.; ut semel inclinavit pugna, jam intolerabile Romana vis erat, Liv. 2) *It also serves as a connecting particle between an antecedent proposition and what follows as a consequence: Now, so now*, jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quae potest par invenirі oratio, Cic.; *thus*, jam porro, jam denique, et jam.——D) *In enumerations and transitions: Again, moreover, besides*, jam quantum consilio valeat: hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognoscis, Cic.; *hence, then* ... jam, *now ... now, at one time ... at another*, Liv.; *but* jamque, *just now, instantly, forthwith, without delay*, Ter.; jam tandem, *now at length, after all*, Virg. *With compar.: Still, yet*, quid est, quod jam amplius exspectes, Cic. *With particles:* non jam, *no more, no longer*, Liv.; nunc jam, *now exactly*, Cic.; tum jam, *exactly at that time, &c.*

JĂNĀLIS, e (Janus). *Of Janus*, J. virga, Ov.

JĂNĪCŬLUM, i, n. (Janus). *Janiculum.* I. *A fortress or town said to have been built by Janus on the Janiculan mount, a hill near Rome, on the other side of the Tiber*, Liv.; Ov.——II. *The Janiculan mount or hill, near Rome, on which the ancient fortress or town called Janiculum is said to have once stood. It was connected with the city by the Sublician bridge. Also called* Mons Janicularis, *and* Janiculus, *now Monterio*, Liv., *&c.*

JĂNĪGĔNA, æ, c. (Janus, gigno). *A descendant of Janus*, Ov.

JĂNĪTOR, ōris, m. (janua). *A porter, door-keeper.* I. *Gen.*: j. carceris, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) Janus, *as the door-keeper of heaven*, j. coelestis aulae, Ov.——B) *Cerberus, because he watched the entrance of the infernal regions*, Virg.

JĂNĪTRIX, īcis, *f.* (janitor). *A female door-keeper or porter.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: laurus janitrix Caesarum, *that stands before the palace*, Plin.

JĂNUA, æ, *f.* (Janus). *A door, house-door.* I. *Prop.* A) Cic.; januam aperire, Ov.; januam occludere, Plaut.; januam pultare, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *An entrance, approach, access*, j. Ditis, Virg.; j. regis infernі, Id.; j. maris gemini, *the Thracian Bosporus*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *Access, approach*, Cic.

JĂNUAL, ālis, n. *See* JANUALIS.

JĂNUĀLIS, e (Janus). *Of or belonging to Janus.* I. *Adj.*: j. porta, Verr.——II. *Subst.*, Janual, ālis, n. (*sc.* libum), *A cake offered to Janus*, Fest.; Ov.

JĂNUĀRIUS, a, um (Janus). *Of or belonging to Janus*, J. mensis, *January*, Cic. *Absol.*: Jănŭārius, ii, m., Caes.

JĂNUS, i, m. (*contr. from* Dianus *or* Djanus). *Janus.* I. *An ancient Italic deity, represented with two faces* (O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinxit, Pers.); *he was, according to fable, king of Latium, and founder of the citadel Janiculum: the month of January* (Jani mensis, Ov.), *and the beginnings of things in general, were sacred to him; wherefore, at solemn sacrifices they offered to him first: he had the name of* pater (Virg.), *and that of* matutinus pater (Hor.). *His temples had two doors, which were shut in time of peace, but open in time of war.*——II. *Meton.* A) *A covered passage, arched portico, arcade.* 1) *A passage of the* porta Carmentalis: infelici via dextro Jano portae Carmentalis, Liv. 2) *An arched walk, arcade, or passage leading from one street into another*, Suet. *Especially, a name given to each of three arches or arcades, dedicated to Janus, on the northern side of the Roman forum, standing some distance apart, and forming, by their line of direction, a kind of street. They were designated respectively as* Janus summus, medius, imus: *under the* J. medius *the merchants, money-changers, &c., had their stand*, Hor.; Cic.——B) *Poet.*: *A year*, totidem venturos Janos, Aus.

JĂSON (Ἰάσων). *Jason, son of Æson, and leader of the Argonauts*, Ov., *&c.*

JAXARTES, is, m. *Jaxartes, a great river of Central Asia, dividing Sogdiane from Scythia; now the Syr, Syderia, or Syhoun*, Mel.

JĔCUR, JĔCŎRIS, (jĕcĭnŏris *or* jĕcĭnŏris), n., *Sanscr.* jakrit, *Gr.* ἧπαρ). *The liver*, Cic.; Cels.; *as the seat of the passions and affections*, Hor.

JĔCUSCŬLUM, i, n. *dim.* (jecur). *A little liver*, musculorum jecuscula, Cic.

JEJŪNE, *adv.* (jejunus). *Meagerly, dryly, jejunely*, j. disputare, Cic.; jejunius dicere, Id.

JEJŪNIŎSUS, a, um (jejunium). *That has not broken his fast, hungry. Compar.*, jĕjūnĭŏrior, Plaut.

JĒJŪNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (jejunus). *Hungriness, emptiness of the stomach.* I. A) *Prop.*, Plaut. —B) *Meton.: Dryness*, i. tegularum, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: Jejuneness, poorness, barrenness (of style); also, weakness of delivery or expression*, Cic.

JĒJŪNIUM, ii, *n.* (jejunus). *Abstinence from food, fasting, a fast.* I. *Prop.:* j. instituere Cereri, Liv.; jejunia solvere, *to break*, Ov.; jejunia ponere, *to leave off*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Hunger*, jejunia satiare, Ov.; j. sedare, Id. *Post.:* j. undæ, *thirst*, Luc.—B) *Leanness of an animal*, Virg.

JĒJŪNUS, a, um (*contr. from* jejumenus, *refraining; Sanscr.* jajam, *refraining*). *Fasting, that has not eaten or drunk.* I. *Prop.* A) ita jejunus, ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.; j. saliva, *fasting spittle*, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Hungry*, j. plebecula, Cic.; j. aviditas, *craving*, Plin.; j. dentes, Hor. 2) *Thirsty*, vilem jejunæ sæpe negavit aquam, Prop. 3) *Empty, void*, corpora succo jejuna, Lucr. 4) *Poor, dry, unfruitful, barren*, j. ager, Cic.; j. sanies, *scanty, scarce, trifling*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Suffering want, in want, hungering*, aures jejunæ hujus orationis, Cic.; jejunis oculis consurgere, *without having seen any thing*, Varr. —B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: Needy, empty, poor, without strength, miserable, &c.*, ut quosdam nimis j. animo monerem, Cic.; j. calumnia, Id. 2) *Esp., of a discourse or a speaker: Poor, faint, without nerve or energy, dry, weak, jejune*, j. concertatio verborum, Cic.; j. orationes, Id.; j. res, *poor materials*, Id.

JENTĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* (jento). *A breakfast, taken immediately after rising, by children, persons of a weak constitution, &c.* (prandium, *a lunch, taken toward noon*), Suet.

JENTO, i (*Sanscr.* jam, *to restrain*). *To breakfast*, Suet.

JŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (jocor). *A joking, joke*, nihil præter jocationem, Cic.

JŎCO, are, *for* jocor. *To joke*, Plaut.

JŎCOR, ātus, 1 *v. n. and a.* (jocus). *To jest, joke.* I. *Neut.:* j. cum alqo de alqua re, Cic.; j. in morbum, Hor.——II. *Act.: To say any thing in a jocular manner, or as a joke*, hæc jocatus sum, Cic.; j. permulta, Hor.

JŎCŎSE, *adv.* (jocosus). *Jestingly, jocularly, humorously, facetiously*, j. eludere alqm, Cic.

JŎCŎSUS, a, um (jocus). *Jocose, facetious, humorous, jocular, amusing, funny, droll*, j. res, Cic.; j. dicta, *jocular language*, Liv. *Post.:* j. imago, *sportive echo*, Hor.

JŎCŬLĀRIS, e (joculus). *That is done in jest or in a joke, facetious, jocular, laughable, droll*, j. licentia, Cic.; j. convicium, Sen. *Subst.:* jŏcŭlāria, ium, *n., Jests, jokes*, incondita versibus jocularia fundere, Liv.; j. ridens percurrere, Hor.

JŎCŬLĀRITER, *adv.* (jocularis). *In a merry, facetious, jocose, or ludicrous manner*, j. canere carmina, Suet.

JŎCŬLĀRIUS, a, um. *Ludicrous, droll, funny*, Ter.

JŎCŬLĀTOR, oris, *m. A jester, joker, witty fellow, wit*, huic joculatorem senem illum interesse nolui, Cic.

JŎCŬLOR, 1 (joculus). *To joke, to say in joke*, joculantes incondita quædam, Liv.

JŎCŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (jocus). *A slight jest or joke, a poor joke, hardly a joke at all*, obloctare alqm per joculum, Plaut.

JŎCUS, i, *m.* (*in the plur.* joci, *m., and* joca, *n.*) (*Sanscr.* ja x, *to laugh; Gr.* καχάζω). *A jest, joke.* I. *Prop.:* joca tua, Cic.; hospes multi joci, *fond of jokes*, Id.; joci causâ, *for a joke*, Id.; per jocum, *by way of a joke*, Id.; extra jocum, *or* remoto joco, *without joke or jeking*, Id.; jocum movere, *to crack a joke*, Sall.; jocum movere alcui, *to divert*, Hor.; jocos dare alcui, *to give rise to a joke*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *A game, pastime, sport*, Ov.—B) *Play, mere sport, a trifle*, ludus et jocus fuisse Hispaniæ tuæ videbuntur, *a mere joke, a trifle, nothing at all, next to nothing*, Liv.

JORDĀNES, is, *m. Jordan, the principal river of Palestine*, Tac.

JŎVIS, is, *m., old Latin for* Jupiter, Varr.

JŪBA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* σύβη, σεῖω). *The mane* (e. g. *of a horse*). I. *Prop.* A) Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The crest of a bird, also a tuft of feathers, or any thing of a similar description which projects on the head, as of a serpent, fish, &c.; also the crest of a helmet*, Virg. 2) *The hair of the head, of men and animals*, Sen.; Val. Flac. 3) *The tail of a comet*, Plin. 4) *Also of the boughs and foliage of trees*, Id.——II. *Fig.: Of style*, Plin. E.

JŪBA, æ, *m. Juba, the name of two Numidian kings.* 1. *Son of Hiempsal, king of Numidia, a partisan of Pompey, who destroyed himself after Cæsar's victory at Thapsus*, Cæs.; Hor. 2. *Son of the former, taken to Rome by Cæsar; he was the author of several literary works; he married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was restored to his kingdom by Augustus, who afterward gave him Mauretania in exchange for it*, Tac.; Plin.; Suet.

JŪBAR, āris, *n.* [*m.*, Enn.] (*Sanscr.* dju, *heaven, light*). I. *The radiant light of the heavenly bodies, any radiance, brilliancy*, j. extulit Lucifer, Ov.; jubare exorto (i. e. solis), Virg.——II. *Meton.: A beam, ray, splendor*, purpureum j. fundens Cæsar ab ore, Mart.

JŪBĀTUS, a, um (juba). *Having a mane or a crest*, j. anguis, Liv.; j. leo, Plin.

JŬBEO, jussi, jussum, 2 [*perf.* justi, Ter.: *fut. exact.*, jusso, Virg.; jussitur *for* jubetur, Cat.] (*Sanscrit* ju, *to bind, make binding*). *To say that any one shall do any thing, or that any thing may or shall be done: To order, decree, command.* I. *Gen.* A) *With acc. and inf.:* Cæsar te sine cura jussit esse, Cic.; hunc jubet sine cura esse, Id.; Dionysium jube salvere, *salute him for me, commend me to him*, Id. *Also ellipt.:* jubeo Chremetem, *hail! good morning, Chremes!* Ter.; jussi valere illum, *I took leave, bade him farewell*, Id. *With inf. pass.* (*when it has no subject*): Cæsar jubet pontem resindi, Cæs.; filium necari jussit, Sall.——B) *With dat. and inf.:* hæ mihi Dolabellæ litteræ jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic.——C) *Pass.:* quod jussi sunt faciunt, Cæs.; consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv.——D) *Also with a simple inf., if the accusative is easily understood from the context:* lex recte facere jubet, Cic.; casto jubet lex adire deos, Id.; pronunciare jusserunt (*sc.* præcones), Cæs.; signum observare jubet (*sc.* milites), Id.——E) *With* ut: hic tibi in montem non venit jubere, ut hæc quoque referret, Cic.; quibus jusserat, ut resisterent, Tac.——F) *With acc. of the object:* j. fratris necem Tac.; j. alcui tributum, Id.

——II. *Esp.* A) *In Medic.: To order, prescribe*, quod jussi, ei date bibere, Ter.——B) *Polit. t. t.* 1) *To order, decree, ratify, approve*, senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, ut, &c., Cic. 2) *With acc. and inf.*: senatus dictatorem dici jussit, Liv. 3) *With acc.*: j. legem, Cic.; j. rogationem, *to assent to, pass*, Sall.; j. alcui provinciam, *to give or allot to any body*, Id. 4) *Absol. with* de: populus jussit de bello, Liv.

JŪCUNDE, *adv.* (jucundus). *Agreeably, pleasantly, with pleasure*, j. vivere, Cic.; herba jucunde olet, Plin.

JŪCUNDITAS, ātis, *f.* (jucundus). *Agreeableness, pleasantness, enjoyment, delight*, j. vitæ, Cic.: epistola plena jucunditatis, Id. *Plur.*: jucunditatibus tuis, *obliging services, or readiness to render service*, Cic.

JŪCUNDUS, a, um (*contr. from* juvicundus, *from* juvo). *Agreeable, pleasant, delightful, pleasing*, j. amor, Cic.; comes j. alcui, Id.; j. odor, Id.

JŪDÆA, æ, *f.* (Ἰουδαία). *Judæa.* I. *Gen.*: *Palestine*, Plin.——II. *Esp.*: *The land occupied by the tribes of Benjamin and Judah*, Plin.

JŪDÆUS, a, um. *Of Judæa, Jewish*, J. resina, Plin. *Subst.*, Jūdæi, ōrum, m., *The Jews*, Cic.

JŪDAICUS, a, um. *Jewish*, J. aurum, Cic.; J. superstitio, Quint.

JŪDEX, icis, m. (judico). *A judge.* I. *Prop.*: dare judicem, *to give or appoint a judge (on the part of the prætor)*, Cic.; judicem ferre alcui, *to propose a judge to any one*, Id.; dicere judicem, *to name a judge (on the part of the defendant)*, Liv.; j. quæstionis, *a judge that presided over a trial in place of the prætor*, Cic.; judicem esse de alqa re, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *A judge in any matter*, i. e. *one who gives a decisive opinion on any subject, an umpire*, æquissimus eorum studiorum j., Cic.; judice me non sordidus auctor, *in my judgment*, Hor.; grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est, *undecided*, Id.

JŪDICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (judico). *A judicial inquiry or investigation, a judging.* I. *Prop.*: j. longi subsellii, Cic. *Hence, in forensic language, the examination of a plea in defence*, Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *A judgment, opinion, sentence*, Cic.

JŪDICĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (judico). *She that judges or decides*, Quint.

JŪDICĀTUM, i, n. (judico). *A matter adjudged or decided*, Auct. Her.; Quint.

JŪDICĀTUS, ūs, m. (judico). *The office of a judge*, Cic.

JŪDICIĀLIS, e (judicium). *Of or belonging to judgment, judicial*, j. molestia, Cic.; j. genus dicendi, Id.; j. ille annus, i. e. *in which Pompey altered the form of trials*, Id.

JŪDICIĀRIUS, a, um (judicium). *Judiciary, judicial*, j. lex, *relating to courts of justice*, Cic.; j. leges, Suet.

JŪDICIUM, ii, n. (judex). *Judgment*, i. e. *a legal trial, a judicial inquiry.* I. A) *Prop.*: j. dare, *to grant*, Cic.; in j. vocare, *to bring into court, accuse, bring an action against*, Id.; alqm in j. adducere, Id.; j. accipere, *to submit to the decision of a court*, Id.; j. injuriarum, *concerning personal injuries*, Id.; j. consulis designati, *in the matter of*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A process, suit at law*, in familiarissimi tui judicio, Cic.; judicia contraria, *reciprocal*, i. e. *between a ward and his guardian*, Id.; j. vincere, *to gain a cause*, Id. 2) *The office of a judge, jurisdiction*, Sall. 3) *The place where a court is held, a court of justice*, in judicium venire, Nep. 4) *The judges, a body of judges*, j. sortiri, Cic.; j. implorare, Sall. 5) *A sentence or decision of a judge or a court of justice, a judicial sentence or decision*, j. facere de alqa re, *to give an opinion, as a judge*, Cic.; j. senatus, Cæs.; j. populi, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Any judgment, decision, opinion, view taken of a case, &c.*, meum semper judicium fuit, Cic.; meo judicio, *according to my judgment*, Id.; ex Chrysogoni judicio, Id.——B) 1) *Gen.*: *The power of judging, discernment, judgment*, quicquid judicii habuerim, Cic.; est mei judicii, *I can or am able to judge of it*, Id.; neque sui esse judicii, discernere, Cæs. 2) *Esp.*: *Consideration, discretion*, judicio alqd facere, Cic.

JŪDICŌ, 1 (jus, dico). I. *To investigate a cause judicially; to judge, to be judge*, hi homines non judicabunt, Cic.; qui judicarent, i. e. judices, Id.——II. A) *Gen.*: *To give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine (of a judge)*, j. falsum, *to pass an unjust sentence*, Cic.; j. alqd contra alqm, *to pronounce sentence against any person in a matter, to condemn*, Id.; j. rem, *to decide a matter*, Id.; j. alqm capitis vel pecuniæ, *to pass sentence of life or death, or to fine*, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To give a verdict, decide, fix, settle, pronounce a decision*, disserere malui quam j., Cic.; j. sibi ipsi, *arbitrarily*, Cæs. *Impers.*: judicatum est, *it is decided, determined, certain.* 2) a) *To judge, think*, recte j., Cic. b) *To judge of, judge, esteem, value, appraise*, j. alqd sensu oculorum, ratione, Cic.; j. alqd non numero sed pondere, Id.; j. alqm ex aliorum ingeniis, *after*, Ter. 3) a) *To judge, deem, believe, suppose, be of opinion*, quod antea judicaram, Cic. b) *To declare, proclaim, pronounce publicly*, j. alqm hostem, Nep.; judicari hostem ab alqo, Just.

JŪGĀLIS (jog.), e (jugum). I. A) *Yoked together*, equi j., *horses yoked together*, Curt. *Subst.*, gemini j., *two horses yoked together*, Virg.——B) *Matrimonial, nuptial*, j. vinculum, Virg.; j. lectus, Id.; ignes j., *Paris, who kindled a war in Asia by carrying off Helen*, Virg.——II. *Fastened to the loom*, j. tela, Cat.

JŪGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (jugo). *A binding* (e. g. *of vines to rails*), Cic.; Varr.

JŪGERUM, i, *and* JUGUS, ēris, *n.* (jūgis). *A measure of land, containing* 28,000 *square feet, or* 240 *feet in length and* 120 *in breadth*, Cic.; Varr.; Plin.; Col.

JŪGIS, e (jungo). *Joined together*, j. auspicium, i. e. cum junctum jumentum stercus facit, *which was regarded as an unfavorable omen*, Cic.

JŪGIS, e (*contr. from* juvigis; *akin to* juvenis). *Young, fresh, living; hence, perpetual, lasting, perennial*, j. puteus, Cic.; j. aqua, Sall.; j. thesaurus, Plaut.

JŪGLANS, dis, *f.* (l. q. Jovis glans, *Gr.* Διὸς βάλανος). I. *A walnut*, Cic.; nux J., Plin.——II. *A walnut-tree*, Id.

JŪGO, 1 (jugum). I. *Prop.*, *of vines*: *To tie to rails or cross-laths*, j. vites, Col.; Varr.——II. *Fig.* A) *To join together, to connect*, virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt, Cic.: verba jugata, *derived from*

each other (*as* justus, juste), Quint.——B) *Poet.: To marry*, j. alqm *or* alqam alcui, Catull.; primisque jugárat ominibus, Virg.

JŪGŌSUS, a, um (jugum). *Mountainous*, j. silvæ, Ov.

JŪGŪLÆ, ārum, *f.* (jungo). I. *Prop.: The three stars that form the belt of Orion; hence, the whole constellation Orion*, Plaut.; *for which afterward the sing.*, jūgūla, æ, *f.*, Varr.——II. *Two stars in the constellation Cancer, otherwise called* aselli, Man.

JŪGŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A cutting of one's throat, murdering, slaying*, j. oppidanorum, Auct. B. Hisp.

JŪGŪLO, 1 (jugulum). I. *Prop.* A) *To cut any body's throat, to murder, slay, kill*, j. suem, Cic.; j. hominem, Id.; Hor.; in flammam jugulant pecudes, *slaughter and throw into the fire*, Virg.—B) *Meton.:* quartana (febris) neminem jugulat, *kills nobody*, Cels.——II. *Fig.* A) *To confute, convict, silence; to destroy, ruin*, j. alqm factis decretisque, Cic.; jugulari sua confessione, Id.; j. hominem (dictis), Ter.—B) *Poet., meton.* 1) *To spoil*, j. Falernum, Mart. 2) *To banish*, j. curas, Mart.

JŪGŪLUM, i, *n., and sometimes* JŪGŪLUS, i, *m.* (jungo). I. *The collar-bone*, Cels. *Plur.*, juguli, Plin.——II. *Usually, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; the throat, or anterior part of the neck*, j. concava, Cic.; j. dare, *to hold forth, present* (*in order to be killed*), Id.; j. porrigere, *the same*, Hor.; jugulos aperire susurro, Juv.; jugulum resolvere, *to cut*, Ov.; jugulum petere, *to aim at, sc. in order to kill; fig., to attack the chief points*, (*as it were*) *to put a knife to the throat*, Quint.; *thus, also*, j. causæ, *the main point, chief argument*, Plin. E.

JŪGUM, i, *n.* (ζυγόν). I. A) *A yoke for oxen; also, a yoke or collar for horses, &c.*, nos juga imponimus, Cic.; juga taauris solvere, Virg.; juga demere, Hor.; juga ferre, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) a) *A yoke* (*of oxen*), j. boum, Plin. *Absol.:* mula juga, Cic.; *and hence*, β) *The quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, an acre*, Varr. b) α) *Two horses yoked together, a team of horses*, Virg.; *and hence*, β) *A chariot itself*, Id. 2) *Meton.: A pair, couple*, j. equilarum, Plin.; j. implorum nefarium (*Antonius and Dolabella*), Cic. 3) *Fig.* a) *Gen.:* pari jugo niti, *to work with equal efforts*, Plin. E. b) *The yoke of marriage*, jugum ferre, Hor.; Plaut. c) *The yoke of a slave*, j. servile, Cic.——II. *Any transverse piece of wood which joins or connects two things.* A) *A cross-lath or cross-beam*, i. e. *a lath or beam fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles or laths, on which vines were fastened, a frame*, vineam ad jugum perducere, Plin.—B) *Meton.: The yoke under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace*, sub jugum mittere, Cic.; Liv. *Fig.:* calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, *to overcome, get the better of*, Sen. 2) *The beam of a balance or pair of scales; hence, meton.* a) *The constellation Libra*, in jugo cum esset luna, Cic. b) *The bar or beam of a chariot*, circa temonem ab jugo, Liv. 3) *The beam of a weaver's loom*, Ov. 4) juga (*like* ζυγά), *Rowers' benches*, Virg. 5) *The summit, highest point, or ridge of a mountain, a chain of mountains*, in jugo consistere, Cæs.; omnibus ejus jugi collibus occupatis, Id.

JŪGURTHA, æ, *m. Jugurtha, a king of Numidia, against whom the Romans carried on a long war; he was at last subdued by C. Marius*, Sall. Jug.

JŪGURTHINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine*, J. bellum, Hor.; conditor Jugurthinæ historiæ, i. e. *Sallust*, Quint.

JŪLIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar*, J. vectigalia, Anton. ap. Cic.; J. equites, Auct. B. Afr.; J. partes, *the party of Cæsar*, Vell. Jūliāni, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites *or* homines), *The adherents of Cæsar*, Suet.

JŪLIUS, a, um (Iulus). *Julius.* I. *The name of a Roman* gens, *among whom were* C. Julius Cæsar, *and his adopted son*, Octavianus, *who bore the same name*, C. Julius Cæsar (Octavianus) (*see* CÆSAR). *Among the females was* Julia, *daughter of Augustus, who was successively the wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius.*——II. *Adj.: Julian*, J. lex, *established by a Julius, esp. by the dictator Julius Cæsar*, Cic.; J. sidus, *Julius Cæsar, after his apotheosis*, Hor.; mensis J., *or simply* Julius, *the month of July, so called in honor of Julius Cæsar* (*formerly called* Quintilis), Mart.; portus J., *between* Puteoli *and the promontory* Misenum, Suet.

JUMENTUM, i, *n.* (*for* jugmentum, *from* jungo). *A beast used for drawing or carrying; draught cattle, a beast of burden* (*esp. a horse, a mule, or an ass*), undique conquisitis jumentis, frumentum in castra deportant, Cæs.; jumentis junctis vehi, *to ride*, Nep.; j. onerraria, *beasts of burden*, Liv.; j. sarcinaria, *beasts of burden*, Cæs.

JUNCEUS, a, um (juncus). I. *Consisting or made of rushes*, j. cratis, Plin.——II. *Like a rush*, j. caulis, Plin.; j. virgo, *as slender as a reed*, Ter.

JUNCŌSUS, a, um (juncus). *Full of rushes*, j. ager, Plin.; j. litora, Ov.

JUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (jungo). *Union*, Cic.

JUNCTŪRA, æ, *f.* (jungo). I. A) *A joining, uniting*, Quint.; j. verborum, Hor.; laterum juncturæ, *the two ends of a girdle which meet*, Virg. *Fig.:* j. generis, *relationship, consanguinity*, Ov.—B) *Esp.: A yoking together*, j. boum, Col.——II. *Concr.: A place where two things are joined together*, Plin.

JUNCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* jungo.——II. *Adj.: Connected, united, joined.* A) *Prop.:* junctior cum exitu, Cic.; junctior ponto, *nearer*, Ov.—B) *Meton. of style: Well-connected, rhythmical*, oratio j., Cic.

JUNCUS, i, *m.* I. *A rush*, juncus effusus, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.——II. *Any small twig like a rush*, Plin.

JUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 (ζύγ-ω, ζεύγνυμι, *as* jugum, *from* ζυγόν; *Sanscr.* yuj, *to yoke, join*). I. *Prop.: To bind, join, unite, tie together.* A) *Gen.:* j. res inter se, Cic.; j. dextram dextræ, Virg.; j. equum equo, *to bring near, bring into contact*, Cæs.; j. naves, *to fasten together or one to the other*, Id.; jungi lateri alcjs, *to attach one's self to, join*, Ov.; fluvium ponte j., *to throw a bridge over a river*, Liv.; j. verba, *to connect, join, compound*, Quint.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To yoke or put to.* a) j. equos ad currum, Plin.; *or* j. curru (*dat. for* currui), Virg.; jungentur gryphes equis, Id.; juncti boves, *a yoke of oxen*, Ov. b) *To put* (*horses, &c.*) *to a carriage, &c.:* rheda equis juncta, Cic.; junctum vehiculum, Liv. 2) *To cause to join*, j. fundos, *to buy them all together, to possess them all,*

Petr. *Pass.* (*of localities*): *To join a place*, i. e. *to be adjoining to, to border upon, to be near to*, Italia Dalmatia juncta, Vell. 3) *To join, connect* (*in point of time*), *to cause to follow immediately one after the other*, j. diei noctem pervigilem, Just.; j. consularem prætextam prætoris, Vell.; j. laborem, *to pursue without interruption*, Plin. E. 4) *Milit. t. t.*: *To join one body of troops to another, to draw together, concentrate*, j. sibi exercitum, Vell.; j. socia arma Rutulis, Liv.——II. *Fig.* 1) *To unite, match*, i. e. *to marry*, j. alqm secum matrimonio, Liv.; j. alqm alcui, Ov. 2) a) *To join, unite by friendship, relationship, &c.*, j. se ad alqm, Cic.; amici juncti, Hor. b) *To make an alliance, contract relationship*, j. cum alqo pacem, affinitatem, Liv.; j. amicitiam cum alqo. 3) *To contract by alliance*, societate quadam naturali sunt juncta inter se, Liv. 4) *To conclude a treaty*, i. fœdus, Liv.

JŪNIOR. *See* JUVENIS.

JŪNIUS, a, um. *Junius.* I. *The name of a Roman gens*; e. g. L. Junius Brutus, *who abolished royal power at Rome*, Liv.; *and the two* Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus *and* D. Jun. Brutus, *who killed Cæsar*, Suet.; Vell.——II. *Adj.*: *Junian*, J. lex, Cic.——III. (Juno) *Of or sacred to Juno*, mensis J., *the month of June, so called from her*; *and simply* Junius, Ov.

JŪNIX, icis, *f.* (juvenis). *A young cow, calf, heifer*, Plaut.

JŪNO, ōnis, *f.* (Διώνη, *the female* Δίς *or* Ζεύς). *Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, regarded by the Romans as the queen of the gods, dispenser of riches and royal power, goddess of marriage and of child-birth, guardian deity of women; sometimes regarded as the atmosphere, sometimes the queen of heaven and the stars*, Cic.; Varr.; J. Regina, Cic. *Sometimes for* Lucina (*see* LUCINA), *or for Proserpina*; *hence*, J. inferna, *Proserpina*, Virg.; J. Averna, Ov.; urbs Junonis, *Argos*, Ov. *Facetè for wife*, mea J., Plaut.

JŪNŌNĀLIS, e (Juno). *Junonian*, J. templum, i. e. mensis Junius, Ov.

JŪNŌNI-CŌLA, æ (Juno, colo). *A worshipper of Juno*, Ov.

JŪNŌNI-GENA, æ, m. (Juno, gigno). *Son of Juno, said of Vulcan*, Ov.

JŪNŌNIUS, a, um (Juno). *Of or belonging to Juno, Junonian*, J. custos, i. e. Argus, Ov.; J. mensis, i. e. Junius, Id.; J. ales, i. e. pavo, Ov.

JUPITER, Jŏvis, m. (Diu, pater, *father of light. Compare Sanscr.* dju, *heaven, day*; *Lat.* dies, deus, *&c.*). I. *Prop.*: *Jupiter, son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, husband of his sister Juno, chief god in the mythology of the Romans* (J. Capitolinus, J. Optimus Maximus), *the Zeus of the Greeks, lord of heaven, dew, rain, snow, thunder, and lightning, guardian of the commonwealth, the family, and the house* (*hence*, J. hercæus, penetralis): *his companion and messenger was the eagle*; J. altus, *on high*, Virg.; J. conservator, custos, Tac.; Jovis satellites, *the eagle*, Cic.; *called also* Jovis ales, Ov.; J. Stygius, *Pluto*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *The planet Jupiter*, Cic.; Luc.—B) *The sky, the air* (*and this, in fact, was the object which the ancients deified, and worshipped as Jupiter*), sub Jove, *in the open air*, Ov.; sub Jove frigido, Hor.; J. malus, Id.; J. metuendus, i. e. pluvius, Virg.; æthera, quem homines Jovem appellant, Cic.

JURA, æ, m. (*Celtic* Jou-rag, *the domain of God*). *Jura, a chain of mountains extending from the Rhone to the Rhine, and separating the Helvetii from the Sequani*, Cæs.; Plin.

JŪRANDUM, i, n. (juro). *An oath*, Plaut.

JŪRATOR, ōris, m. I. *One who swears or takes an oath*, Macr.——II. *Esp.* A) *A sworn judge*, Plaut.; *a censor*, Id.—B) *A sworn witness*, Sen.

JŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* juro *and* juror.——II. *Adj.*: *That has sworn or taken an oath, bound by oath, under oath*, Cic.; j. in arma, Ov.; jurato mihi crede, *believe me on my oath*, Tac.; juratissimus auctor, *most credible, that can be depended on*, Plin.

JURE-CONSULTUS. *See* JURIS-CONSULTUS.

JURE-JURO, 1 (jus, juro). *To swear*, Liv.

JURE-PERITUS. *See* JURIS-PERITUS.

JURĔUS, a, um (jus). *Of broth. Subst.*, Jurĕa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* placenta), *a cake, thin as broth*, Plaut.

JURGIUM, ii, *n.* (jurgo). *A dispute, altercation, debate, high words* [*opp.* rixa, *a quarrel, in which the contending parties proceed to threats, and almost to blows*: convicium, *a squabble, in which the parties revile each other*], ex inimicitiis j., maledicta gignuntur, Cic.; litibus et jurgiis se abstinere, Id.; jurgia jactare, Virg.; jurgia nectere cum alqo, *to quarrel*, Ov.; jurgio contendere cum alquo, *to quarrel*, Cic.; jurgio lacessere alqm, Sall.

JURGO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (jure, ago). I. A) *Neut.*: *To quarrel*, j. cum alqo, Ter.; ne jurgares, quod, Hor.—B) *Esp.*: *To litigate, sue at law*, apud ædiles adversus lenones j., Just.——II. *Act.*: *To chide, censure, blame*, jure Trausius istis jurgatur verbis, Hor.; hæc jurgans, Liv.

JURIDICIĀLIS, e (juridicus). *Relating to right or justice*, i. constitutio, Cic.

JURI-DICUS, a, um (jus, dico). I. *That administers justice. Subst.*, juridicus, i, m., *A judge*, Sen.——II. *Relating to the administration of justice, judicial*, j. conventus, *a town in which justice was administered, an assize-town*, Plin.

JŪRIS-CONSULTUS *or* JURE-CONSULTUS, i, m. *One versed in the law* (*that may be consulted on a legal point*), *a lawyer, counsel*, Cic.

JŪRIS-DICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (jus, dico). I. A) *The administration of justice in civil matters; civil jurisdiction of the* prætor urbanus *and the* prætor peregrinus, *in Rome, who were invested with the power of granting permission to lodge a complaint, to move for a legal exception, and to bestow a right* (do); *to pronounce judgment* (dico); *to adjudge, allot, adjudicate* (addico): jurisdictionem confecerant, Cic.; j. urbana et peregrina, Liv.; j. utraque, *the same*, Id.; j. Asiatica, *in the provinces of Asia.*—B) *Meton.*: *Jurisdiction, might, power*, sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem . . . urbes subjungeretis, Cic.; quæ ruant urbes, quæ oriantur, j. mea est, *that is within my province* (i. q. *rests with me to decide*), Sen.——II. *Meton.*: *An assize-town*, Plin.

JŪRIS-PERITUS *or* JURE-PERITUS, a, um (jus, peritus). *Versed or experienced in the law*, juris et literarum bene peritus, Cic.; Crassus eloquentium juris peritissimus, Id.

JŪRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (jus). I. *Neut.* A) *To swear*,

to take an oath, qui si juraret, crederet nemo, Cic.; j. per Jovem deosque penates, *by Jupiter and the Penates*, Id.; j. in verba alcjs, *to take an oath prescribed by any one*, Liv.; j. in verba principis, *to swear allegiance to a prince*, Tac.; j. in nomen principis, *the same*, Suet.; j. in litem, *to take one's oath on a litigated point*; j. in legem, *to swear to observe a law*, Cic.; j. in fœdus, Liv.; jurantia verba, *the terms in which an oath is couched*, Ov.——B) *To conspire, to get up a conspiracy*, j. inter se, Cat. ap. Plin.——II. *Act.* A) *To swear or take an oath*, j. verissimum jusjurandum, Cic.——B) *To affirm or declare on oath*, j. morbum, *that any body is sick*, Cic.; falsum j., *to swear falsely*; j. alqd in se, *to call down imprecations upon one's self*, Liv.; *followed by acc. and inf.*: jurat, se eum non deserturum, Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. *Followed by* ut: juro, ut rempublicam non deseram, Liv.; (*but accus. and infin. better*). *In the pass.*: quod juratum est, id servandum est, Cic.; juratum bellum, *war declared by solemn oath (with the Romans)*, Sil.——C) *To swear by any body, to invoke him as witness*, j. deos, Ov.; j. numina, Id.; *hence*, juror, *they swear by me*: jurabere, Stat.; *in a similar manner*, jurata numina, *deities by whom one has sworn*, Ov.; dîis juranda palus, i. e. Styx, Id.——D) *To abjure, to renounce upon oath, swear not to do*, &c., j. calumniam, *to swear that one is not guilty of*, Cœl. in Cic.

JŪROR, 1, *for* juro. *To swear*, quid juratus sit, Cic.

JŪS, jūris, *n.* (ζύος, *from* ζέω, ζύω). I. *Prop.*: *Broth, gravy, soup*, Cic.; Ter.; j. Verrinum, *ambigui, swine-broth, pork-gravy*; *also*, i. q. jurisdictio Verris, *of Verres*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *The juice of the purple-fish*, Plin.

JŪS, jūris, *n.* (*from the same root as* jubeo). I. *Objective.* A) 1) *Right, the tenor of laws, institutions and customs, in as far as they are binding and determine what is lawful and what is not; law, statute-law*, principia juris, Cic.; j. anceps novi, causas defendere possum, Hor.; j. ac fas (*human and divine right*) colere, Liv.; fas ac jura (*religion and law*), Virg.; contra fas ac j., *against right and duty*; *or*, contra j. fasque, Cic.; Sall.; j. bonumque (*right and justice*), Sall.; jura dare, *to give laws*, Liv. 2) *Esp.*: *Law, rights belonging to a certain class, &c.*, j. gentium, *the law of nations*, Cic.; Liv.; j. civile, *civil* (i. e. *municipal*) *law*; jura conjugalia, Ov.; j. pontificium, Cic. 3) *A legal formula with the ancient jurists*: j. Flavianum (*see* Flavius).——B) *Right, as that which is conformable to the laws*, summum j. *strict right, the height of justice, the utmost rigor of the law*, Cic.; jure uti, *to proceed according to law*, Id.; summo jure agere cum alqo, *to proceed against any body according to the severity of the law*, Id.; j. ratumque esto, *let it be valid in law or legal, an old form*, Id.; j. dicere, *to administer justice*, Cic.; Cæs.; j. reddere, *same*, Liv.; j. petere, *to ask for one's right, to demand justice*, Cic.; j. or de jure respondere, *to lay down the law* (*of a professional person, whose opinion has been asked on a point of law*), Id.——C) *Meton.*: *A court of justice*, in jus vocare, Cic.; in jus rapere, Plaut.; in jus ire, Nep.; in jus ambulare, Ter.——II. *Subj.* A) *A right, privilege or claim founded on nature, laws, or customs*, j. publicum, *common right*, Ter.; jura communia, *rights or privileges common to several persons, equal rights*, Cic.; jura belli, Id.; jure, *with right, justly, or in a just manner*, Cic.; Juv.; Sen.; omnia pro suo jure agere, *to be very tenacious of one's rights*, Ter.; jus suum tenere *or* obtinere, *to defend one's own right, not to recede from it*, Cic.; jus suum persequi, *to pursue one's right*, Id.; de suo jure cedere, *to yield one's right*, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *Right.* 1) *Prerogative, privilege of a whole body or of a single individual*, qui optimo jure rex Romæ creatus sit, Liv.; optimo jure censor creatus, Id.; j. petendorum honorum, Id.; jura muliebria, *the rights of women*, Id.; j. metallorum, *the privilege of working mines on one's own estate*, Suet. 2) *A right, authority, or power arising from or being the consequence of any right enjoyed*, j. retinendi, Liv.; j. agendi cum plebe, Cic.; j. patrium, *over the life of one's children*, Liv.; (homo) sui juris, *one's own master, acting for one's self or according to one's own pleasure, independent*, Cic.; Sen.; alqm sui *or* proprii juris facere, *to make any body independent, to put him in a position to do as he likes*, Vell.; Just.; in paucorum jus concedere, Sall.; j. ad mulieres, *over the women*, Plaut.; j. de tergo vitaque, *power of life and death*, Liv. *With obj. gen.*: *Power over any thing*, j. corporis, Ov.; j. equorum, Id.; *or with* in: j. in æquora, Id.

JUSCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (jus). *Broth, gravy, soup*, Cat.

JŪS-JŪRANDUM (*separated*, jurisque jurandi, Cic.), jurisjurandi, *n.* (jus, juro). *An oath*, dare jusjurandum alcui, *to take an oath*, Cic.; j. dare inter se, Cæs.; j. conservare, *to keep one's oath*, Cic.; j. servare, Nep.; *or* jurejurando stare, *the same*, Quint.; gratiam facere jurisjurandi, *to exempt from oath*, Plaut.; adigere alqm ad jusjurandum, *to oblige one to make oath*, Cæs.; j. negligere, *to break*, Cic.

JUSSUM, i, *n.* (jubeo). *An order, command, commandment.* I. *Gen.*: jussa deorum, Cic.; jussa efficere, *to execute, to perform*, Sall.; jussa capessere, *to pay attention to, to follow*, Virg.——II. *Esp.* A) *A medical prescription*, Ov.——B) *A resolution, decree of the people*, Cic.

JUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* jubeo.

JUSSUS, ūs, *m.* (*only in the abl. sing.*) (jubeo). *An order, command, ordinance*, jussu vestro, Cic.; jussu populi, Nep.; Liv.; jussu senatus, Sall.

JUSTE, *adv.* (justus). *Justly, with right, fairly, properly*, j. imperare, Cic.; j. facere, Id.

JUSTI-FICUS, a, um (justus, facio). *Doing justice, acting justly*, j. mens, Catull.

JUSTINIANUS, i, *m.* *Justinian, a Roman emperor of the sixth century, by whose order the well-known collection of laws* (Corpus juris) *was made.*

JUSTINUS, i, *m.* *Justin.* 1. *A Roman historian, who composed an abridged history, from the writings of Trogus Pompeius. He is supposed to have been contemporary with the Antonini.* 2. Martyr, *one of the earliest of the Christian writers, born* A.D. 103. *He wrote a large number of works in Greek, several of which have come down to us.* 3. *A Roman emperor, born* A.D. 450, *and who ascended the throne* A.D. 518.

JUSTITIA, æ, *f.* (justus). I. *Justice*, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.*: *Love of justice, equity*, Id.——B) *Mildness, clemency, gentleness*, Cæs.

JUSTITIUM, ii, *n.* (*for* jurisistitium, *from* jus *and* sisto). I. *A formal closing of the courts, suspension of judicial sittings, vacations*, j. edicere, *to order the courts to be closed (on*

critical occasions, when all occupations and traffic used to be suspended, the shops shut, &c.), Auct. Her.——II. *Meton.* A) *Stagnation or suspension, in general,* j. omnium rerum, Liv.—B) *Meton.: Public or general mourning,* Tac.

JUSTUS, a, um (jus). I. *Just, righteous,* vir j. et bonus, Cic.; j. in socios, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *That which is according to strict law: Legitimate, legal, lawful, right,* j. supplicium, Cic.; j. imperium, Cæs.; j. uxor, *lawful wife,* Cic. *Subst.* . justum colere, *to do what is right, to exercise justice.*—B) 1) *Legitimate, just, well-grounded,* j. timor, Hirt.; j. ira, Ov. 2) *Equitable, fair,* j. servitus, Ter.; jure justo, Liv. 3) *Formal, in proper order, right,* j. bellum, Cic.; Liv.; j. prœlium, Id.; j. victoria, Cic.; justo jure aliqd repetere, *with good or full right,* Liv. 4) *Proper, sufficient, right,* j. numerum, Liv.; j. exercitus, *complete, in full number,* Id.; j. reditus, *sufficient to cover the necessary expenses,* Tac.; plus justo, *more than is proper,* i. e. *too much,* Hor.; *thus also,* longior justo, Ov.; præter justum, *beyond what is fair, too much,* Lucr. *Subst. plur.,* justa, ōrum, n. a) *What is fair or just,* j. tua, *your rights, prerogative,* Ter. b) *The proper usages,* j. militaria, Liv.; omnia justa perficere, Id. *Esp. of funerals:* j. funebria, Liv.; j. exsequiarum, Cic.

JUTURNA, æ, *f. Juturna, the nymph of a fountain in Latium, famous for its healing qualities. Its waters were used in nearly all sacrifices, and a chapel was dedicated to its nymph at Rome in the Campus Martius. In the Æneid, Juturna appears as the sister of Turnus,* Virg.

JUTUS, a, um, *part. of* juvo.

JUVENALIS, e (juvenis). I. *Juvenile, youthful, fit for young people,* j. corpus, Virg.; j. mana, Liv.——II. *Subst.,* Jŭvēnālia, ĭum, n., *A sort of games, introduced by Nero,* Tac.——III. D. Junius, *a celebrated satirical poet, born at Aquinum, and contemporary with Martial.*

JUVENCA, æ, *f.* (juvencus). I. *A heifer,* Virg.——II. *Meton.: A young female,* Ov.

JUVENCUS, a, um (*for* juvenicus, *from* juvenis). I. *Young,* j. (gallinæ), Plin.; j. equus, Lucr.——II. *Subst.,* jŭvencus, i, m. (*sc.* bos), *A young bullock, whether it has been used at the plough or not,* Varr.; Virg.; j. sequoreus, *a sea-calf,* Sil.

JUVENESCO, nŭi, ĕre (juvenis). I. *To reach the age of youth, to grow up,* vitulus juvenescit, Hor.——II. *To grow young again,* juvenescit homo, Ov.; rosa juvenescit, Plin.

JUVENILIS, e (juvenis). *Youthful,* j. dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic.

JUVENILITER, *adv.* (juvenis). *Youthfully, in a youthful manner,* j. exsultare, Cic.; jecit j., *with all the vigor or fire of youth,* Ov.

JUVENIS, is (juvo). I. *Young, juvenile,* j. anni, Ov.; j. ovis, Col. *Compar.,* jŭvēnior, Plin.; *and* jūnior, Liv.——II. *Subst.:* Jŭvēnis, is, *c.* A) *A young man, a youth (usually from seventeen to forty-six years, or during the age for military service),* Cic.; Hor.; Quint.; juvenes utriusque sexus, *young people of both sexes,* Suet.—B) *Esp.: A citizen able to carry arms,* Liv.; *a young woman, a maid,* Ov.; pulchra j., Phædr.

JUVENOR, ari (juvenis). *To act like a youth, to sport to wanton,* Hor.

JUVENTA, æ, *f.* (juvenis). I. *Youth, youthful age, the age of youth.* A) *Of mankind,* Liv.; ab juventa, *from youth,* Suet.; citra juventam, *before the age of youth,* i. e. *in boyhood,* Ov., prima j. (*for* lanugo, Virg.—B) *Of animals,* Plin.—C) *Of trees,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: Young people,* Mart.

JUVENTAS, ātis, *f.* (juvenis). I. *Youth, the age of youth,* Luc.——II. *Personified: The goddess of youth, Hebe,* Cic.

JUVENTUS, ūtis, *f.* (juvenis). I. *The time of youth, early period of life, from seventeen to forty-six,* Cic.; Sall.——II. *Meton.: Young men; also of soldiers, men fit for military duty,* j. dediscere, Cic.; j. convenerant, Cæs.; Trojana j., Virg. *Hence,* princeps juventutis. A) *In the time of the republic, the first on the list of the knights,* Cic.—B) *In the time of the emperors, the emperor's son, the prince, or else the probable successor to the throne,* Tac.——III. *Personified: The goddess of youth, Hebe,* Hyg.

JUVERNA, æ, *f. Ireland,* Mel.; Juv.

JUVO, jŭvi, jūtum (juerint *for* juverint, Catull.: *part. fut. act.,* jŭvātūrus, Plin. E.) (*Sanscr.* ju, *to hasten*). I. A) *To help, to assist, to be of use,* j. aliqm in aliqa re, Cic.; j. aliqm auxilio, Ov.; j. hostes frumento, Cæs.; juvante deo, *with the help of God,* Cic.; diis juvantibus, *or* diis bene juvantibus, Liv.—B) *Meton. of inanimate objects.* 1) *To further,* j. disciplinam beatæ vitæ, Cic. 2) *To give a lift, to assist in carrying a burden,* j. onera principis, Vell.——II. A) *To delight, to give pleasure, to please,* nec me vita juvaret, Liv.; juvari, *to be delighted.*—B) *Impers.:* juvat, *It gives me pleasure, it pleases (me, &c.),* sin me æstutum juvat fingere, Cic.; id scire juvat, Sen.

JUXTA, *adv. and prep.* (*for* junxta, *from* jungo). I. *Adv.* A) *With reference to space.* 1) *Close together,* theatra duo j. fecit, Plin. 2) a) *Close by, close to, near to, adjoining, hard by,* legio, quæ j. constitit, Cæs.; sellam j. ponere, Sall.; fuit j. tumulus, Virg. b) *Near at hand, near,* j. accedere, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of order: Immediately after,* quæ deinde Cato j. dicit, Gell. 2) *Denoting equality: Just so, alike, in a like or similar manner, equally,* ceteri j. insontes, Liv.; j. periculosum, seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. *Hence, in connection with particles denoting comparison:* qui me omnibus rebus, j. ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, *just as if,* Cic.; j. invia ac devia discurrere, *alike,* Liv.; litteris Græcis j. atque Latinis eruditus, *equally,* Sall.; parere atque imperare j. paratos, Liv. *Joined with* cum: j. tecum æque scio, *along with you,* Plaut.; j. mecum omnes intelligitis, *together with me,* Sall.——II. *Prep. with acc.* (*in* Virg. *and* Tac. *placed after its case*). A) *With reference to space.* 1) *Of persons: Next to, by the side of,* occursantes domini j. conjuges et liberos, Tac. 2) *Of localities: Hard or close by, by the side of,* j. murum, Cæs.; j. viam sepultus est, Nep.; j. genitorem adstat virgo, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Denoting order of succession: Immediately after, next,* apud quos j. divinas religiones fides humana colitur, Liv.; j. deos, Tac. 2) *Denoting similitude.* a) *Near,* velocitas j. formidinem, Tac. b) *Nearly as, just as,* j. se conjuges vexari, Liv. 3) *Denoting conformity After, according to,* j. præceptum, Just.

K.

K, k, *is a Greek letter, for which the Romans used* C. *The only Latin words properly written with* k *are* kalendæ, *the prænomen* Kæso, *and* Karthago; *and yet, even in the case of the first and last of these, modern usage favors the employment of* C.

KALENDÆ. *See* CALENDÆ.

KARTHAGO. *See* CARTHAGO.

KOPPA (k). *A letter of the old Greek alphabet, used in later times as the numeral sign for* 90, Quint.

L.

L, l. *As an abbreviation it generally stands for* Lucius: *on inscriptions also for* libens *and* locus; *thus*, L. S., loco sigilli, *instead or in place of the seal* (i. e. *where the seal ought to be affixed to a document*); l. c., loco citato, *at the place quoted, &c. As a numeral it denotes* 50.

LABASCO, 3 (labo). I. *Prop.: To waver, to be ready to fall, to totter*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.:* labascit, victus uno verbo, *he gives way, yields*, Ter.

LABDACIDES, æ, m. (Labdacus). *A descendant of Labdacus; Polynices*, Stat. *Plur.: The Thebans*, Stat.

LABDACISMUS *or* LAMBDACISMUS, i, m. (λαβδακισμός *or* λαμβδ.). *A faulty pronunciation or doubling of the letter* L (Λ), Gramm.

LABDACUS, i, m. (Λάβδακος). *Labdacus, king of Thebes, father of Laius*, Sen.

LABEA, æ, *f.*, i. q. labium. *The lip*, Pomp.; Gell.; *of an oil-press*, Cat.

LABECULA, æ, *f.* (labes). *A small spot, a blemish; fig., opprobrium*, aspergere alcui labeculam, Cic.

LABEFACIO, ēci, actum 3 [*pass.*, labefio, factus] (labo, facio, *pass.* fio). I. *Prop.: To make ready to fall, to cause to totter, to shake*, l. partem muri, Cæs.; l. epistolam a suis vinclis, *to break the seal, to open* (*a letter*), Ov.——II. *Fig.: To shake any body* (*mentally*), *to affect strongly, to cause to waver*, Cic.; Virg.; l. fidem, *to injure any body's credit*, Suet.; l. classiarios, *to cause to mutiny*, Tac.

LABEFACTATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: Shaking, a shock*, l. dentium, *looseness of the teeth*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: A political shock*, Quint.

LABEFACTO, 1 (labefacio). I. *Prop.: To cause to totter, to shake*, l. signum vectibus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To shake, to overturn, to destroy, to ruin*, l. amicitiam, justitiam, Cic.; l. rempublicam, Id.; l. vitas hominum, *to trouble*, Id. *Middle:* labefactari, *To waver, to shake.*

LABEFIO, factus. *See* LABEFACIO.

LABELLUM, i, n. (labrum). *A little lip*, Cic.; Liv.

LABELLUM, i, n. (labrum). *A small bathing-tub*, Cic.

LABEO, ōnis, m. *Labeo, cognomen of the Fabii and Antistii; thus*, Antistius Labeo, *a celebrated lawyer*, Gell.; Tac.

LABERIUS, a. *Laberius, name of a Roman* gens: D. Laberius, *author of mimes*, Hor.; Suet.

LABES, is, *f.* (lābor). *A fall, shock, overthrow.* I. *Prop.:* l. terræ, Liv.; l. agri, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Fall, ruin, destruction, misfortune*, innocentiæ l., Cic.——B) *A spot, stain, blot, blemish*, sine labe salinum, Pers.; victima labe carens, Ov.; *of an ink blot*, Hor. *Fig.: A stigma, disgrace*, l. conscientiæ in animo habere, Cic.; l. civitatis, Id.; labem alcjs dignitati aspergere, inferre, imponere, Id.

LABIÆ, ārum, *f. The lips*, Plaut. *See* LABRUM.

LABICI *or* LAVICI, ōrum, m., *and* LABICUM, i, n. *A town of Latium, near Tusculum*, Cic. Labicani, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of L.*, Liv.

LABIENUS, i, m. *Labienus, a lieutenant of Cæsar in the Gallic wars*, Hirt. *Hence, adj.*, Labienianus, a, um, *Of Labienus*, milites L., Id.

LABIUM, ii, n. [labius, ārum, Plaut.] (*Sanscr.* labh, *to take; Gr.* λαβεῖν; Lat. labrum). *A lip*, labia demissa, *hanging down*, Ter.; labiis ductare alqm, *to make a lip* (*as a mark of contempt*), Plaut.

LABO, 1 (*akin to* lābor). *To totter, to be ready to fall, to be on the point of falling.* I. *Prop.:* labat signum, Cic.; labat litera, *is written with a trembling hand*, Ov.; l. sermone, *not to speak plainly, of persons in a state of intoxication*, Plin.——II. *To waver, to be at a loss, to hesitate*, cum ei Antonius l. videretur, Cic.; labat disciplina, Id.; socii labant, Liv.; memoria labat, *begins to fail, becomes weak*, Liv.

LABOR, lapsus, 3 (*Sanscr.* lap, *to move, to run*). *To glide, to slip, to slip down, to fall.* I. *Prop.:* lacrimæ labuntur per genas, Ov.; folia lapsa cadunt, Virg.; flumina labuntur, *are flowing, rolling on*, Ov.; labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum, Hor.; serpens labitur, *glides, steals, or creeps into*, Ov.; somnus labitur in artus, *steals over*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To fall, to go to ruin, to sink*, homo labitur, Cic.; labuntur mores, Liv.; labi spe, *to be disappointed in one's hope*, Cæs.——B) *Of time: To escape, to slip away*, labitur ætas, Ov.——C) *To fall into*, l. in vitium, Hor.——D) *To fall into error, to be mistaken*, Cic.

LABOR (*anciently* labos), ōris, m. I. *Labor, pains combined with physical effort*, laborem sibi sumere, *to undertake, or to take upon one's self*, Cic.; laboribus defensionum liberatum esse, Id.; laborem subire, obire, *to undergo*, Id.; labores belli, *warlike exploits*, Virg.; l. militiæ, *exertion, toil*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Activity, industry*, summus l. in publicis privatisque rebus, Cic.; labores corporis, *active exercise*, Id.——B) *Hardship, misfortune, trouble, distress*, in labore meo, Cic.; Trojæ supremum audire laborem, Virg.; labores solis, lunæ, *solar, lunar eclipses*, Virg. *Hence: Disease, pain*, Plaut.

LABORIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (labor, fero). *Bearing or undergoing labor or fatigue*, l. Hercules, Ov.

LABORIOSE, *adv.* (laboriosus). *With labor or fatigue; laboriously, wearisomely*, Catull.; Cic.

LABORIOSUS, a, um (labor). I. *Full of labor, toilsome, wearisome, troublesome*, Cic.——II. *Industrious, pains-taking*, Cic.——III. *That has to contend with toil, that endures hardship*, quid nobis laboriosius? Cic.

LABORO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (labor). I. *Neut.* A) *To work, labor, to take pains, to exert one's self for any given purpose*, esse (aratores)

sibi l., *work for themselves, for their own benefit*, Cic.; laboro idem quod tu, *for the sake of the very same thing*, Id.; l. de re, in alqa re (*with* ut, ne), Cic.——B) *To care, to trouble one's self about*, de se nihil laborat, Cic.; nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, Id.——C) *To suffer, to be troubled or afflicted, to be embarrassed or oppressed, to labor under*, l. morbo, *to suffer from illness*, Cic.; l. ex pedibus, *to have the gout*, Id.; l. ex intestinis, *to have a pain in the stomach*, Id.; l. utero, *to suffer the pains of child-birth*, Hor.; Ov.; l. ex invidia, Liv.; l. odio, *to be hated*, Cic.; l. ex re aliena, *to be oppressed with debt*, Cæs. *Absol.: To be in distress or danger, to be hard-pressed*, undique suis laborantibus succurrebant, Cæs. *Of inanimate and abstract objects:* luna laborat, *suffers eclipse*, Cic.; triremes laborant, Cæs.——II. *Act.* A) *To work, to produce by labor, to elaborate*, l. aliqd, Hor.; actio laborata studio, Quint.——B) *To direct one's efforts to a given object, to labor at or for*, l. frumenta, Tac.

LĂBOS, ŏris, *m. Old form for* labor, Plaut.; Sall.

LĂBROS *or* -US, i, *m.* (λάβρος, *voracious*). I. *The name of a dog*, Ov.——II. *Of a fish*, Plin.

LABRUM, i, *n.* (*same root as* labium). I. *Prop.* A) *A lip*, memoreem notam labris dente imprimere, Hor.; labrum superius, *the upper lip*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: The brim of a vessel*, Cæs.; *the edge of a ditch*, Id.; Liv.——II. *Fig.:* primoribus labris gustare, adtingere rem, *only to taste, to take a mere sip of*, i. e. *not to have a deep knowledge of*, Cic.

LABRUM, i, *n.* (lavo) (*Sanscr.* labh, *to receive, to take; Gr.* λαβεῖν, λάβης; *Lat.* lebes). *A large open vessel, a basin, vat*, Cic.; marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin.; *used as a wine-press;* spumat plenis vindemia labris, *with full vats*, Virg.

LĂBRUS, i, *m. See* LABROS.

LABRUSCA VITIS *or* UVA, *or simply* LABRUSCA, æ, *f.* (λαβύη). *A wild vine or grape*, Plin.; Virg.

LABRUSCUM, i, *n. The fruit of the wild vine*, Virg.

LABURNUM, i, *n. Laburnum, a kind of cytisus*, Cytisus L., Plin.

LABYRINTHEUS, a, um (λαβυρίνθειος). *Labyrinthean, belonging to a labyrinth*, Catull.

LABYRINTHUS, i, *m.* (λαβύρινθος). *A labyrinth*, Virg.; Ov.

LAC [*nom.* lacte, Plaut.], lactis, *n.* (γάλα, γάλακτος). I. A) *Prop.: Milk*, lacte atque pecore vivunt, Cæs.; l. dare alcui, *to give suck, to suckle*, Cic. *Prov.:* cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have imbibed an error with the mother's milk*, i. e. *from infancy*, Id.——B) *Fig.:* satiari, velut quodam jucundioris disciplinæ lacte, Quint.——II. *Meton.: The white juice of plants*, l. herbarum, Ov.; *a milk-white color*, Id.

LACÆNA, æ, *f.* (Λάκαινα). *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*, L. virgines, Virg. *Subst. fem., A Spartan*, Cic. *Esp.: Helen*, Virg.

LACEDÆMON, ŏnis, *f.* (Λακεδαίμων). *Lacedæmon, a city of the Peloponnesus, called also* Sparta, *the territory of which was called* Laconia. *From the severe mode of living of its inhabitants,* dura L., Cic.; patiens L., Hor.

LACEDÆMŎNIUS, a, um (Lacedæmon). *Belonging to Lacedæmon; from, in, or near Lacedæmon; Lacedæmonian, Spartan*, L. marmor, Plin.; L. Tarentum, *built by Spartans*, Ov.; Hor. *Subst.*, Lacedæmonius, *Lacedæmonian*, Nep.; Paus.

LĂCER, ĕra, ĕrum (*Sanscr.* luk, *to cut off, to lop; Gr.* λακίζω). I. *Pass.* A) 1) *Prop.: Torn, lacerated, cut up into morsels, mangled*, l. corpus, Liv.; l. homo, Ov.; l. vestis, Tac. 2) *Fig.:* l. gentilitates, Plin.——B) *Mutilated*, caput l. cornu, Ov.——II. *Act.: Tearing, cutting*, morsus l., Ov.

LĂCĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. Laceration, a cutting up, tearing, rending*, l. corporis, Cic.; l. genarum, Id.

LĂCERNA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* lacinia). *A thick upper garment of the Romans, worn over the toga*, Cic.

LĂCERNĀTUS, a, um (lacerna). *Wearing a lacerna*, Vell.; Juv.

LĂCĔRO, 1 (lacer). *To tear, to cut or tear to pieces or into morsels, to mangle, to lacerate.* I. *Prop.* A) l. genas, vestem, Ov.; l. os alcui, Suet.; l. tergum virgis, Liv.——B) *Meton.:* l. reliquias vitæ, *to distribute*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To cut up with words; to abuse, to rail at, to censure*, l. famam sepulti, *to defame, to detract*, Liv.; tum ipsum hostiliter lacerant, Liv.——B) *To ruin, to destroy, waste, dissipate*, res lacerat, Cic.; l. rem suam, *to squander, to lavish*, Plaut.; l. rempublicam largitionibus, Sall.

LĂCERTA, æ, *f., and* LĂCERTUS, i, *m.* (*Sanscrit* laghu, *light, moving quickly;* laugh, *to leap*). *A lizard, newt, eft*, Virg.; *a kind of sea-fish*, Plin.

LĂCERTŎSUS, a, um (lacertus). *Fleshy, muscular, brawny*, l. centurio, Cic.; l. equus, Varr.

LĂCERTUS, i, *m.* (*Sanscr.* laghu, *pliable*). I. A) *Prop.: The muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow* (brachium *being the part from the elbow to the wrist*), lacertorum tori, Cic.; *for the whole arm:* lacertos circa collum implicare, Ov.; lacertum excutere, *to throw out the arm*, Ov.; Sen.——B) *Fig.: Muscular power, muscles, strength*, in Lycia sunt lacerti, Cic.; hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, Id.——II. (i. q. lacerta) *A lizard*, Virg.——III. *A sea-fish, unknown to us*, Plin.

LĂCESSO, ivi *and* ii, itum, 3 (lacio). *To provoke, to incite, to stimulate; to attack, assail, importune.* I. A) *Prop.:* l. alqm ferro, Cic.; lacessitus injuriâ, Id.; l. prœlio alqm, Cæs.; l. alqm capitaliter apud centumviros, *to have any body capitally tried*, Plin.; l. deos precibus, *to importune*, Hor.——B) *Meton.: To try, to venture, assay*, l. pelagus carinâ, Hor.; equus pede lacessit foras, *tries the door, kicks against it to get out*, Ov.; pax lacessita, *disturbed*, Tac.——II. *Esp.: To challenge, to dare, to invite*, l. pugnam, Liv.; l. prœlium, Cæs.

LĂCHĔSIS, is, *f.* (Λάχεσις). *Lachesis, one of the three Fates, who spun the thread of life*, Ov.

LĂCINIA, æ, *f.* (λακίς). I. A) *Prop.: The flap or lappet, fringe, of a gown, &c.*, servare in lacinia semina ex mensa secunda, Cic.; l. togæ, Suet.; sume laciniam atque abstergo sudorem tibi, Plaut.; alqm tenere laciniâ, Id.; *answering to our pocket, for carrying things in it*, allium serunt in laciniis colligatum, Plin.——B) *Fig.:* obtinere laciniâ, *merely by the lappet; hence, scarcely, hardly, as if it were*

about to slip from the hands shortly, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *The dew-lap in cattle*, laciniæ dependentes, Plin.——B) *A garment*, lacinias omnes exuunt, App.——C) *Any small division, a small piece, part*, brevis lacinia, *a small portion of land*, Plin.

LĂCINIUM, ii, *n.* *Lacinium, a promontory of the Bruttii near Crotona, celebrated for its temple of Juno, now Capo della Colonne*, Liv.

LĂCINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lacinium*, L. Juno, Cic.; l. templa, Ov.

LĂCIO, ēre. *To allure, entice*, Lucr.

LĂCO (Lacon), ōnis, *m.* (Λάκων). *Lacædemonian, Spartan*, Nep.; L. fulvus, *dog*, Hor. *Plur.: The Lacedæmonians*, Prop.; Ledæi *or* pli Lacones, *Castor and Pollux*, Mart.

LĂCŌNIA, æ, *f.* I. q. Laconica. *See* LACONICUS.

LĂCŌNICUS, a, um (Λακωνικός). I. *Laconian, Lacedæmonian*, L. purpura, Hor.; L. canes, Plin.——II. *Subst.* A) Lăcōnica, æ, *f.*, *or* Lăcōnice, ēs, *f.* (Λακωνική, *sc.* γῆ), *The district of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus, in which Lacedæmon was situate*, Nep.——B) Lăcōnicum, i, *n.* 1) (*sc.* balneum), *A sudorific bath, a sweating-room*, Cic. 2) (*sc.* vestimentum), *A Spartan dress*, Plaut.

LĂCŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Λακωνίς). *Spartan, Lacedæmonian*, matre Laconide nati, Ov.

LĂCRIMA (lăcrȳma, lăcrūma), æ, *f.* (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). I. *Prop.: A tear*, l. cito arescit, Cic.; præ lacrimis loqui non possum, Id.; lacrimam dare alcui, *to weep over any body, to bewail his fate*, Ov.; ire in lacrimas, *to shed tears*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: A moisture exuding from certain plants, gum-drops or tears*, e lacrimis arborum quæ glutinum pariunt, Plin.

LĂCRIMĂBILIS, e (lacrimo). *Worthy of tears, calling forth tears, lamentable*, Ov.; bellum l., Virg.

LĂCRIMĂBUNDUS, a, um. *Full of tears, weeping much, ready to weep*, Liv.

LĂCRIMO (lăcrȳmo), l, *also sometimes* LĂCRIMOR, ātus sum, āri (lacrima). *To let one's tears flow, to weep.* I. A) *Prop.:* te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic.; lacrimo gaudio, Ter.——B) *Meton.: To weep or shed tears over any thing, to bewail*, l. casum alcjs, Nep.——II. *Meton. of plants, trees, &c.: To exude a moisture of a resinous nature, to drop, distill, weep*, calamus lacrimans, Plin.; lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dripping*, Ov.

LĂCRIMŌSUS, a, um (lacrima). I. A) *Full of tears*, l. oculi, Plin.; l. voces, Virg.——B) *Meton. of plants: Dripping*, Plin.——II. *Causing tears to come into the eyes*, l. fumus, Hor.; cæpis odor l., Plin.; l. carmen, *calling forth tears, doleful*, Ov.; l. bellum, Hor.

LĂCRIMŬLA (lacrym.), æ, *f. dim.* (lacrima). *A little tear*, Cic.

LACTANTIUS, ii, *m.* *Lactantius, a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century.*

LACTEO, ēre (lac). I. *To suckle, to be at the breast*, Romulus parvus et lactens, Cic.; lactentibus rem divinam facere, *to make a sacrifice of suckling animals*, Liv.——II. *To contain milk, to be milky or swell with milk*, lactens lactuca, Plin.; frumenta lactentia, Virg.

LACTEŎLUS, a, um (lacteus). *White as milk, milk-white*, l. puellæ Catull.

LACTES, ĭum. *See* LACTIS.

LACTESCO, ĕre (lacteo). I. *To turn to milk, to assume a milk-white color*, omnis cibus matrum l. incipit, Cic.——II. *To have milk, to be full of milk (as the breast)*, &c., Plin.

LACTEUS, a, um (lac). I. A) *Milky, full of milk*, l. humor, Ov.; l. ubera, Virg.——B) *Meton.: Suckling*, l. porcus, Mart.——II. *Milk-colored, white as milk, pure as milk*, l. orbis, *the Milky Way*, Cic.; l. cervix, Virg.; Livii l. ubertas, Quint.

LACTIS, is, *f.* *A gut. Generally in the plur.:* lactes, ĭum, *The guts, especially the smaller ones, entrails, intestines, chitterlings*, Plaut.

LACTO, l (lac). I. *To contain or be filled with milk*, ubera lactantia, Ov.——II. *To drink milk (from the breast), to suck*, infans lactavit, Aus.; lactantes anni, *the years during which the child sucks*, Id.

LACTO 1 (lacio). *To allure for the sake of deceiving, to cajole, to make a fool of*, l. amantem, Ter.; l. pollicitando animos, Id.

LACTŬCA, æ, *f.* (lac). *Lettuce*, Plin.

LĂCŪNA, æ, *f.* (lacus). I. *A body of stagnant water, a pool*, sudant humore lacunæ, Virg.; l. salsæ, Lucr.; l. Neptuni, *the sea*, Auct. Her.——II. A) 1) *A ditch, a small hole, a cavity*, cæcas lustravit luce lacunas, Lic. 2) *Meton.: A dimple in the cheek*, sint parvæ utrimque lacunæ, Ov.——B) *A gap, loss, want*, lacunam rei familiaris explere, Cic.

LĂCŪNAR, āris, *n.* (lacuna). *A panelled or gilt ceiling, the empty spaces or cavities in a ceiling which are filled up with ornaments; a fretted or carved ceiling*, Cic. *Plur.*, lăcūnāria, ōrum, *n.*, *Compartments, panels*, Vitr.

LĂCŪNO 1 (lacuna). I. *To fret, to hollow, to pit*, Plin.——II. *To ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling*, Ov.

LĂCUS, ūs, *m.* (λάκκος). I. *A lake, pond, pool*, ædificia, lacus, stagna, Cic.; l. Albanus, Liv. *Poet.: water, a piece or body of water*, reddita forma lacu (*instead of* lacui) est, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A large reservoir, a vat, a basin*, lacus sternendos lapide, Liv.; *hence, a smith's cooling-trough*, alii stringentia tingunt æra lacu, Virg.——B) *Any large vessel to hold liquids, a tub, cooler, vat for wine after its being pressed*, Ov.——C) *Fig.:* oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, *still young (like wine), effervescent*, Cic.——III. *Any receptacle, keep, store-room*, Col.

LĂDON, ōnis, *m.* (Λάδων). *Ladon, a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus*, Ov.

LÆDO, si, sum, 3 (*Sanscr.* lut, *to injure; Gr.* λαΐζομαι). *To strike or dash violently against any thing.* I. *Gen.:* l. naves ad saxa, Lucr.——II. *Esp.: To hurt, to harm.* A) *Prop.:* l. brachia, Plaut.; l. herbas morsu, Ov. *Poet.:* l. collum, *to break the neck, to hang one's self*, Hor.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To injure, to offend*, l. fidem, Cic.; l. alqm perjurio suo, Id.; l. nulli os, *to abuse nobody to his face*, Ter. 2) *To afflict*, tunc tua me infortunia lædent, Hor. 3) *To attack with words, to rail against, to satirize*, l. Pisonem, Cic.

LÆLIUS, a. *Lælius, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the following were distinguished.* I. C. Lælius, *the friend of Scipio (after him Cicero named his work* De Amicitia), Cic. 2. D. Lælius,

one of Pompey's party, commander of the Asiatic fleet, Cæs. 3. Lælia, *the mother-in-law of L. Crassus*, Cic.

LÆNA, æ, *f.* (χλαῖνα, *akin to* lana). I. *A peculiar kind of woollen cloth, with a long nap, employed for various kinds of garments belonging to the outward apparel.*——II. *An upper robe or mantle*, Cic. ——III. *The amictus or outer cloak, worn by the Flamines at sacrifice*, Varr.

LÆRTES or LÆRTA, æ, m. (Λαέρτης). *Laertes, a prince of Ithaca, father of Ulysses*, Ov.

LÆRTIADES, æ, m. (Λαερτιάδης). *Son of Laertes*, i. e. *Ulysses*, Hor.

LÆRTIUS, a, um (Λαέρτιος). I. *Belonging or relating to Laertes*, L. heros, Ov.; L. regna, Virg.——II. Laertius, *a surname of the Greek writer Diogenes, from the city of Laerte in Cilicia.*

LÆSIO, ōnis, *f.* (lædo). *A hurting, harming.* I. *Prop.*, Sen. ——II. *Fig.: A rhetorical attack upon the character of an opponent*, Cic.

LÆSTRYGON, ōnis, m. (Λαιστρυγών). *Læstrygonian*, Ov.; urbs Lami Læstrygōnis, *Formiæ*, Ov. *Usually in the plur.*: Læstrygones, um (Λαιστρυγόνες). *The Læstrygones, a savage race of cannibals, who originally inhabited Campania, in the neighborhood of Formiæ (built by Lamus)*, Plin.

LÆSTRYGŌNIUS, a, um (Læstrygon). *Læstrygonian*, L. domus, *Formiæ*, Ov.; L. amphora, Hor.

LÆTABILIS, e (lætor). *Gladsome, joyful, joyous*, Cic.

LÆTABUNDUS, a, um (lætor). *Full of joy*, Gell.

LÆTATIO, ōnis, *f.* *Joy, rejoicing*, l. diutina, Cæs.

LÆTE, *adv.* (lætus). I. *Gladly, with joy, cheerfully*, senatus l. et insolenter tulit, Cic. ——II. *Fruitfully, abundantly, well*, seges l. virens, Plin.

LÆTIFICO, 1 (lætificus). I. *To gladden, to exhilarate*, sol lætificat terram, Cic.; *hence*, lætificari, *to rejoice*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To fertilize, to manure*, Indus agros lætificat et mitigat, Cic.

LÆTIFICUS, a, um (lætus, facio). *Gladdening, causing joy, joyful*, l. vites, Cic.

LÆTITIA, æ, *f.* (lætus). I. *Gladness, joy, joyfulness, mirth*, Cic.; lætitiam percipere ex re, Id.; in lætitiam conjicere alqm, *to throw into a transport of joy*, Ter.; res mihi est lætitiæ, Nep. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Any joyful appearance, cheerful aspect, grace, beauty*, l. membrorum, Stat.; l. orationis, Tac.——B) *Fertility*, l. loci, Col.

LÆTOR, ātus, āri (lætus). I. *To rejoice, to feel joy*, alqa re, de alqa re, *on account of any thing*, l. tribus triumphis, Cic.; in alqa re, *at, or on occasion of, any thing*, lætaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. *With acc.*: quod toto pectore lætor, Ov.; lætandum puto casum tuum, Sall.——II. *Meton.*: vitis lætatur tepore, *likes, or is fond of it*, i. e. *thrives with it*, Col.

LÆTUS, a, um (λάω, λαύω; *Lat.* ludo). *Joyful, cheerful, glad.* I. A) *Prop.*: l. homo, Cic.; lætus animi, Vell.; l. laborum, Virg. *Meton.*: oratio pon læta crimine, Liv.; l. clamor, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Doing any thing with joy, willingly, or readily*, l. decreverat senatus, Sall.; si possum donata reponere l., Hor. 2) *Delighting in*, l. equino sanguine, Hor. 3) *Happy or contented with*, l. meo, *with what I possess, or my own*, Mart.——II. A) *Rejoicing, causing joy, pleasant*, omnia erant facta lætiora, Cic.; l. militibus nomen, Tac.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Favorable, of happy omen*, l. nomen, Cic.; l. prodigium, Plin.; l. Mercurius, Plaut. 2) a) *Having a cheerful look, lively, agreeable*, l. seges, *gladsome, joyous*, Virg.; lætos oculis afflavit honores, *sparkling graces*, Id. b) *Fertile, rich*, l. ager, Varr.; l. genus orationis, *fruitful, rich*, Cic. c) *Abundant, copious*, flumina læta manabant, Virg.

LÆVE, *adv.* I. *On the left; fig., wrongly, perversely*, Hor.——II. *Slowly, heavily, carelessly*, Hor.

LÆVUS, a, um (λαιός). I. *Prop.*: *Left*, l. manus, Cic.; l. humerus, Ov. *Subst.* 1) ad lævam (*sc.* manum), *on the left*, Cic.; in lævam, *to the left*, Plin.; lævam pete, *drive to the left*, Ov. 2) læva, ōrum, n. (*sc.* loca), *The country toward the left, the part of the country situate to the left*, læva tenent, *they keep to the left*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Left*, l. q. *awkward* (*Fr.* gauche), *clumsy*, Hor. ——B) *Not suitable or fit for a given purpose* (*Fr.* mal-à-propos), l. tempus, Id.——C) *Ill-omened, unlucky*, l. picus, Id.——D) *Of the auspices: Lucky, propitious, favorable, esp. of a flash of lightning seen on the left*, Plin.; læva numina, *propitious*, Virg.; lævum intonuit, *on the left, on the side considered lucky*, Id.

LAGANUM, i, n. (λάγανον). *A thin cake made of fine flour*, Hor.

LAGENA (*also written* lăgœna, lăgōna, lăgūna), æ, *f.* (λάγηνος, λάγυνος). *A vessel with a neck and ears, a flagon, flask, a stone wine-bottle*, nihilum nocuere lagenis, Hor.

LAGEOS, a, um (λάγειος). *Of or relating to a hare*, l. vitis *or* lageos (fem.), *a sort of vine, so called from the color of the grapes*, Plin.; Virg.

LAGŒNA, LAGONA, LAGUNA. *See* LAGENA.

LAGŌIS, idis, *f.* (λαγωΐς). *A bird, perhaps* i. q. lagopus; *according to others, a kind of grouse, black-cock*, Hor.

LAÏADES, æ, m. (Laius). *A male descendant of Laius; Œdipus*, Ov.

LAÏUS, i, m. (Λάϊος). *Laius, a king of Thebes, the father of Œdipus*, Stat.

LALLO, 1. *To sing lullaby; to lull a child to sleep by singing*, iratus l. recusas, Pers.

LAMA, æ, *f.* I. (*from* λάμος) *A slough, bog, puddle*, Hor.——II. *A kind of resinous tree*, Plin.

LAMBERO, 1 (*Sanscr.* lamb, *to stick, to cleave to*). *To tear to pieces. Prov.*: lepide me meo ludo lamberas, *you pay me in the same coin; you serve me as I served you*, Plaut.

LAMBO, bi, bitum, 3 (*Sanscr.* labh, *to take up. Compare* labium). I. *To lick, to lap with the tongue, &c.*, l. alqd, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To lick, to touch, to lave*, flamma properabat l. tectum, Hor.; Ætna sidera lambit, Id.; quæ loca lambit Hydaspes, Id.; hederæ lambunt imagines, *wind round*, Plaut.

LAMENTABILIS, e (lamentor). I. *Deplorable, pitiable, lamentable*, regnum l., Virg.; l. tributum, Ov.——II. *Lamenting, doleful*, l. vox, Cic.

LAMENTARIUS, a, um (lamentum). *Pitiable, causing lamentation*, Plaut.

LAMENTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (lamentor). *Grief uttered in cries, weeping, wailing, lamentation*, cum lamentatione, Cic.; lamentationem sedare, Liv.

LAMENTOR, ātus, 1 (lamentum). I. *To lament, to utter one's grief in lamentations, to weep, to wail*, matrem lamentantem, Graech. ap. Cic.; quod lamentare, non esse argentum tibi, Plaut.——II. *To weep over any thing, to bewail, to bemoan*, l. vitam, Cic.; l. matrem mortuam, Ter.

LAMENTUM, i, n. *Wailing, loud weeping, lamentation; usually in the plur.*: lamentis se dedere, Cic.; in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacēre, Id.; parcere lamentis, Liv.

LAMIA, æ, *f.* (λαμία). I. *A sorceress, witch, enchantress*, Hor.——II. *A kind of flat-fish*, Plin.——III. *A cognomen of the* gens Ælii, Cic.

LAMINA and **LAMNA**, æ, *f.* (*root* lama, *from* ἐλασμα). I. *Any thin plate or piece of metal, wood, marble, horn, &c.*; *a sheet, plate, plank*, cum l. esset inventa, Cic.; laminæ ardentes, *red-hot plates of metal, for torture*, Id.; tigna laminis clavisque religant, Cæs.; l. argenti, *silver coin*, Ov.; doliorum laminæ, *staves*, Plin.; l. æneæ, Liv.; *hence, the blade of a sword*, Ov.; *the indented part of a saw*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A saw*, Sen.——B) *A nut-shell, while yet thin and soft*, Ov.

LAMPAS, ādis, *f.* (λαμπάς). *A lamp, torch, flambeau (mostly poet.)*. I. *Prop.*: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic.; l. pinguis, Ov.; l. ardens, Virg.; *the torch of Hymen, at weddings*; *hence, poet.*, lampade primā, *at a wedding*, Stat. *Relating to a torch-race, a game among the Greeks, the object of which was to keep a torch lighted while running, and to hand it to another runner in rotation*; *hence, prov.*: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, *now it is your turn*, Varr.; vitæ lampada tradunt, *to finish one's career*, i. e. *life*, Lucr.; cur me in decursu lampada poscis? *you seem anxious to inherit my property in my lifetime*, Pers.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *Lustre, brilliancy, refulgence*, (sol) æternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr.; Phœbeæ lampadis instar, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *A meteor in the shape of a torch*, Sen.

LAMPSACENUS, a, um. *Belonging to Lampsacus*, Val. Max. *Subst.*, Lampsacēni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Lampsacus*, Cic.

LAMPSACUM, i, n., *and* **LAMPSACUS** (-os), i, *f.* (Λάμψακος). *Lampsacus, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now Lapsaki*, Cic.

LAMPYRIS, ĭdis, *f.* (λαμπυρίς). *A glow-worm*, Plin.

LAMUS, i, m. (Λάμος). *Lamus, king of the Lastrygones, founder of Formiæ*, Hor.; urbs Lami, *Formiæ*, Ov.

LANA, æ, *f.* (λῆνος, *Doric* λάνος). I. A) *Wool*, ad me venis cum tua colu et lana, Cic.; alba l., Virg.; aurea l., *the golden fleece at Colchis*, Ov.; lanam ducere *or* trahere, *to spin*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *Articles in wool, woollen things*, lanam facere, Lucr.; laneæ dedita, Liv.——II. *Of soft woolly things.* A) *The hair of animals, feathers*, l. leporina, anserina, caprina, Dig. *Prov.*: rixari de lana caprina *to quarrel about a thing of no value*, Hor.——B) *The woolly parts of fruit or of trees, cotton*, Virg.——C) vellera tenuia lanæ, *light fleecy clouds*, Virg.

LANCEA, æ, *f.* (λόγχη). *A lance, spear, javelin, dart*, Virg.; Tac., &c.

LANCINO, 1 (lacero). I. *Prop.*: *To tear up, to lacerate or tear into morsels*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To lavish, to squander*, l. bona, Cat.; l. vitam, Sen.

LANEUS, a, um (lana). I. *Woollen, made of wool*, l. pallium, Cic.; l. infula, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Woolly, with something of a woolly nature*, pira corio laneo, Plin.——B) *Woolly, soft as wool, downy*, latusculum l., Cat.

LANGOBARDI, ōrum, m. *Langobardi, a people of northern Germany, west of the River Elbe. At a later period they conquered and settled in the northern plains of Italy, whence the modern names Lombards and Lombardy*, Tac.; Vell., &c.

LANGUEFACIO, ēci, actum, 3 (langueo, facio). *To render weak or faint, to fatigue*, excitatos l., Cic.

LANGUEO, gŭi, ēre (λαγγάζω, λαγγάω). I. *To be weak, fatigued, or tired*, de via l., *by a journey*, Cic.; *to be weak from the effects of illness, to suffer from weakness*, morbo l., Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *To be languid, inert, powerless, weak, dull*, languet juventus, Cic.; l. otio, Id.; languet amor, Ov.; languent vires, Id.; mare languet, *is calm*, Mart. *Hence*, languens, *Faint, weak, feeble, inactive*, l. vox, Cic.; l. senatus, Id.

LANGUESCO, gŭi (*trisyll.*), ĕre (langueo). I. *Prop.*: *To grow faint or become fatigued, weak, feeble, or inert; to languish*, l. senectute, Cic.; nec mea languescent corpora, Ov.; languescit flos, *droops*, Virg.; languescit lunæ, *is darkened*, Tac.——II. *Fig.*: *To languish, grow faint or feeble*, studia l., Plin.; justitia, cupido l., Id. *Poet.*: *To become mild or grow mellow*, Bacchus languescit (i. e. vinum), Hor.

LANGUIDE, *adv.* (languidus). I. *In a languid manner, without activity, slowly*, procedere l., Col.; versari languidius in opere, Cæs.; palmes l. dulces, *of a flat and insipid sweetness*, Plin.——II. *Faintly, weakly*, languidius dictum, Cic.

LANGUIDŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (languidus). I. *Faint*, l. somnus, Catull.——II. *Faded, withered*, l. corona, Cic. ap. Quint.

LANGUIDUS, a, um (langueo). I. A) *Gen.*: *Languid, dull, feeble, faint, weak from faintness*, homo l. vino, Cic.; l. vino vigiliisque, Id.; l. senectus, Id.; l. aqua, *slow, sluggish*, Liv. *Poet.*: l. otia, *idle leisure*, Ov.——B) *Esp.*: *Sick, ill*, l. homo, Mart. *Of wine that has been kept long*: vina languidiora, *more mellow*, Hor.——II. *Mentally*: *Feeble, effeminate*, l. philosophus, Cic. *Meton.*: l. voluptates, *enervating*.

LANGUOR, ōris, m. (langueo). I. *Weakness, faintness, languor, weariness*, hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter. *In diseases*: l. corporis, Cic.; l. aquosus, *of dropsy*, Hor. *Hence, Illness, slight disorder of health*, nunc ficto languore morem trahit, Ov.; *faintness of colors, faint color*, Plin.——II. *Mentally*: *Listlessness, sluggishness*, languori se dare, Cic. *Hence, Melancholy*, Hor.

LANIATIO, ōnis, *f.* (lanio). *Laceration, a tearing into morsels*; *plur. absol.*: cædes et laniationes, Sen.

LANIĀTUS, ūs, m. (lanio). *A tearing into morsels, laceration*, l. ferarum, Cic. *Fig.:* (*sc. animi*), *Mental torture, agony*, Tac.

LĀNICIUM, ii, n. (lana). *Wool, the product or supply of wool*, si tibi l. curæ, Virg.

LĀNIĒNA, æ, *f.* (lanius). *A butcher's stall, shambles*, Plaut.; Liv.

LĀNIFICUS, a, um (lana, facio). *That makes woollen articles, by spinning, weaving*, l. sorores, *the Fates*, Mart.; l. ars, *the art of spinning*, Ov.

LĀNIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (lana, gero). *Covered with wool, bearing wool*, l. bidentes, Virg.; l. pecus, *sheep*, Att. ap. Cic.; l. grex, Virg. *Subst.*, lāniger, gĕri, m. (*sc.* agnus), *A lamb*, Phædr.

LĀNIO, 1 (*probably for* lacnio; *Sanscr.* luk, *to cut, to rend. Compare* lacer). I. *To tear into morsels, to lacerate, mangle*, l. hominem, Cic.; filia laniata genas, Virg.——II. *Meton.: To tear to pieces, to rend*, l. vestem, Tac.; l. crinem manibus, Ov.; filia laniata crines, i. q. crinibus laniatis, Virg.

LĀNISTA, æ, m. (lanio). I. *A lanista, fencing-master, teacher or trainer of gladiators*, l. clemens, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A trainer of fighting-cocks, a cock-master*, Col.—B) *A promoter of insurrection, one who incites others to battles*, lanista Ætoli, Liv.—C) *A captain of robbers, a bandit*, Cic.

LĀNIUS, ii, m. (lanio). I. *A butcher*, Cic.; *esp., a sacrificer*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: An executioner*, Plaut.

LANTERNA, LANTERNARIUS. *See* LATERNA.

LĀNŪGINOSUS, a, um (lanugo). *Woolly, of a woolly nature*, l. folia, Plin.; herba lanuginosior, Id.

LĀNŪGO, ĭnis, *f.* (lana). I. *The wool, the woolly part of any thing*, l. linea, *scraped from linen, lint*, Plin. *Of herbs, trees, fruit*, Virg.; l. arundinum, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Down, the first beard*, a prima lanugine, Suet.; *the down upon young birds*, Virg.; *saw-dust, filings*, Col.

LĀNŪVINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian*, L. ager, Cic. *Subst.*, Lānŭvĭnī, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Lanuvium.*

LĀNŪVIUM (Laniv.), ii, n. *Lanuvium, a town of Latium, now Lavinia*, Cic.

LANX, cis, *f.* I. *A dish, a platter*, l. fictilis, Cic.; furtum per lancem licumque concipere, *to search the house for stolen goods*, Gell.——II. *Meton. from similarity of shape: The scale of a balance*, Cic.

LĀŌCŎON, ontis, m. (Λαοκόων). *Laocoon, a priest of Neptune at Troy, who pierced the wooden horse with a javelin, and was killed with his two sons as a sacrifice, by two serpents*, Virg.

LĀŌDĀMĬA, æ, *f.* (Λαοδάμεια). *Laodamia, a daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus, to whom she was so fondly attached, that, when she heard of his having been slain by Hector, she did not wish to survive him*, Catull.

LĀŌDICĒA, æ, *f.* (Λαοδίκεια). *Laodicēa, the name of several towns: the most important of which were:* 1. *One in Phrygia Major, on the banks of the River Lycos, now called Eski-Hissar*, Cic. 2. *A maritime town in Seleucis (Syria), now called Ladikiyeh*, Lent. ap. Cic.

LĀŌDICĒNI, ōrum, m. *The Laodicēni*, Cas. ap. Cic.

LĀŌMĒDON, tis, m. (Λαομέδων). *Laomedon, a king of Troy, father of Priam. Having refused to pay the stipulated reward to Apollo and Neptune (who had built the walls of Troy), the latter sent a seamonster, to which, according to an oracle, the daughter of Laomedon, Hesione, was about to be delivered up in order to appease the god, when Hercules came to her rescue; who, having been refused his reward by Laomedon, dethroned the latter and made Priam king, giving Hesione to his friend Telamon*, Ov.

LĀŌMĒDONTEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Laomedon; hence, poet., Trojan*, Virg. *Inasmuch as the Romans considered themselves the descendants of Æneas, it also stands for Roman*, Sil.

LĀŌMĒDONTĬADES, æ, m. (Λαομεδοντιάδης). *Offspring of Laomedon*, i. e. *Priam*, Virg.; jam frigidus ævo L., Juv. *Poet.*, Lāōmēdontĭădæ, *Trojans*, Virg.; *Romans*, Sil.

LĀŌMĒDONTĬUS, a, um. I. q. Laomedonteus, Virg.

LĀPĀTHUM, i, n., *or* LĀPĀTHUS, i, *f.* (λάπαθον, *from* λαπάζω). *A kind of sorrel, dock*, Plin.; *as a remedy for a disordered stomach*, Hor.

LĀPĬCĬDINA, æ, *f.* (lapis, cædo). *A quarry*, Cic.

LĀPĬDĀRIUS, a, um (lapis). A) *Of or belonging to stones*, l. latomia, *a quarry*, Plaut.; l. literæ, *written on stones*, Petr.; l. navis, *carrying stones*, Id.—B) *Subst.*, Lāpĭdārius, ii, m. (*sc.* faber), *A stone-cutter, lapidary*, Ulp.

LĀPĬDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (lapido). *A throwing of stones, stoning to death*, Cic.

LĀPĬDĀTOR, ōris, m. (lapido). *One that stones a person to death, a thrower of stones*, Cic.

LĀPĬDEUS, a, um (lapis). I. *From or of stone, stony, stone*, l. imber, Cic.; l. murus, Liv.; l. sum, *I am petrified*, Plaut.——II. *Full of stones, stony*, l. campus, Mel.; l. campi, *a district in the neighborhood of Marseilles*, Plin.

LĀPĬDO, 1 (lapis). *To throw stones; hence*, I. *Impers.*: lapidat, *It rains stones*, quin Veiis de cœlo lapidaverat, Liv.——II. *Act.: To throw or fling stones at any body, to stone a person to death*, Auct. B. Hisp.; l. templa, Suet.

LĀPĬDŌSUS, a, um (lapis). I. *Full of stones, stony*, l. terra, Varr.; l. ager, Ov.; l. cornu, Virg.——II. *Hard as a stone, of a stony nature*, l. panis, Hor.

LĀPĬLLUS, i, m. *dim.* (lapis). I. *A little stone, a pebble*, Ov.; diem signare melioribus lapillis, Mart.; or numerare meliore lapillo, *to reckon the day among the happy ones of a life, because it was the custom in Thrace to mark fortunate and unfortunate days, the former with white, the latter with black, stones*, Pers.; *esp., stone in the bladder*, calculus, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A precious stone, pearl*, Hor. *Hence*, lapilli Libyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, Hor.

LĀPIS, idis, m. (λᾶας, *with digamma* λᾶϝας). I. A) *Prop.: A stone*, l. bibulus, *sandstone*, Virg.; l. albus, Hor.; lapide candidiore diem notare, *to mark it as a happy one* (*conf.* LAPILLUS, I.), Cat. *Prov.:* verberare lapidem, *to take pains in vain*, Plaut.; lapides loqui, *to say unpleasant things, to talk stones at one*, Id.—B) *Fig.:* lapides omnes flere ac lamentari coegisset, Cic.; *as an image of stupidity*, quid stas, lapis? Ter.; *of insensibility*, ah l. ferrumque, Tib.——II. *Esp.* A) *A landmark, boundary-stone*, Tib.—B) *A tomb-stone*,

Prop.; l. ultimus, Id.——C) (*like* λίθος) *A precious stone; esp. a pearl*, gemmas et lapides, Hor.——D) *A mile-stone, placed on the Roman roads to denote the distance of* 1000 *paces*, ad quintum lapidem, *at the fifth mile-stone* (i. e. *from Rome*), Nep.; Eutr.——E) *The stone on which the* præco *stood at a sale of slaves*, Plaut.; duo de lapide emtos tribunos. ——F) *A stone statue*, Jovem lapidem jurare, *by the statue of Jupiter Capitolinus*, Cic.

LAPITHA, æ, *c.*, *and* LAPITHES, æ, *m.*, *plur.* LAPITHÆ, ārum (Λαπίθαι). *The Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly about Olympus and Pelion, celebrated for their combat with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous*, Ov. *Sing.*: frons Lapithæ Celadontis, Ov.; Lapithæ genus heroinæ, Prop.; *genit. plur., contr.* Lāpithūm, Virg. *Hence*,

LAPITHÆUS, a, um. *Of or relating to the Lapithæ* (*see* LAPITHA), l. gens, Ov.

LAPITHEIUS, a, um. *Of or relating to the Lapithæ* (*see* LAPITHA), l. proelia, Ov.

LAPSIO, ōnis, *f.* (labor). *A falling or failing in any thing; a fall, failure*, Cic.

LAPSO, l (labor). I. *Prop.* A) *To totter*, Tac.; Virg.——B) *Meton.*: *To slip, to fall*, Stat.——II. *Fig.*: verba lapsantia, *spoken without thought*, i. e. *that escapes one's lips*, Gell.

LAPSUS, ūs, *m.* (labor). I. *Any quick or imperceptible motion, a running, flowing, swimming, slipping, sliding, gliding*, stellæ certo lapsu spatioque feruntur, Cic.; rapidos fluminum lapsus, Hor.; l. volucrum, *the flight*, Cic. *Poet.*: pedibus lapsus rotarum subjiciunt, *gliding rollers*, Virg.——II. A) *The act of falling, a fall*, sustinere se a lapsu, Liv.; l. scalarum, *down stairs*, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: *A slip, trip, error, mistake*, ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic.; quum sint populares multi variique lapsus, *many ways of losing popularity*, Id.

LAQUEAR, is, *n.* (laqueus). *A carved or fretted ceiling* (*conf.* LACUNAR), *usually in the plur.*, Virg.; Plin.

LAQUEATUS, a, um (laquear). *Ornamented with a carved or fretted ceiling*, l. tecta, Cic.

LAQUEUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* licium *and* ligare). I. *Prop.*: *A snare, a noose*; *esp. for hanging or strangling; a halter*, collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall.; *or* premere, Hor.; laqueum injicere, *to throw a noose over*, Liv. ——II. *Fig.*: *A snare, a trap*, laqueis interrogationum irretire, Cic.; alcui laqueos ponere, Ov.; laquei Stoicorum, *sophisms, fallacies, quibbles*, Cic.

LĀR *or* LARS, tis, *m.* *A Tuscan title, as our "prince" or "lord;" also, a prænomen, as* Lar Tolumnius, Cic.

LĀR, lāris, *m.* *plur.*, Lares [*genit. plur.*: Larum, Cic.; Larium, Liv.]. I. *Prop.*: *Tutelar deities with the Tuscans and Romans, generally called* Lares præstites; *or after the name of the place they guarded*, Lares compitales, *as guardians of the spots where four roads met, or of cross-ways*; Lares viales, *of the roads in general* (Plaut.); L. cubiculi, Suet.; L. permarini, *as tutelar gods at sea*, Liv.; L. rurales agri custodes, *of agriculture*, Tib. *Esp.*, Lares domestici, familiares, privati, patrii, *the tutelar gods of the family, who were placed near the hearth in a sort of shrine* (ædes), *or niche* (lararium), Suet.; ego sum L. familiaris ex hac familia, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *A hearth, dwelling, house*, tecto, menses, lare recipere, Liv.; nostro juncta fuere Lari, *was contiguous to my own house, was close to it*, Ov.; lare certo gaudere, *a house of his own*, Hor.; fundus cum apto lare, *with a dwelling proportioned to it*, Id.; l. familiaris, *one's own fireside*, Cic. *Plur.*: lares, *house*, Ov.

LARĀRIUM, ii, *n.* *A small shrine or niche, in which the images of the* lares *were placed. See* LAR.

LARDUM, i, *n.* *See* LARIDUM.

LARGE, *adv.* (largus). I. *Richly, copiously*, l. dare, Cic.; l. adorare deos, *with abundant incense*, Plin.; l. frequentare locum, *in great numbers*, Id.; senatus consultum l. factum, *prolix*, Tac. ——II. *Meton.*: *Richly, sufficiently*, Plin.; *widely, largely*, l. amplecti, Id.

LARGILŌQUUS, a, um (large, loquor). *Talking much*, i. e. *loquacious, talkative*, Plaut.

LARGIOR, ītus, īri (largus) [*imperf.* largibar, Prop.; 2 *pers. fut.* largibēre, Plaut.; *act. imperat.*, largi, Luc. *ap.* Non.; *pass.*, largitus, Tib.]. I. *To deal out or bestow any thing liberally, to give away in great quantity, to lavish*, Hortensio summam copiam dicendi natura largita est, Cic. *Absol.*: *To make large presents, to give largesses*, l. ex *or* de alieno, Cic.; largiendo aliqd parare, *by bribery*, Sall.——II. *Meton.*: *To confer, to grant, to endow with*, l. alcui civitatem, Cic.; l. populo libertatem, Id.; l. alcui lætitiam, Plaut.

LARGITAS, ātis, *f.* (largus). *Abundance, munificence, liberality*, l. muneris, *a rich present, bounty*, Cic.

LARGITER, *adv.* (largus). I. *Richly, largely*, l. habere, Plaut; l. posse, *to be very powerful*, Cæs.; l. consequi, Hirt. *With genit.*: l. auri, *much gold*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *Very much, a great deal*, l. peccare, Plaut.

LARGITIO, ōnis, *f.* (largior). A) *A largess, a giving freely, liberality, with accessory notion of bribery*, largitione redemit voluntatem militum, Cæs.; l. in milites, Hirt. *Prov.*: l. non fundum habet, *prodigality has no limits*, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *Corruption or bribery on the part of candidates for an office*, tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, Cic.; largitioni resistere, Id.——C) *Meton.*: *A granting, conferring*, l. civitatis, *of freedom as a citizen*.

LARGITOR, āri (largior). *To give freely*, Plaut.

LARGITOR, ōris, *m.* (largior). I. *He that makes largesses, a liberal giver*, l. prædæ erat, *he left the booty to the soldiers*, Liv.; l. sacri laticis, *of Bacchus*, Sil.——II. *Absol.*: *A spendthrift, squanderer*, idem ipsum Lentulum largitorem non putat, Cic. *A briber*, Cic.

LARGUS, a, um. I. *Abundant, copious, profuse, much, rich, large*, quum sol terras larga luce compleverit, Cic.; vino largiore uti, Liv.; l. imber, Virg.; *rich in any thing*, largus opum, Virg.——II. *Esp.*: *Liberal, munificent, of one that takes a pleasure in giving*, duo genera sunt largorum, alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic.

LĀRIDUM (*contr.* lardum), i, *n.* (*akin to* λαρινός). *Salted pork, bacon; esp., fat bacon, lard*, Plaut.

LĀRINUM, i, *n.* *Larinum, a town of the Frentani in Italy, now Larino*, Cic.

LARINAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Larinum*, l. ager, Liv. *Subst.*, Lārinātes, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Larinum*.

LARISSA, æ, *f.* (Λάρισσα). *Larissa.* I. *A town*

of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly, on the southern bank of the Peneus, now Larissa (in *Turkish, Jenischeher*), Cæs.——II. Larissa Cremaste (Λάρισσα Κρεμαστή), *a town of Phthiotis, twenty stadia from the Sinus Maliacus*, Liv.——III. *Name of the citadel of Argos*, Liv.

LĀRISSÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Larissa, Larissean*, Virg. *Subst.*, Lārissæi, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Larissa.*

LĀRIUS, ii, m. *A lake of Upper Italy, on the banks of which Comum was situate, now Lago di Como*, Virg.

LARIX, icis, c. *The larch-tree*, Plin.

LARS. *See* LAR, tis.

LARVA, æ, *f.* (*from* lar). I. *A spectre*, Plaut.——II. *A mask*, Hor. *As a term of reproach:* loquere, larva! *you scarecrow!* Plaut.——III. *A skeleton*, Petr.

LARVĀLIS, e (larva). *Like a spectre*, l. habitus, Sen.

LARVO, 1 (larva). *To frighten by ghosts, to distract, to make mad*, Plaut.

LASINUM, i, n. (λάσανον). *A pot for cooking*, Hor.

LASCIVE, *adv.* (lascivus). *Wantonly*, l. loqui, Mart.

LASCIVIA, æ, *f.* (lascivus). *Sportiveness.* I. *In a good sense: Frolicsomeness, jollity, playfulness, gayety*, nec lasciviâ nec risu, Cic.; l. virgarum, *of one who is often whipped; lit., on whose back the rods play*, Plaut.——II. *In a bad sense: Mischievousness, wantonness, extravagant gayety, unrestrained or unbridled conduct*, lasciviam a vobis prohibitate, Liv.

LASCIVIBUNDUS, a, um. *Wanton, sportive*, Plaut.

LASCIVIO, ii, ītum, īre (lascivus). *To be sportive, to frisk, skip, jump about, to frolic*, pisces lascivientes, Liv.; agnum lascivit fuga, *is skipping away*, Ov.; plebs lascivit, *is wanton*, Liv.

LASCIVUS, a, um (*Sensecr.* las, *to be bright, to feel joy*). I. *Petulant, sportive, wanton, frolicsome, playful*, l. homo, Varr.; l. puella, Virg.; lascivior hædo, Ov.; l. hedera, *growing luxuriantly*, Hor.——II. *In a bad sense: Wanton, unbridled, voluptuous*, l. puella, Ov. *Of style: Too florid*, l. narratio, Quint.

LASERPITIFER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Producing laserpitium*, Cat.

LASERPITIUM (laserpicium), ii, n. *Laserwort, a plant, formerly called* silphium, *from which the juice* laser *distills*, Plin.; *also the juice*, Id.

LASSITŪDO, inis, *f.* (lassus). *Lassitude, weakness or faintness from fatigue, weariness*, ex lassitudine dormire, Cic.

LASSO, 1 (lassus). *To tire, fatigue, weary, to make feeble or weak*, l. aliqm, Tib. *Post.:* l. sidus Bootæ, *to tire out, as it were*, i. e. *to endure constantly*, Mart.

LASSŎLUS, a, um (lassus). *Slightly fatigued*, Catull.

LASSUS, a, um. *Weary, fatigued, tired*, l. opere faciendo, Plaut.; l. ab equo domito, Hor.; l. de via, Plaut. *With a genit.:* l. animi, Id.; l. maris, Hor.

LĀTE, *adv.* (latus). I. *Broadly or widely, as breadth*, longe l. que peregrinatur Cic.; vagabitur nomen longe atque l., *far and wide*, Id.——II. *Prolixly, diffusely, at length*, latius loquuntur rhetores, Cic.

LATEBRA, æ, *f.* (lateo). I. *A lurking-place*, Cappadociæ latebris se occultare, Cic.; latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit, *the secret seat or recesses of animal life*, Virg. *Meton.: A state of concealment*, l. imminens exitium differebat, Tac.; l. lunæ, *a lunar eclipse*, Lucr. *Fig.:* in animis hominum latebræ sunt, Cic.——II. *A cover, cloak, subterfuge, excuse*, latebram haberes, Cic.; quærere latebram perjurio, Id.

LATEBRICŎLA, æ, *c.* (latebra, colo). *That dwells in lurking-places, a lurcher*, Plaut.

LATEBRŌSE, *adv. In a corner or lurking-place*, l. te occultare, Plaut.

LATEBRŌSUS, a, um (latebra). I. *Full of corners or lurking-places*, l. via, Cic.; l. locus, Liv.——II. loca latebrosa, *places of ill-fame*, Plaut.

LATENTER, *adv.* (lateo). *In secret, in a hidden manner*, Cic.

LATĔO, ŭi, 2 (λήθω, λανθάνω). I. *Prop.* A) *To be or to lie hidden or concealed*, causarum aliæ sunt perspicuæ, aliæ latent, Cic.; l. in occulto, Id.; latet anguis in herba, Virg.——B) 1) *To be out of the way, to skulk, lurk*, quis est qui fraudationis causâ latuisse dicat? *not to have made his appearance or shown his face in court*, Cic. 2) *To live in retirement*, bene qui latuit bene vixit, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be safe, or sheltered from misfortune*, l. sub umbra amicitiæ, Liv.——B) *Meton.: To be unknown, to be quite a secret; with acc.:* quod latet sensum nostrum, Varr. *Absol.:* latet, *it is unknown, no one knows*, Nep.

LATER, ĕris, m. (*akin to* lutum). *A brick or tile*, Cic.; l. testaceus, *a baked brick*, Vitr.; lateres ducere, *to make;* l. coquere, *to burn*, Id. *Prov.:* laterem lavare (*as* πλίνθους πλύνειν), *to take pains in vain, to try to wash a blackamoor white*, Ter.

LATERĀMEN, inis, n. (later). *An earthen vessel*, collaxat rareque facit lateramina vasi, *earthenware*, Lucr.

LATERANUS, a, um. *Lateranus, a family name of several* gentes; e. g. Plautii Laterani, Tac.; egregiæ Lateranorum ædes, *on the Caelian Hill* (*site of the Lateran church*), Juv.

LATERĀRIUS, a, um (later). I. *Of or fit for bricks*, terra quam maxime l., Plin.——II. *Subst.*, lātērārĭa, æ, *f.* (sc. officina), *A place where bricks are made, a brick-field*, Plin.

LATERCŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (later). I. *A small brick or tile*, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: A sort of biscuit*, Plaut.

LATERICIUS, a, um (later). *Made of bricks*, l. murus, Cæs.; opus l., *or simply* latericium, *brickwork*, Col.

LATERNA *or* LANTERNA, æ, *f.* (*akin to Gaelic* launtair; *Germ.* lauter, *clear*). *A lantern*, Cic.

LATERNARIUS (lanter.), ii, m. *A lantern-bearer*, Cic.

LATESCO, 3 (lateo). *To lie hid*, Cic.

LATEX, icis, m. *Post.: Any fluid; water*, Virg.; cupido laticum frugumque, *hunger and thirst*, Lucr. *Of wine:* l. meri, Ov.; l. Lyæus *or* Lenæus, Virg.; Palladii latices, *oil*, Ov.; l. absinthii, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr.

LĂTĬĀLIS, e (Latium). *Of or belonging to Latium*, l. populus, Ov.; L. Jupiter, *as protector of the Latin confederacy*, Suet.

LĂTĬĀRIS, e (Latium). *Of Latium*, L. Juppiter, Cic.

LĂTĬĀRIUS, a, um (Latium). *Of Latium, Latin*, L. Juppiter, Plin.

LĂTIBŬLUM, i, n. (lateo). *A lurking-hole, hiding-place, place of secret concealment.* I. *Of animals:* serpens e latibulis, Cic.——II. *Of men:* latibulis locorum occultorum, Cic.

LĂTICLĂVIUS, a, um (latus, clavus). *Having a broad purple stripe*, l. tunica, *laticlave, a tunic with an oblong stripe of purple worn by the senators*, Val. Max.; *hence*, l. tribunus, *and simply* l., Suet.

LĂTINE, *adv.* (Latinus). *In the manner of the Latins*, l. loqui, *to speak correct or good Latin*, Cic.; *also, to speak plainly, as we say, in plain English*, Id.; L. reddere, *to translate into Latin*, Id.

LĂTINI, ōrum, m. *See* LATINUS.

LĂTĬNITAS, ātis, f. (Latinus). I. *The Latin tongue or speech, Latinity*, Cic.——II. *The Latin rights*, jus Latii, *a medium between the rights of Roman citizens and that of the* peregrini; *with it was connected what was called the* jus commercium, i. e. *the right of inheriting Roman property, &c.*, Cic.

LĂTĬNUS, a, um (Latium). I. *Of or belonging to Latium, Latin*, L. lingua, Cic.; vertere in Latinum, *to turn into Latin*, Quint.; feriæ L., *or simply* Latinæ, *the feast of the Latins*, Liv.; via L., *beginning at the* porta L., Id.; L. coloniæ, *that had the* Latinitas, Suet.——II. *Subst.*, Lātĭnus, i, m., *A Latin; in the plur.*, Lātĭni, ōrum, m., *Latins.* A) *The inhabitants of Latium*, Liv.——B) *Possessors of the Latinitas*, Tac.

LĂTĬNUS, i, m. *Latinus, a king of the Laurentes, who hospitably entertained Æneas*, Liv.; urbe Latini, *Laurentum*, Virg.

LĂTIO, ōnis, f. (fero). *The act of bringing.* I. l. legis, *the proposal of a law (the bringing in of a bill, in our sense)*, Cic.——II. l. suffragii, *the act of voting*, Liv.——III. l. auxilii, *assistance, a coming to or affording assistance*, Liv.

LĂTITO, 1 (lateo). *To be concealed, lurk, to keep one's self out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice*, Cic.; l. alcui, *from any body*, App.

LĂTITŬDO, ĭnis, f. (latus, *adj.*). I. *Prop.: Breadth*, Cic. *Taken together with the length; hence, size, magnitude, space, extent*, l. possessionum.——II. *Fig.* A) *Broad pronunciation*, l. verborum, Cic.—— B) *Fullness of expression*, l. Platonica, Plin. E.

LĂTIUM, ii, n. *Latium.* I. *Prop.: The district between the Tiber and Campania, in which Rome was situate, now Campagna di Roma, and a part of Terra di Lavoro*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Latinity*, jus Latii, *the Latin right (for* Latinitas), Tac.; *also simply* L., i. q. jus Latii, Tac.

LĂTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Latium, Latin, Roman*, l. dux, Ov.; l. forum, *where matters of law were decided in Rome*, Id.

LĂTO, ūs, f. (Λητώ, Dor. Λατώ, Æol. Λάτων) *Latinized*, Lātōna, æ [*an old form genit.* Lātōnas, Liv. Andr. ap. Priec.], f. *The daughter of Cœus and Phœbe, who bore to Jupiter Apollo and Diana, on Mount Cynthus, in Delos*, Cic.

LĂTŌIS *or* LĒTŌIS, idis *and* Idos, f. (Λητωΐς). *Of or relating to Latona, Latonian*, L. Calaurea, *sacred to Latona*, Ov. *Subst.:* Latois *or* Letois, *Diana*, Ov.

LĂTŌIUS *or* LĒTŌIUS, a, um (Λητώιος or Λητῷος). *Of or belonging to Latona*, L. proles, Ov. *Subst.*, Lātōius, ii, m., *Apollo*, Ov.; Latoia, æ, f., *Diana*, Id.

LĂTŌMIA, æ, f. *See* LAUTUMIA.

LĂTONA. *See* LATO.

LĂTŌNIGĒNA, æ, c. (Latona, gigno). *A child of Latona*, Latonigenæ duo, *Apollo and Diana*, Ov.

LĂTŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Latona*, L. Deloe, Virg.; L. virgo, *Diana*, Id.

LĂTOR, ōris, m. (fero). *One that brings, bears, or carries*, legis l., *one that proposes a law, or brings in a bill, in our sense*, Cic.

LĂTŌUS, a, um. I. q. Latoius, Ov.

LATRĀTOR, ōris, m. (latro). I. *A barker; poet. for a dog*, Mart.——II. *Meton.: A bawler, a bully*, Quint.

LATRĀTUS, ūs, m. (latro). *A barking*, Virg.; latratus edere, *to bark*, Ov.

LĂTRINA, æ, f. (*contr. from* lavatrina, *for* lavo). I. *A bath*, Lucil.——II. *A water-closet, privy*, Col.

LĂTRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To bark [the threatening bark of a great dog* (ὑλακτεῖν); *but* gannire *denotes the harmless barking of a little dog* (κνυζᾶσθαι); baubari, *a sort of whining or howling of dogs]*, si canes latrent, Cic.; lātrans, *a barber, poet. for a dog*, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To bawl, to shout violently (of men)*, interrogatus quid latraret, furem se videre respondet, Cic. *Of bad speakers and bombastic talkers: To rant*, latrant jam enim quidam oratores, non loquuntur. 2) *To resound, to roar*, undæ latrantes, Virg. 3) *To demand impetuously*, stomachus latrans, *hungry, craving*, Hor.——II. *Act.: To bark at any body*, l. aliquem, Plaut. *Fig.:* aliquem opprobriis dignum latraverit, i. q. maledixerit, Hor.

LĂTRO, ōnis, m. (λάτρις). I. A) *A hired servant, as, a life-guardsman*, Varr. *Hence, a soldier who serves for money and is discharged at the end of a war, a mercenary*, Plaut.——B) *A robber, a highwayman, a brigand*, nonnumquam latro a victore occiditur, Cic. *Also of those who carry on an illegitimate war; a freebooter*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A chessman (representing a soldier)*, Ov.; *a hunter, lying in wait for wild beasts*, Virg.

LĂTRŌCINIUM, ii, n. (latrocinor). I. *Military service*, apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Plaut.; *of the game of chess*, Ov.——II. A) *Prop.: Robbery, highway robbery, piracy, unlawful warfare*, Cic.—B) *Fig.: Artifice, roguery, knavish tricks*, quod putares hic l. non judicium futurum, Cic.; per latrocinia, *after the manner of robbers, in a roguish way, by knavish tricks*, Sall.—C) *Meton.: A band of robbers (also of citizens who act contrary to the law)*, si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, Cic.

LĂTRŌCINOR, ātus sum, āri (latro). I. *To do military service, to act as soldier*, qui regi latrocinatur annos decem Demetrio, Plaut.——II. *To plunder, rob, to commit highway robbery (also of unlawful warfare)*, Cic.

LĂTRUNCŬLĀRIUS, a, um (latrunculus). *Be-*

longing to chess, l. tabula, *a chess-board*, Sen.

LATRUNCULUS, i, m. *dim.* (latro). I. *A highwayman*, Cic.; *a freebooter*, Vop.——II. *A pawn at chess, chessman*, Sen.

LATUMIA. *See* LAUTUMIA.

LĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* fero.

LĂTUS, a, um (πλατύς). I. *Prop.: Broad, wide*, l. mare, Cic.; flumen latissimum, Cæs. *With the breadth of an object in the acc.*, fossa XV. pedes l., Cæs. *Also in the genit.*, Plin.; *or in the abl.*, l. pede, Id.; in latum crescere, *in breadth*, Ov.; *wide, spacious, ample, of large size or dimensions, great*, l. fines, Cæs.; l. regnum, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Copious, diffuse, prolix*, l. oratio Academicorum, Cic. *Gen.: Large*, lati incessemus, *of actors walking in high shoes*, Sen. *Of vain-glorious persons*: l. ut in circo spatiere, Hor. *Of pronunciation: Broad*, cujus tu lata (*sc.* verba) imitaris, *whose broad accent you are imitating*, Cic.

LĂTUS, ĕris, n. I. *The side or flank, of man or animals*, dolor lateris, l. e. *pleurisy*, Cic. *Of a camp, a hill, an island*, Cæs.; *the flank of an army*, Id.; l. dare, (*in fencing*) *to lay one's self open to the attacks of an enemy*, scope dabis nudum l., Tib.; l. dare alcui, *to walk on the left side, esp. of clients*, Suet.; artifex lateris, *a scientific dancer*, Ov. *Prov.*: tecto latere abecedere, *to get off with a whole skin*, Ter.——II. A) *Of speaking: The chest, the lungs, and gen., bodily strength or power*, latera intendere, Cic.——B) *Collateral relationship, distant affinity*, Plin. *Of confidential friends or intimate acquaintance* (οἱ περὶ αὐτόν), &c., incontes ab latere tyranni, Liv.

LĂTUSCŬLUM, i, n. *dim.* (latus). *A little side*, l. speculorum, Lucr.

LAUDĀBILIS, e (laudo). I. *Praiseworthy, to be praised, laudable*, l. orator, Cic.——II. *Good of its kind, estimable*, vinum laudabilius, Plin.

LAUDĀBILITER, *adv. Praiseworthily, in a manner deserving praise, or doing any body honor*, Cic.

LAUDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (laudo). *A praising, commendation, panegyric*. I. *Gen.*: l. tua (*bestowed by you*), Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A testimony or evidence given in court in favor of any body, a speaking to character*, Cic.——B) *A funeral speech or oration in praise of the deceased*, Cic.

LAUDĀTIVUS, a, um (laudo). *Laudatory*, l. genus orationis, Quint.

LAUDĀTOR, ōris, m. I. *One that praises, a panegyrist*, l. rerum gestarum, Auct. red. Quir.——II. *Esp.* A) *A witness who bears testimony to the good character of the accused*, Cic.——B) *One who pronounces a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person*, Liv.

LAUDĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (laudator). *She who praises*, Cic.

LAUDĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* laudo.——II. *Adj.: That deserves praise; praiseworthy, excellent*, artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix, Cic.

LAUDO, 1 *v. a.* (laus). I. *Gen.: To praise, commend, extol, laud*, l. alqm, Cic.; laudari alcui, *for* ab alqo, Tac.; *to call happy*, agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. *With genit. obj.*: l. alqm leti, *on account of his death*, Sil.——II. A) *Esp.*: l. alqm, *to give evidence in favor of the accused*, Cic.; *to pronounce a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person*, Id.; *to name or quote any body as deserving praise*, l. auctorem, Cic.——B) l. alqd, *to recommend a medicine*, l. apri cerebrum contra serpentes, Plin.

LAUREA, æ. *See* LAUREUS.

LAURĔĀTUS, a, um (laurea). *Adorned with bay (as a mark of victory)*, l. imago, Cic.; l. literæ, *news relating to a victory*, Liv.

LAURENTIA, *for* Larentia. *See* ACCA.

LAURENTUM, i, n. *Laurentum, a town of Latium on the sea-side, now Torre di Paterno*, Mel. *Hence*, I. Laurens, ntis, *Laurentine, belonging to Laurentum*, Liv. *Subst.*, Laurentes, ium, *The inhabitants of Laurentum*, Liv.——II. Laurentius, a, um, *Laurentine*, Virg.

LAURĔŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (laurea). *A garland of bay or laurel, worn by a triumphant general as a token of victory*, Cic. *Meton.: A triumph*, Cic. *Prov.*: laureolam quærere in mustaceo, *to seek glory in trifles*, Cic.

LAURĔUS, a, um (laurus). I. *Of bay*, l. folia, Cat.; l. cerasa, *grafted on a bay*, Plin.——II. *Subst.*, Laurĕa, æ, *f.* A) (*sc.* arbor) *The bay-tree*, Liv.——B) 1) (*sc.* corona) *A wreath of bay or laurel, a bay branch, as a decoration of the images of ancestors*, &c., Cic. 2) *Meton.: A triumph, victory*, quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferretis, Cic.

LAURICOMUS, a, um (laurus, coma). *Decorated or covered with bay*, l. mons, Lucr.

LAURIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (laurus, fero). I. *Bearing bay-trees*, l. terra, Plin.——II. *Wearing a wreath of bay*, Luc.

LAURIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (laurus, gero). *Wearing a bay wreath, or decorated with a bay branch*, l. Phœbus, Ov.

LAURUS, i, *and* ūs, *f.* I. *A bay, bay-tree, less correctly called laurel*, Cic.; *sacred to Apollo; hence, poets were crowned with it*, Hor.——II. A) *Esp.: As a sign of victory, a triumphant general wore a garland of bay, and held a bay branch in his hand; the fasces of the lictors were likewise decorated with bay*, Cic.——B) *Meton.: (for* laurea, *a bay branch) A triumph, victory*, nostra laurus incurrit oculos, Cic.

LAUS, dis, *f.* I. *Praise, esteem, commendation, good report*, in laude vivere, Cic.; laudem sibi parere, Id.; alcjs laudes dicere, *to sing any body's praise*, Virg.; laus est, *it is a praise (with a following infinit.)*, Hor.; neque hoc in tua laude pono, *I do not consider it to be to your praise*, Cic.; *plur.*, laudes, *praise expressed in words*, habere laudes de alqo, *to make a speech in praise of any body*, Id.; laudes et grates alcui agere, *to render thanks, to give praise to*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *A praiseworthy thing, an action deserving praise*, abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic.; simulus laudum mearum, Id.——B) *Of things: Value, repute, estimation*, coccum in laude est, Plin. *Plur.*: operum l. et culpæ, *perfections and imperfections*, Vitr.

LAUS, dis, *f. Laus, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, to the northwest of Placentia, now Lodi Vecchio*, Cic.

LAUTE, *adv.* I. *Splendidly, magnificent-*

ly, l. vivere, Nep.——II. *Excellently, brilliantly, Superl.*, lautissime alqm ludere, Cic.

LAUTIA, ōrum, *n. A public entertainment of foreign ambassadors and distinguished foreigners at Rome*, Liv.

LAUTITIA, æ, *f.* (lautus), *usually in the plur. Elegance in the style of living*, fama ad te de mea nova lautitia venit, Cic. *Splendor, magnificence*, Suet.

LAUTŬLÆ (Lautŭlæ), ārum, *f. Lautula, a place in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi*, Liv.

LAUTŬMIA *or* LĂTŬMIA, æ, *f.* (λατομία), *only in plur.*, Lautumiæ. I. *A quarry, as a penal settlement for slaves*, Lautumiæ lapidariæ, *the stone quarries*, Plaut.——II. *The quarries, a prison cut out of a rock at Rome*, Liv.; *also, at Syracuse*, Cic.

LAUTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* lavo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Neat, elegant, splendid, noble*, l. et splendĭdus, Cic.—B) *Opulent, considerable, great, sumptuous*, l. patrimonium, Cic.; valde jam l. es, *you are already very grand*, Id.

LAVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (lavo). I. *A washing, bathing; a bath*, ut l. parata sit, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Bathing apparatus*, Phædr.

LAVERNA, æ, *f. Laverna, the guardian goddess of gain or profit (whether justly or unjustly acquired); hence also, of thieves and impostors*, Hor.

LAVICI, LAVICUM, LAVICĀNUS. *See* LABICI, &c.

LĂVINIA, æ, *f. Lavinia; daughter of Latinus, and wife of Æneas*, Liv.

LĂVINIUM [Lăvinum, Tibull.; Juv.], ĭi, *n.* (Λαουίνιον). *Lavinium, a town of Latium, founded by Æneas, and named after his wife Lavinia, the modern Pratica*, Liv.

LĂVINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lavinium*, Virg.

LĂVINUS, a, um. *Lavinian*, L. litora, Prop.

LĂVO, lāvi (lăvāvi), lăvātum, lautum (*for* lăvitum), *and* lōtum, lăvāre *and* lavĕre (λούω). I. *To wash, to bathe*, l. manus, Cic. *Hence*, lavari, *to bathe*, Cic.; lavare, *to bathe, to take a bath*, rex lavans, Liv.——II. A) *Meton.: To make wet, to moisten, to wet, to bedew*, l. tabellas lacrimis, Plaut.; Padus Matina laverit cacumina, Hor.—B) *Fig.: To wash away*, l. peccatum precibus, Ter.; l. mala vino, *to drive away, to remove*, Hor.

LAXĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (laxo). I. *Prop.: A widening or extending, a making more spacious; a wide space* (e. g. *of a house or an apartment*), Vitr.; ventus l. sibi parat, Suet.——II. *Fig.: A relaxation, relief, alleviation, mitigation, assuagement*, l. dare legi, Cic.; si quid laxamenti à bello esset, *recreation*, Liv.

LAXĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* laxo.——II. *Adj.: Widened, wide, extended*, l. custodiæ, *posts at various distances from one another, detached posts*, Liv.

LAXE, *adv.* I. *Widely, spaciously, so as to allow an intermediate space*, l. habitare, Auct. Dom. *Of time:* volo laxius (*sc.* rem curari), *by installments or by degrees*, Cic.——II. A) *Prop.: Far, distantly*, l. distare, Plin.; laxius proferre diem, *to postpone, to put off*, laxissime evagatur Mercurii stella, Plin.—B) *Fig.: Widely, unrestrictedly, freely*, Romanos laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

LAXĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (laxus). *Width, roominess, spaciousness (of a house)*, Cic.; l. aeris, *a free current of air*, Pallad.

LAXO, l (laxus). *To make wide.* I. A) *To render roomy or spacious, to widen*, l. forum, Cic.; l. manipulos, *to open the ranks, deploy* (*Fr. déployer*), Cæs.—B) *Meton.: To extend, to spread, to extenuate*, l. tenebras, Stat.; l. tempus, *to prolong*, Suet.; l. necessitatem dicendi longiore dierum spatio, *to distribute over several days*, Quint.——II. A) *To slacken, to loosen, open, relax*, vincula epistolæ laxavit, Nep.; l. fiducias, *to slacken the cords intended for torment*, Val. Max.; corpora laxantur rugis, *become wrinkled*, Ov.—B) 1) *Meton.: To unfetter, to free from bonds, to procure a free issue or course*, ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, Just. 2) *Fig.: To relieve, to relax, lighten, recreate*, l. animum, Cic.; laxatum esse curis, Id.; pugna laxata, *slackened*, Liv. *Neut.:* annona laxaverat, *had fallen in price*, Liv.

LAXUS, a, um. I. *Prop.* A) *Wide, spacious, roomy, loose*, l. annulus, Ov.; agmen laxius, Sall.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of time: Long*, diem statuo satis laxum, *I fix a pretty long term*, Cic. *Of words: Prolix*, Gell. 2) *Fig.:* in quo laxior negligentiæ locus esset, *greater*, Liv.——II. A) *Slack, not tight, unstrung*, l. arcus, Virg.; l. funis, Hor. *Hence, Open, opened*, l. janua, Ov.—B) 1) *Meton.:* laxior vocis sonus, *too broad*, Gell.; caput l. compage solutâ, *drowsy*, Pers. 2) *Fig.: Slack, lax, without restraint*, laxissimas habenas habere amicitiæ, Cic.; annona laxior, *lower price of corn*, Liv.

LĒA, æ, *f.* (leo). *A lioness*, Ov.

LEÆNA, æ, *f.* (λέαινα). *A lioness*, Cic.

LĒANDER *and* LEANDRUS, dri, *m.* (Λεάνδρος). *Leander, a youth of Abydos, lover of Hero, who was drowned in attempting to swim across the Hellespont to visit her*, Ov.

LĒARCHEUS, a, um (Λεάρχειος). *Of Learchus*, Ov.

LĒARCHUS, i, *m.* (Λέαρχος). *Learchus, son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of fury*, Ov.

LĒBĀDIA, æ, *f.* (Λεβάδεια, Λεβαδία). *Lebadia, a town of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon, celebrated for its oracle and the grotto of Trophonius; now Livadia*, Cic.

LĒBĒDUS (-os), i, *f.* (Λέβεδος). *Lebedus, a town of Ionia, to the northwest of Colophon*, Hor.

LĒBĒS, ētis, *m.* (Λέβης). I. *A metal kettle or basin for cooking; it was often very valuable, and hence used as a present in token of honor*, Virg.——II. *A wash-hand basin*, Ov.

LĒCHÆUM, i, *n.* (Λέχαιον). *Lechæum, a port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf*, Liv.

LECTĬCA, æ, *f.* (lectus). A) *A sedan, palanquin, a litter carried by slaves* (lecticarii), Cic.; *in ancient times used only on a journey* (Sulp. ap. Cic.), *or for the sick* (Liv.); *in later times used as an article of mere luxury or comfort*, Tac.—B) *Esp.: A bier for carrying the dead, a hearse (for the rich only, since for the poor the sandapila was used)*, Nep.

LECTĬCĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (lectica). *The bearer of a litter or sedan, a chairman*, Cic.

LECTĬCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (lectica). I. *A small sedan or litter*, lecticulâ in curiam esse delatum, Cic.; *esp. for carrying the dead: a bier*, elatus est in lecticula, Nep.——II. *A couch, sofa,*

settee, used by day in studying, &c., lucubratoria l., Suet.

LECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (lego). I. *A gathering, collecting*, l. lapidum, Col.——II. *The reading of a book, &c., a reading aloud to others*, delectabatur lectione librorum, Cic. *Hence*, lectio senatus *or* senatorum, *a calling over the names of the senators*, Liv.

LECTISTERNIATOR, ōris, m. *A slave who placed the cushions on the couches at table*, Plaut.

LECTISTERNIUM, ii, n. (lectus, sterno). *A feast to which the gods were invited, or given in honor of them, on which occasion their images were placed on cushions* (lecti), *before a table on which food was served*, Liv.

LECTITO, 1 *v. int. a.* (lēgo). I. *To gather, to collect*, conchulas et calculos lectitasse, Val. Max.——II. A) *To read (a writing) repeatedly, or with zest*, auctores quos nunc lectito, Cic. ——B) *To read aloud before any one*, l. orationem, Plin.

LECTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (lectio). *A short reading, light reading*, tempora matutina lectiunculis consumeeris, Cic.

LECTOR, ōris, m. (lego). *A reader, one that reads aloud to entertain others*, ad delectationem lectoris, Cic.

LECTŬLUS, i, m. *dim. A place for reclining.* I. A) *A bed, for sleeping on*, Cic.; l. liber, *single, unmarried*, Id.——B) *A sofa, settee, or couch for study, writing, &c.*, Cic.——II. *A couch on which the Romans reclined when at table*, Cic.; lectulos jube sterni nobis (*as we should say*), *let the cloth be laid*, Ter.

LECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* lēgo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Select, picked, chosen out of many, culled*, l. pueri, Cic.——B) *Fig.: Choice, excellent of its kind*, te in dicendo mihi videri lectissimum, Cic.; l. argentum, *good*, Ter.

LECTUS, i, m. [lectus, ūs, m., Plaut.] (lego). *A resting-place.* I. *A couch for sleeping on, a bed*, l. cubicularis, Cic.; lecto teneri, *to be confined to one's bed*, Id.; l. genialis, *a bridal or nuptial couch or bed, which, after the wedding, was called* adversus, *from its being placed opposite the door of the* atrium, Id.; l. cœlebs, *unmarried, single*, Ov. ——II. *An easy chair or couch for studying or writing*, Cic.; *a dining-sofa, usually for three persons*, Cic.; lectis Archiacis recumbere, Hor.——III. *A bed or couch on which a corpse was laid, a bier*, lectum in forum detulerunt, Suet.

LĒDA, æ, *f.*, *or* LĒDE, ēs, *f.* (Λήδα). *Leda, wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, Ov.

LĒDÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Leda, post. for Spartan*, L. Helena, Virg.; L. Hermione, *grand-daughter of Leda*, Id.; L. dii, *Castor and Pollux*, Ov.

LĒGĀLIS, e (lex). *Relating to laws, legal*, l. genus quæstionis, Quint.; l. pars civilitatis, *legislation*, Id.

LĒGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Embassy.* A) *The office of ambassador*, legationem obire, *to undertake*, Cic.; l. administrare, Nep.; l. libera, *a free legation*, i. e. *a mere titular embassy conferred upon men of rank by the Senate, for the sake of procuring them respect or privileges when travelling on private business in any of the provinces*, Cic.; *also*, legatio *simply, or* l. votiva, *if the journey was undertaken in consequence of a vow.*——B) *Meton.* 1) *The object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, or the answer which he brings back, the report of his mission*, legationem renunciare, Cic. 2) *An embassy*, i. e. *the persons employed as ambassadors*, legationem mittere, Cæs.; ea l. Romam venit, Cic.; legationes audire, *to give an audience*, Id.——II. *The office of a lieutenant* (legatus), *of a general or the governor of a province*, Cic.

LĒGĀTOR, ōris, m. *A person who disposes of any thing by will, a testator*, Suet.

LĒGĀTŌRIUS, a, um (legatus). *Of or belonging to a legatus*, l. provincia, *that is consigned to any one as a* legatus, Cic.

LĒGĀTUM, i, n. (lēgo). *Any thing given by will, a legacy*, Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic.

LĒGĀTUS, i, m. (lego). I. *An ambassador*, legatos mittere, Cic.——II. A) *A legate, lieutenant, or lieutenant general* (ὑποστράτηγος); *there were usually two, who commanded the wings* (Cæs.). *The* legati legionum *are not mentioned before the time of the emperors*, Suet.——B) *The chief assistant or deputy of a governor, who attended the latter when he went into his province, and assisted him in his various functions*, Nep.——C) *In the time of the emperors: A governor sent into a province by the emperor, governor of a province*, Tac.

LĒGIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (lex, fero). *Giving or making laws*, Ov.

LĒGIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (lēgo). I. *A Roman legion, a division of the army, consisting of ten cohorts, each of* 420 *men, to which were added* 300 *horse; each legion had an eagle* (aquila) *as its standard, and was commanded by a* legatus, Cæs.; *they were* numbered *according to the order of enrollment*, e. g. l. tertia decima, Liv.; *or named after the founder*, e. g. l. Claudiana, Tac.; *or after certain deities*, l. Minervia, Martia, &c., Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Prop., of the troops of other nations, of the allies, Samnites, Gauls, Carthaginians*, &c.: Bruttiæ Lucanæque legiones, Liv. *Gen.: An army*, Virg.——B) *Fig.: Aid, assistance*, legiones parat, Plaut.

LĒGIŌNĀRIUS, a, um (legio). *Of or belonging to a legion, legionary*, l. cohors, Cæs.

LĒGIRŬPA, æ, m. (lex, rumpo). *One that breaks the laws*, Plaut.

LĒGIRŬPIO, ōnis, m. (lex, rumpo). I. q. legirupa, Plaut.

LĒGĪTIME, *adv.* I. *In conformity with the laws, legally*, is qui l. procurator dicitur, Cic.——II. *Duly, properly*, l. studere, Tac.

LĒGĪTIMUS, a, um (lex). I. *Established by law, legal, lawful, legitimate*, l. controversia, Cic.; jus Quiritium l., Id.; l. liberi, *legitimate children, born in wedlock*, Id. *Subst. plur.*, lēgītima, ōrum, n., *Certain customs ordained by law*, legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep.——II. A) *Right, proper, due, suitable, formal, in due form*, l. numerus, Cic.; legitimam insaniam facere, *proper nonsense*, Plin.——B) *Right, real, genuine*, l. sonus, Hor.

LĒGIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (legio). *A small legion*, Liv.

LĒGO, 1 *v. a.* (lex). I. A) *To send any body on an embassy*, Andronem ad Apronium legarunt, Cic.; tres in Africam legantur, qui regem adeant, Sall.——B) *To make any body a legate,*

i. e. *a lieutenant general or deputy governor* (*see* LEGATUS), sibi aliquem legare, Cic. *Gen.: To give any body a task to perform*, l. alcui negotium, Plaut. ——II. *To dispose of by a last will or testament, to will any thing, to leave property by will*, l. alcui pecuniam, Cic.; l. alcui aliqd ab aliqo, *to make over by will, so that the legacy is to be paid by the heir at law*, l. a filio, Cic.

LĔGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. (λέγω). I. A) *Gen.: To collect with one's hands, to pick, to gather*, l. nuces, Cic.; l. flores, *to pluck*, Virg.; ficus apta legi, *ripe*, Ov.; l. ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Suet.—— B) *Esp.* 1) *To wind up, to gather together, to fold or wrap up together*, l. vela, *to furl*, Ov. 2) *To take clandestinely, to abstract or steal*, l. sacrum, Auct. ad Her. *Meton.*: l. sermonem alcjs, *to listen attentively to*, Plaut. 3) *Meton.: To go or wander through a place*, l. saltus, Ov.; l. vestigia alcjs, *to tread in any body's footsteps*, Virg.: l. æquor, *to plough the ocean*, Ov. *Fig.*: l. oram litoris primi, *to keep close to the shore; not to enter into the details of a matter*, Virg.——C) *To elect, to choose, to cull*, l. soceros, Virg. *Esp., to levy, enlist*, Suet.——II. *To run over with the eyes.* A) *To behold, to observe*, l. omnes adversos, Virg.——B) 1) *Gen.: To read*, l. libros, Cic.; legi apud Clitomachum, Id. *Subst. part.*, legens, *a reader.* 2) *Esp.: To read as a teacher*, i. e. *to deliver lectures, to interpret, explain*, Cato grammaticus qui solus legit ac facit poetas, Suet. 3) *To read, to recite or deliver in public*, l. orationes, Plin.; l. senatum, *to read aloud the names of the senators, to call over the Senate*, Cic.; princeps in senatu lectus est, *has been read as the first of the senators* (i. e. *pronounced by the censor to stand first in the list*), Liv.

LĔGŬLEIUS, i, m. (lex). *A pettifogging lawyer*, l. cautus et acutus, Cic.

LĔGŪMEN, ĭnis, n. (lego). *Leguminous plants, pulse*, Cic.

LĔLEGES, um, m. (Λέλεγες). *Leleges, a Pelasgian tribe, in Asia Minor and Greece* (*Thessaly, Locris, Megara*), Virg.

LĔLEGĒIS, idis, *f.* (Λελεγηΐς). *Of the Leleges*, Ov.

LĔLEGĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Leleges*, L. mœnia, i. e. *Megara*, Ov.

LEMANNUS *or* LEMĀNUS, i, m. (*with or without* lacus). *Lake Lemanus, a lake of Helvetia, now the Lake of Geneva*, Cæs.

LEMBUS, i, m. (λέμβος). I. *A small fast-sailing vessel with many oars and a sharp beak, a kind of cutter*, Liv.——II. *A wherry, skiff*, Plaut.

LEMMA, ătis, n. (λῆμμα). *Prop.: That which one takes up, in order to explain or to prove.* I. A) *A matter, subject, topic*, l. sibi sumsit quod ego versibus ludo, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) *The argument or title of a chapter or a poem*, Mart. 2) *A poem or epigram*, Mart. 3) *A nursery tale*, Aus. ——II. *One of the premisses of a syllogism*, Gell.

LEMNIACUS, a, um (Lemnos). *Of Lemnos*, Mart.

LEMNIAS, ădis, *f.* (Lemnos). *Belonging to Lemnos. Subst.: A woman of Lemnos*, Ov. *Dat.*: Lemniasi, *for* Lemniadibus, Id.

LEMNICŎLA, æ, c. (Lemnus, colo). *Inhabitant of Lemnos*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Lemnicolæ stirpes (i. e. filius), *Erichthonius*, Ov.

LEMNISCĀTUS a, um (lemniscus). *Adorned with a ribbon or fillet, hanging down or waving about, as from a garland or a crown*, l. palma, *a palm branch adorned with ribbons, given to a conqueror*, Cic.

LEMNISCUS, i, m. (λημνίσκος). *A band hanging down from a crown, originally made of the bark of the linden-tree*, Plin.; *afterward it was made of precious metals, as gold and silver*, Id. *These bands were also awarded separately, as a mark of honor*, coronas lemniscosque jacientium, Liv.

LEMNIUS, a, um (Lemnos). *Of or from Lemnos*, L. pater, Virg.; *or simply* Lemnius, i. e. Vulcanus, Ov.; L. furtum, i. e. furtum ignis, Cic. *Subst.*, Lemnii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Lemnos*, Nep.

LEMNOS *or* -US, i, *f.* (Λῆμνος). *Lemnos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the seat of Vulcan, now Stalimene*, Ter.

LEMONIA TRIBUS. *A Roman tribe*, Cic.

LĔMŎVICES, um, m. *Lemovices, a people of Aquitania*, Cæs.

LĔMŪRES, um, m. *The shades or spirits of the departed, of which the good were adored as tutelary gods* (lares), *while the bad were thought to be wandering about as spectres* (larvæ), Varr. *In order to appease them, and to keep them from the houses, a feast was celebrated, called* Lēmūria, Ov.

LĔNA, æ, *f.* (leno). *A bawd, procuress.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: An allurement, an attraction*, natura quasi sui l., Cic.

LĔNÆUS, a, um (Ληναῖος). *Of or belonging to Bacchus*, L. latex *or* honor, *wine*, Virg., Lenæus, *or* L. Pater, *Bacchus*, Id.

LĔNE, *adv.*, i. q. leniter (lenis). *Softly, gently*, Ov.

LĔNIMEN, ĭnis, n. (lenio). *A means of alleviating or mitigating, an alleviation*, l. senectæ, Ov.

LĔNIMENTUM, i, n. (lenio). *An alleviation, mitigation*, addito honestæ missionis lenimento, Tac.

LĔNIO, ivi *and* ĭi, ītum, 4 v. a. [*fut.* lēnibunt, Prop.] (lenis). I. *To mitigate, alleviate, soften, assuage*, te dies lenit, æstas mitigabit, Cic.; l. multitudinem epulis, Id.; l. somno curas, Virg. ——II. *To endeavor to assuage*, Virg.

LĔNIS, e. *Soft, mild, lenient, gentle*, sensus judicat lene et asperum, Cic.; l. vinum, *mellow*, Hor.; l. venenum, *not violent, slow*, Cic.; l. somnus, Hor.; l. clivus, *a gentle elevation*, Liv.; l. stagnum, *gently flowing*, Id.

LĔNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (lenis). *Gentleness, softness, lenity, mildness.* I. *Prop.*: l. lini, Plin. ——II. *Fig.*: l. vocis, Cic.; l. audiendi, *coolness, calmness*, Id.; infinit incredibili lenitate, Cæs.

LĔNĬTER, *adv. Softly, gently, mildly, leniently*, l. et quiete, Cic.; l. ire, *gently, without making a noise*, Ov.; l. ferre, *coolly, calmly*, Id.

LĔNĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (lenis). I. *Softness, gentleness*, l. orationis, Pac. ap. Cic. ——II. *Meton.: Gentle or mild behavior*, l. in alqm, Cic.

LĔNO, ōnis, m. (lenio). I. *A pander, seducer*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: A negotiator, a go-between, a mediator, in a bad sense*, lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic.; lenonibus, *ambassadors*, Just.

LĔNŎCĬNIUM, ii, n. (leno). I. *The trade of*

a pander or a bawd, l. facere, Plaut.; rem lenocinii, Quint.; l. profiteri, *to act openly as a bawd*, Suet. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Allurement, enticement*, l. a grege petebas? Cic.—B) *An artificial ornament, excessive ornament, finery*, l. corporum, Id.; metus antecedens est l. muneris, *increases the value or charm of the present*, Sen. — C) *Allurement by flattery, coaxing, cajoling, fair words*, orationi addit l., Tac.

LĒNŌCINOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (leno). *To pander, pimp; hence*, l. *To flatter, to wheedle*, l. alcui, Cic. ——II. *To give a charm to an object, to aid by artificial means*, l. formæ puerorum virilitate excisa, Quint.

LĒNŌNIUS, a, um (leno). *Of or belonging to a pander or pimp*, l. sedes, Plaut.; cognum l., *a term of reproach*, Id.

LENS, tis, *f.* *Lentils* (*pulse*), Plin.

LENTE, *adv.* *Slowly.* I. *Prop.* A) l. procedere, Cæs.—B) *For a long time*, quæ res quum lentius spe ipsorum traheretur, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Without animation or energy, coolly, indifferently*, l. ferre, Cic.; l. respondere, Id. —B) *Meton.*: arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt, Plin. 2) *Considerately, with premeditation*, nisi eum l. probavissem, Cic.

LENTESCO, 3 *v. inch. n.* (lenteo). I. *To relax, abate, to become cool or calm*, curæ lentescunt, Ov.——II. *To become tough, flexible, or soft*, aqua maceratur, dum lentescat, Col.; bellua lentescit, *becomes clammy or glucy*, Virg.

LENTIGINŌSUS, a, um (lentigo). *Full of freckles*, Val. Max.

LENTISCIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (lentiscus, fero). *Bearing mastich-trees*, Ov.

LENTISCUS, i, *f.*, *and* LENTISCUM, i, *n.* I. *The mastich-tree*, semper viridis, semperque gravata l., Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Resin or oil from this tree*, Cat.—B) *A tooth-pick of mastich wood*, Mart.

LENTITIA, æ, *f.* (lentus). I. *Toughness, flexibility*, Plin.——II. *Viscosity, stickiness*, Id.

LENTITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (lentus). *Slowness, inactivity.* I. A) *Prop.*: l. conjuratorum, Tac. —B) *A want of spirit or energy in writing*, libros ejusdem lentitudinis, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Insensibility, coolness, indifference*, Cic.

LENTO, 1 *v. a.* (lentus). *To make flexible, to bend.* I. *Prop.* A) l. arcum, *to bend a bow*, Stat.; l. remos, *to row, ply the oars (inasmuch as the oars appear to bend)*, Virg. — B) *Meton.*: *To protract, delay*, l. bella, Sil.——II. *Fig.*: *To moderate*, Sid.

LENTŪLITAS, ātis, *f.* (Lentulus). *The nobility of the Lentuli*, Cic.

LENTULUS, a, um, *dim.* (lentus). *Rather tough; hence, fig., rather slow in making payments, slack*, Cic.

LENTULUS, i, *m.* *Lentulus, a surname of the Cornelian* gens. 1. P. Corn. L. Spinther, *who promoted the recall of Cicero from exile*, Cic. 2. P. L. Sura, *a conspirator under Catiline*, Sall.

LENTUS, a, um. I. A) 1) *Prop.*: *Tough*, l. radix, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: l. vivacitas, *a tough life*, Plin. —B) *Esp.* 1) a) *Flexible*, l. vimen, Virg.; lentissima brachia, *soft, pliable*, Hor.; lentior salicis ramis, *of Galatea, who was insensible to the love of Polyphemus*, Ov. b) *Meton.*: *Slender*, Ov. 2) *Viscous, sticky*, in coquendo lentior, *not quite so fit for boiling*, Plin.; gusto pice lentius, Virg. 3) *Lasting for a long while*, l. amor, Tib.; lentus abesto, *stay out a good while*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Slow, lazy*, lento igne torrere bovem, Ov.; l. carbones, *faintly glimmering*, Plin.; l. spes, *that is slowly fulfilled*, Liv.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Prop.* a) *Slow of speech, drawling*, l. in dicendo, Cic. b) *Slack, dilatory, slow*, l. infitiator, *in one's payments*, Cic. c) *Heavy*, l. pondera, Prop. 2) *Fig.* a) *Calm, cool, phlegmatic, insensible*, Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. b) *Obstinate*, l. fastus, Ov.

LĒNULLUS, i, m. *dim.* (leno). *A pander*, Plaut.

LĒNUNCŪLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (leno). I. q. leno, Plaut.

LĒNUNCŪLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (*for* lembuncŭlus, *from* lembus). *A small sailing-vessel, a skiff*, Cæs.

LEO, ōnis, *m.* (λέων). *A lion.* I. A) *Prop.*, Ov.; *fem. for* lēæna, *a lioness*, Stat.; leo femina, Plaut. — B) *Fig.*: *A lion*, l. e. *a bold or courageous man*, in prætoriis leones, in castris lepores, Sid.——II. *Meton.* A) *The Lion, a constellation*, Hor.—B) Leo, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic.

LEON, ontis, *m.* (λέων). *Leon, a small place in Sicily, not far from the peninsula Thapsus, now Magnisi*, Liv.

LEŌNIDAS, æ, *m.* (Λεωνίδας). *Leonidas, a king of Sparta, who was slain at Thermopylæ*, Cic.

LEŌNTINI, ōrum, *m.* (Λεοντῖνοι). *Leontini, a town in the east of Sicily, now Lentini*, Cic.

LEŌNTINUS, a, um (Λεοντῖνος). *Of or belonging to Leontini, or to the Leontini*, L. ager, Cic. *Plur. subst.*: *The Leontini*, Liv.

LĒPAS (lŏpas), ădis, *f.* (λέπας). *A kind of muscle, which adheres to rocks*, Plaut.

LĒPIDĀNUS, a, um (Lepidus). *Of or relating to Lepidus*, L. bellum, Sall.

LĒPIDE, *adv.* I. *Gently, prettily, pleasantly, neatly, well*, mihi omnia l. eveniunt, Plaut.; lepidissime, *most excellently*, Id.; ubi l. voles esse tibi, dicito mihi, *if you mean to give yourself a treat*, Id.; ego loquar? B. l. licet, *yes, very well*, Id. ——II. *Elegantly, humorously*, in quo l. lusit. Cic.

LĒPIDUS, a, um. *Neat, pretty, graceful, pleasant, elegant, agreeable.* I. A) *Gen.*: l. pater, Ter.; capitulum lepidissimum, *a most pleasing person, a capital fellow*, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *Witty, humorous, droll, pleasant in conversation*, l. pueri, Cic.; l. dictum, Hor.——II. Lēpidus, *nom. propr.* *A cognomen of the* gens *of the Æmilii.* 1. M. Æmilius L., *consul with Catulus*, Cic. 2. M. Æm. L., *triumvir with Antony and Octavianus*, Id.

LĒPONTII, ōrum, *m.* *Lepontii, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, in the modern Val Leventina*, Cæs.

LĒPOR *or* LĒPOS, ŏris, *m.* I. *Pleasantness, grace, amiableness, agreeableness*, ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic.——II. *Pleasantry, humor, facetiousness, wit*, magnus in jocando l., Cic.

LĒPTICUS, a, um (Leptis). *Of Leptis*, Plin.

LĒPTIS, is, *f.* (Λέπτις). *Leptis.* I. *The name of two towns on the coast of Africa.* A) L. magna, *within the two Syrtes, now Lebida* (*in Tripoli*), Sall.

——B) *Between Hadrumetum and Thapsus, birth-places of the Emperor Septimius Severus, now Lempta, in Tunis,* Cic.——II. *A town of Spain,* Auct. B. Al.

LEPTITĀNI, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Leptis,* Cæs.

LEPTĪNUS, a, um (Leptis). *Of Leptis,* Tac.

LĔPUS, ŏris, *m.* (*Æol.* λέπορις). I. *Prop.: A hare,* Varr.; l. marinus, *a sea-fish from which the ancients extracted a poison,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: The Hare, a constellation,* Cic.

LĔPUSCŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (lepus). *A young or little hare, a leveret,* Cic.

LERNA, æ, *or* LERNE, ēs, *f.* (Λέρνη). *Lerna, a lake and town not far from Argos, in the Peloponnesus, where Hercules slew the hydra, named after that place,* bellua Lernæ, Virg.

LĔRNÆUS, a, um (Λερναῖος). *Of or belonging to Lerna, Lernæan,* l. anguis, Virg.; l. hydra, Prop.

LESBĬACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lesbos, Lesbian,* L. libri, *three books of Dicæarchus,* Cic.

LESBĬAS, ădis, *f.* (Λεσβιάς). *Lesbian; subst.,* Ov.

LESBIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Λεσβίς). *Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman,* L. lyra, *the lyre of Arion,* Ov.; Lesbides, *Lesbian girls,* Id.; L. puella, *Sappho,* Id.

LESBĬUS, a, um (Λέσβιος). *Lesbian,* L. civis, *Alcæus,* Hor.; L. pes, *lyric poetry,* Id.; L. vates, *Sappho,* Ov.

LĔSBOS (-us), i, *f.* (Λέσβος). *Lesbos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the birth-places of Pittacus, Arion, Sappho, &c., also celebrated for its wine, now Metellino,* Mel.

LESBŎUS, a, um. *Lesbian* (*poet.*), l. barbiton, *the Lesbian lyre,* i. e. *a poem in the style of Alcæus or of Sappho,* Hor.

LESSUS, i *or* ūs, *m. A mournful cry or lamentation over the dead,* Cic.; lessum facere alcui *or* habere, *to make lamentation for the dead,* Plaut.

LĔTĀLIS (lethal.), e (letum). *Mortal, deadly,* Virg.

LĔTHÆUS, a, um (Λήθαιος, *from* Λήθη). I. *Of or belonging to Lethe, and thus to the lower world,* L. amnis, Virg.; L. ratis, *the boat of Charon,* Tibull.; vincula L. abrumpere alcui, *to restore to life,* Hor.——II. *Poet.: Producing oblivion,* L. somnus, Virg.

LĔTHALIS, *&c. See* LETALIS.

LĔTHARGĬCUS, a, um (ληθαργικός). *Affected with lethargy, lethargic,* Hor.; l. morbus, *morbid drowsiness,* Plin.

LĔTHARGUS, i, *m.* (λήθαργος). *A morbid sleepiness, lethargy,* Hor.

LĔTHE, ēs, *f.* (Λήθη). *Lethe,* i. e. *oblivion; a river of the lower regions, out of which the shades of the dead were said to drink, in order to forget the past,* Virg.; Ov.

LĔTIFĔR, ĕra, ĕrum (letum, fero). *Deadly,* l. arcus, Virg.; l. annus, *pestilential,* Id.; l. locus (corporis), *where a wound is mortal,* Ov.

LĔTO, 1 *v. a.* (letum). *To kill,* Ov.

LĔTŌIS, LĔTŌĬUS. *See* LAT.

LĔTUM, i, *n.* I. *Death,* l. consciscere sibi, *to destroy one's self,* Plaut.; l. sibi parĕre manu, *to kill one's self,* Virg.; l. ferro, *to carry death along with it,* Id.; alqm leto dare, *to kill,* Id.; leto datus, *killed, dead,* XII. Tab. ap. Cic.——II. *Meton.: Of things: Destruction, annihilation,* Teucrûm res eripe leto, Virg.

LEUCĂDĬA, æ, *f.* (Λευκαδία). *Leucadia, an island in the Ionian Sea, near Acarnania, where Apollo had a temple, now Sta. Maura,* Liv.

LEUCĂDĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Leucadia, Leucadian,* L. deus, *Apollo,* Ov. *Subst.:* Leucădii, æ, *f., a drama of Turpilius,* Cic.; Leucădii, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Leucadia,* Liv.

LEUCAS, ădis, *f.* (Λευκάς). I. *Leucas, the capital of the island Leucadia, now Leucada,* Liv.——II. I. q. Leucadia, Ov.——III. I. q. Leucata (*which see*), Ov.

LEUCĂSPIS, ĭdis, *f.* (λεύκασπις). *White-shielded,* l. phalanx, *whose shields were of a silver color,* Liv.

LEUCĀTA *or* LEUCĀTES, æ, *m.* (Λευκάτας). *Leucata, a promontory of Leucadia, now Capo Ducato,* Cic.

LEUCE, ēs, *f.* (Λευκή). *Leuce, a town of Laconia, perhaps near Acria,* Liv.

LEUCI, ōrum, *m. Leuci, a people of Belgian Gaul, perhaps the modern Luettich, Lüge, Luyck,* Cæs. *Sing.:* Leucus, i, *m., collect.,* Lucr.

LEUCĬPPIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Λευκιππίς). *A daughter of Leucippus,* Prop.

LEUCĬPPUS, i, *m.* (Λεύκιππος). *Leucippus, father of Phœbe and Hilaira,* Ov.

LEUCŌNICUS, a, um (*from* Leucones *or* Leuci, *a people of Gaul*). *Leuconic,* L. lanas, Mart. *Subst.,* Leucōnĭcum, i, *n., Leuconic wool,* Mart.

LEUCŌPĒTRA, æ, *f.* (Λευκός, πέτρα). *Leucopetra, a promontory on the southern coast of the Bruttii, now Cap del Armi,* Cic.

LEUCŌPHRYNA, æ, *f.* (Λευκόφρυς). *Leucophryna,* i. e. *having white eyebrows, a name of Diana among the Magnesians,* Tac.

LEUCŌSIA, æ, *f.* (Λευκωσία). *Leucosia, an island near Pæstum, now Licosia; called also* Leucasia, Ov.

LEUCŌSYRI, ōrum, *m.* (Λευκόσυροι). *White Syrians, a people on the banks of the Pontus Euxinus,* Curt.

LEUCŌTHĒA, æ, *or* LEUCŌTHĒE, ēs, *f.* (Λευκοθέα). *Leucothea, the name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, as a sea-goddess; afterward confounded with the old Italic* Matuta, Cic.

LEUCTRA, ōrum, *n.* (Λεῦκτρα). *Leuctra, a small place in Bœotia, where a celebrated battle against the Spartans was fought by Epaminondas,* Cic.

LEUCTRĬCUS, a, um (Leuctra). I. *Of or belonging to Leuctra,* L. pugna, Nep. *Facetè meton.:* L. pugna, *the fight between* Milo *and* Clodius, *in which the latter was slain,* Cic.

LEVĀMEN, ĭnis (levo). *An alleviation, a means of relief,* quod si esset aliquod l., id esset in te uno, Cic.

LEVĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (levo). *An alleviation, mitigation, a means of relief,* mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic.

LEVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. A) *Alleviation, relief,* alcui case levationi, Cic.——B) *Diminution, decrease,* l. vitiorum, Cic.——II. *A lifting or raising up,* onerum facere levationes, Vitr.

LEVĬCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (lĕvis). *Light; hence,* I. *Vain,* l. Demosthenes, Cic.——II. *Slight, mean,* l. res, Gell.

LEVI-DENSIS, e (lēvis, densus). *Slightly manufactured or made, thin.* I. *Prop.:* l. vestis, Isid. Origg.——II. *Fig.: Poor, mean,* l. munusculum. Cic.

LEVI-FIDUS, a, um (levis, fidus). *Of slight credit,* Plaut.

LEVI-PES, ĕdis (lēvis, pes). *Light-footed, swift of foot,* l. lepus, Cic.

LEVIS (*not* lævis), e (λεῖος). *Smooth, not rough.* I. *Gen.:* corpuscula levia, alia aspera, Cic.; l. poculum, *polished, bright,* Virg.——II. *Esp.: Without beard or hair.* A) *Prop.:* l. juventas, Hor.; l. senex, *bald,* Ov. *Hence,* 1) *Fair, tender, beautiful,* l. pectus, Virg. 2) *Meton.: Spruce, dressed out,* quum vir sit levior ipsâ, Ov.——B) 1) *Slippery,* l. sanguis, Virg.; l. malvæ, *that make slippery,* Hor. 2) *Well macerated,* Scrib. Larg.——C) *Well joined or put together, well connected, smooth,* l. concursus verborum, Cic.

LEVIS, e. *Light.* I. *Prop.* A) *Light, not heavy,* levior quam pluma, Plaut.; l. armatura, *light armor,* Cæs.; leves, *light-armed men,* Cic.; l. terra, *light soil,* Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Light, quick, nimble, fast,* l. cursus, Phædr.; l. concursus, Nep. 2) *Light, not burdensome, gentle,* terra sit super ossa levis, Tib.; l. cibus, *easy to digest, light,* Cels. 3) *Not unhealthy* [*opp.* gravis], l. loca, Varr.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Light, slight, unimportant, trifling,* l. dolor, Cic.; l. genus scripturæ, Nep.; l. auditio, *a current report,* Cæs. 2) *Subst.,* leve, *A trifle,* in levi habere, *to regard as a trifle,* Tac.; l. carmina, *poetry of a light nature,* Id.——B) *Insignificant, without weight, without authority or value,* levis conquirere, Cic.——C) *Easy, easily accomplished,* quod levissimum videbatur, Liv.; leviora Pergama, *easy to be destroyed,* Hor.——D) *Light, not harsh, gentle,* levior reprehensio, Cic.; l. exsilium, *supportable,* Suet.——E) *Light, of opinion or sentiment.* 1) *In a good sense: Agreeable,* Plaut. 2) *In a bad sense.* a) *Light-minded, fickle, changeable, unsteady* (*opp.* gravis), homo l. atque fallax, Cic. b) *Vain, lying, false,* Tibull.

LEVI-SOMNUS, a, um (lēvis, somnus). *Having light sleep, easily awakened,* Lucr.

LEVITAS, ātis, *f.* (lēvis). I. A) *Smoothness,* l. speculorum, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* l. verborum, *polish or elegance of expression,* Quint.——II. *Meton.: Slipperiness,* l. intestinorum, Cels.

LEVITAS, ātis, *f.* (levis). *Levity, lightness* [*opp.* gravitas]. I. *Prop.* A) l. armorum, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: Celerity,* quæ quum mobilitate summa levitate ferantur, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, mutability,* levitates amatoriæ, Cic.; videte levitatem hominis, Id.; l. judiciorum, *wantonness,* Id.——B) *Nothingness, untenableness, unimportance,* l. opinionis, Cic.

LEVITER, *adv. Lightly.* I. *Prop.* A) l. armati, Curt.——B) *Meton.:* levius casura pila, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *Lightly, insignificantly, slightly,* l. saucius, Cic.; l. significare, *to notice slightly, to allude to,* Id.; ut levissime dicam, Id. *Hence,* levius, *less, in a slighter degree,* l. miser, Hor.——B) *Easily, without pain or trouble, without harm,* l. ferre, Cic.; omnia levius casura, *that every thing would go on more easily,* Id.

LEVO (*not* lævo), 1 *v. a.* (lēvis). *To make smooth, to smooth, to polish,* Cels. *Meton.:* aspera levabit, Hor.

LEVO, 1 *v. a.* (lēvis). *To make easy or light, to lift up, to take off or from any body's shoulders.* I. *Prop.:* l. membra gramine, Ov.; l. se cubito, *to support one's self,* Virg.; l. se alis, *to rise on the wing,* Liv.; levatus paullum *rising, getting up,* Ov.; l. alqm fasce, *to carry* (*a bundle*) *for any body,* Virg.; l. ictum dextrâ, *to avert,* Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To alleviate, to relieve, to ease, to lessen,* l. alcui metum, Cic.; l. alcjs dolorem, Id.——B) *Meton.: To liberate or free from any thing,* l. alqm onere alcjs rei, Cic.——C) 1) *To raise any body's spirits, to cheer,* me levarat tuus adventus, Cic.; levari alcjs luctu, *to take delight in,* Ov. 2) *To support,* l. viros auxilio, Virg.——D) *To diminish, to decrease, to make weaker,* inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic.; l. invidiam, Liv.

LEVOR (*not* lævor), ōris, *m.* (lēvis). *Smoothness,* l. chartæ, Plin.; l. vocis, Lucr.

LEX, lēgis, *f.* (lēgo). *A proposed law, a bill* (*a proposition made to the people by a magistrate*), I. *Prop.* A) legem ferre, Cic.; legem rogare, *to propose a law, to bring in a bill* (*in our sense*), Id.; legem perferre, *to carry,* Id.; l. promulgare, *to promulgate a law, to give notice to bring in a bill,* Id.; legem sciscere *or* jubere, *to approve of, to receive, to carry,* Id.; l. antiquatur, *is thrown out,* Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A bill when received or having become law; a decree, a statute,* leges ferre, Liv.; l. abrogare, *to abolish,* Cic. *Gen. plur.: Institutions, existing laws,* &c., leges et instituta civitatum, Cic.; leges scribere alcui, *to prescribe, dictate,* Id.; lege *or* legibus, *according to law,* Id.; lege agere, *of a lictor when executing the sentence of a judge,* Liv.; lege agere, *to lodge a complaint according to law,* Id.; lege uti, *to proceed according to law,* Sall. 2) *A form established by law, the observance of which is required, a legal formula,* Manilianus venalium vendendorum leges edisocre, Cic. 3) *Gen.: A law, a precept which one imposes on one's self, a rule,* mea lege utar, Ter.——II. *Fig.* A) *Rule, precept or prescript, law,* versibus est certa lex, Cic.; *a rule, mode, or custom, way, circumstances,* l. est veræ amicitiæ, ut, Id.; optima lege, *under the best circumstances.*——B) *Regularity, order,* sine lege, *without order,* Cic.; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov.——III. A) *Prop.* 1) *A contract,* in mancipii lege, *in the contract of sale,* Cic.; l. censoria *or* lex, *agreement made by the censors with public contractors,* Id.; legem edicere, *to publish such a contract,* Id. 2) *An article or clause of a contract,* leges accipere, Ov.; pax data in has leges, Liv.——B) *Fig.: Condition,* homines ea lege natos esse, Cic.

LEXIS, is, *f.* (λέξις). *A word,* Lucil. ap. Cic.

LEXŌBII *or* **LEXŌVII**, ōrum, *m.* (Λεξοβίοι *or* Λεξόυιοι). *Lexovii, a people in Gaul, near the mouth of the Sequana,* Cæs.

LIBAMEN, inis, *n.* (libo) [libamentum]. I. *That which is poured out at a sacrifice in honor of the gods, libation, offering,* libamina prima, *of hair cut off and thrown into the fire,* Virg.——II. *The first diminution of any thing,* capies libamina famæ, *you will be the first to take from my honor,* Ov.

LIBAMENTUM, i, *n.* (libo). I. *That which is poured forth, in offerings to the gods; libation,*

offering, l. sacrificiorum, Cic.——II. *A trial, first attempt*, quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dare, Gell.

LIBĀRIUS, ii, m. (libum). *A baker of cakes, one who sells cakes, a pastry-cook*, Sen.

LIBATIO, ōnis, *f.* (libo). *Libation, the pouring out (at sacrifices) of wine, &c., in honor of a god*. Auct. Her.

LIBELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (libra). I. A) I. q. as, *a silver coin, of which there were ten in a denarius*, Varr. *Prov.: Any very small coin*, quis unam libellam dedisset? Cic.; ad libellam, *to a farthing*.——B) *A whole that is to be divided into equal parts or shares; thus, of a legacy*, fecit te heredem ex libella, me ex teruncio, *has made you heir at law of all the property, on condition that you give me one fourth part*, Cic.——II. *A plummet, line, level*, locus ad libellam æquus, *perfectly level*, Varr.

LIBELLIO, ōnis, m. (libellus). *A bookseller*, Suet.

LIBELLUS, i, m. *dim.* (liber). I. *Gen.: A small writing*, scripsi in libello, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A memorandum-book, list, journal, paper*, memoriæ causâ retulit in libellum, Cic.; l. gladiatorum, *list, roll*, Id.; ex libello respondere, *from a written paper*, Id.; cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subjecisset, *a leaf with a poem written on it*, Id.?——B) *A complaint couched, according to Roman law, in writing*, multis libellis rusticorum inquietor, Plin. E.; *a citation, summons*, Plaut.——C) *A petition, memorial*, libellum composuit ut darem Cæsari, Cic.; libellos subnotare, *to sign, to reply to*, Plin.; Epaphroditum a libellis... condemnavit, *an officer who received petitions addressed to the emperor, a master of requests*, Suet.; libellos dispergere, *to send out letters (or cards) of invitation*, Tac.——D) 1) *A notice publicly posted up, a placard, hand-bill*, edere per libellos, Suet.; *a notice posted up against the immovable property of a debtor, to be sold by a court*, dejicere libellos, *to take off or free from a distraint*, suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen. 2) *Meton.: A bookseller's shop*, in libellis, Catull.

LIBENS *or* LŪBENS, tis, *adj.* (libet). *Willing, ready to act, showing good will*. I. *Prop.:* animo gaudenti ac libenti, *with all one's heart*, Cic.; libentissimis Græcis, *with great good will on the part of the Greeks*, Id.; lubens faxim, Ter.——II. *Meton.: Happy, joyful, cheerful*, faciam illos lubentiores, Plaut.; fac te lubentem, *be glad*, Ter.

LIBENTER *or* LŪBENTER. *adv. Willingly, with pleasure, with good will*, l. audire, Cic.; eo libentius, *so much the sooner, so much more readily*, Nep.; nusquam te libentius cœnasse, *with a better appetite*, Cic.

LIBENTIA *or* LŪBENTIA, æ, *f.* (libens *or* lubens). I. *Joyfulness, pleasure*, onustum pectus porto lætitiâ lubentiâque, Plaut.——II. (*personified*) *Lubentia*, Plaut.

LIBER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Having or enjoying political liberty; no slave; free, independent. Subst.: A free man*. I. *Prop.* A) qui est matre libera, l. est, Cic.; l. populus, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Free from imposts or taxes, exempt from service*, Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. 2) *Free, not occupied, vacant*, l. sedes, Liv.; l. lectulus, i. e. *of one unmarried*, Cic.; loca ab arbitris l., *free from intruders*. 3) *Free from debt*, tantum abest ut meæ rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, ut, &c., Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Not in fetters*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: Free from any thing, without any thing*, liberi a delictis, Cic.; liber curâ, *free from care*, Id.; l. laborum, Hor. 2) *Esp.: Free, unimpeded, unrestrained, independent*, l. adolescentia, Cic.; l. vestis, l. toga, *the independent toga, the toga of the man*, Ov.; l. custodia, *not close imprisonment* (*see the syn.* in CUSTODIA), Id.; l. fenus, *not settled or fixed*, Liv.; l. tempus, *free, unlimited*, Cic.; l. quæstio, *not limited to any person*, Id.; liberum habere aliqd, *to have any thing in one's power or at one's free disposal*, Liv.; liberum est mihi, *I have it in my power, it depends on myself; with inf. following*, Cic. 3) *Morally: Free, in a good sense*, Cic. *In a bad sense: Unbridled, unrestrained, licentious*, l. turba temulentorum, Id.

LIBER, bri, m. I. *The inner rind of a tree, under the bark; hence, gen., the bark*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Any writing consisting of several leaves; hence, a book*, Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic.; libros edere, Id. 2) *A poem; a speech; a comedy*, Quint. *Esp.: The Sibylline books were called* libri *simply:* ad libros ire, Cic.——B) 1) *A division of any writing, a book*, tres libri perfecti sunt de natura deorum, Cic. *A list, index, catalogue*, in literarum allaturum libris, Id. 2) *A writing, a letter*, librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, Nep. 3) *A rescript*, l. principis, Plin.

LIBER, ĕri, m. (libo, λείβω). I. *Liber, an ancient deity of the inhabitants of Italy, presiding over plantations, afterward identified with the Bacchus of the Greeks*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Wine*, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.

LIBER, ĕri, m. *See* LIBERI.

LIBERA, æ, *f.* I. *Proserpina*, Cic.——II. *Ariadne, the wife of Bacchus*, Ov.

LIBERĀLIA, ĭum, n. (Liber). *A feast celebrated in honor of Bacchus (on the 17th of March), when young men assumed the* "toga virilis," Cic.

LIBERĀLIS, e. I. *Relating to liberty*, l. causa, *a lawsuit or cause respecting any body's liberty*, Cic.; alqm liberali causa adsorere manu, *to declare formally that any body is free born*, Ter.; l. nuptiæ, *among free-born (men)*, Plaut.——II. A) *Meton.: Befitting a freeman, noble, noble-minded, honorable*, l. mens, Cic.; l. ingenium, *noble character*, Ter.; l. artes, doctrinæ, *sciences that suit a free-born person; such as poetry, history, elocution; the liberal arts or sciences*, liberalissima studia, Cic.; liberalior victus, *better food*, Liv.; l. sumptus, *expenses to keep up a respectable establishment*, Cic.; l. forma virginis, *noble features*, Plaut.——B) *Generous, liberal*, l. et beneficus, Cic.; l. pecunias, Sall.

LIBERĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* (liberalis). I. A) *Nobleness of sentiment, noble spirit*, quibus videtur potuisse decipi l. tua, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Kindness, kind and affable behavior*, homo non liberalitate sed tristitia popularis, Id.——II. A) *Esp.: Liberality*, l. et beneficentia, Cic.——B) *Meton.: A present, bounty*, decuma parte liberalitatis apud eorum quemque relicta, Tac.

LIBERĀLITER, *adv.* I. A) *In a manner befitting a free-born person, gentlemanly, nobly*, l. eruditus, Cic.; l. obire officia, Liv.——B)

Meton.: Kindly, friendly, obligingly, civilly, l. respondere, Cæs.——II. *Generously, liberally, richly*, nec potui liberalius accipi, Cic.; vivo liberalius, *as a gentleman*, Id.; indulgere sibi liberalius, Nep.

LIBERĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. A) *A freeing, delivering from any thing*, liberatione molestiæ gaudemus, Cic.——B) *Meton.: A liberating, setting at liberty, acquittal*, libidinosissimæ liberationes, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Liberation of a state, a setting free*, Just.

LIBERĀTOR, ōris, m. (libero). *A liberator, deliverer*, l. patriæ, Cic.; *as a title of Jupiter*, Tac.

LIBERE, *adv.* I. A) *Freely, not in a slavish manner*, l. educare, Ter.——B) *Meton.: Freely, unrestrictedly, in an unlimited manner, unimpededly, without being hindered*, animus somno relaxatus solute moveatur ac l., Cic.——II. A) *Esp.: Freely, fearlessly, ingenuously, openly, boldly*, l. loqui, Cic.——B) *Liberally, richly*, ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Virg.

LIBERI, ōrum, m. [*sing.*, liber, *a son*, Quint.; *genit. plur.*, libērum, Cic.; Liv.]. *Children, with reference to the parents, not with regard to their age*, cum liberis et conjugibus, Cic.; liberos suscipere, *to bear*, Id.; liberis operam dare, *to beget*, Id.; jus trium liberorum, *privilege of a father of three children before others who had fewer, in obtaining a public office, &c.*, Suet.; liberi *is also often used (like vaŭtes) of a single child*, ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum prædonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a prædonibus esse sublatos, Cic.; *of animals*, Plaut.

LIBERO, 1 [*fut. exact.*, liberasso, Plaut.] (liber). *To make loose, to untie, to set free.* I. *Gen.:* l. aliqm, Cic.; *one that has been locked up*, l. pullos caved.——II. A) *To free from any thing, to disentangle, to deliver*, l. alqm ab erratione, Cic.; l. alqm obsidione, Cæs.; l. alqm ære alieno, Sall.; l. alqm culpas, Liv.——B) *To exempt from imposts, taxes, &c.*, l. loca publica, Cic.; l. domum (*sc.* religione), *from the sacredness attached to it; and so from certain burdens*, Id.; Volusii liberandi, *from suretyship and payment*, Id.; l. fundum, *from mortgage*, Jul. Dig.; l. fidem suam, *to fulfill one's promise*, Id.; l. promissa, *to make valid*, Id.——C) *To acquit, to declare innocent*, Milo liberatur non profectus esse, Cic.; templa liberata, *freed from an obstacle that hinders the prospect (as in the case of a building standing in the way)*.

LIBERTA. *See* LIBERTUS.

LIBERTAS, ātis, *f.* (liber). I. A) *Freedom, liberty*, quid est enim l.? potestas vivendi, ut velis, Cic.; ac in libertatem vindicare, *to obtain one's liberty*, Id.; alqm ad libertatem vocare, *to hold out to any body, or promise any body his liberty*, Cæs.——B) *Esp.: Civil liberty, the sum of all rights, privileges, and prerogatives of a Roman citizen*, ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, Cic.——C) *Liberty, independence*, non posse Græcism in libertate esse, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Liberty*, i. q. *permissio*, tabella dat populo libertatem, ut quod velint, faciant, Cic. *With gen.:* l. omnium rerum, Liv.——B) *Want of restraint, unbridled license, want of restriction, licentiousness*, nimia libertas... profusa luxuries, Cic.——C) *Freedom or boldness of speech*, libertatem requirere, Cic.——III. (*personified*) *Libertas, the goddess of Liberty, who had temples at Rome, in the forum and on the Aventine Mount*, Cic.

LIBERTINUS, a, um (libertus). *Belonging to the number of those that have obtained their freedom*, l. plebs, Plin. *Subst.*, libertinus, i, m., *One that has obtained his freedom, a freedman, with regard to his condition*; libertus, *with regard to the master who manumitted him*, Cic.; *thus*, libertinus, *a freedman, generally, but* libertus Ciceronis, &c.; libertina, æ, *f.*, *A freedwoman*, Hor.; *in the time of Appius Claudius*, libertinus *was the son of a freedman, and the grandson only was* ingenuus; *under the emperors this name was applied also to the sons, and even the freedmen themselves had their* libertinitas, Suet.

LIBERTUS, a, um (*for* liberatus). *Made free. Subst.*, libertus, i, m., *He that has been liberated from slavery, a freedman* (*conf.* LIBERTINUS), Cic.; liberta, æ, *f.*, *A freedwoman*, Cic.

LIBET *or* LŪBET, būit *and* bitum est, ēre. *It pleases, is agreeable, with a dat. of the person or absol.:* poterit id quod libet, et ei libebit quod non licet, Cic.; ut lubet, *after (any body's) pleasure*, Ter. *With acc. and inf.:* lubet scire me ex hoc, Plaut.

LIBĒTHRIS, idis, *f.* (Libethrum). *Belonging or relating to Libethrus*, L. nymphæ, *the Muses*, Virg.

LIBĒTHRUM, i, n. (Λείβηθρον). *Libethrum, a town in Thessaly*, Liv.

LIBIDINOR, āri (libido). *To indulge in or gratify lust*, Suet.

LIBĪDINŌSE, *adv.* *According to one's pleasure or caprice, wantonly*, l. alqd facere aut cogitare, Cic.

LIBĪDINŌSUS, a, um (libido). *Acting according to one's pleasure and desires, wanton, self-willed, voluptuous, licentious.* A) nihil isto esse libidinosius, Cic.——B) *Of inanimate and abstract subjects, in which one acts arbitrarily or without due consideration*, libidinosissima liberatio, Cic.

LIBĪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (libet). *Pleasure, longing, passion, instinctive desire, appetite, strong inclination, lust.* I. *Prop.* A) ad libidinem, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, *after or according to mere pleasure*, Cic.; l. est scire, *I have a fancy or wish to know*, Plaut.; libidinem habere in alqua re, *to take a delight or pleasure in any thing*, Sall.; ratio quæ in mentem aut in libidinem venit, *which suits one's fancy*, Cic.——B) *Esp.: Unjust, illegitimate, unbridled, or unrestrained desire, caprice, self-will*, l. judicum, Cic.; quædam artis l., *a certain caprice of art*, Plin. *Hence*, libidines, *Evil passions or desires, lusts*, libidinum intemperantia, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.: Sensuality, voluptuousness, lust, licentiousness*, ne quod in vita vestigium libidinis appareat, Cic.——B) *Esp.: Unchaste desire, criminal appetite*, Suet.

LIBĪTINA, æ, *f.* I. *Libitina, the goddess of funerals, in whose temple the whole apparatus for interment, mourners, &c., could be procured, and where a register of deceased persons was also kept*, quæstus Libitinæ acerbæ, Hor.——II. A) *Furniture for funerals*, pestilentia tanta erat, ut L. vix sufficeret, *that necessaries for all the funerals could hardly be procured*, Liv.——B) *A bier*, Plin.——C) *The trade of an undertaker*. Libitinam exercere, Val. Max.——D) *Death*, multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

LIBITINARIUS, ii, m. (Libitina). *An undertaker*, Sen.

LIBITUS (lubitus), a, um, *adj.* (libet). *According to pleasure*, libitum est mihi, *it is my pleasure, I am pleased*, Ter.

LIBO, 1 *v. a.* (λείβω). I. A) *To take a little from any thing*, libas ex omnibus, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To taste of any thing*, l. cibos, Ov.; l. jecur, *to eat some of it*, Liv. 2) *To touch*, l. oscula natæ, *to give a kiss*, Virg.; l. altaria pateris, *to sprinkle*, Virg. 3) *To pour out*, in mensam laticum libavit honorem (*wine*), Virg. 4) a) *Gen.: To sacrifice, devote, consecrate any thing to a deity*, l. dapes diis, Liv. b) *Fig.: To sacrifice, to dedicate, to devote*, l. lacrimas Celso, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To impair, to injure*, l. nil de corpore, Lucr.

LIBRA, æ, *f.* (λίτρα). I. A) *A pair of scales* (*as a machine or instrument for weighing*), Cic.; libra et ære, *for ready cash, the money down*, Liv.; per æs et libram, *a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a weight into the balance*, Suet.——B) 1) *Meton.: The Roman pound*, l. pondo, Liv. 2) *The constellation* Libra, Virg.——II. A) *A level, line*, l. aquaria, Vitr.; ad libram, *level*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: Balance, equilibrium*, Plin.

LIBRAMEN, inis, n. (libro). *Counterpoise*, huic ad l. pinnæ tres circumdabantur, Liv.

LIBRAMENTUM, i, n. (libro). *A weight.* I. *Prop.:* l. plumbi, *heaviness or weight of lead*, Liv.; *hence, the force by which a thing moves rapidly in any direction*; e. g. l. aquæ, *fall*, Plin.; *that which gives any thing an impetus*, l. tormentorum, *the ropes of the* tormenta, Tac.——II. *Esp.* A) *Horizontal plane, evenness, horizontal line*, Cic.——B) *Equality, equal state, evenness*, l. ventorum hiemalium et æstivorum, Col.

LIBRARIA, æ. *See* LIBRARIUS.

LIBRARIOLUS, i, m. *dim.* (librarius). I. *A copyist, scribe*, Cic.——II. *A bookseller*, Cic.

LIBRARIUM, ii, n. *See next article.*

LIBRARIUS, a, um (liber). *Belonging to books*, l. scriptor, *copyist*, Hor.——II. *Subst.* A) librarius, ii, m., *A copyist*, l. e. *a slave employed in copying books, a secretary*, Cic.; *a bookseller*, Sen.——B) librāria, æ, *f.* (sc. taberna), *a bookseller's shop*, Gell.——C) librārium, ii, n., *A case or chest for books and manuscripts*, Cic.

LIBRARIUS, a, um (libra). I. *That weighs out. Subst.*, librāria, æ, *f.* (sc. ancilla), *A female that weighed out to the slaves wool to be spun*, Juv.——II. *Weighing a pound, of the weight of a pound.* l. frustum, Col.

LIBRATOR, ōris, m. I. *One that levels, a leveller*, Plin.——II. *One that throws weapons by means of machines; hence, an engineer*, Tac.

LIBRATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* libro.——II. *Adj.* A) *Level, horizontal*, l. aqua, Vitr.——B) *Moving steadily, well-balanced*, l. glans, Liv.

LIBRILIS, e (libra). *Of a pound, of a pound weight. Subst.*, librilia, ium, n. (*sc.* saxa), *Stones weighing a pound each*, fundis librilibus sudibusque, Cæs.

LIBRO, 1 *v. a.* (libra). *To weigh.* I. *With a balance or a pair of scales; hence, fig.*, A) *Gen.:* l. crimina in antithetis, Pers.——B) *Esp.: To weigh over, to consider*, Stat.——II. *To level by the plummet.* A) *Prop.:* l. pavimenta, Cat.; l. aquam, *to calculate or fix the fall of water*, Vitr.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To keep in equilibrium, to poise, balance*, terra librata ponderibus, Cic. 2) *To swing backward and forward, to wave, poise*, l. telum, Virg.; l. se, *to balance one's self, to fly steadily*, Id. 3) *To keep moving or swinging*, vela librantur ab aura, Ov.

LIBS, Libis, m. (Libya) (Λίψ, Λιβός). *Of or belonging to Libya. Subst.* I. *An inhabitant of Libya*, Sid.——II. (*sc.* ventus) l. q. Africus, *West-southwest wind*, Plin.

LIBUM, i, n. *A cake*, Ov.; *esp., an offering-cake*, Virg.

LIBURNICUS, a, um. *Of Liburnia, Liburnian*, Cæs. *Subst.*, Liburnica, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis), l. q. Liburna, Suet.

LIBURNUS, a, um. I. *Of Liburnia, Liburnian*, L. terræ, Luc.——II. *Subst.* A) Liburni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Liburnia*, Liv.——B) Liburna, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis), *A fast-sailing galley, a sort of brigantine*, Cæs.; ibis Liburnis, Hor.

LIBYA, æ, *and* LIBYE, ēs, *f.* (Λιβύη). *Libya, the northern part of Africa, extending from Ethiopia to the Atlantic*, Cic.

LIBYCUS, a, um (Λιβυκός). *Libyan, African*, L. lapilli, Hor.; l. cursus, *navigation on the Libyan Sea*, Virg.; L. fera, *a lioness*, Ov.

LIBYPHŒNICES, um, m. (Λιβυφοίνικες). *The Libyans of Phœnician origin, esp. those in Byzacium*, Liv.

LIBYS, ȳos, m. (Λίβυς). *Of or belonging to Libya, Libyan*, L. ductor, *Hannibal*, Sil. *Subst.*, Libys, *An inhabitant of Libya*, Ov.; *plur.*, Libyes, *The Libyans*, Sall.

LIBYSSA, æ, *f.* (Λίβυσσα). *Libyan*, Catull.

LIBYSTICÆ FABULÆ. *See* ÆSOPUS.

LIBYSTIS, idis, *f.* (Λιβυστίς). *Libyan*, Virg.

LIBYUS, a, um. *Libyan*, L. terra, Tac.

LICENS, entis. I. *Part. of* liceor.——II. *Adj.* (licet). A) *Of persons: Free, making free, taking liberties, forward*, Gell.; *hence, wanton, lascivious*, Prop.——B) *Of things: Free, unrestricted*, licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

LICENTER, *adv.* I. *Freely, unrestrainedly, at large*, l. errare, Cic.——II. *Without fear, daringly, boldly*, licentius aliqd efflagitare, Tac.

LICENTIA, æ, *f.* (licens). *Liberty or permission to do whatever one pleases; freedom, license, leave.* I. *Gen.:* dare alcui licentiam infinitam pecuniarum eripiendarum, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *The liberty one takes of one's own accord, whether befitting or not*, l. poetarum, Cic.——B) *Esp.: Liberty, boldness, forwardness, daring*, l. hujus seculi, Cic.

LICENTIOSUS, a, um (licentia). *Too free, unruly, unbridled, licentious*, Quint. *Compar.:* licentiosior conversatio, Sen.

LICEO, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre. I. *To be offered or put up for sale, to be sold, to be valued at a certain price*, quique licebant, Plaut.; quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos)? *what were they sold for?* Cic.——II. *To offer, to expose for sale, to ask a certain price*, parvo quum pretio liceret, Mart.

LICEOR, ĭtus, 2 *v. dep. n. and a.* (liceo). I. *To bid for any thing*, liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, &c., Cic.: hortos l., *to bid for the garden*, Id.——II.

Meton.: tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, *estimate what price he puts on her honor*, Plin.

LICET, ŭit *and* ĭtum est, ēre, *v. impers.* I. *It is allowed, granted, permitted, one is allowed or may; with the dat. or absol.*: ita se gessit ut ea facere ei liceret, Cic. *With inf. as the subject*: licet rogare? *may I?* licet intelligi, *one may comprehend or see. With an acc. and inf.*: non licet hominem esse, &c., *that man should*, Ter. *The predicate is sometimes put in the dative with* esse: Themistocli licuit esse otioso, Cic.; *or the predicate is in the acc.*: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Id.; fremant omnes licet, *they may all murmur (if they please)*, Id.; per vos licet, *you allow it*, Id.; per me licet, *for my part*, Id.——II. *As a conjunction: Supposing, even that, even granted that, even in case that, &c.; although, notwithstanding; with the subjunct.*: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen, &c., Cic.

LICHAS, æ, *m.* (Λίχας). *Lichas, a servant of Hercules*, Ov.

LICINIĀNUS, a, um (Licinius). *Belonging to or of Licinius*, Cat.

LICĪNIUS, a. *Licinius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most noted were*: 1. C. Licinius Crassus, *a distinguished orator, a contemporary of* Cicero. 2. M. Lic. Crassus, *the triumvir. Adj.*: *By or of Licinius*, L. lex, Cic.

LICĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A bidding*, exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic.; dividere ad licitationem, *to the highest bidder*, Suet.; l. maxima, *the highest bid or offer*, Id.

LICĬTOR, ātus, āri, *v. dep. int. a. and n.* (liceor). I. *To bid for any thing*, Plaut.; l. capita hostium, *to offer money for*, Curt.——II. *To contend*, l. inter se, Enn.

LICĬTUS, a, um (licet). *Permitted*, l. sermo, Virg.; licita, *things that are permitted or not against the law*, Tac.

LICIUM, ii, *n.* A) *The thrum, the ends of an old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened*, licia telæ addere, Virg.—B) *Gen.*: *A thread*, licia texere, *to weave*, Ov.

LICTOR, ōris, *m.* (*probably from* ligare). *A lictor; plur.*, lictores, *the lictors, public attendants of the chief magistrates: of a dictator* (24 *in number*); *of a consul* (12); *of a prætor* (6): *their office consisted in carrying before them the fasces as the symbol of judicial authority*: l. primus, *the first lictor (as to the order in which they walked)*, Cic.; l. proximus *or* postremus, *the last in the line, next to the magistrate, who received his orders, &c.*, Liv.

LIĒN, ēnis, *and* LIENIS, is, *m.* [*an old form for* spleen]. *The milt or spleen*, Plaut.

LIĒNŌSUS, a, um (lien). *Splenetic*, Plaut.

LIGĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (ligo). *A band, tie, bandage*, Ov.

LIGĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (ligo). *A band, tie, bandage*, Tac.

LIGĀRIĀNUS, a, um. *Relating to Ligarius*, (*sc.* oratio), Cic.

LIGĀRIUS, a. *Ligarius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was* Q. Ligarius, *for whom Cicero made a speech*, Cic.

LIGEA, æ, *f.* (Λιγεία). *Ligēa*, i. e. *The melodious, a Dryad*. Virg.

LIGER, ĕris, *m.* *Liger, a river on the borders of Aquitania and Gallia Lugdunensis, now Loire*, Cæs.

LIGNĀRIUS, a, um (lignum). I. *Belonging to wood*, l. negotiatio, *of or connected with wood*, Capit.——II. *Subst.*, lignārius, ii, *m.* A) *One who works in wood, a carpenter, joiner; also*, l. faber, Pall.——B) *A wood or timber merchant*, inter lignarios, *a place at Rome*, Liv.

LIGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (lignor). I. *The hewing of wood, fetching of wood*, Cæs.——II. *A place where wood is cut, a wood (timber) yard*, Col.

LIGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (lignor). *A wood-cutter, one that is employed in fetching wood*, Liv.

LIGNĔŎLUS, a, um, *dim.* (ligneus). *Of small things: Wooden*, l. lychnuchus, Cic.

LIGNEUS, a, um (lignum). I. A) *Of wood, wooden*, l. ponticulus, Cic.; ligneam materiam, *wood*, Id.——B) *Fig.*: *Wooden, without sap, dry*, l. conjux, Catull.——II. *Like wood, as wood is*, l. putamen, Plin.

LIGNOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (lignum). *To fetch wood*, Cæs.

LIGNUM, i, *n.* I. *Wood; plur.*, ligna, *if more than a single piece, fire-wood*, Cic. *Prov.*: l. in silvam ferre, i. q. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *A tablet for writing*, Juv. 2) *Post.*, i. q. arbor, Virg.—B) *The hard part of fruit*, e. g. *the kernel, the shell*, quum succus in corpus abeat, l. que intus grandescat, Plin.

LIGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To bind, to tie on, to tie by means of a knot, to fasten*, l. alqm vinculo, Tac.; l. manus post terga, Ov.; l. nodos, *to tie knots*, Suet.——II. A) *Prop.*: *To dress, to bind round, to tie round*, l. vulnera veste, Ov.; balteus loricam ligat, *goes round*, Val. Flac.—B) *Fig.*: *To combine, to unite*, Ov.; l. argumenta in catenam. Quint.

LIGO, ōnis, *m.* I. *A hoe, to root up weeds, mattock, grub-axe*, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *Agriculture*, Juv.

LIGŬLA *or* LINGŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (lingua). *A little tongue; hence* (*from its similarity*), I. *A tongue of land*, posita (oppida) in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Cæs.——II. *The thong or string of a shoe*, Juv.——III. *A ladle for skimming*, isque sæpius ligulâ purgandus est, Col.——IV. *A small sword*, Varr.——V. *The point of a stake fitted into a bar*, Col.——VI. *The short end of a lever*, Vitr.——VII. *The mouth-piece of a flute*, Plin.

LIGŬRES, um, *m.* *Ligures, a people inhabiting Piedmont, Genoa, and Nizza*, Liv. *Meton. for Liguria*, terræ motus in Liguribus, Cic. *Sing.*, Ligus (*seldom* Ligur), ūris, *c.*, *An inhabitant of Liguria, a Ligurian*, Sall. *Adj.*: *Belonging to Liguria, Ligurian*, Ligus iste, Cic.

LIGŬRIA, æ, *f.* *The territory of the Ligures, Liguria*, Plin.

LIGURIO *or* LIGURRIO, ivi *and* ii, ītum, 4 *v. n. and a.* (lingo). I. *To lick; to be lickerish, dainty, fond of good things*, Ter.——II. *To lick, to lick at any thing.* A) *Prop.* 1) l. tepidum jus, Hor. 2) *Meton.*: l. homines (*meton. for* eorum cibos), *to feast in any body's house, to go and taste any body's fare*, Plaut.—B) *Fig.*: *To pay some attention to any thing*, et hoc quoque ligurris, (Cic.) Or. Dom.; *to long for any thing*, l. lucra. Cic.

LIGŬRITIO *or* LIGURRITIO. ōnis, *f.* *Lickerishness, daintiness*, Cic.

LIGUSTICUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Liguria*, L. mons, Varr.

LIGUSTINUS, a, um. *Belonging to Liguria, Ligurian*, L. ager, Liv.

LILIUM, ii, *n.* (λείριον). I. *A lily; esp., the white lily*, l. album *or* candidum, Virg.——II. *Meton.: A sort of fortification, consisting of four rows of pits into which stakes or poles were driven, reaching about four inches from the surface*, Cæs.

LILYBÆTANUS, a, um (Lilybæum). *Of or belonging to Lilybæum*, L. mulier, Cic.

LILYBÆUM, i, *n.* (Λιλύβαιον). *Lilybæum, a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Capdi Boco*, Ov.; *with a town of the same name, now called Marsala*, Cic.

LILYBÆUS, a, um (Lilybæum). *Belonging or relating to Lilybæum*, Luc.

LILYBEIUS, a, um (Lilybæum). *Lilybæan*, Virg.

LIMA, æ, *f. A file.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: Polish, correction, revision*, labor limæ, Hor.; l. ultima defuit meis scriptis, Ov.

LIMATE, *adv. In a polished manner, elaborately*, limatius scriptum, Cic.

LIMATULUS, a, um, *dim. Polished to some degree, fine, accurate*, l. judicium, Cic.

LIMATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* limo.——II. *Adj.: Polished, refined, fine, accurate*, limatus moribus, Cic.

LIMBOLARIUS, ii, *m.* (limbus). *A manufacturer of fringes, or one who puts fringes to a garment*, Plaut.

LIMBUS, i, *m. The fringe or border, flounce, &c., of a garment; a selvedge.* I. *Prop.*, Virg.; *the edge of a web*, Ov.——II. *Gen.: Any belt*, l. signorum, *the zodiac*, Varr.

LIMEN, inis, *n. The threshold of a door.* I. *Prop.:* l. superum inferumque salve, Plaut.; l. Arabicum, *of Arabian marble*, Prop.; non alio limine dignus erus, l. e. *of no other mistress*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.: A door, entrance*, fores in liminibus profanarum ædium, Cic.; intrare l., *to pass the threshold*, Id. 2) *Fig.:* a limine leti reverti, *to return to life again* (l. e. *from the gates of death*), Lucr.; a limine salutare, *to greet in passing*, l. e. *to touch upon slightly*, Sen.——B) *A house, dwelling, abode, home*, limine contineri, Liv.; l. sceleratum, *the abode of the wicked in the lower world*, Virg.; *a room*, intrare l., Ov.——C) 1) *A beginning*, l. belli, Tac. 2) *The starting-point of a course*, l. relinquunt, Virg.; l. Apulias, *the border or boundary*, Hor.

LIMENATIS. *See* LIMNATIS.

LIMES, itis, *m.* I. A) *Prop.: A cross-way, a boundary path through a field or vineyard*, saxum, l. agro positus, *the boundary stone*, Virg.; l. decumanus, *a line drawn from east to west*, Plin.; l. transversus, *a cross-line from north to south*, Id.——B) *Fig.: A boundary*, tenui limite dividi, Quint.; brevi limite, *a short interval*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A fortified boundary*, limitem a Tiberio factum scindit, Tac.; *the way or road one makes for one's self through the enemy, sword in hand*, lato te limite ducam, Virg.——B) *Gen.: Way, road*, quasi l. ad cœli aditum, Cic. *Esp. of a comet or the like: Track, path*, flammiferum trahens spatioso limite crinem, Ov.; l. sectus, *the zodiac*, Id. *Fig.:* eundem limitem agere, *to take the same road*, Ov.

LIMNATIS, idis, *f.* (Λιμνᾶτις). *A surname of Diana*, Tac.

LIMO, 1 *v. a.* (lima). I. A) *To file*, l. gemmas, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Prop.: To rub, to grind on a stone*, cum ex arbore exacuant limentque cornua elephanti, Plin.; l. caput cum algo, *to kiss one another*, Plaut. 2) *Fig.: To file, to smooth, to make accurate; to give the finishing stroke, to finish off*, stilus ... hoc maxime ornat et limat, Cic.; l. se ad algam rem, *to fit one's self for any thing*, Id.; limatur ipsa veritas, *is strictly or accurately inquired into*. Cic.——II. A) *Prop.: To file off*, plumbum limatum, *the filings of lead*, Plin.——B) *Fig.: To file off, to polish, to rid of superfluities*, de tua prolixa natura limavit ali quid posterior annus, Cic.

LIMO, 1 *v. a.* (limus). *To bespatter with mud or mire*, l. caput alcui, ap. Plaut.

LIMONUM, i, *n. Limonum, a town in Aquitanian Gaul, now Poitiers*, Hirt.

LIMOSUS, a, um (limus). *Full of mire or mud, muddy*, Virg. *Subst.*, limōsa, ōrum, *n., Miry or muddy places*, Plin.

LIMULUS, a, um, *dim. Rather squinting*, limulis (*sc.* oculis), Plaut.

LIMUS, a, um. *Oblique, slanting, sidelong.* I. *Prop.:* l. oculi, Plaut.; Quint. *Hence*, limo (*abl.*), *from aside, askew, askance*, Sol.——II. *Fig.: Looking askance*, l. homo, Varr.

LIMUS, i, *m.* (λῦμα, *Gael.* laib, *Eng.* loam). *Slime.* I. A) *Prop.: Mire*, Cic. *Hence* (*post.*): *Loam, clay*, Ov.——B) *Fig.:* l. malorum, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Excrement of animals*, Pall.——B) *The dirt, settlings, sticking to any thing*, veteri craterræ l. adhæsit, Hor.

LIMUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* lemniscus). *An apron worn by the persons who assisted at a sacrifice*, Virg.

LINEA, æ, *f.* (linum). *A thread of flax, line, string.* I. *Gen.* A) nectere lineas, Varr.; l. margaritarum, *a string of pearls*, Plin.——B) 1) lineæ, *The threads of a net which form the meshes*, Plin. *Hence*, 2) *Meton.: A net*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.: A fishing-line*, tremulave captum linea trahit piscem, Mart.——B) *Fig.:* mittam lineam, *I will throw out the line, I will try to catch him*, Plaut.——III. *A mechanic's line, a plumb-line*, lineâ uti, Cic. *Prov.:* alba linea, *carelessly, not with proper care*, Luc.——IV. *Any stroke, dash, or line made with a pen or a painter's brush; also, a line in geometry*, l. est longitudo quædam sine latitudine et altitudine, Varr.; l. circumcurrens, *a circle*, Quint. *Prov.:* nulla dies sine linea, *of Apelles, no day without a stroke (with the brush)*, Plin.; lineæ extremæ, *the outlines, a sketch, design*, Id. *Fig.:* l. recta, *a straight line*, Plin.; ad lineam (*sc.* rectam), *perpendicular; hence, Any line, row, boundary*, Front.; *a line or barrier in the circus*, Ov. *Fig.: A bound, limit, goal, mark, end*, mors ultima l. rerum est, Hor.; admoveri lineas sentio, *the approach of death*, Sen.; lineas transilire, *to pass the limits*, Cic.; extremâ lineâ amare, *to love at a distance*, l. e. *to be allowed only to see the beloved object*, Ter.

LINEAMENTUM, i, *n.* (linea). I. *A line or stroke with a pen or chalk, a mark*, in geometria lineamenta, *lines*, Cic.; *hence*, extrema lineamenta, *the outlines of a picture*, Id.——II. *Plur.* A) *Prop.: Features, lineaments*, l. deorum, Cic.——B)

Fig.: Features of the mind, l. animi, Cic. *Of an artist: Sketches, outlines; also of writings*, Cic.

LINEĀRIS, e (linea). I. *Belonging to lines, consisting of lines*, l. pictura, *linear drawings*, Plin.——II. *Geometrical*, l. ratio, *geometry*, Quint.

LINEO, 1 *v. a.* (linea). I. *To mark out or sketch with lines*, l. carinam, Plaut.——II. *To make in a straight line, to make perpendicular*, dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cat.

LINEUS, a, um (linum). *Of linen, flax, or lint*, l. amictus, Tac.

LINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* (λείχω, *Sanscr.* lih). *To lick, to lap*, Plaut.

LINGŌNES, um, *m.* (Λίγγονες *and* Λύγγονες). *Lingōnes.* 1. *A people of Celtic Gaul*, Cæs. *Gr. acc.*: Lingonas, Tac. 2. *A people of Upper Italy*, Liv.

LINGŌNICUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Lingones*, Mart.

LINGŌNUS, i, *m.* *One of the Lingones*, Tac.

LINGUA, æ, *f.* *The tongue.* I. *Prop.*: in ore sita l. est, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Language, speech, words*, commercia linguæ, Ov.; linguam tenere, *to hold one's tongue*, Id.; l. mala, *witchcraft, enchantment*, Virg.—B) 1) *A language, tongue*, l. Latina, Græca, Cic.; l. utraque, *Latin and Greek*, Hor. 2) *A dialect*, lingua disciplinisque divisa (Massilia). 3) *Eloquence*, Hor. 4) *The sound of a tongue; voice, note*, l. volucrum, Virg.; l. secretior, *an obscure or unintelligible expression*, Quint.——III. 1) *A tongue or narrow slip of land*, Liv. 2) *A promontory*, Ov.

LINGŪĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (lingua). *Tongue-money*, i. e. *a penalty for a rash saying*, Sen.

LINGULA. *See* LIGULA.

LINGŪLĀCA, æ (lingula). I. *Com.: A talkative person, gossip*, ea uxor est l., Plaut.——II. *Fem.: A flat-fish, a sole*, Varr.

LINIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (linum, gero). *Clothed in linen, usually said with reference to Isis*, l. turba, Ov.; l. vacca, *Isis*, Id.

LINO, livi *and* lēvi, lĭtum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* luo, λούω, *Sanscr.* li). I. *To smear upon, to lay on, to daub*, l. medicamenta per faciem, Ov.——II. A) 1) *To besmear, to anoint*, l. spiramenta cerā, Virg.; vinum levi (*sc.* pice), *to seal or bung up with pitch*, Hor.; l. labra alcui, *lit., to besmear any body's mouth, to dupe or deceive him*, Mart.; faciem l., *to paint one's face*, Juv. 2) *To do over with, to cover*, l. tecta auro, Ov.; lita corpora guttis, *marked, spotted*, Virg.—B) *To blot out, to erase*, e. g. *any thing written*, me judice digna lini. Ov.—C) *To bedaub, befoul, bemire*, l. ora luto, Ov.

LINQUO, lĭqui, lictum, 3 *v. a.* (λείπω). *To leave, forsake.* I. *To quit, depart from*, l. terram, Cic.; linqui animo, *to swoon, faint*, Suet.; *or simply* linqui, Ov.——II. *To leave, resign*, l. regimen magistro, Sen.——III. *To leave, let alone, let be*, linquamus naturam, artesque videamus, Cic.——IV. *To leave any body in a place*, l. alqm in obsidione, Plaut.

LINTEĀTUS, a, um (linteum). *Clothed in linen*, l. senex, Sen.; l. legio, *a Roman legion composed of patricians, so called from the place being enclosed with canvas, in which they devoted themselves by oath to their country*, Liv.

LINTEO, ōnis, *m.* (linteum). *A linen-weaver*, Plaut.

LINTEŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (linteum). *A small linen cloth*, Plaut.

LINTER, tris, *f.* [*m.* Tibull.]. I. *A small boat, wherry, skiff*, Cæs. *Fig.*: in liquida nat tibi l. aqua, *you have now a good opportunity*, Tib.; naviget hinc alia jam mihi l. aqua, *I commence a new chapter*, Ov.; loqui ex lintre, *to speak, as it were, out of a wherry*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A vessel in the shape of a wherry, a trough, a tray, a tub*, servabit plenis in lintribus uvas, Tibull.

LINTEUS, a, um (linum). I. *Of linen or flax, flaxen*, l. vestis, Cic.; l. libri, *an old chronicle of the Romans written on linen*, Liv.——II. *Subst.*, lintĕum, i, *n.* A) *Gen.: A linen cloth, linen*, lintea in vela, Liv.—B) *Esp.: Canvas, a sail*, Hor.

LINTRICŪLUS, i, *m. dim.* (linter). *A little wherry or boat*, Cic.

LINUM, i, *n.* (λίνον). I. *Flax*, urit lini campum seges, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A thread, string*, e. g. *for binding and sealing letters* (Cic.); *also for testaments and similar documents* (Suet.); *a fishing-line* (Ov.)—B) *Linen cloth, linen*, vina lino vitiata, *filtered through linen*, Hor.; *a sail*, Sen.; *a rope, a cord*, Ov.; *a net for hunting*, Id.; lina plagarum, Id.; *a net for fishing*, Id.; cymbæ linique magister, *a fisherman*, Juv.

LINUS, i, *m.* (Λίνος). I. *Linus, a son of Apollo, a singer and poet of Thebes, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, slain by Hercules*, Virg.——II. *Appellative: A Linus*, i. e. *a teacher ill-treated by his pupil*, Plaut.

LIPĀRA, æ, *f.* (Λιπάρα). *Lipara, the largest of the Æolian islands, north of Sicily*, Mel. *Plur.*, Lipāræ (Λιπάραι, αἱ), *The Æolian Islands*, Liv.

LIPĀRÆUS, a, um (Λιπαραῖος). *Belonging to Lipara*, Juv. Lipārsei, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Lipara.*

LIPĀRENSIS, is, *m.* *Of Lipara*, L. ager, Cic *Subst. plur.*, Lipārenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Lipara*, Cic.

LIPPIO, ivi, ĭtum, ire, *v. n.* (lippus). I. *To have blear eyes*, cum leviter lippirem, Cic.——II. *To have inflamed eyes*, lippientes homines, Cels. *Fig.*: lippiunt fauces fame, *to be raving with hunger*, Plaut.

LIPPITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (lippus). *Bleardness, a running or flux of the eyes*, Cic.

LIPPUS, a, um. I. A) *Prop.: Blear-eyed*, l. mulier, Plaut.—B) *Meton.: Nearly or half blind*, fuligine lippus, Juv.; l. lacuna, *of a one-eyed person*, Mart.—C) *Fig.: That does not see well, blind*, cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor.——II. *Running, dropping*, l. oculus, Plaut.

LIQUĒFĂCIO, ēci, actum, 3 *v. a.* [*Pass.* lĭquēfio, factus sum] (liqueo, facio). I. *Prop.* A) *To melt, liquefy*, glacies liquefacta, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: liquefacta viscera, *putrefied*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: quos nullæ lætitiæ liquefaciunt voluptatibus, *enervate*, Cic.

LIQUĔO, lĭqui *or* licŭi, ēre (λείβω), *v. n.* *To be liquid or fluid.* I. *Prop.* A) vina liquentia, Virg.; l. campi, *water sea* Id.—B) *Meton.: To*

be clear or bright, polus liquet, *the sky is clear*, Prud. ——— II. *Fig.: To be clear, manifest, apparent, evident*, dixit sibi liquere, Cic.; num-quam satis liquebit nobis, Liv.; non liquet (*abbreviated*, N. L.), *It does not appear, a formula of the judges in giving their sentence, when the matter did not seem to them clear and mature for final decision*, non l. dixerunt judices, Cic.

LIQUESCO, licŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (liqueo). I. A) *Prop.* 1) *To become fluid or liquid, to melt*, nix liquescit, Liv. 2) *Meton.:* liquescunt corpora, *corrupt*, Ov.——B) *Fig.: To grow effeminate*, l. voluptate, Cic.; *to pass away*, l. fortuna, Ov. ———II. *Of water: To grow clear*, Auct. B. Al.

LIQUET. *See* LIQUEO.

LIQUIDE, *adv.* I. *Clearly, purely*, Gell. ———II. *With confidence, without hesitation, evidently, certainly*, Id.; Plin.

LIQUIDIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (*from compar.*, liquidior). *Rather more fluid or soft*, Plaut.

LIQUIDO, *abl. See the following article.*

LIQUIDUS, a, um (liqueo). *Fluid, liquid, flowing.* I. A) *Prop.:* ignis liquidum facit æs, Lucr.; l. Nymphæ, *the fountain-nymphs*, Ov.; l. odores, *ointments*, Hor.——B) *Fig.:* l. genus sermonis, *flowing gently*, Cic.; l. somnus, *refreshing*, Val. Flac. *Hence, subst.*, liquidum, i, *n.*, *Any thing of a liquid nature, a fluid*, e. g. *water*, Hor.——— II. A) 1) *Prop.: Clear, limpid*, l. vinum, Hor.; l. vox, Virg. 2) *Fig.:* oratio ita pura ut nihil liquidius, Cic.; l. fides, *sincere*, Ov.——B) *Meton.: Bright, clear, serene*, l. nox, Virg.; l. Baiæ, *with clear atmosphere*, Hor. —— C) *Pure, serene, unmixed*, l. voluptas, Cic.; l. auspicium, *undoubted, certain*, Plaut. *Hence, subst.*, liquidum, i, *n.*, *Certainty, sureness*, veritas ad liquidum explorata, Liv.; liquido, *abl.*, *With perfect certainty, without hesitation or scruple, with a good conscience*, l. dicere, Cic.; l. discere ab alqo, *to learn from a good source*, Liv.

LIQUO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To make or cause to melt, to liquefy*, l. æs, Plin.; liquatæ guttæ, Poet. ap. Cic.——— II. A) *To pass through a strainer, to clarify*, l. vinum, Hor. *Gen.: To clear, to purify*, l. silicem rivo saliente, Man.——B) *Meton.:* liquata dicta, *cleared of useless words*, Quint.

LIQUOR, ōris, *m.* (liqueo). *Fluidity, fluidness.* I. *Prop.:* vim concretionis et liquoris, Cic. ———II. *Meton.: A liquid or fluid substance*, e. g. *water, milk, oil*, l. amnium, Cic.; l. fluidus, i. q. tabes, Virg.; l. virgineus, i. q. aquæ virginis, Ov. *Absol. poet.: The sea.* l. medius, Hor.; in liquorem solvere, *to dissolve in vapor*, Plin.

LIQUOR, 3 *v. dep. n.* I. *Prop.: To be liquid, to melt, to be flowing*, liquuntur sanguine guttæ, Virg. *Hence*, liquens, *flowing, fluid, clear*, l. mella, flumina, Virg.———II. *Fig.:* liquitur ætas, Lucr.; liquuntur res, *vanish, wear away*, Plaut.

LIRIŌPE, ēs, *f.* *Liriope, a sea-nymph, the mother of Narcissus*, Ov.

LIRIS, is, *m.* *Liris, a river of Italy, between Latium and Campania, now Garigliano*, Cic.

LIRŒ (λῆροι). *Nonsense, foolery*, Plaut.

LIS, litis, *f.* (*old form* stlis, *allied to the German* Streit, *and the Greek* ἔρις). I. A) *Strife, dispute, quarrel, controversy, dissension*, lites factæ sunt inter eos, Ter.; litem discernere, *to settle, decide*, Virg.; litem incidere, *to prevent*, Id.; in litem ire, *to quarrel*, Ov. *Hence*, B) 1) *Prop.: A suit at law, process, action against any body*, privatæ lites, Cic.; litem alcui intendere, *to bring an action against any body, to file a bill*, Id.; litem orare, *to plead*, Id.; litem dare secundum alqd, *to pronounce sentence, decide the suit*, Id.; secundum alqm litem dare, *in any body's favor*, Val. Max. 2) *Fig.: Contention*, lis est cum forma pudicitiæ, Ov.——— II. *The subject of an action at law*, litem in rem suam vertere, *to appropriate the lands concerning which a suit is pending*, Liv.; litem æstimare, *to estimate what the offender has to pay as fine, &c., to assess the damages*, Cic.; in inferendis litibus, *in calculating the sum concerning which the suit is, or is to be carried on*, Id.; litem lite resolvere, *to explain a matter of dispute by one which may be equally subject to dispute*, Hor.

LISSUS, i, *f.*, *or* LISSUM, i, *n.* (Λισσός). *Lissus, a town in Dalmatia on the Drinus, now probably Alessio* (*in Albania*), Cæs.

LITATIO, ōnis, *f.* *The obtaining of favorable omens in a sacrifice*, Liv.

LITERA (*also written* littera), æ, *f.* (lino). I. A) *A letter; plur.*, litĕræ, *Letters*, sus si A literam impresserit, Cic.: digerere in literam, *to arrange alphabetically*, Sen.; ordo literarum, *the alphabet*, Plin.; l. tristis, *the letter* C (*for* condemno), *and* l. salutaris, *the letter* A (*for* absolvo), Cic.; homo trium literarum, i. q. fur, Plaut.; literam ex se longam facere, *to make a long l of one's self*, i. e. *to hang one's self*, Id.; ad literam, *literally*, Quint.; facere literam or literas, *to write*, Plaut.; nescire literas, *not to be able to write*, Suet.; sine literis, *without knowledge of writing*, Varr.——B) *Meton.: A handwriting*, accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ literæ, Cic.———II. *Plur.*, litĕræ, ārum. A) *Any thing couched in writing, writings, papers*, &c., l. publicæ, Cic.; literis mandare, consignare, *to couch in, or commit to writing*, Id.——B) 1) *Esp.: A list, record, written document, acts drawn by a magistrate, notary*, &c., l. publicanorum, Cic.; l. rerum decretarum, *the records of issued decrees*, Id. *Hence*, l. q. codicilli, *a diploma relating to a nomination, a commission*, Suet. 2) *A writing addressed to an absent person, a letter*, literas dare alcui, *to deliver*, Cic.; literas dare ad alqm, *to write to any body, correspond with any body*, Id.; scribere ad alqm, *to write to any body of any thing, inform any body of any thing*, Id.; literas exarare, *to write, to draw up*, Id.; per literas, *by letter*, Id.; venio ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, *by several communications*, Id. *Sing.*, Ov. 3) *Written records, memorials, literature*, abest historia literis nostris, Cic. 4) *Learning, letters, literature, studies, sciences*, literarum studium, Cic.; nescire literas, *to be without education*, Id. 5) *History, as known by written records, historical memorials*, expertes Græcarum literarum, Nep.

LITERĀRIUS, a, um (litera). *Belonging to writing*, l. ludus, *a school, where reading and writing are taught, an elementary school*, Tac.

LITERĀTE, *adv.* I. A) *With clear or distinct letters*, l. et scite perscriptæ rationes, Cic. ——B) *Literally*, Auct. Har.———II. *Learnedly, critically*, l. dicta, *scholar-like*, Cic.

LITERĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (litera). *A teacher of languages, teacher of reading and writ-*

ing, elementary teacher, App.; *a master who teaches a language thoroughly, a sound grammarian, critic*, Suet.

LITERĀTŌRIUS, a, um. *Grammatical.* *Subst.*, litĕrātōrĭa, æ, *f.*, *Grammar*, Quint. (*who rejects the word*).

LITERATRIX, īcis, *f.* (literator). *A female teacher of languages*, Quint.

LITERATŪRA, æ, *f.* (litera). I. *The writing of alphabetical letters, writing by means of letters, the letters*, nihil sane restat præter memoriam quæ est genina literaturæ quodammodo, Cic.——II. *Instruction in language, in reading and writing*, prima illa l. per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen.; *philology, grammar*, Quint. *Gen.: Learning, scholarship*, fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, l., Cic.

LITERĀTUS, a, um (litera). I. *Marked with letters*, l. ensiculus, Plaut.; *hence, brand-marked*, si hic literatus me sinat, Id.——II. A) *Learned*, i. e. *possessing grammatical knowledge, and scholarship in general*, homo l., Cic. *Esp.: Said of grammarians and critics*, Suet.; pueri literatissimi, *very learned sieves*, Nep.——B) *Meton.*: l. otium, *learned repose*, Cic.

LITERNINUS, a, um. *Belonging to Liternum*, Plin. *Subst.*: Literninum, i, *n.* (sc. prædium), *A country-seat near Liternum*, in Liternino manserunt, Cic.

LITERNUM, i, *n.* (Λίτερνον *and* Λείτερνον). *Liternum, a town of Campania, north of the mouth of the Liternus, now Patria*, Liv.

LITERNUS, a, um. *Belonging to Liternum*. l. ager, Cic.

LITERŬLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (litera). I. *A small letter*, accepi tuam epistolam, literulis vacillantibus, Cic.——II. *Plur.*, litĕrŭlæ. A) *A short letter* (i. q. *a few lines*), hoc literularum exaravi, Cic.——B) *Skill in languages, or grammatical learning, studies*, imbutus literulis Græcis, Hor.

LĪTIGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (litigo). I. *One carrying on a suit at law, a litigant*, Tac.——II. *One engaged in a literary dispute, a disputant*, Lact.

LĪTIGĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (litigo). *A suit at law, a process*, Quint.

LĪTIGIŌSUS, a, um (litigium). I. *Of inanimate subjects: Full of dispute, full of lawsuits*, l. forum, Ov.; l. disputatio, *attended with much dispute*, Cic.; l. prædiolum, *disputed*, Id.——II. *Of persons: Fond of dispute, litigious, quarrelsome*, homo minime l., Cic.

LĪTIGIUM, ii, *n.* (litigo). *A dispute, quarrel* (*also, a suit at law*), l. cum viro, Plaut.

LĪTIGO, 1 *v. n.* (*for* litem ago). *To dispute, quarrel.* I. *To sue at law, litigate*, noli pati fratres l. et judiciis turpibus conflictari, Cic.; litigatur, *there is a lawsuit*, super qua re litigatur, Gell.——II. *Out of court*, l. cum alqo pro alqo, Cic. 2) *Part.*: Rtigans, *A quarrelsome person, a disputant.* a) *In court: One that carries on a suit, a litigant*, Plin. b) *Out of court*, Gell.

LITO, 1 *v. n.* *and a.* I. A) *Prop.: To offer a sacrifice under favorable auspices or omens; also, to obtain such favorable auspices, &c., by a sacrifice*, bene habet, si ab collega litatum est, Liv. *With an abl. of the sacrifice*, animâ litandum Argolicâ, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To sacrifice, to satisfy, to appease, to give satisfaction*, litemus igitur Lentulo, Cic.——C) *Meton.: To give a favorable omen, to promise a successful issue*, victima nulla litat, Ov.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To offer acceptably*, sacris litatis, Virg.; *with acc. and abl.*, sacra forda bove, Ov.——B) *Fig.: To appease*, App.

LITORĀLIS, e (litus). *Of or belonging to the sea-shore*, Cat.; Just.

LITORĔUS, a, um (litus). *Of or belonging to the sea-shore or the strand*, l. arena, Ov.

LITTERA. *See* LITERA.

LITTUS, oris. *See* LITTUS.

LITŪRA, æ, *f.* (lino). I. A) *A bedaubing, smearing, anointing*, Col.——B) *Esp.: A smearing of wax over what has been written on a tablet, by way of correction*, mendum scripturæ litura tollis, Cæc. ap. Cic.——C) *Esp.: The alteration of a thing*, nec ulla in decretis ejus l. sit, Sen.——II. *A passage in a writing which has thus been besmeared; an erasure*, reliquæ literæ essent in litura, Cic. *Poet.: A blot made by tears*, littera suffusa quod habet maculosa liturae, Ov. *Gen.: A spot*, corpus nulla litura notet, *wrinkle*, Mart.

LĪTUS, ŏris, *n.* *The sea-shore, strand.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; l. intrare, Ov. A) *Prov.*: l. arare, *to take trouble in vain*, Ov.; arenas in l. fundere, i. q. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Id.——B) (i. q. ora) *A line of coast that borders on the sea, coast, district on the coast*, cui l. arandum dedimus, Virg.——II. *Meton.: The banks or shore of a lake*, Trasimenus litora, Ov.; *the bank of a river*, litore conspicitur sua, Virg.

LĪTUUS, i, *m.* (lito). *A staff bent at the top, used by the augurs; an augural wand.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; l. Quirinalis, Virg.——II. A) *Meton.: A slightly bent trumpet, a cornet*, Hor.; Virg. *Hence*, ——B) *Fig.* 1) *Instigation, incitement to strife*, Cic. 2) *Of men: An instigator, one who excites quarrels*, l. profectionis, Cic.

LĪVĔO, ēre, 2 *v. n.* *To be of a black and blue color, to be bluish.* I. *Prop.*: livent rubigine dentes, Ov. *Esp. from a blow, a bruise, pressure, &c.*, l. catenis, Prop.——II. *Fig.: To be pale with envy, to be envious*, Mart.; l. alcui, *to envy*, Tac. *Part.*, livens. A) *Of a black and blue or livid color, bluish*, l. plumbum, Virg.——B) *Envious*, quid imprecabor, o Severe, li venti? Mart.

LĪVESCO, 3 *v. inch. n.* (liveo). I. *Prop.: To become of a black and blue or livid color, to turn bluish*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: To become envious*, Claud.

LĪVIĀNUS, a, um (Livius). *Of or belonging to Livius*, L. modi, *of Livius* Andronicus, Cic.

LĪVIDŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* *Rather envious*, Juv.

LĪVIDUS, a, um (liveo). *Of a lead color, bluish, blue.* I. *Prop.*: l. racemi, *blue grapes*, Hor.; l. vada, *the Styx of the lower world*, Virg.; l. dens, *of a dark yellow*, Hor. *Esp. if produced by blows, contusions, pressure*, l. brachia, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Invidious, envious, that betrays a malignant temper*, invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic.; l. oblivione, *oblivion, or forgetting of the merits of others, through envy*, Hor.

LĪVIUS, a. I. *Livius, the name of a Roman* gens, *of which the most celebrated were*, 1. C. *or* M.

Livius, *called* Salinator, *because he put a tax on salt during his censorship*, Liv. 2. *The Roman poet* Livius Andronicus, Hor. 3. *The Roman historian* T. Livius Patavinus (*of Padua*), Plin. E.——II. *Fem.:* 1. Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of the emperor* Augustus, Suet. 2. Livia Orestilla, *the wife of the emperor* Caligula, Suet.——III. *Adj.: Belonging to Livius, or the Livia gens*, l. lex, Cic.

LĪVOR, ōris, *m.* (liveo). *A lead color, black and blue, lividness.* I. *Prop.:* uva livorem ducit ab uva, Juv. *Hence, A blue or dark spot, produced by pressure, a blow, contusion, &c.*, niger l. in pectore, Ov.; l. impresso ore, *from kissing*, Id.; livores toto corpore erant, *blue spots, as marks of poison*, Suet.——II. *Fig.: Envious ness, envy, spite*, summâ malevolentiâ et livore impediuntur, Brut. ap. Cic.; l. cupidus, *that envy which wishes ill to others*, Prop.

LIXA, æ, *m.* *A victualler in a camp, a sutler*, Liv. *Plur.*, lixæ, *The whole crowd of victuallers, attendants, cooks, sutlers, &c., of the army, collectively*, Just.

LŎCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Position, arrangement*, l. verborum, Quint.——II. A) *A letting out, a letting on a lease*, quæ (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic.—B) *Meton.: A contract for letting or hiring, a lease*, Cic.

LŎCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who lets*, i. e. *a landlord; one who contracts for work to be done*, l. funeris, Plin.

LŎCĀTŌRIUS, a, um (locator). *Belonging to letting*, l. provincia, *where one only acts the part of letting, as it were*, Cic.

LŎCĀTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (loco). *To let out or lease*, Ter.

LŎCO, 1 *v. a.* (locus). I. A) *To place, lay, set, dispose, arrange*, l. castra ad Cybistra, Cic.; l. fundamenta urbis, Virg.; l. milites super vallum, Sall. *Fig.:* prudentia locata est in delectu, *consists, rests upon*, Cic.—B) *To give in marriage*, l. in matrimonium, Plaut.; l. alqm alcui nuptiis, Auct. ad Her.——II. A) *To let or hire out, to let on a lease* [conducere, *to hire, to take on a lease, to rent*], l. portorium, Cic. *With ablat. of the price:* l. agrum frumento, *for a rent in corn*, i. e. *the tithes*, Liv.; l. prædia non nummo sed partibus, *not for ready money, but for a part of the produce*, Plin. *Subst.*, lŏcātum, i, *n.*, *A letting or hiring out; a letting on a lease*, judicia quæ fiunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic.—B) *To contract, bargain*, e. g. *to build or furnish any thing*, l. alqd millibus, Cic.; l. vestimenta exercitui, Liv.; l. se, *to undertake to do any thing by contract*, Cic.—C) *To lay out money, lend out, invest in some undertaking, especially to put out at interest*, l. pecuniam, argentum, Plaut. *Fig.: To apply*, l. beneficium in gratos, Liv.—D) l. nomen, *to become surety*, Phædr.

LOCRENSĒS, ĭum, *m.* *The Locrians*, Liv.

LOCRI, ōrum, *m.* (Λοκροί). I. *The inhabitants of Locris, Locrians*, Plin.——II. *Locri, a town of Lower Italy, a colony of the Greek Locrians or Locri, now Gierace*, Liv.; *the inhabitants were likewise called* Lŏcri, ōrum, *m.*, Cic.; *or* Lŏcrensēs, ĭum, *m.*, *The Locrians or Locri*, Id.

LOCRIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Λοκρίς). *The district of Locris in Greece*, Liv.

LŎCŬLĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (loculus). *A case, box, or receptacle for any thing*; e. g. *for books, a book-case*, Sen.; *a pigeon-house*, Col.

LŎCŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (locus). I. *Gen.: A small place, small spot*, sed in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *A coffin*, l. argenteus, Just.—B) *A compartment, stall, partition for a single head of cattle*, Veg. *Plur.*, lŏculi, *A chest with divisions, a small box, a press with shelves, a casket for keeping trinkets, money, valuables, &c.*, numum in loculos demittere, Hor.; l. in quibus erant claves, *a small press or case with compartments*, Plin.; lævo suspenal loculos tabulamque lacerto, *perhaps, a small box with counters*, Hor.; l. pecullares, *a private chest or purse*, Suet.

LŎCŬPLES, ētis (lŏcŭplētium, Cic.: lŏcŭplētum, Cæs.) (locus, plenus or pleo). I. *Opulent, rich in estates*, homines locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic.; modice l., *well off, in good circumstances*, Liv.——II. *Gen.* A) *Rich, having possessions of any kind*, l. mulier, Cic.; l. manciplia, *in slaves*, Hor.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Copious, abundant*, l. munera, Nep.; annus l. frugibus, Hor. 2) *Rich, richly supplied or provided*, Lysias oratione l., *rich in expression*, Cic.; regio locupletissima, Nep. 3) *Worthy of credit, to be depended upon, that is a good security*, l. reus, *that can fulfill his engagement*, Liv.

LŎCŬPLĒTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who enriches*, Eutr.

LŎCŬPLĒTO, 1 *v. a.* (locuples). I. *Prop.: To make rich, enrich*, l. homines fortunis, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Id.

LŎCUS, i, *m.* (*plur.*, lŏci, *single places, spots*; lŏca, *places connected with each other, a country, region*). I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.: A place, spot*, qui ea loca incolerent, Cæs.; proximos locos occupare, Sall.; locum facere, *to make room*, Ov.; ex or de loco superiore dicere, agere, *to speak from an elevated place*, e. g. *from a tribunal or rostra*, Id.; locum dare alcui, *to make room for any body, give way, yield*, Ter.; loco cedere, *to leave one's place*, Sall.; locum dare, *to make room* (i. e. *to admit*), Cic.; loco movere, *to remove*, Id. *Hence*,—B) *Fig.* 1) locum dare, *to give room, allow to take place*, l. dare consilio, Cic.; locum habere, *to take place*, Id.; nullum misericordiæ locum habuerunt, *they had no pity on them*, Liv.; locum aperire hostem ad occasionem, *to give place, to furnish an opportunity*, Id. *Sometimes as a genit. partit.:* nescire quo loci esset, Cic.; adhuc locorum, Id.; postea loci, Sall. 2) *Place, station, position, post, rank*, summus l. civitatis, Cic.; l. senatorius, l. equestris, Id.; loco movit signiferos, *degraded them from their rank*, Cæs. *Hence*, loco, *with genit.: Instead of, for, in the place of*, loco filii esse, Cic.; criminis loco putant esse, *consider it a crime*, Id.; nullo loco numerare, *not to esteem or value*. Id.; si eo loco esset, *if he were in his place or in his situation*, Id. 3) *Station or rank derived from birth, descent*, summo loco nata, Liv.; homines inferiore loco.——C) secundo loco, *in the second place, secondly*; posteriore loco, *at last, lastly*; aliquot locis significare, *in several parts of a speech*, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Milit.: Position or post in a battle or the like*, loco movere, *to throw any body out of his position, force one from his post*, Cic.—B) loci or loca (τόποι) *The womb*, in locis insedit, Cic.—C)

A place of a book, passage, l. reprehensus, Ter. ——D) *Plur.*, lŏci, ōrum, *Sources of argument, grounds of proof*, loci communes, *general sources, common-places*, Cic.——E) 1) *A place for dwelling, a dwelling, house*, loca et lautia, Liv. 2) *A place, a site*, ubi nunc urbs est, tunc l. urbis erat, Ov. 3) *A country, region*, loca temperantiora, Cæs. ——III. *Meton.* A) 1) *Space, time, room*, ignoscendi dabitur l., Ter.; inde loci, *hereupon*, Luer.; post id locorum, *after that*, Cic.; ad id locorum, *up to that time, till then, hitherto*, Liv.: ad locum, *on the instant*, Id. *Hence*, 2) *The right time*, in loco *or* loco, *at the right time*, Cic. 3) *An opportunity, occasion, season*, locum dare existimandi, Cic.; locum seditionis quærere, Liv.——B) *Situation, condition, circumstances, state*, in eum incidi locum, Ter.; si in istoc sim loco, *situation, position, place*, Plaut.——C) *A point, article, part, head*, cui loco consulitis, Cic.

LŌCUSTA, æ, *f.* I. *A locust*, Tac.——II. *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin.

LŌCUSTA (Lūcusta), æ, *f.* *Locusta, a woman in the time of Nero notorious for poisoning*, Suet.; Juv.

LŌCŪTIO *or* LŌQUŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (loquor). I. *A speaking, the act of speaking*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Speech, pronunciation*, l. Latina, Cic.——B) *A manner of speaking*, Quint.

LOCUTIUS. *See* Arus.

LŌDĪCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (lodix). *A small woven coverlet or blanket*, Suet.

LŌDIX, īcis, *f.* *A woven coverlet, blanket*, Juv.

LŌGEUM, ēi, *or* LŌGIUM, ii, n. (λογεῖον *and* λόγιον). *Public records, archives*, Cic.

LŌGICUS, a, um (λογικός). *Logical. Subst.*, Logica, ōrum, n., *Logical matters, logic*, Cic.

LŌGOS *or* -US, i, m. (λόγος). I. *Gen.*: *A word*, nom longos logos, Plaut.; logi, *mere words, fudge*, Ter.——II. *Esp.* A) *A witty saying, bon-mot, pun, a play upon words*, omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt animadvertisse, Cic.——B) *A fable*, Æsopi logi, Sen.

LŌLIGIUNCŬLA (lolig.) *or* LŌLIGUNCŬLA (loll.), æ, *f. dim.* (loligo). *A small cuttle-fish*, Plaut.

LŌLĪGO (loll.), ĭnis, *f.* *The cuttle-fish*, Cic. Plin. *distinguishes it from* sepia, *while others take it to be the same.*

LŌLIUM, ii, n. *Darnel, cockle*, Virg.

LOLLIĀNUS, a, um (Lollius). *Belonging to a Lollius*, L. clades, Tac.

LOLLIUS, a. *Lollius, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated were*: 1. M. Lollius, *the favorite of Augustus*, Suet. 2. Lollia, *the wife of* A. Gabinius, *mistress of* Cæsar, Suet.

LŌMENTUM, i, n. (lavo). I. A) *Prop.*: *A sort of wash, a mass of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used at the toilet of the Roman ladies*, Mart.——B) *Fig.*: censuram l. aut nitrum esse, *to be a good means of cleansing or washing*, Cæl. ap. Cic.——II. *A blue color*, Plin.

LONDINIENSIS, e (Londinium). *Of London*, Eutr.

LONDINIUM, ii, n. *A city in England, now London*, Tac.

LONGÆVUS, a, um (longus, ævus). *Of great age, much advanced in years, aged*, l. patres, Virg.

LONGE, *adv.* I. *Long, in length*, longe lateque, *in length and breadth*, Cic.; l. gradi, *to take long steps*, Virg.; *or far, far off, at some distance*, l. abesum, Cic.; longissime abit a vero, Id.; quod abest longissime, *I am far from it*, Id. *With genit.*: abesse l. gentium, Cic.; l. parentum, *far from one's parents*, App. *Fig.*: l. alcui esse *or* abesse, *to be of no use to any body*; l. ab his fraternum nomen abfuturum, Cæs. *Hence*: *Far, from afar*, l. videre, Ov.; l. repetere, *to fetch far*, Cic.; l.que, l. q. l. quoque, *even at a distance or from afar*, Val. Flac.; *far, at a certain distance*, ab Avarico longe millium passum XVI., Cæs.——II. *To a great distance or length of time, a long while, long*, l. ante videre, Cic.; l. subsequi, *long after*, Quint.; longius debere, *to owe for a longer time*, Nep.; *prolixly*, dixi longius, Cic.——III. A) *Widely, far*, l. q. *very*, l. errat, Ter. *Esp. with compar.*: *Much*, l. melior, Virg.——B) *With superlatives, and words which denote preference*: *By far, entirely*, l. maximus, Cic.; l. dissimilis, Id.; l. longeque, *by far, very much*, Id.

LONGINQUE, *adv.* *Far off, at a distance*, l. a domo, Att.

LONGINQUITAS, ātis, *f.* (longinquus). I. A) *Length, extent*, l. viæ, Flor.——B) *Absol.*: *A long distance, great way*, propter longinquitatem, Cic.——II. A) *Length, long duration*, l. temporum, Cic.——B) *Absol.*: *Duration, length of time*, dolores longinquitate producti, Cic.

LONGINQUO. *See the following article.*

LONGINQUUS, a, um (longus). I. *Long*, l. linea, Plin.——II. *Long, lasting long, of long duration*, l. observatio, Cic.; l. spes et sera, *the fulfillment of which is far remote*, Tac. *Adv.*: longinquum, *At great length*, l. loqui, Plaut.——III. A) *Far removed, remote*, l. hostis, Cic.; e longinquo, *from afar, at a distance*, Plin. *Hence, Living at a distance, living abroad, foreign*, l. homo, Cic.; *distant, strange, not near by relationship*, in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, suos irruebat, Cic.——B) *Old, of remote antiquity*, l. monumenta, Plin.

LONGINUS. *See* Cassius.

LONGITER, *adv.*, i. q. longe (*see* Longe), Lucr.

LONGITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (longus). *Length*, l. agminis, Cæs. *Hence*, in longitudinem, *in length* (*in definitions of size or extent*), in longitudinem patet CC. pedum, Cæs.; longitudine, *or* per longitudinem, *lengthwise*, Plin.; *hence*, consulere in longitudinem, *to look forward, think for the time to come*, Ter.

LONGIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (longior). *Rather long*, Cic.

LONGŌBARDI, ōrum. *See* Langobardi.

LONGŬLE, *adv.* *Rather far*, Plaut.

LONGŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (longus). *Rather long or distant*, l. iter, Cic.

LONGŪRIUS, ii, m. (longus). *A long pole or lath*, Cæs.

LONGUS, a, um. I. A) *Long*, l. spatium, Cæs.; l. navis, *a long ship, a sort of man-of-war*, Liv.; l. versus, *a hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic.; l. homo, *a tall fellow*, Cat. *With acc. to the question, how long?* mensis quadraginta quinque dies longus, Cic.; *or with gen. or abl.*, longus pedum sex, Col.; longum sesquipede, Plin. *Hence, subst.*, longum, *Length*,

in longo, *in length*, Plin.; in longum, *in length*, Id.; ex longo, *a long time since*, Virg.; longum, *adv., long, long time*, Virg.; Hor. —— B) *Fig.: Wide, spacious, broad*, l. pontus, Hor.; longus spe, *indulging long hopes; of one whose hopes are directed to distant objects*, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *Long, lasting long*, l. morbus, *a chronic disease*, Cels.; nihil opus est hoc longius facere, *to put off again and again*, Cic.; nihil mihi est longius, *nothing is more tedious to me*, Id. *Hence, Too long, lasting too long, too prolix or tedious*, longum est enumerare, Nep.; dicere l. mora est, *is too prolix or tedious* (i. q. *would carry us too far*), Ov. —— B) *Far off, distant*, spes longa auxiliorum, Sall.

LONGUS, i. *Longus, a Roman family name.*

LŌQUĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (loquax). *Talkativeness, loquacity*, Cic.

LŌQUĀCITER, *adv.* (loquax). *Talkatively, loquaciously*, Cic.

LŌQUĀCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (loquax). *Rather talkative*, Lucr.

LŌQUAX, ācis (loquor). I. *Talkative, loquacious, full of words, prating*, homo loquacissimus, Cic.; Acilius l. magis quam facundus, Sall. —— II. *Meton.:* l. rana, *croaking*, Virg.; l. nidus, *a nest in which the young birds chatter*, Virg.; l. oculi, *expressive, or, as it were, speaking eyes*, Tib.; l. lymphæ, *murmuring, babbling*, Hor.

LŌQUĒLA, æ, *f.* (loquor). I. *Speech, words, discourse*, nutricis blanda l., Lucr.——II. A) *A word*, fundit has ore loquelas, Virg.—B) *Manner of speaking, language*, l. Graia, Ov.

LŌQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (loquor). *Talkativeness, too great readiness of speech* (*that quality, in a bad sense, which* eloquentia *is in a good sense*), satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum, Sall.

LŌQUITOR, ātus, āri, *v. intens. n.* (loquor). *To speak*, Plaut.

LŌQUOR, cūtus (quutus) sum, lŏqui, 3 *v. dep. n. and a.* (λέγω). I. *Neut.* A) *To speak, say* (*in the language of every-day life; while* dicere *and* orare *denote a more formal mode of utterance*), pure et Latine, clare et dilucide l., Cic.; l. alcui male, *to speak ill of any body, to abuse him*, Id.; l. adversus aliquem, *to speak against any body*, Id.; l. pro aliqo, *in defence of any body*, Id.; l. ad alqm, *to speak to any body*, Virg.; Græcâ linguâ loqui, *to speak Greek*, Nep.—B) *Meton.:* ut consuetudo loquitur, *as is generally said, as we say, as the saying is*, Cic.; pinus loquentes, *rustling, whispering gently*, Virg. —— II. *Act.* A) *To speak, say*, veni ad ea quæ fueramus inter nos locuti, Cic. *Fig.: To speak, to express or indicate clearly*, oculi loquuntur, quemadmodum affecti simus, Id.—B) *To speak much of any thing, always to have on one's lips* (*like* ἐπεύν), multi Catilinam loquebantur, Cic. —— C) *To utter, say, name, tell*, loquere mihi tuum nomen, Plaut. *Hence*, loquuntur, *they say, it is said, with acc. and inf.*, Cic.

LŌRAMENTUM, i, *n.* (lorum). *A thong*, Just.

LŌRĀTUS, a, um (lorum). *Tied with thongs*, Virg.

LŌRETUM, i, *n.* *See* LAURETUM.

LŌREUS, a, um (lorum). *Of thongs*, l. funes, Cat.; vestra faciam latera lorea, *cut up, so as to make thongs of your skin*, Plaut.

LŌRICA, æ, *f.* (lorum). I. *A breast-plate of raw leather, a cuirass, corselet* [thorax, *of metal*], Cic.; loricæ thoraceque, Liv.; libros mutare loricis, *lit., to exchange study for the helmet or sword*, Hor. —— II. *Meton.: In fortification: Breast-work, intrenchment, defences*, Cæs.

LŌRICO, 1 *v. a.* (lorica). I. *To cover or furnish with a breast-plate of raw leather*, l. se coriis, Plin. *Part.*, lōrĭcātus, a, um, *Covered with a breast-plate*, Liv. —— II. *Meton.: Plastered, incrusted, coated*, Varr.

LŌRĬCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (lorica). *A small breast-plate. Meton.: A small breast-work*, Hirt.

LŌRIPES, ĕdis, *for* varus (lorum, pes). *Having crooked feet or legs, bandy-legged*, Plaut.

LŌRUM, i, *n.* I. A) *A thong*, Auct. Har.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The girdle of Venus*, Mart. 2) *A rein*, lora dare, *to slacken the reins*, Virg. 3) *The leathern bulla*, Juv. (*see* BULLA). 4) *A lash, whip*, Cic.; loris uri, Hor.——II. *On account of its similarity, A small branch or tendril of a vine*, Plin.

LŌTOS *or* -US, i, *f.* (λωτός). I. *The water-lily of the Nile, a plant held sacred among the Egyptians*, Plin.——II. *A tree on the north coast of Africa, bearing a sweet, fragrant fruit, from which the Lotophagi derive their name*, Plin.; *also, its fruit*, Ov. *Meton.: A flute, as made of the wood of that tree*, Id.—B) I. q. faba Græca, *The date-plum*, Plin.——III. *Bird's-foot trefoil*, Virg.

LŌTUS, a, um. *See* LAVO.

LŌTUS, i, *f.* *See* LOTOS.

LŪA, æ, *f.* (luo). *A goddess to whom the weapons taken from an enemy were devoted, by burning them*, Liv.

LŪBRICO, 1 *v. a.* (lubricus). I. *To make slippery*, Juv.

LŪBRĬCUS, a, um. I. A) *Prop.: Slippery*, l. loculus, Plaut. *Subst.*, lūbricum, i, *n.*, *Any thing slippery*, e. g. *a place*, Tac.—B) *Fig.:* l. ætas puerilis, *critical, dangerous*, Cic.; l. via vitæ, Id. ——II. *Slippery, smooth*, l. anguis, Virg.; l. conchylia, *slimy, like phlegm*, Hor. *Fig.: Smooth, deceitful*, Virg.——III. *Gliding or sliding along, fleeting*, l. amnis, Hor.

LŪCA, æ, *f.* *Luca, a town in Etruria, now Lucca*, Cic.

LŪCA *or* LŪCAS, æ, *m.* *Of or from Lucania*, bos Luca, i. e. *an elephant, so called because the Romans saw elephants first in Lucania*, Varr.

LŪCENSIS, e (Luca). *Belonging to Luca*, L. municipium, *Lucca*, Cic.

LŪCĀNI, ōrum, *m.* (Λευκανοί). *The Lucanians, an Italian tribe in Lower Italy* (*see* LUCANIA), Cic. *Meton.: The Lucanian territory*, Cæs.

LŪCĀNIA, æ, *f.* *Lucania, a district of Lower Italy*, Hor.

LŪCĀNICUS, a, um. *Lucanian. Subst.*, lūcānica, æ, *f.* *A sort of pudding or sausage*, Cic.

LŪCĀNUS (M. Annæus). *Lucan, a Roman poet of* Corduba (*Cordova*), *contemporary of Nero, and author of the* Pharsalia, Quint.

LŪCĀNUS, a, um. *Lucanian*, L. vinum, Varr.; L. legio, Liv.

LŪCAR, āris, *n.* *Money paid to actors*, Tac.

LŪCAS BOS. *See* LUCA.

LŪCELLUM, i, *n.* *dim.* (lucrum). *Small profit or gain*, lucelli aliquid dare, Cic.

LŪCEO, xi, ēre (lux). I. *To be light or clear, to shine*, stella lucet, Cic. *With acc.:* lucere facem alcui, *to light any body with a torch*, Plaut. *Impers.:* lucet. *It is light, it is day*, nondum lucebat, Cic.——II. A) *Prop.: To be visible, to shine out*, corpus lucet per bombycina, Mart.; Prop.—B) *Fig.: To shine forth, to be conspicuous, apparent, evident*, res lucet argumentis, Cic.

LŪCERES, um, m. [Lūcēres, Ov.; Lūcēres, Prop.]. *The Luceres, one of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the people*, Varr.

LŪCERIA, æ, *f. Luceria, a town of Apulia, now Lucera*, Cic.

LŪCERINUS, a, um. *Belonging to Luceria*, finis L., Liv. *Subst.*, Lūcērini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Luceria*, Id.

LŪCERNA, æ, *f.* (luceo). *A lamp, oil-lamp, burning light*, Cic.; lucernas fraudare olivo, Hor.; ante lucernas, *before evening*, Juv.; ut accessit numerus lucernis, *in intoxication, when one sees things double*, Hor.

LŪCESCO, 3 *v. n.* (luceo). *To begin to shine*, sol lucescit, Virg.; nonas lucescunt, *dawn*, Ov.

LŪCI, *abl.*, I. q. luce. *By day*, Cic.

LŪCIDE, *adv. Brightly, brilliantly, clearly, plainly*, l. demire verbum, Cic. *Compar.*, Sen. *Superl.*, Quint.

LŪCIDUS, a, um (lux). I. *Bright, brilliant, clear*, l. sidera, Hor.; l. vestis, *transparent*, Id. *Adv.:* lucidum fulgens, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.: Bright, white*, l. ovis, Tib.—B) *Fig.: Clear, conspicuous, manifest*, res lucidior, Quint.

LŪCIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (lux, fero). I. A) *That brings light*, l. equi, *the horses of the moon*, Ov.; l. pars Lunæ, *the illumined part*, Lucr.—B) *That brings to light*, l. manus (Lucinæ), Ov.——II. *Subst.*, Lūcifer, ĕri, m., *The planet Venus, the morning star*, Cic.; *according to fable, a son of Aurora*, Ov. *Meton.: The day*, tres Luciferos, Ov.

LŪCIFUGA, æ, m. (lux, fugio). I. *That shuns the light*, App.——II. *Meton.: That turns night into day*, Sen.

LŪCIFUGUS, a, um (lux, fugio). *That shuns the light.* I. *Prop.:* l. blatta, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* l. homo, Cic.

LŪCILIĀNUS, a, um. *Of Lucilius, Lucilian*, Varr.

LŪCILIUS, a. *Lucilius, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated was* C. Lucilius, *a knight, and composer of satires*, Cic.

LŪCINA, æ, *f. The goddess of light.* I. *Hecate, who creates disturbed dreams and phantoms*, Tib.——II. *Juno, the goddess of birth*, Plaut.——III. *Child-birth*, labores Lucinæ, Virg.

LŪCISCIT, ĕre, *impers.* (lux). *It grows light, it becomes day*, quum lucisceret, Cic.

LŪCIUS, ii, m. *Lucius, a Roman prænomen, abridged* L.

LŪCRĀTIVUS, a, um (lucror). *Gained, cleared as profit*, l. opera, Quint.

LŪCRĒTILIS, is, m. *Mount Lucretilis, a mountain in the Sabine territory*, Hor.

LŪCRĒTINUS, a, um. *Belonging to (the vicinity of) Mount Lucretilis, where Atticus had a country seat*, in tuo Lucretino sole, Cic.

LŪCRĒTIUS, a, um (Λουκρήτιος). *Lucretius, the name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of which were:* 1. Lūcrētia, *the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, who, being dishonored by the son of the last king Tarquinius Superbus, killed herself, and thus became the cause of the overthrow of the kingdom by means of Brutus*, Liv. 2. T. Lucretius Carus, *a poet in the time of Cicero; author of the poem* De Rerum Natura, Cic.

LŪCRIFACIO, ēci, actum, 3 *v. n.* (lucrum, facio). *Pass.*, LŪCRIFIO, actus sum, &c. I. *Prop.: To gain, win, profit*, pecuniam lucrifactam videtis, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *have appropriated*, Varr.; l. maleficium, *to commit with impunity*, Auct. B. Hisp.

LŪCRIFICĀBILIS, e (lucrifico). *Bringing gain, producing profit*, l. dies, Plaut.

LŪCRIFICUS, a, um (lucrum, facio). *That brings in gain, affords profit*, l. facula, Plaut.

LŪCRIFIO, factus. *See* LŪCRIFACIO.

LŪCRIFŪGA, æ, m. (lucrum, fugio). *That shuns gain*, quum hos huc adigit lucrifuga, Plaut.

LŪCRINENSIS, e (Lucrinus). *Belonging to the Lake Lucrinus*, L. res, *oysters*, Cic.

LŪCRINUS, i, m. (*with or without* lacus). *Lucrinus, a lake so called on the coast of Campania, properly a deep inland bay, separated from the sea by a narrow dam or mound; the earthquake of* 1538 *raised in its bed Monte Nuovo, almost entirely displacing the lake*, Cic.

LŪCRĪNUS, a, um (Lucrinus). *Belonging to the Lake Lucrinus*, L. conchylia, Hor.

LŪCRIPĒTA, æ, m. (lucrum, peto). *One who is greedy of gain*, Plaut.

LŪCROR, ātus, āri (lucrum). I. *Prop.: To gain, profit*, ut locupletes suum perdant, debitores lucrentur alienum, Cic.; l. stipendium, *to make profit*.——II. *Fig.:* l. nomen, *to obtain, get*, Hor.; lucretur indicia infamiæ, *I will make him a present of them*, i. e. *make no mention of them*, Cic.

LŪCRŌSUS, a, um (lucrum). *Advantageous, profitable*, donec paucis lucrosum fieret, Tac.

LŪCRUM, i, n. I. *Gain, profit, advantage*, vendendi quæstu et lucro ducerentur, Cic.; deputare esse in lucro, *to put down as gain or profit*, Ter.; aliquid revocare ad lucrum prædamque, *to apply any thing to one's profit*, Cic.; *hence*, lucro esse alcui, Ant. ap. Cic.; *or*, in lucro esse, *to be profitable*, Ov. *Hence*, lucri (*with* dare, facere, &c.), *as profit, gain*, jube HS. XXX. lucri dari, Cic. *Fig.:* quæ ille naturali bono fecit lucri, *gained, got the credit of*, Nep.; de lucro vivere, *to live by the sufferance of another person*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Desire of gain, avarice*, Hor.

LŪCTĀMEN, ĭnis, n. (luctor). I. *Prop.: Wrestling*, Lampr.——II. *Fig.: Endeavor, exertion, striving, &c.*, Virg.

LŪCTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: A wrestling*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A struggle, fight, contest*, e. g. *with words*, l. cum Academicis, Cic.; *endeavor, exertion*, Liv.

LŪCTĀTIUS. *See* LUTATIUS.

LŪCTĀTOR, ōris, m. *A wrestler, a combatant*, Ov.; luctator dolosus est, Plaut.

LŪCTIFICĀBILIS, e (luctifico). *Exciting compassion, sad*, Pac. ap. Pers.

LŪCTIFICUS, a, um (luctus, facio). *Causing mourning or sorrow, mournful*, l. clades, Cic.

LUCTISŌNUS, a, um (luctus, sono). *Of a mournful sound, doleful*, l. mugitus, Ov.

LUCTO, 1 (l. q. luctor). *To wrestle; fig.:* luctantem animam, Virg.

LUCTOR, ātus, āri (lucta). I. *Prop.: To wrestle*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To wrestle, fight, contend*, l. cum alqo, Cic.; inter se luctantur cornibus hædi, Virg.; l. cum agro, *to be unable to master*, Plin. *With a dat.:* luctantem fluctibus Africum, Hor. *With an abl.*, Luc.—B) *To struggle, to take pains, to exert one's self, to toil*, l. in arido solo, Liv. *With an inf.:* l. deducere versum, Ov.

LUCTUŌSE, *adv. Mournfully, dolefully, pitiably*, l. perierunt, Liv.

LUCTUŌSUS, a, um (luctus). *Full of mourning, full of sadness.* I. *Lamentable, mournful, sorrowful*, dies reipublicæ l., Cic. *Compar.*, Id. *Superl.*, Id.——II. *Deeply afflicted, sorrowful*, l. Hesperia, Hor.

LUCTUS, ūs, *m.* (lugeo). I. *Mourning, especially as it displays itself by clothing and gestures.* A) *On account of a deceased person:* in luctu vivere, Cic.; filius luctu perditus, *for the death of a father*, Id.—B) *For a person going into exile or otherwise afflicted:* conjugis meæ l. atque filiæ mœror, Cic.——II. *A high degree of affliction, sorrow, or trouble*, tantus l. excepit, Cæs.

LŪCUBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A working by candle-light, night-work, sitting up at night to study*, lucubrationes detraxi, Cic.; ista sunt commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *hardly of sufficient note to be related by old women over their work*, Id.; alqd agere in lucubratione *or* per lucubrationem, *by candle-light*, Col.——II. *Meton.: That which is done by candle-light, night-work*, lucubrationem meam perire volui (l. q. epistolam noctu scriptam), Cic.

LŪCUBRĀTŌRIUS, a, um (lucubro). *That serves for sitting up at night*, l. lecticula, Sen.

LŪCUBRO, 1 *v. n.* (lux). I. *To work at night or by candle-light*, ancillæ lucubrantes, Liv.——II. *To undertake any thing by night or candle-light*, opusculum lucubratum, Cic.

LŪCULĒNTE, *adv. Very splendidly, excellently, properly; manifestly, or clearly*, l. quidem scripserunt, Cic.; l. vendere, *with profit*, Plaut.

LŪCULENTER, *adv.* (luculentus). I. q. luculente: Græce l. scire, *well*, Cic.

LŪCULENTUS, a, um (lux). I. *Prop.: Quite light, bright*, l. caminus, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Comely, beautiful, handsome, fair*, l. forma, Ter.; *considerable, ample, excellent, as to contents, extent, signification*, l. legio, Plin. ap. Cic.; l. auctor, *a good or valid authority* (*of a person*), Id.; lucrum homines luculentos reddit, Plaut.—B) *Clear, intelligible, luminous*, verba luculentiora, Cic.; l. oratio, Sall.

LŪCULLĒUS, a, um (Lucullus). *Belonging to Lucullus*, L. marmor, Plin.; L. lanceæ, *invented by Lucullus*, Suet.

LŪCULLIĀNUS, a, um (Lucullus). *Belonging to Lucullus*, L. horti, Tac.

LŪCULLUS, i, *m. Lucullus, a family name in the Licinian* gens. *The most famous was* L. Licinius Lucullus, *the general in the war against Mithradates, celebrated for his wealth*, Cic.

LŪCŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (lucus). *A small grove*, Suet.

LŪCŪMO (*contr.* Lucmo), ōnis, *m.* (*Etruscan*); *plur.*, Lūcūmōnes. *The chiefs of the Etruscans: the Romans took these appellations by mistake for proper names, as in the case of the King Tarquinius Priscus, the son of Damaratus*, Liv.

LŪCŪMŌNIUS, a, um. *Etruscan*, Prop.

LŪCUS, i, *m.* (λύκη, *twilight; or from the root* luc, *the light part of a wood*). I. A) *A wood or grove, sacred to a deity*, l. Vestæ, Cic. *Poet. gen.: A forest*, Virg.——B) *Meton.: Wood*, nec quicquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, Plaut.——II. *Nom. propr.: The name of some towns in Gaul, Spain, &c.*, e. g. *the town* Lucus *in the territory of the Voconti, called also* L. Augusti, *now Lucim*, Tac.

LŪCUS, ūs, *m.*, i. q. lux. *Light*, cum primo lucu, *at daybreak*, Ter.

LŪCUSTA. *See* LOCUSTA.

LŪDIA, æ, *f.* (ludius). I. *A female dancer*, Mart.——II. *The wife of a gladiator*, Juv.

LŪDIBRIUM, ii, *n.* (ludo). I. *Mockery, scoffing, scorn, sport that one makes of any body*, habere alqm ludibrio, Ter.; hoc quoque l. casus ediderit fortuna, *also this case fate suffers me to see, (as it were) in derision of me*, Liv.; debere l. ventis, *to be a sport of the winds*, Hor.——II. *Meton.: An object of mockery, game, a laughing-stock, a sport*, is l. verius quam comes, Liv.; ne volitent (folia) ludibria ventis, Virg.

LŪDIBUNDUS, a, um (ludus). *Always playing, joking, sporting, sportive, playsome*, &c., Liv. *Meton.: Without trouble or pains, without danger*, in Italiam ad Hydruntem ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

LŪDICER *or* **LŪDICRUS**, cra, crum. I. *Gen.: Serving for sport, jocular, sportive*, l. sermo, Cic.; l. ars armorum, Id. *Subst.:* lūdĭcra, ōrum, *n., Sportive matters, diversions*, Hor.——II. *Esp.: Belonging to stage-plays* (*as a diversion*), l. ars, *the art of stage-playing*, Liv. *Subst.*, lūdĭcrum, i, *n., A show, exhibition; games, comedies*, Liv.; in modum ludicrum, *after the manner of players*, Tac.

LŪDIFĂCIO, ēci, actum, 3 *v. n.* (ludus, facio). *To make fun or sport*, Plaut.

LŪDIFICĂBILIS, e (ludifico). *With which one makes game of a person*, l. ludi, Plaut.

LŪDIFICĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A making game or sport of any body, a mocking, jibing*, quum ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impediretur, Cic.

LŪDIFICĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who makes sport or game of any body*, Plaut.

LŪDIFICĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (ludifico). *Derision, mockery*, habere ludificatui, *to make game of*, Plaut.

LŪDIFICO, 1 *v. a.* (ludus, facio). *To make game or sport of any body, jibe, ridicule, make a fool of, deceive*, l. alqm, Plaut.; l. consulem pacis morâ, Sall. *Facetè:* l. corium alicujus, *lit., to lash him with sarcastic words or sayings, cut him up*, Plaut.

LŪDIFICOR, ātus, āri, *v. dep. a. and n.* I. A) *To amuse one's self by mocking, jibing, making fun of, to mock, make sport of*, l. alqm, Tac. *Absol.:* aperte l. et calumniari sciens non vidcatur, Cic.—B) *To ill-treat, wrong, abuse*, l. virginem, Tac.——II. *To frustrate, to ren-*

der void or useless by fraud, cunning, &c., l. locationem, Liv.; l. ea quæ hostes agerent, Id.

LŪDI-MAGISTER, stri, m. *A schoolmaster*, Cic.

LŪDIO, ōnis, m. I. q. ludius, Liv.

LŪDIUS, ii, m. I. *A stage-player, common or professional comedian*, Cic.——II. (l. q. gladiator) *A fighter, gladiator*, Cic.

LŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To play*, e. g. *at dice, &c.*, l. teseris, Ter.; l. talis, Hor.; l. in pecuniam, *to play for money*, Mart.; *to dance*, in numerum l., Virg.——B) 1) *To play*, i. e. *to sport, frisk, frolic*, e. g. *as fishes in the water*, Ter. *Meton.:* cymba ludet in lacu, Ov.; jubas ludunt, *flutter about*, Virg. 2) *To play the part of a lover, to dally, sport*, lusisti satis, Hor.; l. in aliqa, *to indulge in amorous dalliance*, Prop.——C) *To take up any thing for amusement or pastime, amuse one's self with any thing, to play*, videant ad ludendumne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic.——II. *Act.* A) *To play*, l. proelia latronum, *to play at chess*, Ov.; l. opus, *to play at some children's game*, Hor. *Fig.:* l. ludum, *a play, a game*, Ter.——B) *To pass or spend in play or sport, dally away*, l. otium, Mart. *Fig.:* l. operam, *to employ in vain*, Plaut.——C) *To take up a matter by way of pastime or amusement, practice one's self in any thing*, l. carmina, Virg.; l. causas, *to exercise one's self in carrying on some legal or public affairs*, Calp.; l. pericula, i. q. pericula per ludum experiri, Mart.; *to spend, get through any thing, lavish as in pastime*, l. convicia, Id.——D) *To act a part by way of joke, represent any thing in sport or jest*, l. bonum civem, *to play or act the patriot*, Cœl. ap. Cic.——E) *To make sport, fun, or game of any body, jibe*, l. alqm, Cic.; *hence, to circumvent, deceive, trick*, l. alqm, Hor.

LŪDUS, i, m. I. A) *A game, play, sport, recreation or pastime*, ad pilam se, aut ad talos, aut ad tesseras conferunt aut etiam novum sibi excogitant ludum, Cic.; l. campestres, *games on the field of Mars*, Id.; l. ad judices, *a mock game of children playing at judges*, Lampr.; dare ludum alcui, *to afford any body pastime or amusement*, Cic. *Esp.:* ludi, *the public games at Rome*, l. circenses, scenici, *and* gladiatorii, Cic.; ludos committere, *to commence*, Id.; ludis, *at the time of the games*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Mere play, an easy or light occupation, trifle*, illa perdiscere l. esset, Cic.; *hence*, per ludum, *in a playful manner, as if by mere play.* 2) *A joke, jest, sport*, amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor.; per ludum et jocum, *for a joke, in jest or fun*, Cic.; ut ludos facit, *gives matter for laughter, affords sport to others*, Ter.; ludos præbere, *to play any body a game or trick*, Id.; ludos alcui reddere or facere, *to make game of*, Id.——C) Ludus, *the title of a play written by Nævius*, in Nævii Ludo, Cic.——II. A) *Gen.: A school*, l. fidicinus, *a music-school*, Plaut.; l. gladiatoribus, *a fencing-school, school for gladiators*, Cic.——B) *Esp.:* l. literarum, Liv.; l. discendi; *or simply* ludus, *an elementary school*, Cic.; ludum habere, *to keep school*, Id.; ludum aperire, *to open or set up a school*, Id.

LŪELA, æ, *f.* (luo). *Expiation, punishment*, Lucr.

LŪES, is, *f.* (luo). I. A) *Gen.: A fluid that spreads*, L. Macer.——B) *Esp.: Melted snow*, Pers.——II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.: An epidemic or contagious disease*, Virg.; *a foul person*, Cic.——B) *Fig.: Any evil that spreads; misfortune, ruin*, Tac.

LŪGDŪNENSIS, e (Lugdunum). *Belonging to Lugdunum*, Plin.; L. ara, *an altar erected in honor of Augustus in Lugdunum*, Juv.

LŪGDŪNUM, i, *n.* *Lugdunum, a town on the northern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis and Lugdunensis, now Lyons*, Tac.

LŪGEO, xi (*contr.* luxti, *for* luxisti, Catull.), ctum, ēre, *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To mourn, be in mourning*, luget senatus, mœret equester ordo, Cic.; *to wear mourning*, Liv. *Also, To mourn inwardly, to grieve, be afflicted*, pro me luxere, Liv.——B) *Of inanimate objects:* campi lugentes, *in the lower world*, Virg.——II. *Act.: To bewail, lament*, l. vitam hominis, Cic. *With acc. and inf.*, Cic.

LŪGŪBRIS, e (lugeo). I. A) *Belonging to mourning*, l. lamentatio, *for the dead*, Cic.; l. vestis, *mourning dress*, Id. *Subst.:* lūgūbria, lium, *n., Mourning dress, mourning*, lugubria induere, Ov.; numquam mater l. sumsit, Prop.; lugubre sagum, *mourning cloak*, Hor.——B) *That is in mourning, mourning*, l. domus, *a house of mourning for the dead*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Mournful, fatal, ominous, portentous*, l. bellum, Hor.——B) *Lamentable, plaintive, doleful*, l. vox, Lucr. *Hence*, lūgūbre, *adv.*, Virg.

LŪMBIFRAGIUM, ii, *n.* (lumbus, frango). *A fracture of the loins*, Plaut.

LŪMBRICUS, i, m. *A worm in the earth or in the intestines*, Cels. *Meton. of persons rising from a low station:* An upstart (*parvenu*), foras, foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo, &c., Plaut.

LŪMBUS, i, m. *A loin*, Cic. *Euphem. for the privy parts*, Juv.

LŪMEN, inis, *n.* (*contr. for* lucimen, *from* luceo). *That which emits light, a luminary.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: Light, which a body emits*, l. solis, Cic.; l. diurnum, *the light of the day, of the sun*, Ov.; solem l.que diurnum, *the morning star*, Lucr.; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, *in a good or proper light, so that they may be seen to advantage.*——B) *Esp.* 1) *A light, lamp, taper, lantern, torch, &c.*, lumine adposito, Cic.; ad lumina, *by the light of torches*, Suet.; sub lumina prima, *toward evening, when candles, lamps, &c., are lit*, Hor. 2) *Daylight, day*, secundo lumine, Enn. ap. Cic.; quarto lumine, Virg.; lumine supremo, *in the day of death*, Id. 3) *The light of life, life*, l. adimere, Ov. 4) *The sight, eyesight*, lumina oculorum, Nep.; stant lumina flammâ, Virg. 5) *Light in buildings, lightness, airiness*, obstruere luminibus alcjs, Cic. 6) *Brightness, splendor*, l. ferri, Stat. 7) *The light in a painting* (*opp.* umbra), Plin. E.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Brightness, splendor*, Catonis luminibus obstruxit oratio, *obscured his glory*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A lamp or light*, i. q. *a means of clearing difficulties*, ordo maxime est qui memoriæ lumen affert, Cic. 2) *A light, lamp*, i. e. *savior, helper*, hunc (puerum) l. rebus nostris dubiis futurum, Liv. 3) *Light*, i. q. *glory, ornament, flower, chief person, principal matter, chief work*, lumina civitatis, Cic.; Græciæ totius l., *Corinth*, Id.; lumina dicendi, *the ornaments of speech*, Id.

LŪMINŌSUS, a, um (lumen). I. *Prop.: Full*

of light, bright, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: Bright*, l. q. *prominent, distinguished*, l. pars orationis, Cic.

LŪNA, æ, *f.* (*contr. for* lucina, *from* luceo). I. *The moon*, habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, Cic.; l. pernox, *shining all night*, Liv.; l. nova, *just risen*, Hor.; *or* defectus lunæ, *lunar eclipse*, Liv.; novissima primave luna, *the first day after new moon*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A month*, Plin.—B) *The half-moon, a figure in the shape of a crescent* (☾), *made of ivory, worn by the patrician senators on their shoes*, Juv.—C) *Personified: Luna, the goddess of the moon*, Liv.; Tac.——III. *Lūna* (Λοῦνα), *a town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria*, Liv.

LŪNĀRIS, e (luna). I. *Belonging to the moon*, l. cursus, *the course of the moon*, Cic.; l. equi, Ov.——II. *Like the moon*, l. cornua, Ov.

LŪNENSIS, e (LUNA III.). *Belonging to the town Luna, now Carrara*, Liv.; L. marmor, *marble of Carrara*, Plin.

LŪNO, 1 *v. n.* (luna). I. *To bend in the form of a half-moon or a sickle*, l. arcum, Ov. *Hence*, lūnātus, a, um, *Half-moon-shaped, sickle-shaped*, l. peltis, Virg.——II. *Ornamented with the ivory half-moon* (*conf.* LUNA II.), l. pellis, i. q. calceus, Mart.

LŪNŬLA, æ, *f. dim. A small half-moon, worn as an ornament by women*, Plaut.

LŬO, lŭi, lūtum, *or* lŭtum, 3 *v. a.* (λούω). I. A) *Prop.: To wash*, Græcia luitur Ionio profundo, Sil.—B) *Fig.: To cleanse, to free from*, l. insontes errore, Val. Flac.; *to atone for, expiate*, l. stuprum morte, Cic.; l. sponsionem, *to make good, make up for*, Liv.; *to avert by suffering*, l. pericula, Id.——II. A) *Prop.: To pay*, l. æs alienum, Curt.—B) *Fig.: To pay, suffer, atone for any thing*, l. pœnas peccati, Cic.

LŬPA, æ, *f.* (lupus). I. *A she-wolf*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A prostitute, harlot*, Cic.

LŬPĀNAR, āris, *n.* (lupa). *A place where harlots dwell., a brothel*, Juv. *An abusive epithet*, Catull.

LŬPĀTUS, a, um (lupus). *Studded with wolf's teeth* (i. e. *iron prickles in the shape of wolf's teeth*), l. frena, Hor. *Hence, subst.*, lūpāti, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* freni), *or* lūpāta, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* frena). *A bit for breaking-in horses, furnished with iron prickles*, Virg.

LŬPERCAL, ālis, *n.* (Lupercus). *Lupercal.* I. *With the addition of* ludicrum; *or plur.*, Lūpercālia, ĭum, *n.*, *The feast of the Lycæan Pan* (Lupercus), *that used to be celebrated in February*, Liv.——II. *A grotto near Mount Palatine, sacred to Pan*, Cic.

LŬPERCĀLIS, e. *Belonging to Pan* (Lupercus), sacrum L. (*see* LUPERCAL, I.), Suet.

LŬPERCUS, i, *m.* I. *The Roman name of the Lycæan Pan*, Just.——II. *A priest of Pan*, Cic.

LŪPIA (Luppia), æ, *m.* (Λουπίος). *Lupia, a river of Germany, now Lippe*, Vell.

LŬPILLUS, i, *m. dim.* (lupinus). *A small lupine*, Plaut.

LŬPINUS, a, um (lupus). *Of a wolf*, l. ubera, i. q. lupæ, Cic.; l. folliculus, *a bag made of wolf's skin*, Auct. ad Her.

LŬPINUS, i, *m.*, *and* LŬPINUM, i, *n.* *A lupine* (*a kind of pulse*), tristis l., Virg. *It was used by children, and actors on the stage, instead of coin*, quid distent æra lupinis Hor.

LŬPUS, i, *m.* (λύκος). I. *A wolf*, Virg.; l. Martialis, *sacred to Mars*, Hor.; *the ancients believed that a man lost his voice when a wolf caught sight of him before he saw the wolf*, Plin.; lupi Mœrim videre priores, *Mœris has lost his voice*, Virg. *Prov.* A) l. in fabula, *the wolf comes when one is talking of him* (*of a person who suddenly appears when one is speaking of him*), Cic.; eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Plaut.—B) lupum auribus tenere (λύκον τοῖν ὤτοιν ἔχειν), *to hold the wolf by his ears*, i. e. *to be in a dilemma, to see no way of escape, not to know what to do*, Ter.—C) ovem lupo committere, *to set a wolf to keep the sheep*, l. q. *a fox to keep the geese*, Ter.; *credere ovile lupo*, Ov.—D) lupo agnum eripere, *of a difficult task*, Plaut.—E) l. non curat numerum (ovium), *the wolf does not care that the sheep have been counted over when he wants to eat them*, Virg.—F) l. ultro fugiat oves, *may the wolf fly before the sheep, said of an impossible event*, Virg.——II. *Meton., from its resemblance: A kind of voracious fish*, Plin.; *a bit furnished with wolf's teeth* (i. q. frenum lupatum), *for breaking in horses*, Ov.; *a hook, esp. for boarding ships*, Liv.

LURCHINĀBUNDUS, a, um (lurcor). *Devouring*, Cat. ap. Quint.

LŪRIDUS, a, um. I. *Pale, yellow, sallow, of the color of a corpse*, l. pallor, Ov.; l. pellis, Hor.——II. *Poet. meton.: To render sallow, wan, ghastly*, l. horror, Ov.

LŪROR, ōris, *m.* *A pale yellow or yellowish color, paleness of a corpse*, Lucr.

LUSCINIA, æ, *f.* (*for* luscicinia, *from* luscus *and* cano, *lit., a bird singing in the twilight*). *A nightingale*, Hor.

LUSCINIŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (luscinia). *A little nightingale*, Plaut.

LUSCĪNĬUS, ii, *m.* *A nightingale*, Phædr.

LUSCITĬŌSUS, a, um. *Dim-sighted, purblind*, Plaut.

LUSCUS, a, um (*related to* λύγη, *or* λύκη, *twilight*). I. *That has one eye shut; or else, dim-sighted, purblind*, l. statua, Juv.——II. *One-eyed*, Cic.; ducem portaret bellua luscum (i. e. *Hannibal*), Juv.

LUSIO, ōnis, *f.* (ludo). *A playing*, l. pilæ, Cic.

LŪSĬTĀNIA, æ, *f.* *Lusitania, in the west of Hispania, between the rivers Durius (now Douro), and Tagus (still the Tagus), afterward a Roman province, mostly corresponding to the modern Portugal*, Cæs.

LŪSĬTĀNUS, a, um (Lusitania). *Lusitanian*, L. cerasa, Plin. *Subst.*, Lūsĭtāni, ōrum, *The inhabitants of Lusitania*, Cic.

LŪSĬTO, 1 (ludo). *To play*, Plaut.

LŪSĬUS, ii, *m.* *Lusius, a river of Arcadia*, Cic.

LŪSOR, ōris, *m.* (ludo). *A player.* I. *A player at tennis*, Ov. *Poet. meton.*: l. catellus, *a playful little dog*, Juv.——II. *One who jeers or makes game of a person*, Plaut.

LŪSŌRIŬS, a, um (lusor). I. *Belonging to play*, l. pila, Plin.; *hence, as it were, sportively moving to and fro*, l. naves, Amm.——II. A) *Serving for pastime, amusement, or play*, l. spectaculum, Sen.—B) *That which is done for a joke or in sport*, l. nomen, Sen.

LUSTRĀLIS, e (lustrum). I. *Relating to purification or expiation*, l. sacrificium, *a purifying sacrifice*, Liv.; l. aqua, *holy water*, Ov.;

lustrales belli animæ, *that sacrificed themselves in war for their country*, Luc.——II. *Occurring or taking place every five years*, l. certamen, Tac.

LUSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A purification by sacrifice*, Liv.——II. *A travelling over or going round any place*, l. municipiorum, Cic.

LUSTRICUS, a, um (lustrum). *Belonging to purification, purifying*, l. dies, Suet.

LUSTRO, 1 (*as* lustrum, *from* λούω *or* λούσω, luceo). I. A) *To make light, to enlighten, to illumine*, sol cuncta sua luce lustrat, Cic.—— B) *Fig.* 1) *To go round, go through, travel through, wander over*, l. omnia ratione animoque, Cic.; l. æquor navibus, *to navigate*, Virg. 2) *Poet.: To go through, to undertake a matter*, l. incerta pericula, *to expose one's self to danger*, Virg.——II. A) *To purify by means of religious ceremonies*, l. populum, Cic.; l. exercitum, *to review* (*the army*), *inasmuch as this was attended by a sacrifice*, Id.; lustrari Jovi, *to bring to Jupiter a sacrifice of purification*, Virg.—— B) *Meton.: To go round, dance round; because at the* lustrum *the animals chosen for sacrifice were led round among the people*, te lustrare ait choro, Ov.; l. alqm chorea, *to dance round*, Virg.; lustratis signis, (*of an eagle*) *after having taken his flight round the standards*, Suet.

LUSTROR, ātus, āri (lustrum II.). *To haunt houses of ill-fame or brothels*, ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus es? Plaut.

LUSTRUM, i, *n.* (luo *or* lavo, λύτρον). *A pool, morass, bog, a place where pigs wallow*, Varr. *Hence*, I. *Gen.: The haunt of wild beasts in a forest*, lustra ferarum, Virg. *Meton.: A forest*, per devia lustra vagari, Ov.——II. *A brothel*, in lustris tempus ætatis consumere, Cic. *Fig.: Debauchery*, vino lustrisque confectus, Id.

LUSTRUM, i, *n.* (λούσω, λούσσω, luceo). I. *A purifying or expiatory offering, made by the censors every five years at the close of their office, for the whole people, attended by a solemn prayer pronounced by the censor* (vota in proximum lustrum suscipere, Suet.); *hence*, lustrum condere, *to make this offering, and thus close the censorship*, Cic.; sub lustrum censeri, *toward the end of the censorship*. ——II. *Meton.: Any expiatory offering*, lustra sacrificavi, Liv. *A period of five years*, hoc ipso lustro, Cic. *Gen.: A period of several years*, e. g. *of four years*, Ov.

LŪSUS, ūs, *m.* (ludo). I. *A play, a game*, l. calculorum, Plin.——II. A) *A playing, joking, dallying, trifling, as opposed to any serious occupation*, sunt apti lusibus anni, *for sport and love*, Ov.; quibus omne fas nefasque l. est, *mere idle talk or playing with words*, Sen.; lusus dare, *to make one's self ridiculous*, Quint.; per lusum atque lasciviam, *by way of pastime*, Liv. *Esp.: Amorous trifling or dalliance*, Prop.—— B) *A school*, ut lusum dimittat, *to close the lesson or lecture*, Varr.

LŪTĀTIUS, a. *Lutatius, the name of a Roman* gens, *of which was* Qu. Lutatius Catulus, *the founder of the* lex Lutatia de vi, Cic.

LŪTEŌLUS, a, um, *dim.* (lūteus). *Yellowish*, Virg.

LŪTETIA PARISIORUM. *A town of Gallia Lugdunensis, on an island of the Sequana, now Paris*, Caes.

LŪTEUS, a, um (lūtum). I. *Dyed with* (*the herb*) *lutum*, l. chrysocolla, Plin.——II. A) *Yellowish, gold-colored, saffron, orange-colored*, l. aurora, Virg.; *rose-colored, of a light purple*, l. papaver, Cat.—— B) *Subst.*, lūteum, i, *n.*, *The yellow or yolk of an egg*, Plin.

LŪTEUS, a, um (lūtum). I. *Of mire, loam, or clay*, hirundo luteum sub trabe fingit opus, Ov.; *of clay or potter's earth*, Mart. *Hence, fig.: Bad, good for nothing, worthless*, l. negotium, Cic.——II. *Covered with mud, miry*, l. pes, Plin.

LŪTO, 1 *v. a.* (lūtum). I. *To bedaub with mire, mud, or loam*, l. granaria, Cat.——II. *Gen.: To bedaub, besmear*, crassis lutatus amomis, Pers.

LŪTŪLENTUS, a, um (lūtum). I. *Full of mire or mud, bedaubed with mud, miry, muddy*, l. sus, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Foul, dirty, contaminated, impure, vile*, l. homo, Cic.; Lucilius fuit l., *full of faulty words*, Hor.

LŪTŪLO, 1 *v. a.* (lūtum). *To besmear with mire or mud; and fig., to contaminate, pollute*, Plaut.

LŪTUM, i, *n.* *A herb used for dyeing yellow*, Vitr. *Meton.: The yellow color itself*, Tibull.

LŪTUM, i, *n.* (λύω). I. *Moist or soft earth, mire, mud*, in luto volutari, Cic. *Hence, prov.:* in luto esse, *or* hærere, *to stick in the mire*, Plaut. ——II. *Potter's earth, loam, clay*, de facili luto componere, Tibull.——III. *The dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves*, Sen.

LUX, lūcis, *f.* [m., Plaut.] (*old Greek* λύξ *or* λύκη). *The first gleam of light.* I. *Prop.* A) *The light which pervades nature, a stream of light, luminous matter, the light of the sun*, l. solis, Cic.; l. æstiva, *the light of summer*, Virg.; l. brumalis, *the light of winter*, Ov.; sub luce maligna, *of the moon*, Virg. *Hence, A heavenly body that emits light*, l. publica mundi, *the sun*, Ov.; illæ quæ fulgent luces, *the stars*, Cic. *Gen.: Light, brilliancy*, l. solis et lychnorum, Cic.—— B) *Daylight, day*, ante lucem, Cic.; ad lucem, *toward morning*, Suet.; prima lux, *the break of day*, Liv.; luce or luci, *by daylight, and* in luci, *by day*, Lucr.; cum luci simul, *at daybreak*, Plaut. *Meton.: A day, as a space of time*, l. crastina, Virg.; l. natalis, *a birthday*, Ov.—— C) *The light of life*, negant intueri lucem fas esse, Cic.; lucem videre, *to see the light, live*, Ov. *Hence, Life itself*, lucem propriam accipere, *of a new-born child*, Cic.; l. mea, *as a term of affection*, "*my life*," i. e. *my dear*.——II. *Fig.:* A) *Light*, i. e. *publicity, public view, public notice, the world*, benefacta in luce collocari volunt, *to be brought to light, be seen, noticed*, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, *did not make his appearance as a public speaker*, Id.; lucem non aspicere, carere publico, *to live by one's self or in retirement*, Id.; familiam e tenebris in lucem vocare, *to call forth to light or public notice*, Id.—— B) *Illumination, elucidation*, sententiæ auctoris luce desiderant, Cic.—— C) *Encouragement, enlivening*, l. liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboritur, Cic.—— D) *Light*, i. e. *succor, help, deliverance*, ex tenebris lucem in republica dispicere cœpistis, Cic.—— E) *Distinction, honor*, genus sine luce, *without lustre or renown*, Sil.

LUXĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (luxo). *A dislocating, disjointing*, M. Emp.

LUXO, 1 *v. a.* (λοξόω). I. *To dislocate*, Cat.; Sen.——II. *Meton.: To put out of its position or place*, l. vitium radices (*in ploughing*), Plin.

LUXŪRIA, æ, *f.*, *and* LUXŪRIES, ēi, *f.* (luxus). I. *Rankness or luxuriousness* (*of plants*), *too great fertility* (*of the soil*), in oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuries, Cic.——II. *Luxury, profusion, extravagance, lavish expense*, in urbe l. creatur, Cic.

LUXŪRIO, 1, *and* LUXŪRIOR, ātus, āri, *v. n.* (luxuria). I. *To be rank* (*of plants*), *too fertile* (*of the soil*), *to be exuberant, luxuriant*, luxuriat pinguis humus, Ov. *Poet. meton.:* faciem decet deliciis l. novis, *to be set off*, Ov.——II. *Fig.:* ingenium luxurians, Plin.; luxuriantia compescere, Hor.——A) *To be wanton or sportive, to frisk, sport*, &c., equus luxurians, Virg.——B) *To be wanton or licentious, to be extravagant or dissolute*, ne otio luxuriarentur animi, Liv.; luxuriant animi rebus secundis, Ov.

LUXŪRIŌSE, *adv.* I. *Wantonly, licentiously*, lætitia nimis l. venit, Cat.——II. *Luxuriously*, l. vivere, Cic.; exercitum l. habere, Sall.

LUXŪRIŌSUS, a, um (luxuria). I. *Rank, luxuriant, exuberant, too fruitful in growth*, l. frumenta, Cic.; l. vitis, *with too much wood*, Sall.——II. A) *Fig.: Immoderate, very abundant, excessive*, l. otium, Sall.——B) *Esp.: Luxurious, wanton, sportive*, patribus nimis l. fuit ea lætitia, Liv.; l. amor, *wanton love*, Ov.——C) *Extravagant, licentious, voluptuous*, l. homo, Cic.

LUXUS, a, um (λοξός). *Dislocated*, Sall. *Subst.*, luxa, ōrum, *n.*, *Luxations*, M. Emp.

LUXUS, ūs, *m.* *Too great fruitfulness, rankness* (*of the soil or of plants*); *hence*, l. *Wantonness*, avaritiâ et luxu, Tac.——II. *Excessive expense, extravagance, lavishness*, Cic.; per luxum et ignaviam agere, Sall.

LYÆUS, i, *m.* (Ἀναῖος). *Deliverer from care, a surname of Bacchus*, Ov. *Meton.: Wine*, curam dulci Lyæo solvere, Hor. *Adj.:* latex M., *lit., the Lycæan liquor*, i. e. *wine*, Virg.

LYCÆUS, i, *m.* (Λυκαῖος). *Lycæus, a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan, now Tetraji*, Virg.

LYCÆUS, a, um (Lycæus). *Lycæan*, L. Pan, Virg.

LYCAMBES, æ, *m.* (Λυκάμβης). *Lycambes, a Theban, who, on account of some sarcastical verses written by Archilochus, to whom he had refused his daughter Neobule, hung himself*, Hor.

LYCAMBEUS, a, um (Lycambes). *Lycambean, belonging to Lycambes*, L. sanguis, Ov.

LYCAON, ōnis, *m.* (Λυκάων). *Lycaon.* 1. *A king of Arcadia, on account of his cruelty changed by Jupiter into a wolf*, Ov. 2. *The grandson of Lycaon, and son of Callisto; as a constellation, Arctophylax*, Ov.

LYCAONIS, idis, *f.* (Λυκαονίς). *The daughter of Lycaon*, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov.

LYCAONES, um, *m.* (Λυκάονες). *The Lycaonians in Asia Minor, supposed to be the descendants of King Lycaon*, Mel. *Hence*, Lycaonius, a, um, *Relating to Lycaonia or its inhabitants, Lycaonian*, Virg.

LYCAONIA, æ, *f.* (Λυκαονία). *Lycaonia, a district of Asia Minor, between Pisidia and Cappadocia*, Cic.

LYCAONIUS, a, um (Λυκαόνιος). *Belonging to Lycaon*, l. mensa, Ov.; L. parens, *Callisto, the mother of Arcas*, Id.

LYCEUM, i, *n.*, *or* LYCIUM, ii, *n.* (Λύκειον). *Lyceum.* I. *A gymnasium at Athens, without the town, where Aristotle taught*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A gymnasium on the Tusculan estate of Cicero*, Cic.

LYCEUS, i. *See* LYCÆUS.

LYCHNOBIUS, ii, *m.* (λυχνόβιος). *One that lives by candle-light, one that turns night into day*, Sen.

LYCHNOCHUS, i, *m.* (λυχνοῦχος). *A vessel or stand for holding a light, a candlestick*, Cic.

LYCHNUS, i, *m.* (λύχνος). *A burning light, lamp*, &c., Cic.

LYCIA, æ, *f.* (Λυκία). *Lycia, a district renowned for its fertility in Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia*, Liv.

LYCIUS, a, um (Lycia). *Belonging to Lycia, Lycian*, l. hasta, *of the Lycian king Sarpedon*, Ov.; l. sagitta, Virg.; l. deus, *Apollo, because he had an oracle at Patara in Lycia*, Prop. *Hence*, Lyciæ sortes, *the oracle at Lycia*, Virg. *Subst.*, Lycii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Lycia*, Liv.

LYCOMEDES, is, *m.* (Λυκομήδης). *Lycomedes, king of Scyros, with whom Achilles resided in female disguise*, Cic.

LYCOPHRON, ōnis, *m.* (Λυκόφρων). *Lycophron, a Greek tragedian of Chalcis, in Eubœa*, Ov.

LYCORIAS, ādis, *f.* (Λυκωριάς). *Lycorias, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Virg.

LYCORIS, idis, *f.* *Lycoris, a mistress of the poet Gallus*, Virg.

LYCORMAS, æ, *m.* (Λυκόρμας). *Lycormas, a river of Ætolia*, Ov.

LYCTIUS, a, um (Lyctus). *Belonging to Lyctus, poet. for Cretan*, Virg.

LYCTUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Λύκτος). *Lyctus, a town of Crete, a Lacedæmonian colony*, Mel.

LYCURGUS, i, *m.* (Λυκοῦργος). *Lycurgus.* 1. *Son of Dryas, king of the Edonians in Thrace, who destroyed all vineyards in his kingdom, and prohibited the worship of Bacchus*, Ov. 2. *Son of Aleus and of Neæra, the father of Ancæus, king of Arcadia; hence*, Lycurgides, is, *m.*, *Ancæus*, Ov. 3. *A violent public speaker at Athens*, Cic. *Hence*, Lycurgēi, ōrum, *m.* (Λυκούργειοι), *The followers of Lycurgus*, i. q. *strict censors*, Cic. 4. *Son of Eunomus, the famous lawgiver of the Spartans*, Cic.

LYCUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* *Lycus.* I. *Son of Pandion, king of Lycia*, Mel.——II. *The name of many rivers; the principal of which are:* 1. *One of Assyria, emptying itself into the Tigris, now The Great Zab*, Plin. 2. *A river in Paphlagonia, discharging itself, near Heraclea, into the Pontus, now the Turak*, Ov. 3. *One in Phrygia Major, emptying itself into the Mæander*, Ov.

LYDIA, æ, *f.* (Λυδία). *Lydia, a district of Asia Minor, with its capital* Sardis, Varr.

LYDIUS, a, um (Λύδιος). *Lydian*, L. haruspex, Cic.; L. aurifer amnis, *the River Pactolus*, Tib. *Poet. meton.: Etrurian*, L. Thybris, Virg.

LYDUS, a, um (Λυδός). I. *Lydian*, L. puella, *Omphale*, Ov. *Subst.*, Lydus, i, *m.*, *A Lydian*, Cic.; Lydi, ōrum, *m.*, *The Lydians*, Id.——II.

Post. meton.: Etrurias, Sil. *Subst.*, Lȳdi, ōrum, m., *The Etrurians*, Virg. Lydus, i. q. ludius, *an Etrurian actor, dancer*, Plaut.

LYMPHA, æ, *f.* (limpa, *whence* limpidus). *Water; esp. clear river or spring water*, l. fluvialis, Virg. *Water impregnated with juices*, Virg.

LYMPHĀTICUS, a, um (lympha; *perhaps originally hydrophobic; then in general*) *Frantic, distracted, mad, beside one's self, raving*, l. homo, Plin.; l. pavor, *a panic, terror*, Liv. *Facetiously:* l. numus, *that can not stay in the purse, that burns the pocket*, Plaut.

LYMPHO, l v. a. (lympha). *To make mad, to drive out of his senses*, l. urbem, Val. Flac. *Hence*, lymphātus, a, um (*conf.* νυμφόληπτος), *Frantic, beside one's self, mad*, veluti lymphati, Liv.

LYNCESTÆ, ārum, m. (Λυγκησταί). *The Lyncestæ, a people in the southwest of Macedonia*, Liv.

LYNCESTIUS, a, um. *Of the Lyncestæ*, Ov.

LYNCEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, m. (Λυγκεύς). *Lynceus.* 1. *One of the Argonauts, who was said to have had so penetrating a look that he could discern what passed in the heavens, in the sea, and in the Lower Regions*, Ov.; Lyncei oculi, Hor. 2. *A son of Ægyptus, the spouse of Hypermnestra*, Ov.

LYNCEUS, a, um (Λύγκειος). *Relating to Lynceus*, Ov. *Appellat.: Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted*, Cic.

LYNCIDES, æ, m. *A descendant of Lynceus*, Ov.

LYNCUS, i, m. *and f.* (λύγκος). *Lyncus.* I. *Masc.: A king of Scythia, changed into a lynx*, Ov. ——II. *Fem.: The capital of the Lyncestæ*, Liv.

LYNX, cis, c. (λύγξ). *A lynx or ounce*, Virg.

LȲRA, æ, *f.* (λύρα). I. *A lyre, lute, a stringed instrument differing only in form from the* cithara; *it is said to have been invented by Mercury, and presented by him to Apollo:* parens curvæ lyræ, Hor.; Phœbus adest, sonuere lyræ, Ov. *It is the instrument and badge of lyric poets:* l. Pindarica, Ov. ——II. *Meton.: Lyra, a constellation*, Ov.

LȲRICUS, a, um (λυρικός). *Belonging to the lyre, lyric*, l. soni, Ov.; l. vates, *a poet who writes odes, a lyric poet*, Hor.; l. senex, *Anacreon*, Ov. *Subst.*, Lȳrici, ōrum, m. (sc. poetæ), *Lyric poets, or writers of odes*, Quint.; Lȳrica, ōrum, n. (sc. carmina), *Lyric poems, odes*, Plin.

LȲRISTES, æ, m. (λυριστής). *One who plays on the lyre or lute, a lyrist*, Plin. E.

LYRNĒSIS (Lyrnessis), idis, *f. Of or belonging to Lyrnessus; subst., The Lyrnesian*, i. e. *Briseis or Hippodamia, the mistress of Achilles*, Ov.

LYRNĒSIUS (Lyrnessius), a, um. *Belonging to Lyrnessus, Lyrnesian*, Ov.

LYRNĒSUS, *or* LYRNESSUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Λύρνησσος). *Lyrnesus, a town in the interior of Mysia, the native place of Briseis*, Virg.

LȲSANDER, dri, m. (Λύσανδρος). *Lysander, a celebrated Spartan commander, who defeated the Athenian fleet at Ægospotami*, Nep.

LȲSIAS, æ, m. (Λυσίας). *Lysias, a renowned Athenian orator, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic.

LȲSIMACHIA *or* -EA, æ, *f.* (Λυσιμαχία, Λυσιμάχεια). *Lysimachia, an important city on the isthmus connecting the Thracian Chersonesus with the main land, now Eksemil*, Liv. *Whence*, Lysimachienses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Lysimachia*, Id.

LȲSIMACHUS, i, m. *Lysimachus.* 1. *One of the generals of Alexander the Great, and afterward king of Thrace*, Cic.; Plin. 2. *An Acarnanian, preceptor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 3. *A Jewish high-priest, under Antiochus Epiphanes*, Plin.

LȲSIPPUS, i, m. (Λύσιππος). *Lysippus, a celebrated Greek statuary, a native of Sicyon and a contemporary of Alexander the Great*, Cic.

LȲSIS, is, m. (Λύσις). *Lysis, a philosopher of Tarentum, of the school of Pythagoras, teacher of Epaminondas* Cic.

M.

M, m. M. *as an abbreviation is the prænomen* Marcus, *while* M' *denotes* Manius. M *also signifies a thousand; it is, however, not the letter* M, *but the numerical figure* (D, *which in course of time assumed the form of an* M, *and also* CIↃ.

MACCUS, i, m. (μακκόων). *The fool in the Atellan farces, a jester, harlequin*, Diom. *Hence, appellat.: A stupid fellow, simpleton*, App.

MACEDO *and* -ON, ōnis, m. (Μακεδών). I. *Of Macedonia, a Macedonian*, Cic.; M. vir, *Philip of Macedon*, Hor.; legio Macedonum, Liv. *Plur.*, Mācĕdōnes, um, m., *The Macedonians*, Nep.

MACEDŌNIA, æ, *f.* (Μακεδονία). *Macedonia.* I. *A district between Thessaly and Thrace, whose kings Philip and Alexander are celebrated in history*, Cic.; Plin.——II. *A Roman province, comprising Macedonia Proper, Thessaly, and Illyricum, and extending from the Ægean to the Adriatic Seas*, Cic.

MACEDŌNICUS, a, um (Μακεδονικός). *Of or relating to Macedonia*, M. prœda, Liv. *Subst.*, Macedonicus, *A cognomen of* Qu. Cæcilius Metellus, Vell.

MACEDŌNIENSIS, e. *Of or from Macedonia*, M. vir, Plaut.

MACEDŌNIUS, a, um (Μακεδόνιος). *Of or from Macedonia*, M. miles, Plaut.

MACELLĀRIUS, a, um (macellum). *Belonging to the shambles, or victuallers' shops in general*, m. taberna, Val. Max. *Subst.*, macellarius, ii, m., *A seller of meat or other victuals*, Varr.

MACELLUM, i, n. (*Sanscr.* maksh, *to pierce, to stab; Let.* mucro). I. *A place where meat, fowls, vegetables, &c., were sold; shambles, provision-market*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *The things sold there, as meat and other provisions*, Plin.

MACĒO, ēre (macer). *To be lean*, Plaut.

MACER, cra, crum (μακρός). I. *Lean*, m. taurus, Virg.; m. solum, Cic.——II. *Meton.* (*with* libellus): *Small, thin*, Mart.; me macrum reducit, *thin with grief, emaciated, care-worn*, Hor.

MACER, cri, m. *Macer, the name of a Roman gens:* Æmilius Macer, *a poet and friend of Virgil*, Ov.

MACERĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (macero). *The soaking or steeping of lime*, Vitr.

MACERIA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* μάκελος, μάκελον). I. *A wall round a garden or vineyard*, Varr.——II. *A wall (in general)*, fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum præduxerant, Cæs.

MACERO, l (macer). I. *To make soft or tender, to water, soak; to cause any thing to be eaten away by a corrosive substance*, m. brassicam in aquam, Cat.; m. linum, *to steep*, Plin.——

II. *Meton.* A) *To weaken, emaciate, enervate, deprive of bodily strength,* multos iste morbus macerat, Plaut.; m. alqm fame, Liv.——B) *To weaken mentally, to grieve, vex, afflict,* me macerat Phryne, Hor.; macerari lentis ignibus, *to be consumed by the flame of love,* Id.; se macerare, *to fret,* Plaut.; m. expectationem, *to keep any body in suspense too long,* Sen.

MĀCESCO, 3 (maceo). *To grow lean or thin,* qui tuo mærore maceror, macescо, consenesco, et tabesco miser, Plaut.

MĀCHÆRA, æ, *f.* (μάχαιρα). *A sword, sabre,* Plaut.; Sen.; Suet.

MĀCHÆRIUM, ii, *n.* (μαχαίριον). *A little sword,* Plaut.

MĀCHÆRŌPHŌRUS, i, *m.* (μαχαιροφόρος). *A sword-bearer, satellite,* Cic.

MĀCHĀON, ōnis, *m.* (Μαχάων). *Machaon, a son of Æsculapius, and a celebrated physician before Troy,* Cels. præf.

MĀCHĀŌNIUS, a, um. *Of Machāon,* M. ars, *medicine,* Ov.

MĀCHINA, æ, *f.* (μηχανή). I. *Gen.: A machine, an instrument artificially constructed,* m. mundi, Lucr.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.: An instrument artificially constructed to produce motion or to put masses in motion, an engine,* e. g. *for removing stones* (Cic.), *for launching ships,* Hor.; *a stage or scaffold on which slaves were placed for sale,* emere amicam de machinis, Cic.; *a scaffolding for building,* Plin.; *a painter's easel,* Id.; *an engine for hurling stones, &c.* (i. q. ballista, catapultæ), Liv.——B) *Fig.:* hanc totam fere legem ad illius opes evertendas tamquam machinam comparari, Cic. *Gen.: An artifice, device, trick, stratagem,* machinam commoliri, Cic.; m. adhibere, Plaut.

MĀCHINĀLIS, e (machina). *Of or relating to machines or engines,* m. scientia, Plin.

MĀCHINĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (machinor). *A machine, an engine,* Liv. *Meton., of the organs of sense,* App.

MĀCHINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (machinor). I. A) *The artificial contrivances in a machine, in order to put a thing in motion, mechanism,* machinatione quadam moveri alqd videmus, ut sphæram, Cic.——B) *Fig.: Artifice, cunning, contrivance, device, trick, machination, in good or bad sense,* Id.——II. *Meton.: A machine, engine for sieges,* Cæs.; m. navalis, *with which ships are moved,* Id.

MĀCHINĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (machinor). I. *Prop.: A maker of machines, an engineer,* m. tormentorum bellicorum, Liv.——II. *Fig.: He who sets, as it were, any thing in motion; a cunning deviser, inventor, contriver of an artifice,* m. rerum, Cic.; m. scelerum, Id.; m. doli, Tac.

MĀCHINOR, ātus, āri (machina). I. *To contrive or devise any thing artificially, machinate, design,* m. opera, Cic.; m. versum, Id.; quod machinata natura est, Id.——II. *To scheme or contrive maliciously, to plot* (μηχανᾶσθαι), m. astutiam, machinam, Plaut.; m. necem alcui, Liv.; m. alcui perniciem, Sall.

MĀCIES, ēi, *f.* (maceo). *Leanness, thinness.* I. *Prop., of men and animals,* Cic.; hoc facit maciem, Plin. *Of fields and plants:* m. terræ, Just.——II. *Of speech: Poverty, jejuneness, meagreness,* qui hæc ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

MĀCILENTUS, a, um (macies). *Meagre, lean,* m. os, Plaut.

MĀCIS, idis, *f.* *Mace, a spice,* Plaut.

MĀCRĀ, æ, *m.* *Macra, a small river, forming the boundary between Liguria and Etruria, from the time of Augustus; now Magra,* Liv.

MĀCRESCO, 3 (macer). *To grow lean, pine away,* Varr.; invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis, Hor.

MĀCRITŪDO, inis, *f.* (macer). *Leanness,* Plaut.

MĀCRŌBIUS, ii, *m.* (μακρόβιος). *Living long, having a long life.* I. Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius, *a dignitary at the court of Theodosius the Younger (in the fifth century), commentator on Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, *and author of the* Saturnalia Convivia.——II. Macrōbii, ōrum, *The Macrobii, a people of Ethiopia,* Mel.

MĀCRŌCHIR, *m.* (μακρόχειρ). *That has long hands, long-handed, a surname of Artaxerxes* I., *of Persia, from the circumstance of his right hand being longer than his left,* Nep. (*Pure Latin,* Longimānus.)

MĀCRŌCŌLUM *or* MĀCRŌCŌLLUM, i, *n.* (μακρός, κῶλον). *Paper of the largest size, royal paper,* Cic.

MĀCTE, macti. *See* MĀCTUS.

MĀCTO, 1 (*root* mag, *see* mactus). *To augment, enrich.* I. A) *Prop.: To honor by a sacrifice, to appease,* m. puerorum extis deos manes, Cic.——B) *Fig.: To present a person with any thing; to honor,* m. alqm honoribus, Cic. *Hence, to present with any thing bad; to punish, to do* (e. g. *harm*), *to visit* (e. g. *with punishment*), m. alqm infortunio, Plaut.; m. alqm damno, Ter.; m. alqm summo supplicio, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.: To offer a sacrifice in honor of the gods,* m. hostiam, Hor.; m. bidentes, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To devote, to point out as an offering,* m. alqm Orco, Liv.; *to kill, slay, murder, assassinate, destroy,* Cic.

MĀCTUS, a, um (*from the root* mag, *whence* magis, magnus) (*only in the voc. sing. and plur.*). *Augmented, increased, honored.* I. *In the sentence pronounced at an offering,* macte hac dape esto, *be pleased with this, be appeased, &c.,* Cat.——II. *Then, as a salutation or greeting:* macte virtute, *increase in virtue! go on and prosper!* Virg.; Sen.; macti virtute este, *hail to your heroism,* Cic.; *hence, as answer,* macte virtute! *well done! bravo!* Cic.

MĀCŬLA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* μάσσω, μάξω). I. A) *A spot,* equus maculis albis, Virg.; bos maculis insignis et albo, Id.; in ipsis quasi maculis (terræ), ubi habitatur, *on those spots that are inhabited,* Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Prop.: A spot which deforms, a stain, blemish,* maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov.; m. lurida, Plaut.; maculæ mærorum, *as sign of mourning,* Id. *Hence,* 2) *Fig.: Spot, stigma, blot, infamy,* delenda vobis est illa m., bello suspecta, Cic.; vitæ splendorem aspergere maculis, Id.; maculæ sceleruin, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *An artificial hole,* e. g. *a mesh in a net,* reticulum minutis maculis, Cic.

MĀCŬLO, 1 (macula). I. *To speckle, make spotted or variegated,* Val. Flac.——II. A) *To stain, to blot, to make dirty by spots,* m. corpus maculis luridis, Plaut.——B) *Fig.: To pollute, defile, dishonor,* m. belli gloriam morte turpi, Nep.; Catonis splendorem m. voluerunt, Cic

MACŬLŎSUS, a, um (macula). *Full of spots.* I. *Speckled, spotted, variegated,* m. corium, Plaut.; m. lynx, Virg.; m. luna, Plin.——II. *Stained, blemished, blotted,* m. vestis, Cic. *Fig.:* m. senatores, *in bad repute,* Cic.; vir omni dedecore m., Tac.; m. nefas, Hor.

MADĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *Pass.,* MADĔFIO, factus (madeo, facio). I. *To make wet, to drench,* Græciam madefactum iri sanguine, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Virg.; vellera bis madefacta fucis, *dyed,* Tib.——II. *Meton.* A) *To make drunk, to intoxicate,* m. se vino, Plaut.——B) *To steep, soak,* m. caules, Plin.

MADĔFIO, factus. *See* MADEFACIO.

MADĔO, dŭi, 2 (μαδάω). I. *Prop.* A) *To be wet, to be moist, to be dripping wet,* natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic.; terra madet sanguine, Virg.; Syene madet, *has been rained on,* Mart.; *hence,* madens, *wet, moist, saturated with moisture,* m. coma, Virg.; linteolum vino m., Plin. *Meton.:* m. auster, *rainy,* Sen.; m. deus, *Neptune,* Stat.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To melt, thaw,* nix sole madens, Ov. 2) *To be intoxicated or drunken,* m. vino, Plaut.; m. mero, Tib. 3) *To be boiled,* Plaut.; *to sweat, perspire,* m. metu, Id.——II. *Fig.: To be full, to abound, to be imbued with any thing,* pocula madent Baccho, Tib.; madet sermonibus Socraticis, Hor.

MADESCO, dŭi, 3 (madeo). I. *To grow moist, to grow wet,* Ov.——II. *To grow soft,* ne humore madescant ungulæ, Col.

MADIDE, *adv.* (madidus). *Moistly,* m. madere, *to be very drunk,* Plaut.

MADIDUS, a, um (madeo). I. *Wet, moist,* fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic.; m. genæ, *bedewed with tears,* Ov.; Juppiter madidus, i. q. pluvius, Mart.——II. *Meton.* A) *Full of water,* m. fossa, Ov.——B) *Soft,* madidiora semina, Plin. *Of food: Cooked, tender, well done,* m. cicer, Mart. *Hence, putrefied, foul, putrid,* jocur tale madidum, Luc.——C) *Intoxicated,* Plaut.; m. dies, *on which people are thoroughly intoxicated,* Mart. *Hence, subst.: A drunkard,* Plaut.——D) *Soaked, dipped, dyed,* vestis cocco m., Mart. *Fig.: Amply provided or filled with any thing,* madidus artibus Minervæ, Mart.; madidus jocis, Id.

MADULSA, æ, m. (madeo). *A drunkard,* Plaut.

MÆANDROS *or* -US, i, m., *and* MÆANDER, dri, m. (Μαίανδρος). *Mæander.* I. *A river of Ionia and Phrygia, emptying itself in the Icarian Sea between Myus and Priene, celebrated for its many windings, now Menderch or Meinder,* Liv. *According to the fable, the river-god was the father of Cyane, who was mother of Caunus and Byblis,* Ov. *Hence,* more Mæandri, *full of turns, as the Mæander,* Col.——II. *Meton.: Any turning or winding, as of the entwined purple embroidery of garments,* Virg.; *a crooked way, a circuitous road, a turn,* Cic. *Hence, in speaking: A roundabout way, a turn,* m. dialecticæ, Gell. *Hence,* Mæandrātus, a, um, *Full of turns,* Varr.; Mæandrius, a, um (Μαίανδριος), *Like the Mæander,* M. unda, Prop.; M. juvenis, *Caunus, the grandson of Mæander,* Ov.

MÆCĒNAS, ātis, m. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, *a Roman knight, of the family of the* Cilnii, *a friend and confident of the Emperor Augustus, and patron of the poets Horace and Virgil,* Vell. *Seneca censures him as having been an effeminate person, and as one that wrote in an affected style. In plur. appellat.,* i. q. *A friend of poets, a patron of literature,* Mart. *Hence,* Mæcēnātiānus, a, um, *Relating to Mæcenas,* m. vina, Plin.

MÆLIUS, a. *Mælius, the name of a Roman* gens, *of which the most distinguished was* Sp. Mælius, *who was put to death under suspicion of ambitious designs against the state,* Liv. *Hence,*

MÆLIĀNUS, a, um. *Of Mælius,* cædes M., Liv. *Plur.,* Mæliāni, ōrum, m., *Adherents of Mælius,* Id.

MÆNA, æ, *f.* (μαίνη). *A small sea-fish, of which the Romans made a brine or pickle,* Cic.

MÆNADES, um, *f. See* MÆNAS.

MÆNALA, ōrum, n., *and* MÆNALUS (-os), i, m. (τὸ Μαίναλον). *Mænalus, a ridge of mountains in Arcadia, sacred to Pan, of whom it was the favorite haunt. On the mountain was a town called Mænalus. The ridge is now called* Roïnon, Virg.

MÆNALIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Μαιναλίς). *Belonging to Mænala,* M. ursa, *Callisto,* Ov.; M. ora, *Arcadia,* Id.

MÆNALIUS, a, um (Μαινάλιος). *Belonging to Mænalus; post., Arcadian,* M. deus, *Pan,* Ov.; M. silvæ, Id.; M. versus, *Arcadian shepherds' songs,* Id.

MÆNAS, ădis, *f.* (μαινάς). *An inspired or raving woman; a Bacchanal, or female follower of Bacchus,* Prop. *Plur.,* Mænādes, um, *The female followers of Bacchus,* Mel.; Ov.

MÆŌNES, um, m. (Μαίονες). *Mæonians, then for Lydians in general,* Claud.

MÆŌNIA, æ, *f.* (Μαιονία). *Mæonia, a district of Lydia.* I. *Meton.: Lydia,* Plin.——II. *Etruria (because the Etrurians are said to be descendants of the Lydians),* Virg.

MÆŌNIDES, æ, m. (Μαιονίδης). I. *A Mæonian or Lydian; esp. Homer (because, according to some, he was born at Smyrna),* Ov.; Mart.——II. *An Etrurian,* Virg.

MÆŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Μαιονίς). *A Mæonian female; Arachne,* Ov.; *Omphale,* Id.

MÆŌNIUS, a, um (Μαίονιος). I. *Mæonian, Lydian,* M. rex, Virg.; M. mitra, Id.; ripa M., *of the River Pactolus,* Ov.; Mæonii, *the Lydians,* Plin.; senex M., *Homer,* Ov.; M. vates, *the same.* Id. *Hence, Homeric, heroic,* carmen M., Id.; M. pes, Id.; M. chartæ, Id.——II. *Etrurian,* M. nautæ, Id. *Plur.,* Mæōnii, ōrum, m., *The Etrurians,* Sil.

MÆŌTICUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Mæotians,* palus M., *the sea or Lake of Mæotis (see* MÆOTIS), Plin. *Subst.,* Mæōtici, ōrum, m., *Those living on the Palus Mæotis,* Plin.

MÆŌTIS, ĭdis, idos, *or* is, *f.* (Μαιῶτις). *Belonging to the Mæotians or to the Palus Mæotis,* M. ora, Ov.; M. palus *or* lacus, *or simply* Mæotis, *the Lake of Mæotis, now the Sea of Azoph,* Plin.

MÆŌTIUS, a, um. *Mæotian,* M. lacus, Plin.; M. tellus, Virg.

MÆRA, æ, *f.* (Μοῖρα). *Mæra.* I. *A dog of Icarius,* Hyg.——II. *A female that was changed into a dog,* Ov.

MÆRĔO (*also* mœreo), ēre, *n. and a.* (*Sanscr.* mari, *to sound forth, to murmur*). I. *Neut.: To mourn, grieve, be sorrowful,* m. alienis bonis, Cic.; *hence,* mærens, *mourning, mournful, afflicted,* m. homo, Id.; m. vultus, Ov.——II. *Act.* A) *To mourn over any thing, to bemoan,* m. mortem,

Cic.—B) *To utter mournfully, to bewail,* talia mærenti, *when thus lamenting,* Ov.

MÆROR, óris, *m.* (mæreo). *Mourning, deep affliction, grief,* luctus et m., Cic.; in mærore esse, Ter.; mærore se conficere, Cic.

MÆSIA SILVA. *A forest on the borders of Etruria, in the territory of the Veientes,* Liv.

MÆSTE, *adv.* (mæstus). *Sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully,* Auct. Her.

MÆSTITER, *adv.* (mæstus). *Sorrowfully,* Plaut.

MÆSTITIA, æ, *f.* (mæstus). *Sadness, low-spiritedness, sorrow,* mæstitiam aufert alcui alqd, Cic.; esse in mæstitia, Id.

MÆSTITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (mæstus). *Sadness, sorrow,* Plaut.

MÆSTUS, a, um (mæreo). I. *Sad, mournful, sorrowful, melancholy,* m. senex, Cic.; m. castra, Just.——II. *Meton.* A) *Sad, gloomy,* necl mæstum demittit, Virg.—B) *Betraying sadness, connected with mourning, mournful,* m. vultus, Auct. Her.; m. questus, Virg.; m. vestis, *mourning dress,* Prop.—C) *Portending sadness or sorrow,* m. avis, Ov.—D) *Causing sadness or sorrow,* m. timor, Virg.; m. tectum, *unfortunate, dangerous,* Ov.

MÆVIUS, ĭi, *m.* *Mævius, a bad poet in the time of Virgil,* Virg.; Hor.

MAGA, æ, *f.* (μάγος). *A sorceress, witch,* Ov.

MAGALIA, ĭum, *n.* (*a Carthaginian word*). *Portable huts, carried about on wagons, cottages,* Virg.; *hence, of the suburbs of Carthage,* Id.

MAGARIA, ĭum, *n.* I. q. magalia, Plaut.

MAGE, *adv. for* magis, Enn.; Plaut.; Virg.

MAGICUS, a, um (μαγικός). *Magical, pertaining to sorcery,* m. ars, Virg.; m. superstitiones, Tac.; m. herbæ, Plin.; m. dii, *invoked in witchcraft,* &c., Tib.

MAGIS, *adv.* (*from the root* mag, *whence also* mag-nus). *To a greater degree, in a greater measure, more.* I. *Gen.:* ita contendit, ut nihil umquam m., Cic.; nisi forte m. erit parricida, Id. *Frequently to denote the comparative degree, especially with such adjectives and adverbs as, from their terminations, do not admit of the comparative form:* m. necessaria ratione, Cic.; m. anxius, Ov.; oratio m. deformis, Quint. *With Compar.:* m. majores nugæ, Plaut.; m. dulcius, Id. *With* malle: qui m. vincere quam diu imperare malit, Liv.; multo m., *much more,* Cic.; tanto m., *so much more,* Id.; eo m., *the more so, or so much the more,* Id.; quo m., *the more,* Id.——II. *Esp.* A) magis magisque, magis et magis, *or* magis ac magis, *more and more:* mihi m. magisque quotidie placet, Cic.—B) m. est quod (ut), quam quod (ut), *there is (I have, &c.) more cause, more ground for,* &c., m. est, quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, Cic.

MAGISTER, tri, *m.* (magis). I. *Gen.: One who is placed over any thing, or any department, a master, chief, leader, director, surveyor, superintendent, overseer,* m. populi, *a dictator,* Cic.; m. equitum, *master of the horse* (*an assistant of the dictator, and at the same time commander of the cavalry*), Liv.; m. morum, *the censor,* Cic.; m. curiæ, *a commissary or overseer of the police,* Plaut.; m. operum (operarum), *an overseer, bailiff,* Col.; m. societatis, *director of the board or company of the state farmers* (publicani), Cic.; m. scripturæ et portus, *of the revenues of grazing lands and customs.* Id.; in scriptura pro magistro dat operas, *acts as vice-director,* Id.; m. pecoris, *the chief herdsman,* Id.; m. elephanti, *guide, rider, driver,* Liv.; m. auctionis, *auctioneer,* Cic.; m. convivii, *the symposiarch, or master of a feast, who determined the number of cups to be emptied on any given occasion,* Varr.; m. navis, *captain of a man-of-war,* Liv.; *or* m. navis, *the master of a merchantman,* Hor.; ludim., *a schoolmaster,* Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A teacher, instructor,* pueri apud magistros exercentur, Cic.; m. artium, Id.; m. virtutis, Id. *Meton.:* stilus optimus dicendi effector ac m., Cic.—B) I. q. auctor: *The head, leader, author of any thing,* m. ad despoliandum templum, *one who takes the lead, the head,* Cic.—C) *A leader of youth, a tutor, guardian,* Ter.

MAGISTERIUM, ĭi, *n.* (magister). I. *Gen.: The office of a magister,* i. e. *presidentship, directorship, mastership, overseership,* &c., m. morum, *censorship,* Cic.; m. sacerdotii, *the office of a chief priest, high-priesthood,* Suet.; m. equitum, Id.; m. municipale, *of overseer or inspector of the high roads and streets,* Id.; me magisterio delectant (*sc.* conviviorum, *at feasts; see* MAGISTER).——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.: Tutorship, guardianship,* Plaut.—B) *Fig.: Instruction, good counsel,* virtute id factum et magisterio tuo, Plaut.

MAGISTRA, æ, *f.* (magister). *A mistress, female president, teacher,* m. ludo, *a schoolmistress,* Ter.; lex quasi m. officiorum, Cic.; arte magistrâ, *by the help of my skill,* Virg.

MAGISTRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (magistro). I. *The office of a magistrate, any civil office or magistracy at Rome* (e. g. *the consulate, prætorship,* &c.), magistratum petere, Cic.; magistratum gerere, *to discharge the duties of a magistrate, to hold or fill an office,* Id.; accedere ad magistratus remque publicam, Id.; magistratum inire, *to enter upon; or* magistratum ingredi, Sall.; *or* magistratum occipere, Liv.; magistratum deponere, *to resign,* Cæs.; abdicato magistratu, Sall.; magistratum alcui abrogare, *to take from,* Cic.; *sometimes also of a civil office out of Rome,* e. g. *in Sicily* (Cic.); *in Gaul* (Cæs.).——II. *Meton.: One who is invested with public authority, an officer of the state, a public functionary, magistrate,* creare magistratus, *to elect, nominate,* Cæs.; Liv.

MAGNANIMITAS, ātis, *f.* (magnanimus). *Greatness of mind or soul, magnanimity,* Cic.

MAGNANIMUS, a, um (magnus, animus). *Great of soul, noble-minded,* vir m., Cic.; m. heros, Virg.

MAGNES, ētis, *m.* (Μάγνης). I. *Belonging to Magnesia; subst., a Magnesian,* lapis M., *or simply* M., *a loadstone, magnet,* Cic.; Lucr.; Plin.——II. *Subst. plur.,* Magnētes, um, *m.* (Μάγνητες), *The inhabitants of Magnesia,* Liv.; Tac.

MAGNĒSIA, æ, *f.* (Μαγνησία). *Magnesia.* I. *A district of Thessaly, on the extreme east, forming a long, narrow slip of country from the Peneus on the north to the Pagasæan Gulf on the south, and containing mounts Ossa and Pelion,* Liv.——II. *A city in the northwest of Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus, near which Antiochus the Great was defeated by the Romans.*——III. *A city in the southwest of Lydia, on the Lethæus, a tributary of the Mæander,* Liv.

MAGNĒSIUS (Magnēsius), a, um (Μαγνήσιος). *Magnesian,* M. saxum, *the loadstone,* Lucr.

MAGNESSA, æ, *f.* (Μάγνησσα). *A woman of Magnesia.* Hor.

MAGNĒTIS, idis, *f.* (Μαγνῆτις). *Magnesian,* M. Argo, *built, as it was said, at Pagasæ in Magnesia.* Ov.

MAGNIDICUS, a, um (magnus, dico). *Talking largely, that speaks great things, boasting,* m. homo, Plaut.; m. mendacium, Id.

MAGNĪ-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 (magnus, facio) (*it is often separated,* magni facio). *To esteem highly, make much of,* Ter.; Plaut.

MAGNIFICE, *adv.* I. *Nobly, splendidly, pompously, magnificently,* m. convivium ornare, Cic.; m. habitare, Id.——II. *With glory, gloriously, nobly,* m. vincere, Cic.; m. vivere, Id.——III. *In a lofty strain, sublimely, pathetically,* m. loqui, Tibull.; m. loqui (de alqo), Brut. ap. Cic.——IV. *Proudly, with pride,* m. se circumspicere, Cic.; m. incedere, Liv.——V. *Mightily, very much,* m. se efferre, Ter.; m. prodesse, Plin.

MAGNIFICENTER, *adv.* (magnificus). *Magnificently, nobly.* I. *Splendidly, considerably,* oppidum m. ædificatum, Vitr.; magnificentius dicere et sentire, Cic.——II. *Nobly, honorably, gloriously,* magnificentissime consulatum gerere, Cic.——III. *Mightily, very much,* magnificentius virtutes appetere, Cic.

MAGNIFICENTIA, æ, *f.* (magnificus). I. *A display of greatness in an undertaking, in thinking, or speaking,* Cic.——II. A) *Grandeur, splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness,* m. epularum, Cic.; m. villarum, Id.; m. et gloria verborum, Id. *In a bad sense:* avaritia et m. et cupiditates, *pompous language, boasting in words or deeds, bombast,* Cic.; composita in magnificentiam oratio, *high-flowing speech,* Tac.——B) *High-minded or exalted sentiment or manner of thinking, greatness of soul or mind, magnanimity,* magnificentiam et rerum humanarum despicientiam adhibere, Cic.——C) *Greatness of talent, great skill,* Plin.

MAGNIFICO, are, *v. a.* (magnificus: *prop. to make great; hence, meton.*) I. *To esteem highly, to extol,* m. alqm, Plaut.——II. *To speak in praise or honor of any body, to elevate,* m. alqm, Plin.

MAGNIFICUS, a, um; *Compar.,* magnificentior; *Superl.,* magnificentissimus (magnus, facio). *He who (or that which) shows himself (or itself) great.* I. *Prop., of persons: Magnificent, grand, fond of show or splendor,* elegans, non m., Nep.; m. in supplicilis, *fond of pomp in honoring the gods,* Sall.; *great by actions, illustrious, glorious,* vir factis m., Liv. *In words and conduct: Haughty, boasting, bragging,* Sall. *Of character: Generous, noble-minded, high-spirited,* animo magnificentior, Just.; animus m., Cic.; *great in authority and power, respectable, august, commanding respect,* facio me magnificum, *I make myself a great lord,* Plaut.——II. *Fig., of things, in an external point of view: Magnificent, splendid, brilliant, sumptuous,* m. villæ, Cic.; m. fundus, Cæs.; m. ornatus, Cic.; *illustrious by great deeds or exploits,* magnificentissima ædilitas, Id.; *sublime with regard to words and thoughts, lofty, pathetical,* m. genus dicendi, Cic. *In a bad sense: Boastful, haughty,* m. verba, Ter. *Subst. plur.,* magnifica, ōrum, n., *Boasting language or speech,* Sall.

MAGNILŌQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (magniloquus). I. *A sublime or lofty manner of speaking; also, of poetic style,* m. Homeri, Cic.; hexametrorum m., Id.——II. *A talking big, boasting, bragging,* Liv.

MAGNI-LŌQUUS, a, um (magnus, loquor). I. *Sublime or lofty in expression,* m. Homerus, Stat.——II. *Vaunting, boastful,* m. os, Ov.; Tac.

MAGNI-PENDO, ĕre, *v. a.* (magni, pendo). *To esteem highly,* m. alqm, Ter.; Plaut.

MAGNITŪDO, inis, *f.* (magnus). *Greatness, magnitude.* I. *Bodily.* A) m. mundi, Cic.; m. fluminis, Cæs.; m. corporum, Id.; m. reipublicæ, *size, extent of the state,* Sall.; ciceris magnitudine, *of the size of,* Plin.——B) *Meton.: Great multitude, crowd, number,* m. fructuum et bonitas agrorum, Cic.; m. copiarum, Nep.——II. *Incorporeal.* A) *Gen.:* m. amoris, Cic.; m. beneficii, Id.; m. rerum gestarum, Nep.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Greatness, sublimity,* m. animi, *high-spiritedness, exalted sentiment, greatness of soul,* Cic.; Cæs. 2) *Might, authority, greatness,* m. imperatoris, Tac. 3) *Of time: Length,* m. dierum ac noctium, Plin.

MAGNOPĒRE (*often separately* magno opere), *adv.* (magnus, opus). *Exceedingly, particularly, right, very, instantly,* non m. laboro, Cic.; nulla m. clade accepta, *without particular loss,* Liv.; magnoque opere abs te peto, Cic.; magno hic opere, Id. *Superl.,* maximopere, *Very much, very urgently,* Ter.; Liv.; *also separately,* maximo opere, Cic.

MAGNUS, a, um (*Compar.,* major; *Superl.,* maximus, a, um) (*from the root* mag, *whence* magis, mactus). *Great.* I. A) *In size or circumference, length and breadth,* m. domus, Cic.; m. mons, Catull.; oppidum maximum, Cæs.; m. aquæ fuerunt, *high water,* i. e. *a great breadth of water (by floods or rains).* Liv.; m. divitiæ, Nep.——B) *Meton.* 1) *In number or mass:* m. numerus frumenti, Cic.; m. pondus auri, Id.; m. copia pabuli, Cæs. 2) *In force or strength:* m. vox, *a strong voice,* Cic.; m. spes, Nep.; major claritas, Cæs. 3) a) *In worth or value: Great, high,* m. pretium, Ter. b) *Esp. abl. and gen. of the value,* magno *and* magni, *At a high price, dear,* magno emere, *dear,* Cic.; majoris venire, *dearer (for more),* Phædr.; magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, *it cost him dear, he had to pay dearly for it,* Liv. *Of internal or intrinsic value, used with verbs that imply the notion of a being worth,* e. g. magni esse, *to be in high repute, to be highly appreciated,* Cic.; magni æstimare, *to esteem highly,* Id.; facere magni, *the same,* Ter.; facere alqm maximi, *to esteem very highly, make very much of,* Id.; magni interest ad laudem, *it is of great importance with regard to,* Cic. 4) a) *Of importance, credit, &c.: Great, respectable, important, weighty,* m. ludi, *otherwise called* Romani (*see* Ludus); *also* maximi ludi; m. vir, Cic.; m. bello, Nep.; magna sacerdos, *great, venerable,* Virg.; prætor maximus, *a title of the dictator in early times,* Liv.; m. casus, *great hazard, great risk,* Cic.; magnum est; *with inf., it is something grand or sublime, it is a great thing, to do so or so;* quod majus est, *and what is still more, or what is of still greater importance.* b) *Too great, excessive, extravagant,* m. verba, Liv.; *hence,* in majus, *to an ex-*

travagant degree, in majus accipere alqd, *to make a great ado about any thing, make a great deal of any thing*, Id.; in majus extollere, *to represent as still greater than it really is*, Id.; in majus celebrare, *to celebrate too much, to overrate*, Id.; in majus ferre, *to go to an excess, to carry any thing too far*, Id.; credere in majus, *to consider of greater importance than it is*, Tac. 5) *Gen.: Great, sublime*, m. virtus, Cæs.; magna sibi proponunt, Cic.; magni sumus, *proud*, Ter. *In a bad sense: Bragging, boasting*, verba m., Virg.; magna loqui, *to talk big*, Ov.——II. *Of time: Long*, sermones m., Liv.; magno post tempore, *after a long time*, Id.; filius maximo natu, *the eldest son*, Nep.; *hence, of men of a certain age*, major, *with and without* natu *or* annis, *greater as to birth, or according to years, older*, fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic.; audivi ex majoribus natu, *from our elders*, Id.; natu major frater, Liv.; frater major, *the elder brother* (*speaking of two*), Ter.; natus major annos sexaginta, *older than sixty years*, Nep.; annos natus major quadraginta; *also* neu majores quinum quadragenum (annorum), *and not older than forty-five years*, Liv.; civis major annis viginti, *past twenty years, more than twenty*, Suet. *Hence*, majores, *Ancestors*, majoribus ortus obscuris, Cic.; major herus, *the master of the house, the old gentleman*, Plaut.; herus minor, *the young gentleman* (*of the house*), *the son*, Id.; *thus also*, hera major *and* minor. *Superl.*, maximus, a, um, *The eldest*, m. stirpis, Liv.; m. virgo, *the eldest; hence, the first of the Vestals or priestesses*, Suet.; maxima natu, Virg.

MĀGO (Magon), ōnis, *m. Mago, a Carthaginian name*; e. g. *of the brother of Hannibal*, Liv.; Nep.

MAGŌNIS PORTUS. *A harbor and city in the island of Minorca, called after the Carthaginian general Mago, now Port Mahon*, Plin.

MAGONTIĀCUM, i, *n. Magontiacum* (*called also* Mogontiacum), *a town in the territory of the Vangiones, on the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Mænus* (*now Main*), *and subsequently one of the chief Roman fortresses on the Rhine; now Mayence or Mainz*, Tac.

MĀGUS, a, um. *Enchanting, magic*, m. ars, Ov.; m. manus, Id.; m. carmen, Sen.

MĀGUS, i, *m.* (μάγος). I. *A wise and learned man; with the Persians, a philosopher or priest*, Cic.——II. *A magician, enchanter*, Hor.

MAIA, æ, *f.* (Maῖα). *Maia, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades*, Virg.; Ov.; Maiâ genitus, i. e. *Mercury*, Virg.; *or* Maiâ creatus, Ov.

MAIUS, a, um. *Belonging to the month of May, May*, mensis M., Cic.; *or simply* M., Ov.; Idus Maiæ, *the fifteenth of May*, Prop.; Calendæ Maiæ, *the first of May*, Ov.

MĀJESTAS, ātis, *f.* (majus). I. A) *Highness, majesty, dignity, excellence, grandeur*, m. deorum, Cic.; m. senatus, Id.; m. loci, Liv.——B) *Divinity*, Suet.——C) *Supreme power, sovereignty, dignity, chief majesty; belonging either to a monarch, an aristocracy, or the people*, m. regia, Cæs.; m. ducis, *imperial majesty*, Phædr.; m. tua (*of Augustus*), Hor.; minuere majestatem, *to offend against the majesty of the Roman state*, Cic.; *thus also*, deminutio majestatis, Id.; læsa majestas, *treason*, Sen. *Hence*,——II. *Meton.: Injured majesty or dignity, a violation of the majesty of a monarch, the people, &c.*; *any crime against the welfare and honor of the state*, crimen majestatis (*scil.* læsæ), *high treason*, Cic.; lex majestatis, *against high treason*, Cic.

MĀJOR MĀJŌRES. *See* MAGNUS.

MĀJUS, a, um (*from* mag; *whence* magis, magnus, mactus) (*for* magnus). *Great*, deus m., *the great almighty god*, i. e. *Jupiter*, Macr.

MĀJUSCULUS, a, um, *dim.* (major). I. *Rather bigger, larger, greater*, Plin.——II. A) *Rather big, large, great*, m. cura, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Rather older*, Ter.

MĀLA, æ, *f.* (mando, μάλη). I. *The jaw, the cheek-bone*, Cic.——II. *The cheek*, Plin., Virg.

MALĀCA (Malacha), æ, *f. Malaca, a town of Spain, now Malaga*, Plin.; Mel.

MALĀCIA, æ, *f.* (μαλακία). I. A) *Prop.: A want of wind at sea, dead calm, stillness of the sea*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: Entire want of appetite, nausea*, m. stomachi, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: in otio inconcusso jacêre m. est, Sen.

MALĀCISSO, are (μαλακίζω). *To make soft or supple, to mollify*, m. alqm, Plaut.; m. articulos, Sen.

MALĀCUS, a, um (μαλακός). I. *Prop.* A) *Soft*, m. pallium, Plaut.——B) *Meton.: Supple, pliant*, ad saltandum m., Plaut.——II. *Fig.: Delicate, effeminate*, in malacum modum, Plaut.

MALE, *adv.* (*Compar.*, pējus; *Superl.*, pessime). I. *Badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly*, m. olere, Cic.; m. facere, *to act badly, ill, &c.*, Att. ap. Cic.; *but*, m. facere alcui, *to do any body harm, to wrong him*, Cic.; m. velle alcui, *to wish any body ill*, Plaut.; m. loqui, *to speak badly or not to the purpose; but*, m. loqui alcui, *to speak ill of any body*, Ter.; *thus also*, m. dicere, *to talk badly, unreasonably, or without sense; but*, m. dicere alcui, *to revile any body*, Cic.; hoc m. habet virum, *this vexes him*, Ter.; m. habere agmen adversariorum, *to disturb, molest, harass*, Cæs.; m. se habere, *to feel ill, to be low-spirited, downcast*, Ter.; m. audire, *to be in bad repute*, Cic.; m. mecum agitur, *I am badly off*, Id.; m. agere, *to act badly (deceitfully)*, Id.; m. sit Antonio! *bad luck to Antonius!* Id.; res vertat tibi m.! *bad luck to you! may it turn out unlucky to you!* Ter.; animo m. est, *I am not well, I feel poorly*, Plaut.; *it mortifies me*, Ter.; *thus also*, animo m. fit, Plaut.——II. A) *Badly, not as it ought to be; of a faulty thing, too much, or too little*, m. sustinere arma, *to handle or hold the wrong way, not properly*, Liv.; scuta m. tegebant Galloe, Id.; m. gratus, *not thankful, unthankful*, Ov.; m. percipere fructus, *to have a bad harvest*, Cic.; m. consulere patriæ, Nep.; pessime in alqm consulere, Ter.; m. vestitus, *badly dressed*, Cic.; m. sanus, *not quite right* (*in one's mind*), Id.; m. præcinctus, *carelessly, loosely girded*, Suet.; m. lætus, *with feigned joy*, Val. Flac.; m. emere, *to buy too dear*, Cic.; m. vendere, *to sell too cheap. Hence*, 1) *Greatly, very*, m. dispar, *quite unfit, ill-suited*, Hor.; m. metuo, Ter.; m. odisse, Cæs.; pejus odisse, *more violently, worse*, Cic.; m. vitare, Hor. 2) *Hardly, scarcely*, m. viva, Ov. 3) *Not at the right time, malapropos*, cui m. si palpere, Id.——B) *Unluckily, badly*, m. vivere, *to lead an unhappy life*, Hor.; m. cadere, *to turn out badly*, Cæs.; O factum m. de Alexione, *O great mishap!*

MALĒA *and* MALĒA, æ, *f.* (Μαλέα, Μάλεια).

Malea, a promontory on the southeast of Laconia, separating the Argolic and Laconian Gulfs, the passage round which was much dreaded by mariners; now Cape St. Angelo or Malio di St. Angelo, Plin.; Mel.

MĀLĔ-DICAX, ăcis (male, dicax). *Given to revile or to speak ill*, Plaut.

MALĔDĪCE, *adv.* (maledicus). *In a reviling or slanderous manner*, m. contumelioseque dicere Cic.; m. loqui, Liv.

MĀLĔ-DICENS, tis. I. *Part. of* maledico.——II. *Adj.: Reviling, abusive, scurrilous*, m. hominem, Plaut.

MĀLĔ-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 (male, dico). *To revile, abuse, speak ill of*, m. alcui, Cic.; m. alqm, Petr.

MALĔDĪCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (maledico). *A reviling, railing, detraction, slander*, Cic.

MALĔDĪCTITO, are (maledico). *To revile, abuse, defame*, m. alcui, Plaut.

MALĔDĪCTUM, i, *n.* (maledico). I. *Gen.: A reproach, term of reproach, defamatory expression or language*, alqm probris omnibus maledictisque vexare, Cic.; maledicta in alqm dicere, Id.; maledictis insectari alqm, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Execration, curse*, Plin.—B) *Plur.*, maledicta, *Evil, mischievous speeches*, Sall.

MALĔDĪCUS, a, um (maledico). *Reviling, abusive*, m. conviciator, Cic.; m. in alqm, Quint. *Compar.*, malĕdīcentior, Cic. *Superl.*, malĕdīcentissimus, Cic.

MĀLĔ-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 (male, facio). *To do harm, injure*, m. alcui, Ter.

MĀLĔ-FACTOR, ōris, *m.* (malefacio). *An evil-doer, malefactor, criminal*, Plaut.

MĀLĔFACTUM, i, *n.* (malefacio). *An evil deed, bad action, crime*, malefacta alcjs, Cic.

MĀLĔFICE, *adv.* (maleficus). *Injuriously, wickedly, mischievously*, Plaut.

MĀLĔFICENTIA, æ, *f.* (maleficus). *A doing harm, mischievousness*, Plin.

MĀLĔFICIUM, ii, *n.* (maleficus). I. *Gen.* A) *A bad action, an evil deed, a crime, damage or injury done, outrage*, &c., maleficium committere, *to commit*, Cic.; *or* m. admittere, Id.; sine maleficio, *without doing any injury*, Cæs.—B) *Meton.:* maleficia, *Noxious animals, vermin (such as snakes, &c.)*, Plin.——II. *Esp.: Deceit, deception*, Id.

MĀLĔFICUS (malif.), a, um (malefacio). I. *Gen.* A) *That does ill, wicked, malicious*, m. et injustus, Cic.; homo vitæ maleficæ, Tac. *Superl.*, maleficentissimus, Suet.; m. mores, Plaut.—B) *Meton.: Hurtful, noxious*, m. superstitio, Suet.; m. sidera, Plin.; m. frondibus animal, Id. 2) *Unfavorable, unpropitious*, natura m., Nep.

MĀLĔ-SUADUS, a, um (male, suadeo). *Advising or persuading to evil, seducing to evil*, m. fames, Virg.

MALĔVŎLENS (mālĭv.), tis (male, volo). *Ill-disposed toward any body, unfavorable, spiteful, malevolent*, Plaut.; m. ingenium, Id.; malevolentissimus, Cic.

MALĔVŎLENTIA (malivol.), æ, *f.* (malevolens). *Ill will toward any body, spite, malice*, Cic.; obtrectatio et m., Id.

MALĔVŎLUS (mālĭv.), a, um (male, volo). I. *Ill-disposed toward any body, malevolent, spiteful*, m. alcui, Cic.; m. in alqm, Id.——II. *Subst.* A) malevolus, *An ill-disposed person, enemy*, Cic.—B) malevola, æ, *f., A female enemy*, Plaut.

MALĬACUS SINUS (κόλπος Μαλιακός). *The Maliac Gulf, a narrow bay in the south of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa, now the Gulf of Zeitun*, Liv.; Plin.

MĀLI-FER, ĕra, ĕrum (mālum, fero). *Bearing apples*, m. Abellæ, Virg.

MALĬFICUS, a, um. *See* MALEFICUS.

MĀLIGNE, *adv.* (malignus). I. *Prop.: Malignantly, with ill-will, spitefully, enviously*, m. loqui, Liv.; m. dicere, Plin. E.; m. dectrectare benefacta, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Niggardly, very sparingly, stingily*, m. agrum dividere, plebi, Liv.; m. præbere commeatus, Just.; m. laudare alqd, Hor.—B) *Not much, but little, a little*, foros m. apertæ, Sen.

MĀLIGNITAS, ātis, *f.* (malignus). I. *Prop.: Ill-will toward any body, malice, malignity, envy*, Liv.; Tac.; Suet.——II. *Meton.* A) *Sparingness, illiberality, stinginess*, Liv.; Plaut.—B) *Infertility of the vine*, Col.

MĀLIGNUS, a, um (*for* maligenus, i. e. mali generis). *Of a bad kind.* I. *Prop.: Ill-disposed toward any body, envious*, m. vulgus, Hor.; m. sermo, Suet.; oculis malignis spectare, Virg. *Hence, bad*, m. leges, Ov.; m. tellus, *a bad road*, Stat.; *hurtful, noxious*, m. lolium, Calp.; *cheating*, m. caupones, Hor.——II. *Meton.: Niggardly, stingy, not liberal, too sparing, too close toward others*, Plaut.; in laudandis discipulis nec m. nec effusus, Quint. *Hence, Barren, unfruitful*, terra malignior ceteris, Plin. E.; m. collis, Virg.; *sparing, little, small, insignificant, slight, scanty, weak*, m. munus naturæ, Plin.; m. lux, Virg.; m. fama, Ov.; *cool in one's manners*, Ter.; *prudish*, Ov.

MĀLITIA, æ, *f.* (malus, a, um). *Bad condition, badness of quality.* I. *Prop.: Wickedness, bad or perverse behavior, vice, impiety*, virtute, non malitiâ, Sall. *Esp.: Malignity, malice, malevolence, spitefulness; artifice, craft*, malitiam tollere, Cic.; *also proverbially:* nisi tua m. affulsset, *roguery, trickery*, tamen a malitia non discedis, *you do not desist from your knavery*, Cic.

MĀLITIŎSE, *adv.* *Malignantly, maliciously, spitefully, treacherously*, nihil m. facere, Cic.; m. litem intendere, Id.

MĀLITIŎSUS, a, um (malitia). *Malicious, full of malice; crafty, cunning*, m. homo, Cic.; m. interpretatio juris, Id.

MĀLIUS, a, um. I. q. Maliacus; M. lympha, Catull.

MĀLIVŎLUS, MALIVOLENTIA. *See* MALEV.

MALLEĀTUS, a, um (*part. of* malleo, are). *Shaped or beaten with a hammer or any similar instrument*, m. spartum, Col.

MALLEŎLUS, i, *m. dim.* (malleus). I. *A small hammer or mallet*, Cels.——II. *Meton.* (*on account of its similarity*). A) *A young shoot of a tree or vine, cut off for the sake of planting*, m. plantæ sarmenta, Cic.; Plin.; Col.—B) *A kind of fire-dart, which was discharged on the walls and houses of a besieged town, to set fire to them*, Cic.; Liv.

MALLEUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* mollio; *Gr.* μαλάσσω, *to break, to crush*). A) *An instrument for beating, a*

hammer, mallet, maul, Plin.; m. staparius, *a beetle or mallet for beating flax*, Id.——B) *A hatchet, or axe, used for killing the animal at a sacrifice*, Ov.; Plin.

MĀLO, mālŭi, malle [māvŏlo, māvŏlam, māvĕlim, māvellem *for* mālo, mālam, mālim, mallem, Plaut.; māvŏlŭit *for* mālŭit, Petr.] (magis, volo). *To have or choose rather, to like better.* I. *With acc. of the thing or person*: m. ambigua, Tac.; omnia m., Hor.; bonos m., *to prefer them as friends*, Cic.; quod mallem (*parenthetically*), *what or which I should prefer, or would much rather have*, Ov.; ego vero quamquam illi omnia malo quam mihi, *although I would sooner see him have every thing than have it myself*, Cic.——II. *With inf.*: servire quam pugnare m., Cic.; rem obtinere m., Cæs.——III. *With acc. and inf.*: scripta nostra nusquam malo esse quam apud te, Cic.; maluit (illum) esse deum, Hor.——IV. *With a subj. and ellipsis of conj.*: mallem . . . cognoscerem, Cic.; mallem dedisses, Catull. *With* potius *and* magis: Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.; magis vincere quam imperare m., Liv.

MĀLŎBATHRON *or* -UM, i, *n.* (μαλόβαθρον). *Malobathrum.* I. *An Indian* (*acc. to Pliny, a Syrian*) *plant, from which a precious ointment was prepared; some suppose it to be the betel, others a kind of cassia*, Plin.——II. *The oil or unguent prepared from this plant*, Plin.; Hor.; Cels.

MĀLUM, i, *n.* (malus, a, um). I. *An evil*, nihil mali accidisse Scipioni, Cic.; mors non est in malis, Id.——II. A) *A calamity, misfortune*, cavere malum, Cic.; m. externum, *war*, Nep.; m. pejus, *a greater evil or misfortune*, Cæs.; pessimum publicum m., *great evil* (*misfortune, injury*) *to the state*, Liv.——B) *A punishment*, malo exercitum coercebat, Sall.; malum habere, *to be punished*, Cic.; m. militibus (erit), *they shall be punished, shall pay for it*, Liv.——C) *A torment, torture, flogging*, sine malo fateri, *without being beaten*, Ter.——D) *Damage, harm, injury, detriment*, clementiam illi malo fuisse, Cic.; malo cum tuo, *at your peril*, Plaut.——E) *An evil action, a crime*, irritamenta malorum, Ov.——F) *An evil, disease*, Ov.; *hence, fever*, Cels.——G) *As interjection: The plague! a plague upon it! the deuce!* quæ, m., est ista tanta audacia, Cic.

MĀLUM, i, *n.* (μῆλον, *Dor.* μᾶλον). *An apple* (*under this name are comprised quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, and citrons*), Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam.; Plin.; m. Cydonium, *the quince*, Prop.; m. Punicum, *the pomegranate*, Plin.; m. Persicum, *the peach*, Id.; m. citreum, *the citron*, Id. *Fig.*: m. discordiæ, *the apple of discord*, i. e. *cause of discord, quarrel*, Just.; ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning of the meal to the end of it* (*because fruit was served up last*), Hor.

MĀLUS, a, um (*Compar.*, pĕjor: *Superl.*, pessimus, a, um). *Bad, physically and morally* (*akin to Sanscr.* mala, *a spot, a stain; Gr.* μέλας, μολύνω). I. *Bad; wretched, miserable*, m. aper, Hor.; m. sutor, Phædr.; m. vox, Quint.; m. vinum, Hor.; m. versus, Cic.; in pejus ruere, *to grow worse*, Virg.——II. A) *Bad; wrong, evil*, m. arbitrium, Liv.; m. consuetudo, Hor.; malam opinionem de alqo habere, Cic.; m. pudor, *false shame*, Id.; rapere in partem pejorem, *to interpret in a bad sense*, Ter.; m. aut fur, *a rogue, villain, knave*, Hor.; *bad; roguish, wanton*, delituit mala, *of a female*, Plaut.; *bad; noxious, hurtful*, m. falx, Virg.; m. lingua, *of a sorcerer*, Id.; m. gramina, *poisonous*, Id.; *burdensome, disagreeable, pressing, troublesome, unpleasant*, m. ætas, i. e. senectus, Plaut.; via pejor, Hor.——B) *Unfortunate, unfavorable, unsuccessful*, m. pugna, Cic.; m. nuncius, Id.; m. avis (i. e. augurium), Hor.; m. res, *bad circumstances*, Sall.——C) *Sick, poorly, ill, unwell*, quum æger pejor fiat, Cels.; quum (ægroti) pessimi sint, Id.

MĀLUS, i, *f.* (mālum). I. *An apple-tree*, Virg.; Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) *The mast of a ship*, Cic.——B) *The pole or bar to which the canvas spread over the circus or the theatre was fastened*, Liv.——C) *The upright beam in a wine-press*, Plin.

MALVA, æ, *f.* (μαλάχη, *from* μαλακός). *A mallow*, Cic.; Plin.; *used by the ancients as a gentle purgative*, Hor.; Mart.

MĀMERCUS, i, m. (Mamers, i. e. Mars). *Mamercus.* I. *An Oscan prænomen for* Marcus, ap. Fest.——II. *A Roman family name, esp. of the Æmilian race*, Cic.

MĀMERS, tis, m. *In the Oscan language, for* Mars, Fest.

MĀMERTINI, ōrum, m. (Mamers). *The Mamertini, an Oscan people from Campania, sent from home, under the protection of the god* Mamers *or* Mars (*whence their name*), *to seek their fortune in other lands. Having been quartered as mercenaries in Messana, they made themselves masters of the place and changed the name to* Mamertina, Cic.; Liv.

MĀMERTINUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Mamertini*, M. civitas, i. e. Messana, Cic.; M. vinum, Plin.

MĀMILIUS, a, um. *Mamilius, the name of a Roman family; of which the most celebrated were the prætor* C. M. Vitulus (A.U.C. 547), *and the tribune of the people* C. M. Limetanus (A.U.C. 644), Cic.; Sall.

MĀMILLA, æ, *f. dim.* (mamma). *A pap, teat*, Vell.; *as a term of endearment, a little dear!* Plaut.

MAMMA, æ, *f.* (μάμμα, μάμμη). I. *Prop.* A) *A breast, esp. of a female*, Cic.; mammam dare, *to give suck*, Plaut.——B) *Of the male*, Cic.——C) *Of animals*, Cic.; Plin.; mammam præbere, *to suckle*, Id. *As a term of endearment: My love! My heart!* Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *An elevation of the bark on trees*, Plin.——B) *Mother* (*in the language of children*, mamma), Var. ap. Non.

MAMMEĀTUS, a, um (mamma). *Having large breasts*, m. amica, Plaut.

MAMMŌSUS, a, um (mamma). I. *Prop.*: *Having large breasts, full-breasted*, Varr.——II. *Meton.*: *Protuberant, swelled up*, m. pira, Plin.

MĀMURRA, æ, m. *Mamurra, a Roman knight of Formiæ, who, as* præfectus fabrorum *in the army of Cæsar in Gaul, acquired great riches, and was the first who had his house encrusted with marble. He was a man of corrupt morals, and was violently attacked by Catullus in his poems. Horace also, in ridicule of him, terms Formiæ* Mamurrarum urbs, *from which we may infer that his name had become a by-word of contempt.*

MANCEPS, ipis, m. (manus, capio). I. *One that acquires property by purchase*, e. g. *et an*

auction, m. pradæ, Cic.; m. fit Chrysogonus, Id.; m. annonam flagellat, *a monopolist, one that buys up corn*, Plin. *Hence*, mancipes (*for* sectores), *Those who bought the property or estates of proscribed persons*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *One that hires people to applaud a speaker*, Plin. E.——B) *A farmer, lessee; esp. one who farmed the state revenues*, Cic.; m. sutrinæ, Plin.; m. operarum, *one that hires laborers, in order to let out their services with profit*, Suet.——C) *One who undertakes to build an edifice, &c., a contractor*, Cic.——D) *A surety, bail*, erat enim nobis curata pecunia Valerii mancipis nomine, Cic.

MANCINUS, i, m. C. Hostilius M., *a consul of Rome, who was sought to be delivered up to the Numantines on account of a dishonorable peace concluded with them*, Cic.

MANCIPĀTIO (mancup.), ōnis, *f.* (manceps). *One of the modes of acquiring possession of property among the Romans, a formal making over of any thing to another as his property in the presence of six witnesses; hence, a transfer, sale by seizin and delivery*, Plin.

MANCIPĀTUS, ūs, m. (mancipo). *A transfer, sale*, in mancipatum venire, *to be made over by transfer or sale to another person*, Plin.

MANCIPIUM (mancūp.), ii, n. (manceps). I. *The formal purchase of any thing*, per æs et libram, Cic.; in mancipio, *at the purchase*, Id.; lex mancipii, *contract of purchase or sale*, Id.; emtio mancipi (mancipii), *a purchase according to the formalities of the law*, Plin.; jus mancipii, *right of purchase, right of possession*, Cic.; mancipio dare, *to convey or sell by formal transfer*, Id.; mancipio accipere, *to acquire by purchase*, Plaut.——II. A) *The right of possession arising from a formal transfer; hence, property, possession of any thing in one's own right*, vita mancipio nulli datur, *as his property*, Lucr.; sui mancipii esse, *to be one's own master*, Brut. ap. Cic.; esse in alcjs mancipio, *to be the property of*, Gell.; res mancipi (i. e. mancipii), *things the property of which one can dispose of or transfer*, Cic.——B) 1) *Property*, i. e. *that which one possesses by right of purchase; hence, a slave, as being one of the* res mancipi (Cic.; Hor.; Sen.); *a female slave*, Liv. 2. *Meton.*: se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, Ov.

MANCIPO (mancūpo), 1 *v. a.* (manceps). I. *To make over property, to transfer or sell formally*, m. allenos, *to sell*, Plaut.; agrum actori publico m., *to make over or transfer by a formal sale*, Plin. E.; servos mancipari actori publico jubet, Tac.; quæsdam mancipat usus, *gives a title to*, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *To give up to, to make over, transfer*, luxu et saginæ mancipatus, Tac.

MANCUPATIO, -CUPIUM, -CUPO. *See* MANCIP.

MANCUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* mank, *small, lessened*; *Germ.* mangel). I. *Prop.*: *Maimed, defective in the limbs, a cripple*, Cic.; m. ac debiles, *maimed persons, cripples*, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *Defective, imperfect, crippled, unfit*, m. virtus, Cic.; m. contemplatio naturæ, Id.; talibus officiis prope mancum, Hor.

MANDĀTOR, ōris, m. I. *One who gives a commission or appoints an attorney*, Dig.——II. *One who instigates or suborns accusers or informers*, Suet.

MANDATUM, i, n. (mando). I. *A commission, order, charge; esp. an oral commission, a message*, mandata alcui dare, Cic.; mandata persequi, *to execute, perform*; *or* mandata conficere; *or* mandata exsequi; *or* mandata efficere, Sall.; *or* mandata facere, Curt.; *or* mandata perficere, Liv.; mandata habere ab alqo, *to have orders from any body*, Cic.; mandata deferre, *to deliver*, Id.; mandato meo, *in my name, according to my order or commission*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *A kind of contract, for the violation of which an action can be brought*, actio mandati, *a complaint of non-performance of a contract*, Dig.; judicium mandati, *a judicial inquiry on account of it*, Cic.; mandati condemnari, *on account of the non-performance of a contract*, Ulp. Dig.——B) *A command of the emperor, an imperial mandate*, Plin. E.

MANDĀTUS, ūs, m. (*only in abl. sing.*) (mando). *A commission*, Cic.

MANDĒLA, æ, *f.* *Mandela, a village to the southeast of Cures, near which stood Horace's Sabine villa, now Bardela*, Hor.

MANDO, 1 *v. a.* (manui, *or* in manum do). I. A) *Gen.*: *To commission, to commit to any body's charge, to enjoin, order, command* (*whether orally or by writing*), typos tibi mando, Cic.; Rhodiaca vasa m., *to give an order for, to bespeak*, Id.; tibi mandavit, ut, Id.; Trebonio mandaverat, ne, Cæs.——B) *Esp.*: m. alcui, *or* ad alqm, *to inform any body about any thing, give or send him notice of* (*whether orally or by writing*), *to send word, to let any body know*: m. alqd ad alqm, Flor.; m. ad alqm, Suet.——II. *To commit, confide, consign, instruct, command*, m. alcui magistratum, Cic.; Cæs.; m. honores (*used properly of the people, who elect to posts of honor*), Cic.; Hor.; Liv.; m. alqam (filiam) viro, *to give in marriage*, Plaut.; m. alqm æternis tenebris vinculisque, *to condemn to imprisonment for life*, Cic.; m. corpus humo, *to bury*, Virg.; m. se fugæ, *to flee*, Cæs.; m. alqd mentibus, *to commit to memory*, Cic.; m. literis, *to commit to writing*; m. literis cogitationes, *to write down*, Cic.; pestis mandata hostili manu, *intrusted to me by the enemy's hand*, Att. ap. Cic.

MANDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* mard, *to break, to gnaw*; *Lat.* mordeo). I. *To chew, masticate*, dentibus m., Cic.; m. vulnera tristia, *to eat slaughtered animals*, Ov.; m. humum, *of one who lies wounded on the earth, and whose trembling lips seem to bite the ground*, Virg. Mansa, ōrum, n., *That which is chewed*, Cic.; cibos mansos demittere, Quint.——II. *To eat*, lora m. (*through hunger*), Liv.; apros m., Plin.

MANDRA, æ, *f.* (μάνδρα). I. *Prop.* A) *A stall, stable, pen, fold*, m. mulorum, Mart.——B) *Meton.*: *A team of horses or cattle*, Juv.——II. *Meton.*: *A gaming-board*, Mart.

MANDŪBII, ōrum, m. *The Mandubii, a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the modern Burgundy, whose capital was* Alesia, *now Alise*, Cæs.

MANDŪCO, 1 *v. a.* (mando). I. *To chew, masticate*, Sen. E.; Varr.——II. *To eat by chewing*, m. suem, Plaut.; m. buccoas, Aug. ap. Suet.

MANDŪCUS, i, m. (manduco). I. *A great eater, glutton*, Pomp. ap. Non.——II. *A bugbear, hobgoblin, with wide jaws and large teeth crunching*, Plaut.

MANE (*obs.* manus, *clear*). I. *Subst. indecl. n.*: *The morning, the time of the morning*, multo mane, *in the earlier part of the morning*, ceri

early, in very good time, Cic.; m. novum, Virg.; ad ipsum m., *until morn or morning*, Hor.; a primo m., *from the dawn of day*, Col.; m. totum dormire, *the whole morning*, Mart.; m. erat, Ov.——II. *Adv.: Early, at an early time, in the morning*, bene m., *very early*, Cic.; hodie m., Id.; cras m., Id.

MĀNEO, mansi, mansum, *v. n. and a.* (*Sanscr.* man, *to stop, to limit; Gr.* μένω; *Lat.* munio). I. *Neut.* A) *Gen.: To remain, stay*, m. in patria, Cic.; m. domi, Cæs.; m. in loco, Id.; m. ad exercitum, *with the army*, Id.; manebitur, *they, or people, will remain or stay*, Cic.; mansum oportuit, *he ought to have remained or stayed*, Ter.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To stay over night, to stop for the night*, m. apud alqm, Cic.; in tabernaculo m., Id.; manet sub Jove frigido venator, Hor. 2) *To remain, last, continue, keep one's self, sustain one's self*, omnes munitiones integræ manserunt, Cæs.; nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic.; manet memoria, Id.; monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem, Nep.; m. his bellum, *continues*, Liv. 3) *To remain, stand, abide*, m. in amicitia, Cic.; m. in eo, *to persevere in, abide by*, Cæs.; m. in conditione, Cic.; m. in officio, Hirt.; m. promissis (*for* in promissis), Virg.; *hence*, maneat, *let it stand, let it be thus settled*, Cic. 4) *To wait*, haud mansisti, Plaut.; Ter. 5) *Fig.: To wait for any body, to expect, to be ready or prepared for any body*, præmia manent, Virg.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To wait for any body or any thing, to expect*, m. alqm, Ter.; m. adventum hostium, Liv.——B) *Fig.: To await, to impend*, cujus fatum te manet, Cic.; te triste manebit supplicium, Virg.; indigna, quæ manent victos, Liv.

MĀNES, ĭum, *m.* (*prop. for* boni, *the good*). I. *Departed souls, the souls of those departed this life; esp. good and benevolent spirits* (*conf.* LARVÆ, LEMURES) (Liv.; Virg.), *to which divine honor was paid by the ancients*, dii manes, XII. Tabb. ap. Cic. *Sing.:* deum manem, App.; manes (*of the departed spirit or soul of a single person*), Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *The lower world, as the abode of the* manes, Virg.; fabulæque m., Hor.——B) *Punishments in the lower world*, Stat.——C) (*for* cadaver, reliquiæ) inhumatos condere manes, Luc.

MANGO, ōnis, *m.* (*akin to* μάγγανον, μαγγανεύω). A) *Gen.: A dealer who, by artificial means, sets off or polishes up his goods, a monger*, m. gemmarum, Plin.——B) *Esp. of a slave-dealer, who knows how to show off his slaves, and to conceal any of their bodily defects*, Hor.; Sen.; *an exchanger of slaves*, Plin.; Quint.

MANGŌNICUS a, um (mango). *Of or belonging to a dealer*, m. venalicii, *cheating slave-dealers*, Plin.; m. quæstus, Suet.

MANGŌNIUM, ii, *n.* (mango). *A setting off or polishing up of goods for sale*, Plin.

MANGŌNIZO, are, *v. a.* (μαγγανεύω). *To set off or polish up goods in order to attract purchasers*, m. pueros, Plin.; m. villas, Id.

MANIA, æ, *f.* (μανία). *Madness, rage*, Cic.

MANICA, æ, *f.* (manus). I. *A long sleeve of the* tunica, *which hung down over the hand, and consequently served as a glove* (*Gr.* χειρίς), *worn only by females and effeminate persons at Rome, also by the peasantry in winter* (Cic.; Virg.; Tac.); *made of fur*, Pall.——II. *Meton.* A) *A handcuff*, Plaut.; Hor.; Virg.——B) *A hook for seizing vessels, a grappling-iron*, Luc.

MANICĀTUS, a, um (manica). *Furnished with long sleeves* (χειριδωτός), m. tunica, Cic.

MANICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (manica). *A little hand*, Plaut.

MANIFESTĀRIUS, a, um (manifestus). *Manifest, clear, evident*, m. fur, Plaut.

MANIFESTO, *adv. See* MANIFESTUS.

MANIFESTO, 1 *v. a.* (manifestus). *To make visible, to show clearly, to lay open, to make manifest*, m. alqm, Ov.; m. voluntatem, Just.

MANIFESTUS, a, um (manus, fendo: *prop. struck with the hand; hence, visible so as to be seized with the hand*, i. e.) I. *Palpable, evident, apparent*, m. res, Cic.; m. scelus, Id.; Penates multo m. lumine, Virg.; habere alqd pro manifesto, Liv.: manifesta videre, *to see every thing clearly and perspicuously*, Ov. *Abl. adv.:* manifesto, *Visibly, evidently, apparently, clearly*, m. avertere, Cic.; m. deprehendere, Id.; m. apparet, Plin.——II. *Of whom any thing is known clearly and evidently: Clearly convicted*, uti eos (conjuratos) maximo manifestos habeant, *that they may convict them by the clearest evidence*, Sall.; m. nocentes, *evidently guilty, or evident criminals*, Ov. *With genit. of the thing:* m. mendacii, Plaut.; m. sceleris, Sall.; m. rerum capitallum, Id.; spirans ac m. vitæ, *still breathing, and with evident symptoms of life*, Tac.; m. magnæ cogitationis, *evidently in deep thought*, Id.

MANLIUS, a. *Manlius.* I. *The name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most known were*, 1. C. Manlius, *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 687, Cic. 2. *The astronomer* A. Manlius, *who composed a poem called* Astronomicon.——II. *Adj.: Of Manlius*, lex M., *by which law the chief command of the army against Mithradates was given to Pompey*, Cic.

MANIPŬLĀRIS [*contr.* mānipláris, Ov.], e (manipulus). *Of or belonging to a maniple* (manipulus), m. imperator, *who rose from the ranks to be general*, Plin.; m. judex, *chosen from a maniple*, i. e. *from the ranks*, Cic. *Subst.*, manipularis, is, *m., A common soldier, private*, Pompeium tamquam unus m. secutus sum, Cic. *In the plur.:* manipulares, Cæs.

MANIPŬLATIM, *adv.* (manipulus). I. *By handfuls, by bundles*, Plin.——II. A) *By maniples*, m. structa acies, Liv.; m. alloqui, Tac.——B) *Facetè meton.: By heaps, in whole crowds or troops*, Plaut.

MANIPŬLUS [*poet. contr.* mānĭplus], i, *m.* (manus, pleo, i. e. impleo). I. *Prop.: A handful, a bundle of hay, grass, corn*, Plin.; Varr.——II. *Meton.: A band of foot soldiers, a maniple or company* (*of which three made one cohort*), *so called from the bundle of hay which, in the time of Romulus, was said to have been carried before the ranks, instead of a standard*, Ov.; Cæs. *Of horsemen*, Sil. *and* App.; *a gang of thieves*, m. furum, Ter.

MĀNIS, e, *or* MĀNUS, a, um, *an old form for* bonus. *Good, gentle, acc. to* Fest.; *hence*, immanis.

MĀNIUS, ii, *m.* (*from* mane, i. e. *born in the morning*). *Manius, a Roman prænomen, often abridged thus*, M'.

MANLIUS, a, um. *Manlius.* I. *The name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most known were*, 1. M. Manlius Capitolinus, *who saved the Capitol against*

the Gauls; being afterward suspected of ambitious designs, he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, Liv.; Cic. 2. L. Manlius *and his son* T. Manlius, *who, from their great severity, received the surname of* Imperiosus, Cic.; Liv.——II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Manlius*, M. gens, Cic.; Liv.

MANNUS, i, m. (*a Celtic word; compare Gaelic* muing, *mane; Old High Germ.* mano, mani). *A Gallic horse, a sort of small thick-set horse, used on account of its speed by the Romans; a cob, a nag*, m. obesus, Sen.; Hor.; Lucr.

MANO, 1 *n. and a.* (*contr. probably from* macno, *akin to Sanscr.* mah, *to grow, increase, advance*). I. *Neut.: To flow, run.* A) *Prop.: Of fluids*, e. g. *tears:* patribus plebique m. gaudio lacrimæ, Liv.; fons sub ilice manat, Ov.; sudor manat, Lucr. 1) m. alqa re, *to flow or drip with any thing*, simulcrum sudore manavit, Cic.; culter manans sanguine, Liv. 2) *Meton. of the air and of other things: To flow or stream abroad, to extend or diffuse itself*, aer, qui per maria manat, Cic.; sonitus m. per aures, Lucr.; alvei manantes per latera, *leaky ships*, Tac.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To spread, extend itself, to be disseminated*, malum manaret in dies, Cic.; manavit ea benignitas ex urbe etiam in castra, Liv.; rumor manat totâ urbe, Id.; fidei nomen manat latius, *has a more extensive signification*, Cic. 2) *To flow from any thing*, i. e. *to originate, spring, arise, emanate*, peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic.; ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, Id.—C) *To slip away, to be forgotten*, omne remaiwque pleno de pectore m., Hor.——II. *Act.* A) *To cause to flow, to exude*, Indica gemma sudorem purpureum manat, Plin.; lacrimas marmora manant, Ov.—B) *Fig.:* fidis enim manare poetica mella te solum, *that honey flows from thy lips alone*, i. e. *that thou alone art a true poet*, Hor.

MANSIO, ōnis, *f.* (maneo). I. *Prop.: A remaining, staying, a stay*, cautior certe est m., Cic.; m. Formiis, *the remaining at Formiæ*, Id. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Abode, place of abode, dwelling for men or cattle*, Pall.; pecorum m., Plin.—B) *Esp.: Night-quarters, lodging, station, military quarters* (*Greek* σταθμός); *and since journeys by day were reckoned by the number of night-quarters, it also stands for a day's journey*, ad primam mansionem febrim nactus, Suet.; a quo octo mansionibus distat regio eorum, Plin.; m. camelorum, *a place where the camels halt to drink*, Id.

MANSITO, 1 *v. int.* (maneo). *To remain, sojourn, dwell*, Tac.; Plin.

MANSTŬTOR, ōris, m. (manus, tueor). *A patron, protector*, Plaut.

MANSUEFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *Pass.:* MANSUEFIO, factus (mansues, facio). *Prop.: To use to the hand; hence*, I. *Prop.: To tame animals, to make tame*, m. animalia, Quint.; uri mansuefieri possunt, Cæs.——II. *Meton., of men: To make tame.* A) *To make gentle, soften*, m. plebem, Liv.; m. naturam sævam, Suet.—B) *With regard to manners: To civilize*, a quibus mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.

MANSUES, is *and* ētis (manus, suco). *Used to the hand, tame*, Plaut.

MANSUESCO, suēvi, suētum, 3 (mansues). I. *Act.: To make tame, to tame*, m. animalia, Varr. ——II. *Neut.* A) *Of animals: To become tame*, mansuescunt buculi, Col.—B) *Meton., of men and things: To become tame, gentle, mild, or soft*, mansuescunt corda, Virg.; man suescit fructus, Lucr.; tellus mansuescit arando, Virg.

MANSUĒTE, *adv.* (mansuetus). *Tamely, meekly, gently*, m. factum, Cic.; m. obedire, Liv.; m. ferre fortunam, Auct. ad Her.

MANSUĒTŬDO, ĭnis, *f.* (mansuetus). I. *Prop.: tameness*, m. elephanti, Just.——II. *Meton.: Gentleness, mildness, in sentiment or behavior*, m. imperii, Cic.; m. animorum et verecundia consequitur, Id.

MANSUĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* mansuesco. ——II. *Adj.: Tame.* A) *Prop., of animals:* m. sus, Liv.; juvenci m., Varr.—B) *Meton.: Gentle, mild, meek, friendly, kind*, cum tam subito m. fuerit, Cic.; m. civis, Id.; animus m., Ter.; Musæ mansuetiores, *gentler muses*, i. e. *a more peaceable kind of occupation*, e. g. *philosophy, rhetoric, in contradistinction to forensic or passionate, eloquence;* m. manus, Ov.; fiat mansuetior ira, *softer, more temperate*, Id.

MANSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* mando.——II. *Part. of* maneo.

MANTĒLE (mantile), is, *n.* (manus). *A cloth used for wiping the hands after dinner, a towel, table-napkin* (*which was furnished by the host, while the* mappa, i. e. *the smaller napkin or handkerchief, was brought by the guests*), Plin.; Virg.; Mart.

MANTELLUM (mantēlum), i, *n. A mantle, cloak. Fig.: A cover, subterfuge, excuse, pretext*, Plaut.

MANTICA, æ, *f. A kind of wallet hanging down on both sides, a saddle-bag*, Hor.; App. *Hence*, non videmus manticæ quod in tergo est, *our own faults*, Catul.; præcedenti spectatur m. tergo! *the faults of others*, Pers.

MANTILE. *See* MANTELE.

MANTINĒA, æ, *f.* (Μαντίνεια). *Mantinea, a town of Arcadia, famous for the battle in which Epaminondas conquered the Spartans, and was killed*, Nep.; Cic.

MANTISCINOR, ātus sum, ari (μάντις). *To prophesy, divine*, Plaut.

MANTO, are (*for* manso, *from* maneo). I. *To remain, stay*, Cæcil. ap. Non.——II. *To wait, tarry, linger*, Plaut.; m. alqm, *to wait for any body*, Id.

MANTO, ūs, *f.* (Μαντώ). *Manto.* 1. *The daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, a prophetess and mother of Mopsus*, Ov.; Hyg. 2. *A nymph, mother of Ocnus, who built Mantua, which he named after his mother*, Virg.

MANTŬA, æ, *f. Mantua, a town of Upper Italy, on the River Mincius, near which was the village Andes, the birth-place of Virgil*, Liv.; Ov.; Sil.

MANTŬĀNUS, a, um (Mantua). *Of or belonging to Mantua*, M. Homerus, *Virgil*, Macr.; *and simply*, Mantuanus, Id. *Hence, post.: Virgilian, of or belonging to Virgil*, M. fama, Stat.

MĂNŬĀLIS, e (manus). I. *That is seized with the hand, or that fills a hand*, m. pecten, Plin.; scopæ m., *a few handfuls of small twigs*, Id.——II. *Subst.*, manŭāle, is, *n., A book-case*, Mart.

MANŬBIÆ, ārum, *f. See* MANUBIUS.

MANŪBIĀRIUS, a, um (manubiæ). *Belonging to booty*, m. amicus, *from whom I derive advantage*, Plaut.

MANŪBIUS, a, um (manus). *That has been gained as booty, or taken from an enemy.* I. *Prop.:* machæra m., Plaut.——II. *Subst.*, mānūbiæ, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* res). A) *Booty taken from an enemy, plunder, spoils*, manubias partiri, Petr.; m. armorum, Flor. *Metaph.: Unlawful gain, robbery*, Suet.; m. et rapinæ, Id. — B) *The proceeds, or money made by the sale of booty or spoil*, Cic. *Also: The general's share of the spoil, which he usually employed in erecting a public building or some other work of art*, porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit, Cic.; de manubiis duos fornices fecit, Liv.—C) *T. t. in divination:* tres m., *three kinds of thunder and lightning*, Sen.; *and in the sing.:* prima (secunda, tertia) manubia, *the first (second, &c.) flash of lightning or thunder-clap*, Id.

MANŪBRIUM, ii, n. (manus). I. *Prop.: A handle, haft, hilt, helve*, manubrio aureo, Cic.; m. cultellorum, Juv.; m. bidentis, Col.; epistomii m., *the spigot of a cock*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.* (*like* ansa): *Opportunity of doing any thing*, Plaut.

MANŪLEA, æ, *f.* (manus). *A long sleeve*, Plaut.

MANŪLEĀRIUS, ii, m. (manulea). *A maker of long sleeves*, Plaut.

MANŪLEĀTUS, a, um (manulea). *Furnished with long sleeves* (*which covered the hand*), m. tunica, Plaut.; m. homo, *in a long-sleeved tunic*, Suet.

MANŪ-MISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (manumitto). *A discharging, setting at liberty, or manumitting of a slave*, Cic.

MANŪ-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 (manus, mitto). *To set a slave at liberty, to present with liberty, enfranchise*, m. alqm, Cic.

MANU-PRETIUM (mānipr.) *or, separated*, MANUS PRETIUM, ii, n. (manus, pretium). A) *Prop.: That which is paid for work; wages, hire, pay*, manupretium, Plaut.; manus pretium machinæ, Cic.; Liv.—B) *Fig.: Wages, reward, pay*, m. eversæ civitatis, Cic.; m. castrensium laborum, Sen.

MANUS, ūs, *f.* (*Sanscr.* mâna, *to take*). *A hand.* I. *Prop.:* vas in manus sumere, Cic.; Epicurum in manus sumere, *to take up, or into one's hands, Epicurus*, i. e. *to read his writings*, Id.; tenere in manu, *or simply* manu tenere, *to hold in or with one's hand*, Id.; manum porrigere, *to stretch out or forth, to hold or lift up one's hand, in voting*, Id.; ad manum accedere, *to approach the hand; of animals: to come when called* (*and eat out of the hand*), Id.; in manus venire, *to come into one's hands*, Id.; venire ad manum alcui, *to come to hand, to offer, present itself*, Liv.; manu sternere alqm, *with the sword*, Virg.; manum de tabula! *enough! that is quite sufficient!* (*prop, hands off the picture!*) Cic.; utrâque manu, *with both hands*, i. e. *cheerfully*, Mart.; manu tenere, *to know for certain*, Cic.; est in manibus oratio, *it is in people's hands, is out, is known or read by all*, Id.; *also, to be in hand*, septimus mihi liber est in manibus, *I am working at it now, I am employed upon it*, Id.; habere in manibus, *to have in hand*, i. e. *to be engaged in*, Id.; esse in manibus, *to be at hand, near*; hostes sunt in manibus, Cæs.; *to be present, to happen just now*, attendere, quæ in manibus sunt, Brut. ap. Cic.; habere in manibus alqm, *to carry any body in one's hands*, i. e. *to make much of him*, Cic.; ad manum, *at hand, close by*: ad manum esse, Liv.; de manu, *with one's own hand*: de manu jacere, Cic.; de manu reddere, Suet.; de manu in manum tradere, *from hand to hand*, Cic.; manibus pedibusque (*Greek* νῦξ καὶ λάξ), *with hands and feet*, i. e. *with might and main*, Ter.; per manus, *with the hands*: per manus trahere, Cæs.; *hence, fig.:* traditæ per manus religiones, *from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson*, Liv.; præ manu or manibus, *at hand, in readiness*: dedi aurum, quod fuit præ manu, Plaut.; si paulum dederis præ manu, *for the present moment*, Ter.; inter manus, *with the hands*: inter manus auferri, *in the hands*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; inter manus esse, *to be palpable, evident*, Virg.; sub manus, *under the hands*: sub manus succedere, Plaut.; manum alcui adire, *to mock any body, to make game of him*, Quint.; manibus æquis, *with equal advantage* (*in a combat*), *after an indecisive battle*: manibus æquis dirimere pugnam, Liv.; manibus æquis abecedere, Tac.; *thus also*, æquâ manu discedere, Sall.; manum dare, *to lend a hand*: manum dare alcui, Plaut.; manus dare, *to acknowledge one's self to be conquered, to yield*, Cic.; dare manus victas, *the same*, Ov.; *or* dare manus evictas, Id.; *or* manus dare alcui, Plaut.; tollere manum, *to lift up one's hands with astonishment, also as a sign of declaring one's self conquered*: manum non vertere, *not to turn one's hand*, i. e. *to be quite unconcerned, not to take the slightest trouble or pains about any thing*: philosophiæ causa manum non versurus, Cic.; manu venerari, *by kissing one's hand and waving it*, Tac.; servus a manu, *a writer, secretary*, Suet.——II. *Metaph.* A) *Esp.: The armed hand, personal prowess*, manu fortissimus, Liv.; manu fortis, *personally brave*, Nep.; manu vincere, Ov.; committere manum Teucris, *to come hand to hand, to come to close quarters*, Virg.; manum conserere, *to engage*, Cæs.; manum ferre in prælia, *to fight*, Virg.—B) *A coming to close quarters, close fight; force, violence*, res venit ad manus, Cic.; venire ad manum, Liv.—C) *Of work done by the hand or by human art*: manu quærere, *by handiwork*, Cic.; manu sata, *corn sown by hand*, Cæs.; urbs manu munitissima, *by art, by the hands of men, by human labor*, Cic.; *hence*, morbi, quos manu fecimus, *by our own doings or fault*, e. g. *by debauchery*, Sen.; *hence, opp. to nature:* aqua pluvia manu nocens, *which being collected in one spot produces damage to a neighbor by making its way to his premises*, Cic.; *also of a speech:* oratio fucata et manu facta, Sen.; m. extrema, *the last hand put to any thing; a finishing-stroke, a finishing off or last polish*: extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, Cic.; *thus also*, summa m.; summam abesse manum, Ov.—D) *Control, power*, hæc non sunt in manu nostra, Cic.; in alcjs manu esse, Liv.; convenire in manum, *to come into the hand* (*power*) *of a husband, to marry* (*of a female*), Cic.—E) *A handwriting, the style of an artist, work*: librarii m., *of a writer*, Cic.; redii ad meam manum, *now I write myself*, Id.—F) *A throw at dice*, quas manus remisi, *which* (i. e. *the winnings*) *I have returned*, Aug. ap. Suet.—G) *In the art of fencing: A stroke, blow, thrust*, m. prima, secunda, tertia, *the first, second, third*, Quint.; m. recta, aversa, Id.; manum exigere, *to hit, strike*, Id.—

H) *The trunk of an elephant*, Cic.——I) *The fore-feet of a bear*, Plin.——K) *The branches of a tree*, Stat.; Pall.——L) m. ferrea, *a grappling-iron* (*see* HARPAGO), Cæs.; Liv.——M) 1) *A band of soldiers, an armed force, a corps*, magnam manum conducere, Cæs.; manum comparare, Cic. 2) *Gen.: A crowd, multitude; in a bad sense, a band, troop, gang*, m. bonorum, Cic.; m. conjuratorum, Id.

MAPĀLE, is, *n.* (*a Punic word, a corruption, according to Gesenius, of* magalia). *A tent, a hut, such as the nomadic shepherd tribes of Africa used to carry with them*, Liv.; Virg. *Hence: A cottage, cabin*, Val. Flac.; mapalia, *villages, as opposed to towns:* ex oppidis et mapalibus, Sall.

MAPPA, æ, *f.* (*acc. to* Quint., *a Punic word*). *A small table-napkin, which the guests brought with them* (*see* MANTELE); *sometimes the* mappa *was employed when the guests chose to carry home what they did not eat at table*, Hor.; Petr.; Mart.; *also, a cloth used in chariot-races as a signal for starting, given either by the consul* (Enn. ap. Cic.) *or the prætor*, Liv.; Mart.

MARĀCANDA, ōrum, *n.* *Maracanda, the capital of the Persian province of Sogdiana, now Samarcand*, Curt.

MARĀTHON, ōnis, m. [*Greek acc.*, Mārāthōna, Nep.; *in the fem.*, Ov.] (Μαράθων). *Marathon, a demus in Attica, on the eastern coast, celebrated for the glorious victory obtained over the Persians by Miltiades*, Cic.; Plin.

MARĀTHŌNIUS, a, um (Μαραθώνιος). I. *Of or belonging to Marathon*, M. pugna, Cic.; M. tropæum, Nep.——II. *Poet.: Athenian*, M. virgo, i. e. Erigone, Stat.

MARCELLUS, i, m. *Marcellus, a name of the most considerable family of the plebeian Claudii, among whom cap. were:* 1. M. Claudius Marcellus, *who gained a victory over Hannibal near Nola, and conquered Syracuse* (Liv.); *he also subdued Viridomarus, king of the Insubri*, Cic.; Virg. 2. M. Claudius Marcellus, *the consul, Cæsar's enemy, and promoter of the* SC. de revocando Cæsare; *he was afterward favored by Cæsar.* 3. M. Claudius Marcellus, *the sister's son of Augustus, who died very young*, Vell.; Hor.; Virg.

MARCEO, ēi, 2 (*akin to* μαραίνω, *Sanscr.* mri, *Lat.* mori). I. *Prop.: To be withered*, corona marcens, Claud.; uva marcens, Mart.——II. *Meton. and fig.: To be faint, feeble, languid, weak, without energy, through old age*, Ov.; *through debauchery*, potor marcens, Hor.; m. luxuria, Liv.; pax marcens, *inactive*, Tac.

MARCESCO, ĕre (marceo). I. *Prop.: To grow withered, to wither*, corpus occisæ avis marcescit, Plin.; marcescunt (flores), Id.——II. *Fig.: To grow weak, feeble, languid; also, to fade* (*of color*), Plin.; *from old age*, Id.; *from debauchery*, Ov.; *from inactivity*, m. desidia, Liv.

MARCIDUS, a, um (marceo). I. *Prop.* A) *Withered, faded*, m. lilia, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Feeble, enervated through debauchery, drowsy*, m. somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac.

MARCIPOR, ōris, m. (*for* Marci puer). *The slave of Marcus*, Plin.; *also, the title of a satire by Varro.*

MARCIUS, a, um. *Marcius.* I. *The name of a Roman gens; of which the most distinguished were:* 1. Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king*, Liv. 2. L. Marcius, *a Roman knight, who, after the death of the Scipiones, took the command of the army in Spain*, Id. 3. *Two brothers mentioned by Cicero as diviners.*——II. *Adj.: Belonging to Marcius*, aqua M., *a Roman aqueduct constructed by the prætor Marcius Rex*, 145–4 B.C., *and supplying Rome with its best water*, Plin.; saltus M., *in Liguria, so called from the defeat of the consul Q. Marcius* (A.U.C. 500), Liv.

MARCŎDŪRUM, i, *n.* *Marcodurum, a city of the Ubii, in Germania Inferior, now Düren*, Tac.

MARCŎMANNI (Marcŏmāni), ōrum, m. (Μαρκομανοί, Ptol.; Μαρκομάννοι, Dio Cass.) (*lit., men of the mark or border, from the old German* Marka, *boundary or landmark*). *The most warlike of the tribes of the Suevi; after their defeat in Rætia by Drusus, they retired from the Rhine into the interior of Germany, and made themselves masters of the modern Bohemia*, Cæs.; Tac.; Vell.

MARCOR, ōris, m. (marceo). *A withered or faded state; hence,* I. *Prop.: Rottenness, corruption*, m. panni, *infected*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Languor, faintness, inactivity, drowsiness.* A) *Bodily*, Cels.——B) *Mental or moral*, Sen.

MARE, is, *n.* [*abl. sing.*, māre, Lucr.; Ov.] (*Germ.* Meer; *Gael.* muir; *Icel.* mar; *Slav.* more; *Sanscr.* vari, *water*). I. *The sea*, m. profundum, Cic.; m. vastum, Cæs.; mare transire, Cic.; mare sulcare, Virg.; trans mare currere, Hor. *Peculiar expressions.* A) *Prop.:* mari, *at sea, by sea*, res magnas mari gessit, Nep. *Esp. if in conjunction with* et terrâ, *by land and by sea*, imperator fuit summus mari et terrâ, Nep.; *thus also*, terrâ mariique, Cic.; nostrum m., *the Mediterranean Sea*, Cæs.; M. Superum, *the Gulf of Venice*, Cic.; M. Inferum, *the Tuscan Sea*, Id.; m. oceanum, i. e. oceanus, Cæs.; mare cœlo miscere, *to mingle heaven and earth*, i. e. *to cause a frightful tempest*, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To move heaven and earth*, Juv. *Prov.:* maria et montes polliceri, *to promise seas and mountains*, i. e. *all the riches of the earth*, Sall.; in mare fundere aquas, *lit. to pour water into the sea*, i. q. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov.; maris pontus (*by circumlocution for* mare), *the depth of the sea*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Sea-water*, vinum mari condire, Plin.——B) *The color of the sea, sea-green*, Plin.

MARĒŎTICUS, a, um. *Mareotic; also, poetic for Egyptian*, Mareoticum (*sc.* vinum), Hor.; M. arva, Ov.; M. labor, *the Egyptian pyramids*, Mart.

MARĒŎTIS, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* *Mareotis.* I. *A district of Lower Egypt, on the extreme northwest, producing good wine.*——II. M. Lacus, *a considerable lake in the district of Mareotis, separated from the Mediterranean by the neck of land on which Alexandria stood. It was surrounded with vines, palms, and papyrus; now Birket Marioutb or El Kreit*, Plin.; vitis M., Virg.

MARGARĪTA, æ, *f.* (μαργαρίτης). *A pearl*, Cic.; Plin.

MARGARĪTUM, i, *n.* (*for* margarita). *A pearl.* I. *Prop.*, Tac.; Varr. ap. Non.——II. *Meton. of an excellent person, a jewel*, Petr.

MARGIĀNE, ēs, *or* MARGIĀNA, æ, *f.* (Μαργιανή). *Margiana, a province of the ancient Persian empire, to the west of Bactriana, and south of the River Oxus*, Plin.

MARGINO, 1 *v. a.* (margo). *To furnish with a border or margin*, m. viam, Liv.; tabulæ marginatæ, Plin.

MARGO, ĭnis, c. (*Senscr.* marc, *to separate, to mark off*). I. *Prop.: A border*, e. g. *of a river*, lapideus m., Varr.; ripæ m., Ov.; scuti m., Liv.; m. fontis, Ov.; m. libri, Juv.——II. *Meton.: A frontier, boundary, landmark*, m. agri, Val. Max.; m. imperii, Plin.

MARGUS, i, m. *Margus, a river flowing through Margiana, and giving name to that country, now the Moorghab*, Plin.

MARIANDYNI, ōrum, m. (Μαριανδυνοί). *Mariandyni, a people of Asia Minor, in the northeast part of Bithynia*, Mel.

MARIANUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marius.* M. consulatus, *the consulship of Marius*, Cic.; M. quercus, Id.; colonia M., *a colony founded by C. Marius on the eastern coast of Corsica, the second chief city of the island, with a good harbor*, Plin.

MARICA, æ, *f. Marica, a nymph in the territory of the town Minturnæ, near the River Liris, where a grove of oak-trees was sacred to her*, Virg.; *hence, the grove*, lucus Maricæ, Liv.; silva Maricæ, Mart.; palus Maricæ, *a marsh, named after her, near Minturnæ, where Marius, when pursued by Sylla, took refuge*, Vell.; *the country about Minturnæ*, regna Maricæ, Luc.

MARINUS, a, um (mare). *Of or belonging to the sea, found in the sea, sea* (*with a noun following*), humor m., *sea-water*, Cic.; aqua m., Id.; m. sal, *sea-salt*, Plin.; m. morsus, *the bitterness or brackish taste of sea-water*, Id.; m. Venus, *said to have risen out of the sea*, Hor.; ros m., *rosemary*, Id.

MARITA, æ. *See* MARITUS, a, um.

MARITALIS, e (maritus). *Belonging to a husband or wife, or both of them, connubial*, m. conjugium, Col.; m. vestis, Ov.; m. fax, Val. Max.

MARITIMUS *or* MARITŬMUS, a, um (mare). I. A) *Prop.: Belonging to or found in the sea, maritime, sea* (*with a noun following*), prædo m., *a pirate*, Cic.; Liv.; Nep.; navis m., *a seaship*, Liv.; æstus m., Cic.; m. bellum, *naval war, or, a war with pirates*, Sall.; res m., *maritime affairs*, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* mores m., *inconstant, unsteady*, Plaut.——II. *Being or lying on the sea, sea* (*with a noun following*), m. civitas, Cæs.; m. villa, Nep.; m. oppidum, *a sea-port*, Cæs. *Subst. plur.*, mārĭtĭma, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *Countries lying on the sea, the sea-coast, a range of coast*, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

MARITO, 1 (maritus). I. *Prop.: To give in marriage*, m. filiam, Suet.; lex de maritandis ordinibus, *the law respecting marriages*, Id.——II. *Meton. of animals, &c.* A) *To fertilize, to impregnate, make pregnant*, Plin.——B) *Of trees and vines: To tie a vine to a tree*, ulmi vitibus maritantur, Id.; Hor.

MARITUS, a, um (mas). I. *Prop.* A) *Matrimonial, conjugal, belonging to marriage, nuptial, connubial*, m. domus, *where married people live*, Liv.; fœdus m., Ov.; Venus m., *conjugal love*, Id.; m. fides, *connubial faith*, Prop.; m. cædes, *the murder of a husband or wife*, Ov.; m. torus, *the marriage-bed*, Id.——B) *Subst.*, maritus, i, *m.* 1) *A husband*, Cic.; marita, æ, *f., a wife*, Hor.; Ov. 2) *A bridegroom*, Prop.; Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals:* m. olens (*sc.* caprarum), *a he-goat*, Hor.——B) *Of trees to which vines were tied:* arbores bene m., Cat.

MARIUS, a. *Marius.* I. *The name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most distinguished was* C. Marius, *rival of Sylla, conqueror of Jugurtha and the Teutones and Cimbri. He was elected consul seven times. He was the head of a faction at Rome; hence appellat. for one who endeavors to raise himself by faction, a partisan*, Cæsari multos Marios inesse, Suet.——II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Marius*, lex M., *of the said* C. Marius.

MARMARICUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marmarica* (Μαρμαρική), *a district in Africa, between Cyrenaïca and Egypt, now Barka; also poet. for African*, M. genus capparis, Plin.; catervæ M., Luc.

MARMARIDES, æ, m. (Μαρμαρίδης). *A native of Marmarica*, Ov. *Esp. plur.*, Marmāridæ, ārum, m., *The inhabitants of Marmarica*, Plin.

MARMOR, ŏris, n. (μάρμαρος). I. *Prop.: Marble*, templum de marmore ponam, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any thing made of marble or of a marble substance*, Col.; *a marble mile-stone*, Mart. *Plur.*, marmŏra, *Marble monuments*, Hor.; *of Niobe, who was changed into marble*, Ov.——B) *Poet.: The glittering or gleaming surface of the sea*, marmora pelagi, Catull.; *or simply* marmor, Virg.

MARMOREUS, a, um (marmor). I. *Prop.* A) *Of or made of marble*, m. signum, Cic.; m. columnæ, Id.; m. solum, *floor*, Id.; facere alqm marmoreum, *to make of marble*, e. g. *a statue*, Virg.; *or* ponere alqm marmoreum, Hor.——B) *Belonging to marble*, m. ars, *art of sculpture*, Vitr.——II. *Meton.: Like marble, as to its gloss and whiteness, of a brilliant white*, m. cervix, Virg.; m. palma, Ov.; m. Paros, *white with marble*, Id.; gelu m., *ice*, Id.; m. æquor, *the glittering surface of the sea*, Virg.

MARO, ōnis, m. *Maro.* I. *The family name of the poet* P. Virgilius, Juv.; Mart.——II. *A ridge of mountains in Sicily, near the River Himera*, Plin.

MARŎBŎDUUS, i, m. *Marbod, king of the Suevi, who took refuge with the Romans, and obtained from them a place of abode at Ravenna*, Vell.; Tac.

MARONEA *or* -IA, æ, *f.* (Μαρώνεια). *Maronea, a town of Thrace, on the banks of the Strymon, famous for its wine, now Marogna*, Plin.

MARPĒSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the mountain Marpesus, Marpesian*, M. cautes, Virg.

MARPĒSUS, i, m. (Μάρπησσος). *Marpesus, a mountain in Paros, whence the celebrated Parian marble was obtained. It was called also* Marpessa, Plin.; Serv.

MARRŪBIUM *or* MARRŪVIUM, ii, *n. Marrubium, the chief town of the Marsi, in Italy, now S. Benedetto*, Virg.

MARRŪBIUS *or* MARRŪVIUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marruvium.* M. gens, Virg. *Subst.*, Marrūvii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Marruvium*, Plin.

MARS, tis, m. (*contr. from* Mavers *or* Mavors). I. *Mars, the god of war; as the father of Romulus, he was regarded as the founder of the Roman people*, Cic.; *the Salii were devoted to his service*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Warlike tumult, combat, battle*, causa novi Martis, *of the war*, Ov.; Hispanim multo varioque Marte pacatæ, Vell.; inradunt Martem, *begin the fight or combat*, Virg.; Martem accendere cantu, *to kindle up the fight*, Id.; M. apertus, *a bat-*

the fought in open field, Ov.; *contest in a court of justice*, M. forensis, Id.——B) *A manner of fighting*, suo Marte pugnare, *of cavalry, when fighting on horseback*, Liv.; equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, *fighting in his accustomed manner and in that unsuitable to him* (i. e. *on foot*), Id.——C) *Chances of war, the issue of a battle*, æquato Marte, Liv.——D) *The fury of war*, terribili Marte ululare, Plin.——E) Marte meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro, *by one's own force or energy, without help from others*, rex suo Marte res recuperavit, Cic.——F) *Valor, bravery*, Virg.; Ov.——G) *Mars (as planet)*, stella Martis, Cic.

MARSI, ōrum, m. *Marsi.* I. *A brave and warlike people of the Sabellian race, dwelling in the centre of Italy, in the highlands surrounded by the Apennines. They were remarkable for their valor, and were the prime movers in the Social War, which is sometimes called from them the Marsic War. They had also a high reputation for their knowledge of medicinal plants, and such as were used in incantations*, Plin.; Virg.——II. *A people of Germany, a tribe of the Cherusci, who dwelt originally on both banks of the Elbe*, Tac.

MARSICUS, a, um (Marsi). *Belonging to the Marsi*, M. bellum, Cic.

MARSŬPIUM, ii, n. (μαρσύπιον). *A money-bag, purse*, Plaut.

MARSUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Marsi*, centuriones M. duo, Cæs.; M. duellum (i. e. bellum), Hor.; M. nenia, *a form of incantation*, Id.; *thus also*, M. voces, Id.

MARSYAS and MARSYA, æ, m. (Μαρσύας). *Marsyas.* I. *A satyr and player on the flute, who challenged Apollo on his instrument, but was beaten by the latter, and flayed alive as punishment*, Ov.——II. *A river of Phrygia, a tributary of the Maeander*, Liv.; Plin.

MARTIĀLIS, e (Mars). I. *Of or belonging to Mars, martial*, flamen M., *a priest of Mars*, Auct. Har. *Subst. plur.*, Martiales, *the priests of Mars*; M. ludi, *in honor of* Mars Ultor, *to whom Augustus built a temple*, Suet.; M. lupi, *sacred to him*, Hor.——II. *Belonging to the legion of Mars*, milites m., Cic.

MARTIĀLIS, is, m. M. Valerius, *the well-known Roman epigrammatic poet, a native of Bilbilis in Spain, under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan*, Plin. E.

MARTICŎLA, æ, c. (Mars, colo). *A worshipper of Mars*, Ov.

MARTIGĒNA, æ, c. (Mars, gigno). *Child of Mars*, Ov. *Poet. meton.: Warlike*, vulgus M., Sil.

MARTIUS, a, um (Mars). I. A) *Of or belonging to Mars*, M. certamen, Hor.; M. bella, Id.; cursor aris M., *martial, warlike*, Virg.; M. proles, *of Romulus and Remus*, Ov.; M. miles, *Roman (because Mars was considered the father of the Romans)*, Id.; M. lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Virg.; Penthesilea M., *warlike*, Id.; vulnera M., *received in war*, Id.; M. Thebæ, *where many wars have been carried on*, Ov.; M. mensis, *the month of March, because it was sacred to Mars*, Plin.; Calendæ M., *the first of March*, Hor.; Idus M., *the fifteenth of March*, Cic.; Campus M., *the plain or field of Mars, by the Tiber, where the* comitia *were held, and the youth performed warlike exercises*, Cic.; Liv. *Poet.:* gramine Martio, *on the field of Mars*, Hor.; M. legio, *the legion of Mars*, Cic.; arena M., *a place in the circus, where the gladiators fought*, Ov.——B) Narbo Martius, *a town of France, now Narbonne*, Cic.——II. *Belonging to the planet Mars*, fulgor M., *of the planet Mars*, Cic.

MARUS, i, m. *Marus, a river in Dacia, now Maresch or Moran*, Tac.; Plin.

MAS, māris, m. (*Zend*, masja; *Sanscr.* man, *to reflect*). I. *Of the male gender, male (of gods, men, animals, plants)*; *subst.*, *a male*, bestiæ aliæ mares, aliæ feminæ, Cic.; m. homines, Plaut.; teneri m., *boys*, Ov.; m. oleus, Plin.; m. vitellus, *a male pullet, a male yolk*, Hor.——II. *Manly, like a man*, maribus Curiis, Hor.; male m., *unmanly*, Catull.

MASÆSŬLI, ōrum, m. *See* MASSÆSYLI.

MASCŬLINUS, a, um (masculus). I. *Of the male gender or sex, masculine*, m. facies, App.; neque est (salamandra) genus m. feminineumve, Plin. *As Gramm. t. t.:* genus m., Quint.——II. *Manly*, i. e. *befitting a man*, vir m., Quint.

MASCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (mas). I. A) *Male, of the male sex*, m. tus, Plin.; m. genus, Phædr.; m. nomen, Mart.——B) *Subst.:* masculus, i, m., *A male*, incertus infans natus, m. an femina esset, Liv.; Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Masculine*, i. e. *imitating persons of the male sex*, Hor.——B) *Manly*, i. e. *befitting a man, brave, powerful, courageous, bold, heroic*, m. proles, Hor.

MASĪNISSA, æ, m. *Masinissa, a king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, and grandfather of Jugurtha, an ally of the Romans*, Cic.; Sall.

MASSA, æ, f. (μάζα, *from* μάσσω, μάσσω, *to knead*). I. *A kneaded mass, dough, a lump*, m. salis, Plin.; m. picis, Virg. *Of the world in a state of chaos*, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *Of cheese-curd*, Mart.; m. lactis coacti, *cheese*, Ov.——B) *Of metals:* m. æris, Plin.

MASSÆSŬLI *or* MASÆSYLI, ōrum, m. *The Massæsyli, a people of Numidia toward the west, while the* Massyli *lived toward the east*, Liv.

MASSAGĒTES, æ, m. (Μασσαγέτης). *One of the Massagetæ*, Sil. *In the plur.*, Massagētæ, ārum, m., *The Massagetæ, a warlike people of Central Asia, north of the Jaxartes and the Sea of Aral, and on the peninsula between this lake and the Caspian*, Plin.

MASSICUS, a, um. Mons M., *a mountain of Campania noted for its wine*, Liv. *Absol.:* Massicus, Cic. *Hence*, vinum M., Hor. *Subst.*, Massicum, i, n., *Massican wine*, Plin.; M. humor, Virg.

MASSILIA, æ, f. *Massilia, a great commercial town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles. It was a colony of the Ionian maritime town Phocæa, in Asia Minor, and famous as a seat of Greek literature and science*, Cæs.; Cic.

MASSILIENSIS, e. *Belonging to Massilia*, Plaut. *Subst.*, Massilienses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Massilia*, Cic.; Cæs.

MASSILIŌTICUS, a, um. *Of Massilia*, Plin.

MASSIVA, æ, m. *Massiva, son of Gulussa and grandson of Masinissa; he was assassinated by an agent of Bomilcar, at the instigation of Jugurtha*, Sall.

MASSŬLI, ōrum, m. *The Massyli, a people of Numidia toward the east* (*the* Massæsyli *lived toward the west*), Liv.; Plin.

MASSŬLUS, a, um. *Belonging to the*

Massyli, also post. for African, M. equites, Virg.; M. serpens, *the dragon that watched the garden of the Hesperides*, Mart.

MASTIGIA, æ, m. *and f.* (μαστιγίας). I. *Masc., a term of reproach: Scoundrel, rascal, villain; prop., one that is accustomed to be chastised or beaten*, Plaut.; Ter.——II. *Fem., A whip, scourge*, Sen.

MASTRŪCA *or* MASTRŪGA, æ, *f.* (*according to* Quint., *a Sardinian word*). *A sheep-skin, or a kind of shaggy garment made of one*, Cic. ap. Quint. *Also as a term of reproach*, Plaut.

MASTRŪCATUS, a, um (mastruca). *Dressed in a sheep-skin*, Cic.

MATARA, MATARIS. *See* MATERIS.

MATAXA. *See* METAXA.

MĀTELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (matula). I. *A vessel, pot for liquids*, Petr.; m. aquæ, Plaut.——II. *Esp.: A urinal*, Mart.

MĀTELLIO, ōnis, m. *dim.* (matula). *A urinal*, Cic.

MĀTER, tris, *f.* (μήτηρ, *Dor.* μάτηρ, *Sanscr.* matri, *Gael.* mathair, *Icel.* modre). I. A) *Prop.: A mother (of men and animals)*, Cassia m. hujus Aviti, Cic.: matrem fieri de Jove, i. e. *to become pregnant*, Ov.; *thus*, matrem esse de alqo, Id.; matrem facere, *to make pregnant*, Id.; m. familias *or* familias, *a housewife, wife, matron, mistress of the house. Of old women: Mother, a good old woman, an old dame*, jubemus te salvere, m., Plaut.; *of nurses*, Virg.; *of goddesses, as surname*, Magna M., *Cybele*, Cic.; *or* m. deûm, Liv.; *or simply* m. (*sc.* deorum), Virg.; m. florum, i. e. Flora, Ov.; m. Amorum, i. e. Venus, Id.; *of animals*, Varr.; Virg.——B) *Meton.:* apes mellis m., i. e. *she who produces*, Varr.; *of trees or trunks out of which branches are shooting*, Plin.; Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *Maternal love or affection*, simul matrem labare sensit, Ov.; m. redit, Sen. poet.——B) *Motherhood, maternity*, Sen.——C) *Mother*, i. e. *cause, origin, source*, m. bonarum artium est sapientia, Cic.; intemperantia omnium perturbationum m., Id.

MĀTERCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (mater). *A dear mother, an affectionate mother*, Cic.; Hor.; mea matercula, *my good mother*, Plaut.

MĀTERIA, æ, *f., and* MĀTERIES, ēi, *f.* (mater). *The matter of which any thing is composed, materials, elements.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* m. rerum, *the elements of things*, Cic.; quæque sua de materia grandescere, Lucr.; m. rudis, i. e. chaos, Id.; habens semina flammæ m., Ov.; ferri m., *ore*, Just.; m. parietum, Vitr.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Timber or wood for building*, omni materia et culta et silvestri utimur (*all sorts of wood, whether in plantations or growing wild*), Cic.; m. vitis, *wood, the stem*, Id.; inter librum et materiam (*the stem-wood*), Col.; genus surculorum aptum materiæ (*wood for use in building or as fire-wood*), Id.; (navium) m., Cæs.; materiam cædere, *to cut wood*, Liv. 2) *Nutriment, food, nourishment*, m. imbecillissima, valentissima, media, Cels.——II. *Fig.* A) *Matter, stuff, materials for any thing*, m. ad jocandum, Cic.; m. sermonum, Id.; m. artis, *the subject of an art*, Id.; m. æquitatis, *the topic* (locus communis) *or subject on equity*, Id.——B) *A cause, occasion, source, inducement*, materiam subtrahere furori, Cic.; m. seditionis, Id.; m. omnium malorum, *the source of all evils*, Sall.; aurum, summi m. mali, Hor.——C) *Mental ability, talent, natural disposition of a person*, m. Catonis, Cic.; m. in animis humanis, Id.; non sum materiâ digna perire tuâ, *your hard unfeeling disposition*, Ov.

MĀTERIĀRIUS, a, um (materia). I. *Of or belonging to wood, esp. to timber or wood for building*, fabrica m., *the art of a carpenter*, Plin.——II. *Subst.*, materiarius, ii, m., *A contractor for timber, one who furnishes timber by contract, a carpenter*, Plaut.

MĀTERIES, ei, *f. See* MATERIA.

MĀTERIO, 1 (materia). *To build with wood*, Vitr.; ædes male materiatæ, *made of bad wood*, Cic.

MĀTERIOR, ari (materia). *To fell or provide timber*, Cæs.

MATERIS *or* MATIRIS, is, *or* MATIRA, æ, *f.* (*a Celtic word*). *A kind of missile weapon, a javelin, pike, lance*, Auct. Her.; Liv.; Cæs.

MĀTERNUS, a, um (mater). *Of or belonging to a mother, motherly*, m. nomen, Cic.; m. animus, Ter.; m. tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov.; m. arma (Æneas), *which his mother Venus caused to be made for him*, Virg.; m. aves, *doves sacred to Venus*, Id.; Cæsar cingens materna tempora myrto, *of Venus, the mother of Æneas, from whom Cæsar was said to be descended*, Id.; Venus monet materna per æquora ire, i. e. quibus ipsa nata est, Ov.; m. Delus (Apollinis), *where Latona brought him forth*, Virg.; m. nobilitas, *by the mother's side*, Id.; Numa m., *related by the mother's side*, Ov.; patria m., *by the mother's side*, Liv.; res m., *property which any body has from his mother*, Hor.

MĀTERTERA, æ, *f.* (mater). *A mother's sister, aunt by the mother's side*, Cic.

MATHEMĀTICUS, a, um (μαθηματικός). I. A) *Mathematical*, m. nota, Vitr.; ephemeris m., Plin.——B) *Subst.* 1) mathematicus, i, m., *A mathematician*, Cic. 2) mathematica, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *Mathematics*, Sen. E.——II. *Belonging to astrology (the art of divination by the stars), astrological. Subst.* A) mathēmātici, ōrum, m., *Astrologers*, Tac.; Gell.——B) mathematica, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *Astrology*, Suet.

MĀTINUS, i, m. *Matinus, a mountain in Apulia*, Luc.

MĀTINUS, a, um (Matinus). *Belonging to Matinus*, M. apis, Hor.

MĀTRĀLIS, e (mater). *Belonging to a mother*, m. festa, Ov.; *or simply* matralia, *a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honor of the* Mater Matuta (i. e. Ino), Id.

MĀTRICIDA, æ, *c.* (mater, cædo). *A matricide, murderer of his mother*, Cic.

MĀTRICIDIUM, ii, *n.* (matricida). *Matricide, murder of one's mother*, Cic.

MĀTRIMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* (mater). I. *Marriage, matrimony*, jus matrimonii, Cic.; tenere m. alcjs (viri), *to be any body's wife*, Id.; alqam in m. ducere, *to marry*, Id.; dare alcui filiam in m., *to give in marriage*, Id.; collocare alqam in matrimonium, *or* locare alqam in matrimonio, *to settle a female, give her a husband*, Id.; ire in matrimonium, *to get married*, Plaut.; petere in matrimonium, *to ask in marriage*, Suet.——II. *Meton.:* matrimonia, *Wives*, matrimonils provincialibus abstinuit, Suet.; Tac.

MĀTRIMUS, a, um (mater). *Whose mother is still alive*, m. puer, Cic.; puella m., Tac.

MĀTRŌNA, æ, *f.* (mater). I. A) *A married lady, a matron*, Cic.—B) *Of Juno*, Hor.——II. *A wife, spouse; with genit.*, Cail principis m., Plin.

MATRŌNA, æ, m. *Matrona, a river in Gaul, forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Belgica, and falling into the Sequana; now the Marne*, Cæs.

MĀTRŌNALIS, e (matrona). *Befitting a lady or married woman of rank*, decus m., *the rank of a lady or matron*, Liv.; genæ m., *the cheeks of a lady*, Ov.; m. gravitas, Plin. E.; feriæ M., *a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honor of Mars on the first of March*, Tert.

MATTA, æ, *f.* (akin to mantelum). *A mat or mattress*, Ov.

MATTIACUS, a, um. *Of Mattiacum*, fontes M. (*mineral waters*), *the modern Wiesbaden*, Plin.; M. aquæ, *the same*, Amm.; pilæ M., *soap-balls for dyeing the hair*, Mart.

MĀTŬLA, æ, *f.* I. *Gen.: A vessel or pot for liquids of any nature*, Dig.——II. *Esp.: A urinal*, Plaut. *Prov.*: matulam esse, *a good-for-nothing fellow*, Plaut.

MĀTŪRĀTE, *adv.* (maturo). *Hastily, speedily*, m. sequi, Liv.; Plaut.

MĀTŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (maturo). *A hastening, accelerating*, Auct. Her.

MĀTŪRE, *adv.* (maturus). I. A) *Timely*, i. e. *in right time*, custodes m. sentiunt, Cic.; satis m. occurrit, Cæs.—B) *Soon, quickly, speedily*, m. proficisci, Cic.; maturius proficiscitur, Cæs.; maturrime occurrere, Id.; maturissime, Cic.——II. *Prematurely, too soon*, m. fieri senem, Cic.; m. decessit, Nep.

MĀTŪRESCO, rŭi, ĕre, v. n. (maturus). I. *Prop.: To become ripe, to ripen (of fruit)*, m. frumenta, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To become ripe*, i. e. *to attain a full age, fitness, or strength*, partus maturescunt, Cic.; virtus maturescens, Liv.

MĀTŪRITAS, ātis, *f.* (maturus). I. *Prop.: Ripeness, maturity*, m. frugum, Cic.; m. frumentorum, Cæs.; frumenta non multum a maturitate aberant, *were near maturity, were nearly ripe*, Id.——II. *Fig.: Maturity.* A) *The right time, or proper condition, and perfection of any thing*, m. pariendi, Cic.; m. ætatis ad prudentiam, *years of maturity*, Id.; ad maturitatem perducere, Plin.; maturitatem assequi, *to come to or attain maturity*, Cic.; habere maturitatem suam, *to have attained its perfection*, Id.—B) *A convenient time, occasion*, ejus rei m., Cic.—C) *Ripeness of understanding, maturity of judgment*, maturitatem Galli criminando, Tac.; m. imperatoris, Vell.—D) m. temporum, *a proper time or season*, Cic.; Liv.—E) *Expedition, promptness*, m. posnæ, Suet.

MĀTŪRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (maturus). I. *Act.* A) *Prop.* 1) *To make ripe, ripen, mature*, uva maturata, Cic.; maturari, *to become or grow ripe*, Plin. 2) *Meton.: To make ripe*, i. e. *to make soft, soften*, e. g. *an ulcer*, m. suppurationes veteres, Plin.; pumce et strumas m., Id.—B) *Fig.: To make ripe*, i. e. *to bring a thing to perfection*, partes conceptos m., Plin.; ova maturari, Id.; *to hasten, accelerate*, m. cœpta, Liv.; m. iter, Cæs.; m. necem alcui, Hor.; m. fugam, Virg.—C) *To be too hasty, to precipitate any thing*, ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had . t Catiline been too hasty in giving the signal*, Id.; *to do a thing in good time, to forward in season*, multa m. datur, Virg.——II. *Neut.* A) *Prop.: To ripen, to grow ripe, to attain maturity*, maturant (arbores), Plin.—B) *Meton.: To hasten, make haste*, maturat venire, Cic.; m. transducere, Cæs.; m. proficisci, Id.; maturato opus est, *there is no time to be lost*, Liv.

MĀTŪRUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* ma, *to measure; Lat.* metior; *Gr.* μετρεῖν). I. *Prop.: Ripe (of fruit)*, m. et cocta (poma), Cic.; m. uvæ, Virg.; m. fruges, Id.; seges m. messi, *ripe for the harvest, fit for cutting*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *That has its proper condition: Ripe, right, good, proper, fit*, maturus militiæ, *fit for military service*, Liv.; m. imperio, *for government*, Id.; filia m. viro, *for marriage*, Virg.; m. gloria, *glory that has attained the highest degree*, Liv.; m. ævi, *old*, Virg.; *or* m. ævo, Ov.—B) *Happening in right time, seasonable*, m. tempus (mortis), Cic.; bene maturum videtur fore; m. mors, *a ripe old age*.—C) *Early, speedy, hasty*, m. decessio, Cic.; maturior libertas, Liv.; m. victoria, *quick*, Id.; ætas maturissima, *the first years, early youth*, Auct. Her.; aum maturior illo, *I have come sooner*, Ov.

MĀTŪTA, æ, *f.* *The goddess of daybreak or dawn, usually called* Matuta Mater, *an old Italian deity; afterward identified with* Leucothea, Cic.; Ov.

MĀTŪTĪNUS, a, um (*akin to* maturus). I. *Early, that happens in the morning, morning* (*with a noun following*), m. tempora, Cic.; m. salutatio; m. frigus, Hor.; m. cliens, *who comes early*, Mart.; m. Jupiter, *who is saluted early*, Id.; m. equi, i. e. Auroræ, Ov.; m. ales, i. e. *the cock*, Prop.; m. pater, i. e. Janus, *who was invoked early*, Hor.; Æneas se m. agebat, *was up early*, Virg.——II. *Subst.*, matutinum, i, n. (sc. tempus), *The morning, time of the morning, hours of the morning, morn*, sidus Veneris ante matutinum exoriens, Plin. *Hence, ablat.*: matutino, *Early in the morning*, Plin.

MAURI, ōrum, m. (Μαῦροι). *The Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania*, Sall. *Sing.*, Maurus, i, m., *A Moor*, Luc.; Juv.

MAURITĀNIA (Mauret.), æ, *f.* (Μαυρετανία). *Mauritania, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic and Numidia, now Fez and Morocco; under the Roman emperors divided into* Tingitana (*toward the Atlantic*), *and* Cæsariensis (*toward Numidia*), Cæs.; Cic.; Tac.; Plin.

MAURUS, a, um. *Moorish; also, African*, M. equites, Hirt. B. Afr.; M. angues, Hor.; manus M., i. e. Punicæ, Ov.; unda M., i. e. mare Africum, Hor.; silvæ filia Mauræ, i. e. citro facta, Mart.

MAURŪSII, ōrum, m. *The Moors*, Liv.; Plin.

MAURŪSIUS, a, um (Μαυρούσιος). *Moorish; post. for African*, M. gens, Virg.

MAUSŌLEUM, i, n. *Mausoleum.* I. *A magnificent tomb, erected in memory of Mausolus, king of Caria, in Halicarnassus, by his wife Artemisia*, Plin.; Gell.——II. *Gen.: Any magnificent tomb or splendid sepulchre, a mausoleum*, M. Cæsarum, Suet.

MAUSŌLUS, i, m. (Μαύσωλος). *Mausolus, a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia*, Cic.

MAVŌLO *for* mālo; *thus also*, mavelim. *See* MALO.

MĀVORS, tis, m., *for* Mars. *Mars*, Cic.; urbs Mavortis, i. e. Roma, Virg.

MĀVORTIUS, a, um (Mavors), *for* Martius. *Belonging to Mars*, M. mœnia, *Rome*, Virg.; tellus M., *Thrace*, Id.; M. proles, *the Thebans, because they sprang from the teeth of the dragon that was sacred to Mars*, Ov.

MAXILLA, æ, *f. dim.* (mala). I. *The jaw, jaw-bone, cheek-bone*, superior m., Plin. ——— II. *Meton.: The chin*, tu quum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, *comb the perfumed hair of thy chin*, Pers.

MAXIME (maxŭme), *adv. superl.* (*from the root* mag, *whence* magis *and* mag-nus). *In a very great measure, in the highest degree*, Cic. *With adjectives and adverbs; esp. such as from their termination do not admit of a superlative form* (*conf.* MAGIS): quo etiam magis vituperanda est rei m. necessaria; tanta incuria, Cic.; qui m. feri inter ipsos habeantur, Cæs.; locos ad hoc m. idoneos, Quint. *Esp.* A) *In a climax: Most of all, mostly, chiefly, before all others*, m. fuit optandum Cæcinæ, ut, &c.; quæ ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, *and most of all, and particularly so*, Id. — B) ut quisque m., ita, &c., *the more...the more*, ut quisque m. opis indigeat, ita el potissimum opitulari, Cic.—C) *In affirmations: Certainly, to be sure, most decidedly*, Plaut. *Also with* immo: *Quite the contrary*, Plaut.; Sall.

MAXIMUS (maxŭmus), a, um. *See* MAGNUS.

MĀZŌNŌMUM, i, *n.* (μαζόνομον, *sc.* ἀγγεῖον). *A charger, large dish*, Varr.; Hor.

ME. *See* EGO.

MEĀMET, *for* mea *or* mea ipsius, Plaut.

MEAPTE, *for* mea *or* mea ipsius, Ter.

MEĀTUS, ûs, *m.* (meo). I. *A going, course*, m. solis lunæque, Lucr.; m. cœli, Virg.; m. (aquilæ), *flight*, Tac.; m. spiritus, *a drawing of breath*, Quint.; m. Danubii, i. e. ostium, Tac.——II. *Meton.: A place where persons or things go; a walk, road, passage*, meatum vomitionibus præparare, Plin.; m. spirandi, Id.

MECASTOR. *See* CASTOR.

MĒCUM, i. e. cum me. *With me, like* tecum, secum, &c.

MED *for* me, Plaut.

MEDĒA, æ, *f.* (Μήδεια). *Medea, the daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, an enchantress, who procured the golden fleece for the Argonaut Jason, and embarked with him for Greece, taking with her her brother Absyrtus, whom, when pursued by her father, she cut up into pieces, which she threw into the sea, in order to arrest the pursuit by compelling her father to pick up these pieces. Jason afterward abandoned Medea, in order to marry Creusa or Glauce, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth; whereupon Medea killed her children by Jason*, Ov. *Meton.:* M. Palatina, i. e. *Clodia*, Cic.

MĒDĒIS, idis, *f. Medean, enchanting, magical*, M. herbæ, Ov.

MEDEOR, ēri (μέδω, μεδέω). *To heal, cure, be good for or against any thing.* I. *Prop.; with dat., or absol.:* m. morbo, Cic.; m. capiti. Id.; m. oculis, Plin.; m. dolori, Id.; vulneribus m., Id. *Absol.*, Cels.; Plin.; ars medendi, *the art of curing, physic or surgery*, Id. *Part.*, medens, tis, *m.*, *A physician*, Plin.; Tac.———II. *Fig.: To amend, relieve, correct, reform*, m. malo, Cic.; m. reip. afflictæ, Id.; m. inopiæ, Cæs. *With acc.:* quas (cupiditates) m. posses, Ter.; m. vitia, Vitr.

MĒDIA, æ, *f.* (Μηδία). *Media, an important country of Western Asia, to the south of Armenia and the Caspian Sea; east of Assyria, and north of Susiana and Persis. It corresponded nearly to the modern Irak Ajemi*, Plin.; Virg.

MĒDIASTINUS, i, *m.* (medius). *A slave employed in various menial occupations*, e. g. *in agriculture, in a bath*, &c., Cic.; Hor.

MĒDICA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba). *A kind of clover, lucerne*, Plin.

MĒDICĀBILIS, e (medicor). I. *That can be healed or cured*, m. amor, Ov.———II. *Healing, that has a healing power*, m. succus, Col.

MĒDICĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (medicor). I. A) *Prop.: A remedy, medicine*, Cic. *Of plasters*, Tac.; *a remedy against the heat of the sun*, Ov.—B) *Fig.: A means, remedy*, e. g. *against anger*, Ov.——II. A) *Gen.: A juice or other means by which the natural quality of a thing is changed; an artificial improvement*, vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. *Thus, of manure:* m. seminum, Plin.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A poisonous liquid or juice, poison*, Tac. 2) *A charm, enchantment*, Ov. 3) *A liquid for coloring, a dye*, Plin. 4) *A wash, cosmetic, paint*, Petr.

MĒDICĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (medicor). I. *A medicine, physic, medicament.* A) *Prop.:* medicamentum alcui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic.; *also for external applications*, e. g. *salve, ointment*, &c.: medicamentis delibutus, Id. — B) *Fig.: A remedy, an auxiliary or expedient*, m. laborum, Cic.; m. doloris, Id.———II. *An artificial means whereby the quality or nature of any thing is altered.* A) *An injurious or poisonous medicine or potion, poison*, medicamentis partum abligere, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, *poisonous potions, or poisoned draughts*, Liv.; m. amatorium, *a love-potion*, Suet.—B) *An enchanted potion, a charm, enchantment*, medicamento Peliam fecit adolescentulum, Plaut.—C) *A tincture for dyeing, a dye, color*, Cic.; Plin.—D) *A seasoning*, Col. — E) 1) *An artificial improvement of beauty; a paint, wash, cosmetic*, Sen. 2) *Fig.:* medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, i. e. *too great oratorical embellishment*, Cic.

MĒDICĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* medico.——— II. *Adj.: Healing, of a healing nature, medicinal*, aquæ m., Sen.; m. fontes, Plin.

MĒDICĀTUS, ûs, *m.* (medicor). *A charm*, Ov.

MĒDICINA. *See* MEDICINUS.

MĒDICINUS, a, um (medicus). *Of or belonging to physic or surgery.* I. *Adj.:* m. ars, *the art of physic*, Varr.———II. *Subst.*, medicina, æ, *f.* A) (*sc.* ars) *The art of physic or surgery*, Cic.: medicinam exercere, *to practice*, Id.; *or* medicinam factitare, Quint.; *or* medicinam facere, Phædr.—B) (*sc.* officina) *An apothecary's shop, a surgery*, Plaut.—C) 1) *Prop.* a) (*sc.* res) *A medicine, remedy*, medicinam adhibere alcui, Cic.; medicinam dare, *to give or administer a medicine*, Id. b) *A cosmetic, or means of improving beauty*, Ov.; Prop. c) *Meton.: A pruning of vines*, Plin. 2) *Fig.: A remedy, means of cure or help*, medicinam quærere, *consolation, comfort*, Cic.; m. animi, Id.; m. doloris, Id.

MĒDICO, 1 (mĕdicus). I. *To heal*, m. (apes)

odore (galbani). Col.—— II. *Meton.* A) *To heal, to improve, by the juice of herbs; to mix drugs, to besprinkle, medicate,* m. semina, *to medicate the seed previously to putting it in the ground, that it may grow the better,* Virg.; m. oves unguine, *to anoint,* Pall.; m. somnus, *caused by juices, or a charm,* Ov.; m. sedes, *sprinkled with the juices of herbs.* Virg.; occulte medicans, *imparting healing powers,* Virg.—B) *To dye,* m. capillos, Ov.—C) *To poison, to render poisonous,* Suet.

MĒDICOR, 1 (medicus). I. *Prop.: To heal,* m. alcui, Virg.; m. venenum, Plin.; m. ictum cuspidis, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To cure, reform,* m. alcui. Ter.

MĒDICUS, a, um (medeor). *Adj.: Healing, wholesome, belonging to healing, serving for healing, medicinal,* m. manus, Virg.; m. ars, *the art of healing,* Ov.; digitus m., *the next to the little finger,* Plin.——II. *Subst.,* medicus, i, m., *A physician,* Cic.; m. vulnerum, *a surgeon,* Plin.

MĒDICUS, a, um (Media). *Median; also meton. for Persian, Assyrian,* m. vestis, Nep.; M. smaragdus, Plin.

MĒDIĒTAS, ātis, *f.* (medius). *The middle, place in the middle, as a translation of* μεότης, Cic.

MĒDIMNUM, i, *n., and* MĒDIMNUS, i, m. (μέδιμνος). *A Greek corn-measure, holding six Roman modii, or packs,* Cic.

MĒDIOCRIS, e (medius). I. *Middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary,* m. orator, Cic.; m. telum ad res gerendas, Id.——II. *In a bad sense: Middling, common, inferior, low, mean, insignificant,* m. malum, Cic.; m. poeta, Hor.; m. animus, Caes.; non m. industria, Nep.

MĒDIOCRITAS, ātis, *f.* (mediocris). I. *In a good sense: The middle, medium, moderation, mean,* i. e. *not too much nor too little,* mediocritatem tenere, Cic.; m., quæ est inter nimium et parum, Id.; magnificentiam ad mediocritatem revocare, *to moderate or modify,* Id.; aurea m., *the golden mean,* Hor. *Plur.,* mediocritates, *Moderate passions,* Cic.——II. *In a bad sense: Mediocrity, meanness, insignificancy,* m. ingenii, Cic.; m. mea, *my own humble person, I myself,* Vell.

MĒDIOCRITĒR, *adv.* (mediocris). *Moderately.* I. A) *Tolerably,* ordo annalium m. nos tenet, Cic.; ne m. quidem disertus, Id.—B) *In a bad sense: Moderately only, not very, a little,* m. æger, Cic.——II. *Tranquilly, easily, calmly,* non m. ferre, Cic.

MĒDIŌLĀNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Mediolanum or Milan,* M. præco, Cic. *Plur.,* Mēdiōlānenses, ium, *The inhabitants of Milan,* Varr.

MĒDIŌLĀNUM, i, *n. Mediolanum, the capital of the Insubres, in Gallia Transpadana, now Milan,* Liv.

MĒDIOMATRICI, ōrum, m. *Mediomatrici, a people in the southeast of Gallia Belgica, on the Moselle. Their chief town was Divodurum, now Metz,* Caes.

MĒDIOXIMUS *or* MĒDIOXŪMUS, a, um, *for* medius. *That is in the middle, middlemost,* uxor m., Plaut.

MĒDITĀBUNDUS, a, um (meditor). *Carefully thinking upon any thing, musing; with acc.:* m. bellum, Just.

MĒDITĀMENTUM i, *n.* (meditor). I. *A thinking upon any thing, a devising or making ready,* m. belli, Tac. *Plur.,* Id.——II. *That which one practices, or in which one exercises one's self,* Gell.

MĒDITĀTE, *adv.* (meditor). *Designedly, with premeditation,* m. probra effundere, Sen.; m. tenere, *to know exactly or accurately,* Plaut.

MĒDITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (meditor). I. *A meditating upon any thing, meditation,* m. mali, Cic.——II. A) *Esp.: A weighing a matter over in the mind, meditation, study,* m. atque exercitatio, Cic.; m. mortis, Sen.—B) *A devising, getting ready, preparation,* m. campestris, Plin. *Hence, usage, custom,* ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin.

MĒDITERRĀNEUS, a, um (medius, terra). *Inland, remote from the sea,* m. (urbs), Cic.; m. oppidum, Plin.; m. homines; *also simply plur.,* mēdĭterrānĕi, ōrum, m. (*sc.* homines), Cic.; loca m., Liv. *Subst.,* mediterraneum, i, *n., A place in the middle of the land, far from the sea,* Plin.

MĒDITOR, 1 (*from* μελετάω, ῶ, *as* lacrima *from* δάκρυον). *To think or reflect upon, weigh over in one's mind, meditate.* I. *Gen.:* de tua ratione meditere, Cic.; mecum meditabar, quid dicerem, *turned over in my mind what I should say,* Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *To think of,* i. e. *to design, intend, purpose,* m. regnare, Cic.; m. proficisci, Nep.; m. alcui pestem, Virg.; m. Musam (i. e. carmen) agrestem, Id.——B) *To study any thing, in order to do it well, to prepare one's self to set about any thing,* m. causam adversus alqm, Cic.; m. accusationem, Id.; m. versus, Hor. *With* ad: m. ad rem, Cic.; m. ad dicendum, Id. *With dat.:* m. nugis, Plaut. *Absol.: To study,* m. extra forum; Cic.——C) *To exercise one's self, to practice,* Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut, *by practice,* Cic.; m. citharœdicam artem, *to occupy one's self with,* Suet. *Part. perf.,* mēdĭtātus, a, um, *in a passive sense, Weighed over, thought upon, turned over in one's mind, studied, invented, considered,* ea, quæ m. et præparata inferuntur, Cic.; m. scelus, Id.; m. oratio, *a speech, the plan of which has been previously arranged,* Suet.

MĒDIUM. *The middle. See the following article.*

MĒDIUS, a, um (μέσος, -η, -ον (*Sanscr.* madhyama, *from* mid, *to pierce*). *That is in the middle, mid, middle, midst.* I. *Prop.* A) m. digitus, Quint.; m. unguis, Juv.; medio tempore, *in the mean time, meanwhile,* Just.; mediis diebus, *during the intermediate or intervening days,* Liv.; alqm medium arripere, *to seize any body by the middle* (i. e. *the waist*), Ter.; Megaram mediam Corintho Athenisque condidere, Vell.; in media potione, *in the midst of the carousal, half intoxicated,* Cic.; in mediam viam, *half way,* Ter.; m. dies, *mid-day,* Virg. *It is followed by* et *elliptically, with regard to a period of time:* nox m., et dominæ mihi venit epistola meæ, *one night intervened,* Prop.; una dies m. est, et fiunt sacra Minervæ, Ov.—B) *Subst.,* mēdium, ii, *n.* 1) *The middle,* m. diei, Liv.; medium ferire, *to hit the middle,* Cic.; ire per medium, *to go right through the middle,* Quint.; in medio, *in the middle,* Sall.; *or simply* medio, Ov.; medio temporis, *in the mean time, meanwhile,* Tac. 2) *The public, community, people, society; also, publicity,* rem in medio ponere, *to lay before the public,* Cic.; quæ in medio posita sunt, *that are*

known by every body, Id.; mater in medio est, *is present*, Ter.; tabulæ sunt in medio, *are at hand, ready to be produced*, Cic.; crimen in medio erit, *will be manifest*, Liv.; præda est in medio, *is common property, belongs to all in common*, Id.; si in medio ponitur (regnum), *if the royal dignity be open to any of us*, Id.; in medio relinquere, *to leave undecided*, Id.; utilitates afferre in medium, *for the public good*, Cic.; laudem conferre in medium, *to let all have a share in it*, Liv.; conferre in medium, *to publish, make publicly known*, Id.; quærere in medium, *to seek after a thing for the common good*, Virg.; ex medio res arcessit comœdia, *from common life*, Hor.; verba de medio, *familiar or common words*, Ov.; sumpta de medio, *well-known*, Cic.; *on the other hand*, tollere de medio literas, *to remove out of the way*, Id.; tollere hominem de medio, *to put out of the way, to kill*, Id.; excedere e medio, *or* recedere de medio, *to go away, to take one's self to other quarters*, Ter.; e medio excedere, *to leave this world*, Ter.; in medium venire, *to appear in public*, Cic.——C) *A middling thing or affair, neither good nor bad*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Half*, Col. *Subst.*, medium, ii, *n.*, *A half*, Id.——B) 1) *Middling, indifferent, common, ordinary*, m. bella, Liv.; vulgus m., *the common people*, Ov.; m. officium, *common to all men*, Cic. 2) a) *Of age: Middle*, m. ætas, *middle age*, i. e. *neither too young nor too old*, Cic.; m. uxor, Plaut.; m. homo, *middle-aged*, Sen. b) *Moderate, temperate, observing the mean*, m. oratio, Liv.; m. libertas, Id. *Subst. plur.*, media, orum, *n.*, Plin.——C) *Indecisive, dubious, ambiguous*, m. responsum, Liv.; m. sermo, Plin. E.——D) *An umpire, arbiter*, pacis bellique m., Hor.; fratris et sororis m., Ov.——E) *Neutral*, medios esse jam non licebit, Cic.; mediis consiliis standum videbatur, *it seemed advisable to remain neutral*, Liv.——F) *Lit.: Half-way*, i. e. *on the road*, ne m. occurrere possit, Virg.

MEDIUS FIDIUS. *See* FIDIUS.

MEDON, tis, *m.* (Μέδων). *Medon, the son of the Athenian king Codrus, the first archon at Athens, having been appointed after the death of his father.*

MEDULLA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* medas, *Lat.* medius). I. *Prop.* A) *The marrow of bones*, per media foramina a cerebro medullæ descendente, Plin.; viscera medulleæque, Cic.——B) *Meton.: The pith of plants and vegetables*, m. vitis, Col.; medullam e caule eximere, Plin.——II. *Fig.: The marrow, pith.* A) *The inmost part*, mihi hæres in medullis, *you lie close to my heart*, Cic.; in medullis populi Rom. ac visceribus hærebant, Id.; est (i. e. comedit) flamma medullas, Virg.——B) *The marrow, pith, that which is most excellent, the flower, prime, quintessence of any thing*, suadæ m., Enn. ap. Cic.

MEDULLITUS, *adv.* (medulla). *Intimately, cordially, from the heart, heartily*, m. amare, Plaut.

MEDULLŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (medulla). *Marrow*, m. anseris, Catull.

MEDUS, i, *m.* (Μῆδος). *A Mede; also post. for Persian, Assyrian, Parthian*, Hor.; *plur.*, Id.

MEDUS, a, um. *Median, Persian*, acinaces M., Hor.; flumen M., i. e. Euphrates, Id.

MEDŪSA, æ, *f.* (Μέδουσα). *Medusa, one of the Gorgons, the daughter of Phorcys, whose head bristling with serpents was cut off by Perseus. The head was said to turn to stone every one who looked at it*, Ov.

MEDŪSÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Medusa*, m. equus, *Pegasus, sprung from the blood of Medusa*, Ov.; *or* M. præpes, Id.; M. fons, *the fountain of Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon, because this fountain was laid open by the foot of Pegasus*, Id.

MEGÆRA, æ, *f.* (Μέγαιρα). *Megæra, one of the Furies*, Virg.

MEGALENSIS, e [Megalesia]. I. *Of or belonging to Cybele* (Μεγάλη θεά); *hence*, M. sacra, *a festival in honor of Cybele, consisting especially in dramatic shows*, Plin. *Plur.*, Mēgālēnsia (Megalesia), ĭum, *n.*; *hence*, ludi M., Gell.——II. *Relating to this festival*, M. purpura, *the purple garment of the prætor, worn on festival days*, Mart.

MEGALESIA [Mēgālēnsia], ōrum, *n.* *A festival in honor of Cybele. See preceding article.*

MEGALŌPŎLIS, is, *f.* (Μεγαλόπολις). *Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia, the birth-place of Polybius, now Sinano or Sinanu*, Liv.; Plin.

MEGALŌPŎLITÆ, ārum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Megalopolis*, Liv.

MEGARA, æ, *f.*, *and* MEGARA, ōrum, *n. plur.* (τὰ Μέγαρα). *Megara.* I. *The chief town of Megaris, the birth-place of Euclid, now Magara*, Cic.; Liv. 2. *A town of Sicily*, Id.; (*see* HYBLA).

MEGARĒIUS, a, um (Μεγαρήϊος). *Belonging to Megareus, the father of Hippomenes*, heros M., Ov.

MEGARENSIS, e. *Megarian; subst., a Megarian*, Nicias M., Plin. *Subst. plur.*, Mēgārēnses, ĭum, *m.*, *The Megarians*, Id.

MEGAREUS, ēi *or* ĕos, *m.* (Μεγαρεύς). *Of Megara, Megarian*, Euclides M., Cic.

MEGARĒUS, ĕos, *m.* (Μεγαρεύς). *Megareus, son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes*, Ov.

MEGARĬCUS, a, um (Μεγαρικός). *Megarian*, M. signa, *statues of Megarian marble*, Cic. *Subst.*, Mēgārĭci, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* philosophi), *The Megarian philosophers*, i. e. *the disciples of Euclid*, Cic.

MEGARIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Μεγαρίς). *Megaris, a small district of Greece, between the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs, to the west and northwest of Attica. It was inhabited by a Doric race. The capital was Megara*, Mel.

MEGARUS, a, um. *Megarian, referring to the Sicilian Megara*, M. sinus, Virg.

MEHERCLE, MEHERCULE, MEHERCULES. *See* HERCULE.

MEIO, ōre (mingo). *To make water*, Mart.; Pers.; Hor.

MEL, mellis, *n.* (μέλι). I. *Prop.: Honey*, Cic. *Plur.*, mella, Virg.; mella Falerno diluta, i. e. mulsum, *a mixture of honey and wine*, οἰνόμελι, Hor.; *the ancients were in the habit of anointing corpses with honey, in order to keep them from putrefaction*, Nep.——II. *Fig.: Honey*, i. e. *any thing that is sweet and agreeable*, poetica mella, Hor.; melli est, *is sweet to me*, Id.; *thus also of an agreeable style*, Nestoreum m., Cic.; Homerici senis m., Plin. *A term of endearment:* meum m., *my honey*, Plaut.

MELA, æ, *m.* *Mela, a family name:* Pomponius Mela, *a Roman geographer, who, during the reign of Claudius, wrote a work which is still extant.*

MELAMPUS, ŏdis, *m.* (Μελάμπους). *Melampus, a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amythaon* Cic.; Virg.

MĔLANCHŎLICUS, a, um (μελαγχολικός). *That abounds with much black bile, melancholy*, m. homo, Cic.; m. insania, Plin.

MĔLANTHIUS, ii, m. (Μελάνθιος). *Melanthius, the goatherd of Ulysses*, Ov.

MĔLANŬRUS, i, m. (μελάνουρος). *Lit., Black-tail, a sea-fish*, Plin.

MĔLAS, ănis *or* ănos (μέλας, *black*). I. *A black spot on the skin*, Cels.——II. Melas (*sc.* fluvius). *The name of several rivers in Thessaly, Thrace, Sicily, Pamphylia, because of their dark waters*, Liv.; Plin.

MĔLDI, orum, m. *Meldi, a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Sequana, whose territory answered to the modern Meaux*, Cic.

MĔLEAGER *or* **MĔLEĂGROS**, -US, i, m. (Μέλεαγρος). *Meleager, a son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and of Althæa; the hero of the Calydonian wild boar hunt. His life depended on the preservation of a firebrand, which his mother, from feelings of revenge cast into the fire, whereupon he died*, Ov.

MĔLEĂGRIS, idis, *f.* (Μελεαγρίς). *Plur.*, Mĕlĕăgrĭdes. I. (*sc.* aves *or* gallinæ) *Guinea hens*, Plin.——II. *According to fable, the sisters of Meleager, who so bewailed his death that they were changed into guinea hens*, Ov.

MĔLES, ĕtis, m. (Μέλης). *Meles, a river of Ionia, near Smyrna, where Homer was said to have been born; hence called* Melesigĕnes, i. e. *born on the banks of the Meles*, Plin.

MĔLĔTEUS, a, um (Meles). *Meleteau, post. for Homeric*, Tibull.

MĔLIBŒA, æ, *f.* (Μελίβοια). *Melibœa, a town of Thessaly, between Mounts Œsa and Pelion, and which belonged to the territory of Philoctetes. It was famed for its purple dye*, Virg.; Plin.; *the birth-place of Philoctetes*, Liv.; Plin.

MĔLIBŒUS, a, um. *Melibœan*, M. purpura, *made at Melibœa*, Virg.; M. dux, i. e. Philoctetes, Id.

MĔLICERTA *or* **MĔLICERTES**, æ, m. (Μελικέρτης). *Melicerta, the son of Ino and Athamas, with whom Ino, when pursued by the raving Athamas, threw herself into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palæmon, *and by the Latins* Portunus, Ov.

MĔLĬCUS, a, um (μελικός). *Musical*, m. sonus, Lucr. *Esp.: Lyric*, poema m., i. q. lyricum, Cic. *Subst.* I. melicus, i, m. (*sc.* poeta), *A lyric poet, a writer of odes*, Plin.——II. melica, æ, *f.* (*sc.* cantilena), *An ode*, Petr.

MĔLĬMĔLUM, i, *n.* (μελίμηλον). *A honey-apple*, Plin.

MĔLĬNA, æ, *f.* (meles, *a marten*). *A knapsack, bag, or purse, made of the skin of a marten*, Plaut.

MĔLĬNUS, a, um (μῆλον, *an apple*). *Of quinces or fruit resembling quinces*, m. oleum, *oil extracted from quince-blossoms*, Plin. *Subst.:* mĕlĭnum, i, *n.* I. (*sc.* unguentum) *An unguent made of quinces*, Plin.——II. (*sc.* vestimentum) *A garment of the color of quinces*, Plaut.

MĔLĬNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the island Melos*, M. pigmentum, *or simply* Melinum, i, *n.*, *A kind of white paint*, Plin.

MĔLĬNUS, a, um (mel). *Of honey. Subst.*, mĕlĭna, æ, *f.*, *A drink made from honey, mead*, Plaut.

MĔLIOR, ius, *comp. of* bonus. *Better.*

MĔLISPHYLLUM, i, *n.*, *and* **MĔLISSŎPHYLLON**, i, *n.* (μελίφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον). *Balm-gentle, a herb of which bees are fond*, i. q. apiastrum, Plin.; Virg.

MĔLĬTA, æ, *f.*, *or* **MĔLĬTE**, ĕs, *f.* (Μελίτη). *Melita.* I. *An island between Sicily and Africa, with a town of the same name, now Malta*, Cic.——II. *An island near Dalmatia, now Meleda*, Plin.——III. *A sea-nymph*, Virg.

MĔLĬTÆUS, a, um (Μελιταῖος). *Of or from Melita (near Dalmatia)*, catuli M., *little lap-dogs*, Plin.

MĔLĬTENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Malta*, vestis M., *clothe, carpets*, Cic.; M. rosa, Id. *Subst. plur.*, Mĕlĭtensia, ium, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *Cloths, carpets*, Lucr.

MĔLIUS, *compar. Sec* Bonus *and* Bene.

MĔLIUS, a, um. *Belonging to the island Melos, the Melian*, Diagoras M., *of Melos*, Cic.

MĔLIUSCŬLE, *adv.* I. *Rather better, pretty well*, quum m. tibi esset, Cic.——II. *Rather more*, m. libere, Plaut.

MĔLIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (melior). I. *Rather better*, m. facies, *a rather handsomer face*, Sen.——II. *Rather better, in rather better health*, qui m. esse coepit, Cels.

MĔLLA *or* **MĔLA**, æ, m. *Mella, a river in Upper Italy, flowing by Brixia (now Brescia), and falling into the Oltius (now Oglio). It is now the Mella*, Virg.

MĔLLICŬLUS, a, um (mel). *Sweet as honey, honey-sweet; fig.*, corpusculum m., Plaut. *Subst.*, melliculum, i, *n.*, *as term of endearment, My honey!* Plaut.

MĔLLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (mel, fero). *That produces honey*, m. apis, Ov.; m. exercitus (apum), Claud.

MĔLLĬLLUS, a, um, *dim.* (mĕlĭnus). *Of honey, sweet as honey. Subst.*, mea mellĭlla, *my honey!* Plaut.

MĔLLĬNĬA, æ, *f.* (mel). *Sweetness, agreeableness, delight, pleasure*, Plaut.

MĔLLĬTUS, a, um (mel). I. *Prop.* A) *Of honey, honey (with a compound following)*, m. favus, Varr.——B) *Meton.: Mixed or sweetened with honey*, m. placenta, Hor.; succus dulcis et m., Plin.——II. *Fig.: Sweet as honey, lovely, agreeable*, m. Cicero, Cic.; m. oculi, Catull.; m. savium, App.

MĔLOS, *n.* (μέλος). *A song*, Hor. *Plur.*, mele (μέλη), Lucr.

MĔLOS, i, *f.* (Μῆλος). *Melos, an island in the Ægean Sea, and the most westerly of the group of the Cyclades, now Milo*, Mel.

MĔLPŎMĔNE, ĕs, *f.* (Μελπομένη, *the singing one*). *Melpomene, the muse of tragedy*, Hor.

MĔMBRĀNA, æ, *f.* (membrum). I. *Prop.* A) *A thin skin which covers the members of the body, a membrane*, natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic.; *also, the tender skin of fruit, as of chestnuts, walnuts, &c.* (Plin.); *of flax* (Id.); *of egg-shells*, Id.——B) *Meton.: A skin.* 1) *Of a snake: The slough*, Ov.; Luc. 2) *A skin prepared for writing; parchment, vellum*, Plin.; Hor. *Plur.*, membrānæ, ārum, *f.*, *Parchments, manuscripts*, m. intus positis, Hor.; membranarum usus, Quint.——II. *Fig.: Skin*, i. e. *outer part, the surface*, m. coloris, Lucr.

MĔMBRĀNŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (membrana). I.

Prop.: A small or thin skin, membrane, m. oculi, Cels.——II. *Meton.: Parchment*, Cic.

MEMBRĀTIM, *adv.* (membrum). I. *Prop.: By members, member by member, limb by limb*, m. deperdere sensum, Lucr.; m. mala sentire, *in every member or limb*, Plin.; m. cæsi, *to pieces*, Id. ——II. *Meton.: By pieces, singly, by degrees*, quasi m. gestum negotium, Cic.; m. dicere, *in small sentences* (per κῶλα), *of from about nine to seventeen syllables*, Cic.; Quint.

MEMBRUM, i, n. (*Sanscr.* marman, *an organ*). I. *Prop.: A limb, member of the body*, e. g. *the hand, foot*, Cic.; membrorum compactio, Id.; membra, *the body*, Virg.; Hor.; Ov. *In connection with* artus: artus et membra, Ov. ——II. *Meton.* A) *A member*, i. e. *a part of a whole*; e. g. *of a house*, Cic.; Plin. E.; *of a ship*, Ov. —— B) *Of a period: A member, sentence, clause*, Cic.

MEMET, *acc. of* ego, *and* met, Plaut.

MEMINI, isse (*Sanscr.* man, *to think*; *Gr.* μέμνω, μνάω, μάνος; *Lat.* mens), *defect. verb, perfect tense. The perfect has the signification of a present, the pluperfect that of an imperfect, and the fut. exact. that of a future. To remember or recollect a thing, to think of.* I. *Prop.* A) *With genit.*: m. vivorum, Cic.; animus meminit præteritorum, Id. ——B) *With acc., but only when denoting to have a thing in the memory (knowledge of a thing), or the reverse (but not to think of a thing)*, m. omnia, Cic.; m. beneficia, Id.; memini dicta, Id.; il quos innocentissimos meminimus (*sc.* fuisse), Id.; nos divitem eum meminimus (*sc.* fuisse), Plaut.; Cinnam memini, Sullam vidi, *I remember Cinna* (i. e. *I have been his contemporary*), Cic.; memineram Paulum, Id.——C) *With* de: m. de omnibus, Cic.——D) *With* ut: meministine ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter.——E) *With inf.* (*pres. or perf.*): meministis tum, judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, Cic.; m. me tibi narrare, Id.; meministis me ita ab initio distribuisse causam, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To think of any thing, to remember, be mindful of*, memineris mei, *remember me, think of me*, i. e. *write to me*, Cic.; m. ignominiæ acceptæ, Liv.——B) *To think of*, i. e. *to mention, to make mention of*, de homine importunissimo ne meminisse quidem volo, Cic.

MEMMIUS, a, um. *Memmius, the name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most celebrated was* C. Memmius, *who was accused by* Q. Curtius, de ambitu, *and banished*, Cic.

MEMNON, ŏnis, m. (Μέμνων). *Memnon, a king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora* (*hence*, mater lutea Memnonia, Ov.), *an ally of the Trojans, killed by Achilles* (Hyg.). *It is said that birds rose from his funeral pile* (aves Memnoniæ *or* Memnonides), *which flew every year to Troas to fight with each other*, (Plin.; Ov.). *A stone statue at Thebes, in Egypt, popularly believed to have been his, is said to have uttered a melodious sound at sunrise* (Tac.).

MEMNŌNIS [Mennōnis], ĭdis, *f. Of or belonging to Memnon*, Memnonides (*sc.* aves), *The birds of Memnon* (*see* MEMNON), Plin.

MEMNŌNIUS (Mennōnius), a, um. *Of or belonging to Memnon*, Memnonia domus, *the palace of Tithonus and Memnon, or the Egyptian city Thebes*, Prop.; Memnonia agmina, *Oriental*, Luc.; M. color, *swarthy*, Ov.

MEMOR, ŏris (memini). *Mindful, remembering*, m. beneficii, Cic.; pete cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *that remembers the Marsian war*, i. e *filled at that time*, Hor.; supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, i. e. *cruel*, Liv.; m. gloriæ avitæ, Id.; sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram, *ever mindful*, Virg.——C) *Having a good memory*, tantumque hominis ingeniosi ac memoris valuit exercitatio, ut, *&c.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: That reminds of any thing*, impressit memorem dente notam, Hor.; nostri memorem sepulcro scalpse querelam, Id.; genium memorem brevis ævi, Id.; m. versus, Ov.

MEMŌRĀBILIS, e (memoro). *That can be related, to be heard of.* I. *Prop.:* hoccine credibile est, aut memorabile, Ter. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Worthy to be related or spoken of*, nec bellum est nec memorabile, Plaut. —— B) *Memorable, remarkable*, m. familiaritas Lælii et Scipionis, Cic.; m. ac divina virtus, Id.

MEMŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of memoro. ——II. *Adj.: Well-known, notorious, celebrated*, animal memoratæ velocitatis, Plin.

MEMŌRIA, æ, *f.* (memor). *The thinking of any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of something that is past: Recollection, souvenir, remembrance, memory*, m. recens, Cic.; memoriâ tenere alqd, Id.; memoriam alcjs servare, Id.; post hominum memoriam, *within the recollection of men, not from time immemorial*, Id.—— B) *Of something to come: A thought*, ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, *that they had no such design, as of making an attack, &c.*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: That which any one remembers or calls to his mind.* A) *Time, whether past or present*, a Cratippo nostro principe hujus memoriæ philosopho, Cic.; usque... ad nostram memoriam, Id.; et nostra et patrum memoria, Id.—— B) *An event, incident*, mihi repetenda est veteris cujusdam memoriæ recordatio, Cic.——C) *The remembrance of what has passed, by means of oral or written records; account, report, story; hence, history*, liber, quo omnium rerum memoriam complexus est, Cic.; veterum annalium memoriam comprehendere, Id.; litterarum memoriam flagitare, *to require a written account*, Id.—— D) 1) *A written record, a memorial*, vitæ memoriam composuit, Suet. 2) *Plur.*, memoriæ, *Written historical documents, annals, memoirs*, in veteribus memoriis legimus, *&c.*, Gell.——E) *The power or faculty of remembering or recollecting, memory*, memoriam exercere, Cic.; memoriam perdere, Id.; hoc in memoria mea penitus insedit, Id.; Hortensius memoriâ tantâ fuit, ut, *&c.*, Id.; e memoria excedere, cedere, *to escape the memory*, Liv.

MEMORIALIS, e (memoria). *Belonging to memory or remembrance*, m. libellus, *a journal, memoir*, Suet.

MEMORITER, *adv.* (memor). I. *By heart, from memory*, m. respondere, Cic.; m. dicere, Id.; m. orationem habere, Id. ——II. *Meton.: Without being long in calling to mind*, m. tenere, Plin.

MEMŌRO, 1 *v. a.* (memor). *To call any thing to any body's mind, to remind any body of any thing.* I. *Prop.:* m. amicitiam ac fœdus, Tac. ——II. *Meton.: To mention, narrate, relate, recount, speak of*, m. superbiam alcjs, Cic.; quid Thesea memorem? Virg.; vocabula priscis memorata Catonibus, *made use of by them*, Hor: memora mihi nomen, *tell me*, Plaut.

MEMPHIS, is *or* Idis, *f.* (Μέμφις). *Memphis, a town in the centre of Egypt, the residence of the kings, now the village of Menf,* Liv.

MEMPHITES, æ, *m.* (Memphis). *Of or belonging to Memphis,* M. bos, *Apis,* Tibull.

MEMPHITICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Memphis. Meton.: Egyptian,* M. ensis, Lucan.

MEMPHITIS, idis, *f. Of or belonging to Memphis. Meton.: Egyptian,* M. vacca, *Io,* Ov.

MENA. *See* MŒNA.

MENÆCHMI, ōrum, *m. A comedy of Plautus, so called from two twins of that name, who are the heroes of the piece.*

MENÆNUS, a, um (Menæ). *Of or belonging to Mena,* Xenon Menænus, Cic. *Hence,* Mænæni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Mena,* Id.

MENANDER *and* MENANDRUS, i, *m.* (Μένανδρος). *Menander, the most celebrated poet of the new Attic comedy, the pattern followed by Terence,* Cic.; Ter.

MENANDREUS, a, um (Menander). *Of or belonging to Menander,* Prop.

MENANINI, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Mena, a town of Sicily,* Cic.

MENAPII, ōrum, *m. Menapii, a people of Belgian Gaul, between the rivers Maese and Scheldt,* Cæs.

MENDA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.: A fault, blemish,* in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov.——II. *Meton. of style: A fault,* Suet.

MENDACILŌQUUS, a, um (mendacium, loqui). *Lying,* Plaut.

MENDĀCIUM, ii, *n.* (mendax). *A lie, untruth, falsehood.* I. *Prop.:* m. magnum et impudens, Cic.; m. dicere, Nep.; m. facere, *to occasion a lie, to cause a lie to be told,* Quint.——II. *Meton. of inanimate objects:* famæ mendacia videre, Ov.; Phœbi mendacia, *the imitated or counterfeit character of Phœbus,* Poet. ap. Suet.

MENDACIUNCULUM, i, *n. dim.* (mendacium). *A little falsehood or lie,* quod tamen est mendaciunculis adspergendum, Cic.

MENDAX, ācis (mentior). *Lying.* I. *Prop.:* homo mendax, Cic.; m. in alqm, Hor.; m. adversum alqm, Plaut.; m. alcui, Ov.; m. in alqa re, Pers.; m. hujus rei, Plaut.——II. *Meton. of inanimate objects.* A) *Lying,* i. e. *deceitful, deceiving,* mendacia vina, Cic.; m. fundus, *that produces nothing,* Hor.——B) *False, fictitious,* m. infamia, Hor.——C) *Imitated, counterfeit, feigned,* m. os, Tibull.

MENDICĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* (mendico). *A beggar,* Plaut.

MENDICĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A begging, an obtaining by begging,* tam fœda vitæ mendicatio, Sen.

MENDICE, *adv. In a begging manner, like a beggar, by begging,* m. agere cum alqo, Sen.

MENDICITAS, ātis, *f.* (mendicus). *Beggary, mendicity, beggar-like poverty,* in summa mendicitate esse, Cic.

MENDĪCO *and* MENDICOR, 1 *v. n. and a.* (mendicus). *To beg, go begging.* I. *Neut.:* mendicantem vivere, Plaut.; m. in aurem, Juv.——II. *Act.: To beg for any thing,* a me mendices malum, Plaut.

MENDICŬLA, æ, *f.* (*sc.* vestis). *A beggar's garment, a beggarly dress,* Plaut.

MENDICUS, a, um. *Beggarly, poor as a beggar, needy.* I. *Prop.* A) *Adj. Superl.,* mendicissimus, Cic.——B) *Subst.* 1) *Gen.: A beggar,* viderunt enim ex mendicis repente fieri divites, Cic.; *as an epithet: a beggar,* Ter. 2) *Esp.: The wandering mendicant priests of Cybele,* Hor.——II. *Meton.: Needy, beggarly, poor, paltry,* instrumentum mendicum, Cic.

MENDŌSE, *adv. Faultily, incorrectly, with mistakes,* m. scribere, Cic.

MENDŌSUS, a, um (mendum). I. *Full of faults or mistakes, faulty, incorrect,* mendosum exemplar, Plin. E.; mendosum est, &c., Cic.——II. *Making mistakes,* e. g. *in writing,* m. servus, Cic.

MENDUM, i, *n. A blemish, blot.* I. *Prop.:* rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.——II. *Meton.: A fault, oversight, mistake,* librariorum menda tollere, Cic.; Idus Mart. magnum mendum continent, *a blunder, mistake,* Id.

MENECLES, is, *m.* (Μενεκλῆς). *Menecles, an orator of Alabanda,* Cic. *Hence,* Mēneclius, a, um, *Of Menecles,* Meneclium studium, Cic.

MENELĀEUS, a, um. *Belonging to Menelaus,* Prop.

MENELĀIUS, ii, *m. Menelaius, a mountain near Sparta, on the Eurotas,* Liv.

MENELĀUS *and* -OS, *m.* (Μενέλαος). *Menelaus, a son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, king of Sparta, and husband of Helen,* Ov. *Hence, facete, Lucullus (because his wife had been seduced by Memmius),* Cic.

MENENIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Menenius Agrippa,* Menenianam judicium, Liv.

MENENIUS, a, um. I. *Menenius, the name of a Roman* gens, *of which the most celebrated was the consul* Menenius Agrippa, Liv. *Also, the name of a simpleton in the time of Horace,* Hor.——II. *Adj.: Menenian,* Menenia tribus, Cic.

MENINX *or* MENIX, gis, *f.* (Μήνιγξ). *Meninx, an island of Africa near the Syrtis Minor, now Jerbi,* Liv.

MENIPPUS, i, *m.* (Μένιππος). *Menippus.* 1. *A Cynic philosopher, notorious for his sarcastic talent,* Cic. *Hence,* Mēnippeus, a, um, *Relating to Menippus,* satiræ Mēnippeæ, *satires of Varro in the style of Menippus,* Gell. 2. *A celebrated Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero,* Cic.

MENŒCEUS, ĕi *and* ŏos, *m.* (Μενοικεύς). *Menœceus, a son of Creon, king of Thebes,* Cic.

MENŒTIUS, ii, *m.* (Μενοίτιος). *Menœtius, son of Actor, the father of Patroclus,* Hyg. *Hence,* Mēnœtiādes, æ, *m., Son of Menœtius,* i. e. *Patroclus,* Ov.

MENS, tis [*nom.* mentis, *for* mens, Enn.; Varr.] *f.* (μένος). *The mind, disposition, mode of thinking.* I. *Prop.* A) m. animi, Plaut.; vestræ mentes atque sententiæ, *sentiments and opinions,* Cic.; bona mens, *kind or benevolent disposition,* Liv.——B) *The heart, sentiment, mode of feeling, feeling,* quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, Cic.; animi qui nostræ mentis sunt, *the inclinations of the heart,* Liv.——II. *Meton.: The higher faculties or spiritual part of the soul, the thinking principle, understanding.* A) *Gen.: Reason, intellect,* m. cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.; nec corpori solum, sed

mente atque animo, Id.; mente comprehendere, *or* complecti alqd, *to comprehend, to seize mentally*, i. e. *to understand*, Id.; alienata mens, *insanity*, Cæs.; mente commotum esse, *to be not in one's right mind*, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment*, dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection fails*, Cic. 2) *Courage, spirit*, vobis dent mentem oportet (dii) ut prohibeatis, Liv.; addere mentem, Hor. 3) *Mind, thoughts* (*collectively*), mentem injicere, Cic.; *hence*, venit mihi in mentem, *it occurs to my mind, I think of it, it strikes me.* a) si quid in mentem veniet, Cic. b) *With genit.*: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, Cic. c) *With inf.*: venit mihi in mentem subvenerl, Cic. d) *With* ut: ei in Gallia primum in mentem venit, ut, &c., Cic. 4) *Opinion, view of any thing* (*mentally taken*), eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic.; eadem mente esse, Nep. 5) *Design, plan, intention, purpose*, classem ea mente paravit, ut, &c., Cic. 6) Mens, *the goddess of the human mind or of reason, in whose honor a festival was celebrated on the eighth of June*, Cic.

MENSA, æ, *f.* (*root* men, *whence* eminere). *A table, board.* I. *Prop.* A) *A table at which one sits, eats, or writes*, ad mensam consistere, Cic.; manum ad mensam porrigere, *to reach to*, Id.; *hence, facetè*, mensas consumimus, *the bread on which the fruit was served*, Virg.——B) mensa laniona, *a butcher's block*, Suet.——C) *The table of a money-changer, a counter*, numeravit a mensa publica, Cic.——D) *The table used at a sacrifice*, jam mensas argenteas de omnibus delubris jussit auferri, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A table*, i. e. *meal, food*, mittere alcui de mensa, Cic.; super mensam, *during a meal, or while one is at dinner*, &c., Curt.; alqm adhibere mensæ suæ, *to invite to one's table*, Col.——B) *A dish*, i. e. *food*, mensæ Syracusiæ, Cic.; mensæ secundæ, *dessert consisting of fruit*, Id.

MENSĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (mensa). *A money-changer, banker.* I. *Gen.*; Suet.——II. *Esp.*: *A public or government banker*, i. e. *one who regulates the public payments*, mensarii triumviri, quinqueviri, Cic.

MENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (metior). *A measuring*, m. vocum, *prosody*, Cic.

MENSIS, is, *m.* (μήν). I. *A month*, Cic.; mense primo, *on the first of the month*, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *The menstrual discharge*, a muliere incitati mensis, Plin.

MENSOR, ōris, *m.* (metior). *One who measures, a measurer.* I. *Gen.*: m. terræ numeroque carentis arenæ, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *A land-surveyor*, Ov.——B) *An architect*, Plin. E.

MENSTRŪĀLIS, e (mensis). *Monthly.* I. *Prop.*: m. sphæra, *the moon*, Prud.——II. *Meton.* A) *Monthly, for or during one month*, menstruales epulæ, Plaut.——B) *Belonging to, or having, the monthly discharge, menstrual*, m. mulier, Plin.

MENSTRŪUS, a, um. *Monthly.* I. *Gen.* A) 1) *Taking place or occurring every month*, menstrua usura, Cic. 2) *Subst.*, menstrŭum, i, *n.*, *The period of a month, a month*, m. meum finitur, Plin.——B) *Lasting a month*, menstrua vita, Cic.——C) 1) *For a month*, ciberia menstrua, Cic. 5) *Subst.*, menstrŭum, i, *n.*, *Provisions for a month*, Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *Of or belonging to the monthly discharge, menstruous*, menstruæ purgationes, Plin.——B) *Subst.*, menstrŭum, i, *n.*, *Monthly discharge or courses, menstruation*, Sen. *Also plur.*, menstrŭa, ōrum, *n.*, Plin.

MENSŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (mensa). *A small table*, Plaut.

MENSŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (mensula). *A money-changer, banker*, Sen.

MENSŪRA, æ, *f.* (metior). *A measuring, measure.* I. *Prop.* A) m. ex aqua, *a measuring or determining any thing by a water-glass*, Cæs.; mensuram alicujus rei agere, *to measure any thing*, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A measure, as result of measuring*, nosse mensuras itinerum, Cæs. 2) *A measure by which any thing is measured, a standard*, majore mensurâ reddere, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *A measuring*, quidquid sub aurium mensuram alqam cadit, numerus vocatur, *that which the ear, as it were, measures off*, Cic.——B) *Quantity, capacity, measure, size, dimension*, nec consularis legati mensura, sed in majus accipiebantur, *not according to the quality of*, Tac.; submittere, se ad mensuram discentis, *to accommodate one's self or adapt one's instruction to the capacity of the pupil*, Quint.——C) *In painting*: *Just proportion, symmetry*, Plin.

MENSUS, a, um. *See* METIOR.

MENTHA (menta), æ, *f.* (μίνθα, μίνθη). *Mint*, Ov.; Plin.

MENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (memini). *A mentioning of any thing, mention*; *esp., a preliminary proposition*, m. tui, Cic.; mentionem facere rei, de alqo *and* de alqa re, Id. *Hence, of a consul*: mentionem facere in senatu, *to propose to the Senate*, Cic.

MENTIOR, titus, 4 [mentitus, a, um, *pass.*, Virg.; *fut.*, mentibitur, Plaut.] *v. n. and a. To lie, to utter a falsehood.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.* 1) m. aperte, Cic.; m. de re, m. in re, *and* m. apud alqm, Id. 2) *To say fictitious things, to fable*, ita mentitur (Homerus), Hor. 3) *To lie, not to keep one's word or promise*, honestius mentiretur, Cic.——B) *Act.* 1) *To promise any thing falsely*, m. in alqm alqd, Prop. *With acc. and inf.*, Liv. 2) *To fable, to invent, to pretend any thing falsely, to feign*, m. auspicium, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Neut.*: *To beguile, deceive*, frons, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiuntur, Cic. *Part.*: mentiens, entis, *m.*, *Subst.* (ψευδόμενος), *A sophistical syllogism*.——B) *Act.* 1) *To disappoint, delude*, m. spem, Hor. 2) *To assume the form of a person or thing, to imitate*, nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg.; Cressæ mentitæ ligneæ monstra bovis, *Pasiphae, who had inclosed herself in a wooden cow, and thus assumed its form*, Prop.

MENTOR, ōris, *m.* (Μέντωρ). I. *Mentor, a celebrated artist in chasing or engraving metal*, Cic. *Hence*,——II. *Meton.*: *A drinking-vessel with ornaments in basso relievo*, Juv.

MENTŌREUS, a, um. *Belonging to Mentor*, Prop.

MENTŬLA, æ, *f.* l. q. membrum virile, Catull.

MENTUM, i, *n.* (*Sanscr.* munh). *The chin of men and animals.* I. Prop.; Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *The hair of the chin, the beard*, Virg.

MEO, 1. *To go, pass.* I. *Prop.*: m. in occidentem, Tac.——II. *Meton.*, *of inanimate objects*; triremes huc illuc meant, Tac.

MĒOPTE. I. q. meo ipsius, Plaut.

MĔPHITIS, idis, *f.* *A noxious, pestilential exhalation of the earth.* I. *Prop.*, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: Mephitis, idis, *f.*, *The goddess worshipped as a protectress from the noxious exhalations of the earth*, Tac.

MEPTE. I. q. me ipsam, Plaut.

MERĂCŬLUS *or* MĔRĂCLUS, a, um (meracus). *With little mixture, tolerably pure*, Plaut.

MERĂCUS, a, um (merus). *Unmixed, pure*, helleborum meracum, Hor.

MERCĂBILIS, e (mercor). *That is to be purchased*, Ov.

MERCĂTOR, ōris, m. I. *A tradesman, merchant; esp. a wholesale dealer*, Cic.——II. *A buyer, purchaser*, non consules sed mercatores provinciarum, Cic.

MERCĂTŌRIUS, a, um (mercator). *Of or belonging to a merchant*, navis mercatoria, *a merchantman*, Plaut.

MERCĂTŪRA, æ, *f.* (mercor). *Trade, traffic, a dealing in goods or merchandise.* I. *Prop.* A) m. tenuis, Cic.; mercaturam facere; *and, in the plur., of several persons*, mercaturas facere, *to carry on commercial business*, Id.; in mercatura verti, *to carry on traffic*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.*: *Goods, merchandise*, mercaturam an venales habuit? Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: ad mercaturam bonarum artium, Cic.

MERCĂTUS, ūs, m. (mercor). *Trade, a buying and selling.* I. *Prop.*: m. turpissimus, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A market*, ad mercatum proficisci, Cic.——B) *A public meeting or assembly*, literæ recitatæ in mercatu Olympico, Just.

MERCĒDŬLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (merces). I. *Prop.*: *Slight or poor wages*, merceduld adducti, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Rent, produce*, ut constituerem mercedulas prædiorum, Cic.

MERCENĂRIUS, a, um (merces). I. *That does any thing for reward or payment, that receives pay or wages, hired*, m. testis, Cic.; m. miles, Liv.; excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, *his office of* præco, *for which he was salaried*, Hor.——II. *Subst.*, mercēnārius, ii, m., *A day-laborer*, qui ita jubent uti illis (servis) ut mercenariis, Cic.

MERCES, ēdis, *f.* (mereo). *Reward.* I. *Prop.* A) *Pay, hire, wages for work or service rendered*, artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere, Cic.; mercedem regni (*the agrarian law*) aspernata plebs, Cæs.; manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall.; sine mercede, *for nothing, gratuitously*, Phædr. *Prov.*: una mercede duas res assequi velle, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cæs.——B) *Ironically*: *Reward*, i. e. *detriment, injury, loss which any thing causes*, istuc nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contigit, Cic.; m. spreti numinis.——II. *Meton.* A) *The produce or income from any thing, revenue, rent from lands, &c.*, m. prædiorum, Cic.; m. insularum, *rent from buildings*, Id.; m. habitationum, *rent from dwelling-houses, &c.*, Cæs.; *also, interest on capital*, Hor.——B) *Ironically*: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, *for good pay*, Sen.

MERCIMŌNIUM, ii, n. (merx). *Traffic.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *Merchandise*, tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma altior, Tac.

MERCOR, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* (merx) (mercātus, a, um, pass., Prop.). *To trade, carry on trade.* I. *Neut.*: me iterum mercatum, Plaut.——II. *Act.*: *To buy, purchase*, m. fundum de pupillo, Cic.; m. alqd ab alqo, m. alqd tanto pretio, Id.; m. magno alqd, *to pay dearly for*, Virg.

MERCŬRIĂLIS, e (Mercurius). I. *Of or pertaining to Mercury*, Mercuriale cognomen, Hor.; Mercuriales viri, *the protegés or favorites of Mercury; esp. lyric poets, because Mercury was considered the inventor of the lyre*, Hor.——II. *Subst.*, Mercŭrĭāles, ĭum, m., *Tradespeople, merchants; because Mercury was their patron: they formed a corporation or guild at Rome*, collegium mercatorum, Liv.; *hence*, M. saliva, *greedy desire of gain*, Pers.

MERCŬRIUS, ii, m. I. *Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maia the daughter of Atlas, messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of eloquence, commerce, cunning, guardian of the high-roads and the public schools, and conductor of departed souls to the lower world*, Cic.; Hor.; Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A statue of Mercury, a Hermes*, Nep.——B) *The planet Mercury*, Cic.

MERDA, æ, *f.* *Animal excrement, dung*, Hor.

MERE, *adv.* *Purely, unmixedly, without mixture*, Plin.

MERENDA, æ, *f.* *A collation, a meal taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon*, Plaut.

MERĒNDĂRIUS, a, um (merenda). *That takes an afternoon's meal*, ostende nobis merendarios tuos, Sen.

MERENS, entis. *That has deserved any thing; deserving, in good or bad sense.* I. consul laudare increpare merentes, Sall.——II. *One who has rendered himself deserving; meritorious*, ita de republica merentem perilisse, Cic.

MĔREO, ŭi, ĭtum, *and* MĔREOR, ĭtus, 2 *v. a. and n.* *To deserve.* I. *Act.* A) 1) *To deserve, be deserving, merit, be worthy of any thing*, m. præmia, Cæs.; m. pœnam, Liv. 2) *Absol.*: si mereor, Plauc. ap. Cic.; 3) *With* ut, Cic. 4) *With inf.*, Ov. 5) *With* cur, Liv.——B) *To gain, make, earn, acquire*, m. non amplius poterant duodecim æris, Cic.; *hence*, quid mereas, quid merearis, quid mereri velis, ut, *what or how much would you take, what ought one to offer you for, &c.*, Cic.——C) *To buy, purchase*, uxores, quas vos dote meruerunt, Plaut.; m. vina nardo, *to change for, to give one thing in exchange for another*, Hor.——D) merere, *and* mereri stipendia, *and simply* merere, *to receive pay*, i. e. *to do military service, to be a soldier*, mereri stipendia, Cic.; m. equo, *to serve in the horse*, Id.; m. pedibus, *to be in the infantry*, Liv.; stipendia vigesima jam merentem, *to serve in the twentieth campaign*, Id.——E) *To acquire, obtain, receive*, m. gloriam, Plin. E.——F) *To commit, do*, m. scelus, Virg.; ob meritam noxam, Plaut.——II. *Neut.* A) *To gain by prostitution*, puer ad merendum coactus, Gell.——B) *To deserve*, me de republica meruisse optime, Cic.; quoquo modo de me merita erit, *in whichever way, well or ill*, Id.

MERETRICIE, *adv.* *In the manner of prostitutes, meretriciously*, Plaut.

MERETRĪCIUS, a, um (meretrix). *Of or relating to prostitutes, meretricious.* m. quæstus, Cic.; *hence, subst.*, mērētrīcium, ii, n., *The trade of a prostitute*, m. facere, Suet.

MERETRĪCŬLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (meretrix). *A common prostitute a harlot*, Cic.

MĒRETRIX, īcis [*genit. plur.*, mĕrĕtrĭcium *for* mĕrĕtrĭcum, Plaut.], *f.* (mereo). *With or without* mulier: *A common prostitute, harlot*, mulier meretrix, Plaut.; meretrix, Cic.; m. Augusta, *Messalina*, Juv.

MERGA, æ, *f.* (merges). *A pitchfork for heaping up corn*, Plaut.

MERGĒS, ĭtis, *f.* *A sheaf*, Virg.

MERGO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* *To dip, dip in, plunge, sink, immerse.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) m. in aquam, Cic.; mergi aquâ languidâ, *to be drowned*, Liv. 2) *Absol.*: *To sink, let down into water*, Liv.; *thus also*, aqua mergit, mersuræ aquas, Ov. ——B) 1) *To let down, sink, to drive, infix*, m. caput in terram effossam, Liv.; m. lumina, *to shut one's eyes*, Quint. 2) *Middle*: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *discharges itself*, Plin.; qui mergitur oceano, *sets*, Catull. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To sink*, i. e. *to overwhelm*, m. alqm malis, *with misfortunes*, Virg.; potatio quæ mergit, *intoxicates*, Sen.; usuræ mergunt sortem, *swallow the capital*, Liv.; mediocris te mergat onus jacturæ, *can ruin you*, Juv.; mersus foro, *bankrupt*, Plaut.; mersus rebus secundis, *overwhelmed with prosperity*, Liv. ——B) *To cover, hide, make invisible*, m. vultus in cortice, Ov.; diem *or* lucem mergere, *of the setting sun*, Sen.: cœlum mergens sidera, *the western sky*, Lucan.

MERGUS, i, m. (mergo). *A diver, an aquatic bird* (*which dives into the water for its food*), Plin.

MERĪDIĀNUS, a, um (meridies). I. *Of mid-day, of noon*, meridianum tempus, Cic.; m. sol, *the mid-day sun*, Liv.; *hence*, meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, *who fight at mid-day*, Suet. ——II. *Meton.*: *Meridional, southern*, meridiana vallis, Liv.; m. circulus, *the equator*, Sen.

MERĪDIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A mid-day nap, siesta*, et lucubrationes detraxi et meridiationes addidi, Cic.

MERĪDIES, ēi, m. (medius, dies). *Mid-day.* I. *Prop.*: Milo permansit ad meridiem, Cic.; diem diffindere insiticio somno meridie, *to take a mid-day nap*, Varr. ——II. *Meton.* A) *The south*, inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. ——B) *The middle of any space of time*, m. noctis, *midnight*, Varr.

MERĪDIO, are, *and* MERĪDIOR, ari. *To take a mid-day nap*, dum ea meridiaret, Suet.

MERIŌNES, æ, m. (Μηριόνης). *Meriones, a Cretan, son of Molus, the charioteer of Idomeneus*, Hor.

MERITO, are, *v. int. a.* (mereo). *To earn, gain.* I. *Gen.*: villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. ——II. *Esp.*: m. stipendia, *or* m. *simply, to serve in the army*, m. stipendia, Enn.

MERITO, *adv.* *According to desert, justly*, quamquam merito suum iratus Metello, Cic.

MĒRITŌRIUS, a, um (mereo). *For which money is paid, that brings in money.* I. *Gen.* A) meritorium artificium, Sen.; meritoria rheda, *a hired or hackney coach*, Suet. ——B) *Subst.*, mĕrĭtōrĭa, ōrum, n., *Rooms let out*, Juv. ——II. *Esp.*: *A prostitute*, pueri meritorii, Cic.

MĒRĪTUM, i, n. (mereo). *Reward.* I. *Prop.*: nil suave meritum est, Ter. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Merit*, i. e. *an action which deserves thanks or reward*, propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.; meritissimo ejus feci, *on account of his great merits*, Plaut. ——B) *A benefit, favor, kindness*, magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, Cic.; implere alqm meritis, *to overload with*, Ov. ——C) *Demerit, fault, blame*, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, Cic. *Hence*, ——D) *An offence, crime, transgression*, meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus, Just. ——E) *Worth, value, weight*, quo sit merito quæque notata dies, Ov.

MĒRĪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* mereo. ——II. *Adj.*: *Deserved, that is merited.* A) *Pass.*: *Fair, just, right*, iracundia merita, Cic. ——B) *Act.*: *Deserving well*, homines de me divinitus meriti, Auct. red. Sen.

MERO, ōnis, m. (merum). *A wine-drinker, a surname given to the Emperor Tiberius, instead of Nero, on account of his intemperate habits*, Suet.

MERŌBIBUS, a, um (merum, bibo). *That drinks wine unmixed, which, with the ancients, was done by drunkards only*, Plaut.

MERŌE, ēs, *f.* (Μερόη). *Meroë, an island of the Nile, in Ethiopia, with a town of the same name*, Mel.

MERŌĒTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Meroe*, M. ebenus, Lucan.

MĒRŌPE, ēs, *f.* (Μερόπη). *Merope, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, wife of Sisyphus*, Ov.

MĒROPS, ŏpis, m. (Μέροψ). *Merope.* 1. *The husband of Clymene*, Ov. 2. *A king of Cos, after whom the inhabitants of that island were said to have been named* Mĕrŏpes, um, m., Quint.

MERSO, are, *v. int. a.* (mergo). *To dip, immerse.* I. *Prop.*: aqua calida mersatur, Tac. ——II. *Fig.*: mersor civilibus undis, Hor.; m. leto, *to kill*, Lucr.

MERŬLA, æ, *f.* *A blackbird, ousel.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.*: *A fish, perhaps a whiting or merling*, Plin.

MĒRUS, a, um. *Unmixed, pure.* I. *Prop.* A) meræ undæ, *not mixed with wine*, Ov.; merum vinum, Plaut., *and* merum, i, n., *wine not mixed with water, to drink which was considered intemperate*, Plin.; Damalis multi meri, Hor. ——B) *Meton.* 1) *Mere, only, nothing but*, mera monstra nuntiare, Cic.; merum bellum loquitur, *of nothing but war*, Id.; meri principes, *very great men*, Id. 2) *Naked, bare, uncovered*, m. pes, Juv. 3) *Clear, bright*, m. claror, Plaut. ——II. *Fig.*: *Pure, genuine, unadulterated*, mera Græcia, Plin. E.; mera libertas, Hor.

MERX, cis, *f.* *Ware, goods, commodities.* I. *Prop.*: m. fallax, Cic.; sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, *are to be purchased*, Plin.; merces mutare, *to barter*, Virg. ——II. *Meton.*: *A thing, matter*, mtas mala merx, mala est tergo, *a bad affair*, Plaut. *Also of persons*: m. tu mala es, *you are a bad article, a good-for-nothing fellow*, Id.

MESEMBRIACUS, a, um. *Belonging to Mesembria, a Thracian town on the Euxine*, Ov.

MESŌPŎTĀMIA, æ, *f.* (Μεσοποταμία). *Mesopotamia, a district of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris*, Cic.

MESŌPŎTĀMIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mesopotamia*, Valer. ap. Vopisc.

MESPĬLUM, i, n. (μέσπιλον). I. *A medlar*, Plin. ——II. *Meton.*: *A medlar-tree*, Pall.

MESPĬLUS, i, *f.* (μεσπίλη). I. *A medlar-tree*, Plin. ——II. *Meton.*: *A medlar*, Pall.

MESSALA *or* MESSALLA, æ, m. *Messala, the name of a family of the Valerian gens, of which the most celebrated were*: M. Valerius Messala, *a com-*

temporary of Cicero, and patron of Tibullus, Cic.; Tibull.; *and* Messalina, *the voluptuous wife of the Emperor Claudius*, Tac.

MESSĀNA, æ, *f.* (Μεσσήνη, *Doric* Μεσσάνα). *Messana, a town of Sicily, on the* Faro di Messina; *previously to its being occupied by the Messanians, its name was* Zancle, *now Messina*, Cic.

MESSĀNĬUS, a, um. *Belonging to Messana, Messanian*, Ov.

MESSĀPĬA, æ, *f.* *A district in Lower Italy, Calabria*, Plin.

MESSĀPĬUS, a, um (Messapia). I. *Apulian or Calabrian*, Ov.——II. *Subst. plur.*, Messāpii, ōrum, m., *The people of Messapia*, Liv.

MESSĀPUS, i, m. *Messapus, a prince of Apulia or Calabria*, Virg.

MESSĒNE, ēs, *f.*, *or* -ĒNA, æ, *f.* (Μεσσήνη). *Messene, the capital of Messenia in the Peloponnesus, on the River Pamisus, now Maura-Matia*, Liv.

MESSĒNĬUS, a, um. I. *Messenian*, Ov. ——II. *Subst.*, Messēnii, ōrum, m., *The Messenians*, Liv.

MESSIS, is, *f.* (meto). *A cutting and gathering of the fruits of the earth, harvest.* I. A) *Prop.*, Cic.; messem facere, peragere, *to reap*, Plin.; messem amittere, *to lose a harvest by not being able to get it in.* — B) *Meton.* 1) *A gathering of honey*, Virg. 2) *Fruit that is gathered in*, ruperunt horrea messes, Virg.; messe tenus propria vive, *eat up all*, Pers. 3) *Fruit that is yet to be reaped or gathered in*, agri onerati messibus, Ov. *Prov.*: adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, Id.; urere suas messes, *to cut one's own throat* (*prov.*), Tibull. 4) *The time of harvest, harvest-time*, flos mori per messes colligitur, Plin.; si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. 5) *A harvest, meton. for year*, sexagesima messis, *the sixtieth summer*, Mart. ——II. *Fig.*: pro benefactis mali messem metere, *to be repaid with ingratitude*, Plaut.

MESSOR, ōris, m. (meto). *A mower, reaper*, Cic.

MESSŌRIUS, a, um (messor). *Of or belonging to reapers*, messoria corbis, Cic.

MET. *An emphatic postfix of personal pronouns* (*with exception of* tu, *to which* te *or* temet *is joined*), *and of the possessive pronoun* suus, *as* egomet, *I myself*, Ter.; memet, Cic.; temet, Lucr.; ipse *is often added*, de memet ipso, Cic.; ipsa egomet, Virg.

MĒTA, æ, *f.* *Any thing in the shape of a cone or pyramid.* I. *Gen.* A) umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis, Cic.; m. fœni, *a hay-rick*, Plin.; meta, *the fruit of the cypress-tree, otherwise called* conus, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A pyramidal column at each end of the circus at Rome, round which the charioteers turned seven times, a turning-point*, meta, aut prius infecto depescit præmia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota, Prop.; *their skill was shown in not striking against this pillar*, metaque fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.; sublatæ metæ, i. e. *the wall running along the middle of the race-course, called* spina, Suet. 2) *Any place of turning*, ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent . . . dies congruerent, Liv.; metas lustrare Pachyni, *to sail round, to double the promontory of Pachynus*, Virg. 3) *A goal, boundary, end, limit, fixed term, period*, m. tenere, Virg.; raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis, Ov.; vitæ metam tangere, Id.; nox mediam cœli metam contigerat, *the middle of the sky*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: in flexu ætatis hæsit ad metas notitia mulieris, *he became unfortunate, had reverses of fortune*, Cic.; interior curru meta terenda meo est, *I must not digress*, Ov.

MĒTALĒPSIS, is (μετάληψις). *Metalepsis, a figure of rhetoric, by which the consequent is twice put for that which precedes, as when* arista *is put for "summer," and then again for "the year,"* Quint.

MĒTALLUM, i, n. (μέταλλον). *Metal.* I. *Prop.* A) aurique metallum, Virg.; libertas potior metallis, *gold and silver*, Hor. — B) *Meton.*: *A mine*, metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, nova . . . instituit, Liv.; jus metallorum, *the right of working mines on one's estates*, Suet.; damnare in metallum, *to condemn to the mines*, Plin.; m. cretæ, *a chalk-pit.* ——II. *Fig.*: secula meliore metallo, *the golden age*, Claud.

MĒTAMORPHŌSIS, is, *f.* (μεταμόρφωσις). *A transformation, change.* *Plur.*, Mētamorphōses, ōōn, *the title of a poem of Ovid*, Quint.

MĒTAPHŌRA, æ, *f.* (μεταφορά). *In Rhet.*: *A metaphor*, i. e. *the transferring of a word from its proper meaning for the sake of beauty or force* (translatio), Quint.

MĒTAPLASMUS, i, m. (μεταπλασμός). *Metaplasm, a changing of the form of a word by dropping a syllable*, Quint.

MĒTAPONTINUS, a, um (Metapontum). *Of or belonging to Metapontum*, M. ager, Liv. *Hence*, Mētāpontini, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of Metapontum*, Liv.

MĒTAPONTUM, i, n. (Μεταπόντιον). *Metapontum, a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras died*, Cic.

MĒTĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who measures out or fixes the boundary of any thing*, m. castrorum, Cic.

MĒTAURUS, i, m. (Μέταυρος). I. *Metaurus, a river in Umbria, now Metaro or Metro, where Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal, was defeated by Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator*, Liv.——II. *Adj.*: Metaurum flumen, Hor.

MĒTELLUS, a, um. *Metellus, the name of a family belonging to the* gens Cæcilia, *of which the most celebrated were*, 1. Q. Metellus Macedonicus, *who reduced Macedonia to a Roman province*, Vell. 2. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus, *a successful general against Jugurtha, and predecessor of Marius*, Sall. 3. C. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, *a contemporary of Cicero, husband of Clodia*, Cic. 4. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, *son of Scipio Nasica, adopted by* Metellus Pius, *the father-in-law of Pompey*, Cic.

MĒTHŌDICE, ēs, *f.* (μεθοδική). *That part of grammar which treats of the rules*, Quint.

MĒTHŌDICUS, a, um (μεθοδικός). *Methodical*, Cels.

MĒTHYMNA, æ, *f.* *Methymna, a town of Lesbos, celebrated for its wine, now Maliwa*, Liv.

MĒTHYMNÆUS, a, um. *Of Methymna*, M. Arion, Cic.

MĒTHYMNĬAS, ădis, *f.* *Of or from Methymna*, M. puella, Ov.

MĒTICŬLŌSUS, a, um (metus). *Fearful, timid.* I. *Prop.*: m. homo, Plaut. ——II. *Meton.*: *Terrible, horrible*, meticulosa res, Plaut.

MĒTILĬUS, a, um. *Metilius, the name of a Roman family*, e. g. M. Metilius, Liv.

METIOR, mensus, 4 *v. dep. a.* *To measure, mete.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) m. agrum, Cic.; m. annum, *of Phœbus, as the sun, I measure the year*, i. e. *divide it into months*, Ov.; m. nummos, *sc.* modio, Hor. 2) *Pass.*: mensa spatia, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To mete or measure out, to distribute*, m. militibus frumentum, Cæs. 2) *To measure by going through or by paces, go over or through*, m. sacram viam, *of the pompous gait of a vain person*, Hor.; (luna) metiens iter annuum, Catull. *Absol.*: quin hinc metimur gradibus militaris, *let us march from hence with quick step*, Plaut. 3) *To pass over a space in time; to perform, finish a course*, duas partes lucis menso (sole), Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To estimate, judge of, value*. m. omnia voluptate, Cic.; m. amicitiam sua caritate, Id.—B) *With abl.*: *To the question "wherewith?"* m. alqd auribus, Cic.—C) *Absol.*: *To estimate, consider, judge*, m. vires suas, Quint.

METIOSEDUM, i, *n.* *Metiosedum, a town of Gaul, now Meudon*, Cæs.

METIUS, ii, *m.* *Metius, an Italian name*; e. g. Metius Fufettius, *dictator of the Albans, whom Tullus Hostilius quartered by horses as a punishment for his treason*, Liv.

METIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Metius*, porta Metia (*otherwise* porta Esquilina), *where dead bodies were burned and criminals executed, and where also the executioners lived*, Plaut.

METO, 1. *To measure off, mete or mark out* (*boundaries*, &c.), metatis castris, Hirt.; m. loca, Virg.

METO, messui, messum, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To mow, reap, crop.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*: cum est matura seges metendum, Varr.; *also of the vintage*: postremus metito, Virg. *Prov.*: ut sementem feceris ita et metes, *as a man sows so also shall he reap*, Cic.; sibi quisque ruri metit, *every one is for himself*, Plaut.—B) *Act.*: m. farra, Ov.; messæ herbæ, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Poet.*: *To dwell*, qui Batulum metunt, Sil.—B) *Of bees*: apes metunt flores, Virg.—C) *To cut, pluck, tear, or pull off*, m. illis virgâ, Ov.; *and simply* m. barbam, *to shave*, Juv.—D) *To cut down, to slay*, proxima quæque metit gladio, Virg.; *also of death*: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, Hor.

METOR, 1 (meta). *To measure, measure out, mete off.* I. *Prop.*: m. cœlum, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *To measure by paces, to walk through or over, traverse*, m. loca, Sen.—B) *To fix the bounds or limits of a place*, m. regiones, Liv.; m. castra, *to measure out the ground for pitching a camp*, Cæl. ap. Non.; *hence*, m. castra, *to pitch a camp*, Liv.

METRETA, æ, *f.* (μετρητής). *The principal Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons*, navim, metretas quæ trecentas tolleret, parâsse, *a vessel of* 300 metretæ *burden*, Plaut.

METRICUS, a, um (μετρικός). *Of or belonging to measure.* I. *Gen.*: metricæ leges, *of the pulse*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *Relating to the metre of verses, metrical*, m. pes, Quint.—B) *Subst.*, metrici, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* scriptores), *Those who treat of the laws of metre or versification*, Gell.

METRODORUS, i, *m.* (Μητρόδωρος). *Metrodorus.* 1. *A native of Athens, called* Lampsacenus, *from his residence at Lampsacus*, Cic. 2. M. Scepsius, *a rhetorician and philosopher of Scepsis in Mysia, and pupil of Carneades*, Cic.

METROPOLIS, is, *m.* *Metropolis, a town of Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi*, Cæs.

METROPOLITÆ, ārum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Metropolis, in Thessaly*, Cæs.

METROPOLITANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Metropolis*, M. campus, Liv.

METRUM, i, *n.* (μέτρον). *The measure of a verse, a metre*, m. Tibulli, Quint.

METUENS, tis. I. *Part. of* metuo.——II. *Adj.*: *Fearing, in fear, afraid*, m. deorum, Liv.; metuentior deorum, *more pious*, Ov.

METULA, æ, *f. dim.* (meta). *A small conical figure or pyramid*, Plin. E.

METUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (metus). *To fear, be in fear, be afraid.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*: m. de sua vita, Cic.; m. ab Hannibale, Liv.; m. pueris, Plaut.; m. senectæ, Virg.; metuo quot patres fuerint, *I wonder, am anxious to know*, Plaut.; metuo quid agam, *I do not know what to do*, Ter.—B) *Act.* 1) m. alqm, Cic.; m. insidias ab alqo, Id.; m. periculum ex alqo, Sall. 2) *With inf.*: *To fear, hesitate, not be willing*, tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.; metuit tangi, *dreads being touched*, Hor. 3) *With* ne, Cic.; metuo fratrem ne intus sit, Plaut. 4) *With* ne, non, *or* ut: *Lest, lest not*, Plaut.; Ter.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of inanimate things*: penna metuens solvi, *an indestructible, untiring wing*, Hor.—B) *To reverence, revere*, m. patrem, Ter.—C) *To take heed of, beware of*, m. nocentem corporibus austrum, Hor.; m. reddere, *not to be inclined*, Ter.

METUS, ūs, *m.* *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety.* I. *Prop.*: in metu esse, *to be in fear*, Cic.; mihi unum de malis in metu est, *I am afraid of, or apprehend*, Id.; metum alcui inferre, Liv.; metum habere, *to be afraid*; *also, to cause fear, to be fearful*, Ov.; metu percussus, Sall.; mihi est metus (*with acc. and inf.*), *I fear*, Ter.; metum alcui abstergere, *to remove any body's fear*, Cic.; in metum redire, *to fear again*, Plin. *The object of fear is expressed by a genit. obj., or by* a, ne, *with acc. and inf.*, Ter., *or an adj.*, Cic., &c. *With an adj.*: m. alienus, *fear of strangers*, Ter.——II. *Meton.* A) *Religious dread or awe, reverence*, mens trepidat metu, Hor.—B) *That which causes fear, a dread, terror*, Libyci metus, *Medusa's head*, Stat.

MEUS, a, um (ἐμός) (voc., mi, mea, meum, App.). [*genit. plur.*, meûm *for* meorum, Plaut.: *with the emphatic suffix* pte *and* met, Plaut.]. *Mine, belonging to me, my own.* I. *Prop.* A) m. gnatus, Ter.; mea nox, *that has been promised to me*, Prop. *Also with genit. in appos.*: meum factum dictumve consulis, Liv.; meum est, *it is my business or duty*, puto esse meum, quid sentiam exponere, Cic.; meum est . . . quod, *it is my doing, it is to be attributed to me*, Ov.—B) *Objective*: crimina mea, *that are brought against me*, Liv.—C) *Subst.* 1) meus, i, *m.*, *Mine, my friend*, Nero meus, Cic. 2) mĕa, æ, *f.*, *My love! my dearly beloved!* mea Pythias, Ter. 3) mĕi, ōrum, *m.*, *My own*, i. e. *those related to me, my friends*, Cic.; *also, my people*, i. e. *retainers, servants*, Plin. E. 4) meum, i, *n.*, *That which belongs to me, my own*, nihil addo de meo, Auct. Har.; sed timui mea ne finxisse minora putarer, *what can I do, the influence I have*, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *In my senses, master of myself*, vix

(me) meum firmat deus, Ov.——B) *My own master, independent*, vindicta postquam meus a prætore recessi, Pers.; meus sum, *I imitate no one, stand by myself (as to style)*, Cic.——C) *In my power*, meus est, *I have him*, Plaut.——D) *Mine*, i. e. *proceeding from me*, mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio, Cic.——E) *Mine, like me, according to my disposition*, simulatio non est mea, Ter.

MEVĀNAS, ātis. *Of Mevania*, M. ager, Plin.

MEVĀNIA, æ, *f. Mevania, a town of Umbria, near the confluxes of the Clitumnus and the Linia, now Bevagna*, Liv.

MI. I. *For* mihi.——II. *Voc. of* meus.

MICA, æ, *f. A little bit, crumb, morsel.* I. *Prop.:* m. auri, Lucr.; m. salis, *a few grains of salt*, Plin.; m. saliens (*for* salis), Hor.——II. *Fig.:* m. salis, *a small share of wit*, Catull.

MICO, āi, 1 *v. n. To move to and fro with a quick, tremulous motion, to quiver, beat, palpitate.* I. *Prop.* A) venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic.; linguis micat ore trisulcis (*of a serpent*), Virg.; corda timore micant, *palpitate, beat*, Ov.; micuere fontes, *gushed forth*, Luc.——B) micare (*sc.* digitis), *to raise the fingers suddenly, and let another guess at the number so raised; a game still existing in Italy under the name of* mora. *This was frequently resorted to for deciding matters of minor importance between two parties*, quid est aere? idem propemodum quod micare, talos jacere, Cic.; dignus est quicum in tenebris mices (*said of an honest person*), Id.——II. *Meton.: To glitter, glisten, sparkle, flash*, micant gladii, Liv.; micat ignibus æther, Virg.

MICTURIŌ, 4 *v. des. n.* (mingo). *To desire to make water*, Juv.

MIDAS [Mida], æ, m. (Μίδας). *Midas, a son of Gordius, king of the Brigi in Thrace, who obtained from Bacchus the grant of his desire that all he touched might turn to gold. When afterward even his food was changed into gold as soon as he touched it, Bacchus commanded him to bathe in the River Pactolus, when the quality Midas possessed was transferred to that river*, Ov.

MIGDĪLYBS, ŷbis, m. (μίγδα-Λίψ). *Of both Libyan and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were*, Plaut.

MIGRASSO. *For* migravero, *fut. exact. of* migro.

MIGRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A removal, changing one's place of abode, migration.* I. *Prop.:* mors est m. in oras eas, *&c.*, Cic.; hæc migratio nobis miserа, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Change of signification, a trope, figure*, verbo migrationes (sunt) in alienum multæ, Cic.

MIGRO, 1 *v. n. and a. To move, change one's abode or place of habitation.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Neut.:* itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam fœnus migrarunt, Cic.; m. Veios, Liv.; m. ex urbe rus, Ter. 2) *Act.: To remove any thing, take or carry away*, difficile migratu, Liv.; Rhœteia regna migrantur in Lybiam superis, *are removed by the gods to Lybia*, Sil.——B) *Meton.* 1) m. de vita, *to die*, Cic.; m. ex vita, Id.; noque a me officium migrat, *remains faithful to duty*, Plaut. 2) *To pass, change, or turn into*, omnia migrant, Lucr.; cornua in mucronem migrantia, *assuming the shape of, finishing in*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) m. gloriam in se tantam, *to transfer to one's own advantage*, Sil.——B) *To transgress, overstep*, m. communia jura, Cic.

MILANION, ōnis, m. (Μελανίων). *Milanion, the husband of Atalanta*, Prop.

MILE, MILIES, MILESIMUS, *&c.* *See* MILLE.

MILES, ĭtis, *c. A soldier (either a common soldier or an officer), a military man.* I. *Prop.* A) m. imperatoris summi, Cic.; milites legere, *to levy, raise*, Liv.; milites scribere, *to enroll*, Id.; milites ordinare, *to draw up in ranks*, Id. *It is frequently used in a collective sense for soldiers, soldiery*, consul direptione prædaque abstinet militem, Liv.——B) *Esp.: A foot-soldier*, nec militibus nec equitibus, Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, *a recruit, novice*, Ov.——B) *A chessman*, Ov.

MILĒSIUS, a, um. *Milesian*, carmina Milesia, *obscene verses*, Ov.; Milesiæ, *sc.* fabulæ, *love tales, novels*, Capit. *Subst.*, Milēsii, ōrum, m., *The Milesians*, Liv.

MILĒTIS, idis, *f. The daughter of Miletus*, i. e. *Byblis*, Ov.

MILĒTIS, idis, *f. Milesian*, M. urbs, *Tomi, a colony of the Milesians*, Ov.

MILĒTUS, i (Μίλητος). *Miletus.* I. m., *the father of Caunus and Byblis, founder of Miletus*, Ov.——II. *f., the capital of Ionia, birth-place of Thales*, Liv.

MILIĀRIUM, ii, n. (*perhaps from* milium). *A vessel used for warming water in the baths*, Sen.

MĪLITĀRIS, e (miles). *Relating to soldiers or war, military, martial*, res militares, *military matters, warfare*, Cæs.; militares leges, *military laws*, Id.; signa militaria, *standards*, Cic.; m. via, *a highway, military road*, Id.; militare genus, *soldiers*, Liv.; vir militaris, *inured to war*, Id.; juvenis militaris, Id.; *and* militaris *alone, a soldier*, Hor.; m. ætas, *the age during which the Romans performed military service, from the 16th to the 46th year*, Tac.

MILITĀRITER, *adv. Like a soldier, in a military manner*, milites tecta militariter coegerat ædificare, Liv.

MILITĀRIUS, a, um (miles). *Of a soldier, military*, m. gradus, Plaut.

MILITIA, æ, *f.* (miles). *Military service.* I. *Prop.* A) in disciplinam militiæ proficisci, Cic.; vacatio militiæ, *exemption from military service*, Cæs.; detrectare militiam, *to refuse doing military service*, Ov.; militiam capessere, *to enter the service*, Plin.; militiæ magister, *a general*, Liv.——B) *Gen.:* militiæ, *on the field, in war*, Sall.; *usually with* domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiæque cognita, *in peace and war*, Cic.——C) *Plur.*, militiæ, ārum, *the different kinds of military service*, Mœsici auxiliares, quos militiæ legionariis ... æquabant, Tac.——II. *Meton.* A) *Service, labor, employment, or profession*, urbanam militiam respondendi, Cic.——B) *A campaign*, m. adversus Græcos, Just.——C) *The soldiers, soldiery*, cogere militiam, Liv.——D) *Warlike spirit, courage*, virilis militiæ mulier, Flor.

MILITIŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (militia). *A short military service*, Suet.

MĪLITO, 1 *v. n.* (miles). *To be a soldier, perform military service, serve as a soldier*, m. in alcjs exercitu, Cic.; vellentne militare? *whether they would serve in the army?* Liv. *Also, by meton., of love affairs*, Ov.; Hor.; *&c.*

MILIUM, ii, *n.* *Millet*, Varr.

MILLE. *A thousand.* I. *Prop.* A) *Adj.*: m. et quingentis passibus, Cæs.—B) *Subst.* 1) mille, *n.*, *A thousand*, m. Thracum, Cic. 2) *Plur.*, millia, ium, *n.*, *Thousands*, sexcenta millia mundorum, Cic.; *sometimes* millia *is used distributively*, in millia æris asses singulos, Liv.—C) m. passuum, *a thousand paces*, i. e. *a Roman mile, rather less than an English mile*, m. passuum erant, Liv.; *also without* passuum: ut mihi ultra quadringenta millia liceret esse, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Innumerable, countless, very many*, m. nova consilia, Liv.

MILLĒNI, æ, a (mille). *A thousand (distrib.)*, Plaut.

MILLĒSIMUS, a, um (mille). *The thousandth*, millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic.; usura millesima, *one per thousand monthly*, Sen.

MILLIĀRIUS, a, um (mille). *Comprising a thousand.* I. *Gen.* A) *Adj.*: milliaria ala, *of a thousand horse*, Plin.; m. aper, *of a thousand pounds*, Sen.—B) *Subst.* 1) milliārium, ii, *n.*, *One thousand*, m. annorum, *a thousand years*, August. 2) milliārii, ōrum, *m.*, *Millenarians, chiliasts*, August.——II. *Esp.*: *That measures a thousand paces.* A) *Adj.*: m. porticus, Suet.—B) *Subst.*, milliārium, ii, *n.*, *A mile-stone*, plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic.; m. aureum, *the golden mile-stone* (*at least so called by* Tac. *and* Suet.), *erected by Augustus in the forum, forming a sort of terminus of the Italian roads*, Tac.

MILLIES, *adv.* (mille). *A thousand times.* I. *Prop.*: plus millies audivi, Ter.——II. *Meton.*: *Innumerable times*, moreretur potius millies, Cic.

MILO *or* MILON, ōnis (Μίλων). *Milo.* I. *A celebrated athlete of Croton*, Cic.——II. *The name of a family belonging to the* gens Annia; *the most celebrated was* T. Annius Milo, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic.

MILŌNIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Milo*, tempora Milониana, *when Milo was accused of the murder of Clodius*, Balb. ap. Cic.

MILTIĀDES, is, *m.* (Μιλτιάδης), *Miltiades, a celebrated Athenian general*, Cic.; Nep.

MILVINUS, a, um (milvus). *Of or belonging to a kite.* I. *Prop.*: milvinæ plumæ, Plin.——II. A) *Fig.*: *Rapacious, insatiable*, Cic.; milvinæ ungulæ, *rapacious hands, thievish claws, grasp*, Plaut.—B) *Subst.*, milvina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* fames), *Ravenous hunger*, Plaut.

MILVIUS. *See* MULVIUS.

MILVUS (*poet.* milŭus). *A kite, glede.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *A kind of fish of prey*, Hor.——III. *Fig.*: *A rapacious person, a vulture*, Plaut.

MILŸAS, ădis, *f.* (Μιλυάς). *Milyas, a small district of Phrygia Major, afterward of Lycia*, Liv.

MIMA, æ, *f.* (mimus). *A mimic actress*, Cic.

MIMALLŌNEUS, a, um. *Bacchanalian*, Pers.

MIMALLŌNIS, idis, *f.* *A Bacchanal*, Ov.

MIMAS, antis, *m.* (Μίμας). *Mimas.* I. *A mountain and promontory of Ionia, opposite Chios*, Ov.——II. *One of the giants*, Hor.

MIMIAMBI, ōrum, *m.* (μιμίαμβοι). *Mimic poetry in iambic metres*, Plin. E.

MIMICE, *adv.* *Mimically*, Catull.

MIMICUS, a, um (μιμικός) *Mimical, mimic; hence*, I. *Exaggerated, affected, tasteless*, m. jocus, Cic.——II. *Fictitious, not real*, m. currus (triumphalis), *a mock triumph*, Plin. Pan.

MIMNERMUS, i, *m.* (Μίμνερμος). *Mimnermus, a writer of elegy, of Colophon, contemporary with Cræsus*, Hor.; *hence*, Mimnermi versus, *elegiac poetry, or elegiacs*, Prop.

MIMOGRĀPHUS, i, *m.* (μιμογράφος). *An author of mimic plays, a mimographer*, Suet.

MIMŬLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (mima). *A mimic actress*, Cic.

MIMUS, i, *m.* (μῖμος). *A mimic, a person who performs in low comedy with gesticulations and declamation.* I. *Prop.* A) Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *A mimical performance, a mime*, exitus mimi, Cic.; mimos scribere, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *A low comedy, a farce*, Sen.; Suet.

MIN. *Perhaps for* minium, Virg.

MIN'? i. e. mihine? Pers.

MINA *or* MNA, æ, *f.* (μνᾶ). I. *Prop.*: *An Attic weight of a hundred drachmæ, the sixtieth part of a talent; about fifteen English ounces*, mna, quam nostri minam vocant, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *A sum of money.* A) *Of silver: Equivalent to a hundred Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii; about* $17.60 *of our money*, m. argenti, Plaut.; *usually called* mina *simply*, Cic.—B) *Of gold; five times the value of the silver one*, m. auri, Plaut.

MINA, *f.* *Smooth*, m. ovis, *with a smooth belly*, Plaut.

MINĀCIÆ, ārum, *f.* (minax). *Threats, menaces*, Plaut.

MINĀCITER, *adv.* *In a menacing manner, with threats or menaces*, m. terrere, Cic.

MINÆ, ārum, *f.* (mineo). *The projecting points of a wall, pinnacles, battlements.* I. *Prop.*: m. murorum, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *Threats, menaces.* A) minis insequi aliquem, Cic.; minas jactare, *to utter*, Id.—B) *An inciting* (*animals*) *by threats, &c., a driving*, Ov.—C) *Of animals and things*, nullæ in fronte (tauri) minæ, Ov.; *of the wind, waves, cold*, Prop.; Tib.

MINANTER, *adv.* *Threateningly*, Ov.

MINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A threatening, threats*, minationes, Cic.

MINAX, ăcis (minor). *Prominent, projecting.* I. *Prop.*: m. scopulus, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Threatening*, m. homo, Cic.; m. vox, Hor.—B) *That promises much, significant, expressive*, m. vultus, Calp.

MINCIUS, ii, *m.* *Mincius, a river near Mantua, now Mincio*, Virg.

MINEO, ēre. *To project over or toward*, Lucr.

MINERVA, æ, *f.* I. *Minerva, a deity of ancient Italy, similar to the Greek* Ἀθήνη, *said to have sprung out of the head of Jupiter; the goddess of wisdom, arts (spinning, weaving, &c.), and sciences, and of war; also the discoverer of oil*, Cic. *Prov.*: crassâ *or* pingui Minervâ, *without art, rudely*, Cic.; sus Minervam (docet), *said of a simpleton who pretends to teach a wise man*, Cic.; invitâ Minervâ, *without skill or talent*, Hor.; invitâ, ut aiunt, Minervâ, i. e. adversante et repugnante naturâ, Cic.; causam tuam ceri, non invita Minerva, *without success*, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *A working in wool, wearing*, Virg.——III. Minervæ promontorium, *a promontory of Campania, the seat of the Sirens, now Punta della Campanella*, Liv.

MINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. n.* *To make water*, m. in alqm . . . alqd, Hor. *Absol.*, Mart.

MINIĀNUS, a, um (miniium). *Dyed or colored with vermilion*, m. Jupiter, *a statue of Jupiter*, Cic.

MINIME. *See* PARUM.

MINIMUS. *See* PARVUS.

MINIO, 1. *To dye or color with vermilion*, minista cerula, *colored red*, Cic.

MINIO, ōnis, m. *Minio, a small river of Etruria, now Mignona*, Virg.

MINISTER, tra, trum. *Serving, ministering, waiting.* I. *Adj.*: lumina propositi facta ministra tui, *that promote or further*, Ov.——II. *Subst.*, minister, tri, m., *and* ministra, æ, *f.*, *A servant, attendant, domestic.* A) *Prop.* 1) totidem ministri, Virg.; m. puer Falerni, *a cup-bearer*, Catull. 2) *At the sacred rites of a deity: An attendant, minister, priest*, ministri Martis, Cic.; ara deæ certe tremuit pariente ministra, *the vestal Rhea Silvia*, Ov. *Of Christians:* ex duabus ancillis, quæ ministræ dicebantur, *female deacons, deaconesses*, Plin. E. 3) *Of public offices:* ministros imperii tui, *the inferior officers in your administration*, Cic.; pacis bellique ministras, *assistants or female advisers in peace and war*, Virg. 4) *A helper, promoter, favorer, supporter*, m. libidinis, Cic.; ministri regis, *the supporters of the king*, Sall.; ministros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, *assist them by telling them what is the law*, Cic.; m. sermonum, *negotiator*, Tac.; Calchante ministro, *by the aid of Calchas*, Virg.—B) *Fig.* 1) legum ministri magistratus (sunt), interpretes judices, *those that execute or carry into effect*, Cic. 2) huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, Cic.

MINISTERIUM, ii, n. (minister). *A service, office, ministry.* I. *Prop.*: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv.; ad subita belli ministeria, *business, employments*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *A suite of attendants, household*, ex his (militibus) in ministerio ejus relinquendos putavi, Plin. E.; m. circumdare principi, Tac.—B) *A manager, superintendent*, arenæ ministeria, Suet.

MINISTRA. *See* MINISTER.

MINISTRĀTOR, ōris, m. *An attendant, waiter, servant.* I. *Prop.*: ministratorum turbam, per quos signo dato ad inferendam cœnam discurritur, Sen.——II. *Meton.*: *One who serves a person, assists him with counsel, &c.*; *esp. of the lawyer who supplied an orator with necessary information on points of law*, m. juris, Cic.; *hence*, cum sorigantii Calo ministratorem exhiberet, *when he acted as the prompter of Caius*, Suet.

MINISTRO, 1 *v. a.* (minister). *To attend, be at hand, serve, wait upon.* I. *Prop.* A) quo commodius tibi ministretur, *that you might be better attended or waited upon*, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To wait at table, to serve up or hand round the dishes and cups*, servi ministrant, Cic.; ministratur poculia maximia, *is served up with*, Id.; m. cœnam, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To attend to, take care of, manage, rule, direct.* 1) *With dat.*: ministrant nobis artes, Cic.; m. velis, *to be at the sails*, Id. 2) *With acc.*: m. jussa medicorum, *to follow*, Ov.; m. navem, *to govern, steer*, Tac.—B) *To furnish, provide, give*, m. ardentes faces furiis Clodianis, Cic.; m. prolem, *to give, present*, Tibull.

MINITĀBUNDUS, a, um (minitor). *Threatening*, etenim tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv.

MINITOR, 1 *v. dep. int.* (minor). I. *To threaten*, m. alcui mortem, Cic.; m. alcui malum, Plaut.——II. *Absol.*: etiam minitare? Plaut.

MINIUM, ii, *n.* *Natural cinnabar, vermilion*, Plin.

MĪNŌIS, idis, *f.* *A female descendant of Minos*, i. e. *Ariadne*, Ov.

MĪNŌIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Minos*, Minoium regnum, Virg.; Minoia virgo, *Ariadne*, Ov.; Minoia sella, *his tribunal in the infernal regions*, Prop.

MINOR, 1 *v. dep. a. and n.* (minæ). *To project, reach, or tower upward.* I. *Prop.*: m. in cœlum, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To threaten*, m. alcui, Cic.; m. alcui crucem, Id.; ornus minatur, *is about to fall, threatens its fall*, Virg.—B) *To announce in haughty terms, to promise pompously*, m. multa et præclara, Hor.—C) *To threaten, profess, promise*, nec semper feriet, quodcunque minabitur arcus, Hor.

MINOS, ōis, m. (Μίνως). *Minos.* I. *Son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king of Crete, who, after his death, on account of his great love for justice, was made a judge in the infernal regions*, Cic.——II. *A grandson of the former, son of Lycastes, husband of Pasiphaë, and king of Crete*, Virg.; Ov.

MINŌTAURUS, i, m. (Μινόταυρος). *Minotaur, a monster, half bull and half man, son of Pasiphaë the wife of Minos, and a bull; kept confined in the labyrinth, and there slain by Theseus*, Virg.; Ov. *Faceta:* offensione Minotauri, i. e. Calvisii et Tauri, Cic.

MINŌUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Crete*, Thoas Minous, *son of Ariadne*, Ov.

MINTHA, æ, *f.* (μίνθα). *Mint*, Plin.

MINTURNÆ, ārum, *f.* *Minturnæ, a town of Latium on the borders of Campania, on the River Liris*, Liv.

MINTURNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Minturnæ*, M. populus, Liv.

MINŪCIUS, a, um. I. *Minucius, the name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most celebrated were:* 1. M. Minucius Rufus, *master of the horse to Fabius Cunctator*, Liv. 2) Minucia, *a vestal, who was buried alive for inchastity*, Liv.——II. *Adj.*: *Minucian*, via Minucia, *leading from Rome to Brundisium*, Cic.

MINŪME, *for* minime. *See* PARUM.

MINŪMUS, *for* minimus. *See* PARVUS.

MINŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 (μινύω, μινύθω). *To make smaller.* I. *Prop.* A) *To chop or hew into pieces, to grind, bruise*, m. ligna, Ov.—B) 1) *To lessen, diminish, impair*, m. sumptum, Cic. 2) *Refl.*: minuere *and* minui, *To decrease, grow or become less*, minuente æstu, Cæs.; artus minuuntur, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To impair, weaken, detract from*, m. gloriam alcujus, Cic.; m. alcui corporis labores, Id.; m. se capite *or* minui capite (*see* CAPUT); consul prælio et vulnere minutus, *discouraged*, Liv.—B) *To reduce to nothing, to ruin, destroy*, m. suspicionem, Cic.; m. opinionem, *to refute*, Id.; m. controversiam, *to make an end of, settle*, Id.—C) *To limit, restrict, restrain*, m. censuram, Liv.—D) *To violate*, m. majestatem populi per vim, Cic.—E) *To modify, alter*, m. consilium, Ter.—F) *To cease, leave off*, m. mirari, Lucr.

MINUS. *See* PARVUS *and* PARUM.

MINUSCŬLUS, a, um (minor). *Somewhat less, rather small,* minuscula villa, Cic.

MINŬTĀTIM, *adv.* (minutus). *By pieces, in small pieces.* I. *Prop.:* m. terram cribare, *to sift small,* Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *By pieces or single parts,* m. interrogare, Cic.—B) *Gradually, by degrees,* m. alqd addere, Cic.; m. discere, Lucr.

MINŬTE, *adv. Minutely, into small parts.* I. *Prop.:* sal minute tritus, Col. *Compar.:* minutius concidere alquid, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *In a little or low manner,* m. grandia dicere, Cic.—B) *Accurately, in detail,* m. utendum, Quint.

MINŬTIA, æ, *f.* (minutus). *Smallness, littleness,* ad minutiam redigere, *to make small,* Sen.

MINŬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (minuo). *A lessening, diminishing, diminution,* m. est ... tum incrementum, Quint.

MINŬTIUS, a, um. *See* MINUCIUS.

MINŬTŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (minutus). *Very small,* Plaut.

MINŬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* minuo.——II. *Adj.: Small, little.* A) *Prop.:* res minutæ, Cic.; fruges minutæ, *perhaps, pulse,* Id.—B) *Fig.: Small, trivial, insignificant,* m. philosophus, Cic.; minutæ interrogatiunculæ, Id.

MINYAS, æ, m. (Μινύας). *Minyas, a rich king of the Orchomenii, ancestor of the* Minyæ, *and so of the Argonauts,* Hyg. *Hence,* Minyæ, ārum, m., *The Argonauts,* Ov.

MINYĒIAS, ădis, *f. Daughter of Minyas,* Ov.

MINYĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Minyas,* Minyeia proles, *his daughters,* Ov.

MIRĀBILIS, e. *Wonderful, strange, marvellous.* I. *Prop.:* ne hoc magnum atque mirabile esse videatur, Cic.; mirabile est, *it is strange. With acc. and inf.,* Ter. *With* quam, Cic. *With* quomodo, Cic. *With a supine:* dictu mirabile, Liv. *With* si, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Extraordinary, surprising, astonishing,* mirabilem in modum Ephesi præsto fuit, Cic.; hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor.

MIRĀBILITER, *adv. In an astonishing, strange, or extraordinary manner, astonishingly,* m. loqui de alqo, Cic.; m. moratus est, *is of a strange character,* Id.

MIRĀBUNDUS, a, um (miror). *Full of astonishment or surprise,* Liv.

MIRĀCŬLUM, i, *n. See the following article.*

MIRĀCŬLUS, a, um (miror). *Wonderful, strange, singular.* I. *Adj.:* miracula meretrix, Plaut.——II. *Subst.,* mirācŭlum, i, *n.* A) *Prop.: A strange or wonderful thing, a wonder, marvel,* portenta et miracula philosophorum, Cic.; esse miraculo, *to cause surprise,* Liv.; *and,* esse in miraculo, Plin.; in miraculo verti, *to be changed into strange or extraordinary forms,* Ov.—B) *Meton.: The wonderful, strange, surprising, or striking nature or quality of a thing,* m. magnitudinis, *extraordinary size,* Liv.; stupentibus miraculo rei, Id.

MIRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. Admiration, wonder,* facere mirationem, Cic.

MIRĀTOR, ōris, m. *An admirer,* m. sui, Sen.; m. rerum, Ov.

MIRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (mirator). *She that wonders or admires,* m. turba, Juv.

MIRE, *adv. In a wonderful, strange, extraordinary manner; strangely, wonderfully, extraordinarily,* puero municipio mire favent, Cic.

MIRIFICE, *adv. In a wonderful manner, surprisingly, very much, extraordinarily, astonishingly,* m. dolere, Cic.; m. de republica meritus, Id.

MIRIFICUS, a, um (mirus, facio). *Causing admiration, &c.; hence, astonishing, strange, singular, extraordinary, very great,* mirificum convivium, Cic.; m. consensus senatus, Id.

MIRI-MODIS, *adv.* I. q. miris modis, Plaut.

MIRMILLO, ōnis, m. *A kind of gladiator, who was in the habit of fighting with a Thracian* (Threx) *and net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet with a fish for a crest,* Cic.

MIROR, 1 *v. dep. a. and n. To wonder, be astonished.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Act.:* m. negligentiam hominis, Cic.; m. se alebat quod non rideret haruspex, Id. *With* si, Cic.; cur, Id.; qua ratione, Id.; quid, Id.; unde, Id.; quapropter, Plaut. 2) *Neut.:* miraretur, qui cerneret, Liv.—B) miror, *I wonder,* i. e. *it surprises me, I am curious to know,* m. unde sit, Ter.——II. *Esp.* A) *To look or gaze at any thing with astonishment, to admire, adore,* cum puerorum formas et corpora miraretur, Cic.; m. tabulas pictas, Sall.; m. se, *to be in love with one's self,* Catull.—B) *Of things:* exsilit in cœlum arbos Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma, Virg.

MIRUS, a, um. I. *Wonderful, strange, surprising, extraordinary,* mirum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic.; mirum est ut excitetur, *it is astonishing how, &c.,* Plin.——II. *Subst.,* mirum, i, *n., Something wonderful or strange, a wonder, a wonderful thing,* tanta mira in sedibus sunt facta, Plaut.; nec mirum, *that is no wonder,* Cic. *Hence,* A) m. quam *or* quantum, *it is wonderful or extraordinary,* m. quam inimicus ibat, Cic.; m. quantum profuerit, Liv.—B) quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov.——C) m. si, *it would astonish me, if not, &c.,* i. e. *most probably,* m. ni domi est, Ter.; m. ni cantem, *probably I should sing,* Nævius ap. Cic.—D) *With* quin: *Surely not, indisputably not,* m. quin te adversus dicat, Plaut.

MISARGYRIDES, æ, m. (μισάργυρος, ἀργύριον). *Money-hater, a fictitious name,* Plaut.

MISCELLĀNEUS, a, um (miscellus). I. *Mixed, not of one and the same kind,* miscellanea turba, App.——II. *Subst.,* miscellānĕa, ōrum, *n., The poor food of gladiators,* Juv.

MISCELLUS, a, um (misceo). *Mixed.* I. *Prop.:* miscelli ludi, *consisting of various kinds,* Suet.——II. *Meton.: Bad, poor, mean,* miscella uva, Varr.

MISCĔO, miscŭi, mistum, *or* mixtum, 2 *v. a.* (μίσγω). *To mix, mingle.* I. *Prop.* A) rubor mistus candore, Cic.: m. dulce et amarum, Plaut.; m. iram cum luctu, Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) a) *To mingle, unite, combine,* m. corpus cum alqa, *to have carnal intercourse with,* Cic.; m. sanguinem et genus cum alqo, *to marry,* Liv. b) se miscere, *to mix among people,* m. se viris, Virg. c) miscere, *To gather, collect, assemble,* miscere circa alqem, Virg. d) m. certamina, *to fight, engage,* Liv.; m. vulnera, *to inflict wounds on either side* Virg. e) m. alqo or alqa re, *to join any body or*

any thing, to take the form of any body or any thing, mixtus Euipeo Tænarius deus, Prop. 2) *To mix for drinking, to mingle*, m. alcui mulsum, Cic.; m. pocula, Ov. 3) *To mix or jumble things together, confound*, m. cœlum terramque, *in a storm*, Virg.; *hence, prov.*, cœlum ac terras miscere, *to move heaven and earth, to make a great tumult*, Liv. 4) *To fill*, pulvere campus miscetur, Virg. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To blend, mingle, combine*, mixta modestiæ gravitas, Cic.—B) *To unite*, m. curas et cogitationes suas cum alqo, Sen.——C) se miscere, *to mix one's self up with, to have to do with*, m. se partibus alicujus, Vell.——D) *To raise, excite, bring forth*, m. motus animorum, Cic.; m. seditiones, Tac.——E) *Of political troubles: To throw into confusion, embroil*, m. rempublicam, Cic.

MISELLUS, a, um, *dim.* (miser). *Miserable, unfortunate*, m. homo, Cic.

MISENENSIS, e. *Of Misenum*, Tac.

MISENUM, i, *n.* (Misēna, ōrum, Prop.). *Misenum, a promontory and town of Campania, now Cap di Miseno*, Cic.

MISER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Miserable, unfortunate, pitiable, wretched.* I. *Prop.* A) m. homo, Cic.; habere alqm miserrimum, *to plague very much*, Id.; miserrimus fui fugitando, *I am very tired with running*, Ter.——B) *Meton.: Of things.* 1) *Afflicting, sad, lamentable*, misera fortuna, Cic.; tempora misera, Id.; ita vivere miserrimum est, Id.; miseram, *as an exclamation; how lamentable! how sad!* Virg. 2) *Violent, extravagant, excessive*, m. amor, Virg.; m. cultus, Hor. 3) *Wretched, miserable, bad*, misera præda, Cæs. ——II. *Esp.* A) *Sick, ill*, quo nunc etiam morbo misera sum, Plaut.——B) *Vile, worthless*, hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.

MISERABILE, *adv. Wretchedly, lamentably*, m. cæsis insultare, Virg.

MISERABILIS, e (miserror). *Pitiable, deplorable.* I. *Prop.*: m. æqualor, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: Mournful, sad*, m. vox, Cic.; miserabiles elegi, Hor.

MISERABILITER, *adv. Lamentably, pitiably, mournfully, sadly, wretchedly.* I. *Prop.*: m. emori, Cic.; m. laudare, *to excite compassion by a funeral oration*, Id. ——II. *In a plaintive or mournful manner*, epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic.

MISERATIO, ōnis, *f. A feeling of pity or commiseration, compassion, pity.* I. *Prop.*: quem ille moriens... Epaminondas non cum quadam miseratione delectat, Cic.; m. urbium captarum, *pity, compassion toward*, Quint. ——II. *An expressing of pity by words, a lamenting, bewailing*, m. rei, Cic.; miserationibus uti, *of orators who endeavor to excite pity in the judges by their description of a case*, Id.

MISERE, *adv. Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably, unhappily.* I. *Prop.*: m. vivere, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Miserably, badly*, m. miserrime scriptum esse, Plaut.——B) *Violently, eagerly*, m. cupio, Ter.; m. noluit legionem tradere, *would by no means, under no circumstances*, Cæs. ap. Cic.

MISERĒO, ēi, ĭtum and ertum, 2 *v. n.* (miser). I. *Pers.*: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. ——II. *Impers.* A) *It distresses*, e. g. eorum nos miseret, *we pity them*, Cic.——B) *With acc. of the object*: Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter.

MISERROR, ōrĭtus and ertus sum, 2 *v. dep. n.* (miser). *To have pity or compassion, to pity, commiserate.* I. A) *Pers.*: cum misereri mei debent, Cic.——B) *Absol.*: alii miseriti misere panem, Phædr. ——II. *Impers.*: miseretur, *one has compassion on*, ut supplicum misereatur, Cic.; me tuarum miseritum est fortunarum, Ter.

MISERESCO, ere (misereo). *To have compassion on, to pity*, m. regis, Virg.; *also used impers.*: te miserescat mei, Ter.

MISERET. *See* MISERĒO.

MISERIA, æ, *f.* (miser). *Misery, wretchedness, misfortune, trouble.* I. *Gen.*: in miseriis versari, Cic.; a miseria se eripere, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue*, m. et æruma, Cic.; miseriam capere, Ter.——B) *Tormenting or painful anxiety*, Stoici omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria crederent, Cic.

MISERIA, æ, *f. The goddess of misery, daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic.

MISERICORDIA, æ, *f.* (misericors). *Compassion, pity, mercy.* I. *Prop.*: m. est ægritudo ex miseria alterius, Cic.; misericordiam adhibere, *to have compassion*, Id.; misericordiam habere, *to deserve compassion*, Id.; misericordiam aliis commovere, *in others*, Id.; m. populi, *the compassion of the people*, Id.; etsi frangor misericordiâ puerorum, *compassion toward the boys*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Mourning, lamentation, sadness*, hæc magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Cæs.——B) *Mournful or piteous circumstances or condition, distress, wretchedness, misfortune*, ne... sceleri meo potius, quam imprudentiæ misericordiæque adsignes, Cic.

MISERICORS, dis (misereo, cor). *Compassionate, pitiful, merciful*, m. animus, Cic.; m. in alqm, Id.; m. in furibus, Sall. *Compar.*, misericordior, Plaut. *Superl.*, misericordissimus, August.

MISERITER, *adv.* (miser) *Pitifully*, Catull.

MISERITUS. *See* MISERROR.

MISERROR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (miser). *To lament, bewail, deplore.* I. *Gen.*: m. communem omnium fortunam, Cic.; m. periculum, Cæs.——II. *Esp.: To have compassion on, to pity, commiserate*, m. casum alcujus, Tac.; juvenem animi miserata, Virg.

MISERTUS. *See* MISERROR.

MISERŬLUS, a, um, *dim.*, i. q. miscllus (miser). *Unfortunate*, Catull.

MISSICIUS, a, um (mitto). *Discharged from military service*, a quodam missicio prætoriano, Suet.

MISSICŬLO, are (mitto). *To send repeatedly*, Plaut.

MISSILIS, e (mitto). *That is thrown, cast, or hurled.* I. *Prop.*: m. lapis, *stone for a sling*, Liv.; missiles aculei, *the prickles of the porcupine, because darted forth as missile weapons*, Plin.; tela missilia, *missile weapons, missives*, Liv.; res missiles, *things which the emperors threw among the people, such as dried fruit, cakes, and small tablets on which was written how much those who caught them should receive in money, corn, &c.*, Suet.——II. *Subst.* A) missilia, ium, *n., Missile weapons, missives*, Liv.——B) missilia, ium, *n.*, i. q. res mis-

dam corpus, *pretty voluminous*, Cic.—B) *Moderate, middling, ordinary*, genus dicendi modicum, Cic.; m. eques, *in middling circumstances, of moderate fortune*, Tac.; m. amnis, *not deep*, Plin.—C) 1) *Moderate*, i. e. *not much, small, mean*, modica pecunia, Cic.; m. acervus, Hor. 2) *With genit.*: m. originis, Tac. 3) *Subst.*, mödicum, i, *n.*, *A little*, m. progredi, App.

MŎDIFICĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* *A measuring of a thing*, versuum lex ac modificatio, Sen.

MŎDIFICO, 1 *v. a.* (modus, facio). *To measure properly*, membra modificata, Cic.

MŎDIUS, ii, *m.* (modus). *A Roman measure containing sixteen* sextarii, *or one sixth of an Attic* medimnus (*somewhat more than a peck English*), m. tritici, Cic. *Prov.*: modios multos salis edere, Cic.; modo nummos metiri, *to measure money* (*as we say*) *by the bushel* (*to denote a very rich man*), Petr.; *hence*, pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, sic illa jam habent pleno modio verborum honorem, invitationem crebram, Cic.

MŎDO, *adv.* *Only, but.* I. *Prop.* A) vide modo, Cic.; philosophus in quo modo esset auctoritas, Id.—B) si modo, *If but, if only*, in hac arte, si modo est hæc ars, Cic.—C) dummodo, *If but, if only, provided that* (*see* DUMMODO); *sometimes without* dum: m. ne summa turpitudo sequatur, Cic.; m. ut possim, *if I can*, Ter.—D) modo non, *Nearly, almost, all but*, jam modo non possum contentus vivere parvo, Tibull.—E) non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (quoque), *Not only ... but also*, quoties non modo ductores nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus, Cic.; num me fefellit non modo res, verum dies, Id.—F) *Sometimes* non modo, *in the second member of a clause, Much less, to say nothing of*, nullum meum minimum dictum, non modo factum intercessit, Cic.—G) non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem, *Not only not ... but not even*, ego non modo tibi non irascor, sed ne reprehendo quidem factum tuum, Cic. *Instead of* ne ... quidem, *we sometimes find* sed vix, Cic.; *so, also*, sed neque ... neque, Id. *If both members of a clause have one common verb, and if this be contained in the second member, the second* non *of the first member is dropped*, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit, quod non honestum sit, Cic. *Also with* sed vix: Curiorum virtutes non solum in moribus, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, Cic. *In Livy and later writers, the second* non *is omitted, even where each member of the sentence has its own verb.*—H) non modo non ... sed etiam, *Not only not ... but not even*, judicetur non modo non consul sed etiam hostis Antonius. *The second negation is sometimes contained in a negative pronoun*, qui se opponat periculis, non modo nullo præposito præmio, sed etiam interdicto, Cic.——II. *Meton. of time.* A) *A short time since, not long ago, lately*, m. egena, Cic. *Also of longer periods of time*: m. hoc malum in hanc rem publicam invasit.—B) *Now, this moment*, advenis modo? Ter.—C) modo ... modo, *Now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes*, m. huc, modo illuc, Cic. *Another word is sometimes put for the second* modo: modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.; m. in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. *And sometimes for the first*, sæpe cum tribus anellis, modo læva inani, Hor. *The poets have* et modo ... et modo *for* modo modo *in the beginning of verses*, Prop. Modo *is often repeated several times*, modo subacti, modo domiti, modo mulcati.

MŎDŬLĀTE, *adv.* *According to measure, in time harmoniously*, m. canere, Cic.

MŎDŬLĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* *A measuring according to proportion, measure, proportion. Esp. of music and dancing*, m. pedum, Quint.; m. vocis, Id.

MŎDŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who measures any thing by rule and proportion*, m. vocis et cantus, Col.; *thus absol.*, modulator, *a musician*, Hor.

MŎDŬLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* modulor.——II. *Adj.*: *Well regulated or adjusted, measured, harmonious, melodious*, modulatissimus tibiarum ... cantus, Flor.

MŎDŬLOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (modulus). *To measure by a certain standard.* I. *Prop.*: *To arrange according to a certain measure, to regulate*, cantica ad aliorum similitudinem modulata (*pass.*), Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *To measure*, hominum aures vocem natura modulantur, Cic.—B) *To dance*, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, *beating time with their feet to the sound of their voices*, Liv.—C) 1) *Act.*: *To sing, to play upon an instrument*, m. carmina, Virg.; m. lyram plectro eburneo, Tibull. 2) *Pass.*: carmina modulata, *sung*, Suet.; barbitos modulatus alcui, *played by any body*, Hor.

MŎDŬLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (modus). *A measure, that by which any thing is measured*, dimensus ad corporis sui modulum, Suet.; metiri se suo modulo, *to live according to one's means, adapt one's self to one's circumstances*, Hor

MŎDUS, i, *m.* *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured.* I. *Prop.*: m. quibus metirentur rura, Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) *The measure of a thing, size*, de modo agri scripsit, Cic.—B) *A right or due measure*, modum adhibere rei, Cic.; extra modum prodire, Id.—C) *Moderation*, tantum in summa potestate modum, Cic.—D) *In music: Measure, time. Of verses: Measure, rhyme*, flebilibus modis concinere, Cic.; m. pressus et flebilis, Id.; carmen modis lugubre, Id.; fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, *of lyric poetry*, Hor.—E) *A term, boundary, limit, end*, habet ista ratio modum quendam, Cic.; finem et modum transire, Id.; sit modus exsilio, Ov.—F) *A rule, prescription*, in modum venti, *according to the direction of the wind, as the wind happens to blow*, Liv.—G) *A mode, method, way, manner*, constantia atque modus vitæ, *a regular mode of life*, Cic. *Hence*, modo, in modum, ad modum, *in the manner of, like, as*, omni modo egi cum rege, Cic.; humano modo peccare, Liv.; omnibus copiis non itineris modo, sed, &c., *not in order of march*, Id.; mirum in modum, *in a strange manner or way*, Cæs. *Also in the plur.*, multis modis exspecto, *much*, Ter.—H) *A mood, in the conjugation of a verb*, Quint.

MŒCHA, æ, *f.* (mœchus). *An adulteress.* Hor.

MŒCHIA, æ, *f.* (μοιχεία). *Adultery.* Ter.

MŒCHISSO, are (μοιχίζω). *To commit adultery*, Plaut.

MŒCHOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (mœchus). *To commit adultery*, Liv.

MŒCHUS, i, *m.* (μοιχός). *An adulterer, fornicator*, Plaut

MŒNE, ia, n. (mœnio=mūnio). *A city wall, the wall of a town.* I. *Prop.* [*sing.*, Enn. ap. Fest.]: *usually plur.*, mœnia, ium, n., domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus mœnibus sepserunt, Cic.; oppidum altissimis mœnibus, Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) *A walled town*, mœnibus ipsis intra mœnia nulla pernicies comparabitur, Cic. *Hence*, m. Ditis, *the realm of Pluto*, Virg.——B) *The walls, the outer circumference of any thing*, m. navis, Ov.; m. mundi, Lucr.

MŒNERA. I. q. munera, Lucr.

MŒNIA, ium, n. *Walls. See* MŒNE.

MŒNIA, ium. I. q. munia. I. *Offices*, Plaut. ——II. *Taxes, burdens*, Plaut.

MŒNIO, 4, *another form for* munio, Plaut.

MŒREO, MŒRROR, MŒROR. *See* MERREO.

MŒRUS. I. q. murus, Lucr.

MŒSI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Mœsia*, Eutr.

MŒSIA, æ, f. *Mœsia, a province of Hungary, now Servia and Bulgaria*, Suet.

MŒSIACUS, a, um. *Of Mœsia, Mœsian*, Mœsiacæ copiæ, Tac.

MŒSICUS, a, um. *Of Mœsia, Mœsian*, M. exercitus, Tac.

MŒSTUS, *&c. See* MÆSTUS.

MOGUNTIACUM, i, n. *Moguntiacum, now Mainz or Mayence*, Eutr.

MŌLA, æ, f. (μύλη). *A mill* (*of any kind*). I. *Prop.*: ut Rhodi videretur molæ potius quam Moloni operam dedisse, Cic.; molam versare, *to turn*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Coarse-ground corn, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on the forehead of a victim*, m. salsa, Virg.; also simply mola, Cic. ——B) *A moon-calf, mole, false conception*, Plin.

MŌLARIS, e (mola). I. *Belonging to a mill*, m. lapis, *a mill-stone*, Plin.——II. *Subst.*, mōlaris, is, m. A) *A mill-stone, or a large stone in general*, Virg.——B) *A cheek-tooth, grinder*, Juv.

MŌLES, is, f. *A mass, large lump or heap.* I. *Prop.* A) rudis indigestaque moles, *a chaos*, Ov. ——B) *Meton.* 1) *A mass sunk into the water as a foundation for an* agger *to rest upon; a foundation, a dam*, mole lapidum a mare disjunctus, Cic.; aditus insulæ muniti mirificis molibus, Id. 2) moles belli, *huge engines or machines used in sieges*, refectis vineis allaque mole belli, Liv. 3) *Great or vast buildings*, extructæ moles opere magnifico, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *A burden, trouble, difficulty*, majore mole pugnare, Liv.; tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg. ——B) *Distress, misfortune, calamity*, major exorta domi moles, Liv.; molem excierit, *shipwreck*, Virg.——C) *Greatness, weight*, m. invidiæ, Cic.; m. pugnæ, Liv.; vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, Hor.——D) *Might, power, strength*, m. Herculea, Sil.——E) *A compact body, crowd, heap*, m. curarum, Tac.

MŌLESTE, *adv. With trouble.* I. *To one's self*: m. ferre, *to be displeased at, bear uneasily, take ill*, Cic.; nihil habet in his malis, quod minus moleste ferat, *that could be more agreeable to him*, Id. *Compar.*, molestius, Cic. *Superl.*, molestissime, Cic.——II. *To others*: m. uti adfectionibus, Quint.; m. scribere, *unintelligibly*, Suet.

MŌLESTIA, æ, f. (molestus). *Trouble, unpleasantness, vexation, uneasiness, molestation, annoyance, disgust.* I. *Prop.*: molestiæ detractio, Cic.; molestias suscipere propter aliqd, Id.; molestiam ex re trahere, *to be vexed at any thing*, Id.; molestiam alcui aspergere, exhibere, *to cause*, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *That which is troublesome or annoying.* A) molestiæ in facie, *spots, freckles*, Plin.——B) *Inconvenience or trouble given to others*, elegantia diligens sine molestia, Cic.

MŌLESTUS, a, um (moles). *Troublesome, causing trouble, painful, offensive, irksome.* I. *Prop.*: molesta provincia, Cic.; m. labor, Id.; alcui esse molestum, Id.; tunica molesta, *a troublesome coat, a kind of vest or coat made of some combustible material, which persons condemned to the flames were forced to put on*, Juv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Artificial, forced, affected*, molesta veritas, Cic.; pronunciatio gesticulationibus molesta, Quint.——B) *Injurious, dangerous, hurtful*, otium tibi molestum est, Catull.

MŌLIMEN, inis, n. (molior). *An exertion of strength, in order to accomplish any thing; effort, endeavor, preparation*, res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.; magna rerum molimina videt in illis, *he sees that something is going on*, Id.

MŌLIMENTUM, i, n. (molior). *An exertion of strength, effort, endeavor*, motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, *by machinery of second-rate power*, Liv.

MŌLIOR, 4 *v. dep. n. and a.* (moles). *To set in motion.* I. *Prop.* A) *Intr.* 1) *To set one's self in motion*, dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. 2) *To go away, to go to a place*, naves molientes a terra, Liv.——B) *Trans.*: *To set in motion.* 1) m. ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Liv.; m. terram, *to dig up*, Id.; m. corpora ex somno, *to arouse from sleep*, Id.; m. habenas, *to manage*, Virg. 2) *To throw*, m. fulmina, Virg. 3) *To remove, displace*, m. montes sua sede, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To construct, erect, raise*, m. muros, Virg.; m. classem, Id.——B) *To throw up a wall* (*for defence*), ad moliendum clitellæ, Liv.——C) *To cause, occasion*, stridor aquilonis molitur nives, Cic. poet.; m. morbos, Virg.——III. *Fig.* A) *To undertake, esp. with effort or trouble*, nec ea quæ agant molientes cum labore, Cic.; m. nulla opera, *to do nothing*, Id.; m. animum, *to raise one's courage*, Ov.——B) *To undertake, endeavor, attempt; design, meditate*, dubitamus, quid ille in præda molitus sit, Cic.; nihil est quod moliare, *your plan is in vain*, Id.; m. alcui calamitatem, *to try to inflict*, Id.: m. alcui insidias, *to endeavor to prepare*, Id.; m. crimina et accusatorem, *to think of, excogitate*, Tac.——C) *To strive after, endeavor to obtain, aim at*, m. regnum, Liv.; m. alia præsidia, *to look about for*, Id.——D) *To excite, cause*, hæc sunt in animis judicum molienda, Cic.——E) *To cause to waver, to shake*, m. fidem, *any body's credit*, Liv.

MŌLITIO, ōnis, f. *A putting of a thing in motion.* I. *Prop.* A) m. agri, *a digging, ploughing*, Col.——B) *A tearing out, demolishing*, m. valli, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *An undertaking, effecting, accomplishing*, quæ molitio? Cic.

MŌLITOR, ōris, m. (molior). *One that undertakes or attempts a thing, an author, framer*, effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; m. ratis, *a builder, maker*, Ov.

MŌLITRIX, īcis (molitor). *She that undertakes or attempts*, m. rerum novarum, Suet.

MŎLĬTUS, a, um. *part. of* mollior.

MŎLĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* molo.

MOLLESCO, ĕre (mollis). *To become soft.* I. *Prop.:* ebur mollescit, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To become gentle or tame,* mollescunt pectora, Ov. —B) *To grow effeminate or unmanly,* m. in undis, Ov.

MOLLICELLUS, a, um *dim.* (mollis). *Soft,* Catull.

MOLLICŬLUS, a, um. *dim.* (mollis). *Soft.* I. *Prop.:* molliculæ escæ, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* *Effeminate, voluptuous,* m. versus, Catull.

MOLLIMENTUM, i, *n.* (mollio). *A means of mitigating or alleviating,* m. calamitatum, Sen.

MOLLIO, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, 4 *v. a.* (mollis). *To make soft, flexible, pliant, or supple.* I. *Prop.* A) m. lanam trahendo, Ov.— B) *To take away hardness, to soften,* humor mollitur tepefactus, Cic. *Hence, of soil: To make loose,* agri a Nilo molliri oblimarique, Id.; m. ventrem, alvum, duritias corporum, *to purge, relax,* Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) m. collem, *to ease the ascent of a hill by a circuitous road,* Cæs.—B) *To geld, castrate,* ferro mollita juventus, Luc.——III. *Fig.* A) *To render effeminate or unmanly,* m. animos, Cic.; m. vocem, *to render feminine.*—B) *To discourage, dispirit,* lacrimæ meorum me mollunt, Cic.—C) *To tame, subdue,* Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic. —D) *To render more agreeable or pleasant,* m. verba usu, Cic.; m. pœnam, Ov.

MOLLIPES, ĕdis (mollis, pes). *Soft-footed, having soft feet,* Cic. poet.

MOLLIS, e (movilis, *from* moveo). *Movable, pliant, flexible.* I. *Prop.* A) molles commissuræ, Cic.; mollia brachia, *in dancing,* Ov.; molle aurum, Virg.—B) *Soft,* molle litus, *a sandy shore, of soft sand,* Cæs.; molles thyrsi, *overgrown with ivy,* Virg.; m. arcus, *slack, not bent,* Ov. *Subst.,* mollia panis, *the soft part of bread, crumb,* Plin.; mollia, *molluscous (invertebrated) animals,* Id.—C) *Not rough, soft, not sharp, gentle, smooth,* odor mollissimus, Plin.; molle vinum, Virg.; Euphrates ibat jam mollior, *more gently,* Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *In Sculpture: Pleasing, soft, not stiff,* mollia signa, Cic.; molles mirabitur ære capillos, *the wavy hair,* Hor.—B) *Gentle, not steep, having a gentle slope,* molle fastigium, Cæs.——III. *Fig.* A) *Supple, pliable, yielding,* m. animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.; dea mollior, Ov. *Hence,* B) *Changeable, mutable,* nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. —C) *Tender, weak, soft, delicate,* homo mollissimo animo, *sensitive,* Cic.; os molle, *that easily blushes,* Ov.; aures mollissimæ, *not fond of praise, modest,* Plin. E.—D) 1) *Weak, timid, fearful,* m. sententia, Cic.; m. consul, Liv.; nec molliorem sui provocaverat, *no weaker one, none more feeble,* Ov. *Hence,* 2) *Effeminate, unmanly,* m. disciplina, Cic.—E) *Not oppressive, not burdensome, easy, supportable,* aer amœnum et molle, Quint.; mollissimâ viâ consequi aliquid, *in the easiest manner,* Liv.; m. aditus, *favorable,* Virg.; mollia tempora fandi, *good, favorable,* Id.—F) *Agreeable, pleasant, gentle,* mollem ac jucundam senectutem efficiet alqd, Cic.; m. somnus, Ov.; mollia ridere, *to smile gently,* Id. —G) *Tender, affecting, touching,* molle nomen, Cic.; m. sermo, Sall.; verbis mollibus lenire alqm, Hor.; molles versus, *elegiac,* Ov.—H) *Calm, mild, sedate,* molli brachio objurgare aliquem, Cic.; cuncta in mollius relata, *in the more favorable light,* Tac.

MOLLITER, *adv. Softly.* I. *Prop.:* m. recubans, Cic.; m. pedem referre, *gently,* Quint. *Superl.,* mollissime, Cic.——II. *Meton.:* *Gently, not steep, gradually,* collis m. assurgens, Col. ——III. *Fig.* A) *Calmly, without passion,* m. ferre, Cic. *Compar.,* mollius abnuere, Liv.—B) *Sensibly, feelingly,* m. ægritudinem pati, Sall.—C) *Effeminately, voluptuously,* m. vivere, Cic.—D) *Gently, softly,* m. incedere, Ov.—E) *Leniently,* feci parce et molliter, Cic *Compar.:* qui mollius consultum dicerent, *too leniently,* Liv.

MOLLITIA, æ, *and* MOLLITIES, ēi, *f.* (mollis). *Pliability, movableness, suppleness.* I. *Prop.* A) m. cervicum, Cic. *Hence,* B) *Softness, soft quality,* in primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities quædam, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Sensibility, tenderness,* qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate, Cic.; m. naturæ, *a feeling disposition,* Id.; mollitie frontis ne in publico diceret impediebatur, *by his backwardness or bashfulness,* Plin.—B) *Weakness,* animi est ista mollities, Cæs.—C) *Effeminacy, voluptuousness, unchastity,* mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic.

MOLLĬTŬDO, ĭnis, *f.* (mollis). *Movableness, pliability.* I. *Prop.* A) m. vocis, Auct. ad Her.—B) *Softness, soft quality,* in pulmonibus inest mollitudo, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* *Sensibility, tenderness,* m. humanitatis, Cic.

MŎLŏ, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (mola). *To grind (in a mill).* A) *Neut.:* molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.; ego pro te molam, Id.—B) *Act.:* *To grind any thing,* m. hordeum in subtilem farinam, Plin.; molita cibaria, *ground corn,* Cæs. *Hence,* molitum, i, *n., That which has been ground,* Plaut.

MŎLŎCHINĀRIUS, ĭi, *m.* (moloche). *One who dyes with the color of mallows,* Plaut.

MŎLORCHUS, a, um. *Of Molorchus,* Tib.

MŎLORCHUS, i, *m.* (Μόλορχος). *Molorchus, a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when he went to kill the lion,* Virg.

MŎLOSSI, ōrum, *m.* (Μολοσσοί). *The Molossi, inhabitants of the eastern part of Epirus,* Cic.

MŎLOSSICUS, a, um. *Molossian,* Plaut.

MŎLOSSIS, ĭdis, *f. Molossis, a district of Epirus,* Liv.

MŎLOSSUS, a, um. *Molossian.* M. canis, *a kind of dog used in hunting,* Hor. *Subst.,* Molossus (-os), i, *m.* (*sc.* pes), *A Molossus, a metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables,* Quint.

MŎLŸ, ŷos, *n.* (μῶλυ). *A plant which Ulysses received from Mercury, as an antidote against the enchantment of Circe,* Ov.

MŎMEN, ĭnis, *n.* I. q. momentum, Lucr.

MŎMENTŎSUS, a, um (momentum). *Of short duration, momentary,* Quint.

MŎMENTUM, i, *n.* (i. q. movimentum, *from* moveo). *That which sets a thing in motion; esp. a weight placed in one of two evenly-balanced scales, which gives it the turn.* I. A) *Influence, weight, decisive turn,* momenta sunt alcui ad alqem rem, m. habet alqd ad alqem rem, momenti plus

affert alqd ad alqam rem, Cic.; rem momento suo dispensare, *according to its importance*, Id.; m. rei facere, *to give the turn*, Liv.; momenti alqd facere, *to do something great*, Id.; puncto temporis sæpe maximarum rerum momenta verti, *the turn things take often depends upon a moment of time*, Id.; juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum ejus civitatis, *of the greatest importance with relation to public affairs*, Id.; momenta Leonis, *the influence*, Hor.; adficere momenta potentia, *decisive grounds*, Ov.; præbere momenta salutis, *to further*, Ov. *Hence*,—B) *Importance, weight*, rerum verborumque momenta, Cic.; pari momento esse, *to be of equal weight*, Id.; *hence*, parvum, leve momentum, *a trifle*; levi momento æstimare, Cæs.; parvo momento antecedere, *by a little*, Id.—C) *A part, point*, momenta officiorum perpendere, Cic. *Hence*: m. temporis, *a point of time, moment*, Liv.; *also simply*, momentum: momento fit cinis, *in a moment*, Sen.; omnibus momentis, *every moment*, Ov.—D) *An additional part, addition*, quibus pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, Just.——II. *Motion*, astra formâ ipsâ figuræque suâ momenta sustentant, Cic.

MŌNA, æ, *f.* *Mona*. 1. *Now Isle of Man*, Cæs. 2. *Now the Isle of Anglesey*, Tac.

MŌNEDŪLA, æ, *f.* *A daw, jackdaw*, Cic.

MŌNEO, ēi, itum, 2 (*from the root* men; *whence* memini). *To remind, to bring to one's recollection, put in mind.* I. *Prop.*: m. alqm de testamento, Cic. *With genit.*: Cæcina milites temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac. *With acc. of the object, if expressed by the neuter of a pronoun or of an adjective*: illud me præclare admones, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *To admonish, warn.* 1) m. aperte, acriter, Cic.; res monet cavere, Sall. 2) *To set on, incite*, m. canes, Prop. 3) *To admonish by punishment, to chastise*, m. puerili verbere, Tac.—B) *To instruct, teach, tell, inform*, monente et denuntiante te, Cic.; velut divinitus mente monita agens, *as if a deity had inspired him*, Liv.; tu vatem, diva, mone, *inspire*, Virg.—C) *To foretell, predict*, m. horrenda, Virg.

MŌNERIS, is, *f.* (μονήρης) (*sc.* navis). *A ship with one bank of oars*, Liv.

MŌNETA, æ, *f.* (moneo). *A surname of Juno, because she admonished the Romans by an earthquake to offer a sacrifice*, Cic.; *in the temple of* Juno Moneta *money was coined; and hence*, Mōnēta, æ, *f.* A) 1) *The mint, place where money is coined*, de moneta referre, Cic. 2) *Coined money, coin*, m. falsa, Plin. 3) *The stamp or die with which money is coined*, a nova moneta, *of new coinage*, Mart.—B) *Fig.* 1) m. hominis formandi, *the womb*, Macr.; ex nostra, ut ita dicam, moneta proferri, *from the Stoic school*, Sen. 2) *A stamp or impression on coin*, communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, Juv.

MŌNĒTALIS, e. *Belonging to the mint*, Dig.; *hence, of a person that presses for money*, monetali ascripsi quod ille ad me Proconsuli, Cic.

MŌNĒTĀRIUS, ii, m. (moneta). *A master of the mint*, monetarii, Eutr.

MŌNILE, is, *n.* I. *A necklace*, cum vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic.——II. *Of animals: A collar*, Virg.

MŌNIMENTĀRIUS, MŌNIMENTUM. *See* Monum.

MŌNITIO, ōnis, *f.* (moneo). *An admonishing, admonition*, habenda ratio ... est ... ut monitio acerbitato ... careat, Cic.

MŌNITOR, ōris, m. (moneo). *One who reminds a person of any thing, a monitor.* I. *Prop.* A) m. officii, Sall.; m. et præmonstrator, Ter.; *hence*,—B) *A prompter*, Cic.; *hence also of the* nomenclatores: appellare aliquem per monitorem, Id.——II. *One who reminds a person of what he ought to do, an adviser.* A) præceptum monitorem non fatui, Cic.; monitoribus asper, Hor.; *hence*,—B) *A tutor of youth*, Stat.

MŌNĪTŌRIUS, a, um (monitor). *Admonitory*, monitorium fulmen, Sen.

MŌNĪTUM, i, n. (moneo). *An admonishing, admonition.* I. *Prop.*: præcepta monitaque, Cic.——II. *A prophecy, prediction, warning*, deorum monita, Auct. Har.

MŌNĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* moneo.

MŌNĪTUS, ūs, m. (moneo). *Admonition, warning.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *A warning or admonition by omens*, sortes quæ Fortunæ monitu tolluntur, Cic.

MŌNŒCUS, i, m. (Μόνοικος). *Monœcus, a surname of Hercules, under which he was worshipped in Liguria; hence*, arx Monœci, i. e. *the modern Monaco in Northern Italy*, Virg.

MŌNOGRAMMOS (-us), on (μονόγραμμος). *Only consisting of lines or outlines*, monogrammi dii, *bodiless*, Cic.

MŌNŌPŎDIUS, a, um (μονοπόδιος). *Having only one foot.* I. *Adj.*: m. homo, Lampr.——II. *Subst.*, mōnōpŏdium, ii, n., *A small table with one foot*, Liv.

MŌNŌPŎLIUM, ii, n. (μονοπώλιον). *An exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing, monopoly*, Plin.; Suet.

MŌNŌSYLLĂBUS, a, um (μονοσύλλαβος). *Of one syllable, monosyllabic*, monosyllaba (*sc.* verba), *monosyllables*, Quint.

MŌNŌTRŎPHUS, i, m. (μονότροφος). *One who eats by himself*, Plaut.

MŌNS, tis, m. I. *Prop.* A) *A mountain, high hill*, Cic.; m. saxeus, Sall.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A large mass, quantity, or heap of stone, stones collectively*, Virg. 2) montes, *animals living on mountains, wild animals*, Claud.——II. *Meton., of things that are high, like mountains*: *A mount*, m. Tusculanus, *a lofty building in or near Tusculum*, Cic.; montes argenti, Plaut. *Prov.* montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter.; maria montesque polliceri, Sall.

MŌNSTRABĬLIS, e. *Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable*, Plin. E.

MŌNSTRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A showing, pointing out, demonstration*, Ter.

MŌNSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who shows or points out any thing*, m. hospitii, Tac.; m. aratri, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Virg.

MŌNSTRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* monstro.——II. *Adj.*: *Remarkable, conspicuous*, m. hostibus, Tac.

MŌNSTRĬFICUS, a, um (monstrum, facio). *Strange, marvellous, monstrous*, Plin.

MŌNSTRO, 1 v. a. (moneo). *To point to any thing* [*but* ostendere, *to display, exhibit*]. I. *To point out, show*, m. alqd digito, Nep.; m. iter, Hor.——II. *To say, tell, teach, instruct, inform*, tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, mon-

strabis, i. e. dices, Cic.——III. *To describe*, Tac.——IV. *To show, represent*, m. alcui urbem, Tac.——V. *To indicate, to give to understand, intimate*, Tac.——VI. *To notify, make known, appoint, destine*, m. oras, Virg.; m. ignes, Ov. —— VII. *To inform against, accuse, indict*, Tac. —— VIII. *To say or advise*, bene m., Plaut. *Fig.: To incite, push on*, ira monstrat, Virg. ——IX. *To show, demonstrate, prove*, Plin.

MONSTRŌSUS, &c. *See* MONSTRUOSUS, &c.

MONSTRUM, i, n. (moneo). I. *Gen.: Any rare or singular thing out of the usual course of nature, supposed to forbode evil*, Cic.; *an unlucky omen*, monstra deûm, Virg.——II. *Esp.: A monster*, i. e. *a strange, unnatural, extraordinary, horrible, misshapen, or ugly person, animal, or thing*. A) *Of persons:* fœdissimum m., Cic.; m. hominis, *a monster of a man*, Ter.; m. mulieris, *a monster of a woman*, Plaut.—B) *Of animals:* succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, i. e. canibus (*of Scylla*), Virg.—C) *Of things:* nec dubiis monstris, Virg.; *thus, the sea*, Id. *Hence, gen.: Any monstrous or unusual thing, circumstance, or appearance, prodigy, marvel, wonder*, non furtum, sed m. ac prodigium videbatur, Cic.

MONSTRUŌSE *or* MONSTRŌSE, *adv. Unnaturally, strangely, marvellously, wonderfully*, m. cogitare, Cic.

MONSTRUŌSUS *or* MONSTRŌSUS, a, um (monstrum). I. *Strange, monstrous, rare, prodigious, stupendous*, homines m. (*in behavior*), Cic.; monstruosissima bestia, *an ape*, Id. ——II. *Unnatural*, libidines m., Suet.

MONTĀNUS, a, um (mons). I. *Of or belonging to a mountain or mountains*, homines m., Cic.; m. oppida, Virg.; cacumina m., i. e. montium, Ov. *Subst. plur.*, montāni, ōrum, *m., Mountaineers*, Liv.——II. *Taking its rise in a mountain*, m. flumen, Virg. —— III. *Mountainous, full of mountains*, m. Dalmatia, Ov. *Subst.*, montāna, ōrum, *n., Mountainous countries*, Liv.

MONTICŌLA, æ, *c.* (mons, colo). *A mountaineer*, Ov.

MONTĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum (mons, fero). *Bearing a mountain*, Sen.

MONTĪVAGUS, a, um (mons, vagus). *That wanders on mountains*, m. cursus, Cic.

MONTŌSUS *or* MONTŌSUS, a, um (mons). *Mountainous, full of mountains*, m. regio, Cic.

MŌNŪMENTUM (monim.), i, *n.* (moneo). *Any thing that preserves the remembrance of a person or thing; a memorial, monument*, m. laudis, Cic.; m. amoris, Virg. *Esp.* I. *Of buildings erected for that purpose, statues, galleries*, &c.: m. Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic.; monumenta Africani, *statues*, Id.——II. *A sepulchral monument*, militibus fieri monumentum amplissimum, Cic.; *also*, m. sepulcri; *a sepulchre, tomb*, sepultus est in monumento avunculi, Nep. —— III. *A writing which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing, a monument*, monumenta literarum, Cic.; *hence*, monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, or writings in which any thing is recorded, records*, Id. ——IV. *A mark by which a person or thing is recognized, a token*, Ter.

MOPSŌPIUS, a, um (Μοψόπιος). *Belonging to Mopsopia* (Μοψοπία, *an ancient name for Attica*), *Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian*, M. juvenis, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Ov.; M. urbs, *Athens*, Id.

MOPSUHESTIA *or* MOPSUESTIA, æ, *f.* (Μόψου ἑστία). *Mopsuestia, a town of Cilicia*, Cic.

MOPSUS, i, m. (Μόψος). *Mopsus*. 1. *A soothsayer of Argos*, Cic. 2. *Another of Thessaly*, Ov. 3. *The name of a shepherd*, Virg.

MŌRA, æ, *f.* I. *A delay, hinderance*, moram rei inferre, *to delay, cause delay*, Cic.; moram facere, Id.; moram moliri, *to cause*, Virg.; moram trahere, *to linger*, Id.; moram producere malo, *to put off, defer*, Ter.; moras præcipitare, *to hasten, not to loiter or delay*, Virg.; quæris in nullo amore moram, *you soon find a return of your love*, Prop.; res habet moram, *suffers delay*, Cic.; *thus also*, est mihi m., *I wait or must wait*, tibi paululum esse moræ, Id.; esse in mora, quominus, *to delay a little*, Liv.; moram certaminis hosti eximere, *to hasten the combat, to force the enemy to an engagement*, Id.; esse moræ, *to delay*, Plaut.; hoc est mihi m., *delays me*, Ter.; nulla m. est, *it shall be done instantly*, Nep.; nulla m. est dicere, *I will say it immediately*, Ov.; nec m. ulla est, quin ... ducam, *I am ready, I shall not cause any delay*, Ter.; est m., *there is too much delay, it is too tedious or tiresome*, Plaut.; sine mora, *without delay; or* haud m., Cic.; nullâ morâ, *without any delay*, Prop.; inter moras, *meanwhile, in the mean time*, Plin. E. ——II. *A stop or pause in speaking*, Cic. ——III. *A space of time, time of some duration*, dolor finitus est morâ, *by time, by length of time*, Ov.——IV. *A stay, sojourn*, segnis m., Liv. ——V. *Any thing that causes delay, a hinderance*, es m. restituendæ Caperæ, Liv.

MŌRA, æ, *f.* (μόρα *or* μοῖρα). *A division of the Lacedæmonian army, consisting of five, six, or nine hundred men*, Cic.; Nep.

MŌRĀLIS, e (mores). *Relating to morals or manners, moral, ethic*, philosophiæ pars m., Cic.

MŌRĀLITER, *adv. In point of morals, morally*, Dom. ap. Ter.

MŌRĀTE, *adv. Slowly*, moratius, Sen.

MŌRĀTOR, ōris, *m. One that delays; a soldier that keeps in the rear of the army* (Liv.); *hence, an indifferent advocate that only delays and protracts business*, Cic.

MŌRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* mōror.

MŌRĀTUS, a, um (mores). I. *Mannered, mannerly, having certain manners*, bene m. civitas, Cic.——II. *Adapted to the manners or the character of men*, m. poema, Cic.; morata recte fabula, *in which characters are accurately depicted*, Hor.——III. *Gen.: Constituted, conditioned*, male m. venter, Ov.; pietas isto more m., Plaut.

MORBIDUS, a, um (morbus). I. *Ill, sick*, apes m., Varr.——II. *Causing disease, unhealthy, unwholesome*, m. aer, Lucr.

MORBŌSUS, a, um (morbus). I. *Prop.: Ill, sick*, Cat. ——II. *Fig.: Voluptuous, debauched*, Catull.

MORBOVIA, æ, *f.* (*perhaps from* morbus *and* via). *In the phrase* abire Morboviam, *to go and be hanged*, Suet.

MORBUS, i, *m.* I. *Prop.* A) *A disease, distemper, malady, disorder, sickness*, morbum nancisci, Nep.; in morbum incidere, Cic.;

homo æger gravi morbo, Id.; in morbo esse, *to be ill*, Id.; morbo confici, Sall.; m. ingravescit, *is increasing*, Cic.: morbo aggravante, *the disease increasing*, Suet.; ex morbo recreari, *to recover from illness*, Cic.; ex morbo convalescere, *to be better, or convalescent*, Id.; m. major, *epilepsy*, Cels.; *or* m. comitialis, Id.; m. regius, *or* m. arquatus, *the jaundice*, Id.——B) *Meton.: A disease in plants*, infestantur et arbores morbis, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *A disease of the mind*, i. e. *fault, vice, esp. violent desire, passionate longing*, in alqo morbo est animus, Cic.——B) *Sorrow, grief, affliction*, hoc est mihi morbo, Plaut.

MORDĀCITER, *adv. In a biting manner, bitterly, satirically*, Macr.; limâ mordacius uti, *more sharply*, Ov.

MORDAX, ācis (mordeo). I. A) *Prop.: Biting, that readily or easily bites*, m. canis, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *That clasps together, clasping*, m. fibula, Sid. 2) *Pungent, stinging*, m. urtica, Ov. 3) *Sharp, cutting*, m. securis, Hor. 4) *Biting or eating away*, i. e. *corrosive*, m. pumex, Ov. 5) *Sharp, tart, pungent, sour*, m. succus croci, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Satirical, virulent*, m. Cynicus, Hor.; m. carmen, Ov.——B) *Corroding, vexatious*, m. sollicitudo, Hor.

MORDĔO, mŏmordi, morsum, 2. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To bite with the teeth*, canes m. posunt, Cic.; pulex mordit, *bites, stings*, Mart.; m. hastile, *to bite into* (*of a serpent*), Ov.; frenum m., *to champ*, Cic.; m. humum, *to bite the ground* (*of persons slain in battle, who convulsively strike the earth; as we say, to bite the dust*), Virg.; *hence*, 2) *To chew*, pabula m., Ov.; *hence*, a) *To eat*, m. ostrea, Juv. b) *To consume, lavish, spend*, m. annonam, Petr.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To bite*, i. e. *to cut or dig into*, e. g. *of a buckle, hook, plough*, &c., fibula mordet vestem, Ov.; *hence*, a) *To seize firmly*, i. e. *to hold, take hold of*, arbor humum mordet, Stat. b) *Of a river that flows through a country, and, as it were, gnaws away the land*, amnis mordet rura, Hor. c) *Of heat, cold, air*, &c.: *To attack, seize, lay hold of*, matutina frigora parum cautos mordent, Hor. 2) *To bite, sting* (*of pungent food*, &c.), radix gustu acri mordet, Plin.; *hence*, a) *To corrode, eat away*, Id. b) *To sting*, urtica foliis non mordentibus, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To express resentment with harsh words; to satirize, assail with sarcastic language*, m. alqm clanculum, Ter.; m. alqm dictis, Ov.; jocus mordens, *sarcastic jest, irony*, Juv.——B) *To hurt any body's feelings, vex, annoy, mortify*, par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter.; mordet paupertas, *has a sharp tooth*, Cic.; morderi conscientiâ, *to feel the stings of conscience*, Id.——C) *To retain in one's memory*, hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen.

MORDEX, ĭcis, m. (mordax). *A biter*, i. e. *a tooth*, Plaut.

MORDICUS, *adv.* (mordeo). *By biting, bitingly* (*with the teeth*). I. *Prop.*: m. auriculam auferre, *to bite off*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: rem tenere m., *to hold fast, keep firm hold of, not let go*, m. tenere verba, Cic.

MŎRE, *adv. Foolishly*, Plaut.

MŎRĔTUM, i, *n. A salad, much in use with the peasantry, made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil*, &c., Ov.

MŎRIBUNDUS, a, um (morior). I. *Dying, ready to die.* A) *Prop.*: m. homo, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: m. anima, Ov.; m. sedes, *unwholesome, deadly*, Catull.——II. *Mortal*, m. membra, Virg.

MŎRIGĔRO, are, i. q. mŏrigĕror. *To comply with*, m. sibi, *to gratify one's desire*, Plaut.

MŎRIGĔROR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (mos, gero). *To comply with, gratify, accommodate one's self to, humor*, m. alcui, Ter.; m. voluptati aurium, Cic.

MŎRIGĔRUS, a, um (mos, gero). *Compliant, obsequious, obedient*, m. alcui, Plaut.; morigeris modis, i. e. morem gerendo, Lucr.

MŎRĪNI, ōrum, *m. The Morini, a people of France, near the Channel*, Cæs.

MŎRIOR, mortŭus, 3 *v. dep. n.* [moriri *for* mori, Plaut.; Ov.] (mors, *Sanscr.* m r i). I. *Prop.* A) *To die*, m. desiderio, *of desire, or regret*, Cic.; m. ferro, Liv.; virgo jussa m., i. e. interfecta, Virg.; voces morientes, *dying accents*, Cic.; artus morientes, *of the dying*, Ov.; moriar si, *may I die; or* moriar, ni, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of plants: To die, wither*, segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.; *of words become obsolete*, Quint. 2) *Of comets, that begin to disappear*, Claud. 3) dies moritur, *is drawing to a close*, Plaut. 4) virgæ in tergo meo morientur *for* frangentur, Plaut. 5) *In erotic poetry*, i. q. perire: *To be dying with love, to be desperately in love*, te complexa morientem, Prop.——II. *Fig.*: *To die away, pass away, vanish*, moritur memoria, Cic.

MŎRITŪRIO, ire (morior). *To desire to die*, Cic.

MORMYR, yris (μορμύρος). *A kind of sea-fish*, Ov.

MŎRO, are. I. q. moror, Nævi. *Hence*, moretur, *time may be spent or lost*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

MŎRŎLŎGUS, a, um (μωρολόγος). *Talking like a fool, a fool in speech*, m. ño, Plaut.

MŎRŎR, 1 *v. dep. a. and n.* (mora). I. *Act.* A) *To retard, delay, detain, hinder*, m. alqm, Cic.; m. impetum hostium, Cæs. *Hence*, nihil moror alqm, *prop., I do not detain any one*, i. e. *I let him go. Hence, fig.: To leave any body alone or undisturbed, to let alone*, Sempronium nihil moror, Liv. *With inf. following*: m. inferre bellum, Cic.; *with* quominus: non moror, quominus redeant, *I do not oppose, do not hinder their return*, Liv.; moratus nemo sit, quominus abeant, Id.——B) *To care for, mind, regard, pay attention to*, nullo morante, Liv. *Hence*, nihil moror, 1) *I do not care about it, do not mind it, it is of no importance to me*, non moror vina, Hor.; imperia, vehicula, pallas, purpuram nihil moror, Plaut. 2) *I will not, do not wish, with inf. following*, Id.; nihil moror, *no more, no longer*, Ter. 3) *I do not oppose it, have nothing to say against it, am willing*, nihil moror eos salvos esse, Ant. ap. Cic.——C) *To take the attention of, to amuse*, m. populum, Hor.——II. *Neut.*: *To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter*, m. Brundisii, Cic.; m. cum alqo, *to have intercourse with any one*, Sen.; nec plura moratur, *without staying any longer*, Virg.; non multa moratus, *without tarrying long*, Id.; *or* ne multis morer, *in short*, Cic.

MŎRŎR, ari (μωρός). *To be a fool*, m. inter homines, (*with a facetious double meaning in allusion to* mŏrari), Suet.

MŎRŎSE, *adv.* I. *Peevishly, crossly, morosely*, m. ferre hominum ineptias, Cic.——II. *Conscientiously, scrupulously, carefully*, terram m. eligit, Plin.

MŌRŌSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (morosus). I. *A peevish disposition, morosity, peevishness*, Cic. ——II. *Nicety carried to excess, pedantry*, nimia m., *excessive nicety or fastidiousness in observing the rules of grammar*, Suet.

MŏRŏSUS, a, um (mos, *stubbornness*). I. *Prop.* A) *Peevish, difficult to please, captious, morose; often used in connection with* difficilis: senex m., Cic.; difficiles ac m., *choice*, Id.; canities m., *morose old age*, Hor.——B) *Fastidious, overnice, too scrupulous*, morosior circa corporis curam, Suet.——II. *Meton. of inanimate things: Obstinate, stubborn*, morbus m., *obstinate*, Ov.; prurigo m., *vexatious, disagreeable*, Mart.

MORPHEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.* (Μορφεύς). *Morpheus, a son of Somnus, and god of dreams*, Ov.

MORS, tis, *f.* (*cf. Sanscr.* marana, mrita). I. *Prop.* A) *Death*, mortem sibi consciscere, *to commit suicide*, Cic.; mortem obire, *to die*, Id.; occumbere mortem, *to face death*, Id.; morti occumbere, *the same*, Virg.; mortem afferre alcui, *to inflict death, to kill*, Cic.; *thus*, mortem inferre, *or* mortem offerre; vadem ad mortem dare, *to give bail in a capital cause*, Id.; morti esse, *to cause death*, Id.; consumi morte (immiti), *to die*, Tibull.; morte multare alqm, *to punish with death*, Cic.; in morte, *after death*, Virg.; honor mortis, *burial; the Romans, in speaking of the punishment of death, did not always mean natural death, but frequently the loss of civil liberty*, i. e. *the* deminutionem capitis, *the loss of personal liberty; thus, perhaps in* Liv. *Plur.*, mortes, *if speaking of several persons*, mortes imperatoriæ, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Death, of an old man with one foot in the grave*, Plaut. 2) *A corpse, dead body*, mortem ejus lacerari, Cic. 3) *Blood*, ensem multâ morte recepit, Virg. 4) *That which occasions death, a deadly weapon*, inde cadunt mortes, i. q. mortiferæ sagittæ, Luc. ——II. *Fig.*: mortis instar putare alqd, Cic.; m. memoriæ, *a dying away, decay*, Plin.

MORSIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (morsus). I. *A biting*, App.——II. *A biting with the lips*, i. e. *a kissing*, Plaut.

MORSUM, i, *n.* (mordeo). *A bit, small piece*, e. g. *of wool*, Catull.

MORSUS, a, um, *part. of* mordeo.

MORSUS, ūs, *m.* (mordeo). I. *Prop.* A) *A biting, bite*, m. avium, Cic.; calcibus, unguibus, morsu, *with the teeth*, Id.; saxum morsibus insequi, *to bite into*, Ov.; morsu divellere artus, *to bite to pieces*, Id.; *an eating*, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *That with which one bites; a tooth, the teeth*, vertere morsus in Cererem, *to eat*, Virg. *Hence, gen.: A tooth, or any thing like a tooth*, ancoræ m., Virg. 2) *Sharpness, pungency, biting*, m. aceti, Mart. 3) *A corroding, as of rust on a sword*, Luc.——II. *Fig.* A) *The bite of envy*, i. e. *a malicious attack*, Hor.——B) *Mortification, grief, vexation, pain*, &c., morsum doloris, Cic.; m. curarum, Ov.

MORTĀLIS, e (mors). I. A) *Mortal, subject to death*, m. animal, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Mortal, perishable*, deus m., Id.——II. *Mortal, human, earthly*, m. mucro, Virg.; m. vulnus, *inflicted by a mortal*, Id.; nec mortale sonans, *her voice did not sound like that of a mortal*, Virg.; mortalia, *human affairs, things belonging to mankind*, Tac. *Subst.*, mortalis, *A man, a mortal, a human being*, Plaut. *Esp. in the plur.*, mortales (*usually in connection with* multi, omnes, cuncti), *Men, mortals*, multos mortales defendo, Cic.

MORTĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* I. *Mortality.* A) *Prop.*: mortalitatem explere, *to die*, Tac.——B) *Fig.: Transitoriness, perishableness*, quasi non omne, quod ortum sit, m. consequatur, Cic.——II. *Mortals, mankind*, Plin.; Curt.

MORTICINUS, a, um (mors). I. *Prop.* A) *That has died or is dead*, m. ovis, Varr.——B) *That is of cattle which died naturally, carrion*, Id.——C) *Carrion, a term of reproach among common people*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *Dead*, m. caro, Sen.

MORTIFER *or* MORTIFERUS, a, um (mors, fero). *That causes death, deadly, fatal*, m. morbus, Cic.

MORTIFĒRE, *adv. Mortally, fatally*, m. ægrotare, Plin.

MORTIFĒRUS, a, um. *See* MORTIFER.

MORTŬĀLIS, e (mortuus). *Belonging to the dead or to corpses; esp. as subst.*, mortuâlia, ium, *n.* (*sc.* carmina), *A funeral song sung by women called* præficæ, Plaut.

MORTŬUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* morior.——II *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Dead, deceased*, m. concidit, Cic.; *like one dead*, m. concidisti, Id. *Subst.*: mortŭus, i, *m.*, *A body, a corpse*, mortuos condire, Cic.; a mortuis excitare, *to call from the dead*, Id.; amandare alqm infra mortuos, *to send to the regions of the dead, to kill*, Id. *Prov.*: mortuo facere verba, *to make vain efforts*, Ter.; Plaut.——B) *Meton.: Dead, faded*, m. flores, Plin.; M. Mare, *The Dead Sea*, Just.——III. *Fig.: Dead, without strength, powerless, ineffectual*, m. leges, Cic.

MŏRŭLUS, a, um, *dim.* (morus). *Blackish, dark-colored*, Plaut.

MŏRUS, a, um (μωρός). *Foolish, silly*, mores m., Plaut. *Subst.*, *A fool*, m. es, Id.

MŏRUS, a, um, i. q. maurus. *Dark-colored, black; hence*, I. mōrum, i, *n.* (*sc.* pomum), *A mulberry*, Plin.; *a blackberry*, Id.——II. mōrus, i, *f.* (*sc.* arbor), *A mulberry-tree*, Id.

MOS, mŏris, *m.* (*Sanscr.* ma, *to measure out, settle, establish*). I. *Gen.* A) *The will of a person, self-will, humor*, alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter.; obediens fuit mori patris, Plaut.; morem alcui gerere, *to act according to any body's will, to comply with, to obey*, Cic.——B) *A manner of acting, so far as it is not determined by laws, but by men's own will; hence*, 1) *Usage, custom, fashion, way*, m. erat, comitiorum die primo pronuuciare, Liv.; quæ more aguntur, Cic.; negavit esse moris Græcorum ut, *said, it was not the custom among the Greeks*, Id.; in morem venire, *to become or grow the custom, to come into fashion*, Liv.; morem revocare, *to revive an old custom*, Id. 2) *In a moral sense: Manner, behavior, mode of living, conduct*, qui istis m. est? *what conduct is this?* Ter. *Esp., in the plur.*: mores, *Morals, character*, mores feri, Cic.; suavissimi m., Id.; præfectus morum, *an overseer of the public morals*, Nep.——II. *Esp.* A) *Good manners, good morals*, mores et vitia, Manil.; *polite or agreeable behavior*, Plaut.; *a regular life, a life governed by laws*, quis (quibus) neque m. neque cultus erat, Virg.——B) *Bad manners, bad conduct*, si per mores nostros liceret, Tac.; *also simply* mores, i. q. homo certis moribus: cum moribus notis facilius se communicaturum consilia, *with a man, whose*

character he already knew, Liv.——III. *A trade, profession*, Ter.——IV. *Kind, nature, quality, manner*, m. coeli, Virg.; siderum mores, Plin.; more meo, *in my own way or manner*, Cic.; facts omnium more, *like all others*, Cic.; in bono morem, Hor.——V. *A mode or fashion in dress*, Just.——VI. *A law, precept, rule*, mores viris ponet, Virg.; regere populos paciaque imponere morem, Id.; ferrum patitur mores, *receives laws, obeys*, Plin.; sine more furit tempestas, *without observing any laws or rules, in an unheard-of manner*, Virg.; in morem, *according to rule, regularly*, Id.

MŌSA, æ, m. *Mosa, a river in Gallia Belgica, falling into the Vahalis, or western branch of the Rhine, now the Maas or Meuse*, Cæs.; Plin.

MOSCHUS, i, m. *Moschus, a grammarian and bucolic poet of Syracuse, lived about* B.C. 250.

MŌSĔLLA, æ, m. *Mosella, a river in Gallia Belgica, falling into the Rhine at Confluentes or Coblenz, now the Moselle*, Tac.

MOSTELLĀRIA, æ, *f.* (*from* mostellum, *dim. of* monstrum). *The House-ghost, the name of a comedy of Plautus.*

MŎTIO, ōnis, *f.* (moveo). *A moving, motion.* A) *Prop.*: m. continuata et perennis, Cic.; m. corporum, Id. *Of a fever: An attack, paroxysm*, Cels.—B) *Fig.*: animi motiones, *thoughts, motions of the mind*, Cic.

MŎTO, are, 1 *v. a.* (moveo). *To move to and fro*, Virg.

MŎTUS, a, um, *part. of* moveo.

MŎTUS, ūs, m. (moveo). I. *Prop.* A) *A moving, motion*, corporis m. et status, Cic.: voluptas, quam in motu esse dicitis, *in bodily motion, as in dancing, riding*, Id.; m. terræ, *an earthquake*, Id.; motus dare, *to make motions, move one's self, stir*, Ov. *Esp. of the motion of the body in dancing or the like: gesticulation*, motus dare, *to gesticulate*, Liv.; m. Ionici, *the Ionic dance*, Hor.; dare motus, *to dance*, Virg.—B) *Meton.: Movement; a progress in growth, said of vines*, Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *Motion of the mind or understanding; thinking, thought*, m. ingenii, Cic.; m. animorum, cogitationum appetitus, Id. *Of the feelings or the heart: Motion, emotion, sensation, affection, agitation*, motum animi tollere, Cic.; m. (animorum) turbidi concitatique, Id.; m. voluptatis, Id.; divino concita motu, *divine inspiration*, Ov.—B) *A motion, movement, stir, bustle.* 1) *In a good sense, when many people come together to see any thing, or to meet any one:* Italiæ magnificentissimus m., Cic. 2) *In a bad sense: A commotion, revolt, rebellion, tumult*, m. Catilinæ, Cic.; m. servilis, Liv.; novi m. ex Etruria nunciarentur, *disturbances, commotions*, Id.——C) *A change, alteration*, motum in republica impendere video, Cic.; *hence*, motus (*for* tropi), Quint.——D) *A motive, impulse*, m. consilii, Plin.

MŎVĔO, mōvi [mostis *for* movistis, Mart.], mōtum, 2 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* may, *to move*). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To move, stir, put in motion, shake*, ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se movetur, Cic.; m. urnam, Virg.; moveri, *to move* (*itself*), Ov. *Also neut.: To move*, terra movit, Liv.; *hence*, m. citharam, *to put in motion, sound, strike*, Ov.; m. fila sonantia (*the strings*), Id.; m. ora vocalia, *to cause to be heard, to perform*, Id. 2) *To move from its place, to remove*, signum loco m., Cic., m. membra, *to move the limbs*, i. e. *to dance*, Hor.; res, quæ moveri possunt, *moveables, movable property, chattels*, Nep.; res moventes, *the same*, Liv.; *hence*, a) moveri, *or* se m., *to stir or move one's self from a place, to stir*, i. e. *go*, move te ocius, *bestir yourself*, i. e. *begone*, Ter.; fac, ut istinc te non moveas, Cic.; se loco m. non posse, *from the spot*, Cæs.; voluptas movens, *consisting in the exercise of the body, as in dancing*, Cic.; moveri, *to dance* (*with acc.*); moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclope by dancing or gesticulation*, Hor.; *also without* acc., Id. *Hence, neut.: To decamp, set out, depart*, postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic.; m. castris, Liv. b) m., *To remove, take away*, m. literam, Cic.; possessiones m., Id.; m. alqm loco, *from a place, post, office, &c.*, Cæs.; m. heredes, *to set aside*, Cic.; m. alqm tribu, *to eject or expel from a tribe, to turn out, expel*, Id.; m. alqm de senatu; *or* m. senatu, Id.; in fugam m., *to put to flight*, Liv.; m. signa, *to decamp with the army*, Id.; castra m., Cæs.——B) *Meton.: To put forth, of growing trees or plants:* ut gemmæ se moveant, Col.; de palmite gemma movetur, Ov.; Col.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Of the mind and the senses: To move, touch, affect, make an impression upon, operate upon*, movet alqd sensum, Cic.; movet (pulchritudo) oculos et delectat alqa re, *makes an impression*, Id.; dicta nihil movergent quemquam, *made no impression upon any one, affected no one*, Liv. *Pass.:* moveri alqa re, *to receive an impression, to be operated upon by*, regionis consuetudine moveor, *habit exercises an influence on me, I am influenced by habit*, Cæs.; acute moveri, *to think acutely*, Cic.; m. alqd animo, *to turn any thing over in one's mind, to think, consider, ponder upon*, Virg.; *and without* animo, Id. 2) *Of the will, heart, or affections: To make an impression upon, to move, affect, touch*, moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv.; Flaccum auctoritas Patrum nihil moviseet, Id.; m. animos judicum, Quint.; moveri pecunia, *to be prevailed upon by money*, Cic.; abeiste moveri, *do not be alarmed*, Virg. *Hence*, mōtus, a, um, *Moved, touched, affected, surprised, agitated, grieved*, Calypso Ithaci digressus m., Prop.; m. precibus, Curt. 3) *To inspire, transport*, Luc.——B) *To remove, convey away*, m. alqm loco, *from an advantageous position or situation*, Cic.; m. corpus statu, *to put out of the proper position*, Id.; move abs te moram, *let there be no delay on your part*, Plaut.; m. alqm de sententia, *to divert from, make any body change or give up*; *or* m. alqm ex sententia, Cic.——C) *To excite, occasion, cause, call forth, bring about*, movetur benevolentia, Cic.; movetur alqa re segritudo, Id.; m. misericordiam, Id.; m. suspicionem, Id.——D) *To begin, undertake*, m. bellum, Cic.; m. seditionem, Liv.; m. cœtus, *to begin disturbances*, Suet.; m. carmina a Jove, Ov.; m. cantus, Virg.——E) *To commence a disturbance*, ne quid moveretur, *in order that no commotion might take place*, Liv.——F) *To change, alter; also, to render uncertain, to cause to waver*, m. sententiam, Cic.; Liv.; m. fidem, Ov.; m. fatum, Liv.; m. nuptias, *to impede, break off*, Ter.——G) *To incite*, m. ad bellum, Liv.; m. numina Dianæ, *to irritate, provoke*, Hor.; m. deos, *to excite or provoke the anger of the gods*, Prop.——H) *To offer*, m. ferctum Jovi, Cat.——I) *To disquiet, trouble, torment, vex*, vis motus omnium corpora movit, Liv.——

K) *To show, exhibit, express, manifest*, deos moviesse numen, *have declared their will*, Liv.; m. opem artis, Ov.

MOX, *adv.* (moveo). *Denotes the next moment.* I. *Soon, in a short time, immediately*, m. se venturum, Cic.; m. revertar, Id.; quam m. irruimus? *how soon shall we rush in?* Ter.——II. *Soon after, afterward, by and by, presently.* A) *Of time:* de numero m. (dicam), Cic.; m. intra vallum compulsi, Liv.; m. paulo, *soon afterward*, Plin.; *or* paulo m. *Also of a long time: A long time after, some time after*, m. adoptatus est (*after eleven years*), Suet.—B) *Of place and situation: Then, in the next place*, ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, m. Anderæ, Plin.

MU (μῦ). I. *A weak sound uttered by persons who feel dissatisfaction or unwillingness*, m. facere, *to mutter*, Lucil. ap. Charis.; nec m., nec mutuum, *a trifle*, Plaut.——II. *An interjection or exclamation of sorrow*, Id.

MŪCIDUS (mucc.), a, um (mucus). I. *Mouldy, musty*, Juv.; vina m., Mart.——II. *Mucous, slabbering*, m. senex, Plaut.

MŪCIUS, a, um. I. *Mucius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were:* 1. C. Mucius Scævola, *who, when caught in an attempt on the life of Porsena, burned off his right hand*, Liv. 2. Qu. Mucius, *a governor in Asia, celebrated for the justice of his administration*, Cic.——II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Mucius*, Liv., *and elsewhere. Subst. plur.*, Mūcia, ōrum, *n., A festival, in Asia, in honor of* Qu. Mucius, Cic.

MŪCRO, ōnis, *m.* (*Sanscr.* makha, *to stick, to pierce*). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *The sharp point of any thing*, m. falcis, Col.; m. dentis, Plin.; m. unguium, Id.; m. folii, Id.; *the edge of a sharp instrument*, e. g. *of a razor*, m. cultri, Juv. 2) a) *Esp.: The point or edge of a sword*, Cic. b) *Meton.: A sword, but esp. in respect of its point or edge*, mucrones militum tremere, Cic.; mucrones stringere, Virg.—B) *Meton.: A point*, i. e. *an extremity, bound, end*, Lucr.; m. fauclum, *of narrow streets*, Plin.——II. *Point, power, force*, tribunicius m., Cic.; m. defensionis tuæ, Id.; m. ingenii, Quint.

MŪCUS (muccus), i, *m.* (*from obsol.* mungo, *whence* emungo). *The filth of the nose, mucous matter*, Cels.

MŪGIL *and* MŪGILIS, is, *m.* (μύξος). *A kind of sea-fish, perhaps the mullet*, Plin.; Juv.; Catull.

MŪGINOR, ari. *To dandle, linger, dally, trifle, delay*, Cic.

MŪGIO, ivi *and* ii, itum, 4 (*from the natural sound* mu). I. *Prop.: To bellow, to low* (*of cattle*), Liv. *Hence*, mugientes, *Kine*, Hor.——II. *Meton., of other things: To roar, crash, sound, thunder, peal, make a noise, as of thunder, earthquakes, the sound of trumpets, &c.*, mugit tuba, Lucr.; tubæ clangor mugit, Virg. *Of the earth when shaken by an earthquake, &c.*, Id.; malus mugit, *the mast groans*, Hor.; mugiente litera, Quint. (*alluding to the letter* m, *and its lowing sound*).

MŪGITUS, ūs, *m.* (mugio). I. *Prop.: A bellowing, lowing, of oxen, &c.*, m. boum, Virg.; Quint.; mugitus tollere, Virg.; mugitus dare, Ov.——II. *Meton.: A bellowing, loud noise, roaring*, m. terræ, Cic.; m. nemorum, Plin.

MŪLA, æ, *f.* *A she-mule*, Plin.; *also gen., a mule*, Id.; *mules were used instead of horses for drawing carriages or carrying litters. She-mules do not bear young; hence the proverb*, quum m. pepererit, i. e. *never*, Suet.

MULCEO, si, sum, 2 *v. a.* (μέλγω, ἀμέλγω). I. *Prop.: To stroke*, m. barbam manu, Ov.; caput m., Quint. 2) *To touch gently*, m. capillos virgâ, Ov.; *to move gently, to fan*, m. æthera pennis, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To appease, allay, pacify, soothe, soften*, m. aquas, Ov.; m. tigres, Virg.; m. alqm dictis, Id.—B) *To mitigate, alleviate*, m. dolores, Plin.; m. os stomachumque, Id.; m. vulnera, Ov.—C) *To caress, fondle, flatter, delight*, m. puellas carmine, Hor.; m. pectus, Id.; m. aures, *to charm*, Gell.; Zephyri mulcebant flores, *were gently breathing through*, Ov.

MŪLCIBER, ĕris *and* ĕri (*gen.*, Mulcibri, Cic.), *m.* (i. e. qui mulcet ferrum). I. *A surname of Vulcan*, Ov.; Cic.——II. *Meton.: Fire*, Ov.

MULCO, 1 [mulcassitis *for* mulcaveritis, Plaut.] (*akin to Lat.* molo; *Germ.* mahlen; *Eng.* maul, *and perhaps Gr.* μάλη). I. *To beat, cudgel*, Cic.; Liv.——II. *To maltreat, treat badly, handle roughly, injure*, m. hominem, Cic.; mulcato corpore, Tac.; m. verberibus, Id.; male m., Cic.; Phædr.; Suet.

MULCTA, MULCTĀTICIUS, MULCTĀTIO, MULCTĀTITIUS, MULCTO. *See* MULTA, *&c.*

MULCTRA, æ, *f.* (mulgeo). I. *A milk-pail*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: The milk in a pail*, Col.

MULCTRĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (mulgeo) (*sc.* vas). *A milk-pail*, Virg.

MULCTRUM, i, *n.* (mulgeo). *A milk-pail*, Hor.

MULGEO, si, ctum, 2 [*perf.*, mulxi, Lucr.] (ἀμέλγω), *v. a.* *To milk*, m. capras, Plin.; Virg. *Prov.: non* hircos, *of an impossible thing*, Id.

MŪLIEBRIS, e (mulier). I. *Prop.: Of or belonging to or concerning a woman, womanly*, m. vox, Cic.; m. vestis, Nep.; m. fraus, Tac.; m. injuria, *to which a woman is exposed*, Liv.; furiæ m., Id.; certamen m., i. e. de mulieribus, Id.—B) *Womanish things*, mulliebria pati, Sall., Tac.——II. *Meton.: Womanish, unmanly, weak, feeble*, m. sententia, Cic.; m. animus, Enn. ap. Cic.

MŪLIEBRITER, *adv.* *After the manner of a woman, womanishly, effeminately*, m. dedere se lamentis, Cic.

MŪLIEBRŌSUS, a, um, *for* mulierosus (mulier). *Fond of women*, Plaut.

MŪLIER, ĕris, *f.* (*Sanscr.* mallâ, *a woman, a wife*). I. A) *A woman, whether married or single*, mulieres omnes majores in tutela esse voluerunt, Cic.; *of a virgin*, Id.—B) *Meton., of animals: A mare*, Plin.——II. *A wife*, virgo aut m., Cic.; m. pudica, Hor. *As a term of reproach: Woman*, i. e. *coward, poltroon*, Plaut.

MŪLIERĀRIUS, a, um (mulier). *Of or belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine*, m. manus, i. e. *sent by a woman and devoted to her*, Cic.

MŪLIERCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (mulier). *A little woman*, Cic.; *a silly, weak woman*, m. et pueri, Id.

MŪLIERŌSITAS, ātis, *f.* (mulierosus). *A passion for women* (*Greek* φιλογυνεία), Cic.

MŪLIERŌSUS, a, um (mulier). *Fond of women*, Cic.

MŪLIO, ōnis, m. (mulus). I. *Prop.* A) *One that lets out mules or keeps them for sale*, Plauc. ap. Cic.; Suet.; Ner.—B) *A mule-driver, muleteer*, Cæs. —— II. *Meton.: A kind of gnat*, Plin.

MŪLIŌNICUS, a, um (mulio). *Of or belonging to a muleteer, a mule-driver*; m. pænula, Cic.

MULLUS, i, m. *A mullet, a fish much esteemed by the Romans*, Cic.; Plin.; Juv.

MULSEUS, a, um (mulsum). I. *Sweet, like honey*, m. sapor, Plin.——II. *Sweetened with honey*, aqua m., Col.

MULSUS, a um (mulceo). I. *Mixed with honey*, aqua m., *mead made of water and honey*, Col.; Plin.; acetum m., *mead made of vinegar and honey*, Id.; lac m., Id. *Subst.*, mulsum, i, n. (*sc.* vinum), *Mead made of wine and honey*, mulsum miscere, Cic. —— II. A) *Sweet as honey*, pirum m., *a kind of sweet pear, honey-pear*, Col.—B) *Fig.*: dicta m., *honeyed words*, Plaut.; mea mulsa, *a term of endearment, my love, my honey*, &c., Id.

MULTA *or* MULCTA, æ, *f.* (mulco). *A punishment consisting in loss or detriment, a fine, mulct*; e. g. *the being forbidden to drink wine*, Plaut.; *in ancient times, the loss of cattle (as mulct)*, Varr. ap. Gell.; minima m., i. e. *two sheep*, Gell.; suprema m., *two sheep and thirty oxen*, Id.; *afterward, a fine in money, amercement*, m. legis, Cic.; multam alcui dicere, *to determine, pronounce, appoint*, Id.; multam petere (*on the part of the plaintiff*), *to demand*, Id.; multam irrogare, *to inflict*, Id.; multam certare, *to plead or dispute about a proposed fine*, Liv.; multæ certatio, Cic.; multam committere, *to incur*, Cic.

MULTĀTICIUS (mulct.), a, um (multo). *Of or belonging to punishment*, pecunia m., *fine, mulct, money paid as a fine*, Liv.; argentum m., Id.

MULTĀTIO (mulct.), ōnis, *f.* (multo). *A punishing in respect of any thing*, m. bonorum, Cic. *Absol.*, Plin.

MULTĀTITIUS (mulct.). *See* MULTATICIUS.

MULTIBIBUS, a, um (multus, bibo). *That drinks much*, m. lena, Plaut.; m. anus, Id.

MULTICAULIS, e (multus, caulis). *That has many stalks*, Plin.

MULTICAVUS, a, um (multus, cavus). *Hollow in many places*, m. pumex, Ov.

MULTICIUS. *See* MULTITIUS.

MULTIFĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3 (multus, facio). *To make much of, esteem highly*, Plaut.

MULTIFĀRIAM, *adv.* (multifarius). *On many sides or in many places*, aurum m. defossum, Cic.; togæ m. visæ, Liv.

MULTIFIDUS, a, um (multus, findo). *Cleft into many parts*, m. pedes, Plin.; m. fax, Ov.

MULTIFORMIS, e (multus, forma). I. *Having many forms or shapes*, nuces m., Col.; m. homines, *of a fickle character, fluctuating, inconstant*, Sen. E. —— II. *Gen.: Manifold, various, different, of different kinds*, m. animalium partus, Plin.

MULTIFŌRUS, a, um (multus, foris). *Having many holes or entrances*, Ov.

MULTIGENERIS, e (multus, genus). *Of many sorts or kinds*, Plaut.; multigenerum *for* multorum generum, Id.

MULTIJŪGUS, a, um, *and* MULTIJŪGIS, e (multus, jugum). I. *Yoked together in numbers*, m. equi, Liv. —— II. *Gen.: Many together of the same kind, manifold, various*, literæ m., Cic.

MULTILŌQUIUM, ii, n. (multus, loquor). *A speaking much, talkativeness*, Plaut.

MULTILŌQUUS, a, um (multus, loquor). *That speaks much, talkative*, m. coquus, Plaut.; m. anus, Id.

MULTIMŌDIS (multi modis, Enn. ap. Cic., *for* multis modis. *In many ways or manners*, Nep.; Ter.

MULTIPARTITUS, a, um (multus, partitus). *Divided into many parts, manifold*, m. vita, Plin.

MULTIPES, ĕdis (multus, pes). *That has many feet*, Plin.

MULTIPLEX, icis (multus, plico). I. *Prop.* A) *That has many folds*, alvus m. et tortuosa, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Having many turnings or concealed places*, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, *manifold windings*, Cic.; domus m., Ov. 2) *Manifold*, i. e. *having many parts*, cortex m., Plin.; lorica m., Virg.; *manifold, various, many*, m. fetus, Cic.; folia m., Plin. —— II. *Fig.: Sly, cunning, of great duplicity*, m. ingenium pueri, Cic.; m. et tortuosum ingenium, Id.; *manifold, various, different*, m. subtilitas, Id.; m. genus orationis, Id.; *changeable, inconstant, fickle*, m. natura (Catilinæ), Id.; vir m. in virtutibus, *one who knows how to adapt himself to circumstances*, Vell. *Gen.: Much, great*, m. quam pro numero damnum est (*for* multiplicior), *greater than might be expected from the number*, Liv.; provincia m. ad auspiciones, *affording many opportunities, or much scope*, Cic.

MULTIPLICĀBILIS, e (multiplex). *Manifold*, tortus m. draconis (*from Sophocles*), Cic.

MULTIPLICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (multiplico). I. *Gen.: A making manifold, increasing, multiplying*, m. frugum, Col.; m. temporum, Sen. ——II. *Esp.: Multiplication*, Col.; Vitr.

MULTIPLICITER, *adv.* (multiplex). *In manifold or various manners*, m. locum intueri, Quint.

MULTIPLICO, 1 (multiplex). *To multiply, increase, enlarge*, m. æs alienum, Cæs.; m. usuras, Nep.; m. domum, *to enlarge*, Cic.; m. gloriam.

MULTIPŌTENS, tis (multum, potens). *Of great power, very mighty*, m. Venus, Plaut.; m. pectus, *powerful, strong*, Id.

MULTISŌNUS, a, um (multus, sonus). *That sounds loudly*, Mart.

MULTITIUS *or* MULTICIUS, a, um. *Soft, finely wrought*, Tert. *Subst.*, multitia, ōrum, n., *plur.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *Finely wrought garments*, Juv.

MULTITŪDO, inis, *f.* (multus). I. *Gen.: A multitude, great number, mass*, multitudinem hominum admittere, Cic.; m. beneficiorum, Id.; m. navium, Nep.——II. *Esp.: A multitude, great number of persons, crowd*, tanta m. lapides jaciebat, Cæs.; *the mass, crowd, the multitude, populace*, m. inops premitur, Cic.; multitudinis rumor, Id.

MULTIVŌLUS, a, um (multus, volo). *That wishes or desires many things*, m. mulier, Cat.

MULTO *or* MULCTO, 1 (multa). I. *To punish with any thing*, m. vitia hominum damnis, ignomi-

aliis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte, Cic.; m. imperatorem deminutione provinciæ, Id.; *to punish in any thing*, i. e. *to deprive of any thing by way of punishment, to fine*, m. alqm pecuniâ, Nep.; m. alqm parte agri, Liv.; m. Antiochum Asiâ, Cic. *Gen.: To punish* (*with notion of loss sustained*), cum ab ipsa fortuna videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic.; Veneri esse multatum, *bound to give up the property to Venus*, Id. ——II. *Meton.: To punish, torment*, boves iniquitate operis m., Col.

MULTO, *adv. See* MULTUS, a, um.

MULTUM, *adv. See the following article.*

MULTUS, a, um (*akin to* mille). *Compar.*, plus (*n.*), *and plur.* plûres, a. *Superl.*, plûrimus, a, um. I. multus, a, um, *Many, much, numerous, frequent*, m. fortissimi viri, Cic.; m. alii, Ter.; multam utilitatem afferre alcui, Cic.; multis verbis scribere, *prolixly, diffusely*, Id. *Subst. with genit.:* multi hominum, Plin., multæ silvestrium (arborum), Id. *In neut. plur.*, multa, *Many things, much*, multa sunt effecta, Cic.; parum multa scire, Auct. Her. *Poet. sing. for plur.:* m. victima, *many a victim*, Virg.; m. avis, Ov. *Often with the collateral idea of common, usual:* Virginius unus de multis, *one of many, such as many others*, Cic.; non fuit orator unus e multis, *was not a common orator*, Id.; una e multis sit tibi, *as many others*, Ov.; numerari in multis, *to be numbered or counted among the multitude*, Cic.; multus, a, um, *for* multum (*n.*) *or* multa (magna) pars rei: multo sanguine victoria stetit, *has cost much blood or many lives*, Liv.; multi sudoris est, *costs much labor*, Cic.; ad multum diem, *until late in the day*, Id.; ad multam noctem producere alqd, *until late in the night*, Id.; postquam m. jam dies erat, *when the day was already far advanced*, Liv.; multo die, *late in the day*, Cæs.; *or* multâ luce, Tac.; multâ nocte, *late in the night*, Cic.; multo adhuc die, *still in broad day*, Tac.; *but* multo mane, *very early;* velut multâ pace, *as if in profound peace*, Id.; *much, great, considerable*, m. pars Europæ, Liv.; multâ cum libertate notabant, Hor.; multi facere, *to esteem highly*, Plaut.; *long, tedious, or diffuse, prolix, too elaborate*, multum esse in alqa re, Cic.; ne m. sim, Id.; est m. in laudanda magnificentia, Id. *That does any thing frequently*, Marius m. atque ferox instare, Sall.; ad vigilias m. adesse, *to be often present*, Id. *Tedious, tiresome, disgusting*, homo m. et odiosus mihi, Plaut. *Subst.*, multum, i, *n.*, *A great part, much*, multum diei processerat, Sall.; in multum diei, *until late in the day*, Liv. *Abl.*, multo, *By much, much, far, by far, with comparatives and verbs which imply comparison*, multo plura, Nep.; multo pauciores, Cic.; iter multo facilius, Cæs.; multo minus, Cic.; multo magis, Id.; multo ceteros antelbant, Tac.; multo præstat, *it is far better*, Sall.: multo malo, *I had much rather*, Cic.; multo secus, *quite otherwise*, Id.; multo aliter, Nep.; multo infra, *much below, much inferior*, Plin. *With superl., for* longe: *By far*, multo maxima parte, Cic.; multo formosissimus, Nep.; regio multo locupletissima, Id.; non multo post, *not long after*, Cic.; post non multo, Nep.; multo ante, *long before.* Multum, *adv., Much, very, considerably, greatly*, longe omnes m. que superabit, Cic.; non m. confidere, Cæs.; m. dispares, *very unlike, quite different*, Cic.; neque m. frumento vivunt, Cæs.; non m. desiderare historiam, Nep.; m. et diu cogitasse, Cic.· ut multum, *at the utmost, at the outside*, Mart.; multum est, *avails a good deal, is of importance*, Virg.; multum est in his regionibus, *is frequent, or a common occurrence, occurs frequently*, Cic.; quid multa verba? *what is the use of many words?* Ter.; quid multis moror? i. e. *in short*, Id.; ne multa, *to say it briefly, or in a few words*, Cic.; ne multis, *to be brief, in brief*, Id. Multa, n. *plur. for n. sing., Much, greatly*, ibi multa de mea sententia questus, Cic.; multa invectus, Nep.; multa reluctari, Virg.——II. *Compar.*, plus, *plur.* plûres. A) Plus, *Subst. with genit.:* plus pecuniæ, Cic.; p. hostium, Liv.; p. posse, Cæs.; et quod p. est, *and what is more*, Liv.; non p. quam, *no more than*, i. e. *just as little as*, Cic.; p. quam decem dies abesse, *longer than*, Id.; quam *is sometimes omitted*, p. quingentos colaphos infregit mihi (*for* p. quam), Ter.; p. millies audivi, Id.; quum p. annum æger fuisset, *longer than a year*, Liv. *With abl.* (*for* quam): p. æquo, *more than just*, Cic.; paulo p., *rather more, somewhat more*, Liv.; *or* p. paulo, Ter.; nimio p., *too much, a great deal too much*, Cic.; annos sexaginta natus es aut p. eo (*sc.* tempore), *or more, or beyond that age*, Ter. *Also with abl., denoting by:* uno p. Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *more by one*, Liv.; molestum est uno digito plus habere, *one finger more or over*, i. e. *six*, Cic. *Genit. sing.* pluris, *with verbs denoting to value, esteem, sell, be of value: Higher, dearer, more*, ager multo pluris est, *costs much more, is of higher value*, Cic.; pluris est oculatus testis, quam auriti decem, Plaut.; pluris putare, *to set a higher value on*, pluris facere, habere, æstimare, ducere, *the same*, Cic., &c.; vendere pluris, *dearer*, Id.; pluris emere, Id.; plus plusque, *more and more;* quem plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic.; plus minus, *about; prop. more or less*, Hirt.; *or* plusve minusve, Mart. *More than is right*, i. e. *too much*, ne quid faciam plus, Ter.; ne quid plus minusve faxit, *too much or too little*, Id.——B) Plûres, a, *Several*, pluribus præsentibus, Cæs.; plura castella, Id.; plurium dierum, Plin.; ne plura (*sc.* dicam, scribam), *in brief*, Cic.; quid plura? *why many words?* Ter.; pluribus verbis commemorare, *more in detail, more minutely or fully*, Nep.; plura, *further, longer:* plura morari, Lucr.; ad plures penetrare, *to the greater number*, i. e. *to the dead*, Plaut.——III. *Superl.*, plûrimus, a, um, *Most, very much*, p. præda, Plaut.; Atticæ plurimam salutem (dico), *my best respects or compliments*, Cic.; *or* plurimâ salute impertire alqm, Ter.; plurimum, *subst. with genit.:* p. gravitatis, Cic.; p. studii, Nep. *Genit. sing.*, pluriml, *with verbs denoting esteem: Very highly, most*, plurimi esse, *to be of the highest value*, Cic.; plurimi facere, Nep. *Poet., sing. for plur.:* plurimus dicit, *very many a one*, Hor.; plurima rosa, Ov. *It is often used for* plurima pars: p. silva, *the thickest part of the wood*, Ov.; p. fons, *the strongest*, Id.; p. luna, *full moon*, Mart.; legor plurimus in urbe, *the most*, Ov. *In the plur.:* p. simulacra, Cæs.; p. (homines), Sall. Plurimum, *adv., Mostly, especially, very, particularly, most of all*, te p. diligam, Cic.; p. valere, Nep.; *for the most part, commonly, principally*, p. Cypri vixit, Nep.; *at the outside, at the utmost*, Plin.; *very much, mostly, for the most part*, Plaut.; plurimum quantum, *very much, a great deal*, plurimum quantum favoris, Flor.

MULUS, i, m. *A mule*, m. clitellarius, Cic.

MULVIUS (Milvius), a, um. *Mulvian*, M.

pons, *a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, now Ponte Molle*, Cic.; Liv.; Sall.

MUMMIUS, a, um. *Mummius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were:* 1. L. Mummius Achaicus, *the destroyer of Corinth*, Cic.; Vell. 2. Mummia, *his great-grand-daughter, wife of the Emperor Galba*, Suet.

MUNATIUS, a, um. *The name of a Roman gens, having the surname of* Plancus, Cæs.; Cic.

MUNDA, æ, *f.* *Munda, a Roman colony, and important town, in Hispania Bætica, where Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey*, Liv.

MUNDANUS, a, um (mundus). I. *Of or belonging to the world*, anima m., Macr.; m. annus, *consisting of fifteen thousand years*, Id. *Subst.*, mundānus, i, m., *A citizen of the world, a cosmopolite*, Cic.

MUNDĒ, *adv.* *Cleanly, neatly, purely, elegantly*, parum m. et parum decenter, Sen. E.

MUNDENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Munda*, M. campus, Auct. B. Hisp.; M. duces, Id.; M. proelium, Suet.

MUNDITER, *adv.* (mundus). *Cleanly*, Plaut.

MUNDITIA, æ, *or* MUNDITIES, ēi, *f.* (mundus). I. *Prop.: Cleanness*, i. e. *absence of dirt*, Plaut.; Catull.——II. *Esp.: Cleanliness, neatness*, munditiam adhibere, Cic.; munditiem affectabat, Nep.; urbanæ m., *urbanity, polish, polished manners*, Sall.

MUNDŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (mundus). *Clean, neat, decent, spruce*, Plaut.

MUNDUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* mand, *to clean, to dash*). I. *Prop.* A) *Clean, cleanly, neat*, m. suppellex, Hor.; m. cœna, Id.; *ornamented, embellished with any thing*, loca navibus m., Enn. ap. Fest.—B) *Meton.: Neat, fine, elegant*, m. verba, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Polished, polite, well-behaved*, m. homo, Cic.; mulier m., Hor.; cultus justo mundior, *too elegant*, Liv.

MUNDUS, i, m. (mundus, a, um). I. *Prop.: Ornament*, m. muliebris, Liv.——II. *Meton.: The sky or heavens, as being decked with stars*, lucens m., Cic. *Gen.: The world, universe*, cœlum ultimum mundi, Cic.; innumerabiles esse mundos, Id.; in mundo esse, *in the world, in existence*, Plaut. *Esp.: The earth, world, inhabitants of the earth, mankind*, Luc.; Stat.

MŬNERĀLIS, e (munus). *Of or belonging to presents*, m. lex, *by which presents to advocates were forbidden*, Plaut.

MŬNERĀRIUS, a, um (munus). *Of or belonging to the gladiatorial shows*, m. libellus, *a list of gladiators that were to fight on any given occasion*, Treb. Poll. *Subst.*, munĕrārius, ii, m., *One that exhibits a public show of gladiators*, Suet.

MŬNERIGERŬLUS, i, m. (munus, gero). *A bearer of presents*, Plaut.

MŬNERO, 1 (munus). *To present, give*, m. beneficium alcui, *to bestow upon*, Plaut.; *to make a present of any thing*, m. alqm re, Cic.; Sen.

MŬNEROR, 1 (munus). *To give, present, procure, prepare*, m. alcui commodum, Cic.; *to present with, to make a present to*, m. alqm opipare, Cic.; m. alqm re, Hor.

MŬNĬA, um, n. (munis, e). *Official duties or functions, professional duties*, m. candidatorum, Cic.; belli pacisque munia facere, Liv.; munia consulatus obire, Tac.; implere ducis munia, *to perform*, Id.

MŬNICĔPS, ĭpis, *c.* (munia, capio). I. *A citizen of a free town*, m. Cœanus, *a citizen of*, &c., Cic.; *a fellow-citizen of a town, a fellow-countryman; also, fem., a fellow-countrywoman*, m. meus, *my fellow-countryman*, Cic.; amavit Glyceram municipem suam, Plin.——II. *Meton.:* lagenæ, m. Jovis, *bottles, the fellow-countrymen of Jupiter*, i. e. *Cretan*, Juv.; vendere municipes siluros, Id.

MŬNĬCĬPĀLIS, e (municipium). *Belonging to a* municipium *of free town, municipal*, multum mecum m. homines loquuntur, Cic.; a materno genere m., Id. *As a term of contempt for one who was not a Roman, but a provincial:* m. eques, Juv.

MŬNĬCĬPĀTIM, *adv.* (municipium). *By or through the municipia*, Suet.

MŬNĬCĬPIUM, ii, n. (municeps). *A free town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistracy, and also the right of Roman citizenship*; i. e. *all the privileges of a Roman citizen*; e. g. *of voting at the comitia*, &c., (vir) municipii sui primus, Cic.; Appiæ (viæ) m., *that are on the Via Appia*, Liv.

MŬNĬFĬCE, *adv.* (munificus). *Bountifully, munificently, liberally*, Cic.; Liv.

MŬNĬFĬCENTĬA, æ, *f.* (munificus). *Bountifulness, munificence, liberality*, Sall.; Suet.; Plin.

MŬNĬFĬCUS, a, um (munus, facio). *Bountiful, munificent, liberal*, in dando munificum esse, Cic.; m. opes, Ov.

MŬNĬMEN, ĭnis, n. (munio). *A fortification, defence, rampart.* I. q. munimentum: m. portæ, Ov.; m. ad imbres, *shelter*, Virg.

MŬNĬMENTUM, i, n. (munio). I. *Prop.: Any means of protection or guarding; a defence, protection, bulwark*, &c., fossa, haud parvum m., Liv.; ut hæ sepes muniments præberent, Cæs.; munimentis se defendere, *fortifications, defences*, Tac.; munimentis se tenere, Id.; *thus, Horatius Cocles, who kept of the enemy from the bridge, is called* m., Liv.; munimenta togæ, *protection, escort, safeguard*, i. e. lacernæ, Juv.——II. *Fig.: Protection, support*, rati, noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.; legiones firma imperii m., Tac.

MŬNIO, ivi *and* ii, itum, 4 *v. n. and a.* (*akin to* moene, mœnia, *and to the Gr.* μένω, μύνη; *Sanscr.* man, *to confine within limits*). I. *Neut.: To build or raise a wall, to labor at raising a wall*, undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent, Nep.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To build (a wall)*, m. mœnia, Plaut.; *to fortify, defend, to strengthen, secure, to put in a state of defence*, m. arcem, Nep.; m. locum muro, Cæs.; m. Longam Albam, Virg.; m. castra, *to surround with a wall, trench, and palisades*, Cæs. *Gen.: To secure, guard, protect*, m. hortum ab incursu hominum, Col.; spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; munito agmine incedere, *in close ranks*, Sall.; muniti adversus hostes, *covered against any attack*, Id.; hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniebatur, *he was provided or covered with*, Suet.; *to render passable, to make a road, pave*, m. viam, Cic.; Liv.—B) *Fig.: To protect, to put in a posture of defence or in a state of security*, nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic.; munio me ad hæc tempora, *I arm myself against*, Id.; hunc locum munio

cover myself on this side, Id.; *to open or make a way*, m. sibi viam (ad deos), Cic.; m. viam ad consulatum; m. viam accusandi, Id.

MŪNIS, e (munus). *Complaisant, ready to render service*, Plaut.

MŪNITIO, ōnis, *f.* (munio). I. *Prop.: A fortifying, guarding, surrounding with defences*, munitione milites prohibere, Cæs.; m. oppidi, Suet.; m. Dyrrachina, *a blockade*, Id.; operis m., *a fortifying, erecting of fortifications*, Cæs.; *a making passable or paving* (*a road*), m. viarum, Cic. *Esp. that by which a person or thing is fortified or protected, a means of fortifying or protecting; fortifications, works, defences, bulwarks*, urbem munitionibus sepire, Cic.; munitiones circumdare oppido, Hirt.; munitionem facere, Cæs.; per munitionem introire, Sall.

MŪNITIO, are, *v. intens.* (munio). *To render passable*, m. viam, *to make a way for one's self*, Tac.

MŪNITOR, ōris, *m.* (munio). *One that fortifies*, m. Trojæ, Ov. *Esp., one who works at fortifying a camp*, Liv.; Tac.; *also, a miner*, Liv.

MŪNITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* munio.——II. *Adj.: Fortified, defended, secured, made passable, &c.*, nihil tam m. (est), Cic.; se munitiorem ad vitam tuendam fore, Id.; oppidum munitissimum, *very strongly fortified*, Cæs. Munita, orum, *n., Roads that have been made passable*, Liv.

MŪNUS, ĕris, *n.* (*akin to* manus). I. *An office, place, post, charge, function, employment*, munus suum administrare, Ter.; munere fungi, Cic.; muneri deesse, *to neglect one's duty*, Id.; munus diligenter obire, *to do one's duty conscientiously*, Id.; muneri deesse, *to be wanting in one's duty*, Id.; exsequi munus suum, Id.; munere interpretum fungi, *to perform the office of*, Id.; munus vigilarum obire, *to perform*, Liv.; munere vacare, *to be exempt from military service*, Liv.; justitiæ primum m. est, *first duty*, Cic. *Fig.:* tuum hoc est m., *this is your duty*, Cic.: rempublicam sui muneris facere, *to obtain the highest power in the state*, Tac.——II. *Service, favor*, munere fungi, *to do a service, bestow a favor*, Cic.; sum tui muneris, *I am obliged to you*, Ov. *Esp.: The last service done to a corpse*, fungi munere, *to discharge the last duty toward, the last sad office*, Virg.; decorare supremis muneribus, Id.; munera matris, Ov.; *a present, gift, kindness, bounty*, datum est deorum munere, *through the kindness*, Cic.; divino munere datus reip., Id.; tum hoc est muneris tui, *is your gift*, Hor.; munus bene ponere, *to make good use of*, Liv.; accipere alqd muneri, *as a present*, Tac.; dare alcui alqd muneri, Nep.; alqm munere donare, Virg.; munera Liberi, *the gifts of Bacchus, i. e. wine*, Hor.; terræ munere vesci, *the bounty*, i. e. *productions*, Id.; m. Cereris, i. e. panis, Ov.; m. solitudinis, *a present of solitude*, i. e. *a book written in solitude*, Cic. *A public exhibition, esp. of gladiators*, munus dare, Cic.; munus edere, Suet.; m. gladiatoria, Cic.; m. funeris, *at a funeral*, Id.; functus est ædilicio maximo munere, *gave a splendid show*, Id.; m. populi, *a show of gladiators granted to the people*, Suet.; *also, of the games in the circus*, Ov. *A public building, an institution, erected at the private expense of an individual, and presented to the people*, Pompeii m. absumta, Vell. *Meton. of the universe:* moderator tanti muneris, Cic.; architectus tanti muneris, Id.

MŪNUSCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (munus). *A trifling present*, Cic.

MŪNYCHIA, æ, *f.* (Μουνυχία). *Munychia, one of the three harbors of Athens*, Nep.

MŪNYCHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Munychia, post. for Athenian*, M. agri, Ov.

MŪRÆNA, æ, *f.* (μύραινα). I. *The lamprey, a sea-fish of which the ancients were very fond*, Cic.; Plin.——II. *Meton.: A black stripe, a vein in the shape of a fish, mentioned as a defect in tables*, Id.

MŪRÆNA, æ, *m. Murena, a Roman family name*; e. g. L. Licinius Murena, *whom Cicero defended in an oration* de ambitu, Cic.; L. Licinius Varro Murena, *the brother of Terentia, wife of Mæcenas*, Hor.

MŪRĀLIS, e (murus). *Of or belonging to a wall*, pila m., *employed by the besieged against besiegers*, Cæs.; tormentum m., *for battering walls*, Virg.; m. falx, *for pulling down walls*, Cæs.; corona m., *a crown given to one who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault*, Liv.; Plin.; m. corona, *a crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr.

MURCIA *or* MURTIA, æ, *f. A surname of Venus, from the myrtle, which was sacred to her* (Liv.); *for she was formerly called* Venus Myrtea, Plin.

MŪREX, icis, *m.* I. *A purple-fish, a kind of shell-fish with a prickly shell*, Plin.; *the juice of this fish, which was used for dyeing purple*, Virg.; *a shell* (*used as a wind instrument*), Ov.; Val. Flac.; *for keeping liquids*, Mart.; *for adorning grottoes*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: A pointed rock or stone*, muricibus forum sternere, Plin.; m. ferrei, *a foot-trap armed with spikes, a caltrop*, Curt.

MŪRIA, æ, *f.* (ἁλμυρίς). *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*, muriæ stella, Cic. *Esp. for salting tunnies and other fish*, Plin.

MŪRIĀTICUS, a, um (muria). *Pickled or lying in brine*, Plaut.

MŪRICIDUS, a, um (mus, cædo). *A mouse-killer, as term of reproach applied to a coward*, Plaut.

MŪRINUS, a, um (mus). *Of or belonging to mice, mouse-* (*with a substantive*), m. sanguis, Plin.; m. pellis, *a mouse-skin*, Id.; pelles m., *skins of martens and other small furred animals*, e. g. *ermine*, &c., Just.

MURMUR, ŭris, *n.* (*Sanscr.* mar, *to make a rustling noise, to murmur*). *A murmuring, murmur, humming sound*. I. *Prop., of persons*, Liv.; Quint.——II. *Meton., of animals or things*; e. g. *the roaring of a lion*, Mart.; *of a tiger*, Stat.; *the blast of a trumpet or other wind instrument*, e. g. *the* tuba, Prop.; *of a hunter's horn*, Hor.; *of the* tibia, Ov.; murmura aurium, *noises in the ears*, Plin. *Of the roaring of the sea*, Cic.; *of a river*, Hor. *Of the buzzing of bees*, Virg. *Of the roaring of thunder*, Id. *Of the blowing of the wind*, Id. *Of the roaring of a volcano*, Suet.; *of an earthquake*, Plin.

MURMŪRILLO, are, *dim.* (murmuro). *To utter a low murmur*, Plaut.

MURMŪRILLUM, i, *n.* (murmur). *A low murmur*, Plaut.

MURMŪRO, 1 *v. n.* (murmur). *To murmur, mutter*. I. *Prop. of persons:* m. et sibilare, Auct. Her.; m. secum, Plaut. *With acc.:* flebile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To murmur, sound, roar, rumble*, mare murmurans, Cic.; ignes murmurant, *as a sign of change of*

weather, Plin.; intestina murmurant, *rumble*, Plaut.; *to mutter, grumble*, Id.

MURRHA (myrrha) *or* MURRA, æ, *f. An Oriental stone or kind of earth, of which were made certain costly but fragile vessels, called* vasa murrhina (*most probably Chinese porcelain*), Mart.; Plin. *Poet. for* vasa murrhina, Mart. *For* myrrha (*myrrh*), *see* MYRRHA.

MURRHEUS, a, um (murrha), *for* murrhinus: poculum m., Sen.

MURRHINUS, a, um (murrha). I. *Made of the stone or earth* murrha, m. calix, Plin.; vitrum m., *glass which, in respect of the painting, resembles the* vasa murrhina, Id. *Subst.*, murrhina, ōrum, n. (*sc.* vasa), *Vessels made of murrha, murrhine ware*, in urbem murrhina induxit, Id. ——II. *For* myrrhinus (*of myrrh*), *see* MYRRHINUS.

MURRHOBATHRARIUS (murrob. *or* murob.), ii, m. (μύρον *or* μύῤῥα, βάθρον). *One that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by means of balsam*, Plaut.

MŪRUS, i, m. (*Sanscr.* mura, *an enclosure*). I. *Prop.* A) *A wall*, m. urbis, Cic.; muros instruere, Nep.; muros ædificare, Ov.; muros ducere, *to build, raise*, Virg. *Poet.:* muri *for* urbs, Ov. *Of a house-wall*, Cic.; Tac.——B) *Meton.: A bank or mound of earth, a dam*, Varr.; *circumference, rim*, cor munitum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin.——II. *Fig.: A wall, protection, defence, security*, firmissimo me muro septum esse arbitrabor, Cic.; audacia pro muro habetur, Sall.; hic m. aeneus esto, Hor.

MŪS, mūris, *c.* (μῦς). *A mouse*, Cic.; Plin. *The ancients comprised under the term* mures, *rats, martens, sables, ermines* (Sen.); *also the musk* (Moschus moschifer), *the skin of which was much valued on account of its smell. As a term of reproach*, Petr.; m. marinus, *a kind of shell-fish*, Plin. *The name of a Roman family of the* gens Decia: P. Decius Mus, Liv.

MŪSA, æ, *f.* (μοῦσα). I. *A Muse, a goddess of learning, espec. of poetry and music. The ancients reckoned sometimes three Muses, but generally nine, namely:* Calliope, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Cic.; crassiore Musâ, *in a rude manner, not elegantly*, Quint.; sine ulla Musa, *without talent or wit*, Varr. ——II. *Meton.: A song, poem, poetry*, m. procax, Hor.; m. silvestris, *a rural poem*, Lucr.; m. pedestris, *a low style of poetry, bordering upon prose*, Hor.; *learning, study*, m. agrestiores, Cic.; m. mansuetiores, *soft, gentle*, i. e. *philosophy*.

MŪSÆUM, i, n. *See* MUSEUM.

MŪSÆUS, i, m. (Μουσαῖος). *Museus, a semi-mythological personage, to be classed with Olen, Orpheus, and Pamphus, and regarded as the author of various poetical compositions*, Virg.

MUSCA, æ, *f.* (μυῖα). I. *A fly*, puer, abige muscas, Cic.——II. *Meton., of curious persons who pry into every thing*, Plaut. *Of persons who become troublesome, like flies*, Cat.

MUSCARIUS, a, um (musca). I. *Of or belonging to flies*, m. araneus (*as it were, fly-hunter*), Plin.; m. clavus, *a nail with a flat head*, Vitr.——II. *Subst.*, muscārium, ii, n. A) *A fly-flap, which was used also as a brush* (Mart.), *usually made of the feathers of peacocks, or the tails of oxen or horses*, Id. ——B) *The hairy or fibrous parts of plants*, Plin.

MUSCIPŬLA, æ, *f., and* MUSCIPŬLUM, i, n. (mus, capio). *A mouse-trap*, Varr.

MUSCŌSUS, a, um (muscus). *Full of moss, mossy, overgrown with moss*, Varr.; Cic.

MUSCŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (mus). I. *A little mouse*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.: A muscle of the body, because of its resemblance to a mouse*, Cels. 2) *Fig.:* orationem ossa, musculi, nervi decent, Plin. E.——B) *A warlike machine, under which besiegers stood and worked, a shed, mantelet*, Cæs.——C) m. marinus, *a large species of whale*, Plin.——D) *A kind of shell-fish, muscle*, Cels.

MUSCUS, i, m. (μόσχος). *Moss*, Ov.; Virg.

MŪSEUM, i, n. (μουσεῖον). I. *A place dedicated to the Muses* (i. e. *to learning*); *hence, any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet, &c.; a library, study, academy*, &c., Suet.——II. *A grotto*, Plin.

MŪSEUS, a, um (μουσεῖος). *Of or relating to the Muses; hence, poetical, musical*, m lepos, Lucr.

MŪSICA, æ, *f.*, *or* MŪSICE, ēs, *f.* (*sc.* ars) (μουσική, *sc.* τέχνη). *Music, including poetry*, Cic.

MŪSICE, ēs, *f. See* MUSICA.

MŪSICE, *adv.* (μουσικῶς). *Splendidly*, Plaut.

MŪSICUS, a, um (μουσικός). I. A) *Of or belonging to music, musical*, m. leges, Cic.; m. ars, Plin.; m. certamen, *a musical contest*, Suet. ——B) *Subst.* 1) mūsĭcus, i, m., *A musician*, qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic.; ut fidem musici et vates et sapientes judicarentur, Quint. 2) mūsica, ōrum, n., *Music*, ut in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic.——II. A) *Of or belonging to poetry, poetical*, m. studium, *poetry*, Ter.; m. ars, Id.

MUSSITO, are, *v. n. and a.* (musso). I. *Neut.: To be silent, to make no noise, not to let one's self be heard*, metu mussitant, Plaut.——II. *Act.: To say any thing in a low tone, to mutter, murmur, say or speak softly*, ego hæc mecum mussito, Plaut.; quidam mussitantes ... appellabant, Liv. *To be silent respecting any thing, to bear in silence*, m. injuriam, Ter.

MUSSO, are (mutio). I. *To say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, say, or speak softly*, mussantes inter se rogitabant, Liv.; per metum aut ambitionem mussarent, Id.——II. A) *To be silent respecting any thing; not to have the courage to say or mention any thing, to brook it*, æquum non est per metum mussari, Plaut.; fient mussantque, Virg.——B) *To be afraid to say or to do any thing, to be in fear and uncertainty*, mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet, *considers fearfully within himself*, Virg.——C) *To murmur, make a low sound, to hum, buzz*, apes mussant, Virg.

MUSTĀCEUS, a, um. *Of must* (mustum), *or of laurel* (mustace). *Subst.*, mustācĕum, i, n. (*sc.* libum), *and* mustācĕus, i, m. (*sc.* libus), *A kind of wedding-cake to which must was added, and which was baked on laurel leaves*, Plin. *Prov.:* laureolam in mustaceo quærere, *to look for a twig in the laurel-cake*, i. e. *to seek fame in trifles*, Cic.

MUSTĒLA *or* MUSTELLA, æ, *f.* (mus). I. *A weasel*, Plin.——II. *A fish, either the* Petromyzon fluviatilis *or the* Gadus Lota, Plin.

MUSTĒLINUS *or* MUSTELLINUS, a, um (mustela). *Of weasels*, m. utriculus, Plin.; m. color, Ter.

MUSTEUS, a, um (mustum). *Of or like must. Hence,* I. *Sweet as must or new wine,* m. mala, *a kind of apples* (*also gen.*, melimela, μελίμηλα, *honey-apples*), Cato.——II. *Young, new, fresh,* m. caseus, Plin.; m. piper, Id.

MUSTUM, i, *n.* *See the following article.*

MUSTUS, a, um. *Young, new, fresh,* m. agna, Cato; vinum mustum, *must, new wine,* Id. *Subst.*, mustum, i, *n.*, *Must,* Cato; m. novum, Plin. *Meton.:* tercentum musta, *vintages,* Ov.; m. olei, *new oil,* Plin.

MŪTA, æ, *f.* *Muta, a goddess, otherwise called* Lara, Larunda, *and* Tacita; *Jupiter struck her dumb on account of her loquacity,* Ov.

MŪTABILIS, e (muto). *Changeable,* corpus m. est, Cic.; m. vulgi animus, Liv.; m. pectus, *that may be guided or persuaded,* Ov.; varium et m. semper femina, Virg.

MŪTABILITAS, ātis, *f.* (mutabilis). *Changeableness, mutability,* m. mentis, Cic.

MŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (muto). I. *A changing, altering, change,* m. consilii, Cic.; facienda est m. morum, Id.; m. rerum, *of the state or government,* Id. *Absol.:* cupido mutationis, Tac.——II. *A changing, exchanging,* m. vestis, Ter.; m. officiorum, *an interchange of kind offices,* Cic. *Absol., with genit. subj.:* m. ementium, *barter, interchange,* Tac.

MŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (muto). I. *A changer,* m. anni, Luc.——II. *A barterer, exchanger,* Luc.; m. equorum, i. q. desultor, Val. Flac.

MŪTILO, 1 (mutilus). I. *To mutilate, maim, mangle, cut or lop off,* m. aures, Liv.; m. nasum, Id.; m. caudam colubræ, Ov. *Meton.:* m. verba, *in pronunciation,* Plin.——II. *Fig.:* *To mutilate, lessen, diminish,* m. exercitum, Cic.; m. alqm, *to cripple* (*as to circumstances*), i. e. *reduce one's property,* Ter.

MŪTILUS, a, um (μιτύλος *and* μυτίλος). I. *Mutilated, maimed,* m. homo, *one who has cut off his fingers,* Cod. Th.; m. litera, Gell. *Esp. of animals of a horned kind, that have lost, or are otherwise without horns,* m. capella, Col.; aloes sunt cornibus m., Cæs.; *hence, facetè:* mutilus (i. e. exsecto cornu) militaris? Hor.——II. *Fig.:* *In speaking:* *Too short,* mutila loqui, Cic.; mutila sentire, Id.

MŪTINA, æ, *f.* *Mutina, a town of Gallia Cispadana, where Antony shut up D. Brutus; now Modena,* Cic.

MŪTINENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Mutina,* Ov.

MŪTIO *or* MUTTIO, 4 (*from the natural sound* mu). *To murmur, mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone,* etiam mutis? *are you still muttering?* Plaut.; nihil m. audeo, Ter.; neque opus est mutito, *there is no occasion for a word on that subject,* Id.

MŪTITIO *or* MUTTITIO, ōnis, *f.* (mutio). *A muttering, mumbling,* Plaut.

MŪTO, 1 (*contr. for* movito). I. *To move, move away or out of its place, move toward a place,* neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move from its place,* Plaut.; mutari finibus, i. e. egredi, Liv.; ne quis invitus civitate mutetur (i. q. ejiciatur, privetur), Cic. *Hence,* mutari, *To be transplanted* (*of trees*), Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To alter, change,* m. consuetudinem dicendi, Cic.; m. sententiam, Id.; m. mentem et voluntatem, Id.; m. fidem cum alqo, *not to keep one's word,* Ter.; mutari colore, *to change color* (*out of fear*), Quint.; mutari alite, i. q. in alitem, *to become changed or metamorphosed,* Ov.; nihil mutat de uxore, *does not change his opinion respecting her,* Ter.; haud muto factum, *I feel no disposition to alter what has been done,* Id.; *to color, dye,* m. vellera luto, *to dye yellow,* Virg.; *to spoil,* vinum mutatum, Hor.; *to falsify, adulterate,* m. balsamum melle, Plin. 2) *Neut. for* mutari *or* se mutare: mores mutaverint, Liv.; annona nihil mutavit, Id.; mutabat æstus, Tac.—B) *To exchange, barter, interchange, change for something else,* mutare mancipia cum vino, *for wine,* Sall.; m. domum Socraticam loricis Iberis, Hor.; m. res inter se, Sall.; m. solum, *to go into exile,* Cic.; m. orationem, *to vary the manner of expressing one's ideas,* Id.; verba mutata, *figurative expressions,* Id.; m. vestem, *to put on mourning,* Id. *Poet.:* m. lares et urbem, Hor.; m. calores, *to transfer one's love, to love another,* Prop.——C) *To forsake, abandon, leave in the lurch,* m. principem, Tac.; ut mutem meos, Luc.

MŪTŬATIO, ōnis, *f.* (mutuor). *A borrowing,* Cic.

MŪTUE, *adv.* (mutuus). *Mutually, in return,* officiis m. respondere, Cic.

MŪTUO, *adv.* (mutuus). *Mutually, reciprocally,* fac valeas meque m. diligas, Planc. ap. Cic.; de se m. sentire provinciam, *was disposed toward him as he was toward it,* Hirt.

MŪTŬO, 1 (mutuum). *To borrow,* mutuet mea causa, Cæc. ap. Non. *Hence, fig.:* *To borrow, derive, take for one's use,* luna mutuatè a sole luce fulget, Plin.

MUTŬOR, ātus, āri (mutuum). I. *To borrow, esp. when the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but its equivalent;* e. g. *money, with or without interest,* m. pecunias, Cæs. *Without acc.:* mutuari ab aliquo, *to borrow of a person,* Cic.; cogor mutuari, *I am obliged to borrow,* Id. *Sometimes of things which are returned in the same state as when borrowed,* m. domum, Tac.; m. auxilia ad bellum, Hirt.——II. *Fig.:* *To borrow, to take for one's use, to derive,* m. subtilitatem ab Academia, Cic.; m. consilium ab amore, Liv.; m. verbum a simili, *to speak in metaphors,* Cic.

MŪTUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* mū, *to compress; Greek* μύω, *to close, to be shut;* μυττός, *dumb*). I. *Mute, silent,* i. e. *that does not speak, whether voluntarily or otherwise; but particularly of living creatures that do not possess the human voice, but utter inarticulate sounds only, dumb,* satius est mutum esse, Cic.; lex est m. magistratus, Id.; mutæ pecudes, Id.; mutum dices, *you shall say that I am dumb,* i. e. *I will not speak a word,* Ter.; mutus illico, *he was struck dumb or speechless,* Id. *Meton.:* omnis pro nobis gratia m. fuit, *has not spoken,* Ov.; aspectus miserorum mutus lacrimas movet, Quint.——II. A) *Mute, dumb, silent,* i. e. *that utters no sound,* m. imago, Cic.; consonantes mutæ, *which can not be pronounced by themselves,* Quint.; artes quasi m., *the imitative arts, in comparison with oratory,* Cic.; m. magistri, *of books,* Gell.; m. exta, *that afford no sign,* Fest.——B) *Silent, that does not resound, still,* m. forum, Cic.; tempus m. a literis, *in which nothing is written,* Id. *Of persons and things, of which nothing is said:* m. artes, i. e. *the art of healing, which brings no fame,* Virg.

MŪTŬUS, a, um (muto). I. *Borrowed, lent, or that may be borrowed or lent; usually of things that are not themselves returned, but only their equivalents, as money, corn, &c.*, pecuniam dare mutuam, Cic.; quærere pecunias mutuas fenore, *to desire to borrow money on interest*, Liv.; dare frumentum mutuum, Cic.; sumere ab alqo pecunias mutuas, Id. *Meton.*: pudorem sumere mutuum, *to borrow modesty of another when one has none of his own*, Plaut. *Subst.*, mūtŭum, i, *n.*, *That which is borrowed, a loan*, Cic. *Hence*, mutuo, *By way of loan, on credit*, sumere mutuo, *to take on credit or by way of loan*, Cic.; petere ab alqo mutuo naves, pecuniam, militum auxilia, Just. ——II. *Mutual, between, among, or toward one another, among us (you, &c.), in return, on both sides, reciprocal*, m. beneficia, Nep.; m. voluntas erga alqm, Id.; olores mutuâ carne vescuntur inter se, *eat, consume one another*, Plin.; nox omnia mutui erroris implevit, *on both sides*, Liv.; m. vulnera, *wounds inflicted by one party on the other*, Just. *Subst.*, mūtŭum, i, *n.*, *Reciprocity, reciprocal conduct or offices*, m. in amicitia, Cic.; m. facere, *to return like for like*, mutuum fit (*sc.* a me) *and* mutua fiunt a me, *I return you like for like*, Plaut. *Hence*, per mutua, i. q. mutuo, vicissim, *mutually, reciprocally, in return*, pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg.; inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr.

MȮCALE, ēs, *f.* (Μυκάλη). *Mycale, a mountain in the south of Ionia, in Asia Minor, north of the mouth of the Mæander, and forming a promontory having the same name, and also called* Trogilium. *There was a city named* Mycale, *on or near the promontory. Here was the scene of the celebrated victory gained over the Persian fleet by the Greeks*, Nep.; Just.

MȮCALESSOS (-us), *or* MȮCALESOS, i, m. (Μυκαλησσός). *Mycalessus, an ancient and important city of Bœotia, on the road from Aulis to Thebes*, Plin.

MȮCENÆ, ārum, *or* MYCENA, æ, *and* MYCENE, ēs, *f.* (Μυκῆναι, Μυκήνη). *Mycenæ, the ancient capital of Argolis, about six miles northeast of Argos, and the residence of Agamemnon*, Virg.

MȮCENÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mycenæ*, m. dux, Ov.; M. ductor, Virg.; M. manus, *of Agamemnon*, Ov.

MȮCENENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Mycenæ*, Cic.

MȮCENIS, idis, *f.* *A woman of Mycenæ*, i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon*, Ov.

MȮCŎNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Myconos*, Ter.

MȮCŎNOS *or* -US, i, *f.* (Μύκονος). *Myconus, a small island in the Ægæan Sea, one of the Cyclades, east of Delos, now Mycono*, Ov.; Plin.

MYGDŎNES, um, m. (Μυγδόνες). *Mygdones, a people of Thracian origin, occupying a district in the eastern part of Macedonia, bordering on the Thermaic Gulf and the Chalcidic peninsula*, Plin.

MYGDŎNIA, æ, *f.* (Μυγδονία). *Mygdonia.* I. *A district in the eastern part of Macedonia, occupied by the Mygdones*, Plin.——II. *A district in the north of Asia Minor, between Mount Olympus and the coast, in the east of Mysia and the west of Bithynia, named after the Thracian Mygdones, who formed a settlement here.*——III. *The northeastern district of Mesopotamia, between Mount Masius and the Chaboras*, Plin.

MYGDŎNIS, idis, *f.* *Mygdonian*, Ov.

MYGDŎNIUS, a, um. *Mygdonian*, Hor.

MȮLĀSA *or* MȮLASSA, ōrum, n. (Μύλασα, Μύλασσα). *Mylasa, an inland city of Caria, eight geographical miles from the coast at the Gulf of Iassus, now Melasso*, Plin.

MȮLĀSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mylasa*, M. ecdici, Cic.

MYNDII, ōrum, m. *The people of Myndus*, Liv.

MYNDUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Μύνδος). *Myndus, a Dorian colony, on the coast of Caria, founded by settlers from Trœzene, now Port Gumishlu*, Liv.

MȮPARO, ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων). *A kind of swift-sailing vessel used by pirates*, Cic.

MȮRICE, ēs, *or* MYRICA, æ, *f.* (μυρίκη). *A tamarisk, a kind of shrub*, Plin.

MYRMIDŎNES, um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες). *Myrmidones, an Achæan race in Phthiotis, in Thessaly, over whom Achilles reigned, and who accompanied that hero to Troy*, Virg.; Ov.; *they dwelt chiefly about Phthia, and Larissa Cremaste*, Id.

MYRON *or* MYRO, ōnis, m. *Myron, a celebrated Greek statuary and engraver, born at Eleuthera, in Bœotia, about* 480. *The most famous of his works were the Discobolus and the Cow*, Plin.

MȮRŎPŎLA, æ, m. (μυροπώλης). *A perfumer, a dealer in scents and unguents*, Plaut.

MȮRŎPŎLIUM, ii, n. (μυροπώλιον). *A perfumer's shop*, Plaut.

MYRRHA, MURRHA, *or* MURRA, æ, *f.* (μύῤῥα). I. *Myrrha, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree*, Ov.——II. *A myrrh-tree, a shrub growing in Arabia, from which a balsam was obtained*, Plin.——III. *Myrrh*, i. e. *gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree, with which the ancients flavored their wine* (Plin.), *or anointed their hair, on account of its perfume*, crines myrrha madentes, Virg.; Ov.——IV. myrrha *and* myrrhis, *or* smyrrhiza, *a plant, Sweet cicely*, Plin.——V. *A substance of which costly vessels were made. See* MURRHA.

MYRRHEUS (murrhĕus, murrĕus), a, um. I. *Of myrrh, perfumed with myrrh, sprinkled with balsam made of myrrh*, m. crinis, Hor.——II. *Of the color of myrrh, yellowish*, Prop.——III. *Made of myrrha. See* MURRHEUS.

MYRRHINUS (murrhinus, murrinus), a, um (myrrha). I. *Of myrrh or balsam of myrrh*, m. odor, Plaut. *Subst.*, murrhina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* potio), *A drink consisting of wine flavored with myrrh*, Plaut.——II. *Made of murrha. See* MURRHINUS.

MYRTĒTA, æ, *f.* I. q. myrtetum, Plaut.

MYRTĒTUM *or* MURTĒTUM, i, *n.* (myrtus). *A place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove*, Sall. Myrteta, *a place near Baiæ, where a warm sudorific vapor rose from the earth*, Hor.

MYRTEUS *or* MURTEUS, a, um (myrtus). I. *Of myrtle*, m. silva, Virg.; m. oleum, Plin.; m. vinum, *wine flavored with myrtle*, Id.——II. *Of the color of myrtle, chestnut-brown*, m. coma, Tib.

MYRTŎUS, a, um. *Myrtoan*, M. Mare, *a part of the Ægæan Sea, south of Eubœa, Attica, and Argolis*, Hor.; Plin.

MYRTUM, i, n. (μύρτον). *The fruit of the myrtle-tree, a myrtle-berry*, Virg.

MYRTUS, i *and* us, *f.* (μύρτος). I. *A myrtle-tree, myrtle,* Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A myrtle-grove,* Virg.—B) *A spear made of myrtle-wood,* Virg.

MŸS, mȳos, *m.* *Mys, one of the most celebrated artists in the toreutic department or alto relievo,* Mart.

MŸSIA, æ, *f.* *Mysia, a district of Asia Minor, divided into Mysia Minor on the Hellespont, and Mysia Major on the Ægæan,* Cic.

MYSIUS, a, um (Μύσιος). *Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian,* Cic.

MYSTA *or* MYSTES, æ, *m.* (μύστης). *A priest of the secret rites of Ceres,* Ov.

MYSTAGŌGUS, i, m. (μυσταγωγός). *One who introduces a person into secret places, devoted to the worship of the gods, in order to show him the remarkable things therein contained, a mystagogue,* Cic.

MYSTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* (μυστήριον). I. *A mystery, secret thing, secret,* mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic.; epistolæ nostræ habent tantum mysteriorum, Id. *Esp. in religious matters:* mysteria sacra initiorum Cereris, *secret rites, mysteries,* Just.——II. *Esp.:* mysteria. A) *A religious ceremony, in which no uninitiated person was permitted to join;* e. g. *in honor of Ceres,* sacra Eleusinia, Cic.; mysteria facere, *to celebrate such mysteries,* Nep.—B) *A festival on which these mysteries were celebrated,* mysteria Romana, *the festival of* Bona Dea, Cic.

MYSTICUS, a, um (μυστικός). *Of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mysterious,* m. sacra Dindymenes, Mart.; m. vannus, *used at the mysteries of Bacchus,* Virg.; sit tibi (Baccho) mystica vitis, Tib.

MŸSUS, a, um (Μυσός). *Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian,* M. dux, Ov.; M. juvenis, *Telephus, king of Mysia,* Prop. *Subst.,* Mȳsi, ōrum, *m.* (Μυσοί), *The Mysians,* Cic.

MŸTHICUS, a, um (μυθικός). *Belonging to fables, mythical,* m. pantomimus, *containing fables,* Plin. *Subst.,* mȳthicus, i, *m.,* *A poet who writes fables,* Macr.

MŸTILENÆUS (Mityl.), a, um (Μυτιληναῖος). *Of or belonging to Mytilene,* Liv. *Subst.,* Mȳtilēnæi, ōrum, *m.,* *The inhabitants of Mytilene,* Cic.

MŸTILENE, ēs, *and* MŸTILENÆ, ārum, *f.* (Μυτιλήνη). *Mytilene, the ancient capital of Lesbos, now Metelin,* Cic.; Liv.

MŸTILENENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Mytilene,* Tac.

MYUS, untis, *f.* (Μυοῦς). *Myus, a city of Ionia, in Caria, near Miletus, and on the southern side of the Mæander,* Nep.

N.

NABATHÆA *or* NABATÆA, æ, *f.* *Nabathæa, a district of Arabia Petræa,* Plin. *Hence,*

NABATHÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nabathæa; post. for Arabic, Oriental,* Ov. *Subst.,* Nabāthæi, ōrum, *m.* (Ναβαθαῖοι), *The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the principal people of Arabia Petræa,* Auct. B. Al.

NABIS, is, *m.* *Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, began to reign B.C.* 207.

NABLIUM *or* NAULIUM, ii, *n.* *A stringed musical instrument unknown to us, perhaps a psaltery, an instrument resembling the modern guitar,* Ov.

NACTUS, a, um, *part. of* nanciscor.

NÆ, *adv.* (ναί). *Truly, indeed, assuredly certainly,* næ illi . . . errant, Cic.; faciunt, næ, intelligendo ut nihil intelligant, Ter. *Esp. in oaths:* edepol, næ! Ter.; medius fidius, næ, tu emisti locum præclarum, Cic.

NÆNIA. *See* NENIA.

NÆVIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nævius,* N. modi, *of the poet* Nævius, Cic.; N Hector, *of one of the plays of* Nævius.

NÆVIUS, ii, *m.* *Nævius, the name of a Roman gens; among whom was* Cn. Nævius, *one of the most ancient writers of tragedy,* Cic. *Adj.: Of Nævius,* N. porta, Liv.

NÆVUS, i, *m.* (*perhaps akin to* γναῖος *or* γεννάω). *A mark or mole on the body,* Cic.

NAHARVALI, ōrum, *m.* *Naharvali, a German tribe, belonging to the Lygii.* Tac.

NAIADES, um. *See the following article.*

NAĬAS, ādis (*more frequently* nāis, īdis, *and* īdos), *f.* (ναΐας *and* ναΐς). I. *Flowing, swimming, or living in the water,* n. puellæ, sorores, *water-nymphs,* Ov.; *hence,*——II. *Subst.* A) *A nymph, water-nymph, naiad,* Ov.—B) *Meton.:* nais, *Water,* Tib.

NĀICUS, a, um. *Of or concerning the water-nymphs or naiads,* n. dona, Prop.

NĀIS, īdis. *See* NAIAS.

NAM, *conj.* (*primitive form for* enim). *For.* I. *Denoting a cause; in good prose, usually placed at the beginning of a sentence,* Cic.; *but sometimes also after another word,* Hor.; *it sometimes expresses the subjective cause of a thing which is understood:* numos volo: n. speraveram, inquit arator, &c., Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *In transitions from one subject or one argument to another:* n. quid argumentamur, Cic.—B) *In questions; when it is put after another word:* quisnam, *who then?* Cic.; *also with one or more words between,* Plaut.; *sometimes it stands foremost:* n. quæ hæc anus est? Ter.; n. quis te jussit? Virg.; n. quid ita? *how so then?* i. e. *how do you make that out? how?* Ter.

NAMQUE, *conj.* *The emphatic* nam *at the beginning of a clause (but sometimes it follows another word,* Virg.; Plin.). I. *For,* Cic.——II. *But, yet,* namque quod tu non poteris aut nescies, &c., Cic.

NANA, æ. *See* NANUS.

NANCISCOR, nactus, 3 (*Sanscr.* nakha, *to reach, to obtain*). I. *To get, obtain, find (esp. by chance), to light upon,* n. plus otii, Cic.; n. morbum, Nep.; n. febrim, Suet.; n. fidem, *to obtain credit,* Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *To reach, attain,* vitis claviculis suis quidquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.; n. silentia ruris, *the quiet country (sc.* currendo), Ov.—B) *To find, meet with,* n. castra intuta, Liv.; n. tempestatem, Cæs.

NANNĒTES *or* NAMNĒTES, um, *m.* *Nannetes or Namnetes, a people on the western coast of Gallia Lugdunensis, and on the northern bank of the Liger, which separated them from Aquitania Their chief town was Condivincum, now Nantes,* Cæs.

NĀNUS, i, *m.* (νᾶνος). I. *A dwarf,* Prop.; *also of animals,* Gell.; *of vessels,* Varr.——II. nāna, æ, *f.,* *A female dwarf,* Lampr.

NAPÆUS, a, um (ναπαῖος). *Of or belonging to a forest,* n. nymphæ, *wood-nymphs,* Col., *or simply* napæas, Virg.

NAPHTHA, æ, *f.* (νάφθα). *Naphtha; a native combustible bituminous liquid, of a yellowish white color*, Plin.

NĀR. Naris, m. (Νάρ). *Nar, a river in Italy that discharges itself into the Tiber, near Ocriculum, now Nera*, Cic.

NARBO, ōnis, *m. Narbo, with the surname* Martius, *a city in the south of Gaul, and the capital of Gallia Narbonensis; now Narbonne*, Cic.

NARBŌNENSIS, e. *Of Narbo*, Cic.; N. provincia, *the province of Gaul, of which Narbo was the capital*, Plin.

NARCISSUS, i, m. (νάρκισσος). I. *A daffodil*, Plin.; n. purpureus, i. e. *that which has white leaves with a red edge*, Virg.; n. sera comens, i. e. *the late narcissus*, Id.——II. *Narcissus, a youth said to have been changed into a narcissus*, Ov.

NARDINUS, a, um (νάρδινος). I. A) *Made of nard*, n. unguentum, Plin.——B) *Subst.*, nardinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Wine flavored with oil of nard*, Plaut.——II. *Resembling nard, having the scent of nard*, n. pirum, Plin.

NARDUS, i, *f.*, *and* NARDUM, i, *n.* (νάρδος). I. *Nard, a name given to several odoriferous plants of various kinds, esp. the Gallic, Celtic, Cretan, Arabic, Italian, from the blossom of which a costly unguent was prepared*, Plin.; folium nardi, *the best ingredient for that unguent*, Id.——II. *Meton.: Balsam of nard, nard oil*, Assyria nardo uncti, Hor.

NĀRES, ĭum, *f. The nostrils. See* NARIS.

NĀRIS, is, *f.* (*Sanscr.* nasa; *Lat.* nasus; *Gr.* ῥίς). I. A) *Prop.: A nostril; plur.*, nāres, *the nostrils, the nose*, nares corrugare, *to turn up one's nose*, Quint.; ne mappa nares corruget, *cause the guest to turn up his nose*, Hor.; omnis copia narium, *sweet-smelling flowers*, Id.; ducere naribus thura, Id. *Sing.*, naris (*for* nares), *the nose*, Ov.; de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers.——B) *Fig.: The nose; of the smell, of nice judgment, of mockery*: naribus derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint.; homo obesæ naris, *that has a thick nose*, i. e. *that does not smell or observe any thing easily*, Hor.; homo emunctæ naris, *of acute observation*, Id.; acutæ nares, Id.; naribus uti, *to ridicule*, Id.——II. *Meton.: An opening, orifice, mouth, air-hole*, Vitr.

NARISCI, ōrum, m. *Narisci, a German people, of Suevic race, to the west of the Marcomanni, inhabiting what is now a part of the Upper Palatinate and the country of the Fichtelgebirge*, Tac.

NARNIA, æ, *f. Narnia, a town in Umbria, on the southern bank of the Nar; now Narni*, Liv.

NARNIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Narnia*, Liv. *Subst.*, Narniensæ, ĭum, m., *The inhabitants of Narnia*, Plin.

NARRĀBILIS, e (narro). *That can be narrated*, Ov.

NARRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (narro). *A narrating, narration, narrative*, n. sit verisimilia, aperta, &c., Cic.; narrationem explicare, Id.

NARRĀTIUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (narratio). *A short narrative or narration*, Quint.

NARRĀTOR, ōris, m. (narro). *One that relates, a narrator, relater*, Cic.

NARRĀTUS, ūs, m. (narro). *A narration, narrative*, veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov.

NARRO, 1 (narus, gnarus). *To cause to know; hence*, I. *To tell, relate, narrate*, n. alcui alqd, Cic.; n. de re, Id.; narravit mihi te sollicitum esse, Id. *Part.*, narratum, i, *n.*, *That which is narrated, a narration; plur.*, narrata, Hor.; narror, *it is said or related of me*: ridere ubique, narror, ostendor, Quint.; narratur Græcia collisa duello, *is said*, Hor.; narrant, *it is said or related, they say*, Plin.——II. A) *Gen.: To say, speak, utter*, quid narras, Ter.; filium narras mihi, Id.; narra mihi, *pray tell me*, Cic.; narro tibi, hæc loca venusta sunt, *I must tell you*, Id.; male narras, *I do not like to hear that* (*which you relate*), *I am sorry*, Id.; bene narras, *I like to hear that, I am glad*, Id.——B) *To dedicate*, n. librum alcui, Plin.

NARTES, ĭum, m. *The people on the banks of the Nar*, Plin.

NARTHĒCIUM, ii, *n.* (ναρθήκιον). *A chest for unguents and medicines, a scent- or medicine-chest; also, a paint-box*, Cic.

NĀRUS. I. q. gnarus, Cic.

NARYCION, ii, n. (Ναρύκιον), *and* NARYX, ȳcis, *f.* (Νάρυξ). *Narycium or Naryx, a town of the Locrian Opuntii, on the Eubœan Sea, the reputed birth-place of Ajax, son of Oileus, who is hence called* Narycius heros. *Locri Epizephyrii, in Italy, claimed to be colonized from this place; and hence we find the Italian town of Locri called* Narycia *by the poets, and the pitch of Bruttium also called* Narycia.

NARYCIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Narycium, Locrian*, N. Locri, *the Locrians in Greece*, Virg.; N. heros, *Ajax, son of Oileus, because born at Narycium*, Ov.; Narycia (*sc.* urbs), *Locri, in Italy*, Id.——II. *Of Locri, Locrian, in Italy*, N. pix, Virg. *Compare preceding article.*

NASAMON, ōnis, m. (Νασαμών). *A Nasamonian. Plur.*, Nasāmōnes, um, m. (Νασαμώνες), *A people whose territory extended from the southwest side of Cyrenaica to the middle of the Great Syrtis*, Plin.

NASĀMŌNIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Nasamones*, Ov. *African*, Stat.

NASCOR, nātus, nasci (i. q. gnascor, *from* γενάω). I. *To be born*, n. in miseriam, Cic.; scitus puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter.; post homines natos, *since the creation; or* post genus hominum natum, Cic.; amplissimâ familiâ nati adolescentes, *of a distinguished family*, Cæs.; summo loco natus, *of very high birth*, Id.; antiquo genere natus, Nep. *To be begotten*, ex me hic non natus est, sed ex fratre, Ter.; nasci certo patre, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To be produced, arise, grow, appear, become, proceed*, nascitur ibi plumbum album, Cæs.; ex palude nascitur amnis, Plin.; odium nascitur ex alqa re, Cic.; luna nascente, Hor.; nascere, Lucifer, *rise!* Virg.; in sermone nato super cœnam, *which arose*, Suet. Nātus, a, um (alcui rei *or* ad rem), *as if Born to any thing, suited or adapted by nature*, vir ad omnia summa natus, Cic.; nationes natæ servituti, Id.; bos ad arandum n., Id; *constituted, circumstanced by nature*, ita n. locus est, Liv.; ita rem natam esse intelligo, Cæs.; e re nata, Ter.; *or* pro re nata, *according to the nature of the thing, or the circumstances. Of age*: (*So or so*) *old, with the number of years appended*, prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic.; puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep.; majorque annos sexaginta natus decessit, *more than sixty years old*, Id. *Subst.*, natus (gnatus) *and* nata (gnata), *see* NATUS.

NĀSICA. *A surname of the Scipios;* e. g. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, Liv.

NĀSITERNA, æ, *f.* (nasus, ternus). *A pail, or water-pot with three spouts,* Plaut.

NĀSO, ōnis, m. (nasus, *having a large nose*). *A Roman family name,* e. g. P. Ovidius Naso.

NASSA, æ, *f.* (naxa). I. *Prop.: A wicker basket with a narrow neck, a weel (for fish),* Plin. ——II. *Fig.: A dangerous place,* numquam ex hac nassa cibum petam, Plaut.

NASTURTIUM, ii, *n.* (qu. nasitortium, *from* nasus *and* torqueo). *A kind of cress, with broad leaves,* κάρδαμον, Cic.

NĀSUM, i, *n.*, *for* nasus, Plaut.

NĀSUS, i, *m.* I. A) *Prop.: The nose,* n. ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic.; n. acutus, Plaut.; naso clamare, *to snore,* Id.; suspendere alqm or alqd naso adunco, *to turn up the nose at any thing,* Hor.—B) *Fig.: Satire, sarcasm,* Lucilius primus condidit stili nasum, Plin.; non cuicunque datum est habere nasum, Mart. *A quick smell,* Hor.——II. *Meton.* (*from its similarity*): *A handle, ear, spout,* &c., *of a utensil or vessel,* calix nasorum quatuor, Juv.

NĀSŪTE, *adv. Satirically, sarcastically,* Phædr.

NĀSŪTUS, a, um (nasus). I. *That has a large nose,* Hor. ——II. *That has a good nose or fine scent; witty, sarcastic,* nil nasutius hac, Mart.; nasutissimus, Sen.

NĀTA, æ, *f.* (natus). *A daughter* (*post. only*), maxima natarum Priami, Virg.

NĀTĀLICIUS, a, um (natalis). I. *Of or belonging to the day or hour of one's birth, natal,* n. sidera, Cic.; Chaldæorum n. prædicta, *a casting of nativities,* Id.——II. *Subst.* A) nātālicium, ii, *n.*, *A birth-day present,* Cens.—B) nātālicia, ōrum, *n.*, *A birth-day entertainment,* dat n. in hortis, Cic.

NĀTĀLIS, e (natus, ūs). I. *Adj.: Of or belonging to one's birth, natal,* n. dies, *birth-day,* Cic.; diem natalem suum agere, *to celebrate, keep,* Id. *Fig.:* n. dies reditus mei (*the day of my return from exile*), Id.; n. dies hujus urbis, *delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline,* Id.; n. humus, *native place,* Ov.; Juno natalis, *that presides over birth,* Tib.; n. morbus, *from one's birth,* Man. ——II. *Subst.* A) *Sing.*, natalis, is, *m.* 1) *A birth-place,* Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor. 2) *A deity presiding over births,* Tib. 3) *A birth-day,* natali meo, Cic. *Hence, poet.:* natales, *Years,* sex mihi n. ierant, Ov.; natalis Romæ, *the festival* Pallilia, *celebrated yearly in commemoration of the building of Rome,* Id. 4) *Origin, birth,* n. arborum, Plin. —B) *Plur.*, nātālēs, ium, *m.* 1) *Birth,* natalium periti, *casters of nativities,* Sen. *Meton.: Origin, birth,* n. adamantis, Plin.. 2) *Birth,* i. e. *lineage, extraction, family, descent,* mulier natalibus clara, Ov.; homo claris natalibus, Tac.; natalium splendor, Plin.

NĀTĀLITIUS, a, um. *See* NATALICIUS.

NĀTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nato). I. *A swimming,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: A place to swim in, a swimming-bath,* Cels.

NĀTES, ium. *See* NATIS.

NĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nascor). I. *A being born, birth; hence, the goddess of birth,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A race, species* (*of men*), n. eorum (Alexandrinorum), Hirt. Alex. *Of inanimate things: A sort, kind,* cera pura natione Pontica, Plin.—B) 1) *A nation, people* (*so far as they have a common descent and use the same language and customs*), barbaræ nationes, Cic.; ita nationis nomen evaluisse, Tac. *Hence,* 2) *A set of persons, sect,* n. candidatorum, Cic.; n. Epicureorum, Id. *As a term of contempt: A race, tribe,* e. g. *of the* optimates: non est n. ut dixisti, &c., Id

NĀTIS, is, *f.* (*Sanscr.* nitamba). *A buttock,* Hor.; *plur.*, nātes, *the buttocks,* Mart. *Also of animals:* n. turturum, Id.

NĀTĪVUS, a, um (natus, ūs). I. *That has a beginning or origin, that is born,* Anaximandri opinio nativos esse deos, Cic.; n. verba, *primitive words,* Id. ——II. *Imparted by birth,* i. e. *innate, inborn,* n. sensus, Cic.; n. lepos, Nep. ——III. *Natural, not made by art,* n. coma, Ov.; n. specus, Tac.; n. oves, *the wool of which has a natural color,* Plin.

NĀTO, 1 (no, are). I. *To swim,* n. in oceano, Cic.; natant æquore pisces, Ov. *Of shipwrecked persons,* Propert. *With acc. following:* n. aquas, Mart.; n. fretum, Virg. *Hence, pass.*, unda natatur piscibus, Ov. *Part. subst.*, nātantes, ium, *f.* (*sc.* bestiæ), *Fishes,* Virg.——II. A) *Meton.: To spread abroad,* Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, Ov.—B) *To swim, to be full of any liquid, to be inundated,* natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.; natant rura plenis fossis, Virg.; campi natantes, *seas and lakes,* Lucr.; campi natantes, *waving with corn,* Virg.—C) *Of the eyes: To swim, said of persons in a state of intoxication,* Ov.; *of a person overcome by sleep,* Virg.; *of the dying,* Id. —D) *To move to and fro,* Tib.; pes in pelle (i. e. calceo) laxa natet, Ov. *Fig.: To fluctuate, waver, doubt,* Democritus n. videtur in natura deorum, Cic.

NĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (*sometimes* m.), (no). A) *A water-serpent,* Cic.; n. violator aquæ, Luc. *Fig., of a dangerous man,* Suet.—B) *Meton.: A whip or scourge made of the skin of a water-serpent,* Luc. ap. Non.

NĀTU. *See* NATUS, ūs.

NĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (nascor). I. *Birth,* naturâ filius, Cic.; naturâ pater, Ter.; naturâ frater, adoptione filius, Liv. ——II. A) *Nature, the natural constitution or property of a thing,* n. rerum et locorum, Cic.; n. montis, Caes.; insula naturâ triquetra, Id.; homo exiguæ naturæ, *of short size or stature,* Macr. *Also, a good or proper quality,* εὐφυΐα: natura deest margaritis, Tac.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Nature,* i. e. *natural disposition, temper, character,* homo varia multiplicique natura, Cic.; homo difficillimâ naturâ, Nep.; loqui ut n. fert, *in a natural manner,* Ter. *Prov.:* naturam furca expellere, i. e. *to change by force,* Hor.; n. rerum, i. q. natura: delabi ad æquitatem et naturam rerum, Cic. 2) *Nature,* i. e. *natural feeling, instinct, propensity,* naturâ victus, Cic.; n. ingeneravit societatem, Liv. 3) *Nature,* i. e. *custom, habit, which becomes a second nature,* mihi ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, Sall.; facere sibi naturam rei, *to render a thing natural to one,* Quint.—C) 1) *Nature,* i. e. *the law of nature, the established order of things, the reason of things, the course of nature,* naturæ fundamenta pervertere, Cic.; jus in natura positum esse, Id.; secundum naturam, Id.;

n. civitatum, *the course of things in states*, Nep. *Hence*, 2) *The universe, the world as a whole*, totius naturæ menti atque animo tribuere hoc nomen (Dei), Cic.; deorum, vi, ratione, potestate totam naturam regi, Id. 3) *Nature*, i. e. *consistency with nature, possibility*, in rerum natura falsæ, Cic.; in rerum naturam hoc cadit, *that is a possible case*, Quint.——D) *A being, thing, substance*, dubitat quæ sit ea n., *what thing it was*, Cic.; ut ex duabus naturis confiata videatur, Id.; naturæ rerum esse, non figuræ, *real things*, Id.——E) *Effect, efficacy*, cujus rei est tanta vis et tanta n. ut, Cic.

NĀTŪRĀLIS, e (natura). I. *Natural*, i. e. *by birth*, n. pater, Cic.; n. filius, *as opposed to an adopted son*, Suet.——II. *Natural, formed by or proceeding from nature*, motus n., Cic.; n. moles, Cæs.; naturali quadam societate conjungere, Id.——III. *Of or pertaining to nature*, n. quæstiones, Cic.; pars sapientiæ naturalis, Quint.——IV. *Natural, according to the order established in nature, usual*, Plin.

NĀTŪRĀLITER, *adv.* (naturalis). *Naturally, by nature, conformably to nature*, n. divinare, Cic.

NĀTUS, a, um. *See* NASCOR.

NĀTUS, i, *m.* (nascor). I. *A son*, n. tuus, Quint. *Plur.*, nati, ōrum, *Children*, caritas inter natos et parentes.——II. *A person*, nemo n. in sedibus habitat, Plaut.

NĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (nascor) (*only in the abl.*). I. *Birth; hence, a growing, growth*, cupressus natu morosa, *grows with difficulty*, Plin.——II. *Birth*, i. e. *age, years*, homo magno natu, Liv.; filius maximus natu, *the eldest son*, Nep.; homo grandis natu, *in years, aged*, Cic.; major natu, *the elder*, Id.; animus gravior natu, *more serious or sedate*, Ter.

NAUCI. *See* NAUCUM.

NAUCLĒRICUS *and* NAUCLĒRIUS, a, um (ναυκληρικός, ναυκλήριος). *Of or belonging to a ship-owner or ship-master*, n. ornatus, *the dress of a ship-master*, Plaut.

NAUCLĒRUS, i, *m.* (ναύκληρος). *A ship-owner, ship-master*, Plaut.

NAUCRĀTIS, is, *f.* (Ναύκρατις). *Naucratis, a city in the Delta of Egypt, in the Nomus of Sais, on the eastern bank of the Canopic branch of the Nile. It was the only place in Egypt where the Greeks were permitted to settle and trade*, Plin.

NAUCUM *or* NAUCUS, i, *n. or m.* (*akin to* nugæ). *A trifle, used only in phrases like the following*: non nauci habere, *not to value at a farthing, or a straw*, Enn. ap. Cic.; homo non nauci, Plaut.; ducere aliqd nauco, *of no value*, Nævv.

NAUFRAGIUM, ii, *n.* (navis, frango). I. A) *Prop.: A shipwreck*, naufragium facere, Cic.; naufragio interire, Cæs.; naufragiis magnis coortis, *storms which occasion shipwreck*, Lucr.; n. ex terra intueri, *to look with indifference on the misfortunes of other men*, Cic.——B) *Fig.: Shipwreck, loss, misfortune, ruin*, n. patrimonii, Cic.; n. rei familiaris, Id.; excipe naufragium nostrum, *us that have been shipwrecked, us unfortunate*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: A person or thing that has been wrecked*, Eurus spargens n., Sil. *The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck*, naufragia Cæsaris amicorum, Cic.; naufragia reipublicæ colligere, Id.

NAUFRAGUS, a, um (i. q. navifragus). I. *Shipwrecked, that is suffering or has suffered shipwreck*, naufragus natans, Cic.; duo naufragi, Id.; n. mulier, Tac. *Hence, fig.: Shipwrecked, unfortunate, that has suffered great loss*, Marius expulsus et n., Cic.; patrimonio naufragus, *or simply* naufragus, *of one that has lost his property*, Id.——II. *That causes shipwrecks*, n. mare, Hor.

NAULIUM, ii. *See* NAELIUM.

NAULUM, i, *n.* (ναῦλον). *Money paid for passage in a ship, &c., freight, fare*, Juv.

NAUMACHIA, æ, *f.* (ναυμαχία). I. *A (mock) sea-fight, a representation of a sea-fight as an entertainment*, Suet.——II. *A place where such exhibitions were made*, Suet.

NAUPACTUS, i, *f., and* NAUPACTUM, i, *n.* (Ναύπακτος). *Naupactus, a town of the Locri Ozolæ, near the promontory Antirrhium, where the Heraclidæ built the fleet which carried them over the Peloponnesus; now Lepanto*, Liv.

NAUPLIADES, æ, *m.* (Ναυπλιάδης). *Son of Nauplius*, i. e. *Palamedes*, Ov.

NAUPLIUS, ii, *m.* (Ναύπλιος). *Nauplius.* I. *King of Eubœa, father of Palamedes; who avenged the death of his son by alluring the Greeks, on their return from Troy, to the cliffs of his island, by making signals of fire on the shore*, Prop.; Nauplii mala, Suet.——II. *A kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a vessel*, i. q. nautilus, Plin.

NAUSEA, æ, *f.* (ναυσία). I. *Sea-sickness*, navigavimus sine timore et sine nausea, Cic.——II. *Gen.: Qualm, sickness, inclination to vomit*, ubi libido veniet nauseæ, Varr.; nauseam sedare, Plin.

NAUSEĀBUNDUS, a, um (nauseo). *Very seasick*, Sen.

NAUSEĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (nauseo). *One that feels nausea or inclination to vomit, apt to be sea-sick*, Sen.

NAUSEO, i (nausea). I. *Prop.: To be seasick, to feel an inclination to vomit*, epistola quam dediti nauseans Buthroto, Cic.; ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, Id.——II. *To be sick, be obliged to vomit, to be qualmish*, quidlibet, modone nauseet, faciat, Cic.——A) *Fig.*: ista effutientem n., *uttering absurdities which produce disgust*, Cic.——B) *To loathe, to be disgusted*, si qui stulti nauseant, Phædr.

NAUSEŌLA, æ, *f. dim.* (nausea). *A slight squeamishness*, Cic.

NAUSICXA, æ, *or* NAUSICXE, ēs, *f.* (Ναυσικάα). *Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians*, Mart.

NAUTA, æ, *m. See* NAVITA.

NAUTEA, æ, *f.* (ναυτία). I. *Bilge-water*, Plaut.——II. I. q. nausea, Id.

NAUTICUS, a, um (ναυτικός). *Of or belonging to ships, navigation, or mariners, naval, nautical*, n. clamor, *of seamen*, Virg.; n. verbum, *a nautical term*, Cic.; n. pinus, *a ship, vessel*, Virg.; n. exuviæ, *beaks taken from captured ships*, Cic.; scientia rerum nauticarum, *maritime skill*, Id. *Subst.*, nautici, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines), *Seamen, sailors*, Liv.

NAUTILUS, i, *m.* (ναυτίλος). *A nautilus, a kind of fish that sails in its shell as in a ship*, i. q. nauplius, Plin.

NAVALE, is, *n. See the following article.*

NĀVĀLIS, e (navis). I. *Of or belonging to ships, naval*, n. pugna, *a naval engagement*, Cic.; n. disciplina, Id.; n. corona, *a crown granted for a victory at sea*, Virg.; n. triumphus, Liv.; n. forma, *the figure of a ship*, Ov.; n. materia, *materials for ship-building*, Liv.; n. duumviri, *two commissioners for the equipment or fitting out of a fleet*, Id.; n. castra, Cæs.; n. socii, *seamen, mariners*, Liv.——II. *Subst.* A) nāvāle, ia, *n.* 1) *A station for ships, harbor, haven*, Ov. 2) *A place in which ships are built, repaired, or kept, a dock, dock-yard*, Liv.; ex navalibus unam (navem) deducit, Cæs.——B) nāvālia, ium, *n.*, *The requisites for fitting out a ship or fleet, as timber, rigging*, &c., Liv.

NĀVARCHUS, i, *m.* (ναύαρχος). *The captain of a ship*, Cic.

NĀVE, *adv.* I. q. naviter, Plaut.

NĀVICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (navis). *A little ship, skiff, boat*, Cic.

NĀVICŬLĀRIUS, a, um (navicula). *Of or belonging to navigation or shipping* (*esp. relating to small craft*). *Subst.* A) navicularia, æ, *f.* (*sc.* res), *Navigation, the shipping business, with regard to small craft used for the transport of goods and conveying of passengers*, naviculariam facere, *to be engaged in the shipping line*, Cic.——B) navicularius, ii, *m.*, *One who carries on the shipping business, a ship-owner, ship-master*, Cic.

NĀVIFRĀGUS, a, um (navis, frango). *Shipwreck-causing*, i. q. naufragus, Virg.

NĀVIGĀBILIS, e (navigo). *Navigable*, n. mare, Liv.; n. amnis, Id.; n. litora, Tac.

NĀVIGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (navigo). *A sailing, navigation, voyage*, navigationi se committere, Cic.; n. maris, Tac.; diei navigatione abesse, *a day's sail*, Plin. *Fig.*: ex longa navigatione, *after a long voyage*.

NĀVIGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (navigo). *A sailor, seaman*, Quint.

NĀVIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (navis, gero). I. *Bearing ships, navigable*, n. mare, Lucr.——II. *Sailing, navigating*, n. similitudo, *resemblance to a sailing-vessel*, Plin.

NĀVIGIUM, ii, n. (navigo). I. *A sailing, navigation, voyage*, ratio navigii jacebat, *the art or science of navigation*, Lucr.——II. *Any vessel made to sail on the water, a ship, bark, boat*, &c., proficisci probo navigio, Cic.

NĀVIGO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (navem, ago). I. *Neut.*: *To sail, navigate* (*of persons*), n. ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; n. Syracusas, Id. *Prov.*: in portu navigo, *I am in safety*, Ter., *to set sail, to sail away*, me velle n., Cic. *Of ships and other sailing vessels*: *To sail, be afloat*, classis navigarit, Cic. *Of war*: belli impetus navigavit, *has set sail, has entered on its career*, Cic.——II. *Act.*: *To navigate, sail through or over*, n. terram, Cic.; n. oceanum, Suet.; *hence, pass.*: navigatur occidens, Plin.——C) *To gain by navigation or the shipping-trade*, quæ homines arant, navigant, Sall.

NĀVIS, is, *f.* (ναῦς). A) *Prop.*: *Any sailing-vessel, a ship, skiff*, &c.; *but usually said of a vessel of large size*, e Pompeiana navi advectus sum in Luculli hospitium, Cic.; n. longa, *a ship of war*, Liv.; n. oneraria, *a ship of transport*, Id.; n. prætoria, *the flag-ship, admiral's ship*, Id.; n. tecta, Id.; *or* n. constrata, *a ship with a deck, decked*, Cic. n. aperta, *without a deck*, Id.; navem construere *or* ædificare, *to build a ship*, Id.; navem ornare, Liv.; navem instruere armareque, *to equip, fit out*, Id.; navem reficere, *to repair*, Cic.; navem deducere in aquam, *to launch*, Liv.; *or simply*, navem deducere, Cæs.; navem subducere, *to draw ashore*, Id.; navem solvere, *to unmoor, to be about to set sail*, Id.; navis solvit, *is about setting sail*, Id.; conscendere navem, Nep., *or* conscendere in navem, *to go on board, embark*; milites in naves imponere, *to embark, put on board*, Liv.; navibus rem gerere, *to fight at sea*, Hor.; egredi e navi, *to disembark*, Cæs.; navem appellere ad locum, *to arrive at, to bring a vessel alongside a spot*, Cic.; *also*, navem applicare ad terram *or* terræ, Cæs.; navem frangere, *to suffer shipwreck*, Ter.; navem gubernare, *to steer*, Cic.; n. tenere in ancoris, *to be riding at anchor*, Nep.; deprimere naves, *to sink*, Id. *Prov.*: navibus et quadrigis, *with all one's power, with might and main*, Hor.——B) *Fig., of the state*: una n. est bonorum omnium, Cic.; ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, *you share any where the same fate, run the same risk*, Id.; exire de navi, *to quit the helm*, Id.

NAVITA, *or contr.* NAUTA, æ, *m.* (navis). *A mariner.* I. *The captain of a vessel*, Cic.; *esp.*, *a merchant when at sea* (i. q. mercator), Hor.——II. *Any person employed in the management or steering of a vessel; the pilot; plur.*, nautæ, *seamen, sailors, the crew*, Cæs.

NĀVITAS (*old form* gnavitas), ātis, *f.* (navus). *Activity, promptness, zeal*, istam tuam navitatem, Cic.

NĀVITER, *adv.* (*old form* gnaviter). I. *Actively, promptly, zealously*, n. pugnare, Liv.; n. expedire, Id.——II. *Altogether, quite*, n. impudens, Cic.

NĀVO, 1 (navus). I. *Gen.*: *To do or perform vigorously or with zeal*, nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit n. alqd, Cic.; n. rem publicam, *to serve the state*, Id.; n. flagitium, Tac.; n. bellum, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *To show, exhibit* (*with diligence*), n. studium alcui, Cic.; n. benevolentiam suam in alqm, Id.; operam n. alcui, *to serve*; *also* (*absolutely*), *to bestow pains upon, to conduct with vigor or zeal*, n. operam fortiter in acie, Liv.; jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, *I find that my pains have been to some purpose*, Cic.

NĀVUS (gnavus). *Active, industrious, strenuous, prompt*, n. homo, Cic.; n. opera, Vell.

NAXIUS, a, um (Naxos). *Of or belonging to Naxos*, N. turba, Prop.; N. ardor, i. e. corona Ariadnes, *a constellation*, Col.

NAXOS, i, *f.* (Νάξος). *Naxus, an island in the Ægean Sea, and the largest of the Cyclades, now Naxo, celebrated for its wine. It was on this island that Ariadne was forsaken by Theseus*, Virg.

NĒ (νή). I. q. nie (ναί). *See* NIE.

NĒ, *adv.* *Not; it is used only as a conditional or dependent subjective negation*, i. e. *where only the conception of a thing is negatived, but its actual existence is left undetermined; while* non *denotes an absolute objective negation*, i. e. *the denying of the existence of a thing*. I. *In conditional or dependent clauses*: ne sit sane summum malum dolor, *supposing it not to be the greatest evil*, Cic.; ne fuerit, *there may not have been*, Id.——II. *With independ-*

ent clauses, which contain a command, prayer, demand, &c., in which case ne *begins the sentence or clause.*——A) *With an imperative:* ne jura, *do not swear,* Plaut.; ne crucia, Ter.; mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Cic.——B) *With a subjunctive expressing command:* ne fiant isti viginti dies, Ter.; ne conferas culpam in me, Id.——C) *Expressing a wish, prayer, or the like:* ne sim salvus, Cic.; ne vivam, *may I not live,* Id.; ne id Jupiter sineret, Liv.; utinam ne, *oh that—not!* Ter.——III. *With other particles:* dum ne, *provided that not, as long as not, while not,* Cic.; modo ne, *provided only that not:* ne ... quidem, *not even: in which case the emphatic word is placed between these two particles,* e. g. ne in oppidis quidem, Cic.; ne mulieribus quidem, Cæs.; *sometimes a negative word precedes, without destroying the negation:* non enim prætereundum ne id quidem, Cic.; numquam, ne mediocri quidem culquam, Id.; *in the sense of "I will not say," "not to mention:"* ne connivente quidem sed etiam ... oculis intuente, Cic.——IV. *Put for* modo ne, *only not:* ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall.——V. *Put for* nedum, *much less, to say nothing of:* ne vero nihil istorum, ne juvenem quidem movit umquam: ne nunc senem, Cic.——VI. *Denoting purpose: That not, in order that not, lest:* id egi, ne interessem, Cic.; ne dicam, *that I may not say,* i. e. *not to say,* id. Ne, *in connection with* ut, *is, properly speaking, a pleonasm, not differing perceptibly from* ne *alone, except that it chiefly occurs in solemn discourse, and hence especially in laws. It is sometimes placed apart from* ut, *but always immediately before the word which it particularly bears upon:* præcipiendum est igitur ut ... ne existiment, *that they may not believe,* Cic.; ut hoc ne facerem, *that I should not do this on any consideration,* Ter.——VII. *Expressing a prohibition.* A) *After verbs which express fear, anxiety, danger, &c., where we use that without a negative; there is always, as the foundation of this form of expression, a wish that the thing may be so or may not occur:* vereor ne hoc fiat, *I apprehend that it may happen (but I wish it may not):* metuebant ne indicarent, Cic.; hic, ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo, Id.; *also after substantives which imply the idea of fear, anxiety, &c.:* periculum est, ne occasio detur, Nep.; *in all these cases, that not or lest is expressed by* ne non *or* ut: veritus ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Cæs.; vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic.——B) *After verbs denoting fear, foresight, or caution:* cave ne studeas, Ter.; cave ne cupias, Id.; videat consul ne quid detrimenti capiat respublica, Cic.; *also denoting to see, look into, examine, consider whether perhaps, &c.:* videamus ne beata vita effici posset, Cic.——C) *After certain verbs denoting negation; esp. after those which signify to deny or answer negatively, to refuse, to hinder:* casus quidem ne facerem impedit, *hindered my doing it,* Cic.; Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quærentes oppressit, *the night hindered its being found,* Liv.; annus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, *was the sole cause that hindered the capture of the town,* Id.

NE [*in poetry we often find it apocopated:* egon', viden', *for* egone, videsne]. *As an interrogative particle, enclitic.* I. *In a simple interrogation, directly interrogatory, with an indicative:* videturne hæc tibi verum esse? *does this (indeed) appear to you true?* Cic.; *and also with a subjunctive:* puterosne umquam accidere posse, ut? *can you suppose that?* Id.——II. *In a double or complex interrogation, when it takes after it the interrogatory particles* an, annon, nec ne; *in a direct question:* Romanne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. honestumne factu an turpe? Id.; ne *is sometimes used in the second question for* an: justitiæne prius mirer belline laborum, Virg. *If the second question contains simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by* annon: isne est quem quæro, annon, Ter. *If the second question contains simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by* an non *or* nec ne: roga velitne annon uxorem? Ter.; nescio tun' scias an non? Plaut. *The poets sometimes join* ne *to words to which it does not belong:* scamnum faceretne Priapum, *a bench or a Priapus,* Hor.; *this* ne *is also frequently appended to other words,* e. g. *to the pronouns* qui, quæ, quod, Plaut.; *also to* quia, Virg.

NĒÆTHUS, i, m. *Neæthus, a river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii,* Ov.

NĒĀPŎLIS, is, *f.* (Νεάπολις). *Neapolis, the name of several towns, among which the most celebrated is that in Campania, now Naples,* Cic. *Hence,*

NĒĀPŎLĪTĀNUS, a, um. *Neapolitan,* Pompeii N. sermo, Cic. *Subst.,* Nēāpŏlītāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Naples, the Neapolitans.* Nēāpŏlītānum, i, n., *A country-seat near Naples,* Plin.

NĒBŬLA, æ, *f.* (νεφέλη). I. *A mist, vapor, fog, from the earth, rivers,* &c., tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg. *Fig.:* n. erroris, Juv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Vapor, smoke, as of fire* (Ov.), *of a candle, lamp,* &c., Pers. *Fig., of any thing trifling:* cyathus nebulæ, Plaut.; *of any thing that rapidly passes away,* Pers.——B) *A cloud,* Hor.; *hence, meton., a cloud of dust,* Lucr.; *of wine, froth,* Ov.——C) *Of any thing very thin of its kind:* vellera nebulas æquantia tractu, Ov.; *of thin clothes* (Laber.), *of a thin iron plate,* Mart.

NĒBŬLO, ōnis, m. (nebula). *A term of reproach; good-for-nothing fellow, idler, spendthrift,* &c., Cic.

NĒBŬLŌSUS, a, um (nebula). I. *Full of mist or vapor, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark,* n. cœlum, Cic.; locus nebulosior, Cat.——II. *Fig.: Obscure, unintelligible, difficult to understand,* n. nomen, Gell.

NEC *and* NEQUE (*used before vowels and consonants without distinction*). I. i. q. et non: *And not, neither,* de Q. fratre nuncii tristes nec varii venerant, Cic.; casus nec injitia facta *for* et inimitia, Ov. *Hence,* nec non *or* neque non, i. q. et: si tunc mihi præcipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas, Ov.; *also with* et *or* etiam: nec non et Tyrii, Virg.; n. non et hodie, Plin.; *also separated:* neque meam mentem non revocat, Cic.; *thus also when* neque *or* nec *follows:* ut nec. si quid ... poterit, non contendamus, nec, &c., Id.; neque nihil, i. q. et non nihil, *and something,* Id.; *as* et ... et *denotes both ... and, as well ... as, or, not only ... but also; so likewise we find* nec *or* neque *repeated, for* et non *repeated,* i. e. *as well not ... as also not, or, not only not ... but also not, or* (*which is the same thing*) *neither ... nor,* nec ad vivos, nec ad mortuos, Cic.; nec melior, nec clarior, Id.; neque tum peccavi, neque, Id.; nec (neque) ... et *or* et ... nec

(*or* neque) *can be used when only one negation is to be expressed; it then denotes, not only not . . . but; indeed not . . . but; and the reverse, not only . . . but also not*, nec a me alienus, et tibi amicissimus, Cic.; nec miror et gaudeo, Id.; amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, *indeed not . . . but*, Suet.; nec libet et licet, Liv.; *it is frequently preceded by a negative, as* nullus, nemo, nihil, *which, however, does not destroy the negation:* nihil tam nec inopinatum nec insperatum accidere potuit, Liv.; quarum (victoriarum) nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætitiam, nec tantam, Cic.; neque tu haud dicas, Ter.——II. nec *and* neque *for* non: *Not.* A) *At the beginning of a period:* nec vero, Cic.; nec enim, Id.; nec tamen, Id.——B) *Also in other instances we find* nec *for* non: senatori qui nec aderit aut, Cic.; tu dii nec recte dicis, Plaut.; quod nec bene vertat, Virg. *Hence,* necopinatus, *unexpected;* necdum, *not yet.* ——III. *For* ne quidem: *Not even*, de quo ego consulto neque apud vos ante feci mentionem, *not even before you*, Cic.; his certe neque amor causa est, Virg.——IV. *But not*, si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum; non est igitur liber, *but neither (of these things) has taken place*, Cic.

NEC-DUM *or* NEQUE-DUM. I. *For* et non dum: *And not yet*, nec dum ego tamen Quintum conveneram, Cic.——II. *For* nondum, Virg.

NĔCESSĂRIO, *adv.* (necessarius). *Necessarily, by necessity* (ἀνάγκῃ), cum quibus vivo n., Cic.

NĔCESSĂRIUS, a, um (necesse). I. *Necessary, unavoidable, inevitable*, n. mors, Cic.; senatori n. est nosse rempublicam, Id.; causæ non n., Id.; res n., *necessity*, Cæs.; *hence, urgent, pressing*, n. tempus, Id.; *caused by necessity*, n. rogationes, Id.——II. *Requisite, needful, indispensable*, n. vitæ usus, Cic.; quod mihi maxime n., *that lies nearest to my heart*, Id.; necessarius quæstioni, *necessary for the inquiry*, i. e. *that must be heard*, Suet.——III. *Closely connected by relationship, friendship, &c.; and hence, a relation, relative, friend, client, patron*, quum utique sis maxime n., Balb. ap. Cic.; homo tam n., Nep.; mors hominis necessarii, Cic. *Subst.:* necessaria, *a female relative*, Id.; necessarii, *persons enjoying the protection of any body*, Id.; necessarios provinciæ, *patrons.*

NĔCESSE (ne, cedo; *either neutr. from* nĕcessis, e, *or adv. from* nĕcessus, a, um, *used as a neuter*). I. *Necessary, inevitable, unavoidable.* A) *With* esse, *denoting physical necessity:* homini n. est mori, Cic. *With* ut: neque n. est uti vos auferam, Gell.; n. est enim semper ut id quod est appositum per se significet, Quint. *With a simple subjunct.:* boves vendat n. est, *he must sell*, Cic.; fateare n. est, Hor. *With an acc. and inf.:* n. fuisse dari literas, Cic.——B) n. habere, *to consider necessary, to be obliged*, eo minus habeo n. scribere, Cic.; non habebimus n. semper concludere, Id.——II. *Needful, necessary*, id quod tibi n. minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic.

NĔCESSĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (necesse). I. A) *Necessity, unavoidableness, compulsion*, i. e. *when any thing can not be altered, deferred, or hindered*, n. exeundi, Cic.; veniam necessitati dare, Id.; necessitate coactus, *compelled, forced*, Id.; necessitatem alcui imponere alcjs rei, *to oblige or compel to any thing*, Id.; necessitates majores, *urgent reasons*, Liv.; necessitatem persuadendi adhibere, *to convince necessarily*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A dire necessity, fate, destiny*, fatum affert vim necessitatis, Cic.; n. divina, *fate*, Id. 2) *Necessity, an unavoidable or natural consequence*, necessitate, *naturally*. Cic.; mors est n. naturæ, Id. 3) *Necessity, exigency*, ipsi naturæ et necessitati negare, Cic. 4) *A necessity*, i. e. *a thing necessary*; necessitates, *necessary things*, Cic.; publicæ necessitates, Liv.——II. 1 q. necessitudo: *Connection by relationship, friendship, clientship, &c.*, si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque vitaisset, Cic.; *bond of affection, influence, &c.*, magnam necessitatem possidet paternus sanguis.

NĔCESSĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (necesse). I. *Necessity, unavoidableness*, puto esse hanc necessitudinem, cui nulla vis resistere potest, Cic.; rerum necessitudine coactus, Sall.; *need, want, distress*, inopia aut alia n., Sall.; n. reipublicæ, Tac. ——II. *A close connection, an inseparable or natural bond*, rerum n., Cic. *Esp.: A connection or tie of relationship, friendship, clientship, fellowship, or companionship*, n. liberorum, Cic.; n. quæstoris, *between the quæstor and the governor of a province*, Id.; n. amicitiæ conjunctionisque, Id.; intercedit mihi cum alqo vetus n., Id. *Hence, meton.*, necessitudines, *Persons with whom one is closely connected, as relatives, friends, clients, &c.*, Suet.

NĔCESSUM EST. I. q. necesse est: *It is unavoidable, necessary, I (thou, &c.) must*, uxorem tibi n. est ducere, Plaut.; aurum consumi n. esset, Liv.

NĔC-NE. *Or not, in an indirect question, when no verb occurs in the second clause of a sentence, but the verb of the first clause is positively negatived:* utrum ex usu esset necne, Cæs.; quæritur sintne dii nec ne, Cic.; *also, if the first verb is repeated:* hoc doce, doleam, nec ne doleam, nihil interesse, Id.

NEC NON (neque non). *See* NEC.

NĔCO, āvi, ātum, *more rarely* ŭi, ctum, 1 (nex) I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: To kill, slay, put to death*, n. plebem fame, Cic.; n. alqm igni, Cæs.; n. alqm veneno, Suet.; n. ferro, Hor.——B) *Meton., of things: To destroy*, imbres necant frumenta, Plin.——II. *Fig.: (as it were) To kill a person*, i. e. *to torment him to death by disagreeable speeches*, Plaut.

NĔCŎPINANS *or* NEC (neque) ŏPINANS, tis. *Not expecting*, Ariobarzanem nec opinantem liberavi, Cic.; neque opinantibus omnibus, Hirt.

NĔCŎPINĀTO. *See the following article.*

NĔC-ŎPINĀTUS, a, um. *Not expected, unexpected*, n. bona perapicere, Cic.; n. gaudium, Liv. *Hence,* necopinato (*abl.*), *Against or contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic.

NĔC-ŎPINUS, a, um. *Unexpected*, n. mors, Ov

NECTAR, ăris, *n.* (νέκταρ). I. *Nectar, the drink of the gods*, Cic.; *unguent or balsam used by the gods*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Any thing sweet, pleasant, or agreeable; honey*, Virg.; *wine*, Stat.; *milk*, Ov.; oscula quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor.

NECTĂREUS, a, um (νεκτάρεος). I. *Nectareous, of nectar; hence, divine*, n. aqua, *deus*, Ov. ——II. *Meton.: Sweet as nectar*, Mart. *Subst.*, nectărĕa, æ, *f.* (sc. herba), *A plant, elecampane; wine flavored with it was called* nectarites vinum, Plin.

NECTO, xŭi *and* xi, xum, 3 (*Sanscr.* nah, *to bind*). I. *Prop.* A) *To knit, bind, join, tie, or fasten together*, n. laqueum, Hor.; n. alcui catenas, *to forge*, Id.; n. brachia, *to fold in each other, entwine*, Ov.; n. coronam, *to entwine*, Hor.; n. ternos colores (*for* fila), Virg.——B) *To bind, fetter, arrest, espec. for debt; hence*, nexi ob æs alienum, *or simply* nexi, *debtor-slaves*, i. e. *debtors who, not being able to pay their debts, had passed into the power of the creditors as their slaves:* ita nexi soluti cautumque ne in posterum necterentur, *should be given over into slavery*, Liv. *Hence, fig.: To bind, oblige, make liable*, sacramento nexi, Just.; res pignori nexa, *pledged, pawned*, Dig.——II. *Fig.: To join, connect, join together, unite*, ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.; n. rerum causas alias ex aliis, Id.; omnes virtutes inter se nexæ, Id.; n. dolum, *to play a trick*, Liv.; n. moras, *to contrive or cause delays*, Tac.; n. jurgia cum alqo, *to quarrel*, Ov.; n. causas inanes, *to bring forward*, Virg.

NĔCŬBI, *for* ne alicubi. *In order that not at some place, lest in any place*, Cæs.

NĔCUNDE, *for* ne alicunde (μήποθεν). *In order that not from some place, lest from any place*, Liv.

NĔ-DUM, *adv.* I. *I will not say, not only, not merely*, nedum morbum removisti sed etiam gravedinem, Cic.——II. *Not to say, much less*, n. his temporibus, Cic.; multitudinem, nedum armatum, Liv. *It is always preceded by a negation, although frequently only by one implied*, Liv.; Prop.——III. *Not to say, much more*, quæ vel socios, n. hostes victos terrere possent, Liv.; privatis deformia, n. principi, *to say nothing of*, Suet.

NĔFANDE, *adv.* (nefandus). *Heinously, impiously*, Sall.

NĔFANDUS, a, um (ne, fari). *Unspeakable, not fit to be spoken of; hence, impious, accursed, heinous, abominable*, n. scelus, Cic.; n. odium, Virg.; deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Id.

NĔFĂRIE, *adv.* (nefarius). *Impiously, wickedly, heinously*, n. pestem patriæ moliri, Cic.; pater occisus n., Id.; alqd n. facere *or* committere, *to perpetrate an enormity*, Id.

NĔFĂRIUS, a, um (nefas). *Impious, accursed, execrable*, n. homo, Cic.; n. bellum, Id. *Subst.*, nĕfārĭum, ĭi, *n.*, *A heinous, execrable, or abominable deed*, nefario obstringi rempublicam, Liv.; multa nefaria, Cic.

NĔ-FAS, *n. indecl.* I. A) *Gen.: Any violation of religious duty, any thing that is sinful or wrong*, quicquid non licet n. putare debemus, Cic.; patriæ irasci n. esse ducebat, Nep.; n. dictu, Cic.; per fas et n., *through right and wrong*, Liv.; *hence*,——B) *Esp.* 1) *An impiety*, i. e. *a wicked deed, a crime, horrid wickedness*, n. dirum, Virg. 2) *Any thing horrid or striking*, heu n.! Hor. 3) *Shocking! horrid! abominable! monstrous! (in exclamations)* Lavinia visa . . . nefas! . . . comprendere crinibus ignem, Virg. 4) *An impious person, a wicked wretch*, Virg.——II. *Impossible, an impossibility*, i. e. *contrary to the laws of heaven*, quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor.

NĔ-FASTUS, a, um. I. *Of days on which it is not allowed to speak; hence*, dies n., *a day on which no court or assembly of the people is allowed to be held*, Liv.——II. A) *Unfortunate, that brings misfortune*, n. dies, Hor.——B) *Impious, wicked, abominable, horrid*, Cic.

NĔGANTIA, æ, *f.* (nego). *A denying, negation*, Cic.

NĔGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nego). I. *A denying, denial, negation*, n. infitiatioque facti, Cic.——II. *A negative*, i. e. *word that denies*, App.

NĔGĬTO, are (nego). *To deny often or strongly, to persist in denying*, Sall.

NĔGLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (negligo). *A neglecting, slighting*, n. amicorum, Cic.

NĔGLECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* negligo.——II. *Adj.: Neglected, slighted, despised*, cum ipsi inter nos neglecti objectique simus, Cic.; n castra, Liv.

NĔGLECTUS, ūs, *m.* (negligo). I. *A neglecting, neglect*, Plin.; res est mihi neglectui, *I am neglecting the matter*, Ter.——II. *A slighting, despising*, Luc.

NĔGLĬGENS, tis. I. *Part. of* negligo.——II *Adj.: Negligent, heedless, careless, unconcerned*, negligens in sumtu, Cic.; n. in alqm, Id.; n. circa alqm, Suet.

NĔGLĬGENTER, *adv.* (negligens). *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly*, n. scribere, Cic.

NĔGLĬGENTĬA, æ, *f.* (negligens). *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness; a slighting, disregarding*, n. in accusando, Cic.; n. cognatorum, Ter.; n. deûm, Liv.; n. epistolarum, *neglect or remissness in writing*, Cic.

NĔGLĬGO *or* NĔGLĒGO, exi, ctum, 3 (nec, lego: *prop. not to gather together or collect*). I. *To neglect, be unmindful of, not to trouble one's self about*, n. rem familiarem, Cic.; n. gloriam, Id.; n. mandata, Id.——II. *To make light of, not to care for, to scorn, take no notice of, slight, disregard, despise*, n. fraudem committere, Hor.; n. periculum, Cic.; n. deos, Sall. *With an acc. and inf.: To look with indifference upon any thing that takes place*, Theopompum nudum confugere Alexandriam neglexistis, Ant. ap. Cic.; Gallias a Germanis vastari neglexit, Suet.——III. *To pass over, to overlook, to let pass*, n. pecuniam captam, Cic.; n. vitam ereptam, Id.

NĔGO, 1 *v. n. and a.* [negassim *for* negaverim, Plaut.] (nec, aio). I. *Neut.: To deny, to say no*, negat quis, nego; sit, aio, Ter.; n. alcui, *to refuse a person any thing*, Cic.; n. alcui rei, e. g. petitioni, *to refuse*, Plin.; n. cœnis, *not to accept, to decline*, Mart.——II. *Act.* A) *To say that any thing is not so, to deny*, nisi forte n. omnia constituisti, Cic.; nego ullum vas fuisse, Id. *Hence*, negor, *They deny of me that I, &c., or they affirm of me that I not, &c.*, casta negor esse, Ov.; quoniam negatur anser excludere aliena ova, Plin. *With* quin: n. non posse quin rectius sit, Liv. *Sometimes another negation follows, which, however, does not destroy the first:* negat nec suspicari, Cic.; negato esse nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut. *Sometimes two propositions depend upon* nego, *with the latter of which an affirmative verb* (e. g. dico) *must be supplied:* negant Cæsarem mansurum, postulataque (*sc.* dicunt) interposita esse, Cic.——B) *To refuse, decline*, n. alcui alqd, Cæs.; n. opem patriæ, Ov. *Fig.:* n. vela ventis, *to take in the sails, to furl*, Ov.; n. se vinclis, *to escape*, Tib.; poma negat regio, *does not bear or produce* Ov.

NĔGŎTĬĀLIS, e (negotium). I. *Pertaining to a thing or fact*, pars constitutionis negotialis, *by which an inquiry is made concerning the fact in point of law*, Cic.——II. *Relating to action*, locus in ethice n., Quint.

NĔGŎTĬĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (negotior). *The occupation of a banker, merchant*, &c., *a wholesale business*, reliquiæ negotiationis Asiaticæ, *the remainder of the money still to be collected*, Cic. *In the time of the emperors it signified any trade or traffic*, n. pecuaria, Col.; negotiationes privato pudendæ, Suet.

NĔGŎTĬĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (negotior). *One who occupies himself with any thing, especially with trade; hence, one who carries on a trade*, e. g. *a banker, merchant, trader*, Cic. *Under the emperors every tradesman was so called*, n. vestiarius, Dig.; n. mercis sordidæ, Quint.

NĔGŎTĬŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (negotium). *A small business or affair*, Cic.

NĔGŎTĬOR, ātus, āri (negotium). *Prop.: To be occupied in merchandise or commerce, to be a wholesale dealer*, cives Romani, qui Lampsaci negotiabantur, Cic. *In the time of the emperors it signified to carry on any kind of trade; hence*, negotians, tis, *m.*, i. q. negotiator. *Fig.:* animâ nostrâ negotiari, *to traffic in men's lives (said of unprincipled physicians)*, Plin.

NĔGŎTĬŎSUS, a, um (negotium). *Busy, full of business*, n. provincia, Cic.; n. homo, Id.; n. dies, *a working-day*, Tac.

NĔGŎTĬUM, ii, *n.* (nec, otium). I. A) *A business, occupation; any thing to be done, an obligation, liability, duty*, &c., n. publicum, *duty, function*, Cic.; negotia forensia, Id.; a negotiis publicis se removere, Id.; cum viro forti n. habere, *to have to deal with*, Nep.; n. alcui mandare, Cic.; n. exsequi, Id.; in negotio habere, *to consider it necessary*, Suet. *Especially: An enterprise connected with exertion, a difficult undertaking*; e. g. *a conspiracy, rebellion*, &c., Suet.; *hence*, ——B) *Difficulty, trouble, labor*, satis habui negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic.; sine negotio, Nep.; *or* nullo negotio, *without pains or trouble*; nihil est negotii, *it is an easy matter*, Cic.; neque de hac re negotium 'st quin, &c., *it is not subject to any difficulty*, Plaut. —— C) *Vexation, trouble, distress*, n. alcui facessere *or* exhibere, *to cause, give*, Cic.——II. *A matter, thing*, n. ineptum, Cic.; n. male gerere, *to manage things badly*, Id. *Also of men:* n. inhumanum, Cic.; Teucris illa lentum n., *a slow hand*, Id. *Esp.: A legal case, matter of law*, Suet.——III. *Traffic, business, money transaction; plur.:* habeat n. vetera in Sicilia, Cic.

NĔLĔĬUS, *and contr.* NĔLĔUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Neleus*, Ov. *Subst.*, Nēlēius, i, *m.*, *Nestor*, Ov.

NĔLĔUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.* (Νηλεύς). *Neleus, the father of Nestor, king of Pylos*, Ov.

NĔLĬDES, æ, *m.* *The son of Neleus*, Ov.

NĔMAUSUS, i, *f.*, *and* NĔMAUSUM, i, *n.* *Nemausus, an important city of Gallia Narbonensis, and capital of the Arecomici, now Nîmes*, Mel.

NĔMĔA, æ, *or* NĔMĔE, ĕs, *f.* (Νεμέα). *Nemea, a valley in Argolis, between Cleonæ and Phlius, where Hercules slew the Nemean lion, and where afterward games were celebrated to commemorate this feat*, Plin.

NĔMĔÆUS, a, um (Νεμεαῖος). *Nemean*, N moles *or* pestis, *of the lion*, Ov.; N. vellus, Id.

NĔMĔTES *or* NĔMĒTES, um, *and* NĔMĔTÆ, ārum, *m.* *Nemetes, a people in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, whose chief town was Noviomagus, now Spires*, Cæs.

NĔMĔUS *or* NĔMēUS, a, um (Νέμειος). *Of or belonging to Nemea, Nemean.* *Subst.*, Nēmēa, ōrum, *n.*, *The Nemean games*, Liv.

NĔMO, inis, *c.* (*no plur.*) (ne *and* hemo *old form for* homo). I. *No one, no man, nobody*, n. ex tanto numero, Cic.; n. omnium mortalium, Id.; hoc scio, neminem peperisse, *nobody*, Ter.; n. quisquam, Liv.; n. unus, *not one*, Cic.; n. alius, *no other one*, Id.; non nemo, *many, some one*, Cic.; *but*, nemo non, *every one*, n. non videt, Id.; n. ergo non miser est, Id. *If it is placed before a double* nec, *the negation still remains:* neminem nec deum, nec hominem carum, Cic.; nemo, *an insignificant person, a mere nobody*; quamvis quem tu neminem putas, Id.——II. *Adj.: No (of persons)*, n. homo, Cic.; n. civis, Id.; n. hostis, Id.

NĔMŎRĀLIS, e (nemus). *Of or belonging to a grove or wood*, n. umbra, Ov.; n. templum Dianæ, Id.

NĔMŎRENSIS, e (nemus). *Of or belonging to a grove or wood*, n. mel, *made in a wood*, Col. *Esp., of or belonging to a grove near Aricia, where Diana had a temple*, n. lacus, Prop.; n. rex, *the priest of this temple*, Suet. *Hence, subst.*, Nēmōrense, is, *n.*, *The territory of Aricia* (Suet.), *a country-seat near the Arician grove*, Cic.

NĔMŎRĬCULTRIX, īcis, *f.* (nemus, colo). *She that dwells in the woods*, Phædr.

NĔMŎRĬVĂGUS, a, um (nemus, vagus). *That wanders in the woods*, n. aper, Catull.

NĔMŎRŌSUS, a, um (nemus). I. *Full of woods or groves, woody*, n. Atlas, Plin.——II. *Full of trees*, n. silva, Ov.——III. *Bushy, woody*, platanus n. vertice, Plin.

NĔMPĔ, *interj.* (*for* nam, pe). *Namely, to wit, surely, truly*, Cic.; n. enim, *for certainly*, Quint.

NĔMUS, ŏris, *n.* (νέμος). *A grove or wood which contains meadows and pasture-land*, multos nemora silvæque commovent, Cic. *Poet.: A wood, grove (in general)*, Virg.; *esp., a grove near Aricia, with a temple sacred to Diana, in which were pleasure-houses and villas*, ut veniam ad se in Nemus, Cic. *Poet.: A plantation, vineyard*, Virg.; *for wood, timber: of a thick, wide-spreading tree*; e. g. platanus, Mart.

NĔNĬA *or* NÆNIA, æ, *f.* (νηνία). *A funeral song, dirge*, cantus ad tibicinem prosequatur, cui nomen neniæ, Cic. *Fig.: A mournful issue of a thing*, neniam alcui dicere de bonis, Ter. *Gen.: Any mournful song, a song of lamentation*, Hor.; *an incantation, song of enchantment*, Id.; viles nenias, *trifles, mere songs*, Phædr.; n. puerorum, *a children's song in the streets*, Hor. *Gen.: Any song*, Hor.

NĔO, nēvi, nētum, nĕre (νέω). I. *To spin*, n subtemen, Ter.; nerunt fatales fila deæ, Ov. *Meton.:* radices mutuo discurso nentur, *are intertwined, entwine themselves*, Plin.——II. *To weave*, tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Virg.

NĔOPTŎLĔMUS, i, *m.* *Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, otherwise called* Pyrrhus, Cic.

NĔPA, æ, *f.*, *and* NĔPAS (*according to* Fest., *an*

African word). I. *A scorpion* Cic. (*a constellation*).——II. *A crab*, Plaut.

NĒPĒSINUS, a, um. *Of Nepet*, Liv. *Subst.*, Nēpēsīni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Nepet*, Liv.

NEPET *and* NEPETE, is, *n. Nepet, an ancient Etrurian town, near the Saltus Ciminius, and regarded as one of the keys or gates of Etruria, now Nepi*, Liv.

NĒPHELE, ēs, *f.* (Νεφέλη). *Nephele, wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle*, Ov.

NĒPOS, ōtis, m. I. *A grandson*, Cic.; e filia n., Id.; *also*, n. fratris, sororis, *or* ex fratre, sorore, *son of a brother or sister, a nephew*, Tac. *Poet.: A descendant*, Ov.; nepotes, *descendants, posterity*, Virg.; i. q. neptis, *a grand-daughter*, Enn.——II. *A spendthrift, prodigal*, Cic. ——III. *Nēpos, a Roman family name*, Corn. Nepos.

NĒPŌTOR, āri (nepos). *To be prodigal or extravagant*, Sen. *Fig.*: veto liberalitatem nepotari, *to confer benefits on unworthy persons*, Sen.

NĒPŌTŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (nepos). *A little grandson*, Plaut.

NEPTIS, is, *f.* (nepos). *A grand-daughter*, Cic.; n. Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov.; neptes Cybeles, *the Muses. Also, a niece*, Spart.

NEPTŪNINE, ēs, *f. The daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune*, N. Thetis, *the daughter of Nereus, son of Neptune*, Cat.

NEPTŪNIUS, a, um (Neptunus). *Of or belonging to Neptune*, N. prata, *the sea*, Cic.; N. loca, Plaut.; N. Troja, *surrounded with walls by Neptune*, Virg.; N. incola rupis Ætneæ, *Polyphemus, son of Neptune*, Tib.; N. dux, *Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great*, Hor.

NEPTŪNUS, i, m. (*akin perhaps to* νίτον, "*to wet*"). I. *Neptune, the god of the sea and other waters, son of Saturn, husband of Amphitrite*, N. uterque, *who presides over salt and fresh waters*, Cat. ——II. *Meton.: The sea*, Virg.

NĒQUAM, *adj. indecl.* (*Compar.*, nēquior; *Superl.*, nēquissimus) (*acc. fem. of* nequis). *Bad, good for nothing, worthless.* I. *Of animals:* n. piscis, Plaut.; n. verbum, Id.; quid est nequius viro effeminato? Cic.——II. *Of persons: Bad, worthless, vile, wretched; good for nothing*, n. homo, Cic.; n. servus, Id.; liberti n. et improbi, Id.: homo non n., *no bad man*, Id.

NĒ-QUĀQUAM, *adv. By no means, on no account, not at all*, Cic.

NEQUE, NEQUE-DUM. *See* NEC.

NĒ-QUEO, ivi *and* ii, itum, ire. *Not to be able, to be unable*, n. sanare, Cic.; Demosthenes quum Rho literam dicere nequiret, Id.; nequeo quin, *I can not refrain, I must*, nequeo quin lacrimem, Ter. *We find also the passive when it is followed by an infin. pass.*: nequitur comprimi, Plaut.; ulcisci (*pass.*) nequitur, Sall. *Inf.*: nequire, Liv.; nequiens, Sall.; nequeuntes, Id.

NĒ-QUICQUAM, *adv.* I. *In vain, to no purpose, without effect*, n. implorare auxilium, Cæs.——II. *In vain, without advantage*, n fatigatur, Liv.——III. *With impunity*, i. e. *without loss or punishment*, n. dicere tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut.——IV. *Without ground or reason*, non n. ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, Cæs.

NEQUIOR. *See* NEQUAM.

NEQUISSIMUS, a, um. *See* NEQUAM.

NEQUITER, *adv.* (nequam). *Badly, wretchedly, worthlessly, wrongly, whether in a physical or in a moral sense*, n. conare, Cic.; n. facere aliqd, *to behave one's self badly*, Cat. ap. Gell.; bellum susceptum nequius, *worse*, Liv.

NEQUITIA, æ, *f., or* NEQUITIES, ēi, *f.* (nequam). *Bad quality or condition.* I. *Of things*: n. aceti, Plin.——II. *Of persons: Bad disposition, worthlessness, wrong behavior*, me ipsum inertiæ nequitiæque condemno, Cic.; inertissimi homines singulari nequitia præditi (*of idleness, sloth*): *a bad course of life, profligacy, wantonness, luxury, voluptuousness*, alqm ad nequitiam adducere, *to seduce any body to a bad course of life*, Ter.; officina nequitiæ, Cic. *Also, Levity, trickery, cunning*, vis et n., Phædr.; *infidelity*, nequitiam admittere, Prop.

NĒREĪS *and* NEREIS, idis, *f.* (Νηρηΐς, Νηρείς). *A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid*, Ov.; Nereidum mater, *Doris*, Virg.

NĒREĪUS, a, um (Νηρήϊος). *Of or belonging to Nereus*, N. genitrix, *Thetis*, Ov.; N. nepos, *Achilles*, Hor.

NĒREUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, m. (Νηρεύς). *Nereus, son of Oceanus, a sea-god, father of the sea-nymphs, by his wife Doris; also, poet., for the sea*, Ov.

NĒRIĒNE, ēs, *f. The wife of Mars*, Plaut.

NĒRINE, ēs, *f.* I. q. Nereis, Virg.

NĒRĪTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Neritum, a mountain in Ithaca*, i. e. *to Ithaca itself, and hence applied to Ulysses*, N. dux, *Ulysses*, Ov.; N. ratis, *the ship of Ulysses*, Id.; Neritius, *Ulysses*, Id.

NĒRĪTOS *or* -US, i, m. (Νήριτος). *Neritos, a small island near Ithaca*, Plin.

NERITUM, i, *n. Neritum, a mountain in Ithaca, now Anoi*, Plin.

NĒRO, ōnis, m. (*according to* Suet. i. q. fortis, *in the Sabine language*). *Nero, a family name of the Claudian gens*: C. Claudius Nero, &c. *Hence*,

NĒRŌNĒUS, a, um. *Of Nero, Neronian*, Tac.

NĒRŌNIĀNUS, a, um. *Neronian*, N. dictum, Cic.

NERSÆ, ārum, *f. Nersæ, a town of the Æqui, in Latium*, Virg.

NERVICUS, a, um. *Of the Nervii*, n. prælium, Cæs.

NERVII, ōrum, m. *Nervii, a powerful and warlike people of Gallia Belgica, whose territory extended from the River Sabis, now Sambre, to the Ocean*, Cæs.

NERVŌSE, *adv.* (nervosus). *Nervously, forcibly, with emphasis or energy*, vigilanter n.que subornare alqm, Planc. ap. Cic.

NERVŌSUS, a, um (nervus). I. *Of the human body: Full of nerves or sinews, nervous*, n. loca, Cels.; n. partes, Plin.; n. poples, Ov.——II. *Strong, nervous, energetic in speaking*, quis Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

NERVŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (nervus). *A little nerve. Plur.*, nervuli, *nerves, force*, si tu nervulos tuos mihi sæpe cognitos . . . adhibueris, Cic.

NERVUS, i, m. (νεῦρον). I. A) *Prop.: A sinew, ligament, tendon, which serves to join the limbs together, and esp. the bones; but also a nerve, as an organ of sensation*, nervi a quibus artus continentur . . . . nervi in omne corpus ducuntur, Cic.——B)

Fig. 1) *Nerve, power, strength*, vectigalia esse nervos reipubl., Cic.; nervos belli pecuniam, Id. *Hence, Strength, energy in speaking*, oratio nervos neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. 2) *The principal matter, chief person*, inhærentes loci in nervis causarum, Id.; nervi conjurationis, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *A string of a musical instrument*, Cic.——B) *A bowstring*, Virg.——C) *The leather with which shields were covered*, Tac.——D) *A kind of pillory or stocks, iron neck-collar, &c.*, nervo vinctus, Plaut.; in nervis teneri, Liv.; eximere de nervo, Id. *Also, A prison*, in nervis jacebis, Plaut. *Hence*, vereor ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *that it will turn out badly*, Ter.; condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, *embrace*, Plaut.

NĒSÆE, ēs, *or* NĒSÆA, æ, *f.* *Nesæe, a Nereid, a companion of the nymph Cyrene*, Virg.

NE·SCIO, ivi *and* ii, itum, ire. I. A) *Not to know*, nec pudet fateri n. quod nesciam, Cic.; certum nescio, *I do not know for certain*, Id.; utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, *is not known*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps, it may be so or not (as a modest expression of diffidence)*, quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori, Cic.; partim ea sunt quibus nescio an gloriari debeam, Liv.; nescio an modum excesserint, Id. (*see* AN); nescio quid, *I do not know why*, Ter. 2) nescio quis (quæ, quid, quod, &c.), *denoting uncertainty or ignorance on any subject, in which case it may be rendered by, a certain, some, some one or other, some fellow, &c.*; nescio qua permotus divinatione, *I do not know by what presentiment, or, by a certain foreboding or presentiment*, Cic.; casu nescio quo, *by some chance or other*, Id. *Of a pretended ignorance, denoting that a thing is insignificant or contemptible:* nescio quid literularum, *some sort of a letter, something in the shape of a letter*, Cic.; causidicum nescio quem, *some obscure pleader or other*, Id.; nescio quid dissentires, *a little, to some degree*, Id. 3) si nescis, *if you must know, if I must tell you*, Ov. 4) quod scis, nescis, *you pretend not to know it, make as if you knew nothing about it*, Ter. 5) nescio quo modo, nescio quo pacto, *I know not how, or in what way*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Not to know, to be unacquainted with*, n. alqm, Plaut.; n. vinum, *to abstain from*, Juv.; n. deos, Ter.; non nescire hiemem, *to foresee, to see beforehand*, Virg.——B) *Not to be able, to be unable, not to understand, not to have learned, with an infin.*, n. irasci, Cic.; Juv.; n. versus, *to know nothing of the structure of verses*, Hor.; n. quiescere, *to be unable to remain quiet*, Liv.

NESCIUS, a, um (ne, scio). I. *Not knowing, ignorant, unknowing; with a genit.:* n. fati, Virg. *With* de, Ov.; non n., *well aware, knowing;* non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici, *I am well aware*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Not able, unable, not knowing how*, n. fallere, Virg.; n. cedere, *inexorable*, Hor.; n. vinci, Ov.——B) *Insensible to any thing*, nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg.——C) *Unknown, not known*, n. locus, Plaut.; n. causa, Ov.; neque nescium habebat, *he knew*, Tac.

NĒSIS, īdis, *f.* *Nesis, an island near Naples, now Nisita*, Cic.

NESSEUS, a, um (Νέσσειος). *Of or from Nessus*, Ov.

NESSUS *or* NESTUS, i, m. (Νέσσος, Νέστος). *Nessus or Nestus, a river of Thrace, rising in Mount Rhodope, and falling into the Ægean, opposite the island of Thasos, now Mesto or Karasu*, Plin.

NESSUS, i, m. (Νέσσος) *Nessus, a centaur of Ætolia, slain by Hercules*, Ov.

NESTOR, ŏris, m. (Νέστωρ). *Nestor, son of Neleus, king of Pylus, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, celebrated for his wisdom and old age*, N. tertiam ætatem vivebat, Cic.

NĒTUS, a, um. *See* NEO.

NEU *See* NEVE.

NEUTER, tra, trum (ne, uter). I. *Neither of two, neither the one nor the other*, ut neutri filorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic.; neutram in partem moveri, *to remain indifferent or neutral*, Id.; homo neutrius partis, *that sides with neither party*, Suet.——II. *In Gramm.:* n. verba, *neither active nor passive, neuter*, Cic.

NEUTIQUAM, *adv.* *By no means, in no wise*, Cic.

NEUTRĀLIS, e (neuter). *Gramm.: Belonging to neither gender, neuter*, n. nomen, *a noun neuter*, Quint.

NEUTRO, *adv.* (neuter). *To neither side*, n. inclinata spes, Liv.

NEUTRŪBI. *In neither of two places*, Plaut.

NĒ-VE *or* NEU. *And not, nor, neither*, ut vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, Cæs.; pater ames dici n. sinas, Hor.; neve ... neve (neu), *neither ... nor:* ut id n. in hoc, n. in alio requiras, Cic.

NĒVŌLO, nēvis, nēvult. *For* nolo, &c.: nevis, Plaut.; nevolt, Id.

NEX, nĕcis, *f.* (*akin to* νέκυς). *Death.* I. *By violence: Murder, assassination, slaughter*, necem alcui offere, Cic.; necem alcui parare, *to seek to kill*, Liv.; necem alcui moliri, Tac.; neci dare *or* demittere, *to kill, slay*, Liv.; necem sibi consciscere, *to kill one's self*, Cic.; vitæ necisque potestatem habere in alqm, Cæs. *Poet.: Slaughter (for the blood of the slain)*, manus imbutæ nece Phrygiâ, Ov.——II. *Natural death*, c. g. *through disease*, post necem consulis, Suet.

NEXO, are (necto). *To tie, knit, or bind together*, Lucr.; nexantem nodis (*sc.* se), *twisting*, Virg.

NEXUM, i, n. *See* NEXUS.

NEXUS, ûs, m. (necto). I. *Gen.: A tying, binding, knitting, twining, fastening, or joining together*, brachiorum nexibus leonem elidere, Suet. *Hence, fig.:* n. legis, *intricacy, knot*, Tac.——II. *Esp., fig.*, nexus, ûs, m., *and* nexum, i, n., *A legal obligation, by which a person has a right in any thing, but without possession, as in the case of a mortgage*, qui se nexu obligavit, Cic.; jure nexi, Id.; nexum inire, *to become the property of a creditor, as slaves*, Liv; nexu vincti, *freeborn persons who, on account of debt, were sold as slaves to their creditors*, Id.

NI, *conj.* I. I. q. nisi. *If not, unless*, moriar, ni puto, Cic.; mirum ni domi est, *I shall be surprised if he is not at home*, i. e. *he is certainly at home*, Ter. *Esp. in a legal form of bail, of naming a judge, &c.:* sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic.; *when it is repeated we find* nive: dato arbitrum si ... oportet, nive, Plaut.——II. I. q. ne: ni vos divideret, Prop.; quid ni? *why not?* Cic.

NICÆA, æ, *f.* (Νίκαια). *Nicæa.* I. *A city of Bithynia, on the eastern side of the Lake Ascania, built by Antigonus, and called originally, from him, Antigonea, but afterward named by Lysimachus Nicæa, in honor of his wife; now Isnik,* Cic.——II. *A fortress of the Epicnemidian Locri, on the sea, near the pass of Thermopylæ, which it commanded,* Liv.——III. *A city on the coast of Liguria, a little east of the River Varus; now Nizza or Nice,* Plin.——IV. *A city of India, on the River Hydaspes, built by Alexander the Great, to commemorate his victory over Porus,* Curt.

NICÆENSES, ium, m. (Cic.), *and* NICENSES, ium, m. (Plin.). *The inhabitants of Nicæa.*

NICÆA. *See* NICEA.

NICÆTERIUM, ii, n. (νικητήριον). *A reward of victory,* Juv.

NICO, nici, nictum, 3. *To make signs with the eyes, to wink,* Plaut.

NICOMEDENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Nicomedia,* Plin. *Subst.,* Nicomēdenses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Nicomedia,* Plin.

NICOMEDES, is, m. (Νικομήδης). *Nicomedes, the name of several kings of Bithynia,* Cic.

NICOMEDIA, æ, *f.* (Νικομήδεια). *Nicomedia, a city of Bithynia, built by Nicomedes I., at the northeastern corner of the Sinus Astacenus; now Iznikmid,* Plin.

NICOPOLIS, is, *f.* (Νικόπολις). *Nicopolis.* 1. *A town of Acarnania, built by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory at Actium,* Tac. 2. *A town of Armenia Minor, built by Pompey on the spot where he gained his first victory over Mithradates,* Plin.

NICTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (nicto). *A winking with the eyes,* Plin.

NICTO, 1, *and* NICTOR, āri (nico). *To wink with the eyes,* neque lila ulli homini nictet, Plaut.; *to move the eyelids backward and forward, to blink,* Plin.

NIDAMENTUM, i, n. (nidus). *Materials of which a nest is made,* Plaut.

NIDIFICO, are (nidificus). *To make or build a nest,* Plin.

NIDIFICUS, a, um (nidus, facio). *Nestling,* a. ver, *in which birds build their nests,* Sen.

NIDOR, ōris, m. (*akin to* κνίσα). *A vapor, steam, or smell arising from any thing boiled, baked, roasted,* &c., n. ganearum, Cic.; n. culinæ, Mart.; n. ex adusta pluma, Cic.; n. e culina, *you fume of the kitchen* (*a term of reproach*), Plaut.

NIDULOR, āri, *v. n. and a.* (nidulus). I. *Neut.: To build a nest,* halcyones in aqua nidulantes, Varr.——II. *Act.:* n. alqm, *to make a nest for any one,* Plin.

NIDULUS, i, m. *dim.* (nidus). *A little nest,* Cic. *Fig.:* n. senectutis, *a place of repose,* Plin.

NIDUS, i, m. (*Sanscr.* nîda). I. A) *A nest,* nidos fingere et construere, Cic.; n. ponere, Hor.; nidum suspendere tignis, *on beams,* Virg. *Fig.:* me majores pennas nido extendisse, *have gone beyond my station in life,* Hor.—B) *The young birds in a nest,* nidi loquaces, Virg. *Of young animals in their den or lair,* Col.——II. *Meton.* A) *A receptacle, case, for books, goods,* &c., Mart.——B) *A residence, house,* tu nidum servas, *you are keeping the house* (i. e. *stay in to look after the house*), Hor.

NIGER, gra, grum (*Sanscr.* nîc, *night, darkness*). I. A) *Black, dark, sable, dusky,* n. crinis, Hor.; n. oculi, Plaut.; nigros efferre maritos, *blackened by poison,* Juv.; n. pocula, *poisoned,* Prop. *Prov.:* facere candida de nigris, *to make black white,* Ov. *Subst.,* nigrum, i, n., *Any thing black, blackness, a black spot,* Ov.—B) *Meton.: That renders black; dark, dismal,* n. ventus, Hor.; n. auster, *rainy, bringing up clouds,* Virg.——II. *Fig.: Black of heart, evil, wicked, bad,* hic n. est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. *Unlucky, ill-boding, ominous,* hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor.

NIGIR. *See* NIGRIS.

NIGRĒDO, ĭnis, *f. Blackness, black color,* App.

NIGRĒO, ēre (niger). *To be black,* Pac. ap. Non.

NIGRESCO, grŭi, 3 (nigreo). *To grow black or blackish,* Virg.

NIGRICO, are (niger). *To be blackish;* nigricans, *blackish,* n. color, Plin. E.

NIGRICŎLOR, ōris (niger, color). *Of a black color,* Sol.

NIGRIFICO, are (niger, facio). *To blacken, make black,* M. Emp.

NIGRIS, is, *or* NIGIR, gri, m. *Niger, a river in the interior of Africa, the Niger, Joliba, or Quorra,* Plin. *Hence,*

NIGRĬTÆ, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of the banks of the Niger,* Plin.

NIGRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f. Blackness, dark color,* Plin.

NIGRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (niger). I. *Neut.: To be black* Lucr.; *hence,* nigrans, *black, dark-colored,* Virg.——II. *Act.: To render black,* n. lacertos planctu, Stat.

NIGRŎR, ōris, m. (niger). *Blackness, darkness,* n. noctis, Cic.; n. in ulceribus, Cels.; n. mortis, Lucr.

NIHIL, *n. indecl.* (ne, hilum). I. *Nothing,* n. agebant, Cic.: n. loquebantur, Id.; n. illo fuisse excellentius, Nep. *A neut. adj. of the second declension is sometimes added in the same case; and when the adjective belongs to the third declension, it is always in the same case:* n. honestum, Cic.; n. illustre, Id.; n. lautum, n. elegans, n. exquisitum, Id.; nihil *is followed by* nec (neque) *repeated, without destroying the negation:* n. nec subterfugere, nec, &c., Cic.; nihil non, *all, every thing:* n. mali non inest, *all evil,* Cic.; non nihil *and* haud n., *something, somewhat, to some degree,* Id.; haud n. ambigam, *I may be somewhat in doubt,* Liv.; n. nisi, *nothing else than;* n. aliud nisi, Cic. *Esp.,* n. aliud quam, *for* tantum: *Only,* n. aliud quam prehendere prohibito, Liv.; n. facere oportet quominus exeat, *all means must be used, in order that,* &c., Cels.; n. est, cur, quo, &c., *there is no reason why I (you, he,* &c.) *should,* &c., n. erat quod singulis de rebus scriberem, Cic.; n. est cur gestias, Id.; n. ad me attinet, *I have nothing to do with it, it concerns me not; also without* attinet: n. ad nos, Id.; n. ad rem est, *it has nothing to do with the matter,* Id.; nihil ad *means also, nothing in comparison with,* &c.: n. ad Persium, Id.; n. dum, *nothing as yet,* Id.; n. minus, *nothing less,* i. e. *by no means, not at all; also with* quam: n. minus quam vereri, Liv.; nihil, *in vain, to no purpose,* n. agis, Ter.; *for no reason,* n. aliud quam, *for no other*

reason than, &c., Liv.; n. mihi est cum aliquo, *I have nothing to do with*, Ter.; alqm n. putare, *to regard as nothing*, Cic.; n. hominis est, *a worthless person*, Id.; si n. aliud, *if there were nothing else*, Liv.——II. *Not, the emphatic* non (*in nothing*), n. cedimus Græciæ, Cic.; n. opus est, Ter.

NIHIL-DUM. *See* NIHIL *and* DUM.

NIHILŌ-MINUS. *See the following article.*

NIHILUM, i, *n.* (ne, hilum). *Nothing*, ex nihilo oriatur, Cic.; de nihilo, *from nothing*, Pers.; prædam ad n. redigere, Liv.; ad n. venire, *to come to nothing*, Cic.; pro nihilo est, *it is as good as nothing*, Id.; pro nihilo habere *or* ducere, *to regard as nothing*, Id.; nihili, *of no value*: bestia nihili, Plaut.; homo nihili, Varr.; non nihilo æstimare, *to esteem to some degree*, Cic.; de nihilo, *without cause, for nothing*, Liv.; non de nihilo, *not without cause or reason*, Id.; de nihilo *means also, in vain, without use*, Plaut.; nihilo (*abl.*), *by nothing, with comparatives and other words denoting difference*: n. benevolentior, Cic.; n. secius, *nothing the less, nevertheless*, Id.; n. magis: *or* n. plus, *nothing more*, i. e. *just as little*, Id.; nihilo minus, *no less, just as much*, Plaut.; *and also, nevertheless, just as well*, nihilo aliter, *no otherwise*, Ter.

NIL (*contr. for* nihil): tam n., *such a trifle*, Pers.

NILIACUS, a, um (Nilus). I. *Of or belonging to the Nile*, N. fera, *a crocodile*, Mart.——II. *Egyptian*, N. juvenca, *Io*, Mart.

NILUM, i, *n.* I. q. nihilum.

NILUS, i, *m.* (Νεῖλος). I. *The River Nile, in Egypt*, Cic.——II. *A canal, aqueduct*, Cic.

NIMBATUS, a, um (nimbus). *Wearing a frontlet; and hence, that has a small forehead*, n. femina, Plaut.

NIMBIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (nimbus, fero). *That brings storm or tempest, stormy*, n. ignis, Ov.

NIMBOSUS, a, um (nimbus). *Full of storms, stormy*, n. ventus, Ov.; n. cacumina montis, *covered with clouds, storm-clad*, Virg.

NIMBUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* nubes, nubo). I. A) *A shower or torrent of rain*, densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, *are pouring down*, Ov.; nimbus effusus, Liv.——B) *Gen.: Rain, or rain-water*, silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta, Plin.;——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.: A dark cloud, rain-cloud*, involvere diem nimbi, Virg.; *hence, a cloud, gen.*: denso operuit regem nimbo, Liv.; Venus obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo, Virg. 2) *Fig.: A cloud*, i. e. *a large quantity of any thing that spreads like a cloud*, n. arenæ, *a cloud of dust*, Virg.; respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, *a cloud of smoke*, Id.; n. saxorum, *a rain or shower of stones*, Flor.; n. purpureus, *a quantity of flowers*, Claud.——B) 1) *Prop.: A storm, tempest, stormy weather*, terrere animos nimbis, Cic. 2) *Fig.: A storm*, i. e. *sudden misfortune*, hunc quidem nimbum cito transiisse lætor, Cic.——C) *A storm, storm-wind, tempest*, nimborum in patriam Æoliam venit, Virg.——D) *A vessel used for sprinkling perfumes*, &c., Mart.

NIMIETAS, ātis, *f.* (nimius). *Superfluity, redundance, excess*, Eutr.

NIMIO. *See* NIMIUS.

NIMIRUM, *adv. for* ni (ne) mirum est. *Truly, certainly, surely, assuredly, without fail; it is sometimes used ironically*, Cic.

NIMIS, *adv.* (ne, mis *akin to* meta, modus, metior). I. *Too, too much, overmuch, excessively*, n. valde, n. sæpe, Cic.; n. multa, Id.; ne quid n., Ter.; n. remissus, Nep.; non n. *or* haud n., *not too much, not particularly*, Liv.——II. *Very much, greatly*, n. ferociter legatos nostros increpant, Plaut.; nunc n. vellem dari, Ter.; n. quam, *very much*, Plaut.

NIMIUM, *adv. See the following article.*

NIMIUS, a, um (nimis). I. *That exceeds due measure, excessive, exceeding, too great, too much*, n. celeritas, Cic.; n. sol, Ov.; indecorum est omne nimium, Quint. *Hence, excessive, immoderate in any thing*, n. in honoribus decernendis, Cic.; rebus secundis nimii, *too much elated*, Tac.; nimius mero, *drunken*, Hor. *With gen.*: n. animi, Liv.; n. sermonis, Tac.; *too great, too mighty or powerful*, Pompeium nimium jam liberæ reipublicæ, Vell.; legio consularibus n., Tac.; *very great, too much*, homo nimia pulchritudine, *very beautiful*, Plaut.——II. *Subst.*, nimium, *Too much, excess*, Cic.; n. boni, Enn.; n. auri, Plin. *Hence, abl.* nimio: n. dolere, *too much*, Hor.; n. plus est, *more than too much*, Ov. Nimium *is also adverbially used: Too much, too*, n. diu, *too long*, Cic.; paullo n. redundare, *rather too much*, Id.; non n. probo, *not too much*, i. e. *not very much*, Id.; *very much, a great deal*, pecunia n. quam in animis hominum potest, Quint. *Hence, abl.*: nimio, *Very much*, n. magnus, *very great*, Plaut.; n. mavolo, *I had much rather*, Id. Nimium *is also used as adv. Very much*, videre n. vellem, Ter.; n. quantum, *means also too much*, parcebat n. quantum, Gell.

NINGO *or* NINGUO, xi, 3 (νίγγω, i. q. νίφω) I. *Prop.: To snow*, ningit, *it snows*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: ningunt floribus rosarum, *snow with roses*, i. e. *scatter them thickly about*, Lucr.

NINIVE *or* NINEVE, ēs, *f.* *Nineveh, the capital of Assyria*, Aug.; *also* Ninus, Plin.; *or* Ninos, Tac.

NINUS, i, *m.* (Νῖνος). *Ninus.* I. *Masc.: A king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis*, Just.——II. *Fem.* (Νῖνος): *A city; see* NINIVE.

NINYAS, æ, *m.* *Ninyas, the son of Ninus and of Semiramis*, Just.

NIOBE, ēs, *and* NIOBA, æ, *f.* (Νιόβη). *Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes; she was changed into a stone, on account of her grief, after Apollo and Diana had killed her seven sons and seven daughters because of her refusal to pay divine honors to Latona*, Ov.

NIOBEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Niobe*, N. proles, Hor.

NIPHATES, æ, *m.* (Νιφάτης). *Niphates.* I. *A mountain chain of Armenia, forming an eastern prolongation of Taurus; now Halan*, Virg.——II. *A river rising in this mountain chain*, Luc.

NIREUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.* (Νιρεύς). *Nireus, son of Charopus, the handsomest, after Achilles, among the Greeks engaged in the Trojan war*, Ov.

NISI, *conj.* (ne, si). I. *Gen.: If not, unless*, n. ego insanio, Cic.; n. forte nolumus, Id. Nisi forte *and* nisi vero *are sometimes ironically used: unless by chance, unless we suppose that*, &c., n. vero existimatis, Cic.; n. forte hoc etiam casu factum dicemus, Id.——II. *Esp.: Except, save only; frequently after verbs and particles expressing negation*, non, nihil, &c.: negant enim quemquam virum bonum esse nisi sapientem, Cic.; ne quis enuntiaret nisi, quibus mandatum esset, Cæs. *Hence*, nihil nisi, *nothing but*; non nisi,

only, merely; nisi quod, nisi quia, nisi ut, *except that* (*by way of limiting something already said*); nisi si, *unless perchance*; noli putare me longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si quis ad me plura scripsit, Cic.

NISUS, a, um. *See* NITOR.

NISUS *or* NIXUS, ûs, m. (nitor). *A leaning or resting upon or against*; *hence*, I. A) *The act of stepping or treading upon*, Cic.—B) *A flying, a flight*, Virg.; *hence, of the flight*, i. e. *the revolution or course, of the stars*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Endeavor, effort, exertion*, Quint. —B) *Travail, labor of child-birth*, Virg.

NISUS, i, m. *A sea-eagle, a bird of prey*, Virg.

NISUS, i, m. (Νῖσος). *Nisus.* 1. *A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off the purple lock of her father and gave it to his enemy Minos, whereupon Nisus was changed into a sea-eagle, and Scylla into a bird of prey called* ciris, Ov. *Another Scylla, the daughter of Phorcys, was changed into a sea-monster, and is often confounded by the poets with the former Scylla.* 2. *A friend of Euryalus*, Virg.

NITEDULA, æ, f. (i. q. nitela). *A field-mouse, shrew-mouse*, Cic.

NITENS, tis. I. *Part. of* niteo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Glistening, glittering, shining*, n. arma, Liv.; n. Lucifer, Tib.—B) *Meton.: Handsome, beautiful*, femina nitentior, Ov.

NITENS, tis, *part. of* nitor.

NITEO, ēre (*Sanscr.* nad, *to be bright*). *To glisten, glitter, or shine, as snow.* I. A) *Prop.:* n. unguentis, Cic.; oculum lumine nitet, Lucr.; æra nitent usu, Ov.—B) *Fig.: To shine, glitter*, i. e. *to be distinguished* (*by some quality*, &c.), homo nitens gloriâ recenti, Liv.; quam niteat oratio, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To shine*, i. e. *to look well, to be beautiful* (*of men and animals*); *to be corpulent or sleek, to be in good keep*, unde sic nites? Phædr.; nitens taurus, i. q. nitidus, *sleek, fat, well fed*, Virg. *Of plants and other inanimate objects: To look well, to be beautiful, to flourish*, solum in quo proceræ arbores nitent, Plin.

NITESCO, tŭi, 3 (niteo). I. A) *Prop.: To begin to glitter or shine, or simply to glitter, shine*, stellarum candore nitescit, Cic.—B) *Fig.: To begin to be celebrated, to distinguish one's self*, n. eloquentiæ gloria, Tac.——II. *Meton.: To begin to look well* (*of men and animals*), *to grow corpulent or fat*, &c., armenta nitescunt, Plin. E.; *of plants which begin to look well*, Plin.; terra post vomerem nitescens, Id.; *hence, fig.: to be formed or cultivated*, ingenio, doctrinâ, præceptione natura nitescit, Auct. Her.

NITIDE, *adv.* (nitidus). *Splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently*, n. cœnare, Plaut.

NITIDIUSCULE, *adv.* (nitidiusculus). *Rather glitteringly, rather magnificently or elegantly*, Plaut.

NITIDIUSCULUS, a, um (nitidior). *Rather glittering or shining*, n. caput, Plaut.

NITIDO, are (nitidus). I. *To render bright or shining*, Col.——II. *To bathe*, Enn.

NITIDUS, a, um (niteo). I. *Glistening, glittering, bright, polished*, n. caput solis, Virg.; n. ebur, Ov.; n. dies, *a clear day*, Id.; n. homo, *anointed*, Cic.; coma nitidissima nardo, Ov.; n. annus, *rich in oil*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Handsome, beautiful, fair, elegant, glittering*, n. femina, Plaut.; campi nitidissimi, Cic.; n. vox, *a clear voice*, Quint.; Isocrates n. et comtus, Id. *Hence: Well fed, corpulent, fleshy, fat*, n. jumenta, Nep.; n. rusticus, Tib.; *polished, cultivated, refined, spruce*, vita ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. [*Hence, Fr.* net.]

NITIOBRIGES, um, m. *Nitiobriges, a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, between the Garumna and the Liger*, Cæs.

NITOR, niseus *and* nixus, niti (*Sanscr.* nid, *to strive, to contend*). I. A) *Gen.: To lean upon, rest upon*, partes sequaliter nituntur, Cic.; n. hastâ, Virg.; n. in hastam, Id.; nixæ genibus, *of women kneeling*, Liv.; n. cubito, Ov. *Hence, fig.: To rely on, depend upon, trust to any thing*, tu eris unus, in quo nititur civitatis salus, *depends*, Cic.; conjectura in quâ nititur divinatio, Id.—B) *Esp.: To tread upon*, n. humi, Virg.; simulac primum n. possunt, *to tread, or go*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: To exert one's self, make an effort, endeavor, strive*, tantum quisque nitatur quantum potest, Cic.; n. pro algo, Liv.; n. contra algm, Cæs. *In parturition: To be in labor*, gravidas postea n., Plin.; *to strive to reach, climb to a place*, n. ad sidera, Virg.; n. in rupes, Luc. *Hence, fig.: To labor, strive after any thing*, n. ad gloriam, Cic.; n. contra, *to oppose one's self to, to strive against*, Quint.; *to maintain, insist on a point, urge any thing; with* ut *and* ne: Miltiades nitebatur ut, Nep.; nitebatur ne con suleretur, Sall.

NITOR, ōris, m. (niteo). I. *Prop.: A glistening, glittering, splendor, lustre, brightness*, delphinus haud nimio lustratu' nitore, Cic.; n. argenti, Ov.; n. verius quam splendor, Plin. ——II. *Fig.: Glitter, splendor, good looks of a thing, good appearance*, n. corporis, Ter.; n. generis, *distinguished birth*, Ov. *Of beauty*, Hor. *Of style: Beauty, excellence, gracefulness*, n. orationis, Cic.; n. eloquendi, Quint.; *elegance or delicacy of living*, si quem offendit splendor, si n., Cic.; n. in cultu victuque, Quint.

NITRUM, i, n. (νίτρον). *Natural mineral salt or natron* (*not saltpetre*), *which is still used in the East as soap*, Plin.

NIVALIS, e (nix). I. *Of or relating to snow*, n. dies, *a snowy day*, Liv.; n. ventus, Plin.; nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, Hor.; n. undæ, *snow-water*, Mart.; n. moles, *a mass of snow*, Sil. ——II. *Covered with snow*, Virg.——III. *Resembling snow*, n. oculum, *as cold as ice*, Mart.; equi candore nivali, *of snow-white hue*, Virg.

NIVARIUS, a, um (nix). *Belonging to or concerned with snow*, n. colum, *filled with snow, a strainer filled with snow for straining wine*, Mart.

NIVATUS, a, um. *Cooled with snow*, n. potio, Sen.

NIVE. *See* NI.

NIVEUS, a, um (nix). I. *Of or consisting of snow*, n. agger, *a heap of snow*, Virg.; n. aqua, *snow water*, Mart.——II. *White as snow*, n. candor, Auct. Her.; n. color, *fairness of complexion*, Hor. *Hence, Clothed or dressed in white*, Juv. *white, clear*, n. flumen, Sen.; n. unda, Mart.

NIVOSUS, a, um (nix). *Full of snow, snowy*, n. hiems, Liv.; n. Scythia, Ov.

NIX, nivis, *f.* (νίψ, νιφός, ἡ). I. *Snow*, Cic. *Plur.*, Liv.——II. A) *Meton.: nives, the cold-*

ness of snow, i. e. *a cold climate*, Prop.——B) nives capitis, *gray hair*, Hor.

NIXOR, āri (nitor). *To lean upon, rest upon; fig.*, Lucr.; *to exert one's self, to endeavor*, Virg.

NIXUS, a, um. *See* NITOR.

NIXUS, ūs. *See* NISUS.

NO, nāvi, 1 *v. n.* (νάω or νάω). I. *To swim, float*, Neptunus a nando, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *To sail*, Cat.; *to fly*, e. g. *of bees*, Virg.; *to flow*, Cat.; oculi nant, *said of a drunken person*, Lucr.

NŌBILIS, e (i. q. gnobilis, *from* γνόω, γνώμι). I. *That can be recognized, known, apparent*, nobilissimæ inimicitiæ, Liv. *Hence*,——II. *Esp.* A) *Known in the world, famous, illustrious, renowned, celebrated*, multi in philosophia nobiles, Cic.; Demetrius et doctrinâ n. et clarus, Id. *With inf.*: n. superare, Hor.——B) *Noble, high-born, of distinguished ancestry* (*at Rome said only of families whose members had filled one of the three chief offices of the state*, i. e. *the consulate, pretorship, and curule ædileship*), homines apud nos noti inter suos nobiles, Cic.——C) *Noble* (*in a moral sense*), *excellent, superior*, n. equus, Ov.——D) *In the time of the emperors*, Nobilis *and* Nobilissimus *were titles borne by the imperial family.*

NŌBILITAS, ātis, *f.* (nobilis). I. *Gen.*: *Fame, renown*, prædicationem nobilitatemque despicere, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Distinguished or illustrious birth, nobility*, nobilitate municipii sui facile princeps, Cic.; n. equestris, *the noble order of knights*, Tac. *Hence, The nobility, the nobles*, fautor nobilitatis, Cic. *Plur.*, nobilitates, *The nobles*, Tac.——B) *Excellence, good quality*, florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum, Cic.; *high spirit, pride*, Plaut.

NŌBILITER, *adv.* (nobilis). *Nobly, famously, honorably*, Vitr. *Superl.*, nobilissime, Quint.

NŌBILITO, 1 *v. a.* (nobilis). *To make known*, n. famam, Liv.; *to render famous or renowned*, Cic.; *also, in a bad sense, to make notorious*, n. flagitiis, Ter.

NŌCENS, tis. I. *Part. of* noceo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Hurtful, harmful*, Cic.——B) *That commits a bad action, a malefactor*, nocentissimus homo, Id.

NŌCENTER, *adv. Hurtfully, injuriously*, Cels.

NŌCEO, ŭi, Itum, 2. *To harm, hurt, injure*, n. alcui, Cic.; n. noxam, *to commit a bad action*, Liv.; nihil nocet, *it does no harm, it does not matter*, Cic.

NŌCIVUS, a, um (noceo). *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*, Plin.; Phædr.

NOCTILŪCA, æ, *f.* (nox, luceo). *That shines by night, illumining the night, of the moon*, Hor.

NOCTIVAGUS, a, um (nox, vagus). *That wanders by night*, n. currus (*sc.* Phœbes), Virg.

NOCTŪ (*adv., from* nox, *prop. abl. of an obs. nom.*, noctus). *By night, at night, in the night time*, Cic.

NOCTŪABUNDUS, a, um. *By night, at night*, n. ad me venit, Cic.

NOCTŪINUS, a, um (noctus). *Of an owl*, n. oculi, Plaut.

NOCTURNUS, a, um. *By night, nocturnal*, decem horis nocturnis, Cic.; n. fur, *one that steals by night*, Id.; aventes mœnia nocturni subrepere, *by night*, Hor. *Subst.*, Nocturnus, i, m., *The god of night*, Plaut.

NŌCTŪVIGILUS, a, um (noctus, vigilo) *Awake, or that watches by night*, Plaut.

NŌCŬUS, a, um (noceo). *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious*, Ov.

NŌDO, 1 *v. a.* (nodus). I. *To furnish with knots*, nodata ferula, Plin. *Fig.*: n. gurges, *eddying*, Stat.——II. *To bind or tie in a knot*, n. crines in aurum, Virg.

NŌDŌSUS, a, um (nodus). I. *Prop.*: *Full of knots*, n. stipes, Ov.; n. plagæ, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *Full of difficulties*, n. verba, Sen.; n. Cicuta, *skilled in quirks of law, who knew how to tie down debtors very closely by bonds*, &c., Hor.

NŌDUS, i, m. I. A) *A knot, tie, bond*, Cic.; Cacum . . . corripit, in nodum complexus, *throwing his hands around him*, Virg.——B) *Meton.*: *A girdle, belt, band*, Virg.; *a knot of hair* (*as an ornament*), Ov.——C) *Fig.*: *A tie, bond*, n. amicitiæ, Cic.; *difficulty, hinderance*, nodum expedire, Id. *Of persons*: n. pugnæ, *he that prolongs the war*, Virg.; *a gin, snare*, i. q. laqueus: n. legum, Juv.——II. *Meton.*: *A joint in a limb* (*of an animal body*), crura sine nodis, Cæs.; *a knot or knob in a tree*, baculus sine nodo, Liv. *Prov.*: nodum in scirpo quærere, i. e. *to look for difficulties where there are none*, Ter.

NŌLA, æ, *f. Nola, a town of Campania*, Liv. *Hence*,

NŌLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nola*, Liv. Nōlāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Nola*, Id.

NŌLO, nōlŭi, nolle [ne vis, ne volt, *for* non vis, non vult, Plaut.; *see* NEVOLO] (non, volo). I. *Not to be willing, to be unwilling*, n. amplius quam centum jugera, Nep. *With acc. and inf.*: eas res jactari nolebat, Cæs.; noli putare, *do not think*, Cic. *Pleon.*: noli me velle ducere, Nep. *Sometimes a negative is joined with it, without destroying the negation*, nolui decesse ne tacitæ quidem flagitioni tuæ, Cic.; non. n., *to be willing, to have no objection*, Id.; quod nolim, *which I should not wish*, Id.; nollem, *I would not*, i. e. *I should be sorry to see*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *Not to be in favor of, to be not favorable*, n. alcui, Cic.

NŌMĀDES, um, m. *See* NOMAS.

NŌMAS, ādis, *c.* (νομάς). *Pasturing; hence*, I. Nomades, um, m., *Nomads, wandering herdsmen*, Plin.——II. *A Numidian, because the Numidians were also nomads*, Prop.——III. Nōmas, ādis, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *Numidia*, Mart.

NŌMEN, ĭnis, n. (i. q. gnomen, *from* γνόω, γνώμι). *That by which one knows a person or thing*; *hence*, I. A) *A name, appellation*, appellare alqm nomine, Cic.; tam molli nomine appellari, *a lenient appellation*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *With* est mihi nomen *the name is put in the nom., gen., or dat.*, cui saltationi Titus n. esset, Cic.; cantus cui n. nemini, Id.; Clausus, cui postea Claudio fuit n., Liv.; est via, lactea n. habet, Ov.; ad nomina non respondere, *when the names were read over*, Liv. 2) nomen, nomina dare, *To give one's name*, e. g. *in applying for an office*, Cic.; n. profiteri, Liv. *Fig.*: *To reckon or count one's self among*, in his pocta n. profitetur suum, Ter.; n. accipere, *to receive, write down* (*in a list*), Liv.; n. deferre alcjs de parricidio, *to accuse of*, Cic. 3) nomine meo, tuo, &c., *In my* (*thy*, &c.) *name*, nomine Cati-

ituræ, *on the part of*, Sall.; nomine *means also, under the name or title of, as*, lucri nomine, *as gain*, Cic.; nomine negligentiæ suspectus, *on account of*, Id. *Hence*, nomen, *A title, pretext, pretence*, n. religionis ficta, Id. 4) *A name (contemptuously), in opposition to "a reality,"* n. legionum, Cic.; reges nomine magis quam imperio, Nep. 5) *The name of a* gens *or clan; as* prænomen *is the name of the individual*, cognomen *that of the family; but sometimes* nomen *is put for* prænomen *or* cognomen: cui n. est Phormio, Cic. 6) *In Gramm.: A noun*, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *A race, family*, nostrum in n. ituras, Virg. *Hence*, 2) *A people, nation*, n. Latinum, Romanum, &c., Liv.—B) *Name, fame, reputation, renown*, hujus magnum n. fuit, Cic.; bellum magni nominis, Liv.—C) *A thing or person*, nomina tanta, *men*, Ov.; vestrum n., *for* vos, Liv.—D) 1) *With reference to debts and bonds for payment*, nomina facere, *to enter any body's name into an account-book; also, to lend money on bills*, &c., Cic.; certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debere, *on a safe mortgage or good security*, Id.; bonum n., *a good debt, a good payer*, Id. *Hence*, 2) *A sum of money owing to any one*, nomina exigere, *to collect debts*, Id.; infimum n., *the lowest entry*. 3) *A debt (of the debtor)*, n. solvere, *to pay*, Id.; nomina expedire *or* exsolvere, *to settle*, Id.; n. locare, *to borrow money from any one*, Phædr.

NŌMENCLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nomen, calo (καλῶ), *to call*). *A calling by name*. I. *Of persons*, Q. Cic.——II. *Of things*, n. vitium, Col.

NŌMENCLĀTOR (nōmencŭlātor), ōris, *m. One that calls, or can call, every person or thing by name; hence, a slave employed by his master, when canvassing for votes, &c., to acquaint him with the names of persons whom he had occasion to address*, Cic.

NŌMENTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nomentum*, Liv. *Subst.*, Nōmentāni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Nomentum*, Cic. Nōmentānum, i, n. (sc. prædium), *An estate on that territory*, Nep.

NŌMENTĀNUS, i, *m. Nomentanus, a spendthrift in Horace's time*, Hor.

NŌMENTUM, i, *n. Nomentum, a town of the Sabines*, Liv.

NŌMINĀLIS, e (nomen). *Belonging to a name*, n. gentilitas, Varr. *Subst.*, nōminālia, ium, n., *The day on which a child is named*, Ter.

NŌMINĀTIM, *adv.* (nomino). *By name, expressly*, quamvis multos n. proferre, Cic.

NŌMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nomino). I. *A calling, naming*, Vitr.——II. *Meton.* A) *A word*, Varr. —B) *A figure of speech whereby an appropriate name is given to an object which had no name before*, Auct. Her.—C) *A nomination to an office*, Cic.; Liv.

NŌMINĀTIVUS, a, um (nomino). *Of or belonging to naming*, n. casus, *the nominative*, Quint.

NŌMINĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* nomino.——II. *Adj.: That has a name, renowned, famous*, illa Attalica totâ Siciliâ nominata, Cic.

NŌMINITO, āre, *intens.* (nomino). *To call by name*, Lucr.

NŌMINO, 1 *v. a.* (nomen). *To name, call by name*. I. *Prop.*: amor, ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic.; philosophi ab Aristippo nominati, *after Aristippus*, Id.; neminem necesse est nominare, *to name, mention by name*, Id.; nominandi casus, *the nominative*, Gell.——II. *Esp.* A) *To give in the name of a person (to a magistrate)*, si quis quem ad se deduxisset, nomenve absentis detulisset, qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, Liv.—B) *To nominate (to an office)*. n alqm augurem, Cic.—C) *To give a name, render renowned; pass., to become celebrated*, prædicari de se ac nominari volunt, Cic.

NŌN, *adv.* I. *Gen.: Not*, n. est ita, Cic. *With an adj.*, n. honesta, *dishonorable*, Id.; consiliarius non imperitissimus, *not the most inexperienced*, i. e. *very experienced*, Id. *With a subst.*, nec vero quod efficeretur posse esse non corpus, *a non-body*, Cic.; n. orator, *a non-orator*, Quint.; unus non, *not one, no one*, Flor.; non quo, non quod, *not as if*, Cic. *If* non *is placed before* nihil, nullus, nemo, numquam, *it only partly affirms; but if it follows, it then directly affects the verb, and in that case affirms universally*, n. nihil, *something; but* nihil non, *all*, Cic.; n. possum non, n. possum quin, *I can not help, I must*, Id.; n. modo (solum) (tantum) non ..sed etiam (sed ne quidem). (*See* MODO, TANTUM, SOLUM.)——II. *Esp.* A) *In questions:* n. amentia est? Cic.—B) *Instead of* ne *with the subjunct.*: hæc ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset, Cic.—C) *Not to say*, vix servis eum hoc suis, non vobis, omnium gentium dominis probaturum arbitrarer, Cic.—D) *In answers: No*, aut etiam, aut non, respondere, Cic.

NŌNĀCRINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nonacris, Arcadian*, Nonacrina virgo, *Callisto*, Ov.

NŌNĀCRIS, is, *f.* (Νώνακρις). *Nonacris, a district, town, and mountain in Arcadia*, Plin.

NŌNĀCRIUS, a, um. I. q. Nonacrinus: Nonacria virgo, *Atalanta*, Ov.

NŌNÆ, ārum, *f. The nones*, i. e. *the fifth day of every month (except March, May, July, and October, in which it is the seventh), so called because from the Nonæ until the Idus, the latter included, are nine days*, N. Decembres, Cic.

NŌNĀGĒSIMUS, a, um (nonaginta). *The ninetieth*, quarto et nonagesimo anno, Cic.

NŌNĀGIES, *adv.* (nonaginta). *Ninety times*, n. sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sestertii*, Cic.

NŌNĀGINTA, *num. indecl. Ninety*, Cic.

NŌNĀNUS, a, um (nonus) (sc. legio). *Of the ninth legion*, n. miles, Tac. *Subst.*, Nōnānus, i, *m., A soldier of the ninth legion*, Id.

NŌNĀRIUS, a, um (nonus). *Belonging to the ninth hour; hence*, nōnāria, æ, *f., A harlot that was not allowed to appear before the ninth hour of the day*, Pers.

NON-DUM, *adv. Not yet*, Cic.

NONGENTI, æ, a. *Nine hundred*, Cic.

NON-NE. I. (*in a direct interrogation*). *Not?* nonne animadvertis? Cic.——II. (*in an indirect interrogation*). *Whether or not*, ex me quæsiveras nonne putarem? Cic.

NON-NEMO, ĭnis, *m.* (*only in the sing.*). I. *Many a one*, n. hostis est, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Some one, a certain person*, abesse nonneminem, Cic.

NON-NIHIL. I. *Something*, nonnihil est perfectum, Cic.——II. *Somewhat, in some de-*

gree, in some measure, quo in periculo nonnihil me consolatur cum recordor, Cic.

NON-NULLUS, a, um. *Some, several*, nonnullum præsidium, Cic.; nosque malo solatio sed nonnullo tamen consolamur, Id.; nonnullæ cohortes, Cæs. *Plur.*, nonnulli, *some, a few*, Id.

NON-NUMQUAM, *adv. Now and then, sometimes*, Cic.

NŌNUS, a, um (*for* novenus, *from* novem). *The ninth*, Cic.; hora nona, *or simply* nona, *the ninth hour of the day, when the Romans took their principal meal*, Hor.

NŌNUSDĒCIMUS, a, um (nonus, decem). *The nineteenth*, Tac.

NŌRA, æ, *f. Nora.* 1. *A town of Sardinia; hence*, Nōrenses, ĭum, m., *The Norians*, Cic. 2. *A strong-hold in Phrygia Major*, Nep.

NORBA, æ, *f. Norba, a town of Latium*, Liv.; *hence*, Norbānus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Norba*, N. ager, Liv.; Norbāni, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of Norba*, Liv.

NŌRICUS, a, um. *Norican*, N. ager, Cæs.; *hence, subst.* I. Nōricum, i, n., *Noricum, a district of Germany, between the Alps, the Danube, and the Inn*, Tac.——II. Nōrici, ōrum, m., *The Noricans*, Pannonia hunc gignit et Norici, Plin.

NORMA, æ, *f.* (γνώμων). *A square or rule* (*of builders*). I. *Prop.*: structuram ad normam et libellam fieri oportet, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *A standard, rule, precept*, ad rationis normam vitam dirigere, Cic.; jus et norma loquendi, Hor.

NORMĀLIS, e (norma). *Made or done by a square or rule*, n. angulus, *a right angle*, Quint.

NORTIA, æ, *f. Nortia, a goddess of the Volsinii, perhaps identical with* Fortuna, Liv.

NŌS [*gen.* nostrōrum *and* nostrārum *for* nostrum: nemo nostrorum, Plaut.; nostrarum quisquam, Ter.]. *We*, nōs, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic.; *frequently instead of* ego: n. . . . habemus, Cic.; *genit.*, nostri, *objectively, toward us*; amor nostri; nostrum, Id.; *partitively, of us*; Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, Id. *The emphatical* met *is often suffixed*, e. g. nosmet; *see* Ego.

NOSCITO, avi, 1 *v. intens. a.* (nosco). *To know, recognize.* I. *Prop.*: n. aliquem facie, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To remark, perceive*, circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv.—B) *To examine, explore*, n. ædes, Plaut.

NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3 *v. a.* (*for* gnosco, *from* γιγνώσκω). *To come to know, to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) ut se quisque noscat, Cic.; nosci exercitui, *to become known to the army*, Tac. 2) *Perf.*: nōvi, *I have become acquainted with, I know*; noveram, *I knew*, nosti cetera, Cic.; noram et scio, Ter.; *hence*, nostin'? *do you know? are you aware that? &c.*; nostin' hanc? Ter.—B) *To know, understand*, omnes philosophiæ partes noscuntur, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *To examine, consider*, ad res suas noscendas, Liv.; *also, to take cognizance of* (*as a judge*), quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, Tac.—B) *To know, recognize*, deus, quem mente noscimus, Cic.; nec noscitur ulli, Ov.; *hence*,—C) *To admit of, allow*, n. causas, *excuses*, Cic.

NOSMET. *See* Nos.

NOSTER, tra, trum (nos) [*sometimes made more emphatic by the suffix* pte: nostrapte culpa, Ter.]. *Our, our own.* I. *Prop.* A) *Belonging to us*, Furnius noster, Cic.; non me alienabis quin noster sim, Ter.—B) *Attached to us*, reliqua vero multitudo, quæ quidem est civium, tota nostra est, Cic.—C) *Object.*: amor noster, *toward us*, Cic.—D) *For* ego, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *Convenient for us*, nostra loca, Liv.—B) *Favorable to us*, vadimus haud numine nostro, Virg.

NOSTRAS, ātis, m. *and f.* (noster). *Of our country or place, native, vernacular*, verba nostratia, Cic. *Hence*, nostrates, um, *Our countrymen*, Plin.

NŌTA, æ, *f.* (nosco). *Any trace or impression by which a thing may be known, a mark, sign.* I. *Prop.* A) signa et notas ostendere locorum, Cic; habere quasi signa quædam et notas, Id.; notam ducere, *to make, draw, with the finger*), Ov.—B) *A natural mark on the body*, n. genitivæ, Suet.; qua notam duxit niveus videri, cetera fulvus, *where it has the mark*, Hor.—C) *A mark impressed on any one's person*, barbarus compunctus Thraciis notis, Cic. *Esp.*: *A mark burned into the forehead of a runaway slave, a brand-mark, stigma*, Id.—D) 1) *A mark or character in writing, a note*, notis (literarum) sonos (vocis) terminare, Cic.; *hence*, notæ, *letters*, quosque legat versus oculo properante viator grandibus in tumuli marmore cæde notis, Ov. 2) *A letter, epistle*, inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov.—E) *A cipher or conventional sign, representing a given letter*, e. g. *such as Augustus used in his secret correspondence* (per notas), *substituting* b *for* a, c *for* e, &c., Suet.; verba doctis insidiosa notis, Ov.; *the lawyers also had recourse to the above manner of writing by ciphers which were unintelligible to their clients*, Cic.—F) *Punctuation*, notæ librariorum, Cic.—G) *A mark on a wine-cask*, &c., *to point out the age or quality of the wine; hence, sort, kind, quality*, seu te bearis interiore nota Falerni, Hor.; Chio nota Falerni mixta, Hor.—H) *A mark made opposite a passage in a book, to denote a reader's approbation or the contrary*, notam adponas ad malum versum, Cic.—I) *A passage in a book*, Suet.—K) *The stamp on coin*, numi omnis notæ, Suet.——II. *Meton.*: *An observation or remark on a person's conduct, esp. of a reproachful nature, made by the Roman censor, a brand of disgrace or ignominy imposed by him*, motis senatu adscribere notas, Liv. (?).——III. *Fig.* A) *Quality, rank, kind, sort*, commendare alquem de meliore nota, Cur. ap. Cic.—B) *A spot, stain, blemish*, homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, Cic.; sempiternas fœdissimæ turpitudinis notas subire, Id.

NŌTĀBILIS, e (nota). *Remarkable, distinguished, illustrious.* I. *Prop.* A) n. exitus, Cic.; lactea (via) . . . candore notabilis ipso, Ov.—B) *Notorious* (*in a bad sense*), *infamous*, si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.——II. *Meton.*: *Visible*, adepice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen.

NŌTĀBILITER, *adv. In a remarkable manner, remarkably*, n. expallescere, Plin. E. *Compar.*, notabilius turbare, Tac.

NŌTĀRIUS, a, um (nota). *Of or belonging to writing; hence, subst.*, notarius, ii, m., *A writer in cipher, a writer of short-hand*, Quint.

NOTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (noto). *A marking.* I.

Prop. A) vehemens erat in judiciis ex notatione tabellarum invidia versata, *a marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colors*, Cic.—B) *Etymology*, tum notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A selecting of a thing in preference to another, a choice; or, rather, an examination previously to making a choice*, n. judicum, Cic.—B) *An observing, perceiving, taking notice of*, quæ notatione et laude digna sint, Cic.—C) *The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen*, n. auctoritasque censoria, Cic.——III. *Fig.*: *A characterizing, describing*, n. est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, Auct. Her.

NŌTĀTUS, a, um (noto). *Marked, known, noted*, homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

NŌTESCO, ŭi, 3 *inch. n.* (notus). *To become known*, Tac.

NŌTHUS, a, um (νόθος). *Born of a concubine or female slave.* I. *Prop.*: *Illegitimate, spurious*, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: *Spurious, counterfeit, not genuine*, luna lumine notho lucens, Lucr.

NŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nosco). *A coming to know, a making one's self acquainted with a thing.* I. *Prop.* A) quid tibi notio est amicam meam? *why are you seeking an acquaintance with?* Plaut.——B) *An inquiring into, examining, taking cognizance of a matter*, n. populi, Cic.; dilata notione, Tac.——II. *Meton.* A) *The result of taking cognizance or of inquiry; the conception of a thing, idea, notion*, n. rerum, Cic.; in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit deus, Id.; aperta simplexque mens fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem, *our capacities of conception*, Id.—B) *The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen*, n. censoria, Cic.

NŌTITIA, æ, *f.* (notus). *A having or possessing knowledge; knowledge, idea, notion.* A) notitiæ rerum, Cic.; perferre alqd in notitiam alcjs, *to bring to the knowledge of a person*, Plin.; notitiam aperire, *to explain an idea*, Cic.; plus dedit notitiæ (*sc.* de me), *has made me better known*, Id.—B) *Act.*: virtus habet notitiam posteritatis, *is known, renowned*, Ov.

NŌTITIES, ēi, *f.* I. q. notitia, Lucr.

NŌTO, 1 *v. a.* (nota). *To mark*, i. e. *to distinguish by a mark, put a mark upon.* I. *Prop.* A) n. et significare diea, Cic.; n. genas ungue, *to scratch*, Ov. *Hence*,—B) 1) n. chartam, *to mark paper*, i. e. *to write*, Ov.; n. literam, *a letter*, Id.; *also, without a case*, scribit damnatque tabellas et notat et delet, Id. *Esp.* 2) *To write in shorthand, with abbreviation, or in cipher*, notando consequi, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *To note, mark, make a list of*, caput notavi, Cic.—B) *To mark, observe, keep an eye upon*, notat et designat oculis ad easdem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.—C) *To point out, indicate, designate*, n. res singulas, Cic.—D) *To remark, observe, perceive*, n. cantus avium, Cic.; n. parte alqa veli, *to recognize, or perceive in part*, Ov.—E) *To make an observation or remark, to remark*, annalibus notatum est, Plin.—F) *Esp. of the censor*: *To animadvert upon the conduct of a Roman citizen, to mark or brand with infamy*, quos . . . duo censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic.——III. *Fig.* A) *To point out*, n. alqd verbis Latinis, *to express*, Cic.; n. res voce, Lucr.—B) *To note, observe*, n. dicta memori pectore, Ov.—C) *To make conspicuous, point out*, n. alqm dedecore, Cic. *Hence*,—D) n. alqm, *or* alqam rem, *to allude to any thing, especially by way of censure; hence, to censure*, n. rem, Cic.; n. verbis alqm, Id.

NŌTOR, ōris, *m.* (nosco). *One who knows a person or a thing*, Sen.

NOTRIX, *an old form for* nutrix, Quint.

NŌTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* nosco.——II. *Adj.*: *Known, well-known, ascertained, manifest, noted.* A) 1) n. latro, Cic.; notæ illustresque virtutes, Id.; habere alqd notum, Id. *With genit.*, n. animi paterni, *known by*, Hor.; *with inf.*, Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Id.; vita Sullæ vobis notissima, Cic. Nōti, ōrum, *m.*, *Persons known*, i. e. *acquaintance*, Id. 2) *Also, in a bad sense: Ill-famed, notorious*, mulier non solum nobilis, sed etiam nota, Cic.—B) *He that knows any thing*, non solum notis, sed etiam ignotis probatam meam fidem esse, Cic.—C) *Usual, customary*, nota sedes, Hor.

NŌTUS, (-os), i, *m.* (νότος). *The south wind.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Wind; a stormy wind*, Virg.—B) *The atmosphere*, illa (columba) notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit, Virg.

NŌVĀCŬLA, æ, *f.* (novo). *A razor.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *A dagger*, stringitur novacula, Mart.

NŌVĀLIS, e (novus). *Ploughed for the first time.* I. *Prop.*: n. ager, Varr.; *also as subst.*, nōvālis, is, *f.*, *or* nōvāle, is, *n.*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *That is to be ploughed*, n. ager, Varr. *Subst.*, novalis, is, *f.*, *or* novale, is, *n.*, *Fallow land*, novale vacuum, Ov.—B) *Cultivated, ploughed; hence*, novale, is, *n.*, *Cultivated land*, novalia culta, Virg.

NŌVĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (novator). *She that renews or alters*, n. rerum, Ov.

NŌVE, *adv.* *In a new manner, newly.* I. *Prop.* A) pulchre dixit et nove, Sen.—B) *In an unheard of manner, unusually*, ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, Auct. Her.——II. *Meton.*, *of time*; *superl.* A) *Lately, latterly*, ac novissime . . . argentum ære solutum est., Sall.—B) *At length, at last*, Quint.

NŌVELLO, are (novellus). *To make any thing new; hence, esp., to plant young vines*, edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.

NŌVELLUS, a, um, *dim.* (novus). *Young, new, tender.* I. *Gen.*: novella arbor, Cic.; novella turba, *children*, Tibull.——II. *Esp.* A) *New, fresh, recent* (*of new-comers*), novelli Aquileienses, Liv.—B) *New, not long in use*, novella frena, Ov. *Hence*, Nōvellæ, ārum, *f.*, *The Novels, a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.*

NŌVEM, *numer.* Nine, Cic.; decem novem, *nineteen*, Cæs.

NŌVEMBER, bris, bre (novem). *November, the ninth month of the Roman year, calculated from March*, Mensis November, Cat.

NŌVENDECIM (novemd.) (novem, decem). *Nineteen*, Liv.

NŌVENDIĀLIS (novemd.), e (novem, dies). I. *That lasts nine days*, novendiales feriæ, Cic.; *or* novendiale sacrum (Liv.), *a festival which lasted nine days, appointed on occasion of a singular prodigy, esp. after the fall of a shower of stones.*——II. *That happens on the ninth day*, n. cœna, *a*

banquet given on the ninth day after a funeral, Tac.; novendiales pulveres, *the ashes of a corpse*, Hor.

NŌVĒNUS, a, um (novem). *Nine each, nine (distrib.)*, ter novenæ virgines, Liv.

NŌVERCA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.: A step-mother*, Cic. *Prov.:* apud novercam queri, *fruitlessly, in vain*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* quorum Italia est noverca, *who are not natives of Italy*, Vell.

NŌVERCĀLIS, e (noverca). *Of or like a step-mother*, novercalia odia, Tac.

NOVESIUM, ii, *n. Nevesium, a town on the Rhine, the modern Neuss*, Tac.

NOVI. *See* Nosco.

NŌVICIUS, a, um (novus). *New.* I. *Gen.:* n. quæstus, Plaut.——II. *Eep.: Fresh, that has not long been with any one or in a place*, de grege noviciorum (servorum), Cic.

NŌVIES *adv.* (novem). *Nine times*, Varr.

NŌVISSIME. *See* Novus.

NŌVISSIMUS. *See* Novus.

NŌVITAS, ātis, *f.* (novus). *Newness, novelty.* I. *Prop.* A) n. rei, Cic.; n. anni, *the new year*, Ov.——B) *Recent or new nobility, want of ancient nobility*, novitati invidere, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Rareness, strangeness*, n. pugnæ, Cæs.; n. mea, *my songs, that are not usual in those parts*, Ov.

NŌVITIŌLUS, NOVITIUS. *See* Novic.

NŌVO, 1 *v. a.* (novus). *To make any thing new, to renew, to renovate.* I. *Prop.:* n. ardorem, Liv.; n. transtra, Virg.; *hence*, n. agrum cultu, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *To alter, to make alterations in any thing*, n. aliqd in legibus, Cic. *Hence*, n. res, *to introduce any thing new in a state, to attempt innovations, to cause disturbances*, Liv.; ne quid novaretur, Sall.——B) *To introduce, to invent*, n. verba, Cic.

NŌVUS, a, um [*Compar.*, nōvior, Varr.] (νέος). *New, not old, fresh.* I. *Prop.* A) nova res, *a new thing, something new*, Cic.; inventor novorum verborum, Id.; n. magistratus, *of recent date*, Liv.; n. miles, *a recruit*, Id. *Hence*, nōvum, i, *n., Something fresh, a novelty*, neque quidquam novi auditur, Cic.——B) res novæ, *innovations in government, revolutions*, rebus novis studere, Cic.——C) n. homo, *one that is not of a noble family*, i. e. *whose ancestors have held no high offices in the state, a man of humble origin, the first of his family that obtained a curule office*, Cic.; Sall.——D) novæ tabulæ, *new tables or books, an altering of bonds, &c., in consequence of an ordinance by which debts were either not at all or only partly paid; hence, remission of debts*, tabulæ novæ proferentur, verum auctionariæ, Cic.——II. *Meton. superl.*, novissimus, a, um, *The extreme, last, hindmost*, n. histrio, Cic.; novissimum agmen, i. e. *the rear*, Cæs.; crura novissima, *the lowest part of*, Ov.; cauda novissima, *the end of*, Id.——III. *Fig.* A) *Unused to or inexperienced in any thing*, equus intractatus et novus, Cic.; n. delictis, Tac.——B) *Unusual, unheard of, extraordinary, unexpected, strange, singular*, novum genus dicendi, Cic.; quod video tibi novum accidisse, *unexpectedly*, Id.; n. adventus, *unexpected*, Cæs.——C) novæ tabulæ (*fig.*), *forgetfulness*, beneficiorum novæ tabulæ, Sen.——D) novissimus, a, um, *The extreme, worst, severest*, n. casus, Tac.

NOX, noctis, *f.* (νύξ). *Night, the night-time, the night.* I. *Prop.:* nocte, *at or by night*, Cic.; ad multam noctem pugnatum est, *until late at night*, Cæs.; sub noctem, *toward night*, Id.; noctes atque dies, noctes et dies, dies noctesque, *night and day*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *That is done by night.* 1) *Rest at night, sleep*, oculis ant pectore noctem accipere, Virg. 2) *Night-work*, Noctes Atticæ, *a work of* Gellius. 3) *A dream*, retractare noctem, Sil. 4) *A revelling by night*, omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, Prop. 5) *Cohabitation*, noctes certarum mulierum, Cic.——B) *Darkness, gloom*, noctem paventes navitæ, Cic. poet.; imber noctem ferens, Virg. *Hence*,——C) *Death*, jam te premit nox, Hor.——D) *The lower world, the shades*, ire per umbras noctemque profundam, Virg.——E) *Blindness*, perpetuaque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov.——III. *Fig.* A) *Darkness, unintelligibleness, obscurity*, quasi noctem rebus offunderet, Cic.——B) *Mental blindness, ignorance*, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ noctis habent, Ov.——C) *Confusion, calamity, distress*, reipublicæ offusa sempiterna nox esset, Cic.

NOXA, æ, *f.* (noceo). *Hurt, harm, injury, damage.* I. *Prop.:* nihil eam rem noxæ futuram, Liv.; noxam nocere, *to do harm or hurt*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *That which occasions harm or injury*, noxa autem est corpus, quod nocuit, i. e. servus, Just.——B) *Guilt, a crime, an offence, a trespass*, in noxa alqa comprehensus, Cæs.; nullius noxæ conscius sum, Liv.; noxam admittere, *to commit*, Quint.——C) *Punishment*, dedi noxæ, Liv.

NOXIA, æ, *f.* (noxius). *Hurt, harm, injury, damage.* I. *Prop.:* n. veneni, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A crime, an offence, a trespass*, minimis noxiis, Cic.; extra noxam esse, Plaut.——B) *Punishment*, noxiam alcui remittere, Plaut.

NOXIŌSUS, a, um (noxia). *Noxious, hurtful, injurious.* I. *Prop.:* noxia res, Sen.——II. *Meton.: Punishable, guilty*, n. animus, Sen.

NOXIUS, a, um (noceo). *Noxious, hurtful, harmful.* I. *Prop.:* n. civis, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Guilty of a bad action, criminal*, multos noxios judicavit, Liv.

NŪBECŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (nubes). *A little cloud.* I. *Prop.:* cœlo quam vis sereno nubecula, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A dark spot or speck like a cloud*, n. smaragdi, Plin.——III. *Fig.:* n. frontis, *a clouded brow, a gloomy look, a frown*, Cic.

NŪBES, is, *f.* [nube, nūbis, Aus.: nūbis, is, m., Plaut.] (νέφος). *A cloud.* I. *Prop.:* aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) n. pulveris, *a cloud of dust*, Liv.——B) *A dense mass or thick multitude, swarm*, n. locustarum, Liv.; n. muscarum, Plin.——C) *A cloud*, i. e. *darkness, dark spot*, Plin.——D) *Any thing thin or transparent*, n. obsoleta, *a thin, transparent dress*, Quint.——III. *Fig.* A) *A gloomy look, a frown*, deme supercilio nubem, Hor.——B) *A veil, cloak*, nubem objice frandibus, Hor.——C) *A thunder-cloud, tempest, storm (of war)*, nubem belli, dum detonet, sustinere, Virg.——D) *Emptiness, a phantom*, nubes et inania captare, Hor.——E) *Gloominess, calamity, sorrow*, cæcis reipublicæ nubibus, Cic.

NŪBIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (nubes, fero). *Bearing clouds.* I. *Prop.:* n. Apenninus, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Bringing clouds*, n. notus, Ov.

NŪBIGENA, æ, *c.* (nubes, gigno). *Begotten of a cloud, cloud-born.* I. *Gen.:* amnes nu-

bigenæ, Stat.——II. *Eep.:* nubigenæ Centauri, *because said to have been born of a cloud embraced by Ixion*, Ov.

NŪBILIS, e (nubo). *Fit for a husband, marriageable*, n. filia, Cic.

NŪBILUS, a, um (nubes). *Of or relating to clouds.* I. *Prop.* A) *Cloudy, gloomy*, n. dies, Plin.; n. annus, Tibull. *Subst.*, nūbilum, i, n., *Cloudy weather, a gloomy sky*, n. inducere, Plin. E. *Hence*, nūbila, ōrum, n., *Clouds*, nubila dispicere, Ov.——B) *Bringing clouds*, n. auster, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Dark, gloomy*, n. umbra Tibris, Ov.——III. *Fig.* A) *Gloomy*, n. vultus, Ov. *Hence*, nubilum, i, n., *Sadness, gloom, sorrow*, oculi hilaritate enitescant et tristitia quoddam nubilum ducant, Quint.——B) *Unfavorable, unpropitious*, nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, Ov.——C) *Gloomy, sad, unfortunate*, nubila tempora, Ov.——D) *Troubled, confused, perplexed*, mens nubila, Plaut.

NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a. and n. To cover, veil.* I. *Gen.:* tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, Col. *Hence, as the bride was conducted to the bridegroom with her face covered with a veil*,——II. *Eep.:* nubere alcui, *to marry, be wedded.* A) *Of a woman:* virgo nupsit ei, Cic.; his duobus duæ Tullias nupserant, Liv.: *also without dat.*, Cic.; Liv.; ire nuptum, *to marry*, Plaut.; filiam alcui nuptum dare, *to give a daughter in marriage to one*, Nep.; *thus*, virginem nuptum collocare alcui, Cæs.; male nupta, *unhappily married* (*of a woman*), Plaut. *Hence, facetè: To lie with*, hæc quotidie viro nubit, Plaut.——B) *Of men, facetè:* novus nuptus, *of one who has been married by mistake instead of a woman*, Plaut.; uxori nubere nolo meæ, *I will not be in subjection to my wife*, Mart.

NŪCERIA, æ, *f. Nuceria, a town of Campania*, Cic.

NŪCERINUS, a, um. *Belonging to Nuceria*, N. ager, Liv. Nūcerini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Nuceria*, Liv.

NŪCIFRANGIBULUM, i, n. (nux, frango). *A nut-cracker*, i. e. *a tooth*, Plaut.

NUCLEUS, i, m. (*for* nuculeus, *from* nux). *A kernel.* I. *Prop.* A) *The eatable stone or kernel of a fruit*, n. Avellanæ, Plin.; n. allii, *a clove of garlic*, Id.——B) *The hard or uneatable stone of a fruit*, e. g. *of an olive*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *The inner part of a thing, the inside*, n. myrrhæ, Plin.——B) *The hardest part of a thing*, n. ferri, *steel*, Plin.

NŪCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (nux). *A little nut*, Plin.

NŪDITAS, ātis, *f.* (nudus). *Nakedness, barrenness, absence of ornament*, tenuitas et nuditas, Quint.

NŪDIUS (i. e. nunc dius). *It is now the . . . day*, n. tertius dedi ad te epistolam, *three days ago, the day before yesterday*, Cic.; heri nudius quintus natus ille est, *five days since*, Plaut.

NŪDO, 1 *v. a.* (nudus). *To make bare or naked, to strip, bare.* I. *Prop.:* hominem nudari jussit, Cic.; ne nudarent corpus ad ictus, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *To uncover any thing, to bare, strip*, n. gladium, *to draw*, Liv.; tectum nudatum, *uncovered*, Id.; ne castra nudentur, Cæs.; n. messes, *to thrash*, Ov.; n. agros, *to clear, by carrying the crops*, Liv.; n. arbores, *to strip the trees of their leaves*, Plin.——B) *To deprive, bereave, strip, spoil*, n. omnia, Cic.; quem præceps alea nudat, Hor.——III. *Fig.* A) *To disclose, discover*, n. animos, Liv.; n. ingenium, Hor.——B) *To lay open, expose*, vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, Cic.——C) *To deprive of, to divest, leave destitute*, n. tribuniciam potestatem omnibus rebus, Cæs.

NŪDUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* nagna). *Naked, bare, unclothed.* I. *Prop.:* tamquam nudus nuces legeret, Cic.; n. sudor, *of one that is naked*, Quint.; nudis pedibus, Hor.; nudo vestimenta detrahere, *to rob the poor*, Plaut. *Also, lightly dressed, wearing only a tunic*, nudus ara, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Uncovered, bare*, nuda subsellia, *on which no one is sitting, empty*, Cic.; nuda glacies, *without snow*, Liv.; nuda cacumina, *without grass*, Id.; nuda dextra, *without a sword*, Id.; n. jacebis in arena, *uninterred*, Id.; nuda hordea, *peeled*, Ov.——B) *Stripped, bereft, deprived, spoiled, destitute*, urbs nuda præsidio, Cic.; n. a propinquis, Id.; loca nuda gignentium, Sall.——III. *Fig.* A) *Bare, naked, in its natural state, without ornament*, commentarii (Cæsaris) nudi, Cic.; verba nuda, *when one calls a thing by its proper name instead of using a euphemistic expression*, Plin. E.——B) *Bare, mere, pure, only*, nuda ista si ponas judicari, qualia sint, facile non possunt, Cic.; si nudus huc se Antonius conferet, *without re-enforcement*, Planc. ap. Cic.——C) *Unprotected, defenceless, exposed*, cetera nuda neci, Val. Flac.——D) *Naked, bare, poor, indigent*, quem tu semper nudum voluisti, Cic.; nuda senectus, Ov.

NŪGÆ, ārum, *f. Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, mere talk.* I. *Prop.:* tantis delectatum esse nugis, Cic.; nugas agere, *to trifle, play the fool*, Plaut.; nugas, *nonsense*, Id.; aufer nugas, *cease that nonsense*, Id. *Also of silly verses:* *Vapid nonsense*, Catull.——II. *Meton., of trifling persons: Triflers*, amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.

NŪGĀTOR, ōris, m. (nugor). *A babbler, trifler, silly person*, non vero tam isti, quam tu ipse, nugator, Cic.

NŪGĀTŌRIE, *adv. Triflingly, sillily, frivolously*, n. respondere, Auct. Her.

NŪGĀTŌRIUS, a, um (nugator). *Trifling, silly, frivolous, nugatoria res*, Cic.

NŪGAX, ācis (nugor). *Occupied with trifles, frivolous*, qui tam nugax esset, Cœl. ap. Cic.

NŪGIGERŬLUS, a, um (nugæ, gero). *That bears or brings trifles*, Plaut.

NŪGIPŎLYLŎQUIDES (vox hybr. nugæ-πολύ-loquor). *A silly babbler, a mere tattler*, Plaut.

NŪGOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (nugæ). *To trifle, act or talk foolishly, to play the fool.* I. *Prop.:* Democritus nugatur, Cic.; Græcia nugari cœpit, *to play*, Hor.——II. *Meton.: To trick, cheat, banter*, Plaut.

NULLUS, a, um, *gen.* nullius, *dat.* nulli [*gen.* nulli, Ter.: nullæ, Lucr.: *dat.* nullæ, Prop.]. *No, no one, none.* I. *Prop.* A) *Adj.:* nullæ lites, neque controversiæ sunt, quæ, *&c.*, Cic.; nullo negotio, *without trouble*, Id.; rem nullo modo probabilem, *not at all*, Id.; n. unus, *Not one*, nulla re una oratorem magis commendari, *&c.*, Id.; nulli duo, *not two*, Plin.; Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, *does not lay them down*, Cic.; n. dixeris, *do not say*, Ter.; liberatus sum hodie tua opera, Dav. Nullus quidem, *by no means*, Ter.; nullus dum, *no one yet, none as yet*, nulla dum via, Liv.——B) *Subst.* 1) nullus, ius,

m., *Nobody*, sunt nulli, Cic.; nulli defuit, Nep. 2) nulla, f., *No one* (*of a female*), talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. 3) nullum, n., *Nothing*, præter laudem nullius avari, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *None of the two, neither*, non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.——III. *Fig.* A) nullus sum, *I am not, I do not exist*; nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nullum fore, Cic.; illo tempore nullus Hector erat, *was no longer* (*alive*), Ov.—B) *Undone, lost, ruined*, n. repente fui, Liv.; nulla sum, *I am lost*, Ter.—C) *As good as nothing, of no account or moment, insignificant, frivolous, trifling*, nullum id argumentum est, Cic.; nullos judices habemus, Id.; ob rem nullam misit, *on account of a trifle*, Ter.

NUM, *adv. A particle of interrogation.* I. *In direct interrogation, in which case it is not translated in English*, num igitur naufragium sustulit ars gubernandi? Cic.; *also with* nam *and* ne, numnam hic relictus custos? Ter.; deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. *If* num *is followed by* aliquis, aliquando, *the latter are changed into* quis, quando: num quæ trepidatio, num qui tumultus? Cic.; num quando defuturum putatis? Id.; num quid vis? num quid me vis? *have you any commands?* (*a polite form of taking leave of a person*); num quid vis? occupo, *is there any thing you wish? I ask before he says another word*, Hor.——II. *In indirect interrogations: Whether*, quæro igitur, si fati ... nulla vis esset, ... num aliter evenirent, Cic.; scire velim num quid necesse sit esse Romæ? Id.

NUMA POMPILIUS. *The second king of Rome*, Liv.

NUMANTIA, æ, *f. Numantia, a town of Spain, destroyed by* P. Scipio Africanus Minor, *the modern Soria*, Flor.

NUMANTINUS, a, um. *Numantine*, Numantinum bellum, Cic. *Hence*, Nūmantini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants or people of Numantia*, Liv.

NŪMĀRIUS (numm.), a, um (numus). *Of or belonging to money.* I. *Gen.*: difficultas numaria, *distress for want of money*, Cic.; res numaria, *the currency*, Id.; theca numaria, *a strong chest to keep money in*, Id.; lex Cornelia numaria, *against coining counterfeit money*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *Bribed, corrupted*, numarii judices, Cic.

NŪMĀTUS (numm.), a, um (numus). *Provided with money, rich*, n. homo, Cic.

NUMELLA, æ, *f. A kind of fetters or stocks for slaves*, Plaut.

NŪMEN, ĭnis, n. (nuimen *from* nuo). *A nodding, nod with the head.* I. *Prop.* A) numine capitum, Lucr.—B) *Meton.*: *Tendency of a thing toward a place, inclination*, in quemcunque locum diverso numine tendunt, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Nod, will, command*, corpus ad numen mentis movetur, Lucr. *Hence*,—B) *Esp.* 1) *The divine will, will of Heaven, divine power*, deo cujus numini parent omnia, Cic.; n. deorum placare, Cæs.; dii moverunt numen ad, *manifested their will*, Liv.; numine vestro pandere res, *with your consent*, Virg.; n. maris, *power*, Id.; positas ut glaciet nives puro numine Juppiter, *lit., with serene will*, i. e. *with a will that it is to be clear*; *thus*, i. q. sereno cœlo, Hor. 2) *Of men*: magnum numen sonatus, *power*, Cic.; flectere Cæsareum numen, Ov. 3) *Hence, meton.* a) *Godhead, deity, divinity, divine majesty*, numina Palladis, Virg.; ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit, *filled with veneration or awe for the deity*, Id. b) *A divinity, deity*, numina montis adorant, Ov.; vadimus haud numine nostro, *the gods not being propitious*, Virg.

NŪMĒRĀBILIS, e (numerus). *That can be numbered.* I. n. calculus, Ov.——II. *That can easily be numbered, small*, n. populus, Hor.

NŪMĒRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (numero). *A counting out, paying*, delegabo tibi Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen.

NŪMĒRIUS, ii, m. *A prænomen of the* gens Fabia; e. g. Numerius Fabius Pictor. *See* FABIUS.

NŪMĒRO, 1 *v. a.* (numerus). *To number, count, reckon.* I. *Prop.*: n. alqm a se primum, Cic.; n. originem libertatis inde, Liv.; n. alqd per digitos, *to count or reckon on the fingers*, Suet.; vota vix numeranda, *hardly to be counted or numbered*, Tib.; numera senatum (*a request of a senator addressed to a consul, to count the Senate, if there seemed not a sufficient number present for the transaction of business*), *count the house*, Cic.—— II. *Meton.* A) *To count*, i. e. *to have, possess, reckon as one's own*, donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov.—B) *To count out, pay*, n. alcui pecuniam, Cic.; numeraturum esse dicebat, *he was willing to pay*, Id. *Hence*, nūmērātus, a, um, *Counted out*, i. e. *paid down, in cash*, pecunia numerata, Cic.; *hence*, numeratum, i, n., *Ready money, cash*, ut numerato malim quam æstimatione, Id.—C) *To measure, count off*, n. pectine chordas, Juv.——III. *Fig.* A) *To enumerate, recount, mention*, dies deficiat, si velim numerare, quibus bonis male evenerit, Cic.—B) *To count, reckon in or among any thing*, n. alqm in primis, Cic.; n. alqm inter amicos, Id.; n. alqm in multis, *among the crowd*, Id.; n. alqm post alqm, *to rank anyone next to another, to regard as inferior to*, Id.—C) *To consider, reckon, esteem*, Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, Cic.; at qui isti bona numerant, ne ipsi quidem honesta dicunt, Id.

NŪMĒRO, *adv. According to number*; *hence*, I. *Just now, this very moment*, n. mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. *Hence*,—B) *Suitably, to the purpose*, n. dicis, Plaut.——II. A) *Quickly, soon*, compositi numero in turmas, Virg.—B) *Too soon, too quickly*, n. pugnitas, Plaut.

NŪMĒRŌSE, *adv.* I. *Numerously, in great numbers*, numerosius dividere, Plin.——II. *Meton.*. *In measured members.* A) *In Music*: *In time, harmoniously, melodiously, musically*, fidiculæ numerose sonantes, Cic.—B) *Of style: In oratorical numbers, rhythmically, with graceful cadences*, n. dicere, Cic.

NŪMĒRŌSUS, a, um (numerus). I. *Rich in number, manifold, numerous, copious*, n. locus, Quint.; n. sermo, Id.; pictura numerosa, *in which a large group of figures is represented*, Plin.; pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *more careful than prolific*, Plin.; numerosissima civitas, Tac.——II. *Meton.*: *In measured members, parts, or divisions.* A) *In dancing*: numerosa brachia ducere, Ov.—B) *In Music*: *In right time, melodious, tuneful*, si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, Cic.—C) *Rhythmical*, apta et numerosa oratio, Cic.—D) *Harmonious*, Myron numerosior in arte quam Polycletus, Plin.

NŪMĔRUS, i, m. *Number.* I. *Prop.* A) *As the measure of quantity:* numerum inire, Cæs.; numerum exsequi, Liv.; numero res comprehendere, *to reckon, count,* Virg.; numerum deferre, *to state the number,* Cæs.; hæc laudatio procedat tibi in numerum, *shall be included in the number,* Cic.; numero, *in number,* i. e. *in all, altogether,* Cic.; oppida numero ad duodecim, Cæs.; numero quinque quam velocissimos delegit, Sall. *In Gramm.:* n. singularis, n. pluralis, *singular and plural,* Quint.; ad numerum, *in proper number, complete,* Cic.—B) 1) *A number, body, collective mass,* n. piratarum, Cic.; maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Id.; referre in deorum numero, Id.; in nostro numero, *among us,* Id.; nec fuit in numero (*sc.* hominum), *has never existed,* Lucr. *Hence,* 2) *A fixed or definite number,* sacramento militari nondum distributi in numeros erant, Plin. E.; sparsi per provinciam numeri, *single divisions or cohorts,* Tac. 3) *A part of a whole, a member,* quod genus hominum, quem numerum, Cic.; elegans omni numero poema, *in all its parts,* Id.; animalia trunca suis numeris, Ov. 4) *A definite or measured part, a portion, a part of an equally divided whole,* Plin.; exsultare in numerum, *to keep time,* Lucr.; brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. *Thus also of Music:* ut in musica numeri, voces, *time,* Cic. *Hence also, melody, harmony,* numeros in cantu cocinerat, Id. *Of the feet of a verse, metre,* Cic. *Hence,* n. gravis, *the heroic metre,* Ov.; numeri impares, *an elegiac distich,* Id. *Of the parts of a period,* i. e. *the clauses of a complete sentence,* Cic. *Hence, euphony,* Id. *In the exercises of the palæstra: Measured motions,* ut palæstrici doctores illos, quos numeros vocant, &c., Quint.——II. *Meton.:* numeri, *Dice, because marked with numbers,* Ov.——III. *Fig.* A) numerum esse, *to be merely a counter, to be of use only to fill up a number,* i. e. *to be without importance,* nos numeri sumus et fruges consumere nati, Hor.—B) extra numerum esse, *not to belong to any thing, not to be considered,* Plaut.—C) *Rank, place, post,* missis legatorum numero centurionibus, *instead of,* Cæs. *Hence,* D) *Significance, esteem; rank, station,* homo nullo numero, Cic.; nullo in oratorum numero esse, Id.—E) *A rule,* histrio si paulatim se movit extra numerum, Cic.; in numerum, Lucr., *and* numero, *regularly,* Virg.—F) *A duty, office,* numeros principis explere, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.

NUMICIUS, ii (Numicus, i, m., Tibull.). *Numicius, a small river of Latium, near Lavinium; the modern Numico,* Ov.

NŪMIDA, æ, m. (νομάς). A) *A Numidian,* Sall. *Hence,* Numida, *Jugurtha,* Flor.—B) *Adj.: Numidian,* jaculatores Numidæ, Liv.; N. dens, *ivory,* Ov.

NŪMIDIA, æ, *f.* *Numidia, a country on the north coast of Africa, between Mauritania and the Carthaginian territory,* Plin.

NŪMIDICUS, a, um. *Numidian,* Numidici equi, Liv.

NUMISMA (*or* NOMISMA), ātis, *n.* (νόμισμα). *A coin, piece of money,* regale nomisma, Hor.

NŪMITOR, ōris, m. *Numitor, a king of Alba, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus,* Liv.

NUMMUS, &c. *See* NUMUS, &c.

NUMNAM NUMNE. *See* NUM

NŪMŌRUMEXPALPONIDES (numus, ex, alpor). *A fictitious name, designating a flatterer for money,* Plaut.

NŪMQUAM [nunquam], *adv.* (ne, umquam). *Never.* I. *Prop.:* cum affirmaret illum numquam sine cura futurum, Cic.; n. non, *always,* Id.; non numquam, *sometimes,* Id.——II. *Meton.: Not,* n. essem passus, Cic.; n. hodie istuc committam tibi, Ter.

NUMQUANDO. *See* NUM.

NUMQUIS, &c. *See* NUM.

NŪMŬLĀRIŎLUS, i, m. *dim.* (numularius). *A paltry money-changer,* Sen.

NŪMŬLĀRIUS, ii, m. (numulus). *A money-broker, money-changer, a kind of banker,* Suet.

NŪMŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (numus). *A little money, a small coin,* si tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum aliqd expresseris, Cic.

NŪMUS, i, m. *Money, current money or coin.* I. *Gen.:* jactabatur numus, Cic.; numi adulterini, *bad money,* Id.; habere in numis, *in ready money;* habet idem in numis, Id.; in suis numis versari, *to have money,* Id.; scribere numos, *to sign a bill,* Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) n. sestertius *or* numus, *simply, A sesterce, a small silver coin,* numo sestertio, Cic.; numorum millibus octo, Hor.—B) n. aureus, *two drachma,* Plaut.——III. *Fig.: A trifle in money,* i. q. *a farthing, a cent,* ad numum convenit, *the account was correct to a cent,* Cic. *Hence,* numo sestertio, *or* numo, *for a trifle,* bona Rabirii numo sestertio addici, Id. *Hence,* numo addicere alcui aliqd, *to make a present or donation to any one, because it was a custom among the Romans for a person who received a present to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment,* Id.

NUNC, *adv.* (nuncine *or* nunccine, i. q. nuncne). I. *Of time.* A) *Of time present: Now,* n. nulla est, Cic.; n. ipsum, *just now,* Id.; n. cum maxime, *just now or at this time,* Sen.; n. homines, *men of the present day,* Plaut.; ut nunc est, *under the present circumstances, as matters now stand,* Id.; tunc... nunc; n.... olim, Virg.; n. quondam, Ov.; n. olim, *some day (of an indefinite time), sooner or later,* Lucan.—B) *Of past or future time, in as far as it is regarded as present: Now, at present,* nunc in causa refrixit (crimen), Cic.; nunc nuper, *a short time ago,* Ter.; n. tempus erat, *with inf.,* Hor. *Hence,* C) nunc... nunc, *Now... now, sometimes... sometimes,* n. fraudem, nunc negligentiam accusabant, Liv. *For one* nunc *we sometimes find another particle,* pariterque sinistros nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg.——II. *Meton.: As a particle of transition.* A) *Now, then, so then,* Plaut.—B) *It also denotes opposition: But now,* quæ quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo, &c. *Sometimes it is strengthened by* vero *or* autem, Id.

NUNCCINE *or* NUNCINE. *See the preceding article.*

NUNCIA, æ, *f.* *See* NUNCIUS.

NUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *An announcing, reporting, sending word or a message,* non (augures) enim nunciationem solum habemus, *the report of an augur respecting an omen,* Cic.

NUNCIO *or* NUNTIO, i *v. a.* (nuncius). *To announce or report, tell, publish, give intelligence of.* I. *Gen.:* n. alcui aliqd, Cic.;

salutem alcui, *to send one's compliments*, Id.; n. alcui in hortos, *to send any one word in the garden*, Id.; n. horas, *to point out or indicate the hours*, Mart. *With* ut, Cic.; *with subjunct.:* nunciavit Pisoni Romam veniret, Tac.; *with* ne, Sall. *Absol.:* occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nunciat? *who will be the first bearer of the news?* Cic.; bene nuncias? *do you bring good news?* Ter.; nunciato, *news having been brought*, Liv. ——— II. *Esp.* A) *To represent*, n. rem difficilem, Sall.——B) *To discover, disclose*, Eutr.

NUNCIUS [*also* nuntius], a, um (*perhaps from* novus, cieo). *Announcing, informing, reporting.* I. *Adj.:* nuncia litera, Ov. ——II. *Subst.* A) nuncius, ii, *m.* 1) *One that brings intelligence, a messenger*, n. affert rem ad aures, Cic.; mittere nuncios ad alqm, Cæs. 2) *Intelligence, news, tidings*, nuncium exoptatum afferre, Cic.; malum nuncium audire, Id.; n. verus, *true intelligence or report*, Virg. *Hence*, 3) *An order, command* (*that is sent*), Cic. 4) nuncium alcui remittere, *to renounce, esp. a marriage-contract, before its execution in the legal form;* nuncium remittam affini meo, *I shall annul the contract, and not give him my daughter*, Plaut.; *after marriage*, nuncium uxori remittere, *to divorce*, Cic.——B) nuncia, æ, *f., She that brings tidings or intelligence, a female messenger*, historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic.; fama nuncia veri, Virg.——C) nuncium, ii, *n.* 1) *A messenger, informer* (*agreeing with the substantive to which it is joined*), prodigia imminentium malorum nuncia, Tac.; verba nuncia animi mei, Ov. 2) *News, report*, ad aures nova n. referens, Catull.

NUNCUBI. I. q. num alicubi, Ter.

NUNCUPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nuncupo). *A naming, calling by name.* I. *Gen.*, App. ——— II. *Esp.* A) n. votorum, *an offering of vows by the consuls, previously to their departure for their province*, Liv.; *afterward it meant public prayers for the emperor*, Tac. ——B) *A reciting or delivering in public*, n. verborum solemnium, Val. Max.——C) *An appointing or constituting an heir*, cum ab ignotis palam heres nuncuparetur derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet.——D) *The dedication of a book*, mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, Plin.

NUNCŪPO, 1 *v. a.* (nomen, capio). *To name, call by some name.* I. *Prop.:* n. res utiles deorum vocabula, Cic. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *To mention by name, enumerate.* 1) maria quidem nuncupavimus, Plin. 2) n. vota, *to pronounce or make a vow*, vota ea, quæ numquam solveret, nuncupavit, Cic. *Hence*, 3) *To say, proclaim, pronounce*, qua laturos eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv.; n. adoptionem, Tac. *Hence*, B) *To appoint*, n. alqam reginam, Just. *Esp.:* n. alqm heredem, *to constitute any one an heir*, Suet. *Hence, absol.:* nuncupare, *to appoint as heir*, Plin. E.; n. testamentum, *to make one's will*, Id.

NUNDINA, NUNDINÆ. *See* NUNDINUS.

NUNDINĀLIS, e (nundinæ). *Respecting or relating to a market*, n. cocus, *a bad cook, one who is employed only on market-days*, Plaut.

NUNDINĀRIUS, a, um (nundinæ). *Of or belonging to a market*, nundinarium oppidum, *a market-town*, Plin.

NUNDINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nundinor). *A trading, dealing, traffic, buying and selling*, n. juris, Cic.

NUNDINOR, 1 *v. dep. a. and n.* (nundinæ). *To carry on trade, to traffic.* I. *Prop.* A) *To buy, purchase*, n. jus ab alquo, Cic.——B) *To sell or dispose of, absol.*, Suet. ——— II. *Meton.: To assemble in large numbers*, ubi ad jocum angues nundinari solent, Cic.

NUNDINUS, a, um (novem, dies). *Of or belonging to the ninth day. Subst.* A) 1) nundina, æ, *f.*, Sid.; *usually*, nundinæ, ārum, *f., The ninth day, on which a market was held*; *hence, a market-day, a market*, et erat in eo loco illo die nundinarum παγήγυρις, Cic.; nundinas obire, *to visit the markets, in order to canvass for votes*, Liv.; *hence, gen., a market-town*, Capuam nundinas rusticorum esse voluerunt, Cic. *Hence*, 2) *Fig.. Traffic, buying and selling*, n. reipublicæ, Cic.——B) 1) nundinum, i, *n., The time intervening between two market-days*, inter nundinum, Varr. *Hence*, 2) *Market-time*, Varr.; trinum nundinum, *a space of time during which three markets are held*, i. e. *seventeen days*, Cic.

NUNQUAM. *See* NUMQUAM.

NUNQUIS, -QUID. *See* NUM.

NUNTIUS, &c. *See* NUNCIUS, &c

NŬPER, *adv.* (*for* noviper, *from* novus). *Not long since, not long ago, lately, recently.* I. *Prop.:* de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic.; nunc nuper, Ter. ——— II. *Meton.: In more recent or in modern times*, n. i. e. paucis ante sæculis, Cic. *Superl.:* ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Id.

NŬPĒRUS, a, um (nuper). *New, fresh*, n. captivus, Plaut.

NUPTA, æ, *f.* (nubo). *A married woman*, n. pudica, Ov.; nova nupta, Plaut.

NUPTIÆ, ārum, *f.* (nubo). *A marriage, wedding.* I. *Prop.:* quæ nuptiæ non diuturnæ fuerunt, Cic.; cornificia vetula et multarum nuptiarum, *that has been several times married*, Id.; in nuptiis alcjs cœnare, *to be at a wedding-banquet*, Id.; nuptias conciliare, *to get up a wedding*, i. e. *to bring the parties together*, Nep.; nuptias adornare, exornare, *to prepare every thing necessary for a wedding*, Plaut.; nuptiarum expers, *unmarried*, Hor. ——— II. *Meton.: Cohabitation*, nuptiis delectari, Auct. Her.

NUPTIĀLIS, e (nuptiæ). *Of or belonging to a wedding, nuptial, bridal*, nuptiale donum, Cic.; n. pactio, *a matrimonial engagement*, Liv.; nuptiales tabulæ, *marriage-contract*, Tac.

NUPTUS, a, um (nubo). *Married*, verba nupta, *matrimonial language* (*words befitting only a married woman*); *hence also, obscene language*, Plaut.

NURSIA *or* NURTIA, æ, *f. Nursia, a town in the Sabine territory, now Norcia*, Suet.

NURSĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nursia*, n. ager, Plin. *Hence*, Nursini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Nursia*, Liv.

NŪRUS, ūs, *f.* (νυός). *A daughter-in-law.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; jam tua, Leomedon, oritur nurus, *Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, son of Laomedon*, Ov. ——— II. *Meton.: A young woman*, Ov.

NUSQUAM, *adv.* (ne, usquam). *Nowhere, in no place.* I. *Prop.* A) n. alibi. Cic.; nusquam gentium, Ter.; n. non, *all over*, Plin.; sodalis nusquam est, *is dead*, Hor.——B) *No whither, toward no place*, n. moturos, Liv. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *Nowhere, in nothing, in no respect*, sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, Cic.——B) *To or for*

nothing, plebem nusquam alio natam quam in servitutem, Liv.

NŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (nuto). *A nodding.* I. *Prop.*: n. capitis, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *A shaking, tottering*, n. reipublicæ, Plin. Pan.

NŪTO, 1 *v. intens. n.* (*from obsol.* nuo). *To nod, to shake the head, to make signs with the head.* I. *Prop.* A) capite nutat, Plaut.; adjuro me illi non nutasse, *not to have nodded to*, id. *Hence*,—B) *To nod (as a sign of command)*, nutat ne loquar, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *To wave to and fro, to totter, shake, be ready to fall*, ornus nutat, Virg.; nutans acies, *yielding, giving way*, Tac.; *hence*, n. in fugam, *to turn to flight*, Flor.—B) *To move up and down with a wavering motion*, huic vineæ trium pedum altitudo excelsior nutat, Plin.; Ov.——III. *Fig.* A) *To waver, falter*, Tac.—B) *To waver*, i. e. *to be uncertain, hesitate*, n. in natura deorum, Cic.—C) *To be unsettled*, tanto discrimine nutabat urbs, Tac.

NŪTRICĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (nutrico). *A giving suck, suckling, nursing*, eductum in nutricatu Veneres, Plaut.

NŪTRĪCIUS, a, um (nutrix). I. *Adj.*: n. sinus, *the nursing bosom* (*of the earth*), Col.——II. *Subst.* A) nūtricius, ii, *m.*, *He that rears, a foster-father, tutor*, erat in procuratione regni propter ætatem pueri nutricius ejus, Cæs.—B) nūtricium, ii, *n.*, *A suckling, nursing*, illius nutricio materno æger convalui, Sen.

NŪTRICO, are, *and* NŪTRICOR, 1 *v. a.* (nutrix). *To suckle, to nourish, to rear or bring up.* I. *Prop.*: n. pueros, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *To nourish*, mundus omnia nutricatur, Cic.

NŪTRICULA, æ, *f. dim.* (nutrix). *A nurse.* I. *Prop.*, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: *She that nourishes, rears, or maintains*, ut haberent nutriculas prædiorum, Cic.; Africa nutricula causidicorum, Juv.

NŪTRIMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (nutrio). *Nourishment*, Ov.

NŪTRIMENTUM, i, *n.* (nutrio). *Nourishment, support.* I. *Prop.*: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet.; reddere nutrimenta patri, Val. Flac.; n. ignis, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) n. eloquentiæ, Cic.—B) *Education, bringing up*, nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. (*of his infancy*).

NŪTRIO, ivi *and* ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* *To give suck, to suckle, nurse, nourish.* I. *Prop.*: pueros lupa nutrit, Ov.; aper nutritus iligna glande, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To nourish, support, maintain, foster*, n. palmites, Plin.; terra herbas nutrit, Ov.—B) *To nurse, to attend to, take care of*, n. corpora, Liv.; n. malum naturæ, *to treat leniently*, Id.; n. Græciam, *to render happy*, Id.——III. *Fig.*: *To nourish, support, foster*, n. amorem, Ov.

NŪTRIOR, īri (nutrix). *To nourish, foster*, Virg.

NŪTRITIUS, a, um. *See* NUTRICIUS.

NŪTRITOR, ōris, *m.* (nutrio). *One that rears, brings up, or educates, a breeder*, a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet.

NŪTRIX, īcis, *f.* (nutrio). *Suckling, giving suck; hence, subst.* I. *Prop.*: *A nurse*, lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic.; mutæ nutrices, *animals*, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *She that nourishes or rears*, tellus leonum nutrix, Hor.; alma mea nutrix Hercules, *protector, preserver*, Plaut.—B) *Nutrices, The breasts of a female*, Cabull.——III. *Fig.*: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoria, Cic.

NŪTUS, ūs, *m.* (*from obsol.* nuo). *A nodding, a nod.* I. *Prop.*: Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv.; nutus conferre loquaces, *nods that intimate the will*, Tibull.——II. *Meton.*: *Tendency or inclination of an object toward a centre, gravity*, terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, Cic.——III. *Fig.* A) *A nod, expression of will, desire, command*, ad nutum præsto esse, Cic.; paratum esse ad nutum, Id.—B) *Inclination to a person or thing, favor*, annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv.

NUX, nūcis, *f.* I. *A nut*, nux juglans, *a walnut*, Plin.; n. Avellana, *a hazel-nut*, Id.; cortex nucis, *a nut-shell*, Tibull.; nuces relinquere, *to leave the sports of children* (*who play with nuts*), Pers.; n. cassa, *a hollow nut*, i. e. *without a kernel, a thing of no value*, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any fruit with a hard shell*, quasque tulit folio pinus acuta nuces, *the fruit of the pine, fir-apples*, Ov.—B) *A nut-tree*, inter primas vero (germinat) populus, ulmus, salix, alnus, nuces, Plin.—C) *An almond-tree*, Virg.

NYCTEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.* (Νυκτεύς). *Nycteus, a grandson of Neptune, the father of Antiope*, Prop. *Hence*, Nyctēis, ĭdos, *f.*, *Daughter of Nycteus*, i. e. *Antiope*, Prop.

NYMPHA, æ, *f.* (νύμφη). *A bride, a newly married woman.* A) *Prop.*, Ov.—B) *A young woman*, Tibull.

NYMPHA, æ, *and* NYMPHE, ēs, *f.* (Νύμφη). *A nymph. Plur.*, Nymphæ, *Nymphs, goddesses of an inferior rank, supposed to preside over mountains, rivers, springs, forests, trees* (Dryas, Hamadryas, Naias, Oreas, Nerēis); *also of the Muses, because they were supposed to frequent certain sacred fountains*, Virg.

NYMPHÆUM, NYMPHEUM, i, *n.* (Νυμφαῖον). *Nymphæum, a promontory and harbor on the Illyrian coast*, Cæs.

NYSA [Nyssa], æ, *f.* (Νῦσα). *Nysa.* 1. *A town of Caria, on the Messopis, now Nasli*, Plin. 2. *Of Palestine, afterward called* Scythopolis, *now Elbaisan*, Plin. 3. *A town of India, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, the place where Bacchus was said to have been brought up*, Curt.

NYSÆUS, a, um. *Nysæan.* I. *Of Nysa in Caria.* Nysæi, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Nysa*, Cic.——II. *Of Nysa in India, or of Bacchus*, Nysæi chori, Prop.

NYSĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Nysa*, Nyseides Nymphæ, *who brought up Bacchus at Nysa*, Ov.

NYSEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nysa*, juga Nyseia, *of the mountain Nysa in India*, Lucan.

NYSĪAS, ădis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Nysa*, N. Nympha, *by whom Bacchus was brought up*, Ov.

NYSIGĒNA, æ, *m.* *Born at Nysa*, Nysigenæ Silleni, Catull.

NYSIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Nysa*, hedera Nysia, Plin.——II. *A surname of Bacchus*, Cic.

O.

O, o, *in the more ancient language, is frequently the representative of the vowels* e *and* u: vorto, voetor,

for verto, vertor; avos, quom, quojus, *for* avus, quum, cujus. O *also stands as an abbreviation for* optimus, e. g. J. O. M., Jupiter Optimus Maximus.

Ō! *interj.* (ὦ, ὦ). *Oh! Ah! an exclamation of joy, grief, admiration,* &c.; *with voc.,* O paterni generis oblite, Cic. *With acc.:* O me miserum, *O wretch that I am!* Cic.; O terram illam beatam, *Ah! what a happy land!* Id. *With nom.:* O vir fortis atque amicus, Ter. *With genit.:* O mihi nuncii beati, Catull. *It is also followed by conjunctions expressive of desire,* O si solitæ quidquam virtutis adesset, *Oh that! or, Oh that but!* Virg.

ŌARION, ōnis, *m.* I. q. Orion, Catull.

ŌAXES *or* ŌAXIS, is, *m.* *The Oxus, a river of Bactria, now Gihon,* Virg.

ŏB, *præp. with acc.* I. *Denoting that any thing is turned toward an object; hence,* A) *With verbs that denote motion or tendency: Toward, in the direction of,* ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic.——B) *With verbs of rest: Before, in front of,* mors ob oculos sæpe versata est, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Denoting a motive or the aim of an agent.* A) *For, instead of, in the place of,* ob asinos ferre argentum, Plaut.; arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem, Id.——B) *On account of, for the sake of,* ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; ob eam rem, quam ob rem, *wherefore, on which account,* Id.; carus ob merita, Sall.; non pudet vanitatis? minime dum ob rem, *with advantage,* Ter. *Hence,* ob industriam, *on purpose,* Plaut.; ob metum, *from fear,* Tac.

ŏBÆRĀTUS, a, um (ob, æs). *Involved in debt,* obærata plebs, Liv. *Subst.:* obæratos suos conducit, *his debtors,* Cæs.

ŏBAMBŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obambulo). *A walking about a place,* Auct. Her.

ŏB-AMBŬLO, 1 *v. n.* *To walk about,* o. ante vallum, Liv.; cum solus obambulet, Ov.

ŏB-ARMO, 1 *v. a.* *To arm (against one),* o. dextram securi, Hor.

ŏB-ĂRO, 1 *v. a.* *To plough round,* obarasent quicquid herbidi est, Liv.

ŏBBA, æ, *f.* *A middle-sized earthen vessel, which was used instead of a* crater, *to mix the wine with water; then also one of a smaller size with broad bottom and narrow neck, used at sea,* sessilis obba, Pers.

ŏB-BRŪTESCO, tŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To lose one's reason or senses,* Lucr.

ŏB-C. *See* Occ.

ŏB-DO, īdi, ĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To put or place one thing before another, to put against.* I. *Prop.:* o. ceram auribus, Sen.; o. fores, *to bar or bolt a door,* Ov.——II. *Meton.: To lock up, bar, fasten,* fores obditæ ferratis trabibus, Plin.——III. *Fig.: To place opposite,* i. e. *to oppose.* A) rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov.——B) *To set against, to expose,* o. nulli malo latus apertum, Hor.

ŏB-DORMIO, 4. *To fall asleep,* Plin.; obdormire crapulam, *to sleep away drunkenness,* Plaut.

ŏBDORMISCO, mīvi, 3 (obdormio). *To fall asleep, to drop off to sleep,* quid melius quam in medlis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere, Cic.

ŏB-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To lead or conduct against or toward a place.* I. *Prop.* A) *To lead against,* o. ad oppidum exercitum, Plaut.——B) *To draw one thing over or before another.* 1) o. callum stomacho, Cic.; o. fossam, Cæs.; obducta nocte, *by night,* Nep.; o. scram, *to draw before or over,* Prop. *Hence,* 2) *To overlay or cover with any thing,* trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.; o. caput amictu, Lucan.——C) *To cover with wrinkles, to wrinkle, to contract (the features),* o. vultus, Sen.——II. *Meton.* A) *To draw off, to absorb, drink up,* o. venenum, Cic.——B) *To put a bolt before,* i. e. *to bolt, to lock,* o. penetralia, Lucan.——III. *Fig.* A) *To put against, to put before,* o. Curium, Cic.——B) *To draw one thing over another, to cover,* labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.——C) *To vail, conceal,* dolor obductus, *concealed, secret,* Virg.; luctus obductos rescindere, *to tear open wounds that had been healed,* Ov.——D) *To join over and above, to add,* o. posterum diem, Cic.

ŏBDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obduco). *A drawing before or against; a vailing or covering,* o. capitis, Cic.

ŏBDUCTO, are, *v. intens. a.* (obduco). *To lead to a place,* Plaut.

ŏB-DŪRESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* *To grow or become hard.* I. *Prop.:* o. Gorgonis vultu, *to turn into stone,* Prop.; ita miser cubando in lecto hic exspectando obdurui, *have become stiff,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To become hardened or insensible, to grow callous,* ipse obdurui, Cic.; consuetudine obduruimus, Id.

ŏB-DŪRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To harden, to be hardened,* persta atque obdura, Hor.——II. *Act.: To render hard, to harden,* Cic.

ŏBĒDIENS, entis (obedio). *Obedient.* I. *Gen.:* est naturæ obediens, Cic.; o. jussis, Sall. *Subst.,* obediens, æ., *A subject,* in consensu obedientium, Liv.——II. *Esp.: Compliant, yielding, manageable,* omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, Sall.

ŏBĒDIENTER, *adv.* *Obediently, willingly, readily,* o. conferre tributum, Liv.; o. facere adversus alqm, *to obey,* Id.

ŏBĒDIENTIA, æ, *f.* (obediens). *Obedience, dutifulness,* obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, Cic.

ŏBĒDIO, 4 (ob, audio). *To listen to, to follow the advice of any one.* I. *Prop.:* o. alcui, Nep.——II. *Meton.* A) *To obey, to be obedient,* o. præcepto, Cic.; obeditum est dictatori, Liv.——B) *To accommodate one's self to any thing, to yield, comply with,* o. tempori multorum, Cic.; o. ventri, Sall.

ŏB-EO, īvi *and* ĭi, ĭtum, 4 *v. n. and a.* *To go, go toward or against, to meet.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.: To go or come to a thing or place, to come in,* donec vis oblit, *until force intervene,* Lucr.; ne ad omnia simul obire unus non possit, Liv. *Hence, to sink in the water,* Lucr.; *and of stars, to go down, to set,* Cic.——B) *Act.* 1) *To go or come to, to reach,* tantum urbis superfuturum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach,* Cic.; pallor obit ora, *covers, spreads over,* Ov. *Hence,* 2) *To go over, to travel through, to wander over, traverse, run through,* o. regiones pedibus, Cic.; o. sceptra Asiæ, *the empires of Asia,* Virg.; o. tot simul bella, *to take care or charge of,* Liv.; o. cœnas, *to visit,* Cic.——C) *To go round, to run around, surround, encompass,* chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To fall to ruin, to perish,* Plin. *Hence,* o. morte, *to die,* Plaut.; *and simply,* obire, Liv. *Hence,* obitus, a, um, *Dead,* cupidius

obito, Liv.——B) *To go or run through*, o. oratione civitates, *to go through them*, i. e. *quote them*, Cic.; o. alqd oculis, *to look at, to survey*, Plin.——C) *To take care of, attend to, to do, discharge, perform, execute, to take upon one's self, to undertake*, o. legationem, Cic.; o. judicia privata, Id. *Hence*, o. diem, *to attend on, to be present on*, Cic.; *but* o. diem suum, *to die*, Sulp. ap. Cic.; o. diem supremum, Nep.; morte obita, *after death*, mortes obitas, Tac.

ŏB-EQUITO, are, 1 *v. n.* *To ride up to*, o. castris, Liv.

ŏB-ERRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* *To wander up and down, wander about, to flit, hover.* I. *Prop.* A) imago oculis oberrat, Curt.——B) *To stroll or rove about*, o. in domibus, Plin.; o. tentoriis, Tac.——C) *To wander or go through, over, or past*, quantum agri non milvius oberret, Pers. ——II. *To err, mistake*, o. semper chorda eadem, Hor.

ŏBESITAS, ātis, *f.* (obesus). *Fatness, corpulence*, o. hominis, Suet.

ŏBESUS, a, um (obedo). *Eaten, gnawed, corroded.* I. *Pass.: Lean, meagre*, obesum corpus, Læv.——II. *Middle: That has grown fat by eating; fat, fattened, corpulent, in good keep.* A) *Prop.* 1) o. turdus, Hor. 2) *Thick, swollen*, obesæ fauces, Virg.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Stupid, gross, dull*, juvenis naris obesæ, Hor. 2) *Lazy, inactive, sluggish*, apes somno moriuntur obeso, Sulp. Sat.

ŏBEX, obicis *and* objicis, *c.* (i. q. objex, *from* objicio). *That which is put before any thing; hence, A bolt*, obices maris, *the shore*, Virg.; o. saxi, *a dam, pier*, Id.; commorandum est mihi apud hanc obicem, *with this maid-servant, who hinders me*, Plaut.

OB-F. *See* OFF.

OB-GANNIO, ivi *and* ĭi, itum, 4 *v. a. and n.* *To yelp at*, o. alqd, Plaut.; o. alqd alcui ad aurem, Ter.

OB-GERO, essi, estum, 3 *v. a.* *To offer, present*, o. alcui osculum, Plaut.

ŏB-HÆRĔO, ēre, 2 *v. n.* *To stick fast, adhere*, o. vado, Suet.

ŏB-HÆRESCO, si, sum, 3 *v. inch n.* *To stick fast, adhere.* I. *Prop.:* obhæsit flumine, Lucr. ——II. *Fig.:* utrisque pecunia sua obhæsit, *sticks fast to them, they have it at heart*, Sen.

ŏB-IRASCOR, 3 *v. dep. n.* *To be angry*, o. alcui, Sen.

ŏBIRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obiratus). *Anger, a being angry*, hujus nebulonis obiratione, Cic.

ŏB-IRĀTUS, a, um. *Angry, incensed*, o. fortunæ, Liv.

ŏBITER, *adv.* (ob, iter). *During a journey, on the road or way, as one goes along.* I. obiter legere, *in a litter or sedan-chair*, Juv. *Meton.* A) *At the same time, immediately*, o. reverti, Quint.——B) *In passing, by-the-way, by-the-by*, i. vanitatem magicam conguere, Plin.

ŏBITUS, a, um, *part. of* obeo.

ŏBITUS, ūs, *m.* (obeo). *A going to a place, approach, visit.* I. *Prop.* A) interrumpere sermonem obitu suo, Turp. ap. Non.——B) *The setting of the stars*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Destruction, ruin*, o. omnium, Cic.; post obitum occasumque nostrum, *after having been driven into exile*, Id.——B) *Death*, Nep.

OB-JICĔO, ĭi, 2 *v. n.* *To lie over, against, or near any thing*, saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

OBJECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (objecto). *A reproaching, reproach*, idque ita esse ex aliorum objectationibus ... intelligebant, Cæs.

OBJECTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (objicio). *To throw against or before.* I. *Prop.* A) *To throw against*, o. caput fretis, *to plunge one's head into the sea*, Virg.——B) *To throw before or in the way of*, o. alqm alcui, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To deliver up, to expose*, o. alqm periculis, Sall. ——B) *To upbraid, object, charge*, o. alcui vecordiam, Sall.; natum objectat et imputat illis, *the death of the son*, Ov.

OBJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* objicio.——II. *Adj.: Lying or situate before or opposite.* A) *Prop.:* insula objecta Alexandreæ, Cæs.——B) *Fig.: Exposed, delivered up*, o. fortunæ, Cic.

OBJECTUS, ūs, *m.* (objicio). *A putting or placing against, in the way of, or opposite to.* I. *Prop.:* insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Virg.; daro objectum parmæ, *to hold a shield before, to cover with a shield*, Lucr.——II. *Meton.: That which meets the eye, an appearance, object*, Nep.

OBJEX, objicis. *See* OBEX.

OB-JICIO, ēci, ectum, 3 [objexim, *for* objecerim, Plaut.: obicis *and* obicit, *for* objicis, &c., Lucr.] (ob, jacio). *To throw or put any thing before or against.* I. *Prop.* A) *To throw or put against, to expose to*, o. se telis hostium, Cic.; si qui tremerent objecta re terribili, *when a fearful thing presented itself*, Cæs.——B) *To throw before or in the way of.* 1) o. corpus feris, Cic. 2) *To throw up, place, or build before, by way of defence*, o. Alpium vallum contra ... transgressionem Gallorum, Cic.; o. carros pro vallo, Cæs.; o. fores, *to block up*, Liv.; o. scutum, *to hold a shield before*, Id.; *hence*, o. nubem fraudibus, *to wrap up, conceal*, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To expose, deliver up*, o. consulem morti, Cic.——B) *To impart, cause, occasion, induce*, o. alcui errorem, Cic.; o. alcui furorem, *to put in a rage*, Id.; objicitur animo metus, *the mind is filled with fear*, Id.——C) *To present, to show*, visum a deo objectum dormienti, Cic.——D) *To reproach or upbraid with, object, cast in one's teeth, taunt with, lay to one's charge*, o. alcui ignobilitatem, Cic.; o. rem in magnis criminibus, Id. *Hence*, objectum, i, *n.*, *A reproach*, Auct. Or. Dom.

OBJURGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (objurgo). *A reproving, reproach, reproof, reprimand*, o. delicianum, Cic.

OBJURGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (objurgo). *One that reproaches, blames, or censures*, Cic.

OBJURGĀTŌRIUS, a, um (objurgator). *Reproachful, rebuking*, objurgatoria epistola, Cic.

OBJURGĪTO, are, *v. intens. a.* (objurgo). *To chide, rebuke, reproach*, Plaut.

OB-JURGO, 1 *v. a.* *To rebuke, chide, reproach.* I. *Prop.:* o. alqm, Cic.; o. alqm molli brachio, *leniently*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Esp.: To admonish with reproof*, objurgas me ut sim firmior, Cic.——B) *To dissuade from*, objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut.——C) *To punish, chastise*, o. alqm verberibus, Sen.

OB-LANGUESCO, gui, 3. *To grow languid, weak, or feeble*, oblanguescunt literæ, Cic.

OBLATRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *She that barks at,* Plaut.

OB-LATRO, are. *To bark at; hence, to chide, revile, scoff,* o. alcui, Sen.

OBLĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* offero.

OBLECTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (oblecto). *That which pleases or delights,* Ov.

OBLECTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (oblecto). *That which pleases or delights; a delight, pleasure,* o. puerorum, Cic.

OBLECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (oblecto). *A delighting; delight, pleasure,* o. animi, Cic.; requies plena oblectationis, Id.

OBLECTO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, lacto). *To delight.* I. *Prop.:* cum his me oblecto qui res gestas scripserunt, Cic.; oblecta te cum Cicerone nostro, Id.; o. se in alqo, *to take delight in any body,* Ter.——II. *Meton.: To pass in an agreeable manner,* o. iners otium, Tac.

OB-LĒNIO, īre. *To make milder, to soothe,* lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen.

OBLĪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, lædo). *To squeeze.* I. *Prop.:* o. gulam, *to strangle,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: To crush,* oblisi pondere essemus, Plin. E.

OBLIGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obligo). *A binding; hence,* I. *Prop.: A pledging, obliging, obligation,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: The state of being bound, legal obligation,* o. linguæ, *an impediment in speech,* Just.

OBLIGĀTUS, a, um (obligo). *Under obligation, obliged,* alquis obligatior, Plin. E.

OB-LIGO, 1 *v. a.* *To bind to any thing, fasten or tie on or to any thing.* I. *Prop.:* obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack,* Auct. Her.; Prometheus obligatus aliti, *tied fast for the eagle,* Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To bind together, bind up,* o. vulnus, Cic.—B) *To tie up, close,* Plaut.——III. *Fig.* A) *To bind,* i. e. *to make liable, to oblige, put under obligation,* o. alqm militiæ sacramento, Cic.; obligabis me, *you will oblige me,* Plin. E.; o. fidem suam, *to pledge one's word,* Cic.; o. fidem in alqd, Liv.; obligari alcui pro amicis, *to become beholden to any body,* Plin. E.; *hence,* obligor ut, *I am obliged, compelled,* Id.—B) *To pledge, pawn, mortgage,* prædia obligata, Cic.—C) *To promise solemnly,* obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor.—D) *To hinder, check, restrain,* judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic.—E) *To render guilty of,* obligari fraude impia, Cic.

OBLĪMO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, limus). *To cover with mud or slime, to bedaub.* I. *Prop.:* Nilus . . . mollitos et oblimatos agros ad serendum relinquit, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To waste, squander,* o. rem patris, Hor.—B) *To render dull or obscure, to muddle,* o. mentes, Claud.

OB-LĪNO, lēvi, lītum, 3 *v. a.* *To bedaub, daub or smear over.* I. *Prop.:* oblitus unguentis, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *To plaster up, stop up by smearing,* o. dolia, Cat.—B) *To smear or blur over any thing written (on a wax tablet), to cancel, strike out, erase,* Gell.—C) *To bespatter, bemire, befoul,* o. catulos, Varr.——III. *Fig.* A) *To fill, cover over, overload,* facetiæ oblitæ Latio, Cic.; actor oblitus divitiis, Hor.—B) *To blemish, contaminate,* o. se externis moribus, Cic.; scripta oblita affectatione, Suet.; o. alqm atris versibus, *to revile,* Hor.—C) o. alcui os, *to cheat, deceive,* Plaut.

OBLIQUE, *adv.* *Obliquely, in an oblique direction, sideways.* I. *Prop.:* atomi, quæ recte, quæ oblique ferantur, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Not directly, by way of hint or allusion,* o. castigare, Tac.

OBLĪQUITAS, ātis, *f.* (obliquus). *A sidelong or slanting direction, obliquity,* o. signiferi, Plin.

OBLIQUO, 1 *v. a.* (obliquus). *To turn or bend sideways or obliquely, to turn aside, slant.* I. *Prop.:* o. crinem, Tac.; o. oculos, Ov.; o. sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to tack,* Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To utter obliquely, by way of allusion or hint,* o. preces, Stat.—B) o. literam, *to pronounce rather softly,* Quint.

OBLĪQUUS (ob, liquis), a, um. *That is turned sideways, not straight or perpendicular; oblique, slanting, sidelong.* I. *Prop.:* motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.; o. collis, Liv.; obliquam facere imaginem, *in profile,* Plin.; obliqua urna, *upset, turned over,* Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of relationship or kindred:* sanguis obliquus, *collateral relationship,* Luc.—B) *In Gramm.:* casus obliqui, *the oblique cases,* i. e. *all but the nominative and vocative,* Quint.; obliqua positio, *the irregular formation of a verb,* e. g. pepigi *from* pango, Id.; obliqua allocutio, *indirect,* Id.——III. *Fig.* A) *Covert, oblique, consisting in allusions, hints, or implications,* carpere alqm obliquis orationibus, Suet.; Tac.—B) *Envious, jealous,* o. adversus alqm, Flor.

OBLITĒRO [oblittero], 1 *v. a.* oblino). *To blot or strike out, obliterate.* I. *Prop.:* o. nomina, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To abolish, destroy, cancel, annihilate,* o. famam rei malegestæ, Liv.; res obliterata vetustate, Id.

OBLITESCO, tŭi, 3 *v. n.* (ob, latesco). *To hide or conceal one's self,* a nostro conspectu oblitescant, Cic.

OBLĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* obliviscor.

OBLĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* oblino.

OBLĪVIO, ōnis, *f.* (obliviscor). I. *Oblivion, a being forgotten,* laudem ab oblivione vindicare, Cic.; capit alqm oblivio alcjs rei, Id.; jacere in oblivione, *to be forgotten,* Id.; alqd dare oblivioni, Liv.; alqm in oblivionem rei adducere, *to cause any one to forget any thing,* Id.; ire in oblivionem, *to fall into oblivion,* Sen.; discordiarum oblivio, *an amnesty,* Just.——II. *Forgetfulness,* Tac.; per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness,* Suet.

OBLĪVIŌSUS, a, um (oblivio). *Full of forgetfulness; hence,* I. *Forgetful,* o. homo, Cic.——II. *That occasions forgetfulness,* o. Massicus, Hor.

OBLĪVISCOR, lītus sum, 3 [oblitus, *pass.:* carmina oblita, Virg.] (oblivio). *To forget.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *With acc.:* o. nihil soles, nisi injurias, Cic. 2) *With genit.:* o. noctis, Id.; o. contumeliæ, Caes. 3) *With inf.:* o. dicere alqd, Ter. 4) o. sui, n) *Not to have one's thoughts about one, not to be collected,* Ter. b) oblitus sui, *of a deceased person,* Sen.—B) *Meton., of things:* pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Not to have regard to, not to consider, to lose sight of,* o. consuetudinis suæ, Cic.; quid decerat, quid non, obliti, Hor.

OBLĪVIUM, ii, *n.* (obliviscor). *Forgetfulness, oblivion,* silentio deinde oblivio transmisit,

Tac. *Usually in the plur.*: longa oblivia potant, Virg.

OB-LŌCO, 1 *v. a. To let on hire*, Suet.

OBLŌCŪTOR, ōris, *m.* (obloquor). *One that contradicts, a gainsayer*, Plaut.

OB-LONGUS, a, um. *Rather long, oblong*, missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv.; oblonga scutula, Tac.

OB-LŌQUOR, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. n. To say any thing against or in answer to a person or thing, to contradict.* I. *Prop.* A) vestra exspectatio, quæ mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.; tandem obloqui desistunt, *to interrupt one another*, Liv. *Hence*,—B) *To blame*, cum ex gratulatione natum sit, quicquid obloquimur, Sen.—C) *To abuse, reproach*, gannit et obloquitur, Catull. ——II. *Meton., in Music: To accompany*, non avis obloquitur, Ov.; obloquitur (Orpheus) septem discrimina vocum, *accompanies his voice with the (seven-stringed) lute*, Virg.

OBLŌQUŪTOR. *See* OBLOCUTOR.

OBLŌQUŪTUS, *part. of* obloquor.

OB-LUCTOR, 1 *v. dep. n. To strive or struggle against, to contend with*, o. arenæ, Virg.

OB-LŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To jest at a person*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To deceive, mock, delude*, o. alcui, Prud.

OB-MŌLIOR, ītus sum, 4. *To push or throw up one thing before another as a defence.* I. *Prop.*: o. saxa, Curt.——II. *To stop up, block up, obstruct*, undique omnes ad munienda et obmunienda, concurrerunt, Liv.

OB-MURMŪRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *To murmur to, at, or against*, precibus meis obmurmurat ipse (ventus), Ov.——II. *To mutter at the same time; or simply, to mutter*, dicitur ... identidem obmurmurasse, *τί γάρ μοι*, Suet.

OB-MŪTESCO, tŭi, ĕre, *v. inch. n. To become dumb, to be struck dumb.* I. *Prop.*, A) umbræ ejus contactu canes obmutescere, Plin.—B) *Meton.: To become dumb*, i. e. *speechless or silent*, ipse obmutescam, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To become dumb*, i. e. *to cease*, studium noetrum obmutuit subito, Cic.

OB-NASCOR, nātus sum, 3 *v. dep. n. To grow at or upon*, obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

OB-NĪTOR, sus *and* xus sum, 3 *v. dep. n. To bear, press, or strive against.* I. *Prop.*: o. trunco arboris, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To struggle, strive, exert one's self*, o. impedire triumphum, Vell.; o. adversis, Tac.

OBNIXE, *adv. Strenuously, by pressing or pushing.* I. *Prop.*: o. omnia facere, Ter. ——II. *Meton.: With all one's power, with might and main*, o. rogare, Sen.

OBNIXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* obnitor.——II. *Adj.: Steadfast, unyielding, firm*, Liv.; o. curam sub corde premebat, Virg.; obnixum tacere, *obstinately*, Auson.

OBNOXIE, *adv.* I. *Submissively, timidly, servilely*, o. sententias dicere, Liv.——II. *On account of a crime*, nihil obnoxie perire, Plaut.

OBNOXIŌSE, *adv. Through one's own fault*, Plaut.

OBNOXIŌSUS, a, um (obnoxius). *Obedient.* I. *Prop.*: o. alcui, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: Base, low, abject*, obnoxiosa res, Enn. ap. Gell.

OBNOXIUS, a, um (ob, noxia) (*Compar.*, obnoxior Sen.). *Liable or subject to damage, danger, or misfortune; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *Sickly, weak, feeble*, in hoc domicilio obnoxio animus liber habitat, Sen.—B) *Liable to punishment*, &c.; *hence, guilty*, animus neque delicto, neque lubidini obnoxius, Sall.; o. communi culpæ, Flor. ——C) *Punishable, accountable*, pecuniæ debitæ (causa) bona debitoris non corpus obnoxium esse, *liable to be delivered up*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Delivered up, exposed, subject to*, o. iræ, Sen.; servi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii, Flor. ——B) *Subject, obedient, submissive, compliant*, subjecti atque obnoxii vobis minus essemus, Liv.; o. amori uxoris, *attached to*, Tac *Hence*,—C) *Under obligation or beholden to any body; obliged, bound*, plerique Crasso ex privatis negotiis obnoxii, Sall.; arva non rastris hominum, non ulli obnoxia curæ, *that bear spontaneously*, Virg.—D) *Slavish, servile, abject, timid, too yielding*, aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv., obnoxia pax, *by which one is reduced to slavery*, Id., facies obnoxia, *the countenance of an abject supplicant*, Ov.

OB-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a. To veil, cover*, o. caput, Cic.

OBNUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obnuncio). *The announcement of a bad omen by the augurs (which interfered with the transaction of public business)*, o. dirarum, Cic.; comitiorum singuli dies tolluntur obnunciationibus, Id.

OB-NUNCIO, 1 *v. a. To tell, report, declare, announce any thing bad or unfortunate.* I. *Gen.*: primus omnia rescisco, primus obnuntio, Ter.——II. *Especially of augurs, when they suspended business by the announcement of a bad omen*, si Fabricio prætor obnunciasset, Cic.

ŎB-ŎLĔO, ŭi, 2 *v. n. To yield a scent, to waft a perfume.* I. *Prop.*: numnam ego obolui, Plaut.; *with cogn. acc., to smell of*, o. allium, Suet.; obolet alcui aliqd, *one has got scent of a thing*, App.——II. *Meton.*: Casina jam oboluit procul (*sc.* mihi), *I smell her*, Plaut.; marsupium huic obolui, *she smells your purse*, Id.

ŎBŎLUS, i, *m.* (ὀβολός). I. *An obolus or obol, a Greek coin, the sixth part of a* drachma, Plin. ——II. *Meton.: A weight, the sixth part of a* drachma, Plin.

ŎB-ŎRIOR, ortus sum, 4 *v. dep. n. To arise, make its appearance, show itself*, lux liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboriatur, Cic.; adventu suorum lacrimæ obortæ (Lucretiæ), *broke forth*, Liv.; sax um oboritur, *appears, grows up*, Ov.

OBORTUS, a, um, *part. of* oborior.

OBORTUS, ūs, *m.* (oborior). *A rising, springing up*, Lucr.

ŎB-P. *See* OPP.

OB-RĔPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. n. To creep up or toward an object, to steal on imperceptibly.* I. *Prop.* A) et possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tibull.—B) *With dat.: To come suddenly or by surprise, to fall upon unawares*, Cratippus sæpe inscientibus nobis obrepit, Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: A) *To creep or steal upon, to take unawares or by surprise, to overtake*, obrepsit dies, Cic.; obrepit somnus, Hor.; senectus adolescentiæ obrepit, Id.—B) *To deceive, overreach*, o. imprudenti, Plaut.

OBREPTO, are, *v. intens. n.* (obrepo). *To steal on unawares, to creep on imperceptibly*, ne quis obreptaverit, Plaut.

OBRĒTIO, 4 *v. a.* (ob, rete). *To catch in a net, to entangle*, Lucr.

OB-RIGESCŌ, gŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To grow stiff with cold*, obriguerit nive pruinaque, Cic.

OB-RŎDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To gnaw at or about*, Plaut.

OBRŎGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obrogo). *A motion for a new law to invalidate or impair an old one*, Auct. Her.

OB-RŎGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To oppose a new law to an old one, so as to invalidate some of its provisions*, Cic.——II. *To resist the passing of a bill, to oppose a bill*, Flor.

OB-RŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To overthrow, overwhelm, strike down.* I. *Prop.:* quod superest obrue dextrâ, Virg.; quos obruit auster, Id. ——II. *Meton.* A) *To cover with any thing, to cover all over, to sink, bury*, thesaurum, Cic.; o. alqm lapidibus, *to stone*, Id.; Ægyptum Nilus obrutam tenet, Id. *Hence*,——B) *To put seed in the ground, to sow*, o. semina terrâ, Ov.——C) *To bury*, o. alqm vivum, Sall.——III. *Fig.* A) *To abolish, suppress, overwhelm, obliterate*, quam quod Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruere consulatus, Cic.——B) *To overload, surfeit, overwhelm*, o. se vino, Cic.; obrui ære alieno, Id.——C) *To overcome, overpower*, cum obrueretur sententiarum et verborum copia, Cic.; obruitur alqa re malum, Id.; obruimur numero, *are outnumbered*, Id.——D) *To cover with oblivion, to efface, eclipse*, obscurantur et obruuntur voluptates, Cic.; o. alqd oblivione, Id.

OBRUSSA, æ, *f.* (ὄβρυζα). *The trial or assay of gold by fire, a test, proof, cupel.* I. *Prop.:* id ipsum (*sc.* experimentum auri in igne) obrussam vocant, Plin.; aurum ad obrussam, *pure gold*, Suet.——II. *Fig.:* ratio tamquam obrussa, Cic.

OB-SĀTŪRO, are, 1 *v. a.* *To cloy, glut*, obsaturari alqs, *to have one's fill of*, Ter.

OB-SCÆVO, 1 *v. a.* *To bring a bad omen to, to disturb or vitiate by a bad omen*, Plaut.

OBSCŒNE (obscēne), *adv.* *Disgustingly, offensively.* I. *Prop.: Compar.*, obscœnius concurrerent literæ, *unpleasantly*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Indecently, immodestly, obscenely*, latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscœne, Cic.

OBSCŒNĪTAS (obscēnĭtas), ātis, *f.* (obscœnus). *Offensiveness, disagreeableness; hence, shamelessness, unchastity, immodesty, obscenity*, rerum turpitudo adhibetur verborumque obscœnitas, Cic.; o. orationis, *obscene or immodest discourse*, Id.

OBSCŒNUS (obscēnus), a, um. *Disgusting, offensive, filthy.* I. *Prop.:* obscœnæ volucres, *the harpies*, Virg.; obscœna avis, *the hoopo*, Plin.; o. fetus, *an abortion*, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Indecent, immodest, unchaste, obscene*, obscœnæ voluptates, Cic.; obscœna anus, Hor. 2) *Subst.*, obscœna, ōrum, *n.* a) *The privy parts*, Just. b) *The excrements*, Ov. c) *The hinder part*, Sen.——B) *Portending evil, that foretodes misfortune, of ill omen*, omen obscœnum, Cic.; aves obscœnæ, *owls*, Virg.

OBSCŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obscuro). *A darkening, obscuring.* I. *Prop.:* o. solis, Cic.; in illa obscuratione, *darkness*, Auct. B. Hisp.——II. *Fig.: A throwing into the shade, an eclipsing, obscuring*, in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic.

OBSCŪRE, *adv.* *Darkly, duskily, gloomily.* I. *Prop.:* aut nihil superum, aut obscure admodum cernimus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Not plainly, unintelligibly, obscurely*, o. memoriæ, Cic.; *darkly, secretly, imperceptibly*, malum obscure serpens, Cic.; non obscure ferre alqd, *not to keep a thing secret*, Id.

OBSCŪRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (obscurus). *Darkness, obscurity.* I. *Prop.:* o. latebrarum, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Obscurity, unintelligibleness, indistinctness*, o. rerum, verborum, Cic.; adhibere latebram obscuritatis, Id.——B) *Obscurity, want of renown or nobility*, obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringimus, Tac.

OBSCŪRŌ, 1 *v. a.* (obscurus). *To render dark or obscure, to eclipse, deprive of light.* I. *Prop.:* o. regiones, Cic.; sol obscuratur, Tac.; visus obscuratus, *eyes that have become dim*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To conceal, hide*, o. cœtus tenebris, Cic.; numus in Crœsi divitiis obscuratur, *is not noticed*, Id.; quæ minimæ sint voluptates eas obscurari sæpe, *are not noticed*, Id. ——III. *Fig.* A) *To becloud (the understanding)*, amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Plaut.——B) *To render indistinct or unintelligible*, o. dicendo alqd, Cic.; o. literas, *to pronounce indistinctly*, Id.——C) *To obscure, to render unknown or obsolete, to cast into the shade*, omnis eorum memoria obscurata est et evanuit, Cic.; obscurata verba, *grown out of use, obsolete*, Hor.——D) *To extirpate, remove, annul, blot out*, o. consuetudinem, Cic.

OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Dark, obscure, gloomy.* I. *Prop.:* o. locus, Virg.; aquæ obscuræ, *troubled*, Ov.; post occasum solis jam obscura luce, *when it was already dark*, Liv.; ibant obscuri, *went in the darkness*, Virg. *Hence*, obscurum, i, *n.:* obscuro adhuc cœptæ noctis, Tac.——II. *Meton.: Hidden, concealed, secret*, o. locus, Liv.; obscura Pallas, *concealed under a strange form*, Ov.; obscura mamma, *not very visible*, Val. Flac.——III. *Fig.* A) *Dark, obscure, unintelligible, difficult to be understood, indistinct*, obscura res, Cic.; Heraclitus valde obscurus, Id.; non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, *can not be mistaken*, Id.; non est obscurum, *it is clear, evident*, Id.; o. vox, *indistinct, unintelligible*, Quint.——B) *Unknown, not renowned, obscure*, obscuris orti majoribus, Cic.; loci obscuri, *where nothing remarkable has taken place, unknown to fame*, Id. *Hence*, obscurum, i, *n.*, *Obscurity, privacy*, in obscuro vitam agere, Sen.——C) *Close, reserved, mysterious*, o. homo, Cic. *Hence*, vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in secret, in retirement*, Sen. ——D) *Dull, gloomy, sad*, o. vultus candidatorum, Cic.

OBSECRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obsecro). *A beseeching, imploring; entreaty.* I. *Prop.:* uti obsecratione humili, Cic. *Hence also as a figure of rhetoric:* objurgatio, promissio, deprecatio, obsecratio.——II. *Meton.* A) *A public prayer, solemn supplication*, obsecrationem constituere, Auct. Har.——B) *An observation, protestation, accompanied with an invocation of the gods*, obsecrationibus se obligare, Just.

OBSECRO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, sacro). *To beseech, implore earnestly; to supplicate, entreat,*

to ask in God's name, to conjure. I. *Gen.:* cum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic.; o. alqm precibus, Marc. ap. Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A formula of deprecation: I beg, I beseech,* prodi, male conciliate: do, obsecro, Ter.——B) *In common conversation: I beg, pray, prythee, &c.,* Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.

OB-SĒCUNDO, 1 *v. n. To comply with, humor, fall in with,* ut ejus semper voluntatibus . . venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, Cic.

OB-SĒPIO, OB-SĀEPIO, pei, ptum, 3 *v. a. To hedge in, to shut or block up, to make inaccessible.* I. *Prop.:* hostium agmina obsepiunt iter, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* hæc omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, Cic.

OBSĒPTUS, a, um, *part. of* obsepio.

OBSĒQUĒLA, æ, *f.* (obsequor). *Compliance, obsequiousness,* o. orationis, *a speaking that which another likes to hear,* Sall.

OBSĒQUENS, entis. I. *Part. of* obsequor.——II. *Adj.: Obedient, compliant, obsequious,* o. obediensque est mori et imperiis patris, Plaut.

OBSĒQUENTER, *adv. Compliantly, obsequiously, in conformity with, in deference to,* hæc collega obsequenter facta, Liv.

OBSĒQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (obsequor). *Compliance, obsequiousness,* nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Cæs.

OBSĒQUIŌSUS, a, um (obsequor). *Yielding, compliant,* Plaut.

OBSĒQUIUM, ii, *n.* (obsequor). *Compliance, obsequiousness, submission, devotedness, deference.* I. *Gen.* A) Antonium . . . patientiâ et obsequio meo mitigavi, Cic.; o. alcjs, *toward any body,* Id.; o. in alqm, Id.; o. ventris, *gluttony,* Hor.; o. fortunæ, *a shewing of favor,* Curt.; o. animo sumere, *to live as one likes,* Plaut.——B) *Of inanimate objects:* flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *Compliance in love (of men and animals),* o. amatori venditare, Liv.——B) *Obedience,* exuere obsequium in alqm, Tac.; populum in obsequia principum formare, *to accustom to obedience,* Just.——D) *A train of followers, clients, retinue,* Mamert.

OB-SĒQUOR, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, 3 *v. dep. n. and a. To accommodate one's self to the will of another, to gratify, humor, comply with.* I. *Gen.* A) o. alcui, Cic.; o. rapido flumini, Quint.; o. animo, *to follow one's inclination,* Plaut.——B) *Of inanimate objects:* caput manibus ac lateribus obsequatur, *in a pantomime,* Quint.——II. *Esp.: To obey,* o. alcui, Eutr.

OB-SĒRO, 1 *v. a. To secure with a lock, to shut or bolt up.* I. *Prop.:* o. ædificium, Liv.; o. tabellam liminis, *the door,* Cat.——II. *Meton.:* o. aures, Hor.; o. palatum, *to hold one's tongue, to say nothing,* Cat.

OB-SĒRO, ēvi, ītum, 3 *v. a. To sow, plant, put into the ground.* A) 1) o. frumentum, Plaut. 2) *To sow or plant with or over,* o. terram frugibus, Cic.; rura obsita pomis, Ov.——B) *Meton.:* hisce sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, *to give one a thorough drubbing,* Plaut.

OBSERVĀBILIS, e (observo). *That can be remarked; observable, perceivable,* o. manus, Quint.

OBSERVANS, antis (observo). I. *Observant,* observantissimus officiorum, Plin. E.——II. *That regards with esteem,* observantissimus mei, Cic.

OBSERVANTIA, æ, *f.* (observans). *An observing, taking notice of; hence,* I. *Gen.: Observance,* o. temporum, Vell. *Hence,*——II. *Esp.* A) *Respect, reverence, regard,* o. qua me colit, Cic.; o. tua, *toward you.*——B) *Conformity with any thing,* o. priaci moris, Val. Max.

OBSERVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (observo). *A noting or observing of any thing; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) *A perceiving, taking notice of, observation,* o. siderum, Cic.——B) *The result of observation; a rule, precept,* dare observationes aliquas coquendi, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Carefulness, exactness,* summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.——B) *Esteem, reverence,* religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max.

OBSERVĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (observo). *An observer,* malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos, Sen.

OBSERVO, 1 *v. a. and n. To notice, to direct one's attention to any thing, to observe.* I. *Gen.* A) o. signa alia, Cic.; o. occupationem alcjs, *to spy, have an eye upon,* Id.; o. motus stellarum, Id.——B) *To observe, perceive,* Cic.; o. necem alicjs, Tac.——C) *To observe,* i. e. *to pay attention to, adapt one's self to any thing, to follow, attend to,* o. leges, Cic.; o. centesimas, *to adhere to,* Id.; o. commendationes alcjs, *to regard, notice,* Id.; o. suffragium, *to allow to pass, to acknowledge as valid,* Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *To pay attention to any thing, to guard, watch, keep,* draconem auriferam obtutu observantem arborem, Cic. poet.——B) *To value, esteem, look up to,* o. et colere alqm, Cic.

OBSES, idis, *c.* (ob, sedeo). *A hostage.* I. *Prop.* A) obsides imperare alcui, Cic.; obsides dedere, Sall.——B) *Meton.: A security, surety,* quarum (nuptiarum) ille cum filios mortuos accepisset obsides, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A security, pledge,* habemus a Cæsare sententiam, tamquam obsidem perpetuæ in rempublicam voluntatis, Cic.

OBSESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (obsideo). *A blocking up, hemming in, blockading; a blockade,* o. viæ, Cic.; o. hominum, Cæs.

OBSESSOR, ōris, *m.* (obsideo). *One that remains sitting at or in a place.* I. *Gen.:* hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor, Plaut.; viarum obsessor aquarum, *a water-serpent,* Ov.——II. *Esp.: One that besieges or blockades a place; a blockader, besieger,* o. urbis, Liv.

OBSESSUS, a, um, *part. of* obsideo *and* obsido.

OBSIDEO, ēdi, essum, 2 *v. n. and a.* (ob, sedeo). *To sit at a place.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Neut.:* servi ne obsideant, Plaut. 2) *Act.* a) *To sit at a place,* i. e. *to inhabit,* Apollo, qui umbilicum terrarum obsides, Cic. poet. b) *To hem in, invest, to block up, to blockade,* o. aditus, Cic.; omnibus rebus obsessi, *in every way,* Cæs.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To keep possession of, fill, surround,* corporibus obsidetur locus, Cic.; palus obsessa salicis, *full,* Id.; Trachas obsessa palude, *surrounded,* Ov.; obsessum frigore pectus, *full of,* Id. 2) *To watch for any thing, look out for, keep an eye upon,* o. stuprum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To occupy, take possession of, take up,* qui tempus meum obsideret, *made me lose my time,* Cic.

OBSIDIO, ōnis, *f.* (obsideo). *An investment of a fortified place, a blockade.* I. *Prop.* A) partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.; esse in obsidione, *to be blockaded,* Liv.; obsidione solve-

re, eximere, *to deliver from a blockade*, Id.; obsidionem solvere, *to raise a blockade*, Id.——B) *Meton.: Captivity*, frater ejus Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just.——II. *Fig.: An imminent danger*, rempublicam obsidione liberare, Cic.

OBSIDIONALIS, e (obsidio). *Relating to a blockade*, o. corona, *a crown made of grass, presented to a general who had relieved another from a blockade*, Liv.

OBSIDIUM, ii, n. (obsideo). *A blockade.* I. *Prop.:* obsidio circumdare, Tac.; in obsidio morari, Sall.——II. *Fig.: Danger*, Plaut.

OBSIDIUM, ii, n. (obses). *The condition of a hostage*, obsidio datus, *given as a hostage*, Tac.

OB-SIDO, ēdi, essum, 3 *v. a. To sit down at or before; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) *To blockade, invest*, o. vias, Caes.; o. pontem, Sall.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To occupy, fill*, o. Italiam praesidiis, Cic. *Hence,* 2) *To occupy, take possession of, make one's self master of*, domus obsessa, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To hold fast, to appropriate*, dictaturam, quae vim regiae potestatis obsederat, Cic.——B) *To confine, shackle*, tribunatus obsessus, Cic.

OBSIGNATOR, ōris, m. (obsigno). *One that seals.* I. *Prop.:* o. literarum, Cic.——II. *One that puts his seal to any thing*, o. testamenti, Cic.

OB-SIGNO, 1 *v. a. To seal, to put one's seal to, to seal up.* I. *Prop.* A) o. epistolam, Cic.; obsignata natura mulieris, Id.; *hence*, tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *you refer to my own words; hence,*——B) *To pledge or mortgage under one's hand and seal*, o. jugera agri, Val. Max.——II. *Fig.* A) *To set one's seal to*, i. e. *to subscribe to, to adopt*, o. tabulas, Cic.——B) *To impress, imprint*, o. formam vertis, Lucr.; habere aliqd obsignatum, *to be strongly impressed with*, Id.

OB-SIPO, are, 1 *v. a. To sprinkle against or upon*, o. aquulam, (*prov.*) *to encourage*, Plaut.

OB-SISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 *v. n. To step before any thing, to put one's self in the way of.* I. *Prop.* A) *Intr.:* o. alcui abeunti, Liv.; hic obsistam ne, *&c.*, Id.; *hence*, o. alcui, *to obstruct any body's way*, Vell.; *to face*, Id.——B) *Act.: To place against or opposite; hence*, I) obstitus, a, um, *Standing by or on one side of*, App. 2) obstitus, a, um, *Standing opposite or obliquely to*, montibus obstitis obstantibus, Enn. *Hence*, obstitum, i, n. (*acc. to* Fest.). *That which has been struck by lightning*, Cic. e XII. Tab.——II. *Fig.* A) *To resist, oppose, set one's self against*, o. dolori, Cic.; o. vitiis, *not to second or concur in*, Id.; ne res confiteretur obstitit, Nep.——B) *To obscure, eclipse*, o. alcjs famam, Cic.

OBSITUS, a, um, *part. of* obsero.

OBSITUS, a, um (obsero). *Covered, filled up*, legati obsiti aqualore et sordibus, Liv.; homo pannis obsitus, *wrapt up*, Suet.

OBSŌLĒFĪCIO, ēci, actum, 3 *v. a. Pass.*, OBSOLĒFIO, factus sum, 3 (obsoleo, facio). *To deprive of its natural or original condition.* I. *Prop.:* rivi non opere nec fistula nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, *&c.*, Sen.——II. *Fig.: To ruin, destroy*, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri, Suet.

OBSŌLESCO, lēvi, 3 *v. n.* (ob, oleo). *To grow away*, i. e. *to perish, to wear out, grow old, to get out of fashion, to lose its value, to become obsolete*, virtus numquam sordibus alienis obsolescit, Cic.; ne laus obsolescat, Tac.

OBSŌLĒTE, *adv. In old or threadbare clothes, sordidly*, homo obsoletius vestitus, Cic.

OBSŌLĒTUS, a, um (obsolesco). *That is no longer in its natural condition; hence,* I. *Prop.: Old, worn out*, homo obsoletus, *in worn out clothes*, Cic.; tectum obsoletum, *an old house*, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *Old, old-fashioned, obsolete*, obsoleta verba, Cic.——B) *Common, of every-day occurrence*, obsoleta crimina, Cic.——C) *Common, not esteemed or valued*, obsoleti honores, Nep.——D) *Polluted, filthy, dirty*, paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor.

OBSŌNĀTOR, ōris, m. (obsōno). *One that buys what is necessary for the kitchen; a caterer*, Sen.

OBSŌNĀTUS, ūs, m. (obsōno). *A buying for the kitchen; a catering, marketing*, Plaut.

OBSŌNIUM, ii, n. (ὀψώνιον). *Any thing eaten with bread, as meat, vegetables, &c.*, o. opsonare, Plaut. *Plur.*, obsōnia, ōrum, n., *Fish, dishes made of fish*, Hor.

OBSŌNO, 1 *v. a., and dep.* OBSŌNOR, 1 (obsonium). *To make purchases for the kitchen; to cater, purvey, market.* I. *Prop.* A) postquam obsonavit herus, Plaut.——B) *Meton.: To give a feast or entertainment*, o. cum fide, Ter.——II. *Fig.:* o. famem, *to have hunger for a sauce*, Cic.

OB-SŌNO, ŭi, itum, 1 *v. n. To interrupt by a sound*, o. alcui sermone, *to interrupt by speaking*, Plaut.

OB-SORBEO, bŭi, 2. *To sup or drink up.* I. *Prop.:* o. aquam, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To devour, swallow up, appropriate forcibly*, o. quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plaut.

OBSTĒTRIX, īcis, *f. A midwife*, Plaut.

OBSTINATE, *adv. Pertinaciously, obstinately, firmly, resolutely*, o. negare, Caes.; o. credere, Liv.

OBSTINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obstino). *Pertinaciousness, obstinacy, inflexibility, firmness*, o. sententiae, *in one's opinion*, Cic.; o. fidei, Tac.

OBSTINĀTUS, a, um (obstino). *Firmly resolved, resolute; obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible*, o. animus, Liv.; animi obstinati ad decertandum, Id.; obstinatior voluntas, Cic.

OBSTINO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, sto). *To undertake or set about any thing with a fixed purpose or obstinately, to resolve firmly*, o. ultimum, Plaut.; obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv.

OB-STIPESCO, pŭi, 3 *v. n. To be struck with amazement*, Plaut.

OBSTIPO, are (obstipus), *v. a. To bend toward one side*, o. verticem, Plaut.

OBSTIPUS, a, um (ob *and* stipus, *allied to* stipo). *Bent or inclined toward one side.* I. *Bent back*, obstipa cervix, Suet.——II. *Bent forward*, stes capite obstipo multum similis metuenti, Hor.——III. *Bent sideways*, o. caput, Cic.

OBSTITUS *and* OBSTITUM, a, um, *part. of* obsisto.

OB-STO, stĭ, itum, 1 *v. n. To stand before, near, or against any thing, to be in the way of.* I *Prop.:* si rex obstabit obviam, Plaut.——

II. *Fig.* A) *To be against, to oppose, to contradict*, vita obstat sceleri, Sall. —B) *To hinder, obstruct, thwart*, o. alcui, Cic.; quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Id.

OB-STRĒPO, strēpŭi, strēpĭtum, 3 *v. n.* *To make a noise at or against any thing, to sound at or against any thing, to accompany with sound.* I. *Prop.* A) pluvia obstrepit, Liv.; fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor.—B) *To interrupt a speaker by a noise*, o. sibi, Cic.; o. alter alteri, Liv.——B) *Meton.*: o. alcui literis, *to become troublesome*, Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: *To stand in the way, impede, hinder*, o. laudi alcjs, Sen.

OBSTRICTUS, a, um, *part. of* obstringo.

OBSTRIGILLO *and* OBSTRINGILLO, 1 *v. a.* (obstringo). *To hinder, oppose, stand in the way*, multa obstrigillant, Sen.

OB-STRINGO, nxi, ictum, 3 *v. a.* *To bind about or to, to tie fast.* I. *Prop.* A) *To tie before*, o. follem ob gulam, Plaut.; o. tauros aratro, *to fasten to, to yoke to*, Val. Flac.——B) *To bind together, unite*, o. collum laqueo, Plaut.; vestis obstricta gemmis, *kept together by clasps set with diamonds*, Flor. —C) *Meton.*: *To fetter, bind*, o. ventos, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To fetter, tie, hamper*, o. alqm legibus, Cic.; o. alqm donis, Id.; obstringi religione, *to declare on oath*, Tac.—B) *To confirm, make sure*, fidem suam alteri, Plin. E.; o. fidem suam in alqa re, *to give one's word*, Plin.; o. clementiam suam, *to guarantee*, Tac.—C) *To oblige, to bind, put under obligation*, beneficii vinculis obstrictus, Cic.—D) *To involve in any thing, to render guilty of*, o. se patriæ parricidio, Cic.; o. alqm scelere, Cæs.; mendacii religione obstrictus, *guilty of a lie which weighs upon the conscience*, Id.

OBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obstruo). *A building before or in the way of, a shutting up*, Cic.

OBSTRUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* obstruo.

OBSTRŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, trudo). *To push into.* I. *Prop.*: o. alqd, *to swallow greedily*, i. e. *to gormandize*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To conceal, hide*, Sen.

OB-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To build against, build before.* I. *Prop.* A) o. validum pro diruto murum, Liv.; o. luminibus alcjs, *to obstruct the light*, Auct. Or. Dom.—B) *Meton.*: *To stop up, to block up, close up*, iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To stop up, obstruct, choke up*, o. aditus, Cic.—B) *To hinder, to be in the way*, sin autem officiens signis mons obstruet altus, Cic.

OBSTRŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* obstrudo.

OBSTŬPEFACIO, ēci, actum. *Pass.*, OBSTŬPEFIO, factus sum, 3 (obstupeo, facio). *To astound, astonish, stupefy, render senseless*, obstupefacta poculo immodico, *deprived of feeling*, Cic.; ipso miraculo obstupefecit hostes, Liv.; obstupefactis nervis, *astounded, made senseless or deprived of feeling*, Val. Max.

OB-STŬPESCO, pŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To become senseless or void of feeling.* I. *Gen.*: ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: *To be astonished, to be struck with amazement*, obstupescent posteri, Auct. Or. Marc.

OB-STŬPIDUS, a, um. *Astounded, amazed, stupefied*, Plaut.

OB-SUM, fui, esse, *v. n.* *To be opposed or injurious, to hinder, hurt*, nocere et obesse Cic. *Pa.* Quicquid id est, quod reliquit, profuit. *La.* Immo obfuit, Ter.

OB-SUO, ui, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To sew on, sew up, sew together.* I. *To sew on*, obsutum caput, Ov.——II. *To sew together; hence, to close up, to stop up*, obsuta lectica, Suet.

OB-SURDESCO, dŭi. 3 *v. n.* *To become deaf.* I. *Prop.*: hoc sonitu oppletæ aures hominum obsurduerunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To give no hearing*, Cic.

OBSUTUS, a, um, *part. of* obsuo.

OBTECTUS, a, um, *part. of* obtego.

OB-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To cover, cover up.* I. *Prop.*: o. corporibus servorum, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To conceal, to keep secret, to veil*, o. turpitudinem adolescentiæ obscuritate, Cic.; o. scelera nuper inventa priscis verbis, Tac. —B) *To protect, defend, cover*, obtectus melliorum precibus, Tac.

OBTEMPERĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obtempero). *Obedience*, o. legibus, Cic.

OB-TEMPERO, 1 *v. n.* *To accommodate one's self to a person or thing, to comply with, fall in with*, o. alcui, Cic.; o. cupiditati alcjs, Id.

OB-TENDO, tendi, tentum, 3 *v. a.* *To stretch, or draw, or spread before, to put or place before.* I. *Prop.* A) o. sudarium ante faciem, Suet. —B) *Meton.* 1) obtendi, *To lie or be before any thing*, Britannia Germaniæ obtenditur, Tac. 2) *To cover, veil*, o. diem nube, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To urge as an excuse, to pretend, allege*, o. preces matris, Tac.—B) *To veil, envelop, conceal*, quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic.

OBTENTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (obtineo). *To support, sustain*, spes me obtentabat, Cic.

OBTENTUS, a, um, *part. of* obtineo.

OBTENTUS, ūs, *m.* (obtineo). *A drawing, placing, or putting before.* I. *Prop.*: o. frondis, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *A pretext, cloak, color*, obtentui esse, *to serve as a pretext*, Sall.

OB-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 *v. a.* *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) obtriti homines, Cic.; obtriti sunt plures, quam ferro necati, Liv. 2) *To rub off*, o. dentes carbone, App. —B) *Meton.*: *To destroy, annihilate, cut up* (*an army*), Marcium consulem obterendum, Liv. ——II. *Fig.*: *To ruin, crush; to disparage, vilify*, o. calumniam, Cic.; o. alqm verbis, Liv.

OBTESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obtestor). *An imploring in God's name, an adjuring, vehement entreaty.* I. *Prop.*: o. viri, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *An engaging or calling upon any one in God's name to do his duty, adjuration*, o. et consecratio legis, Cic.

OB-TESTOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* *To call to witness.* I. *Prop.*: obtestansque deûm hominumque fidem testabatur nequicquam eos fugere, Liv.; obtestans se moriturum, *declaring solemnly*, Tac. ——II. *Meton.*: *To entreat, implore, beseech vehemently, as in God's name*, per omnes deos te obtestor ut totam rem suscipias, Cic.; multa obtestatus de salute sua Pomptinum, Sall.

OB-TEXO, xui, xtum, 3 *v. a.* *To weave to or over any thing.* I. *Prop.*: o. fila alarum lanugine, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *To cover, overspread*, cœlum umbrâ obtexitur, Virg.

OBTICENTIA, æ, *f.* (obticeo). *A pause made*

in a sentence, for the sake of effect (ἀποσιώπησις), Quint.

OBTICEO, ŭi, 2 *v. n.* (ob, taceo). *To be silent*, Hor.

OBTIGO, ĕre. I. q. obtego, Plaut.

OBTINEO, ĭnŭi, entum, 2 *v. a.* (ob, teneo). *To hold before one's self*, i. e. *to hold fast, to maintain.* I. *Prop.*: o. domum suam, Cic.; o. partem terræ, Cæs.; obtine aures meas, *hold me by the ears*, Plaut. ——II. *Meton.* A) *To have in possession, to hold, occupy*, o. omnia circa, &c., Liv.; o. vada custodiis, *to keep occupied*, Cæs.; o. loca, *to dwell at*, Cic.—B) *To hold fast, to abide by any thing, not to desist from, to maintain*, o. vitam, Cic.; o. silentium, *to continue*, Liv.; lex, quæ in convivlis obtinebatur, *that was kept*, Cic.—C) *To reach, attain, accomplish*, o. hereditatem, Cic.; o. rem, *to conquer*, Cæs.——III. *Fig.* A) *To have, possess, hold*, o. proverbii locum, Cic.; o. numerum deorum, *to belong to, be reckoned among; so also*, o. numerum jure censorum, Cic.; noctem caligo obtinuit, *prevailed during the night*, Liv.; quæ (fama) plerosque obtinet, *rules, sways*, Sall.—B) *To assert, maintain*, o. jus suum contra alqm, Cic.; o. causam, *to carry out*, Id.; o. injuriam, *to claim that which has been unjustly taken*, Liv.; res facile obtinebatur, *was easily accomplished or carried*, Cic.; o. sententias contrarias, *to support, maintain*, Id.——C) *To assert, prove, show*, possumus hoc teste... (Id) quod dicimus obtinere? Cic.—D) *Refl.*: *To maintain one's self, to keep one's ground, to prevail, last, stand*, fama obtinuit, Liv.; pro vero autem obtinebat, *it was received as true*, Sall.

OBTINGO, tĭgi, 3 (ob, tango). *To touch.* I. *Prop.*: mustulentus æstus nares obtigit, Plaut. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To befall, happen, fall to one's share*, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic.; si quid mihi obtigerit, *if I should die*, Id.—B) *To occur, come to pass, turn out*, eloquere ut hæc res obtigit de filia, Plaut.

OB-TORPESCO, torpŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To be benumbed, become numb, stiff, or torpid*, manus præ metu obtorpuerint, Liv.

OB-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2 *v. a.* *To turn, turn round.* I. *Prop.*: o. proram in undas, Stat.; circulus obtorti auri, *a gold chain*, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *To turn round, wrench*, o. collum *or* gulam, *to twist any body's neck*, i. e. *to handle or seize roughly*, obtortâ gulâ in vincula abripi, *by main force*, Cic.

OBTORTUS, a, um, *part. of* obtorqueo.

OBTRECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obtrecto). *An envious detracting, a disparaging, traducing*, absit ab obtrectatione invidiaque, Cic.; o. erga alqm, Tac.; malevolentissimæ obtrectationes, *most malicious disparagements*, Cic.

OBTRECTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (obtrecto). *One who disparages, a detractor*, multi communes obtrectatores atque omnium invidi multa finxerunt, Cic.

OBTRECTO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (ob, tracto). *To disparage, detract from, traduce, decry; to thwart or oppose maliciously*, o. alcui, Cic.; o. gloriæ alcjs, Liv.

OBTRITUS, a, um, *part. of* obtero.

OB-TRŪDO, trūsi, trūsum, 3 *v. a.* *To thrust into or against.* I. *Prop.* A) o. titionem inguinibus, App.——B) *Meton.*: *To swallow, devour*, o. pernam, Plaut. 2. *To stop up*, o. os, Prud. ——II. *Fig.*: *To press or force upon, to obtrude*, o. alcui virginem, Ter.; o. alcui palpum, *to deceive by caresses or flattery, to wheedle, coax*, Plaut.

OB-TRUNCO, 1 *v. a.* *To cut or lop off.* I. *Prop.*: o. vitem, Col.——II. *Meton.*: *To cut down*, regem obtruncant, Liv.

OB-TŪEOR, tŭitus *or* tūtus sum, 2 *v. dep. a.* *To look toward, look at, look in the face.* I. *Prop.*: o. alqm, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *To see, behold*, non quis obtuerier, Plaut.

OB-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum *and* tunsum, 3 *v. a.* *To strike or beat upon or against a thing.* I. *Prop.* A) o. os alcui, Plaut.——B) *Meton.*: *To make blunt by beating, to blunt, dull*, o. alcjs aures, *to deafen*, Cic.; o. vocem in dicendo, *to make hoarse*, Id.; obtusus illis stomachus, *weakened, rendered insusceptible*, Plin. E.——II. *Fig.* A) *To render obtuse, to blunt, weaken, impair*, o. mentem, Cic.——B) *To become troublesome, to annoy, molest*, si somnum capere possem tam longis te epistolis non obtunderem, Cic.; non obtundam diutius, *I will not be troublesome any longer*, Id.

OB-TURBO, 1 *v. a.* *To trouble, to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb.* I. *Prop.* A) o. hostes, Tac. *Hence*: o. aquam, *to disturb*, Plin.——B) *Meton.*: *To raise an outcry against any thing*, obturbabant patres, Tac.; obturbabatur militum vocibus, *he was put down by clamor*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To disquiet, confuse*, me scriptio et literæ non leniunt, sed obturbant, Cic.——B) *To disturb*, o. solitudinem alcjs, Cic.

OB-TURGESCO, tursi, 3 *v. n.* *To swell, swell up*, Lucr.

OBTŪRO, 1 (ob, *turo, *skin to Sanscr.* dvar, *Gr.* θύρα). *To stop up.* I. *Prop.*: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: o. aures alcui, *to refuse to listen to what one has to say, to turn a deaf ear to*, Hor.

OBTŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* obtundo.——II. *Adj.*: *Blunt, dull, obtuse.* A) *Prop.* 1) o. pugio, Tac.; vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. 2) *Meton.*: vox obtusa et clara, *hoarse*, Quint.; neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, *obscure*, Virg.; obtusæ aures, *deaf, dull of hearing*, Auct. Her.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Dull, stupid*, hebetes et obtusi ad alqam rem, Cic. 2) *Slack, relaxed*, castrensis jurisdictio obtusior, Tac.

OBTŪTUS, ūs, *m.* (obtucor). *A looking at or toward any thing, a beholding earnestly, gaze*, oculorum obtutum effugit animus, Cic.; obtutu tacito stetit, Virg.; *contemplation*, Ov.

ŎB-UMBRO, 1 *v. a.* *To shade, overshadow.* I. *Prop.*: nubes solem obumbrant, Plin.; o. æthera, telis, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To eclipse, obscure*, o. nomen, Tac.——B) *To disguise, palliate*, o. crimen, Ov.——C) *To protect*, regimæ nomen obumbrat (eum), Virg.

ŎB-UNCUS, a, um. *Bent inward*, Virg.

ŎBUNDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (obundo). *An overflowing*, Flor.

ŎB-URO, ussi, ustum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To burn, singe, scorch*, obustus torris, Virg.; sudibus obustis, *hardened by burning*, Id.; *hence*,——II. *Meton.*: gleba obusta gelu, *made hard*, Ov.

OB-VĀGIO, īre. *To whimper or cry before any one*, Plaut.

OB-VALLO, 1 *v. a.* *To surround with a wall or rampart*, Fest. *Fig.*: locus (consulatus) omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

OB-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.* *To come to any thing, to meet, come in the way of; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) *To come to in addition or besides*, o. pugnæ, Liv.—B) *To happen, occur, befall, fall out*, obvenit vitium, Cic.; occasio obvenit, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *To fall to one's share or lot, to come to one*, hereditas alcui obvenit, Cic.

OB-VERBERO, are. *To beat soundly*, Plaut.

OB-VERSOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* *To move to and fro before any thing; hence,* I. *Prop.*: *To go about, to show one's self*, o. vestibulo, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To hover about or before, to float before*, obversantur animo honestæ species, Cic.

OBVERSUS, a, um, *part. of* obverto.

OB-VERTO, verti, versum, 3 *v. a.* *To turn toward or against any thing, to direct toward.* I. *Prop.* A) ad clamorem obvertere ordines volunt, Liv.; o. arcus in alqm, Ov.; o. proras pelago, Virg.—B) obverti, *To turn one's self to or toward, to direct one's self to*, o. in hostem, Liv. *Hence*, obversi, *Those who stand opposite*, i. e. *the enemy*, profligatis obversis, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To direct one's attention to any thing*, milite ad sanguinem et cædes obverso, Tac.—B) *To be inclined to*, obversis militum studiis, *inclined to him*, Tac.

OB-VIAM, *adv.* *In the way, against.* I. *Prop.*: o. ire alcui, Cic.; o. alcui fieri, *to meet*, Id.; o. effundi, *to rush against*, Liv.; o. alcui obsistere, *to place one's self in the way*, Plaut.; o. alcui esse, *to meet*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) o. ire, *to oppose one's self to a thing, to resist, to obviate*, o. ire alcui, Cic.; o. ire cœptis, Liv.; o. ire timori, *to remove*, Tac.—B) o. esse, *to be at hand*, o. esse in comitio (*sc.* alcui), Plaut. *Hence*,—C) *To meet*, tibi nulla ægritudo est animo obviam, Plaut.

OB-VIGILO, 1 *v. n.* *To be watchful or vigilant*, obvigilato est opus, *it is necessary to be watchful*, Plaut.

OBVIUS, a, um, (ob, via). *In the way, meeting, so as to meet, going or coming against.* I. *Prop.* A) o. alcui esse, Cic.; obvium fieri, Liv.; quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall.; in obvio classi esse, *to meet*, Liv.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To lie opposite, to be opposite*, montes, qui obvii erant itineri, Nep. 2) *Being or lying in the way*, o. furiis ventorum, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *At hand*, opes obvias deferre deos, Tac.; obvium serpentes extrahi cantu, *it is a common saying*, Plin.—B) *Meeting half way, complaisant, obliging*, o. homo, Plin. E.

OB-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To wrap round, muffle up, envelop.* I. *Prop.* A) o. caput, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: fax obvoluta sanguine, Pac. ap. Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To cloak, cover*, o. vitium verbis decoris, Hor.

OC-C. *See* OB-C.

OCCÆCO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, cæco). *To make blind, to blind.* I. *Prop.* A) o. oculos, Cels.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To blind, to prevent from seeing*, o. hostem pulvere, Liv. 2) *To darken, obscure*, caligo occæcaverat diem, Liv. 3) *To cover over, and so, to remove from sight*, terra semen occæcatum cohibet, Cic. 4) *To render unfeeling, to benumb*, timor occæcaverat artus, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To dazzle, blind*, occæcati cupiditate, Cic.—B) *To render dark or unintelligible, to obscure*, o. orationem, Cic.

OCCÆDES, is, *f.* (ob, cædes). *A cutting down*, Plaut.

OCCALLĀTUS, a, um (ob, callus). *Thick-skinned, callous*, occallatæ fauces, Sen.

OCCALLESCO, callŭi, 3 *v. n.* (ob, calleo). *To get thick or hard skin, to become callous.* I. *Prop.*: latera occalluere plagis, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *To become callous*, i. e. *to lose one's feeling, to be hardened, become insensible*, jam prorsus occallui, Cic.

OCCĀNO, ŭi, 3 *v. n.* (ob, cano). *To accompany with a wind instrument*, cornicines occanuere, Sall.

OCCĀSIO, ōnis, *f.* (occido). *An opportunity, fit time, convenient season.* I. *Gen.*: occasionem nancisci, Cic.; occasionem tenere, *to lay hold of*, Id.; occasionem capere, *to have or get*, Plaut.; oblata occasione, *when an opportunity offers*, Suet.; occasioni deesse, *not to make use of, to let slip*, Liv.; per occasionem, *when an opportunity offers*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Opportunity of doing something*, i. e. *feasibleness, facility*, o. solitudinis, *the occasion*, Tac.—B) *A supply*, o. olei, Plin.

OCCĀSIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (occasio). *An opportunity*, Plaut.

OCCĀSUS, ūs, *m.* (occido). *A falling down; hence,* I. *An occasion or opportunity*, Enn. ap. Fest.——II. *The setting of the heavenly bodies, the going down.* A) *Gen.*: o. solis, Cæs.; ante occasum Maiæ, Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) *The setting of the sun, sunset*, præcipiti in occasum die, Tac. 2) *The west*, inter occasum solis et septentriones, Cæs.——III. *Fig.* A) *Destruction, ruin, downfall, end*, o. reipublicæ, Cic.; obitum occasumque nostrum, i. e. *my banishment*, Id.—B) *Death*, o. Ælii, Cic.

OCCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (occo). *A harrowing*, terra id (semen) occæcatum cohibet, ex quo occatio, Cic.

OCCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (occo). I. *Prop.*: *A harrower*, Col.——II. *Fig.*; o. scelerum, Plaut.

OCCEDO, essi, essum, 3 *v. n.* (ob, cedo). *To go toward*, o. alcui obviam, Plaut.

OCCENTO, 1 (ob, canto). *To sing or shout at or near a thing, to raise a cry.* I. *Prop.* A) o. ostium, *at the door*, Plaut.—B) *To serenade*, quid si adeam ad fores atque occentem, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *To sing, to sing a tune*, o. hymenæum, Plaut.

OCCEPTO, are, *intens.* (occipio). *To begin*, Plaut.

OCCIDENS, entis, *m.* (occido). *The quarter where the sun sets, the west*, Cic.

OCCIDENTĀLIS, e (occidens). *Western, occidental*, occidentale latus septentrionis, Plin.

OCCĪDIO, ōnis, *f.* (occido). *A cutting down, massacre, extermination, extirpation*, orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv.; occidione equitatum occidere, Cic.

OCCĪDO, cidi, cīsum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, cædo). *To strike to the ground.* I. *Gen.* A) *To throw down*, o. alqm pugnis, Ter.—B) *Esp.*: *To cut down, to kill*, o. alqm, Cic.; o. exercitum occidione, *to cut up entirely*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To*

ruin, to undo, me occidisti astutis, Plaut.——B) *To torment, plague to death*, occidis sæpe rogando, Hor.

OCCIDO, cidi, cāsum, 3 *v. n.* (ob, cādo). *To fall down.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv.——B) *To go down, set (of the heavenly bodies)*, sol occidit, Liv.; *hence*, sol occidens, *sunset, evening*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To perish, to be destroyed, to come to an end, to die, fall*, o. in bello, Cic.; rerum memoria cum illo occidisset, Id.; orta occidunt, Sall.——B) *To perish, to be lost or ruined, to be undone*, sin plane occidimus, Cic.

OCCIDŪUS, a, um (occido). *Setting, going down.* I. *Prop.* A) occiduo sole, Gell.——B) *Meton.*: *Western, toward the west*, o. sol, dies, *the western region*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *Frail, perishable*, occidua senectus, Ov.

OCCILLO, are, *v. a.* *To beat to pieces*, Plaut.

OCCINO, inŭi, entum, 3 *v. n.* (ob, cano). *To sing to or at*, si occinuerit avis, Liv.; corvi in eum adversum occinentes, *croaking against*, Val. Max.

OCCIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *v. a. and n.* [occepso, *for* occepero, Plaut.] (ob, capio). *To commence, begin, undertake, enter upon any thing.* I. *Act.*: o. quæstum, Ter.; o. loqui, Plaut.; *esp. of entrance upon an office*, o. magistratum, Liv.——II. *Neut.*: *To begin, commence, have its beginning*, juventas occipit, Luc.

OCCIPUT, itis, *n.* (ob, caput). *The hinder part of the head*, Pers.

OCCISIO, ōnis, *f.* (occido). *A slaying, murder.* I. *Gen.*: o. parentis, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: *A cutting up, massacre, extermination*, occisione occidere copias, *so that not one escapes*, Cic.

OCCISOR, ōris, *m.* (occido). *A killer, slayer*, o. regum, Plaut.

OCCĪSUS, a, um, *part. of* occido.

OCCĪSUS, a, um (occido). *Ruined, lost, undone*, ego sum occisissimus, Plaut.

OCCLĀMITO, are (ob, clamito). *To make a clamor or to shout against*, Plaut.

OCCLŪDO, clūsi, clūsum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, claudo). *To shut or close up.* I. *Prop.* A) o. tabernas, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *To shut up, to lock in*, o. alqm apud se, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) o. aures, *not to listen to, to shut one's ears*, App.——B) o. libidinem, *to check, stop*, Ter.

OCCLŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* occludo.

OCCLŪSUS, a, um (occludo). *Shut up*, ostium occlusissimum, Plaut.

OCCO, 1 *v. a.* *To harrow*, o. segetem, Hor.

OCCŒPI, isse (ob, cœpi). *To commence, begin*, Liv.

OCCŬBO, ŭi, itum, 1 *v. n.* (ob, cubo). *To lie in a place; esp., to lie buried*, urbe patria occubant, Virg.

OCCULCO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, calco). *To tread down*, p[illegible] occulcatis, partim dissipatis terrore, Liv.

OCCŬLO, ŭlŭi, ultum, 3 *v. a.* *To hide, conceal*, o. vulnera, Cic.; o. narratum ab alqo, *to keep secret*, Tac.

OCCULTĀTIO, onis, *f.* (occulto). *A hiding, concealing.* I. *Prop.*: *Concealment, occultation*, occultatione se tutari, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: o. stellarum, *occultation*, Plin.

OCCULTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (occulto). *One that hides or conceals*, ille ipse latronum occultator et receptator locus, Cic.

OCCULTE, *adv.* *In secret, secretly*, quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.; o. ferre, *to conceal, keep to one's self*, Ter.

OCCULTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (occulo). *To hide, conceal*, stellæ tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, *disappear*, Cic.; o. fugam, Cæs.

OCCULTUS, a, um (occulo). I. *Hidden, concealed, secret*, res occultæ et penitus abditæ, Cic.; o. homo, *a reserved or close person*, Id.; *thus, with genit.*: occultus odii, *concealing hatred*, Tac.——II. *Subst.*, occultum, i, *n.*, *That which is hidden, secret, or concealed; a secret, secrecy*, servi quibus occulta creduntur, Cic.; stare in occulto, *in secret*, Id.

OCCUMBO, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3 *v. n.* (ob, cumbo, *a secondary form of* cubo). I. *To fall down, to fall to the ground, to fall (usually of persons dying)*, o. morte (*al.* mortem) pro patria, Cic.; o. letum, Ean.; Suet.; o. morti, neci, Enn.; Ov.; Virg.——II. (*of heavenly bodies*) *To set*, Just.

OCCŬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A taking possession of a thing, a making one's self master of.* A) *Prop.*: sunt privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut, *&c., by taking formal possession of*, Cic.——B) *Fig. in Rhetoric*: 1) ante occupatio, i. e. *a refuting of anticipated objections*, Cic. 2) *When a speaker says that he will pass over something, and yet mentions it*, Auct. Her.——II. *Occupation, esp. such as takes up our time and prevents our giving attention to any other object*, vix huic tantulæ epistolæ tempus habui, atque id ereptum e summis occupationibus, Cic.

OCCUPĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* occupo.——II. *Adj.*: *Occupied, busy*, festinabam eramque occupatior, Cic.

OCCŬPO, 1 *v. a.* [occupassim, is, it, *for* occupaverim, is, it, Plaut.] (ob, capio). *To lay hold of any thing, to take possession of, to seize (a place or object).* I. *Prop.* A) totam Italiam suis præsidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic.; o. polum atra nube, *to fill up or cover with*, Hor.; o. currum, *to mount, ascend*, Ov.; o. aditum, *to go in*, Virg.; o. alqm amplexu, *to embrace*, Ov.; o. alqm gladio, ense, saxo, *to strike*, Virg.; Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) o. pecuniam, *to use or employ money for a certain purpose, to lay out*, o. pecuniam grandi fenore, Cic. 2) *To come before*, o. rates, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To take possession of any thing, to make one's self master of, to seize, take*, tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Cæs.; hæc causa primos menses occupabit, *will occupy, employ, engage*, Cœl. ap. Cic.——B) *To be beforehand with any thing, to anticipate, get the start of*, occupavi te, inquit, Fortuna, atque cepi, omneque aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non possea, *I have anticipated you*, Cic.; *with inf.*, occupant bellum facere, Liv.; o. rapere, Hor.; *to speak to or address first*, Hor.; *also, to say or speak first*, Stat.

OCCURRO, curri (*rarely* cŭcurri), cursum, 3 *v. n.* (ob, curro). *To go or run to meet, to fall in with any thing, to meet.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: o. alcui venienti, Cæs.; o. amicis, Hor.; quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Cæs.——B) *Esp.*: *To meet hostilely, to attack*, etiam inermes armatis occurrebant, Cæs.; o. duabus Fa-

blandis legionibus, Id. — C) *Meton. of places:* To lie opposite, Plin.; Stat. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *To offer or present itself, to suggest itself, to occur,* quodcunque occurrat, se sequi dicent, Cic.; o. oculis, Col.; occurrebat, mamam præsaturam suam futurum, *it struck him,* Cic.; misericordia ipsa eolet supplicibus et calamitosis o., *to present itself,* Id. — B) *Esp.* 1) *To meet, to remedy, satisfy, provide against, avert, counteract,* o. expectationi judicum, Cic.; o. venienti morbo, Pers. 2) *To be against, to resist, oppose,* omnibus ejus consiliis occurri, Cic. 3) *To meet with words,* i. e. *to answer, reply, object,* ut si dicenti, Quem video? sic occurrar: Ego, Quint.

OCCURSATIO, ōnis, *f.* (occurso). *A going up to or meeting any body, in order to salute him, &c.,* facilis est illa o. et blanditia popularis, *it is an easy thing to go and meet people and address them civilly,* Cic.; vestræ et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, studia, sermones secum se ablaturam esse dicit, *friendly salutations,* Cic.

OCCURSO, are (occurro). I. A) *Prop.: To go up to, to meet, to fall in with, to hit upon,* o. capro, Virg.; o. fugientibus, Tac. *Esp.: To go against any one, in order to attack him; to rush upon,* Cæs. — B) *Fig.: To meet, to be beforehand with,* o. fortunæ, Plin.; *to be against, to oppose, resist,* Sall. ——— II. *Prop.* A) *To come up, to approach,* o. portis, Liv.; o. huc, Plaut.; *hence, to appear, to show one's self or itself,* o. numinibus, Plin. — B) *Fig.: To strike one,* i. e. *to come into one's mind,* occurrant animo scripta, Plin. E. *With acc.:* me occurrant multa, Plaut.

OCCURSUS, ūs, m. (occurro). *A meeting, falling in with, lighting upon,* o. luporum, Ov.; fraternis occursibus, Sen.; alcjs occursum vitare, Tac.

ŌCEANITIS, idis, *f.* (Ὠκεανῖτις). *Daughter of Oceanus,* Virg.

ŌCEANUS, i, m. (Ὠκεανός). I. *The Ocean; according to fable, the husband of Tethys,* Cic.; ostium oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar,* Id.; mare o., Cæs.; Tac. ——— II. *The name of a lictor or vietor,* Mart.

ŏCELLATUS, a, um (ocellus). *Furnished with small eyes, or spots resembling eyes,* ocellatis (*sc.* lapillis) ludere, *stones with small spots,* Suet.

ŏCELLUS, i, m. *dim.* (oculus). I. *Prop.: A little eye,* Plaut.; Ov.; *an eyeball,* Cic. *As a term of endearment:* ocelle mi! *my darling! my angel!* Plaut. ——— II. *Meton.: A knob on the root of a plant,* e. g. *of a reed (called also* oculus), Plin.

ŏCIOR, ōris. *Compar.* (ὠκύτερος). *Superl.,* ŏcissimus, a, um (ὠκύτατος). I. *Prop.: Faster, quicker, swifter,* ocior cervis, Hor. ——— II. *Meton.: More speedy, sooner, in better time, earlier,* ocissima pira, *that ripen sooner than others, early,* Plin. *Of more speedy effect,* omnium venenorum ocissimum esse aconitum, Plin.

OCITER, *adv.* (ὠκέως). *Quickly, swiftly, speedily,* App. *Compar.,* ocius, *More speedily, more swiftly, sooner, earlier, in better time,* Cic.; serius o. sors exitura, *sooner or later,* Hor.; *sooner,* i. e. *rather,* angulus ista feret piper et tus o. uva, Id. *Gen.: Quickly, speedily, swiftly,* Cæs. *Superl.,* ocissime, Sall.

OCIUS, OCISSIME. *See* OCITER.

OCNUS, i, m. (Ὄκνος). *Ocnus, the founder of Mantua,* Virg.

OCREA, æ, *f.* (*skin to* crus). I. *A greave, a sort of armor for the leg,* Virg. ——— II. *A leggin of ox-hide or strong leather, worn by agricultural laborers and by huntsmen,* Plin.; Hor.

OCREĀTUS, a, um (ocrea). *Furnished with* ocrea, *greaved, booted,* Hor.; crura o., Plin.

OCRICŬLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ocriculum,* villa O., Cic. *Subst.,* Ocricŭlāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Ocriculum,* Liv.; Plin.

OCRICŬLUM, i, n. *Ocriculum, a town of Umbria,* Liv.; Plin. E.

OCTACHORDOS, on [*also* octo-] (ὀκτάχορδος, χορδή). *That has eight strings or notes, an octachord,* Vitr.

OCTAGŌNOS, on [octō-] (ὀκτάγωνος, γωνία). *That has eight angles, octangular,* turris o., Vitr. *Subst.,* octogonos, i, n., *An octagon,* Id.

OCTAPHŌRUS. *See* OCTOPH.

OCTĀVIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Octavius,* O. miles, Cæs.; O. bellum, i. e. Cn. Octavii cum Cinna gestum, Cic. *Esp.: Octavius (afterward the Emperor Augustus) was called Octavianus, after his adoption by his great-uncle Julius Cæsar,* Cæsar O., Cic.

OCTĀVIUS, a, um. *Octavius, the name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most celebrated was the Emperor Augustus. Adj.: Octavian,* O. gens, Suet.; O. vicus, Id.

OCTĀVUS, a, um (octo). *The eighth,* o. pars, Cic.; legio o., Cæs.; ager efficit cum octavo (*sc.* grano), *bears eight-fold,* Cic. *Subst.,* octava, æ, *f.* (*sc.* hora), *The eighth hour of the day,* Juv.; (*sc.* pars), *the eighth part (a tax),* Auct. B. Afr. *Adv.,* octavum, *The eighth time,* Liv.

OCTĀVUS-DĒCIMUS, a, um. *The eighteenth,* o. pars, Vitr.; o. annus, Tac.

OCTIES, *adv.* (octo). *Eight times,* Cic.; Plin.

OCTINGENTĒSIMUS, a, um (octingenti). *The eight hundredth,* o. annus, Cic.

ŎCTINGENTI, æ, a (octo, centum). *Eight hundred,* Cic.

OCTIPĒS, ĕdis (octo, pes). *Having eight feet,* cancer o., Ov.; Prop.

OCTŌ (ὀκτώ). *Eight,* Cæs.; decem et o., Liv.; sexaginta o., Plin.

OCTŌBER, bris, m. (octo). *October, the eighth month of the Roman year, calculating from March,* mensis O., Vell.; *or simply* O. (*sc.* mensis), Col. *Adj.:* October, bris, bre: Octobres Idus, *the Ides of October,* Mart.; Calendæ Octobribus, Cic.

OCTŌDĒCIM, num. *indecl.* (octo, decem). *Eighteen,* Front.

OCTŌGĒNĀRIUS, a, um (octogeni). *Containing eighty, eater o., eighty years old,* Plin.; o. fistula, *a tube made of a metal plate eighty inches broad,* Vitr.

OCTŌGĒNI, æ, a (octoginta). I. (*distrib.*). *Eighty,* data ex præda militibus o. bini, i. e. *eighty-two to each,* Liv.; o. oves, Varr. ——— II *Gen.: Eighty,* Plin.

OCTŌGĒSIMUS, a, um (octoginta). *The eightieth,* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic.

OCTŌGIES, *adv.* (octoginta). *Eighty times.*

sestertium centies et o., *eighteen million sesterces*, Cic.

OCTŌGINTA, *num. indecl.* (octo). *Eighty*, Cic.

OCTŌJŪGIS, e (octo, jugum). *Eight yoked together, eight in a team; hence, contemptuously, for eight*, o. tribuni militum, Liv.

OCTŌNARIUS, a, um (octoni). *Of eight, containing eight*, o. numerus, Varr.; o. fistula, *made of a metal plate eight inches broad*, Plin.; o. versus, *an iambic verse of eight feet*, Diom.

OCTŌNI, æ, a (octo) (*distrib.*). *Eight each*, prætoribus o. milia peditum data, *eight thousand to each*, Liv.; quum alii octonos lapides effodint (*for* effoderint), Plaut. *Gen.*: *Eight*, bis octonis annis, Ov.

OCTŌPHŌROS, on [octa-] (ὀκτώ, φέρω). *Carried by eight*, lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic.; *or simply*, octophoro (*sc.* lecticâ) veheretur, Suet.

OCTŪPLICŌ, i *v. a.* (octuplus). *To make eight-fold, to multiply by eight*, octuplicato censu, Liv.

OCTŪPLUS, a, um (ὀκταπλοῦς). *Eight-fold*, o. pars, Cic. *Subst.*, octuplum, i, *n.*, *The octuple*, pœna octupli, *a penalty of the eight-fold, an eight-fold penalty*, Cic.; damnari octupli, Id.; judicium dare in octuplum, Id.

OCTUSSIS, is, *m.* (octo, as). *Eight asses*, Hor.

ŌCŪLĀTUS, a, um (oculus). I. *Act.* A) *Having eyes, seeing*, o. testis, *an eye-witness*, Plaut.; male o., *having bad eyes*, Suet.—B) *Meton.*: *Having eyes (of trees or vines)*, Pall.——II. *Pass.*: *Visible, conspicuous, striking the sight*, locus oculatissimus, Plin.; oculatior, Cic.; oculatâ die vendere, *for ready money, for cash*, Plaut.

ŌCŪLEUS, a, um (oculus). *Full of eyes*, Argus o., Plaut.; o. totus, *all over eyes, sharp-sighted*, App.

ŌCŪLICREPIDA, æ, *m.* (oculus, crepo). *A fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes crack or resound, as it were, with blows received*, Plaut.

ŌCŪLISSIMUS. *Dearest, tenderly beloved. See* OCULUS.

ŌCŪLITUS, *adv.* (oculus). *Dearly as one's eyes*, o. amare, Plaut.

ŌCŪLUS, i, *m.* *An eye* (ὄκος, ὀκκαλλος; *Sanscr.* axa; *Arab.* uc; *Lith.* akis; *Icel.* eiga; *Russ.* eko). I. *Prop.* A) oculus membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic.; oculos acres et acutos habere, Id.; o. nigri et vegeti, Suet.; o. modesti, Ov.; oculis captus, *deprived of sight, blind*, Cic.; o. alcjs conjecti sunt in alqm, *are directed or turned upon*, Id.; versatur alcui alqd ante oculos, *is floating before any body's eyes*, Id.; removere ab oculis, *to remove out of one's sight*, Id; oculos cupiditatis ad rem adjicere, *the eyes of cupidity, greedy looks*, Id.; oculum adjicere rei, *to cast one's eyes upon any thing, to covet*, Id.; oculos dejicere a re, *to turn away one's eyes or looks*, Id.; oculos dejicere de alqo; oculos alcui restituere, *to restore any body's sight*, Suet.; oculos auferre, *to cheat any body in his very presence or before his eyes*, Liv.; ante oculos ponere, *to place before the eyes*, Cic.; in oculis sita sunt, *before the eyes*, Sall.; sub oculis alcjs, *in any body's presence, under the eyes of any body*, Cæs.; habitare in oculis, *to be continually before the eyes*, i. e. *to be always present*, Cic.; oculos pascere alqa re, *to feed or feast one's eyes*, Id.; oculi dolent, *the eyes smart or ache*, Ter.——B) *Meton.*, *of the sun and stars*: o. mundi, *the sun*, Ov.; -oculi stellarum, Plin.; *a spot on the skin of a panther, or on a peacock's feather*, Id.; *an eye of a plant*, i. e. *a bud*, Id.; Col.; Virg.——II. *Fig.*: oculos mentis præstringit alqd, Cic.; oculis mentis videre (*with the mind's eye*), Id.; in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium vivere, *to enjoy universal esteem and love*, Id.; alcui in oculis esse, *to be dear to any body*, Id.; alqm in oculis ferre, *to esteem and love any body*; *or* alqm ferre oculis, Id.; in oculis gestare, Ter. *Of any thing very precious*: (*as we say*) *A jewel*, ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis, *to whom you are most dear*, Plaut. *As a term of endearment*: ocule mi! *my angel! my love!* Id. *Superl.*, salve, oculissime homo! *dearest of all!* Id.; duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ, *Corinth and Carthage*, Cic.

ŌCYOR, &c. *See* OCTOR, &c.

ŌDĒUM, i, *n.* (ᾠδεῖον). *A building for musical and poetical contests; a music-room, music-hall*, Vitr.; Suet.

ŌDI, isse (*perf. of the old* ōdio, ōdivi *or* ōdi, ōsum, ire, *to conceive hatred against any body. Hence, perf.*, *To have conceived hatred*, i. e. *to hate*. I. *Prop.* A) o. defensorem, Cic.; o. illos, Id.; fugere atque o. alqd, Id.—B) *Meton. also of inanimate things: Not to like, not to be able to endure, to have an antipathy to*, cucumeres oleum odere mire, Plin.; ruta odit hiemem et humorem et fimum, Id.——II. *Fig.*: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic.; *to be displeased or vexed*, odi, cum cera vacat, Ov.; incredulus odi, *I view with incredulity and disgust*, Hor.

ŌDIŌSE, *adv.* (odiosus). *In a hateful manner, vexatiously, disgustingly*, o. dicere, Cic.; o. interpellare alqm, Id.

ŌDIŌSICUS, a, um (odiosus). *Rather odious*, Plaut.

ŌDIŌSUS, a, um (odium). *Hateful, odious, vexatious, disgusting, annoying*, o. genus hominum, Cic.; asperum, difficile, o., Id.; nihil odiosius, Id.

ŌDIUM, ii, *n.* (odio; *see* ODI). I. *Hatred, aversion, enmity, grudge, ill-will, spite*, o. intimum, Cic.; o. explere sanguine, *to satisfy*, Id.; odio capitali dissidere ab alqo, *deadly hatred*, Id.; in odia hominum incurrere, *to incur the hatred of people, to be hated*, Id.; in odium aut invidiam alqm vocare, *to make any body hated*, Id.; in odium venire, *to incur hatred, to become hated*, Id.; in odium Græciæ pervenire, *to incur*, Nep.; alcui venire odio, *to become hated*, Plin.; alcui in odio esse, *to be hateful to any body, to be hated*, Cic.; apud alqm magno odio esse, *to be much hated by any body*, Id.; habere alqm, *or* alqd odio, *to hate*, Plaut.; odium alcjs subire, *to incur hatred, be hated*, Cic.; odium concipere, *to conceive hatred against*, Id.; magnum odium suscipere, *to incur much hatred*, Id.; omnium in se odia convertere, *to incur the hatred of every body*, Id.; odium struere, *to cause or produce hatred*; *or* odium facere, Quint.; in commune odium vocari, *to be universally hated*, Cic.; odium deponere, *to lay aside hatred*, Id.; odium restinguere, *to quench hatred*, Id.; odii nihil habet, *is not at all hated*, Cic. *Any thing vexatious or unpleasant; annoyance, trouble, disgust*, neque agri neque urbis o. me cepit, *I am by no means tired of*, Ter.; odio es, *you are hateful to me, or I have conceived a great dislike for*

gen, Plaut. *Meton.: Hateful, troublesome, or offensive conduct or language*, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, *he was compelled to stop by the disgust and clamor of the Senate*, Cic.; cum tuo istoc odio, *by your vexatious conduct*, Ter.——II. *Meton. of inanimate things: Aversion, antipathy*, o. (raphanis) cum vite maximum, Plin. *Meton.: An object of hatred, an abomination*, eos esse odium omnium populorum, Just.

ŏDOR (ŏdos), ŏris, m. (ὀδμή, ὄζη, *from* ὄζω, ὀδωδα). I. *Prop.* A) *A scent, smell, odor*, odores affantur et alqa re, Cic.; alienum odorem ad se ducere, *to take another smell*, Col.; o. teterrimus, Cic. *Esp. in a bad sense: A bad smell, stench*, Sall.; Suet. *Meton., esp. in the plur.: An odoriferous substance, as incense, perfumes, aromatic scents, spices, &c.*, odores incenduntur, Cic.; *scented water, unguent, balsam*, perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.; o. Assyrii, Tibull.; corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac.——B) *Meton.: Steam, vapor*, ater o., Virg.; *of water*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: A scent*, i. e. *presentiment, supposition, conjecture, guess, inkling*, est nonnullus o. dictaturæ, *people apprehend there will be a dictator*, Cic.

ŏdōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (odoro). *A smelling, smell, the sense of smelling*, Cic.

ŏdōrātus, a, um, *part. of* odoror.

ŏdōrātus, a, um (odor). *That emits a scent, esp. an agreeable scent, sweet-scented, fragrant, odoriferous*, o. cedrus, Virg.; o. capilli, Hor.; o. capillos rosâ, Ov.; nec male odorati sit anhelitus oris, Id.

ŏdōrātus, ūs, m. (odoro). I. *Prop.: A smelling, smell, perception by the olfactory nerves*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The sense of smelling, smell*, Cic.; Plin. *For* odor: *The smell of any thing*, Id.

ŏdōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (odor, fero). *That emits an odor or scent, odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-scented, perfumed.* I. A) *Prop.*: o. flores, Sil.——B) *Fig.*: non habemus ista odorifera, *flourishes in speech*, Sen.——II. *That produces sweet-smelling substances or perfumes*, o. Arabia, Plin.; gens o., i. e. Persæ, Ov.

ŏdōro, 1 *v. a.* (odor). *To cause to smell, to give a fragrance to anything, to perfume*, o. æra, Ov.; o. mella, Col.

ŏdōror, 1 *v. dep.* (odor). *To scent, to smell.* I. *Prop.: To smell at, to examine by smelling*, o. pallam, Plaut.; *to perceive by smelling, to smell*, o. cibum, Hor.; o. hominem, Col.; sagacius o., *to be endowed with a more keen sense of smelling*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To search, investigate, inquire into, trace out*, o. diligentius, quid futurum sit, Cic.; o. pecuniam vestigiis, Id. *In a contemptuous sense: To smell at, to sniff, to aim or endeavor to obtain any thing*, quos o. hunc decemviratum suspicamini, *that they are aiming after this decemvirate*, Cic.; *to smell at only*, i. e. *only to touch lightly or superficially on any thing, not to enter deeply into it*, odoratus philosophiam, Tac.

ŏdōrus, a, um (odor). I. *Emitting a scent or odor, odoriferous*, o. flos, *fragrant*, Ov. *Compar.*, odorius, Plin.——II. *Tracking by scent, keen-scented*, o. canum vis, Virg.

ŏdrȳsæ (Odrūsæ), ārum, m. (Ὀδρύσαι). *Odrysæ, the most powerful people in Thrace, dwelling on both sides of the Artiscus, a river emptying into the Hebrus. They afterward spread further west, over the whole plain of the latter river*, Liv.; Plin.; Tac.

ŏdrȳsius, a, um. *Poet. for Thracian*, O. rex, i. e. *Tereus*, Ov.; domus O., i. e. Terei, Sen.; O. tellus, *Thrace*, Sil. *Subst.*, Odrysius, ii, m., *The Thracian*, i. e. *Orpheus*, Val. Flac. *Plur.*, Odrȳsii, ōrum, m., *Thracians*, Ov.

ŏdȳssēa, æ, *f.* (Ὀδύσσεια). *The Odyssey, a poem of Homer, relating the wanderings of Ulysses*, Ov.; *a poem of Livius Andronicus*, Cic. Odyssæum portus, *the extreme point of the south coast of Sicily*, Cic.

Œa, æ, *f.* *Œa, a town of Africa, now Tripoli*, Mel.

Œagrius, a, um. *Post. for Thracian*, Œ. Hebrus, Virg. *Also, Of or belonging to Orpheus*, Œagrios pulsabat nervos, *played on the lyre (as Orpheus)*, Sil.

Œagrus, i, m. (Οἴαγρος). *Œagrus, a king of Thrace, father of Orpheus*, Ov.; Hyg.

Œbalides, æ, m. (Οἰβαλίδης). *A descendant of Œbalus, Spartan*, Œ. puer, i. e. Hyacinthus, Ov.; Œbalidæ, *Castor and Pollux*, Id.

Œbalis, idis, *f.* (Οἰβαλίς). *Of or belonging to Œbalus, Spartan*, Œ. nympha, *Helen*, Ov.; Œ. purpura, *Spartan*, Stat.; *Sabina, because the Sabines are said to have descended from the Spartans*, Œ. matres, Ov.

Œbalius, a, um (Οἰβάλιος). *Of or belonging to Œbalus, Spartan*, Œ. vulnus, *of Hyacinthus*, Ov.; Œ. pellex, *Helen*, Id.

Œbalus, i, m. (Οἴβαλος). *Œbalus, a king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen*, Hyg.

Œchalia, æ, *f.* (Οἰχαλία). *Œchalia, a town of Eubœa, the residence of Eurytus, father of Iole, destroyed by Hercules*, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.

Œchalis, idis, *f.* *An Œchalian woman*, Ov.

Œclides, æ, m. (Οἰκλείδης). *Son of Œclens*, i. e. *Amphiaraus*, Ov.

Œcŏnŏmia, æ, *f.* (οἰκονομία). *The management of household affairs. Fig.: Disposition, order, arrangement*, Quint.

Œcŏnŏmicus, a, um (οἰκονομικός). I. *Prop.: Belonging to household economy. Subst.*, Œconomicus, i, m. (sc. liber), *A work of Xenophon on domestic economy*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Relating to oratorical arrangement*, or. dispositio causæ, Quint.

Œdipŏdes *or* -da, æ, m. (Οἰδιπόδης). I. q. Œdipus, Sen.

Œdipŏdĭonius, a, um (Οἰδιποδίνιος). *Of or belonging to Œdipus*, Œ. Thebæ, Ov.; Œ. alea, i. e. *the Sphinx*, Stat.

Œdipus, i *and* ŏdis, m. (Οἰδίπους). *Œdipus, king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, killed his father and married his mother unawares, and by this incestuous marriage became the father of Eteocles and Polynices, Ismene and Antigone*, Cic. *Prov.*: Davus sum, non Œ., *I am no Œdipus*, i. e. *solver of riddles*, Ter.; Œdipo conjectore opus est, Plaut.

Œnēis, idis, *f.* (Οἰνηΐς). *Daughter of Œneus*, i. e. *Deianira*, Sen.

Œneius, *and contr* Œneus, a, um (Οἰνήϊος, 609

Οἰνεῖος). *Of or belonging to Œneus*, Œ. agri, Ov.; Œ. heros, i. e. Tydeus, Stat.

ŒNEUS, ei or eos, m. (Οἰνεύς). *Œneus, king of Calydon and Pleuron in Ætolia, husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira*, Ov.; una vecors Œnei partu edita, *Deianira*, Cic. poet.

ŒNIDES, æ, m. (Οἰνείδης). *Descendant of Œneus, Meleager*, Ov.; *Diomedes, the son of Tydeus*, Id.

ŒNOMAUS, i, m. (Οἰνόμαος). *Œnomaus.* I. *A king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, father-in-law of Pelops, and grandfather of Atreus, Thyestes, &c.*——II. *The name of a tragedy of Attius*, Cic. poet.; Stat.

ŒNONE, es, *f.* (Οἰνώνη). *Œnone, a nymph, daughter of the god of the River Cebrenus: she was wedded by Paris, but afterward forsaken by him, when she died with grief on account of his infidelity*, Ov.; Dict. Cret.

ŒNOPHORUM, i, *n.* (sc. vas) (οἰνοφόρον). *A wine-vessel*, Hor.; Pers.

ŒNOPOLIUM, ii, *n.* (οἰνοπωλεῖον). *A place where wine is sold; a wine-shop, tavern*, Plaut.

ŒNOTRIA, æ, *f.* (Οἰνωτρία). *Œnotria, a name belonging originally to that part of Italy inhabited by the Œnotri, in the country afterward called Bruttium and Lucania; but which was subsequently given by the poets to the whole of Italy*, Virg.; Claud.

ŒNOTRIUS, a, um (Οἰνώτριος). *Of or belonging to Œnotria; meton., Italian, Roman*, Œ. tellus, Virg.

ŒNOTRUS, a, um. I. q. Œnotrius: Œ. viri, Virg.

ŒSTRUS, i, m. (οἶστρος). I. *The horse-fly, ox-fly, breese*, Plin.; Virg.——II. *Meton.: Frenzy or enthusiasm (of poets and diviners)*, Stat.; Juv.

ŒTA, æ, *and* ŒTE, es, *f.* (Οἴτη). *Œta, a rugged pile of mountains in the south of Thessaly, an eastern branch of Mount Pindus, along the southern bank of the Sperchius, to the Maliac Gulf at Thermopylæ, thus forming the northeastern barrier of Greece*, Plin.; Virg.

ŒTÆUS (Œteus), a, um. *Of or belonging to Mount Œta, Œtean*, mons Œ., Att. ap. Cic.; montes Œ., Liv.; deus Œ., i. e. Hercules, Prop.; Œ. Thermopylæ, Catull.

OFFA, æ, *f.* (*contracted probably from* orifa, *and this derived from* os, oris). I. *Prop.: A mouthful, morsel*, offam eripere alcui, Plin. *Prov.:* inter os et offam, *between the cup and the lip*, Cat. ap. Gell. *Esp.: A small round cake, a dumpling*, o. pultis, Cic.; offam objicere cani, Virg.——II. *Meton.: A piece of flesh, steak, &c.*, o. penita, *a piece from the tail, a tail-piece*, Plaut.; *a little ball, a small round mass*, gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.; *a swelling*, Juv.; *a lump, a shapeless mass; of an untimely birth*, Juv.

OFFATIM, *adv.* (offa). *In bits or pieces*, jam ego te offatim confecisem, *will make minced meat of you*, Plaut.

OFFENDO, di, sum, 3 v. *a. and n.* (ob, fendo) I. *Act.: To hit or strike against, run foul of.* A) *Prop.* 1) o. caput ad fornicem, Quint.; pedem, Hirt.; pes offensus, *that one has hurt by hitting against any thing*, Ov.; alqm pede o., *to hit against any body*, Plaut.; o. scutum, *against a shield*, Liv. 2) *Meton.* a) *To hit upon, to fall in with, to happen to meet, to find*, o. alqm imparatum, Cic.; o. arcam, Plin.; o. collocatam filiam, Ter. b) *To hurt, injure (a part of the body)*, ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, Plin.; corpus offensum est, *is attacked*, Cels.——B) *Fig.: To hurt, injure, existimatio* offensa, Cic.; *to offend, mortify, vex, displease*, o. alqm, Id.; animi offendi in alqo, *to be angry with*, Id.; offendi medicis, Hor.——II. *Neut.: To hit or strike against any thing.* A) *Prop.* 1) *With dat.:* o. solido, *against a solid body*, Hor.; puppis offendit in scopulis, Ov. 2) *Meton.: To strike, to run aground*, naves in redeundo offenderunt, Cæs.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To suffer damage*, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, *receive no injury*, Cic. 2) *To run into danger, to take hurt or harm, to get into misfortune, to be unfortunate*, o. et terrâ et mari, Cic.; fenus offendit, *has been lost*, Sen.; apud judices o., *to be condemned*, Cic. *Impers.:* quotiies culpâ ducis esset offensum, *might have met with a defeat*, Cæs.; sin alqd esset offensum, *if any thing had turned out unlucky*, Cic. 3) *To do amiss, to make a mistake, commit a fault*, permulta sunt in cœnis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, Cic.; o. apud alqm, *to give offence, to offend any body*, Id. 4) *To take offence at, to be displeased or offended at, to find fault with*, in me offenditis, Cæs.; si quid in homine offendendum sit, Cic. 5) *To be offensive, give offence, to displease*, quum consulare nomen offenderet, Liv.

OFFENSA, æ, *f.* (offendo). I. *Prop.* A) *A striking, hitting, or dashing against*, o. dentium, Plin.——B) *Meton.: Injury, inconvenience*, offensam sentire in cœna, *a feeling unwell, indisposition*, Cels.; sine offensa, *inconvenience*, Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) *An offence, mortification, injury received*, offensæ vindicare, Ov.——B) *Disfavor, displeasure, hatred, enmity*, magna in offensa suam apud Pompeium, Cic.; res habet offensam, *displeases*, Quint.

OFFENSATIO, ōnis, *f.* (offenso). I. *Prop.: A striking against any thing*, Quint.; Plin.——II. *Fig.:* offensationes memoriæ, *slips of the memory*, Sen.

OFFENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (offendo). I. *Prop.* A) *A striking against*, o. pedis, Cic. *Meton.: That which may be stumbled upon, a projection*, Id.——B) *Meton.: Attack of a disease, indisposition, a being unwell*, o. corporum, Cic.; graves solent o. esse ex gravibus morbis, *relapses*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Offence taken at any thing, disgust, aversion, dislike, hatred*, o. popularis, *unpopularity*, Cic.; o. animi acerba, Id.; afferre offensionem, *to cause*, Id.; offensioni esse, *to give offence*, Id.; in offensionem alcjs incurrere, *to incur any body's hatred*, Id.; o. acuta dictorum, *vexation on account of some keen remark*, Id.; hoc apud alios offensionem habet, *displeases them*, Plin.——B) *Vexation, anger*, nec tantum ei intelligebam esse offensionis, Cic.——C) *A mishap, disappointment, accident, misfortune*, offensione permotus, Cæs.; offensionem timere (*in applying for an office*), *a refusal*, Cic.; o. belli, *a defeat*, Id.——D) *An offence committed, trespass, fault*, offensiones judiciorum, Cic.

OFFENSIUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (offensio). I. *Slight offence or disgust*, o. animi, Cic.——II. *Disappointment, misfortune, calamity,*

offensiunculam accipere, *to be disappointed in applying for an office*, Cic.

OFFENSO, are, *intens.* (offendo). *To dash or strike against any thing.* I. *Prop.*: o. capita, *to strike one's head against another person's, or against a wall*, Liv.——II. *Fig., in speaking*: *To stumble, hesitate*, Quint.

OFFENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* offendo.——II. *Adj.*: *Offended, vexed, displeased*, o. animus, Cic.; o. alcui, *hateful, odious*, Id.

OFFENSUS, ûs, *m.* (offendo). I. *Prop.* A) *A striking against*, Lucr.——B) *Meton.*: *A falling in with, meeting*, Stat.——II. *Fig.*: *Offence, dissatisfaction, dislike*, sin vita in offensu est, *if life is a burden to you*, Lucr.

OFFERO, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, *v. a.* (ob, fero). I. *Prop.*: *To bring before, present, offer, show or exhibit (designedly)*, o. strictam aciem venientibus, Virg.; quod fors obtulerit, id acturus videtur, Cic.; os suum non modo ostendere sed etiam o., *to thrust one's self into notice, to court observation*, Id.; o. pœnam alcjs oculis deorum, *to inflict punishment in the sight of the gods*, Liv.; o. se alcui, *to show one's self, to let one's self be seen, to appear*; dii se nobis non offerunt, Cic.; se o. obviam alcui, *to meet any body*, Ter.; se o. insolenter, *to behave offensively*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To bring upon, to offer, proffer, tender; to do to any body, inflict, commit, or perpetrate upon*, multis in rebus difficillimis auxilium ejus oblatum est, *has been held out*, Cic.; o. beneficium alcui, Cæs.; o. optata, Ter.; *to bring forward*, o. crimina, Cic.; *to make use of, apply, avail one's self of*, o. eloquentiam, Cic.; *to cause, occasion*, offert alqd alcui lætitiam et molestiam, Cic.; *to give or deliver up, to expose*, o. se periculis, Id.

OFFERUMENTÆ, ārum, *f.* (offero). *Gifts; facetiæ for blows, stripes, &c.*, Plaut.

OFFICINA, æ, *f.* (*contr. for* opificina, *from* opifex). *A work-shop, manufactory.* I. *Prop.*: o. armorum, *manufactory*, Cæs.: o. fullonis, Plin.; o. pictoris, *studio of a painter*, Id.; o. vestium promercalium, *a shop where clothes are exposed for sale, a slop-shop*, Suet. *Esp.*: o. cohortalis, *or simply* o., *for* ornithon (ὀρνιθών), *a poultry-yard*.——II. *Fig.*: o. falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum, Cic.; o. sapientiæ, Id.

OFFICIO, fēci, fectum, 3 (ob, facio). I. *To act against, be in the way of.* A) *In a good sense*: ubi equum membra deficiunt, juventas officit, *stops in*, Lucr.——B) *In a bad sense*: *To stand in the way of a person, to hinder, to oppose, obstruct, thwart, contravene; with dat.*, o. alcui spiranti, *to stop in the way of a person basking in the sun*, Cic.; o. luminibus alcjs, *to build before, so as to take the light from a person's house, &c.*, Id.; o. itineri hostium, *to obstruct the enemy's way on his march*, Sall.; quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi officerent, *were in each other's way*, Id.; o. auspiciis, *to hinder, prevent*, Cic.; o. particulæ cœli, *to build so as to shut out the light*, Id. *With acc.*: o. iter alcui, *to cut off*, Auct. B. Afr.; officit corporis semina, Lucr.; corpuscula officiuntur, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To be in the way, to hinder, to be detrimental, to injure, hurt*, officiunt lætis frugibus herbæ, Virg.; o. nomini, i. e. famæ, Liv.; o. libertati, *to be injurious to*, Id.; mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ meæ, *dazzles your mind*, Cic.; horum concisis sententiis officit Theopompus altitudine orationis suæ, *eclipses*, Id.

OFFICIŌSE, *adv.* (officiosus). *Courteously, obligingly*, Cic.; o. scribere, Id.

OFFICIŌSUS, a, um (officium). *In accordance with duty, dutiful*, o. dolor, Cic.; o. pietas, Sen. *Ready to serve, obliging, courteous, kind*, o. homo, Cic.; o. amicitia, Id.; o. voluntas, Ov.; officiosissima natio candidatorum, Id.

OFFICIUM, ii, *n.* (*for* obficium, *any thing that one does for another, whether in the way of duty or otherwise*). I. *Prop.* A) *A service, kindness, good turn*, officia ac voluntates, Cic.; officia in alqm conferre, Id.; officii causâ, *from mere kindness*, Liv.; homo conjunctissimus officiis, Cic.; homo summo officio præditus, *very kind, or ready to render a service*, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *An act of courtesy, or mark of respect on public occasions*; e. g. *when one is applying for, or entering on an office, at a wedding, &c., by attending the party to the* forum, *or waiting upon him at his house*; *an honorary service, a showing of respect*, urbana o., Nep.; officium facere, Hor.; celebrare officium nuptiarum, *to be at the wedding*, Suet.; officio togæ virilis interfui, *I attended the ceremony of his assumption of the* toga virilis, Plin. E.; relicto novorum consulum officio, *the attendance upon the new consuls being over*, Suet.; suprema o., *the last offices shown to any body* (i. e. *at his funeral*), Tac.; o. triste, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Duty, obligation*, esse in officio, *to do, mind, or fulfill one's duty*, Cic.; officium servare, Id.; officium suum facere, Ter.; officii duxit, *considered it a duty*, Suet; o. civile, *the duty of a citizen*, Cic. *Of inanimate objects*: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, *its duty*, Ter. 2) *Submission, obedience of the conquered, allegiance*, in officio esse, Cæs.; in officio continere, Id. 3) *Fulfillment of duty*, meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic.——B) *A service, office, function, business, occupation, &c.*; huic officio præerat Acilius, Cæs.; o. maritimum, *naval service*, Id.; o. civilia, *public business*, Suet. *Meton.*: *Civil officers, servants, attendants*, o. admissionis, *officers who informed the emperor what persons desired an audience*, Suet. *The hall where the prætor pronounced judgment*, Plin. E.

OFFIGO, xi, xum, 3 (ob, figo). *To put or drive into, to fasten, fix in*, o. palos, Varr.; o. ramos, Liv.

OFFIRMĀTE, *adv.* (offirmatus). *Obstinately, firmly, stiffly*, o. resistere, Suet.

OFFIRMĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* offirmo.——II. *Adj.*: *Very obstinate, stiff-necked*, voluntas in iracundia offirmatior, Cic.

OF-FIRMO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, firmo). *To render firm, to fasten*, o. fores pertica, *to shut, bolt*, App. *Fig.*: o. viam, *to continue in one's usual way or habit*, Ter.; o. se, *to persist in one's opinion*, Id.; *and simply*, o., Id.; o. animum, *to fortify one's self*, Plaut.

OF-FLECTO, xi, um, 3 *v. a.* (ob, flecto). *To turn or wheel about*, o. navem, Plaut.

OFFŌCO, are, *v. a.* (ob, faux). *To strangle, choke, suffocate*, o. fauces, Flor.

OFFRENĀTUS, a, um (ob, freno). *Bridled, tamed, curbed*, Plaut.

OFFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, frango). *To break to pieces*, Varr.

OFFUCIA, æ, *f.* (ob, fucus). *Paint, wash.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *Deceit, cheat, trickery*, Id.

OFFULA, æ, *f.* dim. (offa). *A little piece or bit (of flesh, &c.), a small morsel, a carma.* Cod.

OFFULGEO, si, 2 n. a. (ob, fulgeo). *To shine upon or against, to appear.* lux oculis offulsit, Verg.: omnes decorum conspectus offulsit, Tac.: insignes omnes species offulsit, Quint.

OFFUNDO, fudi, fusum, 3 n. a. (ob, fundo). I. *Prop.* A) *To pour or throw to, before, or around*, c. cibum (avibus), Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To fall, tumble down*; *pass.*, *in a middle sense*: nubes offunditur, App. *To spread*; *pass.*, *in a middle sense*: *to pour or spread itself over or around*, c. noctem rebus, *to spread all over*, Cic.: ner nubes offunditur, *is poured around us, surrounds us*, Id.: nubilo caligineque oculos offudit, *spreads darkness before the eyes, produces dizziness*, Liv.: offundit aliqd tenebrum, *spreads*, Cic. 2) *To pour over, to cover*, lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, *is eclipsed*, Cic.: oculos tuos claritudinem luce tenebris offuso, *surrounded or enveloped as though by a mist*, Val. Max.——II. *Fig.*: tamquam si offusa resp. semiæterna nox esset, *as if an everlasting night was spread over the state*, Cic.: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, *if banishment threw us into obscurity*, Id.: tanta offusa oculis animoque relinqo, *so powerfully presented to the eye and mind*, Liv.: omnium rerum terror oculis mentisque est offusus, *every kind of terror is before their eyes and in their ears*, Id.: Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, *has quite fired*, Cic.; so pavore offusum Claudium, *seized by*, Tac.

OFG. *See* OBG.

ŌGĪGES, is, m., **ŌGĪGIUS** or **ŌGĪGUS**, i, m. (Ὠγήγης, Ὠγήγιος, Ὠγήγος). *Ogyges, an early monarch, first ruler of the territory of Thebes in Bœotia, during whose reign a great deluge is said to have taken place*, Varr.

ŌGĪGIUS, a, um (Ὠγήγιος). *Of or belonging to Ogyges*, i. e. *Theban*, O. populus, Sen.; O. deus, *Bacchus*, Ov.

OHĪ *interj.* *Hoa! holla! ho, there! soho!* Ter.; oh oh oh! Plaut.

OHEĪ *interj.* *Oh! ah! to express grief, joy, &c.*; o. jam satis est, Plaut.; Hor.; Mart.

OHO! *interj.* *Oh, indeed! ah! so, then!* Plaut.; Ter.

ŌLEUS, ei and eos, m. (Ὀλεύς). *Oileus, king of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, who is called Ajax Oileos (sc. filius) or Ajax Oïlei, to distinguish him from Ajax the son of Telamon*, Cic.

OLBIA, æ, *f.* (Ὀλβία). *Olbia.* I. *A city of Bithynia, on the Sinus Astacenus, previously called* Astacus, Plin.——II. *A colony of Massilia, on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, east of Telo Martius*, Plin.——III. *A city near the northern end of the eastern side of Sardinia, with the only good harbor on this coast.*——IV. *A colony of Miletus, near the mouth of the Borysthenes, called also* Borysthenis *and* Olbiopolis, Plin.

OLBIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Olbia*, O. epistola, *from Olbia in Sardinia*, Cic.; ager O., *the territory of Olbia in Sardinia*, Liv.

OLBIOPŌLIS, is (Ὀλβιόπολις). *See* OLBIA, IV.

ŌLEA, æ, *f.* (ἐλαία). *An olive*, Col.; Hor.; *an olive-tree*, Cic.; Liv.

ŌLEAGINEUS *and* **ŌLEAGINUS** *or* **ŌLEAGINUS**, a, um, adj. I. *Prop.*: *Of or belonging to olive-trees, olive, olives*, c. amnis, Varr.; nubes c., *an olive-root*, Verg.: trunci c., Plin.; virgulæ c., Veg.——II. *Meton.*: *Like an olive or an olive-tree*, vites c., Col.: uva c., Plin. *Of an olive color, olive-colored*, c. beryllus, Plin.

ŌLEARIUS, a, um, adj. *Of or belonging to oil, oil*, a. cella, Cic.; scala c., Plin. *Sudat*, olearius, i. e., *One that makes or sells oil*, *an oilman*, Col.; Plaut.

ŌLEARŌS (-us, or **ŌLIARŌS** (-us), i, *f.* (Ὠλιάρος, Ὠλιάρος). *Olearos, a small island in the Ægæan Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Antiparos*, Plin.

ŌLEASTER, tri, m. (olea). *A wild olive-tree*, Cic.; Plin.

ŌLENIUS, a, um (Ὠλένιος). *Of or belonging to Olenus*; *pass. for Achaian, and also Ætolian*, capella O., *the goat of Amalthea*, Ov.; O. Tydeus, *from Calydon in Ætolia*, Stat.

ŌLĒNOS. *See* OLENUS.

ŌLENS, tis. I. *Part. of* olea.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.*: *Smelling*, in make olentum (hominem), Cic.; *smelling well, fragrant, odoriferous*, o. pascua, Ov.; o. mentha, Id.; *smelling badly, stinking, fetid, strong*, o. hircus, Plaut.; Hor.——B) *Fig.*: *Musty, having a musty smell*, quæ dum jam obliterata et o., Tac.

ŌLĒNUS or **-UM**, i, *f.* (Ὠλένος), also **OLENUM**, i, n. *Olenus.* I. *A town of Achaia, between Patræ and Dyme*, Plin. 2. *An ancient town of Ætolia, at the foot of Mount Aracynthus*, Sen.

ŌLEO, ui, ère, n. a. [olo 3, Plaut.: Afran.; Pomp. ap. Non.] (*for* odeo, *from* ὀζω). *To smell, emit a smell.* I. *Prop.*: bene o., Cic.; jucunde o., Plin.; male o., *to smell badly*, Plaut. *With abl.*: *To smell of any thing*, o. sulfure, Ov. *With acc.*: nihil o., *to smell of nothing*, Cic.; o. vinum, Hor.; o. unguenta, Ter.——II. *Fig.*: *To smell of any thing*, i. e. *to betray, indicate, savor of*, o. malitiam, Cic.; o. nihil peregrinum, Id.; Epicurus nihil olet ex Academia, Id.; *to smell, to make itself observed as by a smell*; *fig.*: olet homo quidam, *I smell, scent*, Plaut.; eurum huic olet, *he has got scent of my having money*, Id.; non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur, cum illis? *it is not easy to discover why they say* cum illis? Cic.

ŌLEO, ère (*allied to* alo). *To grow*; *whence the compounds* aboleo, adoleo.

ŌLESCO, ère, v. n. (oleo). *To grow*, Lucr.

ŌLEUM, i, n. (ἔλαιον). *The expressed juice of olives*, i. e. *olive-oil*, instillare oleum tenuissimum, Cic.; o. conditum, *old*, Suet.; o. viride, *fresh*, Id.; *prov. of a person whose anger one allays*, aliqm oleo tranquillorem facere, Plaut.; oleum et operam perdere, *to waste both means and pains*; *prov. of labor expended in vain*, Cic.; *of night-labor or studies, do* eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Id.; petitur plus temporis atque olei plus, Juv. *It was the practice of wrestlers to anoint their bodies with oil*; *hence, fig.*: genus verborum nitidum, sed palæstræ magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbæ ac fori, *better suited to the literary palæstra, the schools* (i. e. *rhetorical exercises*), *than to public use*, Cic.

OLFACIO, fēci, factum, 3 (oleo, facio). *To smell.* I. *Prop.*: o. aliqd, Cic.; o. (unguentum), Catull. *Absol.*: sagacissime o., *to have a very keen smell*, Plin. *Part.*, olfactus, a, um, *Smelt*, Id.——

II. *Fig.: To smell any thing*, i. e. *to observe, perceive, get scent of*, o. numum, Cic.; non sex mensibus prius olfecissem, quam, *I should not have got scent of it six months sooner*, Ter.; o. alqm alqa re, *to teach one the smell of a thing*; o. labra agnorum) lacte, *to imbue them with the taste of milk, accustom them to milk*, Varr.

OLFACTO, 1 *intens.* (olfacio). I. *Prop.: To smell or smell at any thing*, o. vestimentum, Plaut.; ramum o., Plin.; membrana olfactata, *smelt*, Id. ——— II. *Fig.: To smell out, get scent of, detect, perceive*, boves coelum olfactantes, Plin.

OLFACTUS, a, um, *part. of* olfacio.

OLFACTUS, ûs, *m.* (olfacio). I. *Prop.: A smell*, o. thymi, Plin. ——— II. *Meton.: The sense of smelling, smell*, Plin.

ŏLIXROS, i, *f.* *See* OLEAROS.

ŏLĭDUS, a, um (oleo). *Smelling, emitting a smell*, vasa picata bene o., Col.; bene o. amphorae, Id. *Esp.: Smelling badly, rank, frouzy*, capra o., Hor.

ŏLIM, *adv.* (*akin to* ollo, i. e. alio tempore). I. *Denoting an indefinite point of time: Once.* A) *Of time past: Some time ago, once, formerly, in time past, since, long since*, fuit o. senex, Plaut.; sic o. loquebantur, Cic.; o. vel nuper, Id.; *now for a long time, it is a long time since*, o. nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. E.; o. non librum in manus sumpsi, Id. —— B) *Of time future: At some time or other, at some future time, hereafter*, utinam coram te o. potius, quam per epistolas! Cic.; non si male nunc et o. sic erit, Hor.; qui o. nominabuntur, Quint. *In interrogative and conditional clauses: Ever, at any time*, an quid est o. salute melius? Plaut.; vestra meos o. si fistula dicat amores! Virg. ——— II. *Denoting a frequent repetition or return of the same circumstances: At times, now and then, sometimes, ever and anon; esp. in comparative clauses and in examples*, nunc lenonum plus est fere, quam o. mancarum est, cum calitur maxime, Plaut.; ut pueris o. dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

OLISIPO [Olysippo, Ulysippo], ōnis, *m.* *Olisipo, a town of Lusitania, now Lisbon*, Plin.

OLISIPŌNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Olisipo*, Plin. *Plur.*, Olysiponenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Olisipo*, Plin.

ŏLITOR, ōris, *m.* (olus). *A kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener*, Cic.; Plaut.

ŏLITŌRIUS, a, um (olitor). *Of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener or to pot-herbs*, o. forum, *a green-market*, Liv.; o. hortus, *a kitchen-garden*, Ulp. Dig.; ostiola o., *a garden-gate*, Plin.

ŏLĪVA, *m, f.*, i. q. olea. I. *An olive*, Plin. ——— II. *An olive-tree*, o. Europaea, Cic. *Meton.: A staff of olive-wood*, Virg.; *an olive-branch*, Hor.; Ov.

ŏLĪVĒTUM, i, *n.* (oliva). *A plantation of olive-trees*, Cic.; Plin.

ŏLĪVIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (oliva, fero). *That bears olives*, o. arvum, Ov.; corona o., *of olive-branches*, Mart.

ŏLĪVUM, i, *n.* (oliva), i. q. oleum. *Oil, olive-oil*, Virg.; Hor. *Meton.: Unguent prepared from oil, oil-unguent*, Catull.; Hor.

ŏLLA, *m, f.* (*allied to* αὐλός, *a cavity*). *A pot, jar*, ollam denariorum implere, Cic.; Plin. *Prov.:* o. male fervet, *matters do not go on well*, Petr.

ŏLLUS, a, um. *Old Latin for* ille, a, ud: olli, Virg.; ollis, Lucr.; olla, Cic. XII. Tab.

ŏLOR, ōris, *m.* *A swan*, Virg.; o. albus, Ov.

ŏLŏRĪNUS, a, um (olor). *Of or belonging to swans*, o. pennae, Virg.; o. alae, Ov.

ŏLUS, ĕris, *n.* (oleo, *to grow*). I. *Gen.: Any kitchen-herb or pot-herb, as cabbage, turnip, &c.*, Plin. ——— II. *Esp.: A cabbage*, Juv.

ŏLUSCŬLUM, i, *n.* *dim.* (olus). *A small pot-herb or cabbage*, Cic.; Juv.

ŏLYMPĬA, *m, f.* (Ὀλυμπία). *Olympia, a small plain in Elis, sacred to Jupiter, with an olive-grove and a magnificent temple, in which stood the celebrated statue of that deity by Phidias; it was here that the Olympic games were held*, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

ŏLYMPĬCUS, a, um (Ὀλυμπικός). *Olympic*, O. cursus, Auct. Her.; O. palma, Virg.; O. corona, Suet.; O. rami, i. e. oleaster, Stat.

ŏLYMPIAS, ădis, *f.* (Ὀλυμπιάς). *An Olympiad, a period of four years, at the expiration of which the Olympic games were celebrated; the Greeks computed time by Olympiads*, sexta Olympiade, Vell.; Olympiade circiter XXXII., Plin. *Poet.: A period of five years*, quinquennis O., Ov. Olympiades, um, *f.*, *The Muses, said to dwell on Mount Olympus*, Mel.

ŏLYMPIAS, ădis, *f.* (Ὀλυμπιάς). *Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great*, Cic.

ŏLYMPĬCUS, a, um (Ὀλυμπικός). *Belonging to Olympia, Olympic*, O. pulvis, Hor.; O. stadium, Sen.; O. certamen, Just.

ŏLYMPIŌNĪCES, ae, *m.* (Ὀλυμπιονίκης). *A conqueror in the Olympic games*, Cic. *As adj.*, Olympionicarum equarum, Col.

ŏLYMPĬUS, a, um (Ὀλύμπιος). *Of or belonging to Olympia, Olympian*, Jupiter O., *who had a temple there, with a celebrated statue* (*see* OLYMPIA), Cic.; templum Jovis Olympii, *at Athens*, Suet. *Subst.*, Olympia, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* certamina *or* solemnia), *The Olympic games, which consisted of contests in racing, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, &c.*; *the victor was rewarded with a garland of wild olive*: ad Olympia proficisci, Cic.; ludiorum Olymporum, Liv.; Olympia vincere (Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν), *to conquer in the Olympic games*, Enn.; coronari Olympia, *in the Olympic games*, Hor.

ŏLYMPUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (Ὄλυμπος). *Olympus.* I. *The name of several mountains; especially, one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, near the sea, which, on account of its great height, was considered the seat of the gods*, Plin.; Mel.; Virg. *Poet. meton.: Heaven*, Virg.; Ov. ——— II. *A celebrated flute-player, the pupil of Marsyas, who engaged in a musical contest with Pan*, Plin.

ŏLYNTHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Olynthus*, Curt. *Subst.*, Olynthii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Olynthus, Olynthians*, Nep.

ŏLYNTHUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Ὄλυνθος). *Olynthus, a city of Macedonia, in Chalcidice, at the head of the Toronaic Gulf. It was destroyed by Philip*, Nep.; Plin.

ŏLYSSIPPO *or* OLYSIPPO. *See* OLISIPO

ŏMĀSUM, i, *n.* (*a Gallic word*). *The fat intestines of oxen, tripe*, Plin.; Hor.

ŏMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (*contr. probably from* oremen, *and this akin to* os, oris). I. A) *A voice taken as an indication of something future; a sign, prognostic, omen, good or bad*, Cic.; hoc detestabile omen avertat Jupiter; placet o., Liv.; i secundo omine,

with favorable omens, prosperously, Hor.——B) *Meton.: A wish, as a good omen*, optima o., Cic.; o. fausta, *good wishes, congratulations*, Suet.; *a stipulation, condition*, ea lege atque omine, Ter.——II. *Meton.: That which is accompanied with auspices*, prima o. *for* nuptias, Virg.; *a solemn usage, rite*, Id.

ŌMENTUM, i, n. (*for* obmentum, *and allied to* opimus). *The fat-skin, fat, fatness*, Pers.; *the membrane which encloses the bowels, the caul*, Plin.; Cels.; *the entrails*, Pers.; Juv.

ŌMINĀTOR, ōris, m. (ominor). *A soothsayer, diviner*, Plaut.

ŌMINOR, 1 *v. dep.* (omen). *To augur, presage, predict, divine*, o. aleui, Cic.; o. imperium, Liv.; naves velut ominatæ, *as though they had a presentiment of it*, Id.; *to speak, say, so far as one uses words of good or bad omen*, mellus ominare, Plaut.; male ominata verba, *words of unlucky portent*, Hor.

ŌMINŌSE, *adv.* (ominosus). *With (bad) omen, ominously*, o. retentus, Quint.

ŌMINŌSUS, a, um (omen). *Containing an omen, ominous*, o. res, Plin.

ŏMISSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* omitto.——II. *Adj.: Negligent, careless, heedless*, animo esse omisso, Ter.; omissior ab re, *as to property*, Id.

ŏMITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* (*for* ommitto *or* obmitto). I. *Prop.* A) *To let go, let fall, quit one's hold of*, o. arma, Liv.; o. habenas, Tac.; omitte me, *leave me alone or in peace*, Ter.——B) *Meton.*: o. animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To let go, lay aside, give up, dismiss*, o. contentionem, Cic.; o. timorem, Id.; omittantur voluptates, Id.; deditione omissa, Sall.; omnibus omissis, *postponing all other things*, Cæs. *With inf.: To leave off, cease*, o. urgere, Cic. *Exp.: To let pass, not to avail one's self of*, o. navigationem, Cic.; *to leave unmentioned, to pass over, not to notice, to omit*, o. gratulationes, Cic.; o. alqm, Nep.; *to leave out of sight or mind*, o. hostem, Liv.; *to let go unpunished, to overlook*, o. noxiam, Ter.

OMNIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (omnis, fero). *That bears every thing*, Ov.

OMNIGĒNUS, a, um (omnis, genus). *Of all kinds, of every sort*, o. colores, Lucr.; o. dei, Virg.

ŌMNIMŎDIS, *adv.* (*for* omnibus modis). *In every way or manner, wholly, fully*, Lucr.

OMNINO, *adv.* (omnis). *Entirely, wholly, altogether*, aut o. aut magna ex parte, Cic.; nihil o., *nothing at all*, Id.; o. nusquam reperiuntur, Id.; non o. quidem, sed magnam partem, Id.; *in general, generally, universally*, de hominum genere, aut o. animalium, *at large*, Cic.; Cæsari aut o. populo Rom., Cæs.; o. fortis animus duabus rebus ceritur, Cic.; erant o. itinera duo, *in all*, Cæs.; tres o. fuerunt, Cic.; quum o. non essent amplius centum, Nep. *In concessions: Perhaps so on the whole, certainly, indeed, followed by an adversative particle* sed, tamen, &c.: longe o. a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, Cic.; o. locuples est; sed tamen scire velim, Id.

OMNIPARENS, tis (omnis, parens). *That brings forth every thing, all-bearing*, o. terra, *universal parent*, Lucr.; Virg.

OMNIPŎTENS, tis (omnis, potens). *Almighty, omnipotent*, Virg.; Catull.

OMNIS, e (*Sanscr.* amâ, *with*). *All.* I. A) *Of number*: o. fortuna, Virg.; omnes habenas effundere, *to drop all the reins*, Id.; omnes omnium civitates patria una complectitur, Cic.; omni ex parte perfectum esse, *in all parts, thoroughly*, Id. *Subst.*, omnes, *All*, omnes ad unum, *all to a man*, Cic.; omne, *all*; omne quod eloquimur, Id.; *thus also in the plur.*: omnia, *all (things)*, sic a me acta omnia, ut, Cic.; omnia facere, *to do every thing*, i. e. *to take all pains, to spare no pains*, Id.; omnia mihi sunt cum alqo, *to have every thing in common with any body, to be any body's best friend*, Id.; in eo sunt omnia, *it all depends upon that*, Id.; ante omnia, *before every thing, first of all*, Liv.; alia omnia, *the contrary*, Plin. E. *Hence*, in alia omnia ire, *to maintain the contrary, to be of quite a contrary opinion*; *or* in alia omnia discedere; *or* in alia omnia transire; *or* alia omnia sentire, Plin. E.; omnia esse, *to be every thing (to any body), to be all in all*, Demetrius ita unus omnia est, Liv.——B) *With* sine, *for* ullus, a, um: *All, any, any whatever*, sine omni periculo, *without any danger*, Ter.; sine omni sapientia, Cic.; *all*, i. e. *every, each*; *sometimes it stands for always, every time, each time*, omnibus mensibus, Cic.; quæsdam gallinæ omnia gemina ova pariunt, *some hens always lay two eggs at a time*, Plin.; *all, all possible, all manner of, every description of*, omne obsæ scenare, Hor.; omnibus precibus petere, *most earnestly*, Cæs.; omnibus tormentis necare, Id.——II. *Of completeness or entireness: All, the whole*, o. Gallia, *all Gaul*, Cæs.; o. insula, *the whole island*, Id.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, *all his blood, every drop of it*, Cic.; non o. moriar, Hor.; o. in hoc sum, *I am wholly occupied with it*, Id.; omne corpus intendere, *the whole body*, Cic.

OMNITŪENS, tis (omnis, tueor). *That sees all things, all-seeing*, Lucr.

OMNIVĂGUS, a, um (omnis, vagus). *That wanders through all places, roving all about, or every where*, o. Diana, Cic.

OMNIVŎLUS, a, um (omnis, volo). *Willing every thing*, Catull.

OMNIVŎRUS, a, um (omnis, vore). *Eating every thing (indiscriminately), omnivorous*, boves o., Plin.

OMPHĂLE, ēs, *f.* (Ὀμφάλη). *Omphale, daughter of the Lydian king Jordanes, and wife of Tmolus: after the death of the latter, Queen of Lydia. Hercules is said to have been sold to her as a slave in female disguise, after having committed the murder of Iphitus*, Ter.; Hyg.

ŏNAGER *or* ŏNAGRUS, i, m. (ὄναγρος). I. *Prop.: A wild ass*, Col.——II. *Meton.: A military engine of war for discharging stones*, Veg.; Amm.

ŏNAGOS, i, m. (ὀναγός). *An ass-driver*, Plaut.

ŏNERĂRIUS, a, um (onus). *Of or belonging to a burden or freight*, o. navis, *a ship of burden, a merchant-ship*, Liv.; Nep.; *also*, oneraria, æ, *f.*, Cic.; jumenta o., *beasts of burden*, Liv.

ŏNERO, 1 *v. a.* (onus). I. *Prop.* A) *To load, burden, freight*, o. naves, Cæs.; o. naves commeatu, stipendio, armis aliisque rebus, Sall.; o. asellî costas pomis, Virg.; o. sacellum vesta atque auro, Ter.; *to stow away, store up*, vina cadis

o., *to store up*, Virg.; dona Cereris canistris o., Id. —— B) *Meton.: To load, burden, encumber, oppress*, o. catenis, Hor.; o. cervicem tauri aratro, Ov.; o. aures lapillis, Id.; onerari vino, epulis, Sall.; cibus onerat, *oppresses the stomach*, Plin.; *to cover*, o. membra sepulcro, Virg.; o. ossa aggere terræ, Id.; o. humerum pallio, *to put on one's cloak, to throw one's cloak round one's shoulders*, Ter.; *to arm*, o. manum jaculis, Virg. —— II. *Fig.: To load, to cram, fill*, o. judicem argumentis, Cic.; o. alqm mendaciis, *and simply* o. alqm, *to oppress with falsehoods*, Plaut.; *to overwhelm*, o. alqm contumeliis, Cic.; o. alqm maledictis, Plaut.; o. malis, Virg.; *to heap upon* (*in a good sense*), *to cover with*, o. alqm laudibus haud immeritis, Liv.; me amicitiæ oneravit dies, Plaut.; o. honoribus, Just.; *to render more troublesome, to make worse*, o. curas, Tac.; a. pericula alcjs, Id.

ŌNĔRŌSUS, a, um (onus). I. *Prop.: Burdensome, heavy, oppressive*, præda o., Virg.; sit humus cineri non o. tuo. Ov. —— II. *Burdensome, irksome, troublesome*, o. donatio, Plin.; onerosum est accusare damnatum, Id.

ŌNŎMĂTŎPŒĬA, æ, *f.* (ὀνοματοποιΐα). *The forming of a word, so as to represent a natural sound* (*e. g.* susurrus), Charis.

ŌNUS, ĕris, n. I. *Prop.* A) *A burden, load, freight, cargo*, cum moribus et oneribus, Cic.; naves cum suis oneribus, Liv. —— B) *Meton.: Any thing heavy, a burden, a weight*, tanti oneris turris, Cæs.; o. naturæ, *the fœtus*, Phædr.; *or* o. gravidi ventris, Ov.; onera ciborum, *animal excrements*, Plin.; *or* onus ventris, Mart. —— II. *Fig.: A burden*, i. e. *charge, trouble, difficulty*, quantis oneribus premerere, *troublesome occupations*, Cic.; oneri esse alcui, *to be a burden to any body, to be troublesome*, Liv.; Sall.; onus urbis suscipere, *to take upon one's self the burden of government*, Cic.; onus alcui injungere, *to impose a burden upon any body* (e. g. *of a charge or duty*), Liv.; o. probandi, *the burden of proof, obligation to prove*, Cels. *Esp.: A burden*, i. e. *tax, impost*, hæc onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv.; municipium maximis oneribus pressum, *burdens*, i. e. *debts*, Cic.; onera graviora injungere, Cæs.

ŌNUSTUS, a, um (onus). I. *Prop.* A) *Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted*, ascellus o. auro, Cic.; prædâ o. Athenas venerunt, Nep.; naves o. frumento, Cæs.; miles o. sarcinis, Tac. *With genit.: Full of any thing*, Plaut. —— B) *Meton.: Loaded, burdened*, o. fustibus, Id.; corpus o., *stricken with years*, Id. —— II. *Fig.: Laden*, i. e. *filled, full of, covered with*, pars o. vulneribus, Tac.; pectus o. lætitiâ, Plaut.

ŌNYX, ȳchis, m. (ὄνυξ, *the finger-nail; hence, on account of its color*), *Onyx*. I. *A precious stone of a light flesh color*, Plin. —— II. *A kind of marble or alabaster, of which various vessels were made; it was also used for inlaying floors*: *a vessel made of this substance, as, a box for unguent, &c., a perfume-box*, Hor.; *also fem.*, Mart.

ŌPĂCĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (opacus). *Shadiness, shade*, patula o. ramorum, Plin.; colles amœnâ opacitate vestiti, Id.

ŌPĂCO, 1 *v. a.* (opacus). *To cover with shade, to shade*, o. locum, Cic.; sol terras ex partibus opacat.

ŌPĂCUS, a, um (akin to operio). *Shady*. I. *Act.: Shading, giving shade*, ilex o., Virg.; o. ulmus, Id.; o. nubes, Ov. —— II. *Pass.* A) *Shaded*, o. ripa, Cic.; frigus o., *coolness of the shade*, Virg.; in opaco, *in the shade*, Plin. —— B) *Meton.: Shady, dark, obscure*, o. nox, Virg.; o. Tartara, Ov.

ŌPĔLLA, æ, *f. dim.* (opera). *Slight work, labor, or service, a little application*, Lucr.; Hor.

ŌPĔRA [opra, Ennius], æ, *f.* (opus, eris). I. *Labor; esp., bodily labor, pains, exertion*, multi reperiuntur inertes operâ, Plaut.; operam in re consumere, *to bestow pains upon*, Cic.; operam tribuere rei, Id.; operam in re ponere, Id.; operam insumere, Liv.; operam suscipere, *to take the labor upon one's self*, Id. *Esp.:* operam dare alcui rei, *to bestow pains upon*; operam dare valetudini, Cic.; operam dare, *with* ut *or* ne, *to take care that, or that not*, Id.; operam dent consules, ne quid resp. detrimenti capiat, Cæs.; Sall. Cat.; operam alcui navare, *to lend aid*, Cic.; operæ non parcere, *to spare no pains*, Id.; operæ pretium habere, *to have a reward for one's pains*, Liv.; est operæ pretium, *it rewards the pains*, i. e. *it is worth the while*, Cic.; operæ pretium facere, *to do any thing that is worth the pains*, Liv.; o. est mihi, *to take pains*, Plaut. *Hence*, datâ operâ, *on purpose, designedly*, Cic.; *or* deditâ operâ, Id. *Esp.: Labor for others, service*, operas dare pro magistro, *to act as vice-director*, Cic.; operam alcui dare, *to give a hearing, to listen to*, Plaut.; si per eos dies operam dedisti Protogeni, *if you have listened to*, Cic.; sermoni operam dare, *to listen to*, Id.; alcui operam multos annos dare, *to be any body's pupil, to attend any body's lectures*, Id.; date operam, *pay attention, mind*, Ter.; operam dare jubet Petillium, *to inquire into the matter*, Cic.; operam dare tonsoribus, *to get shaved*, Suet.; meâ, tuâ, alcjs operâ, *through my (thy, &c.) exertion, means, agency*; meâ operâ Tarentum recepisti, Cic.; non meâ operâ neque culpâ evenit, Ter.; consulis operâ amissum, *by his fault or neglect*, Liv.; unâ operâ, *at the same time, at once*, Plaut.; or eâdem operâ, Id. —— II. *Meton.* A) *A day's work or labor*, Col.; operis tribus, Id. —— B) *Time when one is at liberty, leisure*, deest mihi o., Cic.; est mihi operæ, *I have time, it is convenient to me*, Liv.; non operæ est mihi (*also without the dat. of person*), *I have no time, it is not convenient for me, I do not choose or like, I will not*, Liv.; *but* operæ non est *means, it must not be*, Plaut. —— C) *One that works for wages or pay, a day-laborer, journeyman*, numos dividere operis tuis, Auct. Har.; quantum paucæ operæ fabrorum mercedis tulerunt, Cic.; operæ theatrales, *parties among the spectators for the purpose of applauding the actors*, Tac. —— D) *Deed* (*opposed to good counsel, advice*), contra operâ expertus, Plaut.; istæc dicta te experiri et operis et factis volo, Id. —— E) *A work, manufacture*, o. arenarum, Id.

ŌPĔRĂRĬUS, a, um (opera). I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with bodily labor*, pecus o., *beasts used for labor*, Col.; o. lapides, *that are used in any sort of labor*, Plin.; o. vinum, *common wine for laborers*, Id. —— II. *Esp., of persons*, operarius, ii, m. (*with or without* homo), *A workman, laborer, day-laborer*, o. homo, Cic.; o. linguâ celeri, *lit., a living machine with a tongue* (*said of a bad speaker*), Id.

ŌPERCŪLUM, i, n. (operio). *A cover, lid*, arteria aspera tegitur quodam quasi operculo, Cic.; o. dolii, Liv.

ŌPERIMENTUM, i, n. (operio). *That with which a thing is covered, a covering, cover*, Cat.; Sall.

ŌPERIO, rŭi, rtum, 4 *v. a.* [*fut.*, operibo, *for* operiam, Plaut. ap. Non.] (ob, *and obsol.* perio, *to cover*). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To cover over, to cover, cover up*, fons fluctu totus operiretur, Cic.; summas (amphoras) o. auro, Nep.; operto capite, *with covered head*, Hor.; brachia plumis o., Ov.; umbris nox operit terras, Virg.; o. reliquias malæ pugnæ, *to bury*, Tac. 2) *To shut, close, lock or shut up*, o. lecticam, Cic.; o. ostium, Ter.; o. fores, Plaut.; o. oculos morientibus, *to close*, Plin.; oculis operitis donare multa, *with one's eyes shut*, Sen.——B) *Meton.: To cover up*, o. alqm loris, *to drub, lash soundly*, Ter.——II. A) *To cover or load with, to heap upon*, contumeliis opertus, Cic.; judicia operta dedecore et infamia, Id.——B) *To hide, conceal*, opertarum rerum patefactio, Cic.; domestica mala tristitia operienda, Tac.

OPERIOR, irl. *See* OPPERIOR.

ŌPEROR, l *v. dep.* (opus). *To work, to be occupied or busied*, o. in agro, Ulp. Dig.; seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. *With dat.: To bestow pains upon any thing, to apply one's self to, to give or devote one's self to*, o. studiis liberalibus, Tac.; o. scholæ, Quint. *Esp.: To perform sacred rites, to sacrifice*, &c., vidit se operatum, Tac.; Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop.; *to serve, to be subservient*, ora operata tibi resolvimus, *the mouths devoted to thee*, Ov.; sacris o., Liv.

ŌPERŌSE, *adv.* (operosus). *With great pains, laboriously*, nec fiat o., Cic. *Exactly, accurately*, dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin.

ŌPERŌSUS, a, um (opera). *Full of pains or labor.* I. *Act.* A) *That takes much pains, busy, industrious, active, laborious*, o. senectus, Cic.; colonus o., Ov.——B) *Meton.: Effectual, powerful*, o. herba, Ov.——II. *Pass.: Full of trouble, troublesome*, o. labor, Cic.; o. carmen, Hor.

ŌPERTUM, i, n. (operio). I. *Prop.: A secret place*, o. bonæ Deæ, *where the Roman women assembled to celebrate her festival on the first of May*, Cic.; telluris operta subire, *to descend into the infernal regions*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: A secret*, o. Apollinis, *an oracle*, Cic.

ŌPERTUS, a, um, *part. of* operio.

ŌPES, um. *See* OPS.

OPHIŪCHUS, i, m. (Ὀφιοῦχος). *The Serpent-holder, a constellation*, Cic. (*Pure Latin*, Anguitenens.)

OPHTHALMIAS, æ, m. (ὀφθαλμίας). *A kind of fish*, i. q. oculata, Plaut.

OPICUS, a, um. *Ignorant, stupid, uncouth*, Cat. ap. Plin.; *barbarous*, Juv.

ŌPIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (ops, fero). *Rendering assistance*, o. deus, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Ov.; folia o., Plin.

ŌPIFEX, ĭcis, (opus, facio). I. *Gen.* A) *A master workman, artificer, framer*, o. mundi, Cic.; Nilus silvarum o., *that produces*, Plin.; stilus est dicendi o., Cic.; o. verborum, *a framer of words*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: o. apes, *that make honey*, Varr.——II. *Esp.: An artisan, mechanic*, Cic.; ne o. quidem se artibus suis removerunt, *of sculptors and painters*, Id.

ŌPIFĪCINA, æ, *f.* (opifex), *for* officina. *A workshop*, Plaut.

ŌPĪLIO, ōnis, *m.* (*perhaps for* ovilio, *from* ovis). *A shepherd, herdsman*, Col.; Virg.

ŌPĪME, *adv.* (opimus). *Sumptuously, splendidly, richly*, o. instructa domus, Plaut.

ŌPĪMIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Opimius*, O. vinum, *that was grown in the consulship of Opimius, of the vintage of Opimius*, Plin.

ŌPĪMĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (opimus). *Abundance, plentifulness*, Plaut.

ŌPĪMIUS, a, um. *Opimius, a Roman family name. Of this* gens *was* L. Opimius, *during whose consulate* (*B.C.* 121) *there was a vintage of unprecedented quality, in consequence of the extraordinary heat of the autumn*, Cic.; Vell.

ŌPĪMUS, a, um (ops, opis). I. *Act.* A) *Nourishing, fertile, fruitful* (*of the earth*), ager o., Cic.; arva o., Virg.; campus o., Liv.; o. Larissæ, Hor.——B) *Meton.: Enriching, lucrative, gainful*, o. accusatio, Cic.; o. quæstus, Plin.——II. *Pass.* A) 1) *Well fed, fattened, fat, in good keep*, o. bos, Cic.; o. victima, Plin.; o. pecudes, Gell.; me reducit opimum, Hor. 2) *Meton.: Enriched, rich*, prædâ opimus, Cic.; o. bonis rebus regio, *rich in*, Lucr.; opus o. casibus, Tac.; *rich, abundant, copious*, o. præda, Cic.; o. divitiæ, Plaut.; o. dapes, Virg. *Esp.:* spolia o., *arms taken by one general from another*, Liv.; o. triumphus, Hor.——B) *Fig. of style: Gross, overloaded*, o. quoddam et tamquam adipatæ dictionis genus, Cic.; Pindarus nimis opima pinguique esse facundia existimatus est, Gell.

ŌPĪNĀBILIS, e (opinor). *That rests on supposition, supposed, imaginary*, hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem vocabant, Cic.

ŌPĪNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (opinor). *A supposition, conjecture*, Cic.

ŌPĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. (opinor). *One that supposes or conjectures*, Cic.

ŌPĪNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* opinor.——II. *Adj.: Supposed, conjectural, imaginary*, o. malum, bonum, Cic.

ŌPĪNĀTUS, ūs, m. (opinor). *A supposing, conjecturing*, o. animi, Lucr.

ŌPĪNIO, ōnis, *f.* (opinor). I. *Gen.: An opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, imagination*, ægritudo (est) o. recentis mali præsentia, Cic.; lætitia, o. boni præsentis, Id.; adducere in opinionem, *to make any body believe; or* opinionem alcjs rei præbere, Cæs.; *or* opinionem alcjs rei afferre; *or* opinionem alics rei facere, Cels.; opinione duci, *to be led by one's opinion*, Cic.; ad opinionem labi, *to come gradually to the opinion*, Id.; hanc in opinionem discessi, *I have come to the opinion*, Id.; hujus opinionis esse, *to be of that opinion*, Col.; opinionem deponere, *to give up, to divest one's self of*, Id.; opinionem augere, *to strengthen an opinion*, Cæs.; opinione levare alqm alqâ re, *to rid one of an opinion*, Id.; ut mea o. fert *or* est, *in my opinion*, Id.; præter opinionem, *contrary to expectation*, Id.; opinione celerius, *sooner than was expected*, Id.; celerius omnium opinione venire, *sooner than any one expected*, Cæs.; opinione tua mihi gratius est, *more agreeable than you expect*, Cic.; o. est (*with acc. and inf.*), *it is thought or supposed*: in his locis o. est, Cæsarem fore, *they think, there is an idea or opinion*,

Id. ——II. *Esp.: A good or bad opinion*, opiniosem nonnullam habere de alqo, Cic.; magna est hominum o. de te, *they expect great things from you, entertain a high opinion of you*, Id. *Absol.: Good reputation*, affert et ista res opinionem, Quint.; *a report, rumor*, opinionem serere, *to spread abroad*, Just.; exiit o. (*with acc. and inf.*), *a report was spread abroad*, Suet.

ŏPĬNIŎSUS, a, um (opinio). *Full of suppositions or conjectures, fond of hypotheses*, Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, *very rich in hypotheses*, Cic.

ŏPĬNOR, 1 *v. dep.* (*from a root* OP; *appearing also in* ὄπ-ωπα, ὄψομαι, ἀφθην). *To suppose, imagine, conjecture, be of opinion*, o. alqd, Cic.; multa falso o., Id.; male o. de alqo, *to have a bad opinion of, think badly of*, Suet. *Parenthetically used:* primo, ut opinor, politur, Cic.; Cipius, opinor, olim, *in my opinion, as I think, as I believe*, Id.

ŏPĬNUS, a, um. *See* NEOOPINUS.

ŏPĬPARE, *adv.* (opiparus). *Splendidly, richly, sumptuously*, o. parare convivium, Cic.; o. domum instruere, Plaut.; edere et bibere o. et apparate, Cic.

ŏPĬPĂRUS, a, um (opes, paro). *Splendid, rich, sumptuous*, o. opsonia, Plaut.; o. Athenæ, Id.

ŏPIS, is, *f.* (Ὄπις). *Opis, a nymph in the train of Diana*, Virg.

ŏPISTHO-GRAPHUS, a, um (ὀπισθόγραφος). *Written upon on the back* (*of parchment or paper*) (*a thing not very customary*), libri o., Plin. *Subst.*, opisthographum, i, *n.*, *That which has been written upon on the back*, Ulp. Dig.

ŏPĬTŬLOR, 1 *v. dep.* (opes *and obs.* tulo, *for* fero). *To help, assist, render assistance*, o. alcui, Cic.; o. inopiæ alcjs, Sall.; permultum ad dicendum o., Cic.

ŏPIUM *or* -ON, ĭi, *n.* (ὄπιον, *from* ὀπός, *sap*). *The inspissated juice of the poppy, opium*, Plin.

ŏPŎBALSAMUM, i, *n.* (ὀποβάλσαμον). *The juice or gum* (ὀπός) *of the balsam-tree, balsam*, Plin.

ŏPORTET, ŭit, ēre, *v. impers.* (opus). *It is necessary, it must be, it is needful or reasonable, it behooves, it ought* (*with acc. and inf.*, ut, *or simple subj.*), nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic.; tu non modo eos accipere, quod opertebat, noluisti, *what behooved*, Id.; Apollinis signum ablatum esse non oportuit, *ought not to have been carried off*, Id.; mansum tamen oportuit, *he ought however to have remained*, Ter.; efflorescat oportet oratio, Cic.; exstent oportet vestigia, *there must necessarily be some traces left*, Id.; judices videant oportet, Id.

OP-PANGO, pēgi, pactum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, pango). *To fix or fasten to*, o. savium (ori), *to give a kiss*, Plaut.

OP-PANSUS *or* OP-PASSUS, a, um, *part. of* oppando.

OP-PECTO, ĕre, *v. a.* (ob, pecto). *To comb; facetè, of food, to claw, pull to pieces, or to chew*, Plaut.

OP-PEDO, ĕre, *v. n.* (ob, pedo). *To affront, to insult grossly*, o. alcui, Hor.

OP-PERIOR, peritus *and* pertus sum, 4 *v. dep.* (ob, perior, *like* experior). I. *Act.: To wait for any body or any thing, to await*, ibi me opperire, *wait for me there*, Ter.; hosten. o., Virg.; classem o., Nep.——II. *Neut.: To wait*, aut ibidem opperiar, Cic.; horam o., *to wait a whole hour*, Ter.

OPPETO, tīvi *and* tĭi, tĭtum, *v. n.* (ob, peto). *To go to meet; with acc.:* o. pestem, *to go to ruin, to fall*, Plaut.; o. pœnas superbiæ, *to suffer for one's haughtiness*, Phædr. *Esp.:* o. mortem, *to meet death, to die*, o. pro patria mortem, Cic.; millies o. mortem, Id. *Absol.: To die, to depart this life*, Tac.

OPPIDĀNUS, a, um (oppidum). *Of or in a town out of Rome, of a small town*, senex o., *from Tarracina*, Cic.; o. jus, Id.; genus dicendi o., Id. *Subst. plur.*, oppidāni, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of a town, townspeople*, Cæs.

OPPĬDĀTIM, *adv.* (oppidum). *Town by town, in every town*, ludos o. constituerunt, Suet.

OPPĬDO, *adv.* (oppidum). *Very, very much, exceedingly, quite, altogether*, o. pauci, Cic.; o. ridiculus, Id.; paulum o., *very little*, Id.; o. quam, *very much*, Liv.; periî o., *I am completely undone*, Plaut.

OPPĬDŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (oppidum). *A small town*, Cic.; Hor.

OPPĬDUM, i, *n.* (opes, do, *what affords shelter or aid*). *Perhaps prop., that which is encompassed or walled; hence*, I. *A town; esp., a town out of Rome*, oppidum amittere, Cic.; in oppido Antiochiæ, *in the town of Antioch*, Id.; in oppido Citio, Nep.——II. *A fortified wood or forest with the Britons*, Cæs.

OP-PIGNĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, pignero). I. *Prop.: To give as a pledge, to pledge*, o. filiam, Ter.; o. libellos, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* o. se verbo, Sen.

OP-PĬLO, 1 *v. a.* (ob, pilo). *To stop or shut up, to block up*, o. ostium, Lucr.; o. scalas, Cic.

OPPINGO, ĕre. *See* OPPANGO.

OPPLĔO, 2 *v. a.* (ob, pleo). *To fill completely, to fill up.* I. *Prop.:* nives omnia oppleverant, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* Græciam hæc opinio opplevit, Cic.

OP-PLŎRO, are (ob, ploro). *To weep to*, o. auribus alcjs, *to trouble with weeping*, Auct. Her.

OP-PŎNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, pono). I. *Prop.: To set, lay, or place against or opposite*, o. auriculam, Hor.; o. armatos homines ad introitus omnes, Cic.; o. Numidas ad dextram partem aciei, *on the right wing*, Hirt.; *to place in front of*, i. e. *to expose, to lay any thing or one's self open to*, o. se periculis, Cic.; o. se veneficiis, Cæs.; moles oppositæ fluctibus, Cic.; *to set against, lay down, as a pledge, deposit*, o. res suas ad securitatem creditoris, *to pledge, mortgage*, Sen.; ager pignori est oppositus, Ter.; o. se pignori, *to pledge one's self*, Plaut.; *to put or lay before, put one thing before or on another*, gallinæ se opponunt (pullis), Cic.; o. manum fronti, Ov.; o. manum ante oculos, Id.; o. manus ob os, *as a sign that silence is to be kept*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; *to shut to, to close*, o. fores, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To bring forward against, to object, to allege as an excuse or defence*, o. nomen alcui, Cic.; o. auctoritatem suam, Id.; multis secundis prœliis unum adversum o., *to set one unfortunate battle against many fortunate ones*, i. e. *to compare them together*, Cæs.

OPPORTŪNE, *adv.* (opportunus). *Conveniently, opportunely, in right time, seasonably*, o. venire, Cic.; nihil opportunius accidere potuit, Id.; nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Cæs.

OPPORTŪNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (opportunus) I. *Prop.* A) *Convenience, fitness, suitableness*, o. corporis, Cic.; o. loci, Cæs.; o. ætatis, Sall.; o. temporis, *a favorable time, the right moment*, Cæs.—B) *A favorable circumstance or situation*, omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic.; quanta o. in animis hominum ad res maximas, *what great capacities*, Id.——II. *Meton.: Advantage, use*, inter viros tales amicitia tantas habet opportunitates, Cic.

OP-PORTŪNUS, a, um (ob *and* portunus, *allied to* portus). *Convenient, suitable, fit, commodious, opportune, seasonable*, o. locus, Cic.; locus opportunissimus portus, Liv.; o. tempus, Cæs. *Neut. plur.:* locorum opportuna, Tac.; *adapted, proper, useful*, ad omnia hæc magis o. nemo est, *no one is more fit*, Ter.; nox o. est eruptioni, *favorable*, Liv.; *advantageous, profitable, favorable, conducive*, res o. sunt singulis singulis, Cic.; Jugurtha o. alia omnia, Sall. *In a bad sense: Exposed, liable*, o. injuriæ, Cels.; retiovlata structura rimis o. est, Plin.

OPPŌSĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (oppono). *An opposing, setting against*, Cic.

OPPŌSĬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* oppono.——II. *Adj.: Placed or set over against or opposite*, luna o. soli, Cic. *Esp. geographically: Situate over against, lying opposite or before*, oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. *Fig.: Opposed, contradictory, contrary:* oppositis, ōrum, *n. plur., Clauses or propositions that contradict one another*, Gell.

OPPŌSĬTUS, ūs, *m.* (oppono). *A setting against, opposing*, o. corporum, Cic.; o. membrorum, Sil.; *a lying between or before, interposition*, Plin.

OPPRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (opprimo). I. *A pressing down*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: Oppression*, o. legum et libertatis, Cic.; *a taking forcible possession of*, o. curiæ, Id.; *force, violence*, Ter.

OPPRESSIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (oppressio). *A gentle pressing or squeezing*, papillarum horridularum o., Plaut.

OPPRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* opprimo.

OPPRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (opprimo). *A pressure, pressing down*, primordiorum o., Lucr.

OPPRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 *v. a.* (ob, premo). I. *Prop.* A) *To press down*, o. taleam pede, *to press into the ground*, Cat.; ruinâ conclavia opprimi, *to be buried*, Cic.; o. herbam, *to tread down*, Ov.; *to press together, shut, keep shut or close*, os opprime, Ter.; o. os loquentiæ, Ov.—B) *Meton.: To sink*, o. classem, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To press down*, onere opprimi, Cic.; *to suppress, quell, tame, check*, opprimitur vis flammæ alqâ re, Id.; o. ignem, Liv.; o. tumultum, Id.; *to subdue, overthrow*, o. Mithradatem, Cic.; *to oppress, deprive one of his liberty or rights*, o. patriam, Id.; o. rem, Id.; *to suppress*, i. e. *not to utter, to pronounce indistinctly*, o. literas, Id.; *to suppress, conceal, hide*, o. insigne, Id.; o. memoriam rei, Liv.; o. iram, Sall.; *to load, overwhelm*, o. contumeliis, Cic.; oppressus somno, *weighed down with sleep*, Cæs.; oppressus ære alieno, *loaded with debt*, Cic.; *to overpower, overcome*, oppressus timore, lassitudine, Cæs.; *to finish or put an end to by violence, to crush*, o. amicitiam, Cic.; *to suppress, weaken, debilitate*, opprimuntur vires, Id.; *to come upon unexpectedly, to take by surprise, seize*, quoties illum lux ... quoties nox oppressit! Cic.; mors Antonium oppressit, Id.; o. hostes incautos, Liv.; o. alqm occitantem, Ter.; o. occasionem, *to seize, embrace*, Plaut.; *to bear down, put down, suppress, quash, hamper, shackle, stifle*, o. orationem, Cic.; conscientiâ sceleratum oppressus, Id.

OPPROBRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (opprobro). *A reproach, disgrace*, Plaut.

OPPROBRIUM, ii, *n.* (ob, probrum). *A reproach, shame, disgrace, infamy*, civitati esse opprobrio, *to be a disgrace to the state*, Nep.; o. meritum, Plin. *Meton.: A reproach*, i. e. *a taunt, abusive or reproachful language*, Suet.; maledictum et o., Plin.; *a disgrace* (*speaking of a person*), o. majorum Mamercus, Tac.

OPPROBRO, āre, *v. a.* (ob, probrum). *To reproach or upbraid with, to cast in one's teeth*, o. alcui rus, Plaut.

OPPUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (oppugno). I. *Prop.: A storming, assaulting* (*a town*), o. oppidorum, Cic.; oppugnationem inferre, *to storm*, Id.; oppugnationem propulsare, *to repulse assailants*, Id.; oppugnationem sustinere, *to hold out against*, Cæs.; oppugnatione desistere, Id.——II. *Meton.: An attack with words, assault*, Cic.

OPPUGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (oppugno). *An attacker, assailant, stormer*. I. *Prop.:* o. patriæ, Cic.; Liv.——II. *Meton.:* o. salutis meæ, Cic.

OPPUGNO, 1 (ob, pugno). I. *Prop.: To fight against, attack, assail, assault, storm*, o. alqm, Cæs.; Macedoniam o., Liv.; o. oppidum, Cic.; o. castra, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: To attack, assail, assault any body or any thing*, o. fratrem, Cic.; o. alqm clandestinis consiliis, Id.; o. alqm pecuniâ, Id.

OPPUGNO, 1 (ob, pugnus). *To beat with the fists, to cuff, buffet*, o. os, Plaut.

OPS, ŏpis, *f.* (*in the sing. only in the gentt., acc. and abl.*) (*akin to* copia). I. *Prop.: Power, means, might; riches, wealth* (*whatever puts us in a condition to do great things*), opibus, armis, potentiâ valere, Cic.; o. afflictæ, Cæs.; o. familiares, Sall.; opes ŏpĭ juvare, sublevare, Cæs.; condere opes, Virg.; magnas inter opes inops, Hor.; pro opibus, *in proportion or according to one's property, wealth, or means*, Plaut.; Sall.; *troops, army, host*, regis opibus præfuturum, Nep.; tantas opes prostravit, Id.; *the power or resources of a king or a state, with regard to territory, armies, revenue, &c.*, tantis opibus reipublicæ, Cic.; opes Italiæ æterere, Sall.; o. civitatis, Id.; patriæ opes augere, Cic.; opes Lacedæmoniorum concussit, Nep.; *power or influence of a private individual, by means of riches, connections, character, rank, eloquence, &c.*, opes suas, experiri, Cic.; opes et dignitatem tenere, Id.; tenues o., nullæ facultates, Id.; in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes, Id.; suis opibus confidere, Sall.; *physical force, energy, strength*, omni ope enitor, *with main force, with all one's might*, Cic.; omni ope niti, Sall.; opibus valere, *to excel in strength*, Cic.; omnibus viribus atque opibus, *with might and main*, Id. *Meton.:* opes acquirit eundo (fluvius), Ov.; adoptivas arbor habebit opes, Id.——II. *Meton.: Assistance help, support*, opem salutemque ferre alcui, Cic.

aiqd opis ferre reipublicæ, Id.; opem a te petimus, Id.: sine ope divinâ, Cæs.; o. ingenii, Sall.

OPS, ŏpis, *f.* (*akin to* copia). *The goddess Earth, as mother of the fruits of the field and as a symbol of fruitfulness, nourishment, abundance, riches; she was sister and wife of Saturn*, Cic.

OPSONIUM, *&c.* *See* OBSONIUM, *&c.*

OPTABILIS, e (opto). *Desirable, to be wished for, welcome*, quæ o. videntur, Cic.; pax cuique o., Id.; quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Id.

OPTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (opto). *A wishing, wish*, tres optationes dare, *to grant three wishes*, Cic.; *as figure of speech*, Cic.; Quint.

OPTATO. *See the following article.*

OPTATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* opto.——II. *Adj.: Wished, desired, longed for; pleasing, acceptable, grateful*, ad exitus optatos pervehi, Cic.; o. cives, i. e. cari, Plaut.; quid optatius esse possit? Cic.; mi optime et optatissime frater, Id. *Subst.*, optatum, i, n., *That which has been wished for, a wish*, optatum impetrare, *to have one's wish fulfilled*, Cic.; præter optatum meum, *contrary to my wish*, Id.; mihi in optatis est, *it is my wish, I wish*, Id. *Abl.*, optato, *adv.*, *According to one's wish*, optato venire, Cic.; Ter.

OPTIMAS, OPTUMAS, ātis (optimus, optumus). *One of the best or noblest; hence, aristocratical*, respublica, quæ ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari contusa modice, Cic.; *hence, subst.*, optimas, *A patriot, or* (*because such generally favored the party of the Senate and the nobles*) *an aristocrat*, te parum optimatem esse, Corl. ap. Cic.; *mostly in the plur., the aristocratical party, the aristocracy*, Cic.; Suet.; Tac.

OPTIME *or* OPTUME. *See* BENE.

OPTIMUS, a, um. *See* BONUS.

OPTIO, ōnis (opto). I. *Fem.: Free will, choice*, o. tua est, *you have the choice*, Plaut.; utro frui malis, o. sit tua, *depends upon your choice*, Cic.; si o. esset, *if he had his own choice*, Id.; an erit hæc o. et potestas tua, ut dicas? *does that depend upon you?* Id.; o. vobis datur, *it is left to your own choice, whether, &c.*, Id.——II. *Masc.: An assistant*, Plaut. *Esp.: The assistant of a centurion, adjutant, deputy*, Varr.; Veg.

OPTIVUS, a, um (opto). *Chosen, desired, wished for*, o. cognomen, Hor.

OPTO, 1 *v. a.* [optassis *for* optaveris, Plaut.] (*for* opito, *intens. of the old* opo, ὄπτω, ὀπτομαι, *to inspect or look at diligently*). I. *To look out for one's self, to choose*, hanc conditionem miseri ferunt, ut optet, utrum malit, Cic.; ut ex collegis optaret, quem vellet, Liv.; opta, utrum vis, Plaut.; o. locum tecto, Virg.——II. *To wish, to express a wish or desire* [*whereas* cupere *means to entertain a wish or desire*], cupere et o., Cic.; o. nihil, nisi quod honestum est, Id.; visus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, *might demand or require*, Id. *Absol.*: o. hoc est, non docere, *said of those who endeavor to prove a thing, but can not*, Cic.

OPTUME, OPTUMUS. *See* BENE, BONUS.

ŌPULENS, tis, *and* ŌPULENTUS, a, um (ops). I. *Act.: Nourishing, fruitful, fertile*, o. Etruriæ arva, Liv.——II. *Pass.: Nourished; hence, rich, wealthy*, o. fortunatusque, Cic.; o. oppidum, Cæs.; opulentissima civitas, Cic. *With abl.: Rich in any thing*, exercitus o. prædâ, Liv. *With genit.*: provinciæ pecuniæ o., Tac.; *copious, large, considerable*, o. ac ditia stipendia, Liv.; o. obsonium, *splendid, magnificent*, Plaut. *Fig.: Prolific, rich*, oratio o., Gell.

ŌPULENTER *and* ŌPULENTE, *adv.* (opulentus). *Splendidly, richly, sumptuously*, o. se colere, Sall.; ludos o. facere, Liv.

ŌPULENTIA, æ, *f.* (opulens). *Riches, wealth*, habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall.; regalis o., Just.; metallorum o., Plin.; *might, power*, invidia ex opulentia orta, Sall.; Lydorum o., Tac.

ŌPULENTITAS, ātis, *f.* (opulens). I. q. opulentia, Plaut.

ŌPULENTO, *v. a.* (opulens). *To make rich, to enrich*, herum o., Hor.

ŌPULENTUS, a, um. *See* OPULENS.

ŌPUNTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Opus, Opuntian*, Philodamus O., Cic.; O. sinus, Plin. *Plur.*, Opuntii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Opus*, Liv.

ŌPUS, ĕris n. (*Sanscr.* vap, *to produce, to effect*). I. *Prop.* A) *Work, labor*, opus quærere, *to look out for work*, Cic.; operi victoria finis, Ov.; *work, art, workmanship*, locus egregie naturâ et opere munitus, *by nature and art*, Cæs. *Esp.: Work, occupation, business, action*, cessare in studio atque opere, Cic.; o. hominum, Id.; opus facere, *of agriculture*, Ter.; numquam majora o. fiunt, *more important agricultural labors*, Cic.; *military labor, active service* (*in the field*), nondum opere castrorum perfecto, *the work of fortifying the camp*, Cæs.; ab opere deducere milites, Id.; pro opere consistere, Sall.; opus intermittere, Cæs.; *labor of an artist, workmanship*, menses octo continuos o. his (æmiatoribus, vasculariis) non defuit, Cic.; *public business, transaction of state affairs*, o. oratorium, *the work or business of an orator*, Id.; o. censorium, *infliction of punishment by the censor*, Suet.——B) *Meton.: A work, piece of workmanship* (*of buildings, statues, and other works of art*), o. perfectum, *a perfect work*, Cic.; opera, quæ theatro circumdedit Pompeius, Vell.; *a work or engine of besiegers, a machine used in a siege*, Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic.; urbem operibus claust, Nep.; operibus urbem oppugnare, Liv.; *a work, book, writing, piece*, opus habeo in manibus, Cic.; operi fastigium imponere, *to give the work the finishing stroke, to finish off*, Id.; ornis tanti operis, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Effect*, o. hastæ, Ov.; opu-efficere, *to produce an effect; exertion, trouble, pains, difficulty*, tanto opere, *so much*, Cic.; quanto opere, *how much*, Id.; maximo opere, *very much*, Id.

ŌPUS, n. *indecl.* (*only in connection with the verb* sum). O. est, *It is necessary or requisite, there is need*; *with a dat. of the person and a nom. of the thing which are necessary*, dux et auctor nobis o. est, Cic.; si quid ipsi a Cæsare o. esset, *if he should want any thing of Cæsar*, Cæs.; quinquid o. esset, Cic. *With an abl. of the thing which is necessary*, auctoritate tuâ nobis o. est, *we are in want of*, Cic.; mature facto o. est, Sall.; maturato o. est, *speed is required, or necessary*, Liv.; o. fuit Hirtio convento, *a meeting with Hirtius was necessary or required*, Cic. *With inf.*: quid o. est affirmare? Cic. *With acc. and inf.*: hoc fieri et oportet et o. est, Cic. *With* ut: mihi o. est, ut lavem, Plaut.

With genit.: ad consilium pensandum temporis o. esse, Liv. *With acc.:* puero o. est cibum, Plaut.

ŌPUS, untis, *f.* (Ὀροῦς). *Opus, the capital of the Opuntian Locri in Greece, now Talanda,* Liv.

ŏPUSCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (opus). *A small or trifling work,* Cic.

ŏRA, æ, *f.* (os). A) *A border, edge, margin, brim, extremity,* o. poculi, Lucr.; o. gemmæ, Plin.; o. vulneris, Cels.; o. clypei, Virg. *Esp.: A coast, sea-coast,* oris Italiæ maritimis, Cic.; o. Italiæ, Liv.; o. Græciæ, Cic.; o. Asiæ, Nep. *Meton.:* o. maritima, *the inhabitants of the coast,* Cic. *Gen.: A region, country, climate,* quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.; o. gelida, Hor.; cœlestes o., Ov.——B) *Meton.:* luminis oræ, *the regions of light,* Lucr.; sub luminis edidit oras, Virg.; *a zone of the earth,* globum terræ duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic.

ŏRA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* aures). *A bridle; also, a nautical term for rope, cable,* oram resolvere, Liv.; oram solvere, Quint.

ŏRĀCŬLUM [oraclum, Ov.], i, *n.* (oro). I. *A divine or inspired response, an oracle.* A) *Prop.:* oracula edere, *to pronounce,* Cic.; oraculum petere, Id.; oraculum poscere, Virg.; oraculum dare, Cic. ——B) *Meton.: Any prophetic enunciation, a prophecy,* o. somnii, Cic.; mentes oracula funderent, Id.; o., quæ sortibus æquatis ducuntur, Id. *A remarkable saying, opinion, &c.,* physicorum o., Cic.; o. illud magnopere custodiendum, Plin. ——II. *The place in which oracles were uttered.* A) *Prop.:* o. Delphis, Cic.; o. Hammonis, Plin.; oraculo egressus, Liv.——B) *Meton.:* domus jure consulti o. civitatis, Cic.

ŏRĀTA, æ, *m. A cognomen of the Sergii:* Sergius O., Cic.

ŏRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (oro). I. *Prop.: Speaking, speech, what is spoken, words, expression,* apud quem sæpe hæc o. usurpata est, Cic.; Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, Id.; hominem conciliat homini et ad oratienis et ad vitæ societatem, Id.; habere orationem cum aiqo, *to speak with,* Ter. *Esp.: A set or formal speech, an oration, harangue,* orationem Latinam efficies pleniorem, Cic.; orationem facere, Id.; orationem habere, Id.; orationem comparare, *to get up, learn by heart,* Id.; orationem componere, Quint.; o. prætorvolat aiqd, *does not dwell upon, touches slightly,* Cic.; o. aiqs facit sibi audientiam, *draws an audience,* Id.; *an excuse, apology,* oratione acceptâ, Cæs.; *eloquence,* satis in eo fuit orationis, Cic.; *elocution, manner of speech, expression, style,* orationis genus æquabile et temperatum, Cic. *Polit.: A public or political writing or pamphlet,* Suet.; Tac. *Esp.: A letter from the emperor, a rescript, missive,* Suet.——II. *Meton.: The subject or topic of a speech, matter,* virtuti Pompeii par o., Cic.

ŏRĀTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (oratio). *A short or little speech,* Cic.

ŏRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (oro). I. *Gen.: A speaker,* e. g. *of an embassy, an ambassador,* Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus o., Cic.; o. Romam mittunt, Liv. *A suppliant,* Plaut.——II. *Esp.: An orator,* multi o. magni et clari fuerunt, Cic.

ŏRĀTŌRIE, *adv.* (oratorius). *Oratorically,* o. dicere, Cic.

ŏRĀTŌRIUS, a, um (orator). I. *Of or belonging to a speech or an orator, oratorical,* o. oratio, Cic.; o. vis dicendi, Id.; o. numerus, Quint.——II. *Subst.* A) oratoria, æ, *f.* (sc. ars). *Rhetoric,* Quint.

ŏRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (orator). *A female orator or speaker; a translation of the Greek* ῥητορική, Quint.; *a female suppliant,* Plaut.

ŏRĀTUM, i, *n.* (oro). *That which is spoken; a prayer; plur.,* ap. Ter.

ŏRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (*only in abl. sing.*) (oro). *A praying, supplicating,* Cic.

ORBATIO, ōnis, *f.* (orbo). *Privation, bereavement,* Sen.

ORBATOR, ōris, *m.* (orbo). *One that deprives another of children or parents, a bereaver,* Ov.

ORBICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (orbis). I. *Gen.: A small orb, disk, or circle,* radix concisa in orbiculos, *cut into round slices,* Plin.——II. *Esp.: A wheel or roller in a pulley,* Cat.; *the nave of a wheel,* Vitr.

ORBIS, is, *m.* (*akin to* βαῦβός, *crooked; Germ.* Reif, *a ring; Goth.* hvairban, *to turn*). I. A) *Prop.: A circle, ring, round,* in orbem torquere, Cic.; iter in orbem curvat eundem, *moves quickly round in a circle,* Ov.; equitare in orbem, Id.; orbem ducere, *to draw a circle,* Sen.; digitum justo orbe terit annulus, *just fits,* Ov.; o. rotarum, *the felloes,* Plin.; o. signifer, *the zodiac,* Cic.; o. lacteus, *the Milky Way,* Id.; o. finiens, *the horizon,* Id. *Esp.: A circle (as we say, a square), of soldiers,* in orbem consistere, *to form into a circle (square),* Cæs.; orbem colligere, Liv.; in orbem se tutari, Id.——B) *Fig.:* o. orationis, *a period,* Cic.; o. verborum, Id.; o. doctrinæ, *an encyclopædia, the round of learning or circle of the sciences, a translation of the Greek* ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Quint.——II. A) *A circular plane, disk,* o. mensæ, *a round leaf or board,* Ov.; o. genuum, *the knee-pan* (patella), Id.; o. terrarum *or* terræ, *the circle of the earth, terrestrial plane (according to the opinion of the ancients),* orbis terræ patrocinium, Cic.; *for* imperium Rom., Val. Max. *Esp. of heavenly bodies,* e. g. *the disk of the sun,* lucidus o. erit, Virg.; *of the moon,* implevit orbem Luna, Ov.; *the sky,* Virg.; Ov.; *the globe,* Id.; *a region, country, territory,* noster o., Plin.; o. Eous, *the East, Eastern region,* Ov.; o. Assyrius, Juv. *Meton. of the human race,* Ov. *Fig.:* o. in republica est conversus, *the constitution has changed,* Cic.——B) *Meton.: The socket of the eye,* Ov.; Stat. *Meton.: The eye itself,* Ov.; Val. Flac.; oculorum o., Virg.; *a disk, quoit,* Ov.; *a wheel,* Virg. *A round table,* Mart. *A round looking-glass,* Id.——III. A) *Prop.: A turning round in a circle, a wheeling about,* columbarum crebris pedum orbibus adulatio, Plin.——B) *Fig. of the course or rotation of the months,* i. e. *a year:* actis completur mensibus orbis, quo, Virg.; triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes imperio explebit, *annual courses,* Id. *Of a regular course or order of business: A routine,* imperium in orbem ibat, Liv.——IV. (*for* globus) *A ball, globe, sphere, orb,* Fortuna stans in dubio . . . orbe, Ov.

ORBITA, æ, *f.* (orbis). I. *Prop.* A) *A cart-rut, track of a wheel,* o. impressa, Cic.——B) *Meton.: The mark left by a ligature,* e. g. *upon a vine,* o. vinculi, Plin.; *a course, orbit,* o. solis, Luc. ——II. *Fig.: A path, course, way,* si tamen rectam viam, non unam orbitam monstrent, Quint.

ORBITAS, ātis, *f.* (orbus). I. *Bereavement,*

privation of children or parents, misera o., Cic.; tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati, Id.; *also, the state of a widower or widow*, Just.——II. *Fig.: Privation, bereavement*, o. reipublicæ virorum talium, Cic.; o. luminis, Plin.

ORBO, 1 *v. a.* (orbus). I. *Prop.* A) *To deprive of parents or children, to bereave*, filio orbatus, Cic.; mater orbata filio, Id.; orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. *Of animals:* catulo orbata leæna, Ov.——B) *Meton. gen.: To deprive of*, orbari amico, Cic.; o. alqm sensibus, Id.; o. alqm luminibus, Suet.; orbata præside pinus, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To deprive of any thing, to strip*, o. Italiam juventute, Cic.; patria multis claris viris orbata, Id.; omni spe salutis orbatus, Id.

ORBUS, a, um (ὀρφός, *whence* ὀρφανός). I. *Prop.* A) *Bereft or deprived of parents or children, orphan, fatherless, childless*, senex o., *childless*, Cic.; filii mei te incolumi o. non erunt, Id. *With genit.:* Memnonis o. mei venio, Ov. *Poet.:* o. cubile, *deprived of a husband or wife, widowed*, Catull. *Subst.*, orbus, i, m., *and* orba, æ, *f.*, *An orphan*, præter orbos orbasque, Liv.; o. viduæque, Quint. *With abl.:* o. liberis (*like* ἄπαις τέκνων), *said of sheep*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.:* palmes o., *deprived of its buds*, Col.——II. *Fig.: Bereaved, orphan*, plebs o. tribunis, Cic.; o. parente suo volumina, Ov. *Gen.: Deprived or destitute of any thing, bereft, devoid*, o. rebus omnibus, Cic.; o. fratribus, Ov.; mare portubus o., *without*, Id.; forum o. litibus, Hor. *With genit.:* o. auxilii, Plaut.; o. luminis, Ov.; o. pedum, Lucr.

ORCA, æ, *f.* I. *A kind of large fish, perhaps the grampus*, Plin.——II. *A large vessel, wider in the middle than at the ends*, Plin.; *an earthen pot with a large belly and a narrow neck, into which, by way of amusement, boys tried to throw nuts from a certain distance*, Pers.

ORCADES, um, *f. plur. Orcades, islands to the north of Scotland, the Orkneys*, Plin.; Mel.

ORCHESTRA, æ, *f.* (ὀρχήστρα). *The seat of the Roman senators in the theatre*, Vitr.; Suet. *Meton.: The Senate*, Juv.

ORCHIS, is, *f.* (ὄρχις, *a testicle*). I. *A kind of olive of an oblong shape and excellent quality*, Col.; *called also* orchita, Id.; *also* orchites, Plin.; *plur.*, orchites, Cat.——II. *A kind of plant with oblong roots*, Plin.

ORCHOMENIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Orchomenus.* O. calamus, Plin.; O. lacus, Id. *Subst.*, Orchomēnii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Orchomenus*, Nep.; Just.

ORCHOMENUS (-os), i, m., *and* ORCHOMENON (-um), i, n. (Ὀρχόμενος). *Orchomenus.* 1. *An ancient city of Bœotia, the capital of the Minyean empire in the ante-historical ages of Greece. It lay on the River Cephisus, northwest of the Lake Copais*, Plin.; Cæs. 2. *An ancient city of Arcadia, northwest of Mantinea*, Liv.; Plin.

ORCINUS *or* ORCIVUS, a, um (orcus). *Of or belonging to the infernal regions, of the dead*, o. thesaurus, *the realm or kingdom of the dead*, Nævv. ap. Gell.; o. libertus, *made free by the last will of his master*, Ulp. Dig.; o. senatores, *who were received after the death of Cæsar, and so (as it were) by his will, into the Senate*, Suet.

ORCUS, i, m. (*akin to* ὄρχος, *a pit*; ὅρκος, *an oath*; *Lat.* arceo). *Prop.: A district closely confined or shut up all round, from which no one can escape.* I. *The seat of the dead, the infernal regions*, Virg.; Hor.——II. Orcus, i, m., A) *The god of the infernal regions, Pluto*, Cic. *Meton.: Death*, orcum morari, *not to die*, Hor.——B) *The son of Eris, a divine being, supposed to punish unjust and perjured persons* (Ὅρκος), Virg.

ORDINĀRIUS, a, um (ordo). I. *Prop.: Arranged in proper rank or order*, o. vites, Col. *Subst.*, ordinārius, ii, m., *One who stands in rank or file, a foot-soldier, soldier of the line*, Cat. ap. Fest.; *also, he who stands at the head of a row, a leader*, Veg.——II. *Fig.: According to order and custom, orderly, regular, ordinary, usual*, o. consilium, Liv.; consules o. (*opp.* suffecti), Id.; *regular, proper, as it ought to be, good*, o. oleum, Col.; o. oratio, Sen.

ORDINĀTIM, *adv.* (ordinatus). I. *Prop.: In order or succession*, o. petere honores, Sulp. ap. Cic. *Milit. t. t.: In ranks*, Brut. ap. Cic.——II. *Fig.: Orderly, regularly, properly, by method*, Cæs.

ORDINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ordino). I. *Prop.: A setting in order; order, row*, App.——II. *Fig.: Order*, Vitr.; *arrangement, disposition, regulation, method*, o. comitiorum, Vell.; o. anni, Suet.; o. vitæ, Plin. E. *Esp.: An imperial edict or order*, Plin.; *appointment of governors in the provinces*, Suet.; *the government of a province*, Plin.

ORDINĀTOR, ōris, m. (ordino). *One that arranges or regulates any thing*, o. litis, Sen.

ORDINĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* ordino.——II. *Adj.: Put in order, orderly, well ordered*, Cic.; o. vir, Sen.

ORDINO, 1 *v. a.* (ordo). I. *Prop.: To order, arrange*, o. partes orationis, Cic.; o. agmina, Hor.; o. copias, Nep.; o. vineta, Col.——II. *Fig.: To order, regulate, put into proper order, arrange, adjust*, o. litem, Cic.; horologium diligentius ordinatum, *arranged, put together*, Plin.; cursus ordinatos definiunt, *fixed*, Cic.; o. agmina militum, *to satisfy*, Suet.; ubi publicas res ordinaris, i. e. *when you shall have completed your history of public affairs*, Hor.; *to elect*, o. magistratus, Suet.; *to appoint to an office*, o. alqm, Id.; *to settle*, o. provinciam, Suet.

ORDIOR, orsus sum, 4 *v. dep.* (*Sanscr.* ardh, *to raise, to take up, to grow up*). I. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To begin to weave, to lay the warp*, o. telas, (*of a spider*) *to begin its web*, Plin.; Lachesis plenā orditur manu, *of spinning*, Sen.——B) *Meton.:* furto vicini cespitem nostro solo ordimur, *we join to*, Plin.——C) *Fig.: To begin, commence*, o. sermonem, Cic.; o. initium vitæ alterius, Id.; o. reliquas res, *to begin, represent, or set forth*, Id.; o. furorem, Virg.; ab initio est ordiendum, Nep. *With inf.:* o. disputare, Cic.; o. loqui, Virg. *Esp.: To begin to speak*, sic orsus, Virg.; *to describe*, o. bellum, Liv.; *to pass over, to proceed to* (*another part of a subject*), sed satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur, Nep.——II. *Neut.: To begin*, i. e. *to take its beginning*, sed, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic.

ORDO, inis, m. (*akin to Russian* riad, *a row*; *Icel.* rad, *right, straight*). I. *Prop.: A row, order, line*, o. directi (in quincuncem), Cic.; oleæ directo ordine, Id.; alius o. adjicitur, *another tier of beams*, Cæs.; o. cæspitum, *a layer or stratum*, Id. *Esp.: A row of benches or seats; a bank* (*of*

rowers), *rowers' benches*, sex ordinum (navem) Xenagoras invenit, *of six rows of benches, with six banks of rowers*, Plin.; *a row of seats in the theatre*, in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, *to sit on one of the fourteen rows set apart for the knights; hence, to be a knight*, Cic.; Suet. *Milit.: Line, rank and file*, ordinem ducere, *to lead a company, to be a centurion*, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.; ordines explicare, *to deploy or open the ranks*, Id.; ordines observare, *to remain in rank and file*, Sall.; sine ordinibus, *not in rank and file, disorderly*, Id.; ordines turbare, Liv.; ordine egredi, *to rise from the ranks*, Sall. *Meton.: The post of a centurion or captain, centurionship, captaincy*, qui primis ordinibus appropinquarent, *who were near obtaining the rank of centurion*, Cæs.; *a centurion, captain*, o. primi, Cæs.; Liv.; *rank, estate, class, order* (*of which there were three in Rome, the senators, knights, and plebeians*), amplissimus ordo, *the Senate*, Cic.; o. equester, *the order of knights or equites*, Id.; pedester o., *the class of plebeians*, Liv. *Gen.: Rank, station, class*, o. publicanorum, Cic.; o. libertinorum, Id.; o. scribarum, Id.; homo ornatissimus loco, Id.; homo mei ordinis, *of my station*, Ter. ——II. *Fig.: Order, arrangement, method*, fatum appello ordinem causarum, Cic.; ordines temporum explicare, *course, series*, Id.; o. rerum, Id. *Hence*, ex ordine, *in order or turn, regularly, duly*, ex ordine sententiam dicere, Cic.; ordine interrogare, Id.; in ordinem, *in turn, one after the other*, in ordinem tabulas conficere, Id.; ordine, *properly*, Id.; extra ordinem, *out of turn, extraordinarily*, alcui extra ordinem provinciam decernere, Id.; extra ordinem, *contrary to all order, custom, or usage*, Id.; in ordinem cogere alqm, *to bring to order*, i. e. *to humble, show any body his place*, Liv.; in ordinem redigere, *to put into order, to put to rights*, Auct. Her.; Plin. E.; *order, due method, regularity, proper arrangement*, o. est moderatio, Cic.; ordinem in consilitis factisque conservare, Id.; adhibere rebus modum et ordinem, Id.; studiis ordinem dare, *to lay down a certain plan for them*, Quint.; *condition, state*, o. mearum rerum, Plaut.

OREÆ, ārum, *f.* (os). *The bit of a bridle*, Fest.

ŌRĒAS, ădis, *f.* (ὀρειάς) (sc. nympha). *A mountain-nymph, an Oread*, Virg.; Ov.

ORESTES, æ and is, m. (Ὀρέστης). *Orestes, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; he killed his adulterous mother and her lover Ægisthus, and, according to one legend, fled, by order of Apollo, to the temple of Diana in the Chersonesus Taurica, where he was rescued by his sister Iphigenia the priestess of the temple, whom he carried off, together with the image of Diana, to Athens*, Cic.; Virg.

ŌRESTEUS, a, um (Ὀρέστειος). *Of or belonging to Orestes*, Diana O., Ov.

ŌREXIS, is, *f.* (ὄρεξις). *Desire, appetite*, Juv.

ORGANICUS, a, um (ὀργανικός). I. *Organic, mechanic*, o. administratio telarum, Vitr.——II. *Musical*, o. melos, Cat.; o. scitus Helicona, Lucr. *Subst.*, organicus, i, m., *A musician, player on a musical instrument*, Lucr.

ORGANUM, i, n. (ὄργανον). I. *Gen.: Any instrument or implement*; e. g. *in agriculture*, Col.; o. scenica, Suet.; *in warfare and architecture*, Vitr.——II. *Esp.: A musical instrument*, Quint.; *the hydraulic organ*, Suet. *Plur.: The pipes of an organ*, Vitr.

ORGIA, ōrum, n. (ὄργια, τά). I. *Gen.: Any secret or fanatical rites, orgies*, Juv. *Fig.:* o. naturæ, *secrets*, Col.; o. Itala, *Italian poetry*, i. e. *Italian romances*, Prop.——II. *Esp.: The secret rites of Bacchus*, Virg.

ŏRICHALCUM, i, n. (ὀρείχαλκος). *Prop.: Mountain-brass; originally, a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass made from it; afterward this name was applied to*, I. *Brass, artificially wrought*, Cic.; album o., Virg. *Meton.: A brass tube*, Val. Flac.; *brazen weapons*, Stat.——II. *Through an incorrect derivation from* aurum, *and a similar method of pronunciation, some poets used this word as denoting a metal prepared from gold, but more precious*, Plaut.

ŏRICIUS, a, um. *Of Oricos, Orician*, Virg.

ŏRICOS or -US, i, *f.*, and ŏRICUM, i, n. *Oricus or Oricum, a Greek town on the coast of Illyria, near the Ceraunian Mountains, and on the frontiers of Epirus*, Liv.; Plin.

ŏRIENS, tis. I. *Part. of* orior.——II. *Subst.* (sc. sol) A) *The rising sun*, Virg.; Ov.——B) *The quarter of the sun's rising, the east*, Cic.; o. æstivus, *where the sun rises in summer*, Plin.; o. hibernus *or* brumalis, *where the sun rises in winter*, Col.; o. vernus, Gell.

ŏRIGINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (origo). *Etymology, so called by some, according to* Quint.

ŏRIGO, inis, *f.* (orior). I. *Birth, descent*, clarus origine, Ov.; modicus originis, Tac. *Meton.: An author, founder, or father of a race*, Romanæ stirpis o., Virg.; mundi melioris o., Ov. *Meton.: Native land or soil*, Sall.; Judæa o. ejus mali, Tac.; *stock, race, family*, Ov.; ab origine ultimâ stirpis Rom. generatus, Nep. *Meton., of animals*, Virg.——II. *Gen.: Origin, spring, earliest beginning, source*, o. rei petitur a re, Cic.; o. boni, Id.; fontium origines, *beginnings*, i. e. *springs*, Hor.; originem trahere, *to derive or deduce origin*, Liv.; Plin.; originem dicere, Hor.

ŏRION, ōnis *and* ōnis, m. (Ὠρίων). *Orion, a constellation, with a belt and sword, the rising and setting of which was attended by storms and rain*, Hor.; Virg.; Plin.

ŏRIOR, ortus sum, ŏrĭturus, īri (ὄρνυμι, ὀρνύμαι). *To rise, appear, become visible.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of persons: To rise, get up*, consul oriens nocte diceret dictatorem, Liv.; *to be born, to have one's origin or descent, to spring*, id quo (solo) ortus es, Cic.; nollem me ab eo (patre) ortum, Id.; ortus obscuris majoribus, Id.; pleraque Belgæ esse ortos a Germanis, Id.; ex eodem loco ortus, Ter.; obscuro loco ortus, *of low descent or origin*, Liv.; equestri loco ortus, *of an equestrian family*, Cic.; homo a se ortus *for* homo novus, *the first of his family that has held high office, a new man, not of ancient nobility*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of plants: To grow, spring forth*, oriens uva, Cic.; floe e sanguine ortus, Ov. 2) *In Geography: To begin, to take its beginning, have its origin, to rise, spring*, Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, Cæs. Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur, Id.; celtis oritur e medio monte, Sall. 3) *Of the heavenly bodies: To rise, to appear on the horizon, to come into view*, stella oritur, Ov.; sol ortus, *the east*, Liv.; ortâ luce, *in the morning*, Cæs.; oriens sol, *the East, Orient.*——II. *Fig.* A) *To rise, start, show one's self, come into notice*, ori-

entium juvenum initia. Vell.——B) *To arise, spring, take its origin, proceed*, oritur ætas, Cic.; rumor ortus, Id.

ŌRITHYIA (*tetrasyll.*), æ, *f.* (Ὠρείθυια). *Orithyia.* 1. *Daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and mother of Zetes and Calais by Boreas*, Cic.; Ov. 2. *A queen of the Amazons*, Just.

ŌRIUNDUS, a, um (orior). *Born or descended from, springing from.* I. *Prop.:* o. ab ingenuis, Cic.; liberis parentibus o., Col.; nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis, *with regard to ancestors*, Liv.——II. *Meton.:* Albâ o. sacerdotium, Liv.

ORNAMENTUM, i, n. (orno). I. *Gen.* A) *An apparatus, equipment, furniture, equipage, accoutrement, trappings*, ceteræ copiæ, ornamenta, præsidia, *stores or provisions*, Cic.; ornamenta boum, *collar, saddle, &c.*, Cat.; *arma*, per ornamenta percussus, Sen.; *dress, attire*, Plaut.——B) *Fig.: Apparatus, furniture, resources*, ornamenta dicendi tot et tanta habere, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *An ornament, embellishment*, pecuniam omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum detulit, Cæs.——B) *Fig.:* o. senectutis, Cic.; o. orationis, Id.; *a mark of honor, title, distinction, dignity*, quæcumque a me o. in te proficiscentur, Id.; ornamentis afficere alqm, Id.; consularia o., *title, rank*, Suet.; o. triumphalia, *of one celebrating a triumph*, Id.

ORNATE, *adv.* (ornatus). *With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly*, o. dicere, *with fullness of style or expression*, Cic.; o. splendideque facere, Id.; composite, o., copiose eloqui, Id.

ORNATRIX, icis, *f.* (ornator). *She that adorns; esp., she that dresses the hair*, Suet.

ORNATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* orno.——II. *Adj.* A) *Gen.: Provided with necessaries, furnished, equipped, accoutred, fitted out*, scutis telisque o., Cic.; o. alqâ re, Id.; o. equus, Liv.; o. elephantus, Nep.; naves paratissimæ atque omni genere armorum ornatissimæ, Cæs.——B) *Esp.: Ornamented, embellished, adorned*, sepulchrum floribus o., Cic.; o. virtutibus leniorribus, Id.; o. oratio, Id.: o. in dicendo, *elegant, of good taste*, Id.——III. *Fig.: Honored, respected*, homo ornatissimus loco, nomine, virtute, Cic.; splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suæ, *highly honored*, Id. *Honorable, famous*, locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, Cic.

ORNATUS, ûs, m. (orno). I. *Gen.* A) *Preparation, provision, a fitting out, equipping*, in aedibus nihil ornati (*for* ornatus), *no preparation for the wedding*, Ter.; o. publici, *public festivities*, Varr.; o. trapeti, *the vessels and utensils belonging to an olive-press*, Cat. *Esp.: Armor*, o. militaris, Cic.; Nep.; gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt, Liv.; *dress, attire*, pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali, Cic.; o. nauclericus, Plaut.; o. prologi, Ter. *Of a horse-cloth*, Plin.——B) *Fig.: Accoutrements, furniture, equipage*, eloquentia ... quocunque ingreditur ... eodem est ornatu comitata, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Ornament, embellishment*, o. (capillorum), Ov.; o. urbis, *of statues*, Cic.; o. cœli, Id.

ORNO, 1. *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* ûrn, ûrnu, *to deck, to clothe*). I. *Gen.: To provide with necessaries, to furnish, equip, fit out*, o. classem, Cic.; o. naves, Liv.; o. copias, Id.; o. convivium, Cic.; o. et sternere lectum, Id.; o. alqm pecuniâ, *to provide with*, Plin. E.; o. consules, *to equip or provide with what is necessary*, Cic.; fugam o., *to prepare*, Ter.; ornari, *to dress one's self out*, ibo et ornabor, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *To ornament, embellish, adorn*, Italiam o. quam domum suam maluit, Cic.; o. capillos, Ov.; o. cornua sertis, Virg.——B) *Fig.:* o. orationem, Cic.; *to praise, celebrate*, o. seditiones, Id.; *to honor, to present with, bestow upon*, o. alqm beneficiis, Id.; o. alqm laudibus, Id.; o. civitatem omnibus rebus, Cæs.; alqm o., *to promote, advance to honor*, Cic.; ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, *you would have been rewarded (ironically)*, Ter.

ORNUS, i, *f.* I. *A wild mountain-ash* (Fraxinus o.), Plin.——II. *Meton.: A spear made of this wood*, Aus.

ŌRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (oe). I. *Act.* A) *To speak*, bonum æquumque oras, Plaut. *Esp.: To speak publicly*, o. litem, Cic.; o. causam capitis, Id.——B) *To beg, entreat*, o. alqm, Cic.; o. alqd ab alqo, Plaut.; o. auxilium, *to ask for help or assistance*, Liv.; multa deos orans, Virg.; orabo gnato filium, *I will ask for his daughter in marriage for my son*, Ter.; oro te, *I pray thee, pray, prythee*, dic, oro te, clarius, Cic.; quid, oro te, habent isti, Sen. Ep.——II. *Neut.* A) *To speak, say*, alqd complecti orando, Cic.; talibus orabat Juno, Virg.; ars orandi, *oratory, rhetoric*, Quint.——B) *Esp.: To speak in a supplicatory strain, to beg, pray, beseech*, o. cum alqo, Cæs.; o. precibus, Hirt.; o. dictis, *to pray, to repeat prayers*, Lucr.; Virg.

ŌRONTES, is *or* m, m. (Ὀρόντης). *Orontes, the largest river of Syria, falling into the sea at the foot of Mount Pieria; now Nahr-el-Asy*, Plin.; Mel.

ŌRONTEUS, a, um (Ὀρόντειος). *Of or belonging to the Orontes; also post. for Syrian*, O. myrrha, Prop.

ORPHEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos [*acc.*, Orphea, Ov.: *voc.*, Orpheu, Virg.], m. (Ὀρφεύς). *Orpheus, a celebrated ancient musician, son of the Muse Calliope and of Apollo or Œagrus, and husband of Eurydice*, Cic.

ORPHEUS, a, um (Ὀρφεῖος). *Of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphean*, O. vox, Ov.; O. theatrum, *a crowd assembled round Orpheus*, Id.; O. lyra, Prop.

ORPHICUS, a, um (Ὀρφικός). *Of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphic*, O. carmen, Cic.

ŌRSA, ōrum, n. (ordior). *A beginning, undertaking*, o. operis, Liv. præef.; Val. Flac.; Stat. *Poet.: Words*, Virg.; o. Mæandri, *poems*, Aus.

ORSUS, a, um, *part. of* ordior.

ORSUS, ûs, m. (ordior). *A beginning, undertaking*, o. pectoris (*in a translation from Homer*), Cic.; Virg.

ORTHOGRAPHIA, æ, *f.* (ὀρθογραφία). I. *Orthography*, Suet.——II. *A representation of the front of a building, the elevation*, Vitr.

ORTUS, a, um, *part. of* orior.

ORTUS, ûs, m. (orior). *A rising, appearing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of men: Birth*, o. et divina progenies, Cic.; ortu Tusculanus, *by birth*, Id.; primo ortu, *immediately after birth*, Id.——B) *Meton., of plants and fruits: A growing forth or up*, Lucr. *Geogr.:* o. fluminis, *origin or source*, Ov. *Of the heavenly bodies: A rising, rise*, solis et lunæ reliquorumque siderum o., Cic.; o. solis, *the rising of the sun*, i. e. *the east*, Id.——II. *Fig.:*

Rise, origin, beginning, o. tribuniciæ potestatis, Cic.; juris ortum a fonte repetere, Id.; ortum ducere ab Elide, *to be descended from*, Ov.

ORTYGIA, æ, *and* ORTYGIE, ēs, *f.* (Ὀρτυγία). *Ortygia.* 1. *An island, part of Syracuse*, Virg.; Ov. 2. *An ancient name for the island* Delos, Virg.; Ov.

ORTYGIUS, a, um. *Ortygian*, O. dea, *Diana*, Ov.; O. boves, *which were stolen from Apollo by Mercury*, Id.

ŌRYZA, æ, *f.* (ὄρυζα). *Rice*, Hor.; Plin.; Cels.

ŌS, ōris, *n.* (*Sanscr.* asu, āsyan, *breath, mouth*). *A mouth, snout, beak* (*of men and animals*). I. *Prop.*: cibos oris hiatu arripiunt, Cic.; ad hæc perciplenda o. est aptissimum, Id.; in ore habere, *to have in one's mouth, to speak of any thing*, Id.; ore uno consentiunt, *unanimously*, Id.; in ore est omnium, *in every one's mouth*, Id.; in ore esse, *to be the subject of conversation, to be the common talk*, Liv.; manus apponere ad o., *to put a finger to one's mouth as a sign of silence*, Cic. *Meton.*: *Speech, language*, Virg.; o. Pindari, Vell.; o. Socraticum, Id.; *the face, countenance*, ora cernere iratorum, Cic.; præster os obambulare, Plaut.; laudare alqm coram in os, *to his face*, Ter.; ante ora parentum, *in the presence of, under the eyes of*, Virg.; in ore omnium versari, *before the eyes of all*, Cic.; in ore provinciæ, *in the sight of the province*, Id.; *countenance, with respect to character*; *esp., barefacedness, effrontery, shamelessness*, o. durum, *impudence*, Cic.; quod tandem o. est illius patroni, qui ad eas causas sine ulla scientia juris audet accedere? Id.; si Appii os haberem, *the bold front, assurance*, Id.; *a mask*, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *An opening, orifice, hole, mouth*, o. portus, Cic.; Liv.; o. dolii, Liv.; vascula angusti oris, Quint.; ingentem dedit ore fenestram, Virg.; o. navium rostrata, *beaks of ships*, Hor.

ŏS, ossis, *n.* (ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, *whence* ossum, *by abbreviation* os. *Compare Sanscr.* ās, *to remain, to make firm*). I. A) *Prop.*: *A bone*, o. pectoris, *the breast-bone*, Cels.; quid dicam de ossibus? Cic.; ossa legere, *to collect the bones out of the ashes of the dead*, Virg.—B) *Meton.*: *The hard part of trees and fruits, heart, stone*, arborum o., Plin.; o. olearum et palmularum, Suet.; o. Persici, *the stone of a peach*, Pall.; o. prunorum, *the stone of a plum*, Id.; o. cerasorum, *a cherry-stone*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *The inward part, the marrow of any thing*, exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, Virg. *Rhet.*: ossa nudare, *to lay open the bones*, i. e. *to represent very meagrely*, Cic.

OSCEN, inis, *n.* (*for* obscen, *from* obs *and* cano). *A singing-bird, esp. as a term of augury, a bird from whose singing, croaking, &c., omens were taken*, Cic.; Plin.

OSCI, ōrum, *m.* *Osci, one of the most ancient tribes of Italy, who inhabited the centre of the peninsula, whence they had driven out the Siculi. Their principal settlement was in Campania, but we also find them in parts of Latium and Samnium. They were subdued by the Sabines and Tyrrheniane, and disappeared from history at a comparatively early period*, Plin.

OSCILLUM, i, *n. dim.* (os). *A little mouth*; *hence, the small cavity in the middle of pulse, from which the germ springs*, Col.; *a little image*, e. g. *of Bacchus*, Virg.; Macr.

OSCINES, um, *m.* *See* OSCEN.

OSCITANS, tis. I. *Part. of* oscito.——II *Adj.*: *Sleepy, yawning, heedless, careless, negligent, off one's guard*, o. judex, Cic.; Epicurus o., Id.; o. sapientia, Id.

OSCITANTER, *adv.* (oscitans). *In a yawning, careless, or sleepy manner*; *fig., carelessly*, o. alqd agere, Cic.

OSCITO *and* OSCITOR, *v. dep.* 1 (os, cieo). I. *Prop.* A) *To open the mouth*, Plaut.; Catull.; *to yawn*, quosdam hesterna potatione oscitantes, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *To open itself*, oscitat leo, *of the plant called lion's mouth*, Col.; *to turn toward*, folia arborum ad solem oscitant, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To be drowsy or inactive*, quum majores impendere (calamitates) videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, Auct. Her.

OSCŬLĀBUNDUS, a, um (osculor). *Kissing repeatedly*, Suet.

OSCŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (osculor). *A kissing*, Cic.

OSCŬLOR, 1 *v. dep.* (osculum). *To kiss.* I. *Prop.*: o. alqm, Cic.; o. inter se, Plaut.; o. cum alqo, *to kiss one another*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: scientiam juris tamquam filiolam o., *to love, cherish*, Cic.

OSCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (os). I. *Prop.*: *A little mouth, a pretty mouth*, videt oculos, videt oscula, Ov.; Hor.; Petr.; oscula summa delibare, *to touch the tips of the lips*, i. e. *to kiss gently, to press with a light kiss*, Virg.; figit oscula terræ, *imprints kisses*, Ov.; oscula jungere, Id.; oscula dare, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *A kiss*, oscula ferre alcui, *to kiss*, Cic.; oscula ferre, *to receive a kiss, to be kissed*, Ov.; oscula carpere, Id.

OSCUS, a, um, e. g. O. ludi, *a kind of comedies or farces, called also* fabulæ Atellanæ, Cic.; O. ludicrum, Tac.; O. lingua, Liv.

ŌSIRIS, is *and* idis, *m.* (*acc.* Osirim, Hor.; Osirin, Macr.) (Ὄσιρις). *Osiris, the husband of Isis, the tutelary deity of Egypt and the Nile, killed by his brother Typhon, and cut into pieces, which latter were collected by his wife with great lamentations; whence the search after his body and its recovery formed a ceremony in his worship*, Hor.; Tibull.

ŌSOR, ōris, *m.* (odi). *A hater*; *an enemy*, o uxoris, Plaut.

OSSA, æ [*Gr. acc.* Ossan, Ov.] *m.* (Ὄσσα). *Ossa, a mountain in the north of Magnesia, in Thessaly, separated from Olympus on the northwest by the Vale of Tempe; now Kissavo*, Plin.; Mel.

OSSÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ossa*, O. ursa, Ov.; O. rupes, Luc.

OSSĒUS, a, um (os). I. *Bony*, i. e. *like bones*, o. cultellus, Plin.; manubria o. cultellorum, Juv.; o. larva, *a skeleton*, Ov.——II. *As hard as bone, withered, dry*, o. ilex, Plin.; o. manus, Juv.

OSTENDO, di, sum *and* tum, 3 *v. a.* (obs, tendo). I. A) *Prop.*: *To hold, stretch, or spread out before or against*, manus o., Plaut.——B) *Meton.*: *To expose*; *pass., to be exposed*, locus ostentus solibus, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To point out, to show, expose to view, let see, display, manifest*, o. pectus apertum, Cic.; ostenduntur, *show themselves*, Id.; o. dentem alcui, Suet.; o. humeros, Virg.; o. gladium, Sall.; o. se alcui, Ter.; o. aciem, *to display to the enemy, in order to terrify him*, Liv.; *to show, display, betray, discover, evince, manifest*, o. et judicare re ipsa, Cic.; ostendit lumen suum virtus, Id.; o. alcui sentem-

fiam suam, Ter.; *to allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to pretend*, quæsdam mihi magnifica defensio ostenditur, Cic.; *to declare, give to understand, make known*, aliter atque ostenderam, Cic.; *to show, indicate, prove*, quod epistolis ejus ostenditur, Suet.

OSTENSUS, a, um, *part. of* ostendo.

OSTENTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (ostento). I. *Prop.: A showing ostentatiously, displaying*, o. togarum, Plin.; o. armorum, Id.; *military demonstration, display of arms*, ostentationis causa (*in order to show one's self*) latius vagari, Cæs. ——II. *Fig.: A showing off, ostentation, boast, parade*, o. gloriosa, Cic.; *semblance, show, pretence, simulation*, ostentationis suspicio, Cic.; o. doloris, *simulated or pretended pain*, Sen.; *a promise, hope held out. In the plur.*: meæ o. multorum annorum, Cic.; *a showing*, i. e. *revealing*, ab ostentatione sævitiæ ascitum (cognomen imperiosi), *which he incurred by his exhibition of cruelty*, Liv.

OSTENTATOR, ōris, m. (ostento). I. *One who displays or holds out for observation; one who makes a parade of any thing*, o. periculorum præmiorumque, Tac.——II. *One who boasts, a braggart, vaunter*, o. factorum, Liv.; o. omnium, quæ diceret atque ageret, Tac.

OSTENTO, 1 *v. a. intens.* (ostendo). I. *Prop.: To hold out, to show*, o. jugula sua Clodio, Cic.; o. panem manu, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To show, exhibit, let see; to hold up to view*, o. alqm, Virg.; o. se, Cic.; Liv.; o. campos, Virg. *Milit. t. t.: To make a military demonstration in order to terrify an enemy*, equitatum o., Cæs.; *to make a boast or parade of, to vaunt or brag of, show off*, o. prudentiam suam, Cic.; præ se ferre et o., Id.; o. cicatrices suas, Ter.; *to hold forth, so as to raise expectation; to hold out, promise*, o. socils spem pro re, Liv.; occasio mihi ostentata, Ter.; o. præmia, Sall.; *to hold out*, i. e. *to menace, threaten*, o. cædem, Cic.; o. bellum, Plin. E.; *to disclose, reveal, discover*, o. largitionem verbis, Cic.

OSTENTUM, i, *n.* (ostendo). *A prodigy, omen, portent*, Cic. *Meton.:* Appium ostenta facere, *marvels, incredible things*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

OSTENTUS, a, um, *part. of* ostendo.

OSTENTUS, ūs, m. (ostendo). *A holding out; hence*, I. *Gen.: The act of showing or exhibiting, show, exhibition*, corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, Tac.; iturum ostentui gentibus, Id.——II. A) *Esp.: An outward appearance, mere show, delusion*, illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall.——B) *A token, proof, sign*, ostentui essem scelerum Jugurthæ, Id.; ostentui clementiæ suæ, *as a proof*, Tac.

OSTIA, æ, *f. Ostia, a town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, in order to serve as a port to Rome*, Cic.; Liv.

OSTIARIUS, a, um (ostium). *Of or belonging to a door, door-. Subst.*, ostiārium, ii, *n.*, *A tax on doors, door-tax*, Cæs. Ostiārius, ii, m., *A porter*, Vitr.; Plin.

OSTIATIM, *adv.* (ostium). I. *From door to door, from house to house*, o. oppidum compilare, Cic.

OSTIENSIS, e. *Of or relating to Ostia*, O. incommodum, *the loss of the Roman fleet near Ostia*, Cic.; provincia O., *a supplying of the town with provisions, and surveying of the water-works, which devolved on the quæstor at Ostia*, Cic.; Suet.

OSTIUM, ii, *n.* (os). I. *Prop.: A door, house-door*, o. limenque carceris Cic.; exactio ostiorum, *a door-tax*, Id.; ab ostio quærere, *at the door*, Id.; ostium pulsare, *to knock at the door*, Ter.; omnia auscultavi ab ostio, *at or standing at the door*, Plaut. ——II. *Meton. gen.: An entry, entrance*, ne ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, Varr.; o. oceani, *the Straits of Gibraltar*, Id. *Esp. of rivers: A mouth, entrance*, o. fluminis Cydni, Cic.; o. Rhodani, Cæs.

OSTRACISMUS, i, m. (ὀστρακισμός). *A judgment or sentence by shells at Athens, for the banishment of a citizen, ostracism*, Nep.

OSTREA, æ, *f.*, *and* OSTREUM, i, *n.* (ὄστρεον). *An oyster*, Cic.; Plin.

OSTREARIUS, a, um (ostrea). *Of or belonging to oysters*, o. panis, *bread eaten with oysters*, Plin. *Subst.*, ostrēārium, ii, *n.*, *An oyster-bed* (*which the ancients constructed artificially*), Plin.

OSTREATUS, a, um (ostrea). *Covered with oyster-shells; and hence, rough, hard*, quasi o. tergum ulceribus, *rough with blows*, Plaut.

OSTRI-FER, ĕra, ĕrum (ostrum, fero). *That bears or produces oysters, oyster-bearing, abounding in oysters*, Virg.; Val. Flac.

OSTRUM, i, *n.* (ὄστρεον). I. *Prop.: The juice of the purple-fish, purple*, Vitr.; vestes ostro perfusæ, Virg.——II. *Meton.: A purple garment or covering, purple*, Id.

ŏsŏrus, a, um, *part. of* odio.

ŏsus, a, um (odio). *That has taken a dislike to a person or thing*, oea sum obtueri inimicoe, *I hate to*, Plaut.; osus eum fuit, *he hated him*, Gell.

ŏthō, ōnis, m. (Ὄθων). *Otho, a Roman cognomen.* 1. L. Roscius Otho, *a tribune of the people, who proposed the law assigning to the knights separate seats in the theatre*, Cic. 2. M. Salvius Otho, *a Roman emperor*, Suet.

ŏthōnĭānus, a, um. *Of or belonging to Otho*, O. partes, *his party*, Tac.; O duces, Id.

ŏthrȳādēs, æ, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). 1. *Son of Othrys*, i. e. *Panthus*, Virg. 2. *Othryades, a Spartan general, who alone, of three hundred Spartans, survived a combat with the Argives*, Ov.

ŏthrȳs, yos, m. (Ὄθρυς). *Othrys, a range of mountains in the south of Thessaly, shutting in the great Thessalian plain on the south*, Plin.

ŏthrȳsius, a, um. *Of or belonging to Othrys*, O. pruina, Mart.; O. orbis, *of Thrace*, Id.

ŏtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* (otium). *A little leisure*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

ŏtĭŏr, 1 *v. dep.* (otium). *To be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure*, Cic.; Hor.

ŏtĭōse, *adv.* (otiosus). *At leisure, leisurely, without business*, o. vivere, Cic.; o. inambulare, Liv.; *slowly, leisurely, without hurry*, o. considerare, Cic.; o. agere, Liv.; *quietly, without fear*, o. dormire, Ter.

ŏtĭōsus, a, um (otium). I. *At leisure, without business, esp. without public business or duty; in retirement*, dies o., *free from public business*, Cic.; quum ambularem in xysto et essem o. domi, Id.; o. senectus, Id.; numquam se minus otiosum, quam quum o., *never less at leisure than when free from public business*, Id.——II. *Meton.: Idle unprofitable*, o. pecunia, Plin.; *useless, super*

fluous, o. sermo, Quint.; otiosissimæ occupationes, Plin. E.; *quiet, tranquil, retired*, Græculum atque otiosum putari voluit, Cic.; vita otiosorum, Id.; *quiet, not siding with any party, neutral*, otiosum spectatorem se præbere, Id.; *calm, tranquil*, otiosam ætatem traducere, Id.; *calm, free from grief, undisturbed*, si otiosum Fabium reddideris, Cic.; animus o., Ter.; *undisturbed, not molested*, spatium ab hoste o., Cæs.; *quiet, making no noise*, istos otiosissimos reddam, *I shall set them altogether at rest, make them quiet*, Cic. *Meton.*: fons vel rivus o., *flowing on quietly or gently*, Pall.; *calm, cool, gentle*, quum o. stylum prehenderat, Cic.

ŏTIUM, ii, *n.* I. *Prop.*: *Leisure, spare time, rest or exemption from business, time to do something*, otio frui, Cic.; o. literatum, Id.; otium persequi, Id.; languescere in otio, Id.; libros, quum est o., legere soleo, *when I have time or leisure*, Id.; otium consumere in historia scribenda, Id.; si modo tibi est o., *if you have but time for it*, Id.; per otium, *at leisure, leisurely, at one's ease*, Liv.; *or* otio, Phædr. *Meton.*: *Work done in leisure moments*, otia nostra, *poetry written in leisure hours*, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *Rest, repose, tranquillity*, in otio esse, Cic.; in otio vivere, Id.; *neutrality*, aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. ap. Cic.; *rest, peace*, res ad otium deducere, Cæs.; ex maximo bello tantum otii toti insulæ conciliavit, Nep. *With* ab (*on the part of*): ab hoste o. fuit, Liv.

ŏTOS *and* ŏTUS, i, m. (Ὦτος). *Otus, a giant, son of Aloeus, and brother of Ephialtes*, Virg.; Hyg.

ŏVĀLIS, e (ovo). *Belonging to an ovation*, o. corona, *a garland worn by a general at an ovation*, Gell.

ŏVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ovo). *A lesser triumph*, i. e. *when the general did not enter the city in a triumphal chariot, but either on horseback or on foot, crowned with a wreath of myrtle (not of laurel)*; *an ovation*, Plin.; Gell.

ŏVĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* ovo.

ŏVILE, is, *n.* (ovis). I. *Prop.*: *A sheep-fold*, Col.; Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *A fold for goats*, Ov.; *an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, in which the people voted at their comitia*, Liv.

ŏVILLUS, a, um (ovis). *Of or belonging to sheep*, pecus o., *sheep*, Col.; o. grex, *a flock of sheep*, Liv.; o. lac, *sheep's milk*, Plin.

ŏVIS, is, *f.* (ὄϊς). I. *A sheep*, Cic.; Hor. *Prov.*: ovem lupo committere, *to put a wolf to keep the sheep*, Ter.——II. *Meton., as a term of reproach*: *A simpleton, goose, mutton-head* (*one who suffers himself to be fleeced*), Plaut. *Meton.*: *Wool*, Tibull.

ŏVO, 1 *v. n.* (*perhaps from* ovis, *because a sheep was offered in sacrifice; some derive it from the shout O! O! or the like*). I. *Prop.*: *To celebrate an ovation, to make a triumphant entrance on horseback or on foot*, Cic.; ovans triumphavit, *he entered the city in a triumphal procession on foot*, Vell.; ovatum aurum, *taken as booty, and displayed in an ovation*, Pers.——II. *Meton. gen.*: *To exult, rejoice*, ovantes Horatium accipunt, Liv.

ŏVUM, i, *n.* (ᾠόν). I. *An egg*, ovum parere, *to lay an egg*, Cic.; Plin.; *or* ovum gignere; *or* ovum facere, Varr.; *or* ovum edere, Plin.; *or* ovum ponere, Col.; o. gallinaceum, *a hen's egg*, Id.; pullos ex ovis excludere, *to hatch*, Cic.; *thus*, ova excludere, Plin.; *or simply* excludere, Id.; ova incubare, *to sit, to brood*, Varr.; *or* in ovis sedere, Plin.; *or* ova fovere, Ov.; ovi putamen, *an egg-shell*, Plin.; candidum ex ovo, *the white of an egg*, Id.; *or* candidum ovorum, Id.; lutea ovorum, *the yolks of eggs*, Id. *Prov.*: tam similem sibi quam ovo ovum, Sen. *At a Roman meal, eggs were generally the first dish, and fruit the last*; *hence*, integram famem ad ovum affero, *until the egg*, i. e. *until dinner*, Cic.; *thus*, ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning to the end*, Hor. *With reference to the fable concerning Leda*, ovo prognatus eodem (*of Pollux*), *at the same birth*, Hor.; nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Id. *In the circus, one of the wooden balls used for counting the number of courses*, o. sublatum est, Varr.; ova curriculis numerandis, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *An egg-shell, the measure of an egg-shell*, i. e. *what it will hold*, Plin.

OXŎS *or* -ŬS, i, m. (Ὄξος). *Oxus, a great river of Central Asia, now flowing into the Sea of Aral, but according to the ancients into the Caspian*; *it is now the Jihoun or Amou*, Mel.

OXYGARUM, i, *n.* (ὀξύγαρον). *A sauce of vinegar and* garum, Mart.

OXYMŎRUS, a, um (ὀξύμωρος). *Acutely foolish*, i. e. *that appears silly or absurd, but contains latent wit*, o. verba, Ascon.

P.

P, p, *as a prænomen, denotes* Publius; P. M., Pontifex Maximus; P. C., Patres Conscripti; P. R., Populus Romanus.

PABŬLATIO, ōnis, *f.* (pabulor). I. *A feeding, foddering*, Varr.——II. *Milit. t. t.*: *A foraging*, Cæs.

PABŬLATOR, ōris, m. (pabulor). *A forager*, Liv.

PABŬLOR, ātus, āri, *v. n. and a.* (pabulum). I. *Neut.* A) *To seek for food, to get a livelihood* (e. g. *by fishing*), Plaut. *Milit. t. t.*: *To fetch fodder, to go out foraging*, Cæs.—— B) *Of animals*: *To feed, graze*, Col.——II. *Act.*: *To feed*; *and meton., to manure*, p. oleas, Col.

PABŬLUM, i, *n.* (*for* pascibulum, *from* pasco) *Fodder, food, nourishment*. I. *Prop., of men and animals*: p. secare, Cæs.; cervi noctibus procedunt ad pabula, Plin. *Esp. Milit. t. t.*: *Forage*, p. convehere, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: *Food, nourishment*, p. studii atque doctrinæ habere, Cic. *Faceti*: p. Acherontis, Plaut.

PACĀLIS, e (pax). *Of peace*, p. laurus, Ov.

PACĀTOR, ōris, m. (paco). *A peace-maker, pacificator*, p. gentium, Sen.

PACĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* paco.——II. *Adj.*: *Living in peace and quietness, restored to peace, in a state of peace, pacified*, p. civitas, Cic.; Morini quos Cæsar pacatos reliquerat, Cæs.; provincia pacatissima, *in complete repose*, Cic. *Subst.*, pācāta, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *Countries of allies or friends, countries at peace with the Romans*, Sall.

PACHYNUM, i, *n.*, *and* PACHYNUS *or* -OS [-um, ap. Plin.; -os, ap. Ov.; *acc.* Pachyne, Id.], *f.* (Πάχυνος, ἡ). *Pachynum, the southern promontory of Sicily, toward Greece; now Capo di Passaro.* [*The penult is short in* Avien. *and* Prisc.]

PĂCIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (pax, fero). *That brings peace*, p. oliva, Virg.; *a surname of Mercury*, Ov.

PĂCIFĬCĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (pacifico). *A making of peace, a pacifying*, Cic.

PĂCIFĬCĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (pacifico). *A peacemaker*, Cic.

PĂCIFĬCĂTŌRIUS, a, um (pacificator). *That negotiates a peace, that sets a peace on foot*, p. legatio, Cic.

PĂCIFĬCO, 1, *and* PĂCIFĬCOR, ātus, āri (pacificus). I. *To make peace, to conclude a peace*, legati venerunt pacificatum, Liv.——II. *Meton. poet.: To appease, pacify*, pacificasset cœlestes, Cat.

PĂCIFĬCUS, a, um (pax, facio). *That makes peace, pacific*, p. persona, Cic.; p. mores, Claud.

PĂCISCOR, pactus, păciscī, *v. n. and a.* (paco). *To make a bargain, contract, or agreement; to agree, contract, covenant, stipulate.* I. *Neut.:* antequam cum decumano pactus esset, Cic.; votis p. ne addant, Hor.; p. cum principibus ut abducat, Liv. —— II. *Act.:* p. provinciam, *to agree upon*, Cic.; p. pacem, Liv.; p. vitam ab alqo, Sall.; p. nuptias filiæ cum alqo, *to promise one's daughter to any body*, Just. *Fig.:* p. vitam pro laude, *to give up, exchange*, Virg.; p. letum pro laude, *to suffer*, Id. *Part. pass.*, pactus, a, um, *Stipulated, agreed upon*, pactum pro capite pretium, Cic.; pactum esse diem, Id.; Turnus cui Lavinia p. fuerat, *betrothed*, Liv. *Hence*, pacto (*ablat. absol.*), *After an agreement made*, i. e. *by agreement*, Liv.

PĂCO, 1 (pax). I. *Gen.: To bring into a state of peace, to restore peace, to make peaceable, to pacify*, p. Amanum, *the inhabitants of Amanus*, Cic.; p. Galliam, Cæs. *Poet. meton.:* p. silvas vomere, *to render fertile, to cultivate*, Hor.

PACTA, æ, *f.* (paciscor). *A betrothed female, a bride*, Virg.

PACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (paciscor). I. *Gen.: The making of a contract or agreement; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, stipulation; in war, a capitulation; or, meton., a plot, conspiracy*, pactionem facere de re alqa, Cic.; pactionem facere, ut, Id.; arma per pactionem tradere, *to capitulate*, Liv.; sine ulla pactione, *unconditionally*, Sall.——II. *Esp.: A compact between the farmers-general of the revenue and the inhabitants of a province*, pactiones conficere cum alqo, Cic.; *a truce or armistice*, pax aut p., Flor.

PACTŎLUS, i, *m.* (Πακτωλός). *Pactolus, a river of Lydia, that carried down gold with its sand; hence called* Chrysorrhoas, Plin.; *and* Lydius aurifer amnis, Tib.; *hence, prov. for riches, wealth*, tibique P. fluat, Hor.; rutilâ volvit P. arenâ, Juv.

PACTOR, ōris *m.* (paciscor). *A party to a contract, a covenanter*, Cic.

PACTUM, i, *n.* (paciscor). *An agreement, contract, stipulation, covenant, compact*, manere in pacto, Cic.; pacto stare, Liv.; ex pacto, *according to agreement or contract*, Nep. *Hence*, pacto (*abl.*), i. q. ratione, *In such or such a manner*, nullo pacto, *by no means*, Cic.; alio pacto, Id.; isto pacto, Id.; quo pacto, *wherefore*, Plaut.; nescio quo pacto, *I know not how*, Cic.

PACTYE, ēs, *f.* (Πακτύη). *Pactye, a town of Thrace, on the Propontis; now St. George*, Nep.

PĂCŬVIUS, ii, *m.* *Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet, native of Brundisium, nephew of the poet Ennius, who lived in the time of the second Punic war. Of his dramatic writings some fragments are extant*, Cic.

PĂDUS, i, *m.* *Padus, the chief river of Italy, taking its rise on Mount Vesulus, and discharging itself into the Adriatic Sea; now the Po*, Liv.

PĂDŪSA, æ, *f.* *Padusa, a canal from the Po through Ravenna; now Canali de S. Alberti*, Virg.

PÆAN, ānis, *m.* (Παιάν). I. *Prop.: The physician of the gods; said of Apollo*, Cic. —— II. *Meton.: A hymn to Apollo; hence, any hymn or song of joy, victory, &c. Poet.:* dicite io Pæan, *utter loud cries of joy (equivalent, in fact, to huzza)*, Ov.

PÆDAGŌGEUM, ēi, *n.* (παιδαγωγεῖον). I. *A place where boys are educated, a boys' school, an institution for boys*, Plin. —— II. *Meton.: The pupils in a boys' school*, Plin.

PÆDAGŌGUS, i, *m.* (παιδαγωγός). I. *A children's guide, a slave who had the charge of children, especially one who conducted them to and from school*, Cic. *Fig.: A guide, a conductor*, Sen. *Adj.:* lex p., P. Nol. —— II. *Meton.: A person that acts the schoolmaster, censures every thing*, Suet. *Facetè, of a lover*, Ter.

PÆDIDUS, a, um (pædor). *Dirty, nasty*, pædidissimi servi, Petr.

PÆDOR, ōris, *m.* (*Sanscr.* pû, *akin to* πύθω, puteo). *Dirt, filth, nastiness occasioned by want of cleanliness*, Cic.

PÆNE *or* PĒNE, *adv.* I. *Nearly, almost*, Cic.; p. vixdum, Suet. —— II. *Entirely, altogether*, non p. sum deceptus, Planc. ap. Cic. *Superl.*, pœnissime, Plaut.

PÆNINSŬLA, æ, *f.* (pæne, insula). *A peninsula, half island*, Liv.

PÆNŬLA *or* PĒNŬLA, æ, *f.* I. *A sort of cloak, esp. one used in travelling, a travelling-cloak, surtout, roquelaure, overall*, pænulâ irretitus, Cic.; Juv. *Prov.:* pænulam alcui scindere, *to tear any body's cloak*, i. e. *not to let any body go, to press to stay*, Cic.—— II. *Meton.: Any covering or envelope*, ne pænula desit olivæ, Mart.; *the cover of a wine-vessel*, Vitr.

PÆNŬLĀTUS, a, um. *Wearing a pænula, wrapped up in a travelling-cloak*, Cic.

PÆNULTĬMUS, a, um (pæne, ultimus). *The last but one*, Aus. *Subst.*, pænultima, æ, *f.* (*sc.* syllaba). *The last syllable but one, the penult*, Gell.

PÆŌN, ōnis, *m.* (παιών). *A pæon, a foot consisting of three short syllables and one long*, Cic.

PÆŌN, ōnis, *m.* (Παίων). *A Pæonian*, Liv. *Usually plur.*, Pæones, um, *m.* (Παίονες). *The Pæonians, a powerful Thracian tribe, inhabiting the whole of the north of Macedonia, from the frontiers of Illyria to some little distance east of the River Strymon*, Liv.

PÆŌNIA, æ, *f.* (Παιονία). *Pæonia, the country of the Pæones. See* PÆONES.

PÆŌNIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Παιονίς). *A woman of Pæonia*, Ov.

PÆŌNIUS, a, um (Παιονιός). *Of or belonging to Pæonia, Pæonian*, Plin.

PÆŌNIUS, a, um (Παιώνιος). *Belonging to*

Pæon (*another form of the name* Pæan, *the physician of the gods*); *hence*, *medicinal*, p. herbæ, *medicinal*, *healing*, Virg.; P. mos, *the manner of physicians*, Id.

PÆSTANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pæstum*, P. sinus, *the Gulf of Salerno*, Cic. *Subst.*, Pæstani, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pæstum*, Liv.

PÆSTUM, i, n. *Pæstum, a town of Lucania, celebrated for its twice-blowing roses. The remains of this place form some of the most remarkable ruins of antiquity*, Cic.

PÆTŬLUS, a, um, *dim. See the following article.*

PÆTUS, a, um. *Having leering or languishing eyes, with a tender look, pink-eyed* (*Greek ὑγρός*), *esp. said of Venus*, Varr. ap. Priac. *Meton., euphemistic for* strabo: *Squinting*, Hor.

PAGĀNALIA, ĭum, n. (pagus). *A village festival, a rural feast*, Varr.

PAGĀNICUS, a, um (paganus). *Of or belonging to a village, rural*, p. feriæ, Varr.; p. pila (*or subst.*, paganica, æ, *f.*), *a ball stuffed with down or feathers*, Mart.

PAGĀNUS, a, um (pagus). I. *Belonging to a village, rural*, p. lex, Plin.; p. focus, Ov. *Subst.*, paganus, i, *m.*, *A countryman, a peasant, a boor*, pagani aut montani, Cic. ——II. A) *Of a civilian*, Suet. *Hence, civil, not military*, peculium p., Cod. Just. —— B) *Fig.: Unlearned*, Plin.

PAGASA, æ, *f.*, *and* PAGASÆ, ārum, *f.* (Παγασαί). *Pagasæ or Pagasæ, a town of Thessaly, the port of Iolcos; now Volo, on the* Sinus Pagasæus, *now Gulf of Volo*, Mel.

PAGASÆUS, a, um (Παγασαῖος). *Of or belonging to Pagasæ*, P. puppis, *the ship Argo*, Ov.; P. carina, Id.; P. conjux, *Alcestis, daughter of Pelias, king of Thessaly, and wife of Admetus*, Id.

PAGASICUS, a, um. *Of Pagasæ*, P. sinus, *the Bay of Pagasæ, now the Bay of Volo*, Plin.

PAGĀTIM, *adv.* (pagus). *By villages or districts, in every village*, Liv.

PAGELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pagina). *A little page of a writing or paper*, Cic.

PAGINA, æ, *f.* (pago *or* pango). I. *The side of a piece of paper, the page of a letter or book*, paginam complere, *to fill up with writing*, Cic.; paginam utramque facit fortuna, *lit., fills both pages*, i. e. *every thing, good and bad, is to be ascribed to it*, Plin.; quum hanc paginam tenerem, *this leaf. Meton.: A writing, a work, book*, censoriarum legum paginæ, Plin. ——II. *Meton.: A plate, slab, leaf*, p. marmorea, Pall.; p. honorum, *a list of honors*, i. e. *a plate inserted in statues with an inscription*, Juv.

PAGINŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pagina). *A little page or leaf*, Cic.

PAGO, 3 (πάγω, *Dor. for* πήγνυμι). *An old form for* pango *or* paciscor, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her.

PAGUS, i, m. (*perhaps from* πάγω, pango). I. *A number of dwellings, a village*, in pagis forisque, Liv. *Meton.: A village*, i. e. *its inhabitants*, p. agat festum, Ov.——II. *A number of villages and towns, a district, canton, with its inhabitants*, civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa, Cæs.

PALA, æ, *f.* (*for* pagela, *from* pango). I. *An instrument for digging, a spade, shovel*, palæ innixus, Liv. ——II. *The bezel* (σφενδόνη) *of a ring, which encloses the stone*, Cic.

PALÆMON, ōnis, m. (Παλαίμων). *Palæmon*. 1. *A sea-god, otherwise called* Melicerta, Cic. 2. Remmius P., *a grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius*, Quint. 3. *The name of a shepherd*, Virg.

PALÆPHARSALUS (Palæo-pharsalus), i, *f. Old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly where Pompey was defeated*, Liv.

PALÆPHATIUS, a, um. *Of Palæphatus*, Virg.

PALÆPHATUS, i, m. (Παλαίφατος). *Palæphatus, a Greek author, who wrote a work entitled* Περὶ Ἀπίστων Ἱστοριῶν.

PALÆSTE, ēs, *f.* (Παλαιστή). *Palæste, a harbor of Epirus*, Cæs.

PALÆSTINA, æ, *and* -INE, ēs, *f.* (Παλαιστίνη). *The Holy Land, Palestine, the land of the Israelites*, Mel.

PALÆSTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Palestine*, P. arena, Luc.; P. aqua, *the Euphrates*, Ov. *Subst.*, Pālæstīni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Palestine*, Id.

PALÆSTRA, æ, *f.* (παλαίστρα). I. *A school for wrestling, a place for exercise, in which wrestling, running, throwing the* discus, &c., *and other bodily exercises were practiced, a gymnasium*, Cic.; p. nitida *and* uncta, *because the wrestlers anointed their bodies with oil*, Ov. *Fig.: A place for any exercise*, e. g. *a school for elocution*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Wrestling, the art of wrestling*, palæstræ operam dare, Nep. *Hence, fig., with allusion to the palæstra: Practice or exercise in a thing; school, art, so far as it imparts grace to a person's carriage*, non tam armis institutus quam palæstrâ, *of him who has not acquired the art of rhetoric practically in the forum, but rather in a school, or by rules of art*, Cic.; sine nitore ac palæstra, *without finish or polish*, Id.; numerus quasi quandam palæstram orationis attulit, *has impressed a certain scientific character*, Id.; *art, skill*, utemur eâ palæstrâ, Id.——B) *A brothel, bawdy-house*, Plaut.

PALÆSTRICE, *adv. After the manner of the palæstra*, p. spatiari in xysto, *to appear in the schools, but not in public affairs*, Cic.

PALÆSTRICUS, a, um (παλαιστρικός). *Of or belonging to the palæstra*, p. motus, Cic. *Subst.*, palæstrica, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *The art of wrestling*, Quint.

PALÆSTRITA, æ, m. (παλαιστρίτης). *One who superintends the palæstra, a wrestling-master*, Cic.

PALAM. I. *Adv.: Openly, publicly*, non occulte sed p., Cic.; *public, known to the public*, res est p., Plaut.; p. facere, Nep.——II. *Prep.:* (l. q. coram) *Before, in the presence of*, p. populo, Liv.

PALAMEDES, is, m. (Παλαμήδης). *Palamedes, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa; he followed Agamemnon to Troy, where he was killed at the instigation of Ulysses*, Cic.

PALĀTĪNUS, a, um (Palatium). I. *Of or belonging to Mount Palatine, Palatine*, P. Apollo, Hor.; P. ludi, *that were celebrated there*, Suet. ——II. *Imperial, because the emperors resided on Mount Palatine*, p. domus, Suet.; p. laurus, Ov.

PALĀTIUM, ii, n. I. *Mount Palatine, in*

Rome, and the adjacent part of the city, Cic.——II. *A palace, because the emperors resided on Mount Palatine*, P. fulgent, Ov. *Of the dwellings of the gods*: P. cœli, Ov.; P. matris secretum, *the temple of Cybele on Mount Palatine*, Juv.

PĀLĀTUM, i, *n.* [*old form*, pālātus, i, *m.*, Cic.] I. *The palate or roof of the mouth, as the organ of taste*, Cic.; *as the organ of speech*, Hor.——II. *Poet.*: p. cœli, *the vault or cope of heaven*, Enn. ap. Cic.

PĀLEA, æ, *f.* I. *In the sing.*: *Chaff*, Varr.; navis paleæ, *a ship laden with chaff*, Cic. *Meton.*: p. aeris, *the scum of ore, dross*, Plin.——II. *The gills or wattles of a cock*, Varr.

PĀLEAR, āris, *n.* (palea). *The skin that hangs down from the neck of oxen, the dew-lap*, Sen.; *usually in the plur.*, Virg.

PĀLES, is, *f.* (πάω, paeco). *Pales, an ancient Italian goddess of pasturage and cattle*, Ov.; lux Palia, *or* sacra Palia, i. q. Palilia, Ov.

PĀLĪCI, ōrum, *m.* [*sing.*, Pālicus, i, *m.*, Virg.] *Palici, twins, sons of Jupiter, who had a temple in Sicily, near the town* Palica, Ov.

PĀLĪLIS, e (Pāles). *Of or belonging to Pales*, P. flamma, *a fire of straw made at the festival of Pales*, Ov.; festa Pālīlia, *or simply* Pālīlia, ium, *n.*, *The festival of Pales, celebrated on the* 21*st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome*, Ov.

PĀLIMBACCHIUS, pes. I. q. antibacchius, Quint.

PĀLIMPSESTUS, i, *m.* (παλίμψηστος). *Parchment from which writing has been erased, in order that it may be written on again*; *a palimpsest*, Cic.

PĀLINŌDIA, æ, *f.* (παλινῳδία). *A song repeated*, Amm.; *a recantation*, Hor. (*title Od.*); palinodiam canere, *to recant*, Macr.; Hor.

PĀLINŪRUS, i, *m.* (Παλινοῦρος). *Palinurus.* I. *The pilot of Æneas*, Virg.——II. *A cape and harbor of Lucania*; *now Capo di Palinuro*, Liv.

PĀLĪTOR, ari (palor). *To wander or rove about*, Plaut.

PALLA, æ, *f.* I. *A large upper garment worn chiefly by Roman ladies over the* stola; *a robe, mantle*, pallâ indutus, Plaut.; *a mantle worn on the stage by actors, a tragic pall*, Hor.; *represented as worn by Phœbus and Boreas*, Ov.——II. *A curtain*, Sen.

PALLACA, æ, *f.* (παλλακή). *A concubine*, Suet.

PALLADIUM. *See the following article.*

PALLADIUS, a, um (Pallas). *Of or concerning Pallas*, P. numen, Ov.; P. ramus, *an olive-branch*, Virg.; P. arx, *the citadel of Athens, the Acropolis*, Prop. *Subst.*, Pallādium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* simulacrum *or* signum), *The Palladium, an image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, upon which the safety of the state was believed to depend*; *it was clandestinely carried off by Ulysses and Diomedes* (Virg.).

PALLANTEUM. *See the following article.*

PALLANTEUS, a, um (Pallas). *Belonging to Pallas*, P. mœnia, *the town* Pallanteum, *where Evander was king*, Virg. *Subst.*, Pallanteum, i, *n.* (*sc.* oppidum), 1. *A town of Italy, in the vicinity of Rome, built by Evander*, Virg. 2. *A town of Arcadia, so called after Pallas, one of the ancestors of Evander*, Liv.

PALLANTIAS, ādis, *f.* (Παλλαντιάς). *Aurora, so called as the descendant of Pallas*, Ov.

PALLANTIS, idis *or* ĭdos, *f.* I. q. Pallantias, Ov.

PALLANTIUS, a, um (Pallas). *Of or belonging to Pallas*, P. heros, Ov.

PALLAS, ădis *and* ădos, *f.* (Παλλάς, i. q. παλλαξ, *a maid*). I. *Pallas, a cognomen of Athena* (*Minerva*), Hor.; Palladis arbor, *an olive-tree*, Ov.; Palladis ales, *an owl*, Id.; exstinctî Pallados ignes, *the sacred fire of Vesta, in whose temple the palladium is said to have been found*, Prop.——II. *Meton. poet.*: *An olive-tree*, Ov.; *oil*, Id.

PALLAS, antis, *m.* (Πάλλας). *Pallas.* 1. *Son of Pandion and father of the fifth Minerva*, Cic. 2. *One of the giants*, Claud. 3. *An ancestor of Evander*, Virg. 4. *Son of Evander*, Virg.

PALLATINUS, PALLATIUM. *See* PALAT.

PALLENS, tis. I. *Part. of* palleo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Pale* (Virg.); *esp. of objects in the lower world, deadly pale, wan*, p. umbræ Erebi, Id. *Esp.*: *Of a dead or yellowish color, pale, livid*, p. hedera, Virg.; sol pallentes jungit equos, *at an eclipse*, Tib.——B) *Meton.*: *That turns or renders pale*, p. morbi, Virg.

PALLEO, pallŭi, ēre, *v. n.* I. *Gen.* A) *To be pale, through old age, sickness, excitement, or passion*, sudat, pallet, Cic.; p. metu, timore, mortis cogitatione, Ov.——B) *Meton.*: *To turn pale at any thing*, tunc utile multis palliere, i. q. studere, Juv. *With acc.*: hoc est quod palles, Pers. *To turn pale with fear or anxiety, to be afraid, to feel great anxiety*, Marco sub judice palles? Pers.; *with acc.*, p. pontum, *at (the sight of)*, &c., Hor.; *with dat.*, p. pueris, *on account of*, &c., Id.; *to change color, lose its natural color*, et numquam pallet ebur, Prop.; *with acc.*, p. multos colores, *to change color often*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *To be of a dead or yellowish color, to be livid*, pallet nostris aurora venenis, Ov.

PALLESCO, pallŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* I. *To grow or become pale, to turn pale*, pallescunt frondes, Ov.; p. umbratili vita, *by being always shut up at home*, Quint.; p. in femina, *to be in love with*, Prop. *Meton.*: *To be anxious, feel anxiety*, multâ p. culpâ, Hor.——II. *To turn yellow*, saxum palluit auro, Ov.

PALLIĀTUS, a, um (pallium). *Wearing a pallium, dressed in a cloak or mantle*, Græculus modo p. modo togatus, Cic. *Esp. of the Greek philosophers*: p. fabula, *in which the characters and costumes are Grecian*, Varr.

PALLIDŬLUS, a, um, *dim. Somewhat pale, palish*, Cat.

PALLIDUS, a, um (palleo). I. *Gen.* A) *Pale, wan*, Hor.; nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram, Ov.; p. in femina, *with love*, Prop. *Meton.*: *That turns or renders pale*, p. mors, Hor.——B) *Meton.*: *Mouldy, musty*, ficus fit pallidior, Varr.; *unsightly, pale, ugly*, immundo pallida mitra sita, Prop.——II. *Esp.*: *Yellowish, of an olive color, livid* (χλωρός), hospes inaurata pallidior statua, Cat.

PALLIŎLĀTIM, *adv.* (palliolum). *With a small cloak*, p. amictus, Plaut.

PALLIŎLĀTUS, a, um (palliolum). I. *Wearing a small cloak or mantle*, Mart.——II. *Wearing a hood or covering for the head*, Suet.

PALLIŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (pallium). I. *A small*

cloak or mantle, Plaut. ——II. *A covering for the head, a hood*, Sen.

PALLIUM, ii, n. (φάρος, *like* palla). I. *Gen.: Any covering, as the coverlet of a bed; a quilt, counterpane*, Ov.——II. *Esp.: The outer robe, mantle, or cloak of the Greeks; it was worn also by Romans*, pallio amictus, Cic. *It was worn by orators; hence*, manum intra p. continere, *not to be diffuse in speaking*, Quint. *Prov.:* tunica proprior pallio, *my shirt is nearer than my coat; near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*, Plaut.

PALLOR, ōris, m. (palleo). A) *A pale color, paleness, wanness*, Cic.; p. amantium, Hor. *Meton.: Great anxiety or fear*, Plaut. *Personified as a deity:* Pallor, *Fear*, Liv.——B) *A disagreeable color, unsightliness*, pallorem ducunt rami, Ov.

PALLŬLA, æ, *f. dim. A small cloak or mantle*, Plaut.

PALMA, æ, *f.* (παλάμη). I. *The palm of the hand*, Cic.; *the whole hand*, palmis passis, Cæs. ——II. A) *A palm-tree*, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date*, Plin. 2) *A palm-branch; collectively, palm-branches; inserted in wine-casks to flavor the wine* (Cato); *used as a broom*, Hor. *Esp., as a token of victory:* palmæ victoribus datæ, Liv. *Hence*, a) *A prize which is contended for, the prize of victory*, palmam dare alcui, Cic. *Fig.: A prize, glory, the palm*, palmam alcjs rei deferre alcui, Id.; palmam ferre, *to have the preference*, Id. b) *Victory*, quoque palmam utinam dii tibi reservent, Id. c) *A victor, who received the palm-branch*, Virg.; *a fellow-combatant*, Virg.——III. *A large shoot or branch of a vine*, Varr.; p. stipitis, Liv.——IV. I. q. parma: *A shield*, Tib.

PALMĀRIS, e (palma). I. *Of or belonging to palms*, Amm.——II. *That deserves a palm or prize*, i. e. *excellent*, p. sententia, Cic.

PALMĀRIUM, ii, n. (palma). *A chief work, a master-piece*, Ter.

PALMĀTUS, a, um (palma). I. *In the shape of the palm of the hand*; p. paries, Ps. Quint.——II. *Embroidered with figures of palm-branches*, p. tunica, p. toga, *the toga or tunic worn by a general celebrating a triumph*, Liv.

PALMES, itis, m. (palma). I. *The shoot or young branch of a vine*, Col.——II. *Meton.: A twig or branch of a tree*, palmites arborum, Curt., *doubtful*.

PALMĒTUM, i, n. (palma). *A palm-grove*, Hor.

PALMIFER, ēra, ērum (palma, fero). *That bears or produces palm-trees or dates*, Prop.

PALMŌSUS, a, um (palma). *Abounding in palm-trees*, Virg.

PALMŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (palma). I. *The palm of the hand*, Varr. *Meton.: The blade of an oar; an oar*, Virg.——II. *A palm or date-tree*, Varr.

PALMYRA (Palmira), æ, *f.* (Παλμύρα, Παλμύρα). *Palmyra, a town of Syria, the capital of the celebrated Zenobia*. Plin.

PALMYRĒNUS, a, um. *Of Palmyra*, Plin.

PĀLOR, ātus, āri. *To wander about singly, to wander up and down, to straggle, to be dispersed*, agmen palatur per agrum, Liv. *Part.:* palantes *and* palati, Liv.; vagi palantesque, *or* palatique, Sall.

PALPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (palpo). *A stroking, caressing; plur.*, ap. Plaut.

PALPĀTOR, ōris, m. *A caresser, flatterer*, Plaut.

PALPEBRA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* βλέφαρον). *An eye-lid*, Cels.; *usually plur.*, palpebræ, *the eye-lids*, p. sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic.

PALPITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (palpito). *A frequent and quick motion, a throbbing, palpitation*, p. oculorum, Plin.

PALPITO, are, *v. n. To beat quick, to pant, throb, palpitate*, palpitat cor, Cic.; palpitat lingua, *struggles*, Ov.

PALPO, 1 *v. a., and dep.* PALPOR, ātus, āri (palpus). I. *Prop.: To tap gently, to stroke or pat by way of caressing*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To flatter, caress, coax, wheedle*, scribenti palparer necesse erat, Cic.; cui male sí palpere, Hor.

PALPO, ōnis, m. (palpo). *A coaxer, wheedler*, Pers.

PALPUM, i, n., *or* PALPUS, i, m. (*the nom. does not occur*). *A gentle touch or stroke, a pat; thus also fig.:* timidum palpo percutit, *coaxes, caresses*, Plaut.; mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, *you are deceived if you think to cajole me*, Id.

PALŬDĀMENTUM, i, n. *A soldier's cloak, military mantle* (*it was distinguished from* sagum *by its material, color, and size*); *esp., the military robe of a general* (χλαμύς), paludamento circa lævum brachium retorto, Liv.

PALŬDĀTUS, a, um. *Wearing a military cloak or military dress; esp. of a general:* paludatus profectus est, Cic.

PALŬDŌSUS, a, um. *Marshy, fenny*, Ov.

PALUMBES, is, c. (*probably from* πέλεια). *A wood-pigeon, a ring-dove*, Virg.

PALUMBINUS, a, um (palumbes). *Of wood-pigeons*, p. caro, Plin.

PALUMBŬLUS, i, m. *dim. A small wood-pigeon; also as a term of endearment, My love!* App.

PĀLUS, i, m. (paxillus). *A pale or stake*, ad palum alligari, Cic.

PĀLUS, ūdis, *f.* (*akin to* fluo *and* pluo). I. *A bog, morass, marsh, fen, swamp*, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: A reed that grows in marshes*, Mart.

PALUSTER, tris, e (palus). *Swampy, boggy, marshy, fenny*, p. ager, Liv. *Fig.:* p. lux, *a life passed in the slough of vice*, Pers.

PAMPHYLIA, æ, *f.* (Παμφυλία). *Pamphylia, a province of Asia Minor, near Lycia*, Liv. *Hence*,

PAMPHYLIUS, a, um. *Pamphylian*, P. mare, Liv. *Subst.*, Pamphȳlii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pamphylia*, Cic.

PAMPHYLUS, a, um. *Pamphylian*, Liv.

PAMPINEUS, a, um (pampinus). *Of vine leaves or a vine-branch, of vines*, p. corona, Tac.; p. auctumnus, Virg. *Post.:* p. odor, *the odor of wine*, Prop.

PAMPINŌ, avi, atum, are (pampinus). *To strip off the leaves and tender shoots of vines or trees*, p. vites, Varr.

PAMPINUS, i, *c.* I. *A tendril or young shoot of a vine*, Col.——II. *The foliage of a vine, vine-leaves*, uva vestita pampinis, Cic.

PĀN, *gen.* Pānos, m. (Πάν, I. q. πάειν, i. e. *the pasturing one*). *Pan, the god of forests, pasture lands, shepherds, and flocks; said to have been the inventor of the* syrinx, *or shepherd's flute*, Ov. *Plur.*, Panes, *Images of Pan, rural deities*, Id.

PANACEA, æ, *f.* (πανάκεια). *The herb all-heal, panacea,* Virg.

PANÆTŌLICUS, a, um (Παναιτωλικός). *Of or belonging to all Ætolia,* P. concilium, Liv.

PANÆTŌLIUS, a, um. *Belonging to all Ætolia,* P. concilium, Liv.

PĀNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (panis). *A bread-basket,* Varr.

PANATHENAICUS, a, um (Παναθηναϊκός). *Of or belonging to the (festival at Athens called) Panathenæa. Hence, subst.,* Panathenaicus, i, m. (*sc.* liber), *A panegyric read by Isocrates at that festival (in praise of Athens),* Cic.

PANCHAIA, æ, *f.* (Παγχαία). *Panchaia, a fabulous island in the Red Sea, said to abound in metals, frankincense, and myrrh.* Virg. *Hence,*

PANCHÆUS, PANCHAICUS, *and* PANCHAIUS, a, um. *Of, belonging, or relating to Panchaia,* Ov.

PANCHRESTUS, a, um (πάγχρηστος). *Universally good or useful,* Plin.; p. medicamentum, i. e. *money,* Cic.

PANCRATIASTES, æ, m. (παγκρατιαστής). *A combatant and conqueror in the pancratium,* Quint.

PANCRATICE, *adv. After the manner of the Pancratiasts,* p. valere, *with good bodily strength.* Plaut.

PANCRATIUM *or* -ON, ii, *n.* (παγκράτιον). *A contest in which wrestling* (lucta) *and boxing* (pugilatus) *were united, and which therefore required the whole strength of the combatants,* Prop.

PANDATARIA *or* PANDATORIA, æ, *f.* (Πανδαταρία). *Pandataria, a small island in the Etruscan Sea, now Santa Maria,* Varr. *Under the emperors it was a place of banishment,* Tac.

PANDICŪLOR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (pandus). *To stretch one's self in yawning,* Plaut.

PANDION, ōnis, m. (Πανδίων). *Pandion, king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela,* Ov.

PANDIONIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pandion: post., Athenian,* P. volucres, *swallow and nightingale,* Sen.

PANDO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (pandus). I. *Neut.: To bend (itself), curve, warp,* Vitr.——II. *Act.: To bend, bow, curve,* pandant enim posteriora, Quint.

PANDO, pandi, passum, *and* pessum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To spread, throw open, open wide,* cornua se pandunt, Liv.; p. pennas ad solem, Virg.; crines passi, *dishevelled hair,* Cæs.; palmis passis, *with outstretched hands,* Id.; velis passis, *unfurled, outspread,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *To lay open, to open, to unfold; pass., to open itself, to display itself,* pandite atque aperite januam hanc, Plaut.; p. rupem ferro, *to render passable,* Liv. *Middle,* panduntur portæ, Virg.; panditur planities, *the plain displays itself before our eyes,* Liv. *Pig. gen.:* p. spectacula, *to open,* Hor.; p. viam fugæ, *salutis,* Liv. *Esp.: To publish, declare, discover,* p. nomen, Ov.; p. res, Virg.—B) *To spread out to dry, to dry,* p. uvam in sole, Col.; uva passa, *raisins,* Plaut.; lac pessum, *curds,* Ov.

PANDRŌSOS, i, *f.* (Πάνδροσος). *Pandrosos, daughter of Cecrops,* Ov.

PANDUS, a, um. *Bent, curved, crooked,* Virg.; Ov.

PANEGYRICUS, a, um (πανηγυρικός). *Belonging to a general assembly of the people. Subst.,* Panegyricus, i, m. (*sc.* sermo) Isocratis, *An oration of Isocrates, in which he encouraged the Greeks to go to war with the Persians, and extolled the Athenians,* Cic. *Meton.: Praising, laudatory,* p. libelli, *panegyrics,* Aus. *Subst.,* panegyricus, *A laudatory speech, panegyric,* Quint.

PANGO, nxi, nctum, *and* [*from obsol.* pago] pēgi, *more frequently* pēpigi, pactum, 3 *v. a.* (πάγνυμι, *a lengthened form of* πάγω). *To fasten, drive into, fix, infix.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* p. clavum, Liv.; ancoram litoribus (*dat.*), Ov.——B) *Esp.: To plant or set with any thing,* p. ramulum, Suet. *Meton. of poems:* p. poemata, Hor.; quibus alqs pangendi facultas, *of composing or writing verses* Tac.; p. facta patrum, *to sing in praise of, to celebrate,* Enn. ap. Cic.——II. *Fig.: To fix, determine, settle,* terminos quos Socrates pegerit, Cic *Hence, to covenant, agree, contract, stipulate (only in the perfect),* pepigerit ne illo uteretur, Cic.

PANICEUS, a, um (panis). *Made of bread,* p. milites, *with allusion to* panis *and to the Samnite town* Pana, Plaut.

PANICŪLA, æ, *f. The gossamer or down of plants,* Plaut.

PANICUM, i, *n. A kind of grain, panic,* Cæs.

PANIFICIUM, ii, *n.* (panis, facio). I. *A making of bread,* Varr.——II. *Meton.: Pastry,* Cæs.

PĀNIS, is, m. I. *Bread, a loaf of bread,* p. cibarius, *common or bad bread,* Cic.; crusta panis, *the crust of bread,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: A mass in the shape of a loaf; a loaf,* p. æris, Plin.

PANISCUS, i, m. (Πανίσκος). *A little Pan, a rural deity shaped like the image of Pan,* Cic.

PANNŌNIA, æ, *f.* (Παννονία). *Pannonia, a country between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria (a part of the modern Hungary and part of Austria), divided into* P. Inferior *and* P. Superior, Ov.

PANNŌNIS, idis, *f. Pannonian,* Luc.

PANNŌNIUS, a, um. *Pannonian. Subst.,* Pannonius, *A Pannonian; and plur., the inhabitants of Pannonia,* Tac.

PANNŌSUS, a, um (pannus). I. *Ragged, clothed in rags, tattered,* p. homo, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled,* p. mammæ, Mart.

PANNŪCEUS *or* -IUS, a, um (pannus). I. *Ragged, tattered,* Pers.——II. *Meton.: Wrinkled, shrivelled,* Mart.

PANNUS, i, m. (πῆνος, *Dor.* πᾶνος). *Prop., the thread of the woof; hence, meton., A small piece of cloth, a patch of cloth,* p. assutus, Hor.; *a handkerchief, napkin, cloth, bandage for binding or tying round a diseased part of the body,* Plin.; (*contemptuously*) *poor garments, rags, tatters,* fides albo velata panno, Hor.

PANOMPHÆUS, i, m. (Πανομφαίος). *An epithet of Jupiter, as author of oracles and divine omens,* Ov.

PANŌPE, ēs, *f.* (Πανόπη *and* Πανοπεύς). *Panope, a town of Phocis,* Ov.

PANŌPE, ēs, *and* PANŌPEA, æ, *f.* (Πανόπη *and* Πανόπεια). *Panopea, a sea-nymph,* Virg.

PANORMITĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Panormus,* Cic.

PANORMUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Πάνορμος), *and* PANORMUM, i, *n. Panormus, a town of Sicily, now Palermo,* Cic.

PANSA, æ, m. *Broad-footed (of men), splay-foot,* Plaut.

PANTAGIES *and* PANTAGIAS, æ, m, (*acc.* -ien, Ov.; -iam, Claud.) (Πανταγίης *and* Πανταγίας). *Pantagias, a river of Sicily, now Porcari*, Virg.

PANTEX, icis, m. (*Compare Germ.* Wanast). *Usually pl.* panticos. *The paunch, the bowels*, Plaut.

PANTHER, ēris, m. (πάνθηρ), *and Latinized* Panthēra, æ, *f. A panther*, Cic.

PANTHERINUS, a, um (panthera). I. *Of panthers*, Plin.——II. *Spotted as a panther*, Id. *Meton. faceti*: p. genus hominum, *marked with blows*, Plaut.

PANTHOĬDES, æ, m. (Πανθοΐδης). I. *Son or descendant of Panthus*, i. e. I. *Euphorbus*, Ov. 2. *Pythagoras, because he pretended to have been Euphorbus*, Hor.

PANTHOUS *or* -ŏOS (Πανθόος), *contr.* PANTHUS (Πανθοῦς), i, m. (*voc.* Panthu, *contr. for* Panthoe). *Panthus, son of Othrys, and father of Euphorbus*, Virg.

PANTICES. *See* PANTEX.

PANTOMIMA, æ, *f.* (pantomimus). *A female pantomimist or ballet-dancer*, Sen.

PANTOMIMICUS, a, um. *Pantomimic*, Sen.

PANTŎMIMUS, i, m. (παντόμιμος). I. *A pantomimist or ballet-dancer*, Suet.——II. *A pantomimic performance, a ballet*, Plin.

PAPÆ! *interj.* (παπαί). *Oh! strange! indeed!* Plaut.

PAPĂVER, ĕris, n. [*masc. acc.*, papaverem, Plaut.]. *The poppy*, Plin.; papaveram capita, *the heads of poppies*, Liv.

PAPĂVĔRĔUS, a, um (papaver). *Of poppy*, p. comæ, *poppy-flowers*, Ov.

PAPHIUS, a, um (Paphos). I. *Of or belonging to Paphos, Cyprian*, P. Venus, Tac.; P. heros, *Pygmalion*, Ov.——II. *Poet.: Sacred to Venus*, P. myrtus, Ov.

PAPHLAGŎN *or* PAPHLAGO, ŏnis, m. (Παφλαγών). *A Paphlagonian*, Nep. *Hence*,

PAPHLAGŎNIUS, a, um. *Paphlagonian*, Plin. *Subst.*, Paphlagŏnia, æ, *f.* (Παφλαγονία), *Paphlagonia, a country in Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia*, Liv.

PAPHOS *or* -US, i (Πάφος). *Paphus.* I. *Masc.: A son of Pygmalion, founder of a city called after his name*, Ov.——II. *Fem.: A city of Cyprus, where was an ancient and splendid temple of Venus*, Hor.

PĂPĬLIO, ōnis, m. *A butterfly*, Plin.; *a kind of moth*, Id.

PĂPĬLLA, æ, *f. A teat, nipple; of animals*, Plin.; *also of men*, Id. *Meton.: A breast*, i. q. mamma, Virg.; papillæ auratæ, *small gold chains about the breast*, Juv.

PAPIRIĂNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Papirius, Papirian*, P. domus, Cic.

PAPĬRIUS, a, um. I. *Papirius, the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. P. Cursor, Carbo, &c., Liv.——II. *Adj.: Of Papirius, Papirian*, P. lex, Liv.

PAPIUS, a. *Papius, the name of a Roman* gens. 1. C. Papius, *a tribune of the people*, Cic. 2. M. Papius Mutilus, *a consul under Augustus, who, with his colleague* Poppæus, *established the* Lex Papia Poppæa *concerning marriages*, Tac.

PAPPĂRIUM, ii, n. (pappa). *Pap, panado*, Sen.

PAPPAS, æ, m. *A foster-father, tutor, governor*, Juv.

PAPPO *or* PAPO, are. *To eat pap*, Plaut.

PAPYRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (papyrus, fero). *Producing the papyrus*, p. Nilus, Ov.

PAPYRUS, i, *c.*, *and* PAPYRUM, i, n. (πάπυρος). I. *Papyrus, an Egyptian plant or reed, the wood of which was used for building ships, the outer bark for making sails, cloth, &c., and the inner bark for making paper*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A garment made of papyrus*, Juv.——B) *Writing-paper made of papyrus*, Cat.——C) *Paper used for common purposes, coarse paper, packing-paper*, Mart.

PĂR, păris [*abl. usually* pari; *but* cum pare, Ov.]. *Equal, in respect of certain qualities.* I. *Equal to some one or something else*, alqd pari atque eadem in laude pono, Cic.; par similisque ceteris, Sall.; *with* in, Cic.; *with abl.*, libertate esse parem ceteris, Id.; *with genit.*, cujus paucos pares hæc civitas tulit, Id.; *with* ad, *in*, i. e. *with regard to, respecting*, homo par ad virtutem, Liv.; *with the dative of the person whom one equals*, fratri tuo par, Cic.; *with* cum, erant eo quædam ex his paria cum Cresso, Id.; quem tu parem cum liberis tuis fecisti, *whom you have placed on an equal footing with your own children*, Sall.; *with* inter se, inter se pares et æquales, Cic. *Followed by comparative particles, such as* ac, atque, et, quam, Cic., &c. A) *Subst.* 1) *An equal, a mate*, pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, *like loves like, birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. *Esp. of man and wife*: accumbit cum pare quisque suo, Ov. 2) *Neut.* a) *The like*, paria paribus respondere, *to return like for like; so also*, paria paribus referre, Ter. *Fig.*: cum alqo parem rationem facere, *to satisfy any body*, Sen.; par impar ludere, *to play at odd or even (a children's game)*, Hor.; ex pari, *in equal manner*, Sen. b) *A couple, pair, brace*, tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic.; par nobile fratrum, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Equal to, a match for*, quibus ne dii quidem pares esse possint, Cæs.; armis se parem existumare, Sall. *Hence, subst.*: *An adversary, opponent*, nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offeret, Liv. 2) *Fig.*: *Suitable, fit, convenient*, quid me facere par sit, Cic.; *with acc. and inf.*, tibi nos accedere par est, Hor.; *with* ut, Plaut.——II. *Equal to one's self in any quality*, parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic.

PARABILIS, e (paro). *Easily procured*, p. divitiæ, Cic.

PARABŎLE, ēs, *f.* (παραβολή). *A comparison, similitude*, Quint.

PARADOXA, orum, n. (παράδοξα). *Paradoxes, tenets contrary to received opinion; thus defined by Cicero*: quæ sunt mirabilia contraque opinionem omnium, Cic.

PARÆTACENE, ēs, *f.* (Παραιτακηνή). *Paretacene, a district of Persia*, Curt., *the inhabitants of which were called* Pārætăcæ, ārum, m. (Παραίτακαι), *and* Pārætăcēni, ōrum, m. (Παραιτακηνοί), Nep.

PARÆTŎNIUM, ii, n. (Παραιτόνιον). *Paretonium, a fortified town of Libya, near Egypt, now Al Baretos*, Auct. B. Alex.

PARAPHRASIS, is, *f.* (παράφρασις). *A paraphrase*, Quint.

PARARIUS, ii, m. (paro). *A factor, broker*, Sen.

PARASĬTA, æ, *f.* (parasitus). *A female parasite*, Hor.

PARASĬTASTER, tri, m. (parasitus). *A little or despicable parasite*, Ter.

PARASITATIO, ōnis, *f.* (parasitor). *An acting the parasite*, Plaut.

PARASITICUS, a, um (παρασιτικός). *Of or belonging to a parasite*, p. ars (ἡ παρασιτική), Plaut.

PARASITOR, ari (parasitus). *To act the parasite*, Plaut.

PARASITUS, i, m. (παράσιτος). I. *A fellow-boarder, guest* (*pure Latin*, conviva), parasiti Jovis, Varr.——II. *Often in a bad sense: One who flatters or pays court for the sake of being invited to entertainments, a small-feast, sponger, parasite*, Cic. *Facati:* ne ulmos parasitos faciat, *give me a sound beating*, Plaut.

PARATE, *adv.* I. *Preparedly, with preparation*, ad dicendum p. venire, Cic.——II. *Carefully, accurately*, Plaut.——III. *Quickly, readily*, paratissime dicero, Plin.

PARATIO, ōnis, *f.* (paro). *An aiming at or getting, procuring*, Dig.; p. regni, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall.

PARATRAGŒDIO, are (παρατραγῳδέω). *To speak or express one's self tragically*, Plaut.

PARATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* paro.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prepared, ready for any thing; with* (*ad*), ad, *or* in: p. facere, Cic.; p. ad omnem eventum, Id.; *also with dat.*, p. certamini, Quint.; p. castris ponendis, Liv.; *that is in readiness, ready, at hand*, habent paratum philosophi quid de quoque re dicant, Id.——B) *Well furnished, fitted out, equipped*, sumus ab omni re parati-ores, *furnished with every thing*, Liv.; *skilled or well versed in any thing*, Scævola in jure paratissimus, Id.

PARATUS, ūs, m. (paro). *A preparing, fitting out, making ready*, p. militum et armorum, Sall.; Tyrios induta paratus, *dress, apparel*, Ov.; *furniture, equipage, ornament*, Tac.

PARCA, æ, *f.* (πάρα, paro). *One of the Fates, a goddess supposed to rule the destinies of men*, Hor. *Plur.*, Parcæ, ārum, *The Fates* (Μοῖραι), *namely*, Clotho, Lachesis, *and* Atropos, Cic.

PARCE, *adv.* I. *Prop.: Sparingly, niggardly, penuriously; frugally*, p. vivere, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Sparingly, moderately, slightly*, p. scribere, Cæc. ap. Cic.; p. ludere, *slightly*, Cic.; *rarely, seldom*, parcius quatiunt fenestras, Hor.

PARCIMŌNIA, æ, *f.* *See* PARSIMONIA.

PARCIPRŌMUS, i, m. (parcus, promo). *A niggard, a stingy fellow, curmudgeon*, Plaut.

PARCITAS, ātis, *f.* (parcus). *Sparingness, parsimony*, Sen.

PARCO, pĕperci (*rarely* parsi), parcitum *and* parsum, 3 *v. n.* (parcus). I. *Prop.: To spare, use moderately, to be saving of; with a dat.:* p. labori, Cic.; p. pretio, Plaut. *With acc.:* talenta gnatis parce tuis, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To spare* (i. e. *not to hurt or injure, to try to preserve, to consult, respect*), p. valetudini, Cic.; p. vitæ, Nep.; nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parcoret, *he spared no expense to save his son*, Plaut.——B) *To spare* (i. e. *to cease, omit, leave off, abstain, forbear*), ne cui rei parcat, Nep. *With inf.:* parce fidem jactare, *leave off that bragging*, Liv.——C) *To abstain from any thing, to refrain from*, p. lamentis, Liv.; parce metu, *do not be afraid*, Virg.; p. auxilio, *to make no use of it*, Cic.; p. oculis *or* luminibus, *not to look*, Prop.

PARCUS, a, um (*allied to* parum, παῦρος). I. *Sparing, parsimonious, stingy, penurious; thrifty, frugal, careful*, p. pater, Cic. *With genit.:* p. donandi, Hor.; *moderate, sparing*, p. in largienda civitate, Cic.; p. sanguinis civum, Tac.——II. *Meton.: Sparing, scanty, slight, not abundant, moderate, small*, p. sal, Virg.; vento lintea p. dare, *scanty sail, not sail enough*, Ov.; p. verba, *gentle, soft*, Hor.; homo parcissimus, *narrow-minded*, Sen.

PARDALIS, is, *f.* (πάρδαλις). *A female panther*, Curt.

PARDUS, i, m. (πάρδος). *A male panther, pard*, Plin.

PARELION, ii, n. (παρήλιον). *A mock sun, a parhelion*, Sen.

PARENS, tis. I. *Part. of* pareo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Obedient*, parentiores exercitus, Cic.——B) *Subst.*, parentes, um, m., *Subjects*, Sall.

PARENS, tis, c. [*genit. plur.*, pārentum *and* pārentŭm] (pario). I. A) *He or she that begets or brings forth, a father or mother*, me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic.; parentes, m., *Parents, father and mother*, Cic.——B) *Meton.: One who is as a father or mother; a founder, patron, author, preserver, benefactor*, me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic.; p. lyræ, *of Mercury*, Hor.; parentes, *mother-cities, whence colonies were sent out*, Liv.——II. parentes (*in a wider sense*), *Ancestors, progenitors*, more parentum, Virg.; *and, gen., relatives, kinsfolk*, &c., Curt.

PARENTALIS, e (parens). *That belongs to parents, parental*, p. umbræ, *shades of departed parents*, Ov.; p. dies, *performed in honor or remembrance of parents*, Id.; parentalia (*sc.* solennia *or* sacra), *a funeral feast, celebration of obsequies*, Cic.

PARENTO, 1 *v. n.* (parens). I. *To celebrate solemn funeral obsequies* (e. g. *by a sacrifice*) *in honor of deceased parents or relatives* (parentalia), cujus sepulcrum usquam extet ubi parentetur, Cic.——II. *To offer a funeral sacrifice, to revenge the death of a person*, p. Cethego, Cic. *Gen.: To offer sacrifice by way of atonement*, p. umbris, Ov.

PAREO, ui, itum, ēre (pario). *Prop.: To come to light; hence*, I. *To appear, be visible, show one's self*, immolanti jocinora replicata paruerunt, Suet. *Hence: To be clear or evident, to be manifest or apparent*, abunde arbitror p., Suet.; *hence the form*, si paret, ap. Cic.——II. A) *To appear at the command of any body, to wait upon*, p. magistratibus, Gell.; *hence, to obey, to be obedient, to yield*, p. consiliis alcjs, Cic.; p. dicto, Liv.; p. imperio, Cæs.; *to accommodate one's self to, to comply with*, p. plus iræ quam utilitati, Nep.; p. promissis, Ov.——B) *To obey*, i. e. *to be subject to, to be governed by*, p. Cæsari, Cæs.

PARIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Parium*, P. civitas, Cic.

PARICIDA, -CIDALIS, -CIDIUM. *See* PARRIC.

PARIES, ētis, m. I. *A partition wall, wall of a house*, quæ (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, sed mundus, &c., Cic.; *gen., a wall*, p. urbis, Id.; parietem ducere, *to build*, Id.; duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, i. q. *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap. Cic.

——II. *Meton.*: ego ero p., *I shall step between you both*, Plaut.

PARIĒTINUS, a, um (paries). *Of or belonging to walls, or the wall of a house*, p. herba, Amm. *Subst.*, pārĭētĭnæ, ārum, *f.*, *Ruins, old dilapidated walls*, p. Corinthi, Cic.

PARILIS, e (par). *Equal, like*, Ov.

PARILĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (parilis). *Equality*, Gell.

PARIO, pĕpĕri, pāritum *and* partum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To bring forth, of men, animals, birds, or fishes*, si quintum pareret mater ejus asinum fuisse parituram, Cic.; p. ova, *to lay eggs*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *To bring forth or bear fruit, to produce*, fruges et reliqua quæ terra pariat, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To invent, produce*, quæ tota ab oratore pariuntur, Cic.——B) *To procure, occasion, cause, make*, p. sibi laudem, Cic.; p. victoriam ex hoste, Liv.; parta bona, *acquired*, Cic. *Subst.*, parta, ōrum, n., *Property acquired*, p. viri retinere, amittere, Sall. *In a bad sense: To cause, occasion, to inflict, to draw upon one's self or on any body*, p. alcui ægritudinem, Ter.; p. letum sibi manu, Virg.

PARIS, ĭdis, m. (Πάρις). *Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, who carried off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus occasioned the Trojan war; he was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes*, Cic.

PARISII, ōrum, m. *Parisii, a people of Celtic Gaul, whose capital was* Lutetia (Parisiorum), *now Paris*, Cæs.

PARITER, *adv.* (par). I. *Equally, in like manner, just as much, as well*, ut nostra benevolentia illorum benevolentiæ p. æqualiterque respondeat, Cic. *With* et, ac, atque, ut: i. e. *As*, p. ac si hostes adessent, *just as if*, Sall.; *with* qualis, Id.; *with dat.*, p. ultimæ proximæ, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *Together*, studia p. cum ætate crescunt, Cic.; *at the same time*, p. cum occasu solis, Sall.; *likewise, too, also*, Ter.

PARITO, are (paro). *To be about any thing, to be on the point of doing any thing; with inf.*, Plaut.; *with* ut, Id.

PARITOR, ōris, m. (pareo). *An attendant, follower*, Aur. Vict.

PARIUS, a, um (Paros). *Of or belonging to Paros, Parian*, P. crimen, Nep.; P. lapis, *marble of Paros, Parian marble*, Virg.; P. iambi, *of Archilochus*, Hor. *Subst.*, Pārĭi, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Paros*, Nep.

PARMA, æ, *f.* (πάρμη). *A kind of short round buckler for light infantry and cavalry, targe*, Liv.; *gen., a shield*, Virg.

PARMA, æ, *f.* *Parma, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now Parma*, Liv.

PARMĀTUS, a, um (parma). *Furnished with a buckler or targe. Subst.*, parmāti, ōrum, m. (*sc.* milites), *Soldiers bearing the round buckler*, Liv.

PARMENSIS, e (Parma). *Of or belonging to Parma*, Hor. *Plur.*, Parmenses, *The inhabitants of Parma*, Cic.

PARMŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (parma). *A little buckler*, relicta non bene parmula, Hor.

PARMŬLĀRIUS, ii, m. (parmula). *One who favored a Thracian* (*who used the* parma) *in the gladiatorial combats*, Quint.

PARNASIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Παρνασίς). I. q. Parnasius, Ov.

PARNASIUS [Parnass.], a, um (Παρνάσιος). *Of or belonging to Parnassus, Parnasian; also, relating to Apollo and the Muses*, P. laurus, Virg.

PARNĀSUS [-os] *or* PARNASSUS, i, m. (Παρνασός). *Parnassus, a mountain rising with two peaks* (Tithorēa, *now Velitza; and* Lycorēa, *now Liakura*), *in Phocis, celebrated as the seat of the Delphic oracle and for the fountain Castalia; it was sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, Liv.; P. bicepe, Ov.

PARO, 1 *v. a.* (*related to* pario). I. A) *To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish, equip*, p. convivium, Cic.; p. turres, falces, Cæs.; p. alcui necem, *to try to take any body's life*, Liv. *With* ut, Ter.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Absol.*: *To prepare one's self, get one's self ready, to make arrangements*, Sall. 2) *With inf.*: *To intend, to think of, to design, contrive, to be on the point of*, p. proficisci, Nep. 3) *To arrange, manage, regulate, order*, deos paravisse ne, Ter.——II. *To get, procure, acquire, obtain*, p. non modo pacem sed etiam societatem, Liv.; p. exercitum, *to raise by levies*, Sall.; p. jumenta immenso pretio, *to procure, buy*, Cæs.

PARO, āvi, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (par). I. *To esteem equally*, eodem vos pono et paro, Plaut.——II. *To agree, arrange with another*, se paraturum cum collega, Cic.

PARO, ōnis, m. (παρών). *A kind of light ship*, Cic.

PARŎCHA, æ, *f.* (παροχή). *A providing with necessaries*, Cic.

PARŎCHUS, i, m. (πάροχος). I. *A purveyor, a person placed at the several stations in Italy and in the provinces, in order to receive magistrates or ambassadors on their journey, and to supply them with necessaries, a commissioner*, Cic.——II. *He that entertains others as guests, a host, landlord*, Hor.

PĀROS *or* -US, i, *f.* (Πάρος). *Paros, an island of the Ægean Sea, the native place of Archilochus*, Nep.; *celebrated for its white marble; hence*, P. marmorea, Ov.

PARRA, æ, *f.* *A bird whose cry was regarded as an ill omen; according to some, a popinjay; others say a lapwing*, Hor.

PARRHASIA, æ, *f.* *Parrhasia, a town of Arcadia*, Plin.

PARRHĀSIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Παρρασίς). *Of or belonging to Parrhasia; poet., Arcadian*, P. arctos *or* ursa, *Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, as a constellation*, Ov.

PARRHĀSIUS, a, um (Παρράσιος). *Of or belonging to Parrhasia; poet., Arcadian*, P. virgo, *Callisto*, Ov.

PARRHĀSIUS, ii, m. (Παρράσιος). *Parrhasius, a celebrated painter, a native of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis*, Cic.

PARRICĬDA [pārĭcĭda], æ, *c.* (*perhaps* parens, cædo). I. *A murderer of parents.* A) 1) *A murderer of a father or mother*, Cic. 2) *A murderer of a child, or of a brother or sister*, p. liberûm, *Virginius*, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A murderer of a free-born person*, p. civium, Cic. 2) *A murderer of the head of the state*, i. e. *of the* pater *or* parens patriæ, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *Of a person who acts against his own country or violates any thing sacred* (Cic.); *one guilty of high treason, a rebel, traitor*, parricidæ reipublicæ, *the followers of Catiline*, Sall.

PARRICIDĀTUS, ūs, m. I. q. parricidium, Cæl. ap. Quint.

PARRICIDĀLIS *or* PARRICIDĒLIS, e (parricidium). *Parricidal, murderous, impious*, p. scelus, Just.; p. bellum, *a civil war*, Flor.

PARRICIDIUM *or* PĀRICIDIUM, ii, n. (parricida). I. *Murder of near relations; said of the murder of a parent*, p. patris et patrui, Cic.; *of child-murder*, p. filii, Liv.; *of the murder of a brother*, p. fratris *or* fraternum, Id.; *of the murder of a citizen*, &c.——II. *Meton.: Treachery against one's country, treason, high treason*, p. patriæ fœdum et tætrum, Cic.

PARS, tis, *f.* (*allied to* portio, *from* paro, *for* poro, πόρω). I. *Gen.* A) *A part, piece, portion, share*, p. fluminis, Cæs.; multaque p. mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.; alqd populi ad partes dare, *to leave it to the comitia of the people*, Cic.; omnes omnium gentium partes, *all countries of the world*, Id.; partes facere, *to make divisions, to divide*, Id.; partem habere in re, *to partake of, to have a share in*, Id.; dare partes amicis, *to allow them to take part*, Id.; locare prædium non numo sed partibus, *to let, not for a rent to be paid in money, but so that the landlord and the farmer divide the produce among them*, Plin.; æquâ parte, *with equal risk*, Plaut.; in parte laboris esse, *to take an active part in*, Liv.; para, *a portion of food, a mess*, partes suas misit, Suet.—B) *Peculiar phrases or idioms.* 1) pars, *A part*, i.e. *some:* pars.... pars, *one part... the other part; or, some.... some*, p. sagittis, p. scorpionibus petebant hostem, Liv.; p.... alii... plerique, Sall. *In a collective sense, with the verb in the plur.*, p. in crucem acti, Sall.; magna p. cæsi sunt, Liv. 2) parte... parte, *on one side... on the other*, Ov.; pro parte, *with pron. poss., for my (thy, &c.) part*, Cic.; ex alqa parte, *in some measure*, Id.; ex ulla parte, *in any wise, or in any way*, Id.; omni ex parte, *in all respects*, Id.; magna ex parte, *in a great measure*, Id.; majore *or* maxima ex parte, *for the most part, chiefly*, Id.; maximam partem, *for the most part*, Cæs. 3) *In the acc.:* partim, *A part*, p. copiarum mittit, Liv.; i. q. ex parte, *in part, partly*, Cæsar a nobilissimis civibus, p. etiam a se ornatis, trucidatus, Cic. 4) multis partibus, *by much, by a great deal, many times;* multis partibus solem majorem esse quam terram, Cic.; duabus partibus plus, *twice as much again*, Id. 5) in eam partem, *on that side, on that part;* moveor sed in eam partem ut, *in such a manner as*, Cic.; scripsi in eam partem, ne, *with this view, on this account*, Id.; in utramque partem disputare, *for or against*, Id.; accipere alqd in partem optimam, *to interpret most favorably, put the most favorable construction upon*, Id.; nullam in partem, *on no account, in no case*, Id.; vehemens in utramque partem, *too gentle or too angry*, Ter. 6) in omnes partes, *in every case, in every respect*, nullam in partem valet, *is good for nothing, of no good whatever*, Id.; in partes muneris sui, *for his part*, Liv. 7) in partem venire alcjs rei, *to come in for a share, to partake of*, Cic.; in partem vocare, *to let (another person) take a share in*, Id. 8) in parte, *in part, partly*, Liv.; in partem, *you, for your part*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *A kind, species, part* (species) *of a whole class* (genus), genus est quod plures partes complectitur, Cic.—B) pars *and* partes, *A party, faction, side*, nullius partis esse, Cic.; *in a court of justice*, p. adversa, *the opposite party*, Quint.—C) partes, *The part or character of an actor*, primas partes agere, *to act or play the principal part*, i. e. *the part of the hero of the piece*, Ter. *Fig.: That which one has to perform, a part, a duty, office*, p. sibi deposcere, Cic.; Antonio audio esse partes in disserat, Id.——D) partes, *Places, regions, countries*, p. orientes, Cic.

PARSIMŌNIA, æ, *f.* (parco). I. *Parsimony*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A hard manner of living, frugality*, Just.

PARTHAŌN, ōnis, m. (Παρθάων). *Parthaon, a king of Calydon, son of Agenor and Epicasta, and father of Œneus*, Ov.

PARTHAŌNIUS, a, um. *Of Parthaon*, P. domus, Ov.

PARTHĒNI, ōrum (*or* Parthini, orum), m. (Παρθηνοί and Παρθινοί). *Parthini, an Illyrian tribe, in the neighborhood of Dyrrhachium*, Cic.

PARTHĒNIÆ, ārum, m. (Παρθενίαι). *Children of unmarried women*, Just.

PARTHĒNIUS, ii, m. [mons]. *Mount Parthenius, a mountain of Arcadia*, Liv.; Virg.

PARTHĒNŌPÆUS, i, m. (Παρθενοπαῖος). *Parthenopæus, one of the seven princes who laid siege to Thebes*, Virg.

PARTHĒNŌPĒIUS, a, um (Παρθενοπήϊος). *Of or belonging to Parthenope, Parthenopean; also poet., Neapolitan*, Ov.

PARTHI, ōrum, m. (Πάρθοι). *The Parthians, a Scythian people, originally inhabited the woodlands in the south of Hyrcania, and north of the Caspian passes; they afterward founded an independent empire, which extended itself until it became formidable even to the Romans*, Hor.

PARTHIA, æ, *f.* (Παρθία). *Parthia, the country of the Parthi*, Plin.

PARTHICUS, a, um. *Parthian*, Flor.

PARTHIĒNE, ēs, *f.* I. q. Parthia, Curt.

PARTHUS, a, um. I. q. Parthicus, Ov.

PARTICEPS, ĭpis (pars, capio). *Participating, partaking*, animus compos rationis et p., Cic.; p. tori, *husband and wife*, Ov.; *with* de, Plaut.; *with a dat. of the person*, Curt. *Subst.: An associate, companion*, participes meos, Plaut.

PARTICIPĬĀLIS, e (participium). *Belonging to a participle, participial;* p. verbum, *a part of a verb that resembles the participle*, e. g. *the supine*, Quint.

PARTICIPO, 1 *v. a.* (particeps). I. A) *To make partaker of, give a share of*, p. alqm consilii sui, Plaut.; *with dat. or abl.*, p. alqm sermoni, Id. *Esp.: To send word to, to inform, acquaint*, p. alqm, Plaut.—B) *Meton.: To share with any body, take in common, partake of*, p. laudes cum alqo, Liv.——II. *To participate in, to have part of*, p. pestem, Enn. ap. Cic.

PARTICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pars). I. *A small part, a little bit, a particle*, p. cœli, Cic.; p. arenæ, Hor.——II. *Gramm.: A particle*, Gell.

PARTICŬLĀTIM, *adv.* I. *By parts or pieces*, Auct. Her.——II. *Particularly, especially*, Varr.

PARTIM. *See* PARS.

PARTIO, ivi, itum, 4 *v. a.*, i. q. partior. I. *Act.* A) *To divide, part, share*, p. prædam cum illis, Plaut. *Hence*, partitus, a, um, *Divided*, membra p. et distributa, Cic.; imperium regionibus p., Liv.—B) *To divide into parts, to distribute*, partitis expressisque sententiis, *clearly ex-*

pressed and divided (into its prominent parts), Cic. ——II. *Neut.: To agree to settle a difference*, Plaut.

PARTIO, ōnis, *f.* (pario). *A bearing, bringing forth*, Plaut.

PARTIOR, ītus, īri, *v. dep. a.* (pars). I. *To divide, distribute*, p. alqd in membra, Cic.; p. copias inter se, Liv. *Absol.:* p. cum alqo, *to share with any body.*——II. *To portion, mark out*, nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet, Cic.

PARTITE, *adv. With proper division, methodically*, p. dicere, Cic.

PARTITIO, ōnis, *f.* (partior). I. *A parting, dividing, distributing*, p. prædæ æquabilis, Cic.; in partitione membra sunt, in divisione formæ (*thus* partitio *is used in enumerating the single parts that constitute a whole, but* divisio *in numbering the species of a genus*), Cic.——II. *Esp.: A figure of Rhetoric* (μερισμός), *when a whole is divided into single sections, in order to expatiate on the latter*, Cic.

PARTITŪDO, inis, *f.* (pario). *A bringing forth young*, Plaut.

PARTURIO, ivi *and* ii, itum, 4 *v. desid. a.* (*from* pario). I. A) *To be about to give birth, to be in labor, of women*, Ter. *Prov.:* parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *said of those who disappoint great expectations*, Hor.——B) *Fig.: To be pregnant with any thing, to have conceived*, e. g. *a plan*, respublica parturit periculum, Cic.; *to be in labor, to be in anguish*, si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Id.——II. *Meton.*, i. q. pario: *To give birth, to bring forth*, Hor. *Meton., poet.:* Notus parturit imbres, Hor.; arbor parturit, *is budding*, Virg.; parturit ager, *is getting green*, Id.

PARTUS, ūs, *m.* (pario). I. *A bringing forth, birth*, Disna adhibetur ad partus, Cic. *Also of men: A begetting*, Deianira Œnei partu edita, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *The time of giving birth, delivery*, quum p. appropinquare videtur, Cic.——B) *The young, offspring*, p. ancillæ sitne in fructu habendus? Cic.; partum eniti, *to bring forth, give birth*, Liv.——C) *Plur.:* partus, i. e. *Various ages, generations*, Græciæ oratorum partus atque fontes vides, Cic.

PARUM, *adv.* (παῦρον). *Compar.*, minus; *Superl.*, minime. I. A) *With or without genit.: Too little, not enough, less than is desired*, p. sapientiæ, Sall.; p. splendoris, Hor.; p. id facio, *I esteem lightly*, Sall.; p. ne est quod, *is it not enough*, Cic.; *with* ut, Plin.; *with inf.*, Ov.; p. habere, *not to be content with: with inf.*, Sall.——B) *Not remarkably, not very, not thoroughly*, nemo p. diu vixit, Cic.; p. credere alcui, Cæs.——II. Minus. A) *Less*, plus m., *more or less*, Hirt.; m. atque m., *less and less*, Virg.; nihil m., *nothing less, not at all*, Cic.; non m., *or* haud m., *not less, no less, quite as*, Liv. *Also followed by particles of comparison*, quam, ac *or* atque, Cic.; Hor.; *without* quam: haud m. duo millia, Liv.; *with an abl.*, nemo illo fuit m. emax, Nep.; multo m., *by much less, or much less*, Cic.; eo m., *so much the less, and* quo m., *the less*, Id.; *except, excepted*, bis sex ceciderunt me m. uno, *myself alone excepted*, Ov.——B) *Not as it ought to be, not properly*, m. diligenter, Nep.; intellexi m., *not quite, not exactly*, Ter.——C) *Not.* 1) *After* quo, *that*, hiemem prohibuisse, quo minus, &c., Cic.; m. quo, *instead of* quo minus, Ter. 2) *In the phrases*, si minus, *if not*, sin minus, *but if not, otherwise, usually followed by* at, tamen, &c.: si assecutus sum, gaudeo; sin m., hoc me tamen consolor, Cic.——D) *Too little* (*usually with* plus, *too much*), si m. de alqo dixero, Cic.; nequid plus m.ve faxit, *too much or too little*, Ter.——III. Minime (minŭme). A) *Least*, qua m. densæ micabant flammæ, Liv.; quod ad te m. omnium pertinebat, *least of all.*——B) *With adjectives, when the degree of a quality is left undetermined: No ways, not at all, by no means*, homo m. ambitiosus, Cic. *In replies: By no means, not at all*, minime vero, Cic.; m. hercle vero, Plaut.; m. gentium, *on no account whatever*, Ter.; *at least*, Liv.

PARUMPER, *adv.* (παῦρόν περ). *For a short time, a little while*, adduco p. animum a molestia, Cic.

PARUNCULUS, i, *m. dim.* (paro). *A little boat*, Cic.

PARUS, i, *f.* *See* PAROS.

PARVE, *adv. A little, briefly*, Vitr.

PARVIPENDO, 3. I. q. parvifacio, Plaut.

PARVITAS, ātis, *f.* (parvus). *Littleness, smallness*, vincula quæ cerni non possunt propter parvitatem, Cic.; p. mea, *my humble self*, Val. Max.

PARVULUS, a, um, *dim.* I. *Very small, little*, non p. detrimentum, Cæs.; p. pecunia, *small property*, Cic.; ex parvulo incipere, *to begin with a little*, Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) *Little, young*, p. Æneas, Virg.; a parvulo, *from infancy*, Ter.——B) *With dat.: Too young, not a match for any thing*; illæ rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus, Plaut.

PARVUS, a, um (παῦρος). *Compar.*, minor; *Superl.*, minimus. [*Unusual Compar.*, parvior, Cæl. Aur.; *Superl.*, parvissimus, Varr.; minimissimus, ap. Arn.] *Little, small.* I. *Prop.* A) *In respect of size or space:* p. piscicuti, Cic.; Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Cæs. *Fig.:* minor capitis, i. q. capite deminutus, Hor.——B) *In respect of quantity or number: Inconsiderable*, p. numerus navium, Nep.; minimus cibus, Ov. *Subst.*, parvum, i, *n.*, *A little, a trifle*, contentus parvo, Cic.; vivitur parvo bene, Hor.; parvo plures, *rather more, a little more*, Liv.; parvi refert, *it matters little.* *Compar.*, minus prædæ, Liv. *Superl.*, minimum, *very little*, præmia, quæ apud me minimum valent, Liv. *Adv.:* Minimum. 1) *Least, very little*, m. valere, Liv.; quæ non m. commendat, *not a little*, Nep.; ne m. quidem, *not in the least*, Id. 2) *At the least*, morbus m. annus, Cels.——C) *In respect of value: Little, low, cheap, mean, small*, parvo vendere pretio, Cic.; ea parva ducere, Id. *Subst.*, parvum, i, *n.*, *A little, a trifle*, parvi æstimo, Cic.; parvi esse, *to be of little value*, Id. *Compar.:* minoris vendere, *to sell cheaper*, Cic. *Superl.:* minimi facere, *very little*, Plaut.——D) *In respect of strength, degree, &c.: Little, slight, weak.* 1) *Of the voice and speech: Weak, soft, low*, parvæ murmura vocis, Ov.; *humble*, verbis minoribus uti, Ov. 2) *Of the mind: Weak, humble, common*, non tibi p. ingenium, Hor. *Of persons:* operosa parvus (*of moderate genius, of humble capacity*) carmina fingo, Hor. 3) *Of sentiment: Mean, pusillanimous*, parvi animi heberi, Hor.; nil parvum loquar, nil p. sapias, *only what is sublime*, Id. 4) *Of other relations and conditions: Little, slight, trifling, insignifi-*

ἕωνι, parvum hoc esse credimus, Liv. *Prov.:* minima de malis (*sc.* eligenda), *the least of evils.* 5) *Of persons, with regard to property, rank, station, &c.: Mean, low, insignificant,* minores duces, Tac.; p. Lares, *poor,* Juv. *Subst.:* neque ulla est aut magno aut parvo leti fuga, Hor.——II. *Meton., in respect of time.* A) *Little, short, brief,* in parvo tempore, Lucr.; minima pars temporis, Cæs.——B) *Esp. in respect of age: Little, young, tender,* Romulus p. atque lactens, Cic.; p. liberi, Sall.; qui minor est natu, *younger,* Cic. *Absol., subst.* 1) parvus, i, *m., A little boy;* parva, *a little girl;* parvi, *little children;* a parvo, *from childhood,* Liv. 2) Minores, *The younger, young persons,* Hor.; *descendants,* Virg.

PASCĔOLUS, i, *m.* (φάσκωλος). *A small money-bag, a purse,* Plaut.

PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* vescor; *Greek* πάω). I. A) *To pasture, feed, drive to pasture,* p. bestias, Cic.; *esp., to graze, feed, or pasture cattle,* ut arare ut p. ut negotiari libeat, Id. *Meton.: To feed, nourish, maintain,* ubi bestiæ pastæ sunt, Cic.——B) *Fig.: To feed,* i. e. *maintain, nourish, support,* p. aliqm rapinis et incendiis, Cic.; p. barbam, Hor.; p. numos alienos, *to increase one's debts,* Id.; *to pasture, to feast, gratify,* p. oculos animumque alqa re, Id. *Hence,* pasci, *To feed,* p. maleficio et scelere, Hor.——II. *To pasture cattle upon,* asperrima (collium) pascunt, Virg. *Meton.: To consume, lay waste,* p. campos, Liv.

PASCOR, pastus, pasci, *v. dep. n. and a.* I. *To graze, browse, feed,* mula pastum missa, Hor.; pasci per herbas, Virg. *Meton., of prophetic birds:* quum pulli non pascerentur, *would not eat,* Cic.——II. *Act.: To browse or feed upon,* pascuntur silvas, Virg.

PASCŬA, ōrum, *n.* *See* PASCUUS.

PASCŬUS, a, um (pasco). *That serves for pasture,* p. ager, Plaut. *Subst.,* pascŭum, i, *n., and plur.,* pascŭa, ōrum, *A pasture, pasture-land,* Cic.

PASIPHAE, ēs, *f., and* PAPSIPHIA, æ, *f.* (Πασιφάη, *the all-shining one*). *Pasiphaë, daughter of the Sun, wife of Minos king of Crete, and mother of the Minotaur,* Ov. *Hence,*

PASIPHAEĬUS, a, um (Πασιφαΐος). *Of or belonging to Pasiphae.* *Subst.,* Pasiphaeia, *Daughter of Pasiphae,* i. e. *Phædra,* Ov.

PASSER, ĕris, *m.* I. *A sparrow,* Cic.——II. *A sea-fish, turbot,* Hor.——III. p. marinus, i. q. struthiocamelus (*acc. to* Fest.), Plaut.

PASSERCŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (passer). *A little or young sparrow* (*as a term of endearment*), Cic.

PASSIM, *adv.* (passus, *from* pando). I. *Here and there, every where, in every direction, at random,* p. per forum volitare, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Without order, indiscriminately, promiscuously,* servi cum dominis recumbunt p., Just.

PASSUM, i, *n.* (pando) (*sc.* vinum). *Wine from dried grapes, raisin-wine,* Virg.

PASSUS, a, um, *part. of* pando.

PASSUS, æ, um, *from* patior.

PASSUS, ūs, *m.* (pando). I. *A putting forth of the feet in walking, a step, pace,* Auct. Or. Marc. *Fig.:* passibus ambiguis fortuna errat, Ov. *Meton.: A footstep, impression made by a foot,* nec passu stare tenaci, Ov.——II. *A pace, a measure of length, five Roman feet, being the distance between the point where the heel is lifted up and the point where the same heel is set down again; according to our measurement, a double pace,* Cic.; mille passus, *a Roman mile,* Plin.

PASTILLUS, i, *m.* (*acc. to* Fest., *dim. from* panis). I. *A small, round ball of meal, or the like,* Plin.——II. *A kind of odoriferous preparation, used for sprinkling over any thing or for chewing, in order to give an agreeable smell, a lozenge or pastile,* Hor.

PASTIO, ōnis, *f.* (pasco). I. *A pasture, place for cattle to graze on,* magnitudine pastionis, Cic.——II. *A feeding of cattle,* Varr.

PASTOR, ōris, *m.* (pasco). *A herdsman,* Cic.; p. Ætnæus, *Polyphemus,* Ov.; pastorum dux geminus, *Romulus and Remus,* Id.

PASTŎRĀLIS, e (pastor). *Of or belonging to herdsmen or shepherds, pastoral,* p. habitus, Liv.; auguratus Romuli fuit pastoralis, *originated among shepherds,* Cic.

PASTŎRĬCIUS (*not* -itius), a, um (pastor). *Of or belonging to herdsmen,* p. res, *the occupation, &c., of herdsmen,* Varr.

PASTUS, ūs, *m.* (pasco). I. *A feeding, pasturing,* animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. *Meton.: Fodder,* pastum capessere, Id.; *also, food, sustenance* (*of men*), Lucr.; *fig.,* p. animorum.——II. *A feeding, eating, browsing,* p. ejus herbæ, Plin.

PATAGIĀRIUS, ĭi, *m.* (patagium). *One that makes patagia,* Plaut.

PATAGIĀTUS, a, um (patagium). *Furnished with a patagium,* Plaut.

PATAGIUM, ĭi, *n.* (παταγεῖον). *A broad border on the dress of Roman ladies, corresponding to the* clavus *on the dress of the men,* App.

PATAGUS, i, *m.* (πάταγος). *A kind of disease,* Plaut.

PATĀLIS, e (pateo). *Open, spread abroad,* p. bos, *with spreading horns,* Plaut.

PATĀRA, ōrum, *n.* (Πάταρα, τά). *Patara, a sea-town of Lycia, with an oracle of Apollo,* Liv.

PATĀRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Patara,* Ov.

PATĀRĀNI, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Patara,* Cic.

PATĀVINITAS, ātis, *f.* (Patavium). *The dialect or mode of expression used at Patavium, Patavinity,* Quint.

PATĀVINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Patavium,* p. municipium, *Patavium,* Cic. *Subst.,* Pătāvini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Patavium.*

PATĀVIUM, ĭi, *n.* *Patavium, a town of Italy on the banks of the River Medoacus* (*now Bacchiglione*), *birth-place of the historian Livy; now Padua,* Liv.

PATĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, *pass.* PATĔFĬO, factus (pateo, facio), 3. *v. a.* I. *Prop.* A) *To set or throw open, to open,* p. portas, Liv.; p. ordines, Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To open, to render passable,* p. aditum ad tuam cognitionem, Cic.; p. vias, iter, Cæs. *To make a way, to be the first to enter into* (*like* ἀνοίγειν), patefactum legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.; p. loca, Nep. 2) *To open, to render visible,* p. Sejanum, *to open a prospect toward it,* Cic. 3) *To make an opening,* e. g. *by ploughing, &c.,* p. sulcum, *to make a fur-*

rem, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To open*, i. e. *to discover, bring to light, to manifest, disclose*, proferre et p. judicia exitii, Cic.; p. se alcui, *to disclose one's sentiments, to open one's mind to*, Id.

PATEFACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (patefacio). *A laying open, discovering*, p. quasi rerum opertarum, Cic.

PATEFIO, actus. *See* PATEFACIO.

PATELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (patera). I. *A flat vessel used for cooking and for serving up food, a dish, platter, plate, charger, porringer*, Plin. *Esp.: A vessel used at a sacrifice*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The knee-pan, cap of the knee*, Cels.

PATELLĀRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a plate*, p. dii, *the Lares*, Plaut.

PATENS, tis. I. *Part. of* pateo.——II. *Adj.: Open, passable*, loca patentia, Liv.; *open, free, uncovered*, p. cœlum, Cic.; loca patentiora, Cæs. *Fig.: Open, evident, clear*, p. causa, Ov.

PATENTER, *adv. Openly. Compar.*, patentius, Cic.

PATEO, ŭi, ēre, *v. n.* (*perhaps from* pando). I. *To be or stand open*, nares quæ propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. *Hence*, patens, *Open*, p. domus, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To be open or passable*, aditus patet, Cic. *Fig.: To be free, to be at any body's disposal or service, to be open*, patuit quibusdam fuga, Liv.—B) *To be or stand open, to be exposed*, p. vulneri, Liv.—C) *To lie open, to be visible*, nomen in adversariis patet, *may be seen, appears*, Cic. *Fig.: To be open*, i. e. *to be evident, apparent, manifest*, res patent; *hence*, patet, *with acc. and inf., it is manifest or clear that*, &c., Id.—D) *To extend, to be of a certain extent*, Tuscorum opes late terra marique pátuere, Liv. *Fig.:* hoc præceptum patet latius, *extends further*, i. e. *is open to a wider application*, Cic.

PATER, tris, *m.* (πατήρ). I. A) *A father*, Cic. *Plur.:* patres, *parents*, patrum memoria, Id.; *ancestors*, Liv.; p. familias *or* familiæ, 1) *The master of a house, father of a family*, Cæs. *Plur.:* patres familiæ, Id.; *and* familiarum, Suet. 2) *For A plain or common man*, sicut unus p. familias.—B) *Meton.: Fatherly love*, Ov. *Fig.: The father*, i. e. *the founder or author of any thing*, Virg.——II. A) *Of relatives: A foster-father*, Ter.; *a father-in-law*, Tac.; *father, as a title of honor, on account of old age or of benefits enjoyed as from a father*, Hor.; *hence*, p. patriæ, *father of the country, an honorary appellation or title*; p. conscriptus, *one of the conscript fathers*, i. e. *a senator*, Cic. *Plur.:* patres, 1) *The senators*, i. e. *the Senate, consisting of* 200 *members, elected by Romulus, and* 100 *added by Tarquinius Priscus, which latter were called* p. minorum gentium, Liv. 2) I. q. patricii, Cic.—B) *Of the gods:* p. Jupiter; p. Lemnius, *Vulcan*, Cic.; p. Tiberinus, *the god of the Tiber*, Liv.—C) P. patratus, *the chief of the Fetiales, who concluded treaties*, Liv.—D) P. cœnæ, *he that gives an entertainment, a host*, Hor.

PATERA, æ, *f.* (pateo). *A vessel used for making libations at a sacrifice, a broad, shallow bowl*, Cic.

PATERCŬLUS, i, *m. The family name of* Velleius.

PATERFAMILIAS. *See* PATER.

PATERNUS, a, um (pater). I. *Fatherly, paternal*, p. horti, Cic.——II. *Of one's native country*, p. ripa, Hor.

PATESCO, tŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (pateo). I. *To open, to be opened*, atria patescunt, Virg. *Fig.: To become manifest, visible, or evident, to come to light*, res patescit.——II. *Meton.: To stretch, extend*, latius patescente imperio, Liv.

PATHICUS, a, um (παθικός, *from* πάσχω). Qui muliebria patitur, Juv.

PATIBILIS, e (patior). I. *Endurable, tolerable*, p. dolor, Cic.——II. *Able to feel, capable of feeling*, p. natura, *capability of receiving impressions from without*, Cic.

PATIBŬLĀTUS, a, um (patibulum). *Fastened to a gibbet*, Plaut.

PATIBŬLUM. *See the following article.*

PATIBŬLUS, a, um (pateo). *Spread, extended.* I. *Subst.*, patibulum, i, *n., A forked frame of wood, on which malefactors were suspended or fixed, a gallows, gibbet*, Cic.——II. Patibulus, i, *m.* A) I. q. patibulum, Varr.—B) *One that is fastened to a gibbet*, Plaut.

PATIENS, tis. I. *Part. of* patior.——II. *Adj.* A) *Bearing, enduring, suffering, with genit.*, amnis navium p., *navigable*, Liv.; p. laboris, Suet.—B) *Patient*, p. et lentus, Cic.

PATIENTER, *adv. Patiently*, p. ferre, Cic.

PATIENTIA, æ, *f.* (patiens). I. *With a genit.: An enduring, a bearing, suffering*, p. famis et frigoris, Cic.——II. *Absol.: Toleration, forbearance*, summam virtutem in patientia ponere, Nep.; *indulgence*, nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, Cic.; *patience*, abuti alcjs patientia, Id.

PATINA (patēna), æ, *f.* (πάτνη *for* φάτνη). I. *A plate, pan, dish*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A manger*, Veg.

PATINĀRIUS, a, um (patina). *Of or belonging to a dish or plate*, p. struices, *piles of dishes*, Plaut. *Subst.*, patinarius, ii, *m., A gormandizer, a glutton*, Suet.

PATIO, 3. *An old form for* patior, Cic.

PATIOR, passus, 3 *v. dep. a.* (παθέω, πάσχω). I. *To suffer, to undergo, to be obliged to undergo*, p. servitutem, Cic.; p. alqd ab alqo, Liv.; *to suffer*, i. e. *to receive*, p. vulnera, Cic.——II. A) *To suffer or endure patiently, to yield to, to put up with, tolerate, brook*, p. dolores, Cic.; alqd non p. tacitum, Liv.; facile p., *to have no objection to*, Cic.; moleste p., *and* ægre p., *to take any thing amiss, to feel offended at*, Ter.—B) *To bear, endure*, p. novem secula, *to live so long*, Ov. *Absol.:* p. nequeo, Plaut.—C) *To suffer, endure*, i. e. *to let come to pass, to allow, permit; esp., to allow any thing to happen from a want of feeling or compassion*, nullum patiebatur esse diem quin diceret, Cic.; non possum p. quin, Ter.

PATISCO, ĕre. *See* PATESCO.

PATRÆ, ārum, *f.* (Πάτραι). *Patræ, a town of Achaia, with a harbor; now Patras*, Cic.

PATRĀTOR, ōris, *m. One that effects or accomplishes a thing*, p. necis, Tac.

PATRĀTUS, a, um. *See* PATER, II., C.

PATRENSIS, e. *Of Patræ*, Cic. *Subst.*, Patrenses, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Patræ*, Id.

PATRIA, æ, *f. One's native country. See* PATRIUS.

PATRICE, *adv. In a paternal or fatherly manner, like a father*, Plaut.

PATRICIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* *The rank or dignity of a patrician at Rome*, Suet.

PATRICIDA, æ, *c.* (pater, cædo). *The murderer of a father, a parricide*, Auct. Or. Dom.

PATRICIUS, a, um (pater). *Patrician, noble*, p. familia, Cic. *Subst.: A patrician; plur.*, patricii, *the patricians, divided into two principal classes; namely, into* p. majorum gentium *and* p. minorum gentium (*see* PATER, II. A. 1); patriciis exire, *to allow one's self to be adopted into a plebeian family*, Cic. *Under the later emperors* patricius *was a title of the higher offices of the empire.*

PATRIE, *adv.* *Paternally, fatherly*, Quint.

PATRIMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* (pater). *An estate bequeathed by a father to his children, an inheritance, patrimony*, duo lauta et copiosa patrimonia accipere, Cic.

PATRIMUS, a, um (pater). *Whose father is living*, p. puer, Auct. Harusp.

PATRISSO, are (πατρίζω, πατρώζω). *To take after the father, to resemble or act like one's father*, Plaut.

PATRITUS, a, um. *Of a father, paternal*, App.; *of or belonging to one's fathers or ancestors*, Cic.

PATRIUS, a, um (pater). I. *Of or belonging to a father*, p. animus, Cic.; p. mos, *inherited from ancestors or parents*, Id.; p. casus, *the genitive*, Gell.——II. *Subst.* A) patrium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* nomen), i. q. patronymicum, Quint.—B) patria, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *One's native country, a native place*, alteram habere loci patriam, alteram juris, Cic. *From this a new adjective was formed*, patrius, a, um, *Of or belonging to one's country, native*, p. mos, Cic.; p. sermo, Id.

PATRŌ, are (pater). *To cast a paternal look on any body*, patranti ocello, Pers.

PATRO, 1 *v. a.* *To effect, perform, bring to pass, to carry out*, p. promissa, Cic.; p. cœpta, Sall.; p. bellum, *to bring to an end, finish a war*, Id.; p. jusjurandum, *to go through with the oath and other accustomed ceremonies in concluding a treaty*, Liv.

PATRŌCINIUM, ii, *n.* (patronus). *Protection.* I. *In a court of justice: A defence or pleading on behalf of the accused*, Cic. *Meton.: A client*, Vat. ap. Cic.——II. *Gen.: Protection, patronage*, p. voluptatis, Cic.

PATRŌCINOR, ātus, āri, *v. dep. n.* (patronus). *To defend, protect, support*, p. alcui, Ter.

PATRŌCLES, is, *m.*, *and* **PATRŌCLUS**, i, *m.* (Πατροκλῆς, Πάτροκλος). *Patroclus, son of Menœtius, a relative, playmate, and afterward companion in arms of Achilles; he was killed by Hector before Troy*, Patroclea, Cic.; Patroclus, Ov.

PATRŌNA, æ, *f.* (patronus). *A patroness.* I. *She that defends or protects*, Cic.——II. *She that manumits a slave*, Plin. E.

PATRŌNUS, i, *m.* (pater). I. *He who defends mother or takes him under his protection, or who assists a town or province in the maintenance of certain rights or privileges; a protector, defender, patron*, quot enim clientes circa singulos fuistis patronas, Liv. *Esp.: A master who manumits a slave, the patron of a freedman*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A protector, defender, advocate*, p. commodorum vestrorum, Cic.; p. causæ, *or simply* patronus, *an advocate*, Id.

PATRŪELIS, e (patruus). I. *Descended from a father's brother*, p. frater, *a cousin, son of a father's brother*, Cic.; *or simply* patruelis, Suet.; *also*, p. frater, *son of a father's sister*, Cic.——II. *Belonging to the children of a father's brother*, p. origo, Ov.

PATRŪUS, i, *m.* (pater). I. *Subst.* A) *A father's brother, a paternal uncle* [avunculus, *an uncle on the mother's side, a maternal uncle*], Auct. Harusp.; p. major, i. q. frater proavi, Tac.—B) *Fig.: One who is fond of censuring others, a severe reprover*, pertristis quidem p., censor, magister, Cic.——II. *Adj.:* -ua, a, um, *Of or belonging to a paternal uncle*, p. ensis, Ov.; patrue mi patruissime (*in impassioned language*), Plaut.

PATŪLCIUS, ii, *m.* (pateo). I. *A surname of Janus, because in time of war the doors of his temple stood open*, Ov.——II. *A debtor of Cicero; hence*, P. nomen, Cic.

PATŪLUS, a, um (pateo). I. *Open, wide open*, p. pinna, Cic.; p. latitudo, Tac.——II. *Spread out, extended, broad, spreading*, p. rami, Cic.; p. orbis, Hor.

PAUCILŌQUIUM, ii, *n.* (paucus, loquor). *Fewness of words*, Plaut.

PAUCITAS, ātis, *f.* (paucus). *Fewness, paucity, smallness of number*, p. oratorum, Cic.

PAUCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (paucus). *Very little. Plur.*, pauculi, æ, a, *very few*, Cic.

PAUCUS, a, um, *and more frequently plur.*, paŭci, æ, a. I. *Few, little*, paucis mensibus perfectum, Cic. *Hence*, pauci, *few people or persons; and* pauciores, *fewer* (*persons*), *a still less number*, Sall. *Sing.* (*more rare*), pauco foramine, Hor.; pauca, ōrum, n., *A few words*, ut in p. conferam, *to say it in a few words, to be brief*, Cic.; paucis te volo, *I have a word or two to say to you*, Ter.——II. *Some, several*, paucæ bestiarum, Liv.

PAULĀTIM [paullatim], *adv.* I. *Gradually, by little and little, by degrees*, p. consuescere transire Rhenum, Cæs.——II. A) *A little* (*at a time*), p. aquæ addito, Cat.—B) *Singly, by parts*, p. discedere ex castris, *one after the other*, Cæs.

PAULISPER [paullisper], *adv.* *For a short time, a little while*, Cic.

PAULO [paullo]. *See* PAULUS.

PAULŪLO [paullŭlo]. *See the following article.*

PAULŬLUS [paullŭlus], a, um, *dim.* (paulus). *Small, little, in size or number*, homines p. et graciles, Liv.; p. pecunia, Plaut. *Neut.* I. *Subst.*, paullulum, i, *A little, a trifle*, p. moræ, Cic. *Hence*, paullulo *with Compar.:* p. deterius, *rather worse, a little worse*, Luccel. ap. Cic.——II. *Adv.: A little, slightly*, p. respirare, Cic.; p. ante, *a little before*, Id.

PAULUS *or* **PAULLUS**, a, um (παῦλος, i. q. παῦρος). *Little, small, slight*, paulo sumptu, Ter. I. *Subst.*, paulum, i, *n.*, *A little, a trifle*, p. partium, Cic.; p. defuit, Cæs. *Hence*, paulo, *by a trifle; with Compar.*, p. melior, Cic.; p. post, *or* post paulo, Cæs.——II. *Adv.: A little*, p. commorari, Cic.; post paulum, *soon after, shortly after*, Quint.

PAULUS, i, *m.* *Paulus, a Roman surname of the family of Æmilius*, e. g. L. Æmil. Paulus Macedonicus; *and* L. Æm. Paulus, *the father of* Scipio Africanus, Cic.

PAUPER, ĕris. *Poor* [egenus *and* inops, *needy*,

in want, that has not common necessaries; and mendicus, πτωχός, *a beggar that lives on alms*], sine ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic.; res pauperes Plaut.; pauper aquæ, *in want of water*, Hor. *Subst.*, pauper, *esp. plur.*, pauperes, *The poor (people)*, pauperum tabernæ, Hor.

PAUPERCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (pauper). *Poor, indigent, needy*, p. anus, Ter.

PAUPĔRIES, ēi, *f.* (pauper). *Poverty, want of riches, contracted means*, Ter.

PAUPĔRO, are, *v. a.* (pauper). I. *To render poor*, Tit. sp. Non. —— II. p. alqm alqa re, *to rob or deprive of*, Plaut.

PAUPERTAS, ātis, *f.* (pauper). I. *Poverty, want of riches*, paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem, *poverty, or rather destitution and beggary*, Cic.; *indigence, neediness*, propter paupertatem sues pascere, Id. —— II. *Fig.: Poverty*, p. sermonis, Quint.

PAUSA, æ, *f.* (παῦσα). *A pause, stop, cessation, end*, pausam facere, Plaut.

PAUSĀRIUS, ii, m. (pausa). *An officer who commanded the rowers, and gave the signal when to stop*, Sen.

PAUSIACUS, a, um. *Of Pausias*, P. tabella, Hor.

PAUSIAS, æ, m. (Παυσίας). *Pausias, a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*, Plin.

PAUSILLŬLUM, *adv. A little*, Plaut.

PAUXILLĀTUM, *adv.* I. q. paullatim, Plaut.

PAUXILLISPER. I. q. paullisper, Plaut.

PAUXILLŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (pauxillus). *Little, small*, p. fames, Plaut. *Subst.*, pauxillulum, i, *n.*, *A small thing, a trifle*, reliquum p. numorum, *a trifle of money remaining*, Ter.

PAUXILLUS, a, um, *dim.* (paucus). *Little, small*, p. res, Plaut. *Subst.*, pauxillum, i, *n.*, *A little*; pauxillo, *by a little*, p. levius, Cels. *Adv.: Somewhat, a little*, p. contentus, Plaut.

PAVEFACTUS, a, um (paveo, facio). *Frightened, alarmed*, Ov.

PAVĒO, pāvi, ēre, *v. n. and a. To tremble, to be struck with fear, to dread, be afraid*, nam et intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut.; paveo mihi, *on my account*, i. e. *for my own self*, Ter.; *with acc. resp.*, id paves ne ducas illam, *on that account*, Plaut.; p. lupos, Hor.; *with inf.*, Liv. *Part.*, pavens, *Afraid, alarmed*, Ov. *Meton.*: venus pavent, *contract, shrink*, Tac.

PAVESCO, 3 *v. inch. n.* (paveo). *To be (or begin to be) alarmed or frightened; to show signs of fear*, p. ad tactum, Col.; p. bellum, *on account of the war*, Tac.

PAVIDĒ, *adv. Fearfully, timidly*, Liv.

PAVIDUS, a, um (paveo). I. *Trembling, shaking with fear or dread, fearful, alarmed*, p. castris se tenebat, Liv.; excipiunt plausu pavidos, Virg. *With genit.*: p. offensionum, *on account of*, Tac.; p. e somno, *startled, suddenly aroused from sleep*, Liv. —— II. *Meton.: Anxious, attended with fear or anxiety*, p. religio, Lucr. *Adv.*: pavidum, Ov.

PAVIMENTO, 1 *v. a.* (pavimentum). I. *To pave, floor*, Cic. —— II. *To make a pavement*, Plin.

PAVIMENTUM, i, *n.* (pavio). *A pavement*, i. e. *a floor beaten or made hard with small stones, lime, &c.*, p. facere, Cic.

PAVIO, ivi, ītum, īre, *v. a.* (παίω). *To strike, beat*, p. terram, Cic. *Esp.: To stamp, in order to make compact or level, to pave*, pavita area, Varr.

PAVITO, are (paveo). I. *To tremble or shake violently, to be greatly afraid*, Virg.; *with acc.*, quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr. —— II. *To tremble with a fever, to be ill of a fever*, Ter.

PAVO, ōnis, *c.* (ταώς). *A peacock, peahen* (p. femina, Col.), *sacred to Juno* (Cic.); *its flesh was a favorite dish of the Romans.*

PAVŌNĀCEUS, a, um (pavo). *Like a peacock, variegated*, Plin.

PAVOR, ōris, *m.* (paveo). I. *A trembling, a palpitating or throbbing of the heart, caused by some violent emotion*, Virg. —— II. *Anxiety, fear, terror*, p. omnes occupavit, Liv.; p. aquæ, *hydrophobia*, Id.; *with* ne, Id. —— III. *Personified as a deity*: Pavor, *Fear, Terror*, Liv.

PAX, pācis, *f.* (*allied to* pacio, paciscor, pango). I. *An agreement, covenant, contract*, Virg. —— II. *Peace (between parties previously at war)*, pactio pacis, Cic.; pacem conciliare, *to make or establish peace (between others), to conciliate*, Id.; p. agitare, *to live in peace*, Sall.; in pace, *or* pace, *in time of peace*, Liv.; cum pace dimittere, *to let (any body) go in peace*, Cic.; cum bona pace, *peaceably, quietly*, Liv. *Hence, fig.: Peace of mind, tranquillity*, (temperantia) pacem animis affert; *peaceable dominion*, Tac. Pax! *As an exclamation: Hush! silence! not another word!* Ter. —— III. *Consent, permission*, pace tua, *with your leave*, Cic. —— IV. *Of the gods: Favor, assistance*, exorat pacem divum, Virg. —— V. *Personified as a deity*: Pax, *Peace*, Nep.

PECCĀTUM, i, *n.* (pecco). *An action contrary to duty; a sin, offence, crime; a fault, error*, ne huic aliena peccata noceant, Cic.

PECCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (pecco). *A fault, error, misdemeanor*, in manifesto peccatu tenebatur, Cic.

PECCO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *To do wrong or amiss; to commit a fault, err, transgress, sin*, sæpissime in oratione peccatur, Cic.; p. erga alqm, Plaut. *With acc.: To err or make a mistake in any thing*, eadem peccat, *commits the same fault*, Cic.; *hence, pass.*, multa peccantur, Id. —— II. *To commit one's self, offend*, p. in homine, Cæs. *Esp.: To commit fornication or adultery*, p. in togata (muliere), Hor.

PECTEN, ĭnis, *m.* (pecto). I. *A comb for the hair*, Ov. —— II. *Meton., of things resembling a comb.* 1) *A weaver's sley, the reed of a weaver's loom*, Virg. 2) *An instrument for carding wool or hackling flax; a comb, card, hackle*, Plin. 3) *A rake, harrow*, Ov. 4) *A clasping together of the hands, as in prayer*, Ov. 5) *An instrument for striking the strings of the lyre, a quill*, Virg.; *and meton., a lyre*, Val. Flac.; *a kind of verse*, alterno pectine, *in elegiacs*, Ov. 6) *A scollop or echo like shell-fish*, Hor.

PECTĬNĀTIM, *adv.* (pecten). *Like a comb*, Ov.

PECTO, pexi, pexūi *or* pectivi, pexum *and* pectitum, 3 *v. a.* (πεκτέω, ῶ). I. *To comb*, p. capillos, Ov.; p. comas pectine denso, Tib. —— II. *Meton.: To hackle or heckle, to card*, p. stuppam ferreis hamis, Plin.; *facetè*, p. alqm fusti *or* pugnis, *to beat soundly*, Plaut. *Part.*, pexus, a, um, *Combed*,

p. pinguisque doctor, Quint.; *woolly*, p. tunica, *with its nap on*, i. e. *still new*, Hor.

PECTUS, ŏris, *n.* I. A) *The breast, of men and animals*, Plin. *Meton.: The breast-bone*, Cels. *Poet.: A person*, cara sororum pectora, Virg.——B) *Fig.: The heart, the feelings*, toto pectore amare, Cic.; *the mind, soul, understanding*, toto pectore cogitare, Id.; homo sine pectore, *without spirit*, Ov.; excidere pectore alcjs, *to be forgotten*, Id.——II. *The upper orifice of the stomach, the stomach*, Ov.

PECU, *n.* (*allied to* pecus). *Plur.*, pecua, *Cattle, collectively*, homines et pecua, Varr.; p. squamosum, *fish*, Plaut.

PECŬĂRIUS, a, um (pecu). *Belonging to cattle*, p. res, Cic. *Subst.*, pĕcŭărius, ii, *m.*, *A breeder of cattle*, Cic.; pecuarii, *farmers of the public pastures in the provinces*, Id.; pecuaria, æ, *f.*, *A breeding of cattle; hence*, pecuariam facere, *to breed cattle*, Suet.; pecuaria, ōrum, *n.*, *Herds of cattle*, Virg.

PECŬLĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (peculor). *One that embezzles money, a peculator, embezzler*, Cic.

PECŬLĂTUS, ūs, *m.* (peculor). *A stealing of property; esp., an embezzling of public money, peculation*, peculatum facere, Cic.; p. publicus, Liv. *Fig.*: amor in me peculatum facit, *deceives me, puts a cheat upon me*, Plaut.

PĔCŬLIĂRIS, e (peculium). I. *Belonging to one's private property, one's own*, p. oves, Plaut.——II. *One's own*, i. e. *not common with others, peculiar*, hoc mihi p. fuerit, Cic.; *extraordinary, especial*, p. edictum, Cic.

PĔCŬLIĂRITER, *adv. Especially, peculiarly*, p. fovere alqm, Quint.

PĔCŬLIO, 1 *v. a. To give, or to endow with property*, alqd te peculiabo, Plaut. *Hence*, peculiātus, a, um, *Enriched, rich*, Poll. ap. Cic.

PĔCŬLIŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (peculium). *A small property*, Quint.

PĔCŬLIŎSUS, a, um (peculium). *Having a considerable property*, p. servus, Plaut.

PĔCŬLIUM, ii, *n.* (*from* pecus, *like* pecunia). I. *One's own private or independent property, esp. of persons under the authority of another, who were permitted to possess property over which the superior* (*father, husband, master, &c.*) *had no control*, peculia servorum, Cic.; p. filii, Liv.——II. *Meton. faceté: A saving, an addition*, Sen.

PĔCŬLOR, ari (peculium). *To embezzle public goods or money, to defraud the public, to peculate*, Flor.

PĔCŬNIA, æ, *f.* (pecus). I. *Gen.: Property, wealth*, in alienam pecuniam invadere, Cic.; pecuniam facere, *to acquire property*, Id.——II. *Esp.: Money; and plur.*, pecuniæ, *sums of money*, p. præsens or p. numerata, *ready money*, Cic.; pecuniam publicam domum suam convertere, *to peculate*, Id.; pecuniam collocare fenore gravíori, *to lend money at a high interest*, Suet.; p. alcui curare, *to pay*, Liv.; p. numerare, *to pay down*, Cic.

PĔCŬNIĂRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to money, pecuniary*, p. res, *money matters*, Cic.; inopia rei pecuniariæ, *want of money*, Id.; præmia rei pecuniariæ, *rewards in money*, Cæs.

PĔCŬNIŎSUS, a, um. I. *Rich in money, that has much money, moneyed*, p. homo, Cic.——II. *That enriches or makes rich*, p. ars, Mart.

PĔCUS, ŏris, *n.* (pecu). I. A) *Gen.: Cattle* (*collectively*) [*a single head of cattle is* pecus, ŭdis], p. majus et minus, Varr.; p. bubulum, *neat cattle*, Id.; p. lanigerum, *sheep*, Ov.——B) *Esp. of smaller cattle, such as sheep*, pecora et armenta, Curt. *Meton. of men, as a term of reproach*, imitatorum servum pecus, *herd*, Hor.——II. *Poet.: A head of cattle*, p. magnæ parentis, *of the lion*, Ov.

PĔCUS, ŭdis, *f.* A) *Gen.: A single head of cattle, a beast*, pecudes quæ generis sui sequuntur greges, Cic.; pecudes et bestiæ, *tame and wild animals*, Id.——B) *Esp.: A head of smaller cattle, a sheep*, armenta et pecudes, Lucr.; p. Helles, *a ram*, Ov. *Meton. of men, as a term of reproach: A brute, beast*, istius pecudis, *of Piso*, Cic.

PĔDĂLIS, e (pes). I. *Of or belonging to the foot. Subst.*, pedalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* solea), *A slipper*, Petr.——II. *A foot* (*long or broad*), trabs p. in latitudinem, Cæs.; p. sol, *a foot in diameter*, Cic.

PĔDĂNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pedum*, Hor. *Subst.*, Pĕdānum, i, *n.*, *An estate near Pedum*, Cic.; Pĕdāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Pedum*, Liv.

PĔDĂRIUS, a, um (pes). *Of or belonging to the foot*, p. senatores, *an inferior order of senators, who had not held any curule office, and thus had not the right of making any motion in the Senate; they could only vote on motions introduced by others*, Cic.

PĔDĂTUS, ūs, *m.* *An advancing against an enemy, an attack*, Plaut.

PĔDES, ĭtis, *m.* (pes). I. *Gen.: One that goes on foot, a pedestrian*, etiamsi p. incedat, Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *A foot-soldier*, Cæs.; *and collectively, the infantry*, Liv.; equites peditesque, *knights and plebeians* (*because the latter served on foot*), Hor.——B) *Plur.*, pedites, *Land-soldiers, a land-force* [*opp.* classici], Vell.

PĔDĔSTER, tris, tre (pes). I. *On foot, going on foot, pedestrian*, p. copiæ, *foot-soldiers, infantry*, Cic.; p. ordo, Liv. *Subst.*, pedestres, *Foot-soldiers, infantry*, Just.——II. A) *On land* (*opp. at sea*), pedestres navalesque pugnæ, Cic.——B) *In prose, prosaic*, p. oratio, Quint.; p. historiæ, Hor.——C) *Low* (*as to style*), *not sublime*, p. sermo, Hor.

PĔDĔTENTIM, *adv.* (pes, tendo). I. *Prop.: Step by step*, Pac. ap. Cic.——II. *Fig.: By degrees, gradually*, timide et p., Cic.

PĔDĬCA, æ, *f.* (pes). I. *A foot-snare, a gin, springe* (*for animals*), Liv.; (*for men*), Plaut.——II. *Fig.: A fetter, snare*, p. amoris, App.

PĔDĬCŬLŎSUS, a, um (pediculus). *Full of lice, lousy*, Mart.

PĔDĬCŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (pes). I. *A little foot*, Plin.——II. *Vermin; esp., a louse*, Cels.

PĔDIS, is, *c.* *A louse*, Plaut.

PĔDISEQUUS *or* PĔDISSEQUUS, a, um (pes, sequor). *That follows on foot. Subst.*, pedisequus, i, *m.*, *and* pedisequa, æ, *f.*, *A lackey, footman, page*, Cic.

PĔDĬTĂTUS, ūs, *m.* (pedes, ĭtis). *Foot-soldiers, infantry*, Cæs.

PĔDIUS, a, um. *Pedius, the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Qu. Pedius, *who introduced the law against the assassins of Cæsar*, Suet. *Adj.: Of Pedius, Pedian*, lex Pedia, Suet.

PĔDO, 1 *v. a.* (pes). *To furnish with feet*, male pedatus, *bad on his feet*, Suet.

PĔDO, pĕpēdi, pēditum, 3 *v. n.* *To break*

wind, Hor. *Subst.*, pēdĭtum, i, n., i. q. crepitus ventris, Catull.

PEDUCÆUS, a, um. *Peducæus, the name of a Roman family*; e. g. Sext. P., *a tribune of the people; and his son. Adj.: Of or relating to Peducæus*, P. de incestu rogatio, Cic.

PĒDUM, i, n. *A shepherd's staff or crook*, Virg.

PĒDUM, i, n. *Pedum, a town of Latium, near Rome*, Liv.

PEGASEIUS, a, um (Πηγασήϊος). *Of or belonging to Pegasus, poetical*, Pers.

PEGASEUS, a, um (Πηγάσειος). *Of or belonging to Pegasus*, Pegaseo gradu, *with the flight of Pegasus, winged*, Sen.

PEGASIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Πηγασίς). *Of or belonging to Pegasus*, P. undæ, *the fountains of the Muses*, Ov. *Subst.*, Pegasides, *The Muses*, Prop.

PEGASUS *or* -OS, i, m. (Πήγασος). *Pegasus, the winged horse of the Muses; according to fable, it sprang from the blood of Medusa. Bellerophon mounted it, and overcame the Chimæra, but was thrown by it when it took flight toward heaven*, Ov.

PEGASUS, i, m. *Pegasus, a celebrated Roman lawyer, who was* consul suffectus *under Vespasian*, Juv.

PĒGE, ēs, *f.* (πηγή). *A fountain*, Prop. (*pure Latin*, fons).

PĒGMA, ătis, n. (πῆγμα). I. *Gen.: A wooden frame or machine, for scaffolding*, &c., Aus.——II. *Esp.* A) *A book-case, book-shelves*, Cic.—B) *A machine in the theatre, by means of which actors were suddenly brought on the stage*, Juv.

PĒJERO, 1 *v. n.* (per, juro). *To swear falsely, to take a false oath, to perjure one's self*, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, Cic.; p. per consulatum, *by*, &c., Cat. *With a simple acc.*: p. undas Stygias, Luc.; *with acc. and inf.*, Suet.; jus pejeratum, *a false oath, perjury*, Hor.

PEJOR. *Worse*; *see* MALUS.

PĒJUS, *adv. See* MALE.

PEL. *In compounds before* l; *see* PERL.

PELAGIUS, a, um (πελάγιος). *Of or belonging to the sea*, p. greges piscium, *the fishes in the sea*, Varr.

PELAGONES, um, m. (Πελαγόνες). *Pelagones, a people in the north of Macedonia*, Liv.

PELAGONIA, æ, *f.* *Pelagonia.* 1. *A district north of Macedonia*, Liv. 2. *A town in those parts, now Perlepe*, Id.

PELAGUS, i, n. (πέλαγος). I. *The sea*, Tac.——II. *Poet. meton., of water that overflows its banks*: pelago premit arva, *with its sea*, Virg.

PELASGI, ōrum, m. (Πελασγοί). *The Pelasgians, an ancient people of Greece, Epirus, and Thessaly*, Mel. *Poet. meton.: Greeks*, Virg. *Hence*,

PELASGIAS, ădis, *f.* (Πελασγιάς). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian. Poet.: Grecian*, P. urbs, Ov.

PELASGICUS, a, um (Πελασγικός). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian*, Plin.

PELASGIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Πελασγίς). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgian. Poet.: Grecian*, P. Sappho, Ov.

PELASGUS, a, um. *Pelasgian. Poet.: Grecian*, Virg.

PELEIUS, a, um (Πηλήϊος). *Of or belonging to Peleus. Poet.: Of or belonging to Achilles*, Ov.

PELETHRONIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pelethronia, a region of Thessaly, inhabited by the Lapithæ*, P. antra, Luc. *Subst.*, Pelethronii, i. q. Lapithæ, Virg.

PELEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, m. (Πηλεύς) [*Gr. genit.* Peleos, Val. Flac.; *abl.* Peleo, Cic.]. *Peleus, a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, and half-brother of Phocus; he was father of Achilles by Thetis*, Ov.

PELIACUS, a, um (Πηλιακός). *Of or belonging to Peleus. Poet.: Of or belonging to Achilles*, Ov.

PELIAS, ădis, *f.* (Pelion). *Of Mount Pelion*, P. hasta, Ov.

PELIAS, æ, m. (Πελίας). *Pelias, son of Neptune and Tyro, half-brother of Æson, king of Thessaly; when Jason came to Iolcos to claim the throne of his father, Pelias sent him to Colchis in search of the golden fleece; he was cut in pieces and boiled by his own daughters, through the artifice of Medea*, Ov. *Hence*, Pĕliădes, um, *f.*, *The daughters of Pelias*, Phædr.

PELIDES, æ, m. (Peleus). *Son of Peleus*, i. e. *Achilles*, Virg.

PELIGNI, ōrum, m. *Peligni, an Italian tribe, in the modern Abbruzzo Citeriore*, Cæs. *Hence*,

PELIGNUS, a, um. *Pelignian*, P. anus, *a sorceress*, Hor.

PELIUS, a, um. *Pelian, of Mount Pelion, in Thessaly*, Auct. Her.

PELLA, æ, *f.*, *and* PELLE, ēs, *f.* (πέλλα). *Pella, a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great, now Pilla*, Liv. *Hence*,

PELLÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pella. Poet.: Macedonian*, P. tyrannus, Mart.; *Egyptian*, Virg.

PELLĂCIA, æ, *f.* (pellax). *Allurement, blandishment*, p. placidi ponti, Lucr.

PELLAX, ăcis (pellicio). *Artful, wheedling*, Virg.

PELLECEBRA, æ, *f.* (pellicio). *A lure, bait, enticement; plur.*, Plaut.

PELLECTIO, ōnis (pellego). *A reading through*, Cic.

PELLĔGO, 3, i. q. perlego. *To read through*, Plaut.

PELLEX (*often* pelex), ĭcis, *f.* (πάλλαξ). I. *A concubine* [*opp.* uxor, mater familias], *mistress of a married man (with a genit. of the wife, whose rival she is)*, p. filiæ, Cic.; p. reginæ, *the king's concubine*, Suet.; (*with a genit. of the husband, whose concubine she is*), p. Cyri, Just.——II. *Meton.*: p. culcita facta est, *has become my mistress*, Mart.

PELLICĂTUS, ūs, m. (pellex). *Concubinage*, Cic.

PELLICIO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (per, lacio). *To allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, wheedle*, p. animum adolescentis, Cic.; p. populum in servitutem, Liv.

PELLICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pellis). *A little skin or hide*, p. hædina, Cic. *Prov.*: pelliculam curare, *to nurse one's self*, Hor.; pelliculam veterem retinea, *you remain always the same (do not change)*, Pers.

PELLIO, ōnis, m. (pellis). *One who prepares skins, a furrier*, Plaut.

PELLIS, is, *f.* I. *A skin, hide, taken from the body of the animal*, p. caprina, Cic.; pelles pro velis, Cæs. *Prov.*: caninam pellem radere, *to revile*

a worthless person, Mart. *Fig.*: detrahere alcui pellem, *to lay open any body's faults*, Hor.; introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, *showy on the outside*, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *A skin, hide, leather*, sub pellibus, *in winter-tents* (*which were covered with leather*), Cic.; pes in pelle natet, *in the shoe*, Ov.

PELLITUS, a, um (pellis). *Covered with a skin*, p. Sardi, Liv.; p. oves, *sheep from Tarentum and Attica, which were covered with skins to preserve their fleeces*, Varr.; Hor.

PĔLLO, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.* (*from* πάλω, πάλλω). I. *To strike, beat, strike upon or touch*, p. nervos in fidibus, *to strike the strings or chords*, Cic.; p. fores, *to knock or tap at the door*, Ter. *Poet.*: pulsus vulnere, Virg. *Fig.*: *To touch any body*, i. e. *to make an impression on, to affect*, quod quum animos auresque pepulisset, Cic.; ipsum nullius forma pepulerat captivæ, Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *To put in motion, by pushing, touching, hurling, &c.*; *to propel, impel*, p. sagittam, Virg.; p. classica, *to cause to sound*, Tib. *Fig.*: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, *you have touched upon an interesting topic*, Id.—B) *To thrust away, to drive or chase away, expel*, p. alqm domo, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. alqm patriâ, Nep. *Fig.*: p. curas vino, *by wine*, Hor.—C) *Milit. t. t.*: *To push back*, i. e. *to cause to retreat, drive back, to make* (*any body*) *give way*, acies a sinistro cornu pulsa et in fugam conversa, Cæs.; p. exercitum, *to beat, rout, discomfit*, Cæs.—D) *To expel, banish* (*out of a country, town, &c.*), p. Diagoram, Nep.

PĔLLŪCEO *and* PERLŪCEO, xi, ēre, *v. n.* I. *To shine, glitter, or glimmer through*, lux perlucens, Liv. *Fig.*: *To shine forth, to make itself visible*, perlucet ex ejus virtutibus, Cic.——II. *To be transparent or pellucid, to let the light through*, amethysti perlucent, Plin. *Part.*, perlucens, *Transparent*, p. æther, Cic. *Fig.*: p. oratio, *clear, plain*, Id.

PĔLLŪCĬDUS *and* PER-LŪCIDUS, a, um. I. *Transparent, pellucid*, p. membrana, Cic.; p. homo, *clad in a fine transparent garment*, Sen.——II. *Very bright*, illustris et p. stella, Cic.

PĔLŎPĒIAS, ădis, *f.* (Πελοπηϊάς). *Of or belonging to Pelops*, P. Mycenæ, Ov.

PĔLŎPĒIUS, a, um (Πελοπήϊος). *Of or belonging to Pelops*, P. virgo, *Iphigenia*, Ov.

PĔLŎPĒUS, a, um (Πελόπειος). *Of or belonging to Pelops*, P. Agamemnon, Prop.; P. mœnia, *Argos*, Ov. *Subst.*, Pelopea, æ, *f.*, *A granddaughter of Pelops, daughter of Thyestes*, Ov.

PĔLŎPĬDÆ, ārum, *m.* (Πελοπίδαι). *The descendants of Pelops*, Pelopidarum nomen nec facta audiam, Cic.

PĔLŎPONNENSES, ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians*, Just.

PĔLŎPONNĒSIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian*, P. bellum, Cic.

PĔLŎPONNĒSIUS, a, um. *Peloponnesian*, P. civitates, Cic. *Subst.*, Pĕlŏpŏnnēsii, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians*, Varr.

PĔLŎPONNĒSUS, -OS, i, *f.* (Πελοπόννησος). *The Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, now Morea*, Cic.

PĔLOPS, ŏpis, *m.* (Πέλοψ). *Pelops, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus, Thyestes, &c., from whom the Peloponnesus derived its name; according to the fable, he was cut in pieces by his father, and served up to the gods, when one of his shoulders was eaten; the gods restored him to life, and gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one that had been consumed*, humero Pelops insignis eburno, Virg.; Pelopis genitor, *Tantalus*, Hor.

PĔLORIAS. *See* PĔLOROS.

PĔLŎRIS, ĭdis, *f.* (πελωρίς). *A large muscle or shell-fish* (*found at the promontory Pelorus*), Hor.

PĔLŎRIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Πελωρίς). *Of or belonging to Pelorus*, Cic.

PĔLŎROS, i, *m.* (Πέλωρος), *and* PĔLŎRUM, i, *n.* *Pelorus, the northeastern point of Sicily; now Capo di Faro*, Ov.; *also*, Pĕlŏrĭas, ădis, *f.*, Id.

PĔLTA, æ, *f.* (πέλτη). *A small buckler or target in the shape of a half-moon, a targe*, Nep.

PĔLTASTES *or* -A, æ, *m.* (πελταστής). *A soldier armed with a pelta, a targeteer*, Liv.

PĔLŪSIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pelusium*, P. lens, Virg.

PĔLŪSIUM, ii, *n.* (Πηλούσιον). *Pelusium, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, producing excellent flax and lentils; now Tinah*, Cæs.

PĔLŪSIUS, a, um (Πηλούσιος). *Of or belonging to Pelusium*, P. linteum, Phædr.

PĔNĀRIUS (penuar.), a, um (penus). *Of or relating to provisions*, p. cella, *a granary*, Cic.

PĔNĀTES, ĭum, *m.* (*with or without* dii). I. *Tutelary deities of the state and of families*, p. publici *or* majores, *and* p. privati familiares *or* minores, *worshipped in the* impluvium, i. e. *the inner part of the house*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *A dwelling-house*, a suis diis penatibus ejectus, Cic.; cura penatium, *household matters, domestic affairs*, Tac.

PĔNĀTIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (penates, gero). *That carries with him his household gods*, p. Æneas, Ov.

PĔNDEO, pĕpendi, ēre (pendo). *To hang, to hang down, be suspended.* I. *Prop.* A) sagittæ pendent ab humero, Cic.; p. in cervice, Ov.; circum oscula pendent nati, Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) venalem pendere, *to be publicly announced for sale* (*by advertisements hung up*); Claudius pependit venalia, *his estates*, Suet. 2) *To hang*; i. e. *to be hung up*, pendebit fistula pinu, Virg.; *of men*, tu jam pendebis, Ter. 3) *To hang loosely or lightly*, ut pendeat apte (chlamys), Ov. 4) *To impend, overhang*, dum nubila pendent, Virg. *Also of birds, &c.*: *To be suspended in the air, to float*, capellæ pendent de rupe, Virg. 5) *Meton. of persons*: *To hang or linger about a place*, pendes in limine nostro, Virg. *Of parts of the body*: *To hang down, to be flaccid or flabby*, pendentes genæ, Juv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: p. ab ore alcjs, *or* ex ore, *to hang on any body's lips*, i. e. *to listen attentively*, Virg.; attentus et pendens, *very much bent upon, intent*, Plin.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To be at a stand, to be suspended*, pendent opera interrupta, Virg. *Hence, to be uncertain, doubtful, or in suspense*, ne diutius pendeas palmam tulit, Cic.; p. animi, p. animis, *or* p. animo, Liv.; *to be undetermined, undecided*, pendet reus, *the suit is pending*, Suet. 2) *To depend upon any body or any thing, to rest upon any thing*, ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, Cic.; *with simple abl.*, p. spe, Liv.; fama pendet in tabellis, Cic. *Hence, to descend from, take one's origin from*, p. ex uno origine, Ov. 3)

To totter, i. e. *to be near its fall*, pendentem amicum corruere patitur, Cic.

PENDO, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (*akin to* pondus). *Prop.: To cause to hang down, esp. of the scales of a balance; hence*, I. *Act.* A) 1) *To weigh*, p. verbum unumquodque statera auraria, Varr. 2) *Fig.: To weigh in one's mind, to ponder*, p. consilium ex opibus, non ex rei veritate, Cic.; p. atque non ex fortuna, sed ex virtute, *to judge of. Hence, to esteem, consider, value, with a genit. of the value*: p. magni, *greatly, at a high rate*, Hor.; p. parvi, *little, at a low rate*, Ter.; p. flocci, Id.—B) 1) *Esp.: To weigh out* (e. g. *metal*); *hence, to pay*, p. vectigal alcui, Liv.; p. bina millia æris, Id. 2) *Fig.: To pay*, i. e. *give what is due, to inflict* (*punishment*), p. grates, *to return thanks*, Stat.; p. poenas, Cic.; p. temeritatis, *to pay off for*, Id.——II. *Neut.: To weigh, to have weight*, talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv.

PENDŬLUS, a, um (pendeo). I. *Hanging, hanging down*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Doubtful, in suspense*, spe pendulus, Hor.

PENE. *See* PÆNE.

PENEIS, idis, *f. Of or belonging to the Peneus*, P. unda, Ov.

PENEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Peneus*, P. arva, Ov.; P. Tempe, *on the Peneus*, Virg.

PENELŎPA, æ, *and* PENELŎPE, ēs, *f.* (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη). *Penelope, the wife of Ulysses and mother of Telemachus*, Penelopa, Hor.; Penelope, Prop.

PENELŎPEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Penelope*, Ov.

PENES, *prep. Near, by.* I. *Prop. of place*: servi p. accusatorem fuere, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: quorum judicium p. Pompeium est, Cic.; p. te est *are you in your senses?* Hor.; p. rempublicam esse, *to hold with the state, to support the state*, Tac. *It is sometimes found after its case*: de illo, quem p. est omnis potestas, Cic.

PENETRĂBILIS, e (penetro). I. *Penetrable*, p. corpus, Ov.——II. *Penetrating, piercing*, p. frigus, Virg.

PENETRĂLIS, e. I. *Penetrating*, multo penetralior ignis fulmineus, Lucr.——II. *Inner, internal*, p. focus, Auct. Harusp. *Subst.*, penetrale *and* penetral, alis, *n.* A) *The inner part of a place, the interior*, e. g. *of a house, temple, &c.*, p. urbis, Liv.—B) *Fig.: The innermost part, secret, sanctuary*, p. sapientiæ, Quint.

PENETRO, 1 *v. a.* (penitus). I. *Act.* A) *To put, place, or set into*, p. pedem intra ædes, Plaut.; p. se, *to betake one's self*; p. se in fugam, Id.; p. se ad plures, *to die*, Id. *Hence*, penetratus, a, um, *That has got into*, Lucr.—B) *To go or pass through to a place, to penetrate, pierce, enter into*, nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, Tac.; p. sinus Illyricos, Virg. *Fig.*: penetravit eos, *they saw or understood clearly*, Lucr.——II. *Neut.: To penetrate, advance, make way*, p. per angustias, Cic.

PENEUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (Πηνειός). *Peneus, the principal river of Thessaly and Greece, taking its rise on Mount Pindus, and falling into the Gulf of Thermæ; now Salambria*, Ov.

PENICILLUM, i, *n.*, *or* PENICILLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (peniculus). *A painter's pencil or brush*, Cic.

PENICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (penis). *A little tail; hence*, I. *A brush*, Plaut.——II. *A sponge*, Id.

PENINSŬLA. *See* PÆNINSULA.

PENINUS, a, um. *See* PENNINUS.

PENIS, is, *m.* (πέος, τό). I. *A tail*, caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The organ of generation in males*, peni deditum esse, Cic.; pene, *in debauchery*, Sall.

PENISSIME, *adv. See* PÆNE.

PENITUS, a, um. *Inward, internal*, ex penitis faucibus, Plaut.

PENITUS, a, um (penis). *Furnished with a tail*, p. offa, *a piece near the tail*, Plaut.

PENITUS, *adv.* I. *Inwardly, internally*, p. deus, non fronte notandus, Man.——II. *Deeply, in the innermost part, far within*, inclusum p. in venis, Cic.——III. *Fig.: Deeply*, ea p. animis mandate, Cic.; *thoroughly, through and through*, p. perspicere, Id.; *completely, wholly, entirely, utterly*, p. diffidere, Id.; p. rogare, *from the heart, heartily*, Id.——IV. *Meton.: Far, far off*, terræ p. p.que jacentes, Ov. *Compar.*: p. crudelior, *far*, Prop.

PENIUS, ii, *m.* (Πηνιός). *Penius, a river of Colchis that falls into the Black Sea*, Ov.

PENNA, æ, *f.* I. A) *The feather of a bird or insect*, alne pennis volare, Plaut.—B) 1) *Meton.: A wing, usually in the plur.*, aves pulloe pennis fovent, Cic.; pennæ viperæ, *dragon's wings*, Ov. *Fig.*: pennas mihi inciderant, *had clipped my wings*, Cic. 2) *A flying, flight*, Prop. *Poet.: A bird*, certis pennis, *prophetic birds*, Val. Flac.——II. *Esp.: The feather of an arrow*, Ov.; *meton., an arrow*, Id.

PENNĂTUS, a, um (penna). *Winged, feathered*, p. fama, Virg.

PENNIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (penna, gero). *Winged, feathered*, p. genus animantium, Cic.

PENNINUS *or* PENTNUS, a, um (*from the Celtic* Pen). *Pennine*, P. Alpes *or* P. juga, *the Alps* (*of Savoy and Piedmont*) *from the Salasii to the Lepontii*, Tac.; P. mons, *the Great St. Bernard*, Sen.; P. iter, *the road over Mount St. Bernard*, Tac.

PENNIPŎTENS, tis (penna, potens). *Winged*, p. feræ, Lucr.

PENNŬLA, æ, *f. dim. A little wing*, Cic.

PENSILIS, e (pendeo). I. *Hanging, hanging down, suspended*, Plaut.; Hor.; p. lychnuchus, Plin.——II. *Not resting on the ground; pensile, hanging*, p. horti, Curt.

PENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (pendo). I. *A weighing; and meton., a weight*, Vitr.——II. *Esp.: A paying, payment, term for payment*, ut tribus pensionibus pecunia solveretur, Liv.; p. præsens, *ready money*, Id.; p. prima, altera, *the first, second payment or term of payment*, Cic. *Meton.: A tribute, impost, tax*, Aur. Vict.; *rent*, Suet.

PENSITO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (penso). I. *Gen.: To weigh exactly or carefully*, p. lanam, Aur. Vict. *Fig.*: p. vitam æqua lance, *to judge of fairly*, Plin.; *to weigh over in one's mind, to consider, ponder*, p. rem, Liv.——II. *Esp.: To pay*, p. vectigalia, Cic.; *and absol.*: prædia quæ pensitant, *that are taxed, or pay an impost*, Id.

PENSO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (pendo). I. *Gen.* A) *To weigh*, p. aurum, Liv.—B) *Fig.: To weigh*, i. e. *to judge of, to estimate*, p. vires magis occultis quam ratione, Liv.; *to weigh over, to turn over in one's mind, to consider*, p. consilium,

Id.; p. honesta, *to take into consideration*, Id.; p. nova maleficia veteribus malefactis, *to weigh one thing against another, to compare*, Id.; *to make amends for, to compensate*, p. res transmarinas quadam vice, Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *To pay*, caput auro pensatum, Flor. *Meton.: To pay for, make up for, atone for*, p. pudorem nece, Ov.; *to buy, purchase*, p. vitam auro, Sil.——B) *Fig.: To suffer*, p. pœnas, Sen.

PENSUM, i, n. (pendo). I. *A portion of wool or flax weighed out for female slaves, to be dressed or spun as a day's work, a task, piece of work*, p. facere, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: A charge, task, duty, office*, meque ad meum munus p.que revocabo, Cic.

PENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* pendo.——II. *Adj.: Weighty, having weight; fig., important, estimable*, pensior conditio, Plaut. *Hence:* nihil pensi habere, *to attach no weight or value to; and* non *or* nec quicquam pensi habere *or* ducere, *to think nothing of, not to notice, care for, or regard*, Sall. *So also*, nec quidquam mihi pensi est, *with a relative clause following:* sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam pensi fuisse, *they did not mind what they said or did*, Liv.

PENTAMETER, tri, m. (πεντάμετρος). *Having five (poetical) feet*, Quint.

PENTELICUS MONS (Πεντελικὸν ὄρος). *Mt. Pentelicus, a mountain near Athens, famous for its marble; hence*, Pentelicus, a, um, *Pentelic*, P. Hermæ, *made of that marble*, Cic.

PENTERIS, is, *f.* (πεντήρης) (*sc.* navis). *A ship of five banks or benches of oars*, Auct. B. Al.

PENTHEIUS, a, um, *and* PENTHEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pentheus*, Ov.

PENTHESILEA, æ, *f.* (Πενθεσίλεια). *Penthesilea, a queen of the Amazons, overcome by Achilles*, Virg.

PENTHEUS, ei *and* eos, m. (Πενθεύς). *Pentheus, a king of Thebes, torn to pieces by the Bacchanals, on account of his having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt*, Ov.

PENTHIDES, æ, m. *Son or descendant of Pentheus, said of Lycurgus*, Ov.

PENUĀRIUS, a, um. *See* PENARIUS.

PENULA. *See* PÆNULA.

PENULTIMUS. *See* PÆNULTIMUS.

PENURIA, æ, *f.* (πεῖνα). *Want, need, scarcity*, p. civium, Cic.; p. victus, Hor.

PENUS, ûs *and* i, *c.*, PENUM, i, *n.*, *and* PENUS, ŏris, *n.* (ἄπενος *and* ἄφενος). *Store of food, provisions, supplies, victuals*, est enim omne quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.; omnem penum, Ter.; penus (*acc.*), Hor.

PEPARETHUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Πεπάρηθος). *Peparethus, an island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town bearing the same name; now Scopelo*, Liv.

PEPLUM, i, n., *and* PEPLUS, i, m. (πέπλον *and* πέπλος). *A richly embroidered robe of Minerva at Athens, with which her statue was clothed at the Panathenaic games*, Virg.

PER (περάω), *prep. with acc. It conveys the idea of going through or over, as also of extending or spreading over.* I. *With reference to space.* A) 1) *Through, all through, through the midst of*, p. membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. 2) *Over, along, se* p. munitiones deficere, *over the fortifications*, Cæs., p. gradus dejicere, *down the steps*, Liv.; p. manus, *from hand to hand*, p. manus traditæ religiones, Liv. 3) *Before, in front of*, incedunt p. ora vestra magnifici, Sall.——B) *Denoting a large extent or circuit traversed: All over, all along or about*, p. agros vagari, Liv.; invitati p. domus, *from house to house*, Id.——II. *With reference to time, denoting uninterrupted continuance.* A) *Of a space or time over which an action extends: Throughout, during, for*, ludi decem p. dies facti sunt, Cic.; dies festus Dianæ p. triduum agitur, Liv.——B) *Marking out a point of time in which an action takes place: At, during, in course of*, duo fuerunt p. idem tempus dissimiles inter se, Cic.; p. inducias, Liv.——C) *With substantives which denote the disposition or state of a person's mind during which an action takes place: During, in, with, in the midst of, at the time or moment when, &c.*, aut quemquam pœnitere, quod fecisset p. iram, Cic.; sive p. vinum sive p. insaniam, *while in liquor or in a fit of madness*, Id.——III. *With reference to other circumstances.* A) *Denoting a passing through certain conditions*, p. omnia, *in every respect*, Liv.——B) *Esp.: Denoting a person or thing whereby an object is accomplished.* 1) *Of an instrument or means: By means of, by, through*, statuerunt injurias p. vos ulciscі, Cic.; p. fas et fidem decepti, Liv.; p. me, te, se, *by myself, yourself, &c.*, i. e. *alone, without assistance*, homo p. se cognitus, Cic.; *hence*, per se, *in itself, without regard to any thing else, absolutely*, p. se esset virtus expetenda, *for its own sake*, Id.; *through, under color of, through the aid of*, p. Cæcilium accusatur Sulla, i. e. *under pretence of accusing C., they, in fact, accuse Sulla*, Id. 2) *Denoting a motive or cause: On account of, for the sake of, out of, from*, p. avaritiam decipere, Cic.; p. causam supplementi equitatus cogendi, *for the sake of making levies*, Cæs. 3) *With words that imply hinderance or permission: On account of, for, in respect of*, neque hoc p. senatum efficere potuit, Nep.; trahantur p. me pedibus omnes rei, *as far as I am concerned, as to me*, Cic. *Hence, in entreaties, adjurations, or invocations: For the sake of, by*, p. deos immortales, Cic.; p. deos jurare, Id.——IV. per, *in composition, strengthens the signification, and has the force of very, thoroughly* (*as* perabsurdus), *or expresses motion round about* (*as* pervertere). *Sometimes it gives a bad sense to the compound* (*as* perfidus; perire).

PERA, æ, *f.* (πήρα). *A knapsack, bag, wallet*, Phædr.

PER-ABSURDUS, a, um. *Very absurd, very silly*, Cic.

PER-ACCOMMŎDĀTUS, a, um. *Very fit, very convenient, separately*, per fore accommodatum, Cic.

PER-ĀCER, cris, cre. *Very sharp*, p. acetum, Plaut. *Fig.: Very acute, subtile*, p. judicium, Cic.

PER-ĀCERBUS, a, um. I. *Very harsh or sour*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Very painful*, Plin.

PER-ĀCESCO, cŭi, 3 *v. n. To grow quite sour; hence, fig.*, I. *To provoke, vex*, Plaut.——II. *To get into a passion, to become angry*, Id.

PER-ACTIO, ōnis, *f. A completing*, Cic.

PER-ACŪTE, *adv. Very sharply, very acutely*, p. moveri, *to think*, Cic.

PER-ACŪTUS, a, um. I. *Very sharp*, p. falx,

Mart. *Fig.: Very acute, shrewd,* qui p. esset ad excogitandum, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: Very clear, penetrating, shrill,* p. vox, Cic.

PER-ĂDŎLESCENS, tis. *Very young,* Cic.

PER-ĂDŎLESCENTŬLUS, i, m. *A very young man,* Nep.

PERÆA, æ, *f.* (Περαία). *Perœa.* I. *A town of Argolis, a colony of Mytilene,* Liv.——II. P. Rhodiorum, *a range of coast in Caria, opposite Rhodes,* Liv.

PER-ÆQUE, *adv. Quite equally, without distinction,* hoc p. in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic.

PER-ĂGITO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To drive about, to harass,* p. hostes, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To put in motion, agitate,* p. animos, Sen.

PER-ĂGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a. To lead through; hence,* I. *To carry through, to continue, pursue,* p. res uno tenore, Liv.; p. accusationem, *to carry on until one has gained the suit,* Plin.; p. reum, *to pursue an action against one until he is condemned,* Liv.; peragor reus, *I am declared guilty,* Ov. *Hence, To complete, accomplish, finish,* p. fabulam; p. conventus, Cæs.; *to do properly, to carry out or execute, to bring to an end,* p. mandata alcjs, Ov. *Esp.: To state by word of mouth, to declare, speak,* p. laudes alcjs, *to make a laudatory speech,* Liv. ——II. *To drive about, disturb, harass,* totum Sempronium usque eo peragor ut, Cel. ap. Cic. *Esp.: To weaken, debilitate, exhaust,* Mart.; *to work,* p. humum, Ov. *Fig.: To turn over in one's mind, to reflect upon, consider,* p. alqd animo, Virg.——III. *To go, or pass, or travel through, all over,* sol duodena signa peragit, Ov. *Meton.: To pass, spend,* p. noctem, Ov.——IV. *To pass through, to pierce,* p. latus ense, Ov.

PERAGRĂTIO, ōnis, *f. A travelling through,* p. itinerum, Cic.

PERĂGRO, 1 *v. a.* (per, ager). I. *To wander, rove, or travel through,* p. provincias, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: To go through, to penetrate,* cujus res gestæ omnes gentes peragrassent, Cic. *Absol.:* p. per animos hominum, *to work on every feeling,* Id.

PER-AMANS, tis. *With genit.: Very loving, very fond,* p. nostri, Cic.

PER-AMANTER, *adv. Very lovingly, in a very loving manner,* Cic.

PER-AMBŬLO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Gen.: To go or wander through, to traverse,* p. rura, Hor. *Meton. poet.:* crocum floresque perambulat fabula, *is very well liked or received,* Hor.——II. *Esp. of a physician: To go round among the sick, to visit,* si (medicus) me inter eos, quos perambulat, ponit, Sen.

PER-AMŒNUS, a, um. *Very pleasant or agreeable,* p. æstas, Tac.

PER-AMPLUS, a, um. *Very large, of great extent,* Cic.

PERANGUSTE, *adv. Very narrowly,* Cic.

PER-ANGUSTUS, a, um. *Very narrow,* p. fretum, Cic.

PER-ANNO, 1 *v. n. To live or last a year,* Suet.

PER-ANTIQUUS, a, um. *Very old,* Cic.

PER-APPŎSITUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very apposite,* p. alcui, Cic.

PER-ARDŬUS, a, um. *Very hard, very difficult to perform,* Cic.

PER-ARGŪTUS, a, um. I. *Sounding very loudly, shrill, clearly resounding,* App. ——II. *Very acute, very witty,* Cic.

PER-ARMĂTUS, a, um. *Well armed,* Curt.

PER-ĂRO, 1 *v. a. To plough through; hence, meton.,* I. *To furrow through,* Ov.; *hence, to write with a style on a wax-tablet,* p. literam, Ov. ——II. *Fig.: To plough, sail through,* p. pontum, Sen.

PERĂTIM, *adv.* (pera). *In the way of or like a wallet,* p. ductare, *to cheat one out of his money, to pick one's pocket,* Plaut.

PER-ATTENTE, *adv. Very attentively,* Cic.

PER-ATTENTUS, a, um. *Very attentive,* Cic.

PER-AUDIENDUS, a, um. *That must be heard to the end, or distinctly,* Plaut.

PER-BACCHOR, ātus, āri. *To revel thoroughly, to carouse,* p. multos dies, Cic.

PER-BĂTUS, a, um. *Very happy,* Cic.

PER-BELLE, *adv. Very prettily, quite in style, very well,* p. simulare, Cic.

PER-BENE, *adv. Very well,* p. Latine loqui, Cic.

PER-BENEVŎLUS, a, um. *Very kind, very benevolent,* p. alcui, Cic.

PER-BĒNIGNE, *adv. Very kindly; (separately)* per mihi benigne, Cic.

PERBIBESIA, æ, *f.* (perbibo) (*a fictitious word*). *The land of drinking, Drinking-land,* Plaut.

PER-BĪBO, bi, 3 *v. a. To drink hard; hence,* I. *To suck up,* Plaut.——II. *To drink in, to suck in, to imbibe,* p. lacrimas, Ov.

PER-BĪTO, 3. I. *To go away,* Plaut.——II. *To be ruined, to perish,* Plaut.

PER-BLANDUS, a, um. *Very bland, very courteous,* p. oratio, Liv.

PER-BŎNUS, a, um. *Very good,* res perbono loco erat, Cic.

PER-BREVIS, e. *Very short,* orator peroratus et perbrevis, Cic.; perbrevi tempore, *or simply* perbrevi, *in a very short time,* Id.

PER-BREVITER, *adv. Very shortly,* Cic.

PERCA, æ, *f.* (πέρκη). *The perch* (*a fish*), Plin.

PER-CĂDO, cēcĭdi, cæsum, 3 *v. a. To cut up entirely,* p. terga hostium, Flor.

PER-CĂLESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. n. To be thoroughly heated,* Ov.

PER-CALLEO, ŭi, ēre. *To know well, to understand thoroughly,* Gell.

PER-CALLESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To grow hard* (*of the skin*); *then fig., to become hardened or callous,* i. e. *unfeeling,* civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. —— II. *Act.: To learn a thing well, to gain a thorough knowledge of any thing,* p. usum rerum, Cic.

PER-CĂRUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: Very dear, very costly,* Ter.——II. *Fig.: Very dear or valuable,* Tac.

PER-CAUTUS, a, um. *Very cautious,* Cic.

PER-CĒLEBRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To do any thing very frequently,* p. mala, Arn. —— II. *To speak of any thing frequently or repeatedly,* versus percelebrantur de, &c., Cic.

PER-CĒLER, is, e. *Very quick or fast,* Cic.

PERCELERITER, *adv. Very quickly,* Cic.

PER-CELLO, cŭli, culsum, 3 *v. a.* (cello, κέλλω,

to move quickly). *Prop.: To shake; hence,* I. A) *To overthrow, upset, to throw to the ground, to throw down,* ventus percellit radices arborum, Plin. *Prov.:* p. plaustrum, *to knock the bottom out,* i. e. *to manage a matter badly,* Plaut. *Meton.:* p. hostes, *to rout,* Liv. Perculsus, a, um, *Beaten* (*in battle*), Id. — B) *Fig.: To overthrow finally, to ruin, destroy* (percutio *is said of a transient concussion or shaking*), imperium perculit, Nep.; p. rempublicam, Tac.; *to disturb any one's mind, to discourage, to confound, to dishearten,* se perculsum atque abjectum sentit, Cic. —— II. *To strike, beat, smite,* fetialem genu perculit, Liv. *Meton.: To strike against any thing, to hit, touch,* vox repens perculit urbem, Val. Flac.

PER-CENSEO, āi, ēre. I. *To go through any thing.* A) (*in order to count or number it*) *To reckon up,* p. numerum legionum, Tac. *Hence, to name in succession, to enumerate,* p. gentes, Liv. — B) (*in order to examine it*) *To examine, revise,* p. captivos, Liv.; p. orationem, *to judge of, to criticise,* Gell. — C) (*in order to see whether it can be turned to use*) *To survey,* p. locos inveniendi, Cic. —— II. *To go or travel through, to pass over,* p. Thessaliam, Liv.

PERCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (percipio). *A receiving, getting,* p. fructuum, *a gathering,* Cic.; *perception, knowledge, comprehension* (*with the mind*), p. animi, Cic. *Plur.,* perceptiones, *Ideas,* Quint.

PERCIDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (per, cædo). *To cut or beat to pieces, maul,* p. os alcui, Plaut.

PER-CIEO, īvi *and* ii, itum, ēre, *and* PERCIO, īvi *and* ii, itum, īre. I. *To stir, put in motion,* p. se, Lucr. *Hence,* percitus, a, um, *Stirred, moved, roused, excited,* p. animus, Cic.; *easily excited, irritable, passionate,* p. ingenium, *hot, hasty,* Liv. —— II. *To call, proclaim,* p. alqm impudicum, Plaut.

PERCIPIO, ēpi, eptum, 3 *v. a.* [*old subj. preter-perf.* percepset, Pacuv. ap. Cic.] (per, capio). I. *To take up wholly, take possession of, seize, occupy,* neque agri neque urbis odium me umquam percipit, Ter. — II. A) *To take to one's self, to assume, acquire,* p. aures, *of one flying,* Ov. *Hence, to receive, get, obtain,* p. fructus, *to gather,* Cic.; p. præmia, Cæs. — B) *Fig.* 1) *To observe, remark, perceive,* p. oculis, auribus, sensu, Cic.; p. querelas, *to hear,* Liv. 2) *To learn,* p. præcepta artis, Id.; nomen perceptum usu a nostris, *known, current among us,* Id. 3) *To comprehend, conceive, understand,* vis percipiendi, Quint.; *hence,* percepta artis, *principles, rules of an art or science,* Cic.

PERCIVILIS, e. *Very civil, courteous,* Suet.

PER-CLAMO, 1 *v. a. To cry or exclaim very loudly,* Plaut.

PER-COGNOSCO, ōvi, itum, 3 *v. a. To become well acquainted with,* Plaut.

PER-CŎLO, 1 *v. a. To filter, strain,* Col. *Meton.:* humor per terras percolatur, *trickles or is filtered through,* Lucr.

PER-CŎLŎ, ŏlŭi, ultum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To perfect, finish,* p. inchoata, Plin. E. —— II. *To honor much,* p. patrem, Plaut.; p. alqm præfecturâ, *to honor with, to confer upon,* Tac. —— III. *To adorn, ornament,* femina perculta, Plaut.

PER-CŎMIS, e. *Very friendly, very courteous,* Cic.

PER-COMMŎDE, *adv. Very conveniently, very suitably, very well,* p. accidit, Cic.

PER-COMMŎDUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very convenient,* Liv.

PER-CONTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (percontor). *An inquiring, asking, an inquiry,* Cic.; *also a rhetorical figure,* Id.

PERCONTĀTOR, ōris, *m. An inquirer, an inquisitive person,* Plaut.; Hor.

PERCONTOR, *orig.* PERCUNCTOR, ātus, āri, *v. dep. a. and n.* (per, cunctus). *To inquire into every thing; hence,* A) *To ask, inquire* (p. alqd) *after any thing,* tu numquam mihi percunctanti aut quærenti alqd defuisti, Cic.; p. alqm ex alqo, *to inquire of one person after another,* Plaut. — B) p. alqm, *to ask any person, to inquire of any one;* ut consulem percunctaretur liceretne pugnare, Liv.

PER-CONTŬMAX, ācis. *Very obstinate,* Ter.

PER-CŎPIŎSUS, a, um. *Very copious,* Plin. E.

PER-CŎQUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To boil or cook thoroughly, to boil soft,* p. carnem, Plin. —— II. *Meton.: To ripen,* mora percoquit uvas, Ov.; *to make hot, to heat,* p. humorem, Lucr.; *to scorch, to blacken* (*by the sun*), virûm . . . seclaque percocta, *the Moors,* Lucr.

PER-CREBRESCO (*also* percrebesco), brŭi, 3 *v. n. To become very frequent or prevalent, to spread,* fama percrebruit, Cic.; scelus percrebruit, *was divulged, was noised abroad,* Id.

PER-CREPO, ŭi, itum, 1 *v. n. To sound or resound loudly,* lucus percrepat vocibus, *is resounding with,* Cic.

PER-CRŬCIO, are, *v. a. To vex, torment, or harass greatly; hence,* percrucior, *I vex myself, grieve,* Plaut.

PERCULTOR, ōris, *m.* (percolo). *One who admires or reveres,* p. doctorum, Aur. Vict.

PERCUNCTOR, -ĀTIO, &c. *See* PERCONTOR, &c.

PER-CŬPIDUS, a, um. *Very fond of, much attached to,* p. tui, Cic.

PER-CŬPIO, 3. *To wish earnestly,* Plaut.

PER-CŬRIŎSUS, a, um. *Very curious or inquisitive,* Cic.

PER-CŬRO, 1 *v. a. To heal or cure thoroughly,* p. vulnus, Liv.

PER-CURRO, cŭcurri *or* curri, cursum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To run through or over any thing,* p. per temonem, Cæs.; *to run to a place,* p. ad forum, Ter. —— II. A) *Act.: To run through, go or travel through in haste,* p. agrum Picenum, Cæs. — B) *Meton.: To run through,* p. honores, *to fill a series of honorary offices,* Suet.; *to relate or mention in a certain order,* per omnes civitates percurrit oratio mea, Cic.; *to run over,* i. e. *read through cursorily, to skim,* p. paginas, Liv. *Fig.:* p. multa animo, *to run through with the mind,* i. e. *to think over,* Cic.

PERCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A running or travelling through, traversing,* p. Italiæ, Cic.

PERCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (percurro). *A running through or over, a passing rapidly over* (*in speaking*), Cic.

PERCURSO, are, *v. intens. a. To run about,*

ramble over or up and down, p. ripas, Plin. Paneg.; Tac.

PERCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (percutio). I. *A beating, striking*, p. capitis, *on the head*, Cic.; p. digitorum, *a snapping with the fingers*, Id.——II. *In Music, t. t.: A beating time*, p. numerorum, Cic.

PERCUSSOR, ōris, *m.* (percutio). *One that strikes or wounds. Of a person: A murderer, assassin, cut-throat*, Cic.

PERCUSSUS, a, um. *See* PERCUTIO.

PERCUSSUS, ūs, *m.* (percutio). *A striking, pushing*, Ov. (*only in abl. sing.*).

PERCUTIO, ussi, ussum, 3 *v. a.* (per, quatio). I. A) *To strike or thrust through, to pierce through*, p. pectus, Liv.; p. venam, *to let blood*, Sen.——B) *To strike so as to shake violently, to hit, strike, smite, &c.*, p. alqm lapide, Cic.; color percussus luce refulget, *touched by*, Lucr.——C) *Esp.: To wound*, p. caput gladio, *to cut any body's head open*, Auct. B. Afr.; *to kill by striking, to slay, smite*, p. alqm securi, *to execute, behead*, Cic.; p. alqm fusti, Auct. B. Hisp.——D) 1) *Meton.: To stamp, strike, or coin* (*money*), p. numum, Suet. *In Weaving, t. t.: To make the woof* (subtemen); lacernas . . . male percussas textoris pectine Galli, *coarsely woven*, Juv.; *to conclude a treaty, strike a covenant, because an animal was killed in sacrifice on such occasions*, p. fœdus, Cic. 2) *To move by striking, to touch, strike* (*an instrument*), p. lyram, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* non percussit locum, *has missed the right point*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To affect the sense or the mind, to strike, make an impression upon*, percussus est literis atrocissimis, Id.; qui mortuus inani cogitatione percussit, *since the very thought of him has struck you with fear*, Id. 2) *To deceive, cozen, impose upon*, p. hominem stratagemate, Id.; p. se more Libyco, *to get intoxicated on Meroetic wine*, Plaut. 3) *To hurt, wound, touch painfully*, percussisti me de oratione prolata, *by the report of my speech having been published*, Cic.

PER-DĔCŎRUS, a, um. *Very comely, very handsome*, Plin. E.

PER-DĔLĔO, ēvi, ētum, 2 *v. a.* *To destroy utterly, exterminate*, Ter.

PER-DĔLIRUS, a, um. *Very silly, very foolish*, Lucr.

PERD-EŌ, ĭre. I. q. pereo, Plaut.

PER-DIFFICILIS. *Very difficult*, p. quæstio, Cic. *Superl.*, Liv.

PER-DIFFICILITER, *adv.* *In a very difficult manner, with great difficulty*, Cic.

PER-DIGNUS, a, um. *Very worthy*, homo p. amicitiâ, Cic.

PER-DILIGENTER, *adv.* *Very diligently*, Cic.

PER-DISCO, didici, 3 *v. a.* *To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart*, p. litium jura, Cic.

PER-DISERTE, *adv.* *Very eloquently*, Cic.

PERDITE, *adv.* I. *Extremely ill*, p. se gerere, Cic.——II. *Extremely, exceedingly, in the highest degree*, p. amare, Ter.

PERDITOR, ōris, *m.* (perdo). *A ruiner, destroyer*, Cic.

PERDITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* perdo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Lost, hopeless*, p. judicia, Cic.; sum p., Plaut.——B) *Immoderate, vehement*, p. luctu, *overwhelmed with grief*, Cic.; p. amore, *passionately in love, dying with love*, Plaut.——C) *Incurable, extremely bad*, p. civia, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Id.——D) *Lost, ruined, desperate*, omnibus rebus perditis, Id.

PER-DIU, *adv.* *Very long, for a long time*, Cic.

PER-DIUTURNUS, a, um. *That lasts a long time, very durable*, Cic.

PER-DĪVES, ĭtis. *Very rich*, Cic.

PERDIX, icis, *c.* (πέρδιξ). *A partridge*, Plin.

PERDIX, icis, *m.* *Perdix, nephew of Dædalus, changed into a partridge by Minerva*, Ov.

PĔRDO, perdidi, ĭtum, 3 *v. a.* [*ind. pres.*, perdĭunt, Plaut.; *subj. pres.*, perdĭtim, is, it, Id.; dii te perduint, Cic.]. I. *To destroy, ruin*, p. civitatem, Cic.; cur perdis adolescentem nobis, *corrupt, ruin morally*, Plaut. *Hence: To squander, spend, throw away*, sumat, consumat, perdat (fortunas), Ter.; Decius amisit vitam, at non perdidit, *has not thrown it away*, Auct. Her. *Meton.: To kill*, p. serpentem, Ov.——II. *To lose* (*without hope of recovering the thing lost; while* amittere *denotes simply to have a thing no longer in possession*), p. liberos, Cic.; p. litem, Hor.; p. aquam, *the time appointed for speaking*, Quint. *Hence: To lose, to throw away*, p. oleum et operam, (*pres.*) *to lose*, i. e. *to spend or bestow uselessly*, Cic.; *to lose at play*, quod in alea perdiderat, Id.; lucrandi perdendive temeritas, *a rage for gambling*, Tac.; *to forget*, p. nomen, Ter.

PER-DŎCĔO, cŭi, ctum, ēre, *v. a.* I. *To teach or instruct thoroughly*, p. alqm, Plaut.——II. *To show, make known, exhibit*, res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

PERDOCTE, *adv.* *Very learnedly*, Plaut.

PER-DOCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* perdoceo.——II. *Adj.: Very learned or skillful*, Cic.

PER-DŎLĔO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *v. n.* *To cause pain, to grieve deeply*, id perdolitum est Manlio, Quint. Claud.; *to feel deeply afflicted, to feel acutely*, Cæs.

PER-DŎMO, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *v. a.* *To subdue thoroughly, subjugate*, p. Latium, Liv.

PER-DORMISCO, 3 *v. n.* *To sleep all night long*, p. usque ad lucem, Plaut.

PER-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *To lead through, hence*, I. *To continue, prolong*, orationibus in noctem perductis, Liv.——II. *To lead or bring to a place of destination*, comprehensos eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt, Cæs. *Hence: To carry on or lead to a place* (*of buildings, walls, &c.*), *to conduct*, p. murum fossamque ad montem, Cæs. *Fig.: To bring to*, p. ad centesimum annum, Cic.; p. alqm ad summam dignitatem, Cæs. *Esp.: To bring to*, i. e. *bring round, induce, persuade*, p. alqm ad suam sententiam, Cic.; p. alqm ad se, *to gain over*, Cæs.——III. *To cover with any thing*, p. corpus stercore, *or* p. corpus odore ambrosiæ, *to anoint*, Virg.

PERDUCTO, are (perduco). *To lead or bring to a place*, Plaut.

PER-DUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (perduco). I. *One who takes people over a house to see curiosities, &c., a conductor, guide*, Plaut.——II. *A procurer, pander*, Cic.

PER-DŪDUM, *adv.* *Very long since, a long time ago*, Plaut.

PERDUELLIO, ōnis, *f.* (perduellis). *Hostile*

conduct. I. *Against foreigners, in war; hence, meton.*, perduelliones, i. q. perduelles, *Enemies* (*cited as an example of bombast*), Auct. Her.——II. *Against the state or magistrates: High treason*, Liv.——III. *The crime of killing a fellow-citizen, homicide, murder*, Liv.

PERDUELLIS, is (per, duellum, i. q. bellum). *An enemy carrying on war*, Cic.

PERDUIM, is, it. *See* PERDO.

PER-DÜRO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To make hard, harden*, Prud.——II. *Neut.* A) *To endure, to hold out*, Ter.——B) *To last, continue*, Ov.

PEREDIA, æ, *f.* (perēdo). *A fictitious word: Country of eating, Eating-land*, Plaut.

PER-EDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3 *v. a. To eat up, to consume*, p. genas, Cic. *Part.*, perēsus, a, um, Virg.

PERÆGRE, *adv. From or out of town, in or to the country.* I. *To the question, Where?* p. et domi, Plaut. *Fig.*: animus est p., Hor.——II. *To the question, Whence? From abroad*, p. nunciare, Liv.——III. *To the question, Whither?* p. proficisci, *to travel to foreign parts, to go abroad*, p. exire, Hor.

PEREGRI. I. q. peregre, Plaut.

PEREGRINABUNDUS, a, um (peregrinor). *That travels about, fond of travelling*, Liv.

PEREGRINATIO, ōnis, *f. A travelling in foreign countries, a travelling abroad*, Cic.

PEREGRINATOR, ōris, m. *One who travels in foreign countries, a traveller*, Col.

PEREGRINITAS, ātis, *f.* I. *The condition of a foreigner or alien* (peregrinus), Suet.——II. A) *Foreign fashions or habits, a foreign manner*, quum in urbem nostram est effusa p., Cic.——B) *A foreign dialect*, Quint.

PEREGRINOR, ātus, āri (peregrinus), *v. dep. n.* I. A) *To live or sojourn in a foreign country, to travel in foreign parts*, p. totâ Asiâ, Cic. *Absol.*: peregrinantes, *Travellers, pilgrims*, Sall.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: hæc studia nobiscum pernoctant, peregrinantur, rusticantur, *accompany us to foreign lands*, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To wander or be absent in mind*, animus late longeque peregrinatur, Cic.——II. *To sojourn any where as a foreigner or alien*, philosophiæ quæst civitatem dare, quæ quidem p. Romæ videbatur, *seemed not yet to be at home in Rome*, Cic.

PEREGRINUS, a, um (peregre). I. *Prop.: Foreign, exotic*, p. arbores, Plin.; p. divitiæ, Hor.; p. amores, *a foreign mistress*, Ov.; p. timor, *of the enemy*, Liv. *Subst.*, peregrinus, i, m., *and* peregrina, æ, *f., A foreigner* (*male or female*), peregrini et incolæ officium est, Cic. *Esp.: An alien, a stranger*, neque civem, neque peregrinum, Id.; prætor p., *who had jurisdiction over aliens at Rome*, Pomp. Dig. *Hence:* p. provincia, *or* sors inter peregrinos, i. q. prætura peregrina, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Strange, not initiated, raw, inexperienced*, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic.

PER-ELEGANS, tis. *Very fine or elegant*, p. ingenium, Vell. *Of style: Choice, neat*, p. oratio, Cic.

PER-ELEGANTER, *adv. Very neatly or elegantly*, p. dicere, Cic.

PER-ELOQUENS, tis. *Very eloquent*, Cic.

PER-EMNIS, e (per, amnis). *Of or belonging to crossing a river*, p. auspicia, *auspices taken on crossing a sacred stream or fountain*, Cic.

PEREMPTALIS, e (peremptus). *That destroys the effect of any thing antecedent*, p. fulmina, *which were considered to revoke the effect or portent of former lightnings*, Sen. *See* ATTESTOR.

PEREMPTOR, ōris, m. (perimo). *A destroyer, slayer*, Sen.

PERENDIE, *adv.* (vox hybr., πέραν-diēs). *The day after to-morrow*, Cic.

PERENDINUS, a, um (perendie). *After to-morrow*, p. dies, Cic.; in perendinum, *until the day after to-morrow*, Plaut.

PERENNA, æ, *f. Anna, sister of Dido, was worshipped after her death under the title of* Anna Perenna, Ov.

PERENNIS, e (per, annus). I. *That lasts or continues throughout the year*, p. aves, Plin.; p. militia, Liv.——II. *That lasts or continues for many years, perennial, everlasting, constant*, p. aquæ, *that are never dried up*, Cic.; p. amnis, Liv.; *that bears keeping, lasting, durable*, monumentum ære perennius, Hor.

PERENNISERVUS, i, m. (perennis, servus). *One that is always a slave*, Plaut.

PERENNITAS, ātis, *f.* (perennis). *Constant duration, perpetuity*, p. fontium, Cic.

PERENNO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (perennis). I. *Neut.: To last or continue several years*, quo melius ficus perennet, Ov.——II. *Act.: To preserve long*, Col.

PERENTICIDA, æ, m., i. q. pericida (pera, cædo). *A cut-purse; facetè, with allusion to* parenticida, Plaut.

PER-EO, ĭi (*rarely* ivi), ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* [*inf. perf.* perisse, Ov.]. I. A) *To go or run through, as through an opening or hole*, dolium lymphæ pereuntis, Hor. *Hence, to be lost*, p. e patria, Plaut.——B) *To be lost or ruined, to perish, come to nothing, come to an end*, tantam pecuniam p. potuisse, Cic.; actiones peribant, *could not be prosecuted*, Liv.; nives pereunt, *disappear, pass away*, Ov.——C) *To perish, lose one's life, die*, summo cruciatu Varius periit, Cic.; p. hominum manibus, Virg. *Fig.: To be dying with love, to be desperately in love*, Paris fertur nuda perisse Lacæna, Prop.; *with acc., to love to desperation*, alteram afflictim perit, Plaut.——D) *To be lost or thrown away*, i. e. *to be spent in vain*, oleum et opera periit, Cic.——E) *To be unfortunate or ruined*, meo vitio pereo, Cic. *Hence*, perii, *I am lost*, Ter.; peream si *or* nisi, *may I perish if*, &c., Cæs. ap. Cic.; Hor. *Esp. of an army: To be lost or beaten*, exercitus periturus, Nep. *Hence, meton.*: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuo, *takes the knight with your pawn* (*in chess*), Ov.——II. *To go or pass over*, Plin.

PER-EQUITO, 1. I. *To ride through*, p. inter duas acies, Cic.; p. per agmen, Cæs.——II. *To ride about*, p. ex via longe, Liv. *Meton.: To drive about*, p. per omnes partes, *in every direction*, Cæs.

PER-ERRO, 1 *v. a. To wander or pass through or over*, p. orbem, Col.; p. forum, Hor.; hedera ramos pererrat, *winds itself round*, Plin.

PER-ERUDITUS, a, um. *Very learned*, Cic.

PER-EXIGUE, *adv. Very meanly or niggardly*, Cic.

PER-EXIGUUS, a, um. *Very small*, Cic.; *very little*, p. frumentum, Cæs.

PER-EXILIS, e. *Very slender*, Col.

PER-EXPEDITUS, a, um. *Quite free from difficulty, very easy*, Cic.

PER-FABRICO, are. *To work well (as a mechanic)*; *facetè*: p. alqm, *to overreach, take in completely*, Plaut.

PER-FACETE, *adv.* *Very wittily*, Cic.

PER-FICETUS, a, um. *Very witty (of persons)*, Cic.; *(of words)*, alqd p. dicere, Id.

PER-FICILE, *adv.* *Very easily*, p. de medio tollere, Cic.

PER-FICILIS, e. I. *Very easy*, p. cognitu disciplina, Cic.; perficile factu esse conata perfĭcere, Cæs.——II. *Very courteous*, p. in audiendo, Cic.

PER-FAMILIARIS, e. *Very familiar or intimate*, alcui, Cic. *Subst.*: *A very intimate friend*, p. meus, Cic.; p. Epicuri, Id.

PERFECTE, *adv.* (perfectus). *Perfectly, completely, fully*, p. eruditus, Cic.

PERFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (perficio). *A completing, perfecting, perfection*, hanc perfectionem absolutionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.

PERFECTOR, ōris, *m.* (perficio). *One who finishes, perfects, or completes*, p. dicendi, Cic.

PERFECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* perficio.——II. *Adj.*: *Perfect, complete*, homo p. in dicendo, Cic.; aures perfecto completoque verborum ambitu gaudent, Id.; p. ætas, *the age of twenty-five years*, Paul. Dig.

PERFECTUS, ūs, *m.* (perficio). *Perfection, completeness*, Vitr.

PER-FECUNDUS, a, um. *Very fruitful*, Mel.

PERFERENS, tis. I. *Part. of* perfero.——II. *Adj.*: *Enduring*, p. injuriarum, Cic.

PER-FERO, tŭli, lātum, ferre. I. *To carry or bring to a particular place or to an end*, lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not reach the mark*, Virg.; plerisque extremas syllabas non perferentibus, *not conveying to the ears of the audience*, Quint.; Æneas tulit patrem per ignes et pertulit, Sen.; p. partus, *to bear until the time of delivery*, Plin. *Hence, fig.*: *To bear or suffer to the end, to endure*, p. poenam decem annorum, Nep.; p. onus, Hor.; p. vultus intrepidos ad fata novissima, *not to change countenance*, Ov.; *to bring to an end*, p. laborem, Stat.——II. *To carry, bring, convey*, p. literas ad alqm, Cic.; p. nuncium alcui, *and* perferri, *to come, to be brought, to reach*, fama Romam perlata est, Liv. *Hence, to convey intelligence, give information, announce*, hæc quum ad me frater pertulisset, Cic.; perfertur ad me, *I receive information*, Id.; p. alqd ad senatum, *to make a report* [deferre, *to make a proposal*], Suet.——III. *To carry through, to persevere with a thing until it be accomplished*, p. legem, Cic.; p. rogationem, Id.; perfertur lex, *the law (or bill) is passed*.——IV. A) I. q. ferre, *To bear, carry*, se p. ad alqm, *to go*, Virg.; p. legationem, *to conduct*, Cic.; quos pavor pertulerat in silvas, *had driven, brought*, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: *To bear, put up with, endure, suffer*, p. contumelias, Cæs.; p. poenas, Cic.

PERFICIO, ēci, ectum, 3 (per, facio). I. *To bring to an end, finish, complete, perfect*, alqd perfĭci, Cic.; p. bellum, Liv.; sole perfecto, *when the day had drawn to a close*, Stat.——II. *To bring to pass, to bring about*, perfĭci ut cures, Cic.——III. *To do, perform, fulfill, execute*, p. promissa, Ter.; p. scelus, *to commit*, Cic.——IV. *To bring a thing to its proper form or condition*, p. cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin.; p. corium, Id.——V. *To instruct, to finish*, p. Achillem, Ov.

PERFIDE, *adv.* (perfidus). *Faithlessly*, Sen.

PER-FIDELIS, e. *Very faithful or trusty*, Cic.

PERFIDIA, æ, *f.* (perfidus). *Faithlessness, perfidy, treachery*, Cic.

PERFIDIŌSE, *adv.* (perfidiosus). *Faithlessly, perfidiously, treacherously*, Cic.

PERFIDIŌSUS, a, um (perfidia). *Faithless, perfidious, treacherous*, Cic.

PERFIDUS, a, um (per, fides). I. *That breaks his promise or abuses confidence placed in him, faithless, perfidious, treacherous*, omnes aliud agentes aliud simulantes p. sunt, Cic. *Of inanimate things*: non ego p. dixi sacramentum, Hor.; p. nex, *caused by perfidy*, Sen. *Facetè*: perfide! *You rogue!* Prop.——II. *Meton.*: *Not to be trusted or depended on*, p. via et lubrica, Prop.; p. tellus, Luc.

PER-FIGO, xi, xum, 3 (per, figo). *To pierce through, transfix; only in the part.*, perfixus, a, um, *fig.*: p. telis Pavoris, *full of fear*, Lucr.; p. desiderio, Id.

PERFLABILIS, e (perflo). I. *That can be blown through, exposed to the open air*, deos inducere perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic.——II. *That blows through*, p. aer, Pallad.

PER-FLAGITIŌSUS, a, um. *Very wicked or vicious*, Cic.

PERFLATUS, ūs, *m.* (perflo). *A blowing through; meton., a wind that blows through, a blast, breeze*, p. venti, Vitr.

PER-FLO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To blow through; or simply, to blow*, (Favonius) lenis æqualisque æstivis mensibus perflat, Col.——II. *Act.*: *To blow through*, p. terras, Virg.; p. ignorantum aures, *to blow through (as a blast of wind), to whistle through*, Sil.

PER-FLUO, xi, xum, 3 *v. n.* *To flow through*, p. per colum, Lucr. *Of vessels*: *To run out, not to hold a liquid, to leak*: (*fig.*) hæc atque illac perfluo, *I can not keep any secrets*, Ter.; p. in mare, *to flow into*, Plin. *Hence*, p. sudore, *to drop, trickle*, App.

PER-FŎDIO, ōdi, ossum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To dig through*, p. montem, Varr.; p. parietem, Cic.——II. A) *Meton.*: *To pierce through*, p. pectus, Plin. *Poet.*: p. illa plantâ, *to spur*, Sil.—B) *To dig*, p. fretum manu, Liv.

PER-FŎRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To bore through*, p. dolium, Liv.; p. navem, Hirt.——II. *Meton.*: *To bore through, break through*, duo limina perforata, Cic.

PER-FORTITER, *adv.* *Very boldly or courageously*, Ter.

PERFOSSOR, ōris, *m.* (perfodio). *One that digs through*, p. parietum, *a housebreaker*, Plaut.

PER-FREQUENS, tis. *Very crowded, populous*, p. emporium, Liv.

PER-FRICO, cŭi, cātum *and* ctum, 1 *v. a.* *To rub all over, to rub*, p. caput unguento, Cic.; p.

caput, *to rub or scratch one's head, as in thought or doubt*, Id.; p. frontem, *to have no shame*, Mart.

PERFRICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (perfrigesco). *A taking cold, shivering with cold*, Plin.

PERFRICTO, ōnis, *f.* (perfrico). *A rubbing or scratching of the skin*, Plin.

PERFRIGEFACIO, 3 *v. a.* (per, frigeo, facio). *To make very cold*, p. cor alcui, *to strike with terror*, Plaut.

PER-FRIGIDUS, a, um. *Very cold*, p. tempestas, Cic.

PERFRINGO, ēgī, actum, 3 (per, frango). I. A) *To break through, to break to pieces, dash to atoms*, saxum perfractum, Cic.; suam ipse cervicem perfregit, *broke his own neck*, Tac.; naves perfregerant proras, Liv.——B) *Fig.: To frustrate, to render ineffectual*, p. decreta senatus, Cic.; p. leges, Id.——II. *To break through, to force a way through*, p. phalangem, Caes.; p. domus, *to break into*, Tac. *Fig.:* p. animos, *to shake, to influence*, Cic.

PER-FRŪOR, ctus, 3. I. *To enjoy thoroughly*, his rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic.; p. salvâ republicâ, Id. *With acc.:* ad perfruendas voluptates.——II. *To fulfill, execute*, p. mandatis, Ov.

PERFŪGA, æ, m. (perfugio). *A deserter*, Cic. *Meton.: A renegade*, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde p., Cic.

PER-FŪGIO, ūgi, ūgĭtum, 3 *v. n. To flee to a place, to take refuge*, p. Corinthum, Nep.; p. ad alqm, Liv. *To desert or go over to the enemy*, p. ad imperatores nostros, Cic.; p. in castra Cæsaris, Auct. B. Afr.

PERFŪGIUM, ii, *n.* (perfugio). *A place of refuge, a refuge, asylum*, p. esse, Cic.; p. et spes, Id.

PER-FUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (perfungor). *The performing of an office, a discharging*, p. honorum, Cic.; p. laborum, Id.

PER-FUNDO, ūdi, fusum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To pour over.* A) 1) *Of liquids: To overflow, to besprinkle*, amnium ubertas perfundit Italiam, Plin.; perfundi, *to be moistened or sprinkled*, perfundi aquâ ferventi, Cic.; postquam perfusus est, *had bathed*, Auct. Her.; perfusus fletu, i. q. lacrymis, Liv. *Exp.: To color, dye*, p. coloribus, Lucr. 2) *Of dry things: To strew over, to bestrew*, papavera somnno perfusa, Virg. *Hence, meton.: To cover over thoroughly*, p. pedes amictu, Mart.; p. tecta auro, Sen.; *to spread over*, cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin.——B) *Fig.: To fill the mind with an emotion or passion*, p. mentem amore, Cat.; qui me horror perfudit, Cic.; p. nos judicio, *with fear of an action (at law)*, Id.; perfundi gaudio, Liv.; p. timore, Id.——II. *To pour into*, p. sextarios musti in vas, Col.

PER-FUNGOR, nctus, i. *To come to an end with a thing; hence*, I. *To discharge, perform; to fulfill, administer*, p. honoribus, Cic.; p. munere, Id.——II. *To stand out, endure, undergo and come out of*, p. bello fatali, Cic.; p. molestiâ, Id.; p. laboribus, Id.; p. fato, *to die*, Liv. *Absol.:* perfunctus sum, *I am ready*, Cic.; *to enjoy*, p. bonis, Salp. ap. Cic.; p. epulis, Ov.

PER-FŪRO, 3 *v. n. and a. To rage furiously, to continue raging*, Virg.; *to rage through, to run furiously through*, p. domos, Stat.

PERFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (perfundo). *A pouring over or upon, a wetting or besprinkling*, Cels.

PERFŪSŌRIUS, a, um (perfundo). *That merely besprinkles; fig., superficial*, p. voluptas, Sen.; p. assertio, *a lawsuit, in which the property of a master in his slaves is unfairly contested*, Suet.

PERGAMENUS, a, um (Περγαμηνός). *Of or belonging to Pergamum (in Mysia)*, P. civitas, Cic.; P. navis, Nep.; P. charta, *parchment, so called because it was first made there*, Plin. *Plur. subst.*, Pergamēni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pergamum*, Nep.

PERGAMEUS, a, um (Περγάμειος). I. *Of or belonging to the citadel of Pergamus; or to Troy, Trojan*, P. arces, Virg.; P. vates, *Cassandra*, Prop.——II. *Of or belonging to the city of Pergamum (in Mysia)*, P. deus, *Æsculapius*, Mart.

PERGAMUM, i, *n.*, *and* PERGAMUS (-os), i, *f.* (Πέργαμον *and* Πέργαμος; Hom. ἡ Πέργαμος; *in later writers*, τὸ Πέργαμον *and* τὰ Πέργαμα). *Prop.: Any citadel or high place (and therefore akin to Greek πύργος, Germ.* Berg); *hence*, I. *The citadel of Troy (in which sense it is usually plural*, PERGAMA, ōrum, *n.*), Virg.——II. *Pergamum or Pergamus, a city of Asia Minor in Southern Mysia, on the northern bank of the River Caicus, and the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus. It was famed for its library, and the invention of parchment (see* PERGAMENUS). *The ruins of the place are at Bergama or Pergamo*, Liv.

PER-GAUDEO, ēre, *v. n. To be very joyful, to rejoice greatly*, Cic.

PERGO, perrexi, perrectum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (per, rego). I. *Neut.* A) *To go*, p. in Macedoniam, Cic.; p. ad alqm, Id.; p. ad speluncam, Liv.; p. eâdem viâ, Id.; perge linquere, *quit the spot instantly*, Cat. *Meton. of speech: To go on or proceed*, pergamus ad reliqua, Cic.——B) *To continue, go on*, perge de Cæsare, Id.; pergite, Pierides, *begin*, Virg.; *to come*, p. introrsum, Ter.; p. huc, Id.——II. *Act.* A) *To proceed or go on with any thing*, p. iter, Sall.; p. explicare, Cic.——B) I. q. peragor: *To undertake*, prospera ceasura quæ pergerent, Tac.

PER-GRÆCOR, āri. *To live after the manner of the Greeks; to carouse, revel*, Plaut.

PER-GRANDIS, e. I. *Very large or great*, p. gemma, Cic.——II. p. natu, *very old*, Liv.

PER-GRAPHICUS, a, um. *Very finished or accomplished*, Plaut.

PER-GRATUS, a, um. *Very agreeable or pleasant*, id mihi p. erit perque jucundum, Cic.; pergratum mihi feceris, *you would do me a great favor*, Id.

PER-GRAVIS, e. *Very heavy; fig., very important, of great weight*, p. oratio Cic.; p. testis, Id.

PER-GRAVITER, *adv. Very violently, very sharply*, p. offensus, Cic.

PERGULA, æ, *f.* (pergo). I. *A booth, shop; a stall attached to the wall of a house*; e. g. *of a money-changer*, Plin.; *the shop or studio of a painter*, Id.——II. *A bower or arbor formed by vines; or a wall for training vines to*, Col.——III. *A hut, cottage*, Petr.——IV. *A school or place of instruction*, Suet.; Juv.——V. *A brothel*, Plaut.——VI. *An upper chamber in*

a house, principally for astronomical purposes, an observatory, Suet.

PĔRHIBĔO, ŭi, itum, ēre (per, habeo). I. *To hold out, offer*, p. alqm, *to appoint as advocate*, Cic. *Fig.: To bestow, afford, show*, p. honorem alcui, Plin.; p. operam reipublicæ, Cic.; *to attribute, ascribe*, p. alcui auctoritatem, Plin.; p. alcui rei palmam, *to give the preference*, Id.——II. *Esp.: To utter by word of mouth*, p. verba, Plaut.; p. alcui testimonium, *to give*, Varr. *Hence, to say, speak, tell*, nuntii fuisse perhibentur, Cic.; ut perhibent, *as they say, as is said*, Virg.; *to call, name*, vatem hunc perhibeo optimum, Cic.; Agesilaus ille perhibendus, *to be named*, Id.

PĔR-HILUM, i, *n.* *A very little*, Lucr.

PĔR-HŌNŎRĬFĬCE, *adv.* *In a very honorable manner*, Cic.

PĔR-HŌNŎRĬFĬCUS, a, um. I. *Very honorable*, p. consalutatio, Cic.; p. discessus, Id.——II. *That honors greatly, that shows great respect*, ejus collega in me p., Cic.

PĔR-HORRESCŎ, rrŭi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut., of water: To rise in billows or high waves*, æquor perhorruit, Ov. *Of living creatures: To shudder all over, to shake or tremble*, p. toto corpore, Cic.——II. *Act.: To shudder at any thing, to dread*, dissolutionem naturæ tam valde p., Cic.; hanc religionem non perhorrescit? Id. *Meton.: To be in a tremble, to shake in its innermost recesses*, clamore perhorruit Ætna, Ov.

PĔR-HORRĬDUS, a, um. *Very horrid*, stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.

PĔR-HŪMĀNĬTER, *adv.* *Very kindly, very courteously*, p. scribere ad alqm, Cic.

PĔR-HŪMĀNUS, a, um. *Very humane or courteous*, p. sermo, Cic.; p. epistola, Id.

PĔRIAMBUS, i, *m.* I. q. pyrrhichius, Quint.

PĔRIANDER, dri, *m.* (Περίανδρος). *Periander, a tyrant of Corinth, one of the seven wise men*, Gell.

PĔRICLES, is, *m.* (Περικλῆς). *Pericles, a celebrated orator and statesman of Athens, a pupil of Anaxagoras*, Cic.

PĔRĬCLĬTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (periclitor). *A trial, experiment*, longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione, Cic.

PĔRĬCLĬTOR, ātus, āri, *v. n. and a.* (periculum). I. *Neut.* A) *To make trial or experiment, to try, test*, periclitemur in iis exemplis, Cic.——B) *To risk, venture, to run risks, to be enterprising*, prœliis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.; *hence*,——C) *To be exposed to danger*, ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Cæs.; p. de alqa re, Suet.; p. capite, *to be accused capitally*, Mart.; p. causâ, *to risk the action*, Quint.——II. *Act.* A) *To make proof of, to prove, try*, fortunam belli p., Cic.; in periclitandis pueris, Id.; periclitandæ vires ingenii, Id.——B) *To expose to danger, to risk*, in uno homine non est salus periclitanda reip., Cic.

PĔRĬCLYMĔNUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (Περικλύμενος). *Periclymenus, son of Neleus, one of the Argonauts*, Ov.

PĔRĬCŪLŌSE, *adv.* (periculosus). *With danger or risk*, p. dicere, Cic.; p. ægrotare, Id.

PĔRĬCŪLŌSUS, a, um (periculum). *Dangerous, hazardous, attended with danger or risk*, p. vulnus, Cic.; p. bellum, Id.; locus periculosissimus, Id.

PĔRĬCŪLUM, i, *n.* [*sync.* pĕrĭclum, Ter. *and* Lucr.] (perior; *whence* peritus, experior). *Prop., That by which one acquires experience; hence*, I. *A lesson, warning*, p. facito ex aliis, Ter.——II. A) *A trial, proof*, p. facere, Cæs.; qua in re tute tui p. fecisti? Cic. - *Hence, An attempt, essay*, qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta sed ut a teste veritatem exigant, Cic.——B) *Esp.: Danger, risk*, p. facere summæ rerum, *to risk a decisive engagement*, Liv.; adire p. capitis, Cic.; salutem in p. vocare, *to bring, put into danger*, Id.; p. subire, *to undergo, encounter danger*, Id.; *so* p. ingredi, p. suscipere, Id.; p. alcui intendere, injicere *or* facessere, *to cause*; in periculo versari, *or esse, to be in danger*, Id.; p. est ne, &c., *it is to be feared, lest*, &c., Id.; meo periculo, *at my risk*, Id.; *hence*, 1) *A legal process, action, suit-at-law*, p. alcui facessere, *to accuse*, Tac.; meus labor in privatorum periculis, Id. 2) *The crisis of a disease*, p. acutum, Plin.; dimidia pars periculi est noctu, Id. 3) *A hazardous boldness of expression*, p. in elocutione, Quint.——C) *A register, minutes, protocol*, in suo periculo inscriberent, Nep.

PĔR-IDŌNEUS, a, um. *Very suitable or convenient*, p. ad rem, Sall.; p. alcui rei, Cæs.

PĔRIĒGĒSIS, is, *f.* (περιήγησις). *A Description of the Earth; the title of a poem by Avienus.*

PĔR-IGNĀRUS, a, um. *Very ignorant or inexperienced*, Sall.

PĔRILLEUS, a, um. *Of Perillus*, P. ros, *the brazen bull of Perillus*, Ov.

PĔRILLUS, i, *m.* (Πέριλλος). *Perillus, a statuary and worker in metals at Athens, celebrated on account of the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris, for the punishment of malefactors, who were cast into this machine, and put to death by a slow fire; the artist himself was the first who suffered this punishment*, Plin.

PĔR-ILLUSTRIS, e. I. *Very evident, very plain*, quod sub ipsa proscriptione p. fuit, Nep.——II. *Very considerable, in great repute*, Cic.

PĔR-IMBĔCILLUS, a, um. *Very weak*, Cic.

PĔRIMĒLE, ēs, *f.* (Περιμήλη). *Perimele, daughter of Hippodamas, cast by her father into the sea, and changed by Neptune into an island*, Ov.

PĔRIMO, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, 3 (per, emo) I. *To take away entirely, to extinguish, annihilate*, sin autem perimit omnino, Cic.; p. sensum, Id.; luna perempta est, Id.——II. A) *Esp.: To destroy, break down, overthrow*, p. simulacra deorum, Cic.; corpus pallore et macie peremptum, *wasted*, Liv.; *to kill*, p. matrem, Cic.; indigna morte peremtus, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To interrupt, break off, hinder*, p. reditum, Cic.; p. sententiam, Plin.; si (ludi) non perempti sunt, Id.

PĔR-IMPĔDĬTUS, a, um. *Very intricate, very difficult to be passed*, p. locus, Auct. B Afr.

PĔR-INCERTUS, a, um. *Very uncertain*, Sall.

PĔR-INCOMMŎDE, *adv.* *Very inconveniently, very inopportunely*, Cic.

PĔR-INCOMMŎDUS, a, um. *Very inconvenient or inopportune*, p. alcui, Liv.

PĔR-INDE (per, is). I. *Just so, in the same manner, equally*, si p. ceteri processissent, Liv.;

followed by the comparative particles ac, atque, *as*; *ac si*, quasi, *as if*; ut, tamquam, prout, quam, *as*; p. intelligi atque ego sentio, Cic.; p. ac debellatum foret, Liv.; non p. atque putaram, Cic.; *the clause containing the comparison is sometimes omitted:* ne mortuo quidem p. affectus est (*sc.* ut oportebat), Suet.——II. *So, in such a manner*, nec p., ut maluisset plebes sibi potestatem fieri, ita ægre habuit filium id ausum, Liv.

PER-INDIGNE, *adv. Very indignantly*, p. ferre, Suet.

PER-INDULGENS, tis. *Very indulgent or kind*, p. in patrem, Cic.

PER-INFĀMIS, e. *Very infamous*, Suet.

PER-INFIRMUS, a, um. *Very weak*, Cic.

PER-INGENIŎSUS, a, um. *Very ingenious, very acute or clever*, p. homo, Cic.

PER-INGRĀTUS, a, um. *Very ungrateful*, Sen.

PER-INIQUUS, a, um. I. *Very unjust*, Cic. ——II. *Very discontented*, Cic.

PER-INSIGNIS, e. *Very remarkable, very extraordinary*, p. corporis pravitates, Cic.

PERINTHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Perinthus. Subst.*, Perinthia, æ, *f.*, *The Perinthian*, Ter.

PERINTHUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Πέρινθος). *Perinthus, a city of Thrace, on the Propontis, called at a later period (about the fourth century of our era) Heraclea; now Erekli or Eski Eregli.*

PER-INVISUS, a, um. *Much hated*, Cic.

PER-INVITUS, a, um. *Very unwilling*, Cic.

PERIŎCHA, æ, *f.* (περιοχή). *A short table of contents, a summary, argument: thus Ausonius wrote* Periochæ in Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam.

PERIŎDICUS, a, um (περιοδικός). *That comes and goes at certain times, periodical*, Plin.

PERIŎDUS, i, *f.* (περίοδος). *A sentence consisting of several members, a period*, Cic. *Pure Latin*, ambitus verborum, circuitus, Cic.

PERIPĀTĒTICUS, a, um (περιπατητικός). *Belonging to the school of Aristotle, Peripatetic*, P. secta, Col. *Subst.*, Perīpātētici, ōrum, m., *The Peripatetics*, i. e. *the followers of Aristotle*, Cic.; *they were so called from the circumstance that Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking up and down* (περιπατῶν), *and not sitting, which last was the general practice of the philosophers*, Cic.

PERIPĒTASMA, ātis, n. (περιπέτασμα). *Tapestry, arras*, Cic.

PERIPHAS, antis, m. (Περίφας). *Periphas, an Attic autochthon previous to the time of Cecrops, on account of his virtues made king of the country, after having been a priest of Apollo*, Ov.

PERIPHRĀSIS, is, *f.* (περίφρασις). *Circumlocution. Pure Latin*, circuitus eloquendi, circumlocutio, Suet.

PERIPLUS, i, m. (περίπλους). *A description of coasts visited in a voyage, a periplus*, Plin.

PERIPTĒROS, on (περίπτερος). *Winged all round*, p. ædes, *a temple surrounded by pillars*, Vitr.

PER-IRĀTUS, a, um. *Very angry*, p. alcui, Cic.

PERISCELIS, idis, *f.* (περισκελίς). *A band round the leg, a garter*, Hor.

PERISSŎLŎGĬA, æ, *f.* (περισσολογία). *Redundancy of expression*, Serv.

PERISTRŌMA, ātis, n. (περίστρωμα). *A covering of tapestry or arras*, Cic.

PERISTYLIUM, ii, n. (περιστύλιον). *An open space surrounded with pillars, a peristyle*, Suet.

PERĪTE, *adv.* (peritus). *With skill, skillfully, knowingly*, p. dicere, Cic.; p. versari in re, Id.

PERĪTIA, æ, *f.* (peritus). *Experience in any thing, knowledge acquired by experience, practical knowledge*, p. locorum, *acquaintance with*, Sall.; p. legum, Tac.; p. futurorum, *prescience, the gift of prophecy*, Suet.

PERĪTUS, a, um (*prop. part. of* perior, *to get experience or knowledge; hence*) I. *Well versed or skilled in any thing; skillful, learned in or acquainted with any thing. Absol.:* doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic.; peritissimi duces, Cæs. *With genit.:* p. rerum multarum, Cic.; p. earum regionum, Cæs.; peritior rei navalis, Id. *With abl.:* jure peritior, Cic.; p. scientia bellandi, Auct. B. Afr. *With inf.:* p. obsequi, Tac.; p. cantare, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Of things skillfully or cleverly made or executed*, p. fabula, Aus.

PERJĒRO, are. I. q. pejero, Plaut.

PER-JŪCUNDE, *adv. Very agreeably or pleasantly*, p. in re versari, Cic.

PER-JŪCUNDUS, a, um. *Very agreeable or pleasant*, p. literæ, Cic.; p. disputatio, Id.

PERJŪRĀTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (perjuratio). *Perjury, a false oath*, Plaut.

PERJŪRIŎSUS, a, um (perjurium). *That swears falsely or that violates his oath, perjured, given to perjury*, Plaut.

PERJŪRIUM, ii, n. (perjuro). *A false oath, violation of an oath, perjury*, videant ne quæratur latebra perjurio, Cic.

PER-JŪRO, 1. I. *To swear falsely, to violate an oath, to commit perjury*, non enim falsum jurare p. est, Cic.; deos perjuratos, i. e. *by whom one has sworn falsely*, Ov. ——II. *Meton.: To lie*, perge, optime, hercle, perjuras, Plut.

PERJŪRUS, a, um (per, jus). *That violates his oath, perjured*, p. homo, Cic.; leno perjuriosimus, Id. *Meton.: Lying, speaking falsely*, perjuriorem hominem, Plaut.

PER-LĀBOR, psus, 3 *v. n. To come or go through rapidly or unobservedly, to glide through*, p. per acies (oculorum), Lucr.; p. undas rotis, Virg. *To penetrate as far as, to arrive any where imperceptibly*, indeque perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.; ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura, Virg.

PER-LÆTUS, a, um. *Very joyful or glad*, Liv.

PER-LĀTE, *adv. Very widely or extensively*, p. patere, Cic.

PER-LĀTĒO, ūi, ēre. *To lie hid always*, Ov

PERLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (perfero). I. *A bringing to a place, delivering*, Hyg. ——II. *An enduring, bearing, suffering*, Lact.

PER-LEGO, ēgi, ectum, 3. I. *To go through, to run over with one's eyes, to examine*, p. omnia oculis, Virg.——II. *To read through*, p. librum, Cic.; p. epistolam, Cæs.; *to recite, to read over the whole*, p. senatum, *read over the names of the whole Senate*, Liv.

PER-LEPIDE, *adv. Very finely or prettily*, Plaut.

PER-LĒPIDUS, a, um. *Very pretty*, Plaut.

PER-LĔVIS, e. *Very light or small*, Cic.

PER-LĔVITER, *adv. Very lightly*, Cic.

PER-LĪBENS, -LĪBENTER. *See* PERLUBENS, -LUBENTER.

PER-LĪBĔRĀLIS, e. *Of good education, very well bred*, Ter.

PER-LĪBĔRĀLĬTER, *adv.* I. *Very kindly, very obligingly*, Cic.——II. *Very liberally*, ut p. ageretur, Id.

PER-LĪBET. *See* PERLUBET.

PER-LĪBRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To level, make even*, si quis excelsa perlibret, maria paria sunt, Sen.——II. *Meton.: To poise, hurl, throw*, p. hastam, Sil.; p. bipennem, Id.

PERLĬCIO. *See* PELLICIO.

PER-LĪNO (lēvi), lĭtum, 3 *v. a. To besmear all over*, p. alqd pice, Col. *Fig.:* crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, *polluted*, Cic.

PER-LĪTO, 1. *To sacrifice prosperously*, i. e. *with favorable omens*, p. primis hostiis, Liv. *Subst.*, perlĭtātum, i. q. perlĭtatio; diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, Liv.

PERLONGE, *adv. Very far*, Ter.

PER-LONGINQUUS, a, um. *Lasting very long, very tedious*, Plaut.

PER-LŎNGUS, a, um. I. *Very long*, p. via, Cic.——II. *Very tedious*, Plaut.

PERLŪBENS, tis (perlubet). *Very much pleased, very glad*, me perlubente allisus est, Cic.

PER-LŪBENTER, *adv. Very willingly, with great pleasure*, Cic.

PER-LŪBET, ŭit, ēre. *I desire greatly*, p. scire, Plaut.; p. colloqui, Id.

PER-LUCEO, &c. *See* PELLUCEO, &c.

PER-LUCTŬŌSUS, a, um. *Very lamentable or mournful*, p. funus, Cic.

PER-LŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a. To wash, bathe, wet*, p. manus undâ, Ov.; os vino perlutum, *rinsed, washed out*, Col. *Pass.:* perlui, *To wash, to bathe one's self*, perluuntur in fluminibus, Cæs.

PER-LUSTRO, 1 *v. a.* I. A) *To look through, to contemplate*, p. gregem oculis, Liv.; perlustrans diu oculis, Id.——B) *To go or wander over*, p. agros, Liv.; perlustrata armis Germania, Vell.——II. *To purify, consecrate, hallow*, Col.

PER-MĬDEFACIO, ēci, actum, 3 *v. a. To wet thoroughly, to soak, to drench*, Plaut.

PER-MĬDESCO, ŭi, 3. I. *Prop.: To become quite wet or moist, to be thoroughly wet*, Col.——II. *Fig.: To grow weak or effeminate*, p. delicias, Sen.; animi permadescunt, Id.

PER-MAGNUS, a, um. *Very great*, p. numerus, Cæs.; p. villa, Auct. B. Afr.; permagni interest, Cic.; permagno vendere, Id.

PER-MĀLE, *adv. Very badly*, p. pugnare, Cic.

PERMANANTER, *adv.* (permano). *Flowing through or penetrating*, Lucr.

PERMĬNASCO, 3 *v. n.* (permano). *To flow to; meton., to come to*, p. ad alqm, *to come to any body's ears*, Plaut.

PER-MĬNEO, nsi, ansum, ēre, *v. n. To remain to the end, to persevere, hold out*, p. in voluntate, Cic.; p. in prima sententia, Id.

PER-MANO, are. I. *Prop.: To flow through, meton., to press through, penetrate*, calor argentum permanat, Lucr.; anima permanat per membra, Id. *To flow abroad, to diffuse itself*, venenum in omnes partes permanat, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To penetrate, to reach, extend as far as*, Pythagoræ doctrina in hanc civitatem permanavisse videtur, Cic.; p. ad aures alcjs, Id.; mecula ad animum permanat, *penetrates the soul*, Id.; conclusiuncula ad sensum non permanantes, *hardly intelligible*, Id.

PERMANSIO, ōnis, *f.* (permaneo). *A remaining, persevering*, numquam laudata est in una sententia perpetua p., Cic.

PER-MĀRINUS, a, um. *Accompanying across the sea, going with one through the sea*, Lares permarini, *tutelary deities of those who traverse the sea*, Liv.

PER-MĔDIOCRIS, e. *Very moderate*, Cic.

PER-MĔDĬTĀTUS, a, um. *Well trained, instructed, or prepared*, Plaut.

PER-MĒO, 1. I. *To go or pass through*, p. per omnia, Cic.——II. *To penetrate to*, saxa et sagittæ longius in hostes permeabant, Tac.

PERMESSIS, idis *or* ĭdos, *f.* (Περμησσίς). *Of the Permessus*, Mart.

PERMESSUS, i, *m.* (Περμησσός). *Permessus, a river in Bœotia, rising in Mount Helicon, and, after uniting with the Olmius, falling with it into the lake Copais, near Haliartus. Its waters were sacred to the Muses; now the Kefalari*, Virg.

PER-MĔTIOR, mensus, iri. I. *To measure through, to measure out, to measure*, p. magnitudinem solis, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To traverse, to wander through or over*, p. viam, Plaut.; p. secula, *to live through*, Mart.

PER-MINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. *To make water upon, to soil with urine*, Hor.

PER-MIRUS, a, um. *Very wonderful*, ut mihi p. videatur, Cic.; *also separately*, per mihi mirum visum est, Id.

PER-MISCEO, scŭi, stum *or* xtum, ēre. I. *To mingle, to mix together*, p. naturam cum materia, Cic.——II. A) *Fig.:* fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic.; sordes tuas eam splendore clarissimorum virorum permiscesse, Id.——B) *Esp.: To throw into confusion or disorder*, p. omnia, Cic.; p. Græciam, Id.; p. divina et humana jura, Cæs.; permixtus dolore, *beside one's self with*, App.

PERMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (permitto). I. *A giving up, committing (to the will or discretion of any one)*, Liv. *In Rhetoric: A yielding or conceding a point to an adversary*, Quint.——II. *Permission, license, leave*, p. mansionis, Cic.

PERMISSUS, ūs, *m. A permitting, allowing*, permissu legis, Cic.; dictatoris permissu, Liv.

PER-MITTO, ĭsi, issum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To suffer to go, let pass, let run*, p. equum in hostem, Liv.; qua equi permitti possent, Id.; equitatus permissus, *having broken in*, Id.; se p. in alqm (equo), Hirt. *Meton. of things:* permitti, *to go, to reach or extend*, regio permittitur ad Arymphæos usque, Mel.; odor permittitur longius, Lucr.——B) *Esp.: To let go, to leave to*, p. habenas equo, Tib.; p. classem ventis, Plin.; *to send, send away*, p. caseos trans maria, Col.; *to throw, hurl, cast*, p. tela longius, Hirt.; p. saxa in hostem, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* p. bonitatem ad alqm, *to show, display*, Sen.; p. se ad famam, *to strive after*, Gell.; permitto me in meam quietem, *leave me at rest*, App.——B) *Esp.: To give, commit, deliver*, p. alcui potestatem, Cic.; p. alcui liberum arbitrium, Liv.;

p. se in fidem et potestatem populi, *to surrender at discretion*, Cæs.; *hence*, 1) *To give permission, grant, suffer, give leave*; *with inf. or* ut: judicibus conjecturam facere permittam, Cic.; qui Antonio permisit ut partes faceret, Id. 2) *To concede, relinquish, sacrifice* (*to*, i. e. *for the sake of*), p. inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto alqd iracundiæ tuæ, Id. 3) *To suffer, allow, permit to take place*, neque discessisset, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic.; nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, Cæs. *Hence, pass.*: permittitur, *or* permissum est, *it is permitted, it is free*, Quint.

PERMIXTE, *adv.* *Promiscuously*, Cic.

PERMIXTIO, ōnis, *f.* (permisceo). I. *A mixing*; *meton., the ingredients in a mixture*, Cic.; *a mixture*, Pall.——II. *Disorder, confusion*, Aur. Vict.

PER-MŎDESTUS, a, um. *Very moderate in behavior, very modest*, Cic.

PER-MŎDICE, *adv.* *Very moderately*, Col.

PER-MŎDICUS, a, um. *Very moderate*, Suet.

PERMŒSTUS, a, um. *See* PERMÆSTUS.

PER-MŎLESTE, *adv.* *With great trouble or vexation*, p. ferre, Cic.

PER-MŎLESTUS, a, um. *Very troublesome or vexatious*, Cic.

PER-MOLLIS, e. *Very soft, very sweet* (*of sound*), Quint.

PER-MŎLO, 3 *v. a.* *Very grind, to reduce to powder*, p. grana piperis, Plin. *Fig.*: p. uxores alienas, Hor.

PERMŎTIO, ōnis, *f.* (permoveo). *A movement, excitement*, p. animi, Cic.; permotionis causa, *in order to move or affect the mind*, Id.; p. divina mentis, *inspiration*, Id. *Absol.*: *Emotion, passion*, Cic.

PER-MŎVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre, 1 *v. a.* *To move, put in motion, stir up*, p. terram serritione, Col.; mare permotum, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of the understanding or will*: *To move, induce, prevail upon*, p. alqm pellicitationibus, Cæs.; permotus auctoritate, injuriis, Id.; permotus studio dominandi, Sall.; iracundiâ, dolore, metu permotus, Cic.—B) *Of the disposition or feelings*: *To move or affect greatly, to touch sensibly*, in commovendis judicibus in ipsis sensibus permoveor, Cic.; permoveri animo, Id.; permotus in gaudium, Tac.; *to excite, rouse*, p. omnes affectus, Quint.; p. invidiam, metum, et iras, Tac.

PER-MULCEO, si, sum *and* ctum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To stroke or touch softly*, p. alqm manu, Ov. *Fig.*: *To fondle, caress*, p. sensum voluptate, Cic.; p. aures, Id.; *to soothe, appease, assuage*, p. animum alcja, Cæs.; p. alqm mitibus verbis, Tac.——II. *Meton.*: *To touch gently, to feel*, aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *breathes softly over*, Cic.; p. lumina virgâ, Ov.; *to render more pliant or soft*, cera picem lenitate permulcens, Pall.

PER-MULTUS, a, um. *Plur.*, *Very many*, p. viri, Cic. *Subst.*, permultum, i, n., *Very much*, p. erit ex mærore tuo deminutum. *Hence*, permulto, *By much, by far*: *with a comparative*, p. clariora, Cic. *Adv.*, permultum, *Very much*, p. interest, utrum, Id.; p. ante, Id.

PER-MŪNIO, ivi, itum, 4 *v. a.* I. *To fortify completely*, i. e. *to finish a fortification*, quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.; inficet Athenas permunitas esse, Just.——II. *To fortify properly*, p. castra, Liv.

PER-MŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (permuto). I. *An altering, changing*, p. defensionis, Quint.——II. *An exchanging, exchange*, partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. *Hence*: *An interchanging of words*, Auct. Her.; *a payment by bills of exchange*, pecunia, quæ ex publica permutatione debetur, Cic.

PER-MŪTO, 1. I. *To change place, to remove from a spot, to turn round*, p. arborem in contrarium, Plin. *Fig.*: permutata ratione, *in a contrary manner*, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To alter or change completely*, p. statum reipublicæ, Cic.; p. cum argento domum, *to run away with the money*, Plaut.; *to exchange, interchange*, p. nomina inter se, Id. *Esp.*: *To exchange merchandise, to barter*, p. plumbum margaritis, Plin.; *to change coin or money*, p. denarium sedecim assibus, Id.; illud quod permutavi tecum, *what you have remitted to me in a bill of exchange*, Cic.; ut cum quæstu populi pecunia permutaretur, *be remitted to Rome by bill of exchange*, Id.; *to exchange money for goods*, i. e. *to buy*, p. equos talentis auri, Plin.; p. captivos, *to redeem*, Liv.

PERNA, æ, *f.* (πέρνα). I. *The hip or haunch, together with the leg and foot* (*of men*), Enn. ap. Fest. *Of animals, esp. of swine*: *a gammon, the hind-quarter, in contradistinction to* petaso (πετασών), *the fore-quarter*, Cat.; pes pernæ, *hough*, Hor.——II. *Meton.*: *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin.; *the upper part of a twig or branch broken from a tree*, Id.

PER-NECESSARIUS, a, um. I. *Very necessary or urgent*, p. tempus, Cic.——II. *Very closely connected by ties of relationship, friendship, &c.*, p. homo. *Subst.*: pernecessarios meos.

PER-NECESSE, *adv.* *Indispensably necessary*, p. esse, Cic.

PER-NEGO, 1. I. *To deny utterly or entirely*; *to say no!* Plaut. *With acc. and inf.*: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, i. e. *should persevere in saying that it was not*, Cic.——II. *To refuse absolutely*, Sen.

PERNICIĂBILIS, e (pernicies). *Destructive, pernicious*, Tac.

PERNICIĂLIS, e (pernicies). *Destructive, fatal*, p. morbus, Liv.

PERNĬCIES, ēi, *f.* [*old gen.*, pernicii, Cic.; *dat.*, pernicii, Nep.] (perneco). I. *Destruction, ruin, misfortune*, p. populi Romani, Cic.; pernicieni alcui moliri, Id.——II. *Meton.*, *of a noxious person or thing*: *A destroyer, pest*, illam pernicieni exstinxit, *of Clodius*, Cic.; p. provinciæ Siciliæ, *of Verres*, Id.; p. vini, *of water*, Col.

PERNICIŎSE, *adv.* *Destructively, ruinously, dangerously*, Cic.

PERNICIŎSUS, a, um (pernicies). *Destructive, ruinous, dangerous*, morbi animi sunt perniciosiores quam corporis, Cic.; perniciosissimum fore, Nep.

PERNICITĂS, ātis, *f.* (pernix). *Swiftness, fleetness, celerity*, adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic.

PERNICITER, *adv.* (pernix). *Swiftly, fleetly, quickly*, p. equo desilire, Liv.

PER-NIGER, gra, grum. *Very black*, Plaut.

PER-NIMIUS, a, um. *Exceedingly great, too great*; *hence*, pernimium, *far too much*, p. interest, Ter.

PERNIX, icis (perna). *That strives through*;

nimble, active, quick, swift, fleet, pernicium corporum, Liv.; p. sum manibus, Plaut. *With inf*: p. relinquere, Hor.

PER-NŌBĪLIS, e. *Very celebrated*, p. epigramma, Cic.

PERNOCTO (pernox). *To pass the night any where*, pernoctant venatores in nive, Cic.; pernoctant (studia) nobiscum, Id.

PERNONIDES, æ, m. (perna), i. e. pernæ filius; *facetè as patronymic*; laridum pernonidem, *a slice of ham*, Plaut.

PER-NOSCO, ōvi, 3 *v. a.* I. *To get a correct or accurate knowledge of, to become thoroughly acquainted with*, p. hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, &c., Cic.; non satis me pernosti, Ter. ——— II. *To look at closely, examine minutely*, Ter.

PER-NŌTESCO, tŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To become every where known*, Quint. *Impers.*, pernotuit, *It is every where known (with acc. and inf.)*, Tac.

PER-NŌTUS, a, um. *Very well known*, p. alcui, Curt.

PERNOX, octis. *Throughout the night*, luna p. erat, Liv.; perdia et p. nervos meos contorqueo, *day and night*, App.

PER-NŪMERO, 1 *v. a.* *To reckon out, to pay*, p. argentum, Plaut.; p. pecuniam, Liv.

PĒRO, ōnis, *m.* (*akin to* perna). *A sort of boot made of raw hide or untanned leather, reaching up to the calf of the leg, and laced in front, used by travellers, rustics, &c.*

PĒRO, ūs, *f.* (Πηρώ). *Pero, daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor*, Prop.

PER-OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Very obscure*, p. quæstio, Cic.; p. fama, Liv.

PER-ODI, isse. *I hate greatly, I detest*, p. culpam, Man.

PER-ŌDIŌSUS, a, um. *Much hated*, Cic.

PER-OFFICIŌSE, *adv.* *Very kindly or courteously*, Cic.

PER-ŌLEO, ēre. *To have a bad smell (stronger term than* redolēre), Lucr.

PERŌNĀTUS, a, um (pero). *Wearing peronee or boots, booted*, Pers.

PER-OPPORTŪNE, *adv.* *Very conveniently or opportunely*, p. venire, Cic.

PER-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um. *Very convenient or opportune*, p. deversorium, Cic.

PER-OPTĀTUS, a, um. *Very much wished for. Hence*, peroptato (*abl. neut.*), *Very much according to one's wish*, p. nobis datum est, Cic.

PER-ŌPUS, *adv.* *Very necessary*, Ter.

PERŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (peroro). *The last part of a speech, the winding up, the peroration*, exstat ejus p. qui epilogus dicitur, Cic.

PER-ORNĀTUS, a, um. *Very much adorned, highly ornamented*, Cic.

PER-ORNO, 1. *To ornament or adorn very much or constantly*, Tac.

PER-ŌRO, 1. I. *To speak from beginning to end*, perorandi potestas data, Nep.; p. in alqm, Suet. *Esp.*: *To set forth in a speech, to discuss*, dicta est a me causa et perorata, Cic.——— II. *To bring a speech to an end, to finish speaking*, quum horas tres dixisset, coactus est p., Cic. *Hence*: *To get through with, to cease to speak of any thing*, p. crimen, Id.; p. rem, Id. *Gen.*: *To end, conclude, finish*, sed hæc tum laudemus, si erunt perorata, Id.

PER-OSCŪLOR, ārī. *To kiss heartily*, Mart.

PERŌSUS, a, um (perodi). I. *Hating greatly, detesting greatly*, p. lucem, Virg.; plebs consulum nomen perosa, Liv. ——— II. *Very much hated, deeply hated*, Juv.

PER-PĀCO, 1 *v. a.* *To render quiet or peaceable, to pacify, tranquillize*, omnibus perpacatis, Liv. *Hence*, perpăcātus, a, um, *Calm, perfectly quiet*, Id.

PER-PARCE, *adv.* *Very sparingly, too parsimoniously*, Ter.

PER-PARVŌLUS, a, um. *Very small indeed*, Cic.

PER-PARVUS, a, um. *Very small*, p. civitas Cic.; perparvum, *Very little*, Id.

PER-PĀSCO, pāvi, pastum, 3. *To pasture, to browse*, Varr. *Meton. poet.*: fluvius perpascitur agros, *flows through*, Auct. Ætn. *Part.*, perpastus a, um, *Well-fed, well-fattened, in very good keeping, fat*, Phædr.

PER-PAUCŌLUS, a, um. *Very few indeed*, Cic.

PER-PAUCUS, a, um. *Very few*, perpaucorum Thebanorum, Nep. *Subst.*, perpauci, ōrum, *m., and* perpauca, ōrum, *n.*, *Very few things, a very little*, p. dicere, Cic.; p. mutare, Id.

PER-PAULŌLUS, a, um. *Exceedingly little. Subst.*, perpaulŭlum, i, *n.*, *A very little*, p. loci, Cic.

PER-PAULUS, a, um. *Very little. Adv.*, perpaulum, *A very little*, p. declinare, Cic.

PER-PAUXILLUS, a, um. *Very little. Subst.*, perpauxillum, *A very little, ever so little*, Plaut.

PER-PAVEFĀCIO, 3. *To frighten very much, to alarm greatly*, Plaut.

PER-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.* *To push violently, to force, drive, urge, impel*, illum non minus plebis p. umquam potuere, Liv.; p. urbem ad deditionem, Id.

PERPENDICŪLUM, i, *n.* (perpendo). *A plumb-line*, ad p. columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line or level*, Cic.; ad p., *perpendicular*, Id.

PER-PENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To weigh carefully*, Gell. ——— II. *Fig.*: *To weigh, examine, ponder*, p. momenta officiorum, Cic.; p. syllabas, Quint.; p. vitium virtutesque, Suet.

PERPERAM, *adv.* (perperus). *Wrongly.* I. *With reference to an object*: *Not rightly or correctly, amiss, falsely*, seu recte seu p. fecere cœperunt, Cic.; p. judicare, Id. ——— II. *With reference to an agent*: *By mistake*, p. ad castra venire, Auct. B. Hisp.

PERPERUS, a, um (πάρπαρος). *Faulty, amiss*, Att. ap. Non.

PER-PES, ĕtis, i. q. perpetuus. I. *Uninterrupted, continuous, constant*, des mihi operam perpetem, Pac.; p. silentium, App. ——— II. *Uninterrupted, whole, entire*, noctem perpetem, *the whole night through*, Plaut.; nocte perpeti, App.

PERPESSICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (perpessus). *That has endured or can endure much, patient, enduring*, Socrates p. senex, Sen.

PERPESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (perpetior). *An enduring or suffering*, p. laborum, Cic.; p. dolorum, Id.

PER-PETIOR, essus, i (patior), *v. dep. a.* *To endure patiently or with firmness*, neque peti

neque p., Enn. ap. Cic.; p. dolorem, Id.; audax omnia p., Hor.; *to endure, suffer, undergo*, Plaut.

PERPETRO, 1 *v. a.* (per, patro). *To carry out or into effect, to complete, finish, execute, perform, accomplish*, pace perpetrata, Liv.; p. opus, Plaut.; p. promissa, Tac.; bello perpetrato, Liv.

PERPETUALIS, e (perpetuus). *That prevails generally, universal* (καθολικός), Quint.

PERPETUARIUS, a, um (perpetuus). *Constant, permanent; constantly occupied about something*, p. mulio, Sen.

PERPETUITAS, ātis, *f.* (perpetuus). *Uninterrupted or continual duration, perpetuity*, non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, *from the agreement and consistency of their views*, Cic.; p. vitæ, Id.; ad perpetuitatem, *forever*, Id.; p. philosophorum, *the consistency of their principles*, Id.

PERPETUO, *adv.* *See* PERPETUUS, a, um.

PERPETUO, 1 *v. a.* (perpetuus). *To cause any thing to be unbroken or continued*, p. verba, *to speak uninterruptedly*, Cic.; p. data, *to keep on making presents*, Plaut.

PERPETUUS, a, um (per, peto). I. *Holding together, uninterrupted, unbroken, without intermission, continued*, p. agmen, Cic.; palus, quæ perpetua intercedebat, Cæs.; p. vigilia, Id.; p. orationes, *connected or unbroken*, Liv.; p. carmen, i. e. κυκλικόν, *containing the whole circle of legends*, Hor. *Hence: Whole, entire*, p. dies, Ter.; p. triduum, Id. ——— II. A) *Perpetual, lasting uninterruptedly, constant, continual, everlasting*, p. ignis Vestæ, Cic.; p. sopor, *death*, Hor. *Hence*, in perpetuum, *forever*; perpetuo, *perpetually, without intermission, always*. ——B) *Constant, that holds constantly, universal, general*, p. jus, *that holds every where*, Cic.; perpetuum est, *it is a general rule*, Cels.; p. quæstio, i. q. universalis (*in rhet.*), *relating to a genus, general; but*, perpetuæ quæstiones, *trials of criminal cases, held annually before a prætor, and so, continual, perpetual*, Cic. *Compar.*, perpetuius, Cat. *Superl.*, perpetuissimo curriculo, Id.

PER-PLACEO, ēre. *To please very much*, mihi perplacet, Cic.

PERPLEXABILIS, e (perplexor). *Perplexing*, p. verbum, *dark, obscure, unintelligible, ambiguous*, Plaut.

PERPLEXABILITER, *adv.* *Perplexingly, unintelligibly, ambiguously*, Plaut.

PERPLEXE, *adv.* (perplexus). *Confusedly, perplexedly, not clearly*, p. respondere, Liv.; p. loqui, Ter.

PERPLEXIM, *adv.* I. q. perplexe, Plaut.

PERPLEXOR, āri (perplexus). *To cause confusion or perplexity*, Plaut.

PERPLEXUS, a, um (perplecto). I. *Intricate, involved*, iter p. silvæ, Virg.; p. figuræ, Lucr. ———II. *Confused, perplexed, unintelligible, ambiguous, dark*, p. sermones, Liv.; p. responsum, Id.

PER-PLICO (āvi), ātum, 1 *v. a.* *To entangle. Part.*, perplicātus, a, um, *Entangled, confused, involved*, Lucr.

PER-PLUO, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To rain through or into*, qua possit ex imbribus aqua p., Vitr.; *to let the rain through, to be wet through with rain*, cœnaculum perpluit, Quint.; tigna perpluunt, Plaut. *Impers.*: perpluit, *It rains through*, Cat. ———II. *Act.: To cause to rain through or into*, tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

PER-POLIO, ivi, ītum, 4 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To polish, make smooth*, p. aurum, Plin.; locus calce arenaque perpolitus, *whitewashed* (*of walls*), Vell. ——— II. *Fig.: To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to*, p. aliqd et absolvere, Cic.; perpolitus philosophiâ et litteris homo, Id.

PERPOLITE, *adv.* *In a polished manner*, perpolitissime, Auct. Her.

PERPOLITIO, ōnis, *f.* (perpolio). *A polishing, refining*, p. sermonis, Auct. Her.

PER-POPULOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. a.* *To plunder, ravage, pillage completely, lay waste*, p. omnia loca, Liv.; p. homines, Tac.

PER-PORTO, are, *v. a.* *To carry to a place, to bear or bring over to*, p. prædas Carthaginem, Liv.

PERPOTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (perpoto). *A continued drinking, a carousal*, Cic.

PER-POTO, 1. I. *To drink without intermission, to keep up a carousal*, p. totos dies, Cic.; perpotavit ad vesperum, Id. ——— II. *To drink out, drink off*, Lucr.

PERPRIMO, essi, essum, 3 *v. a.* (premo). *To press hard or perpetually*, p. cubile, *to lie upon*, Hor.; *to urge any one*, Ov.

PER-PROPERE, *adv.* *Very hastily or quickly*, Plaut.

PER-PRURISCO, 3 *v. n.* (prurio). *To become greatly inflamed with passion*, Plaut.

PER-PUGNAX, ācis. *Fond of dispute, very quarrelsome*, Cic.

PER-PULCHER, chra, chrum. *Very beautiful*, Ter.

PER-PURGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To purify, cleanse*, p. se, Cic.; p. ægrum, Cels. ———II. *To adjust, to set straight, to settle*, p. rationes, Cic.; p. locum, Id.

PER-PUSILLUS, a, um. *Very small. Adv.*, perpusillum, *Very little; hence, as a play on words*, perpusillum rogabo, *which may mean either a very little man, or, very little*, Cic.

PER-PUTO, are. *To explain, clear up*, p. aliqd alcui, Plaut.

PER-QUAM, *adv.* *Very*, p. flebiliter lamentat, Cic. *Also separately*: per pol quam paucis, Ter.

PERQUIRO, sīvi, sītum, 3 (per, quæro). I. *To search diligently for, to make inquiry after*, p. vasa, Cic.; p. vias, Cæs. ———II. *To examine*, p. cognitionem, Cic.

PERQUISITE, *adv.* (perquisitus). *Accurately, exactly*, perquisitius conscribere, Cic.

PERQUISITOR, ōris, *m.* (perquiro). *One who searches or inquires diligently, a strict searcher after*, Plaut.

PERRARO, *adv.* (perrarus). *Very rarely*, Cic.

PER-RARUS, a, um. *Very rare*, Liv.

PER-RECONDITUS, a, um. *Very secret or hidden, close*, p. ratio consuetudinis meæ, Cic.

PER-REPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To creep or crawl to a place*, p. præsepia, Col. ———II. *Act.: To creep or crawl over*, p. tellurem genibus, Tib.

PERREPTO, 1 (perrepo) *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.:*

personabat castris, Liv. *Hence: To make one's self heard; to play on a musical instrument*, citharâ ...lopes personat, Virg.——II. *Act.* A) *To sound through, to fill with sound or noise, to make to resound*, regna hæc personat Cerberus, Virg.; p. aurem, *to bawl in any body's ear*, Hor.; amœna litorum personantes, Tac.—B) *To cry or call out aloud; with acc. and inf.*, Cic.—C) *To blow or play on a wind instrument*, classicum personavit, *gave the signal for attack or battle*, App.

PER-SORBEO, ēre. *To suck in, to drink up*, Plin.

PERSPECTE, *adv. With discernment, discriminately*, Plaut.

PERSPECTO, 1 (perspicio). I. *To look at or consider attentively*, Plaut.——II. *To look at until the end*, p. certamen, Suet.

PERSPECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* perspicio.——II. *Adj.: Well known, thoroughly acknowledged*, p. virtus, Cic.; perspectissima benevolentia, Id.

PERSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (perspicio). *An exact or minute examination*, Luc.

PER-SPECULOR, ātus sum, āri. *To examine carefully*, p. locorum situs, Suet.

PER-SPERGO, 3 (spargo). *To besprinkle, wet, moisten*, Cato. *Fig.:* p. orationem tamquam sale, Cic.

PERSPICACITAS, ātis, *f.* (perspicax). *Penetration, discernment, sharp-sightedness*, Cic.

PERSPICAX, ācis (perspicio). *Penetrating, acute*, Cic.

PERSPICIENTIA, æ, *f.* (perspicio). *Acquired insight into or knowledge of a thing*, Cic.

PERSPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 (per, specio). I. *To see through or into, to look at*, p. literas, *to look or read through*, Cic.; quo ne perspici quidem posset, Cæs.——II. A) *To look at or consider carefully, to view with attention*, p. villam, Cic.; p. opus, Cæs.—B) *To understand or ascertain fully, to perceive, to see through, to explore*, p. virtutem, fidem alcjs, Cic.; p. quanti te facerem, Id.; p. alqd conjecturâ, *to guess at*, Id.

PERSPICUE, *adv.* (perspicuus). I. *Evidently, manifestly*, p. falsa, Cic.——II. *Clearly, plainly*, p. expedire, Cic.

PERSPICUITAS, ātis, *f.* (perspicuus). I. *Transparency, clearness*, p. vitrea, Plin.——II. *Evidence, clearness, perspicuity*, Cic.

PERSPICUUS, a, um (perspicio). I. *Transparent, clear*, Plin.——II. *Evident, plain, manifest*, p. sua consilia omnibus fecit, Cic.

PER-SPIRO, āre. I. *To breathe all over*, Cat.——II. *To blow constantly*, ventus perspirans, Plin.

PER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3. *To make quite even or level*, p. viam, *to pave*, Liv.

PER-STIMULO, āre. *To incite*, Tac.

PER-STO, iti, ātum, 1. I. *To stand firmly, or to continue standing*, p. diem totum ad vallum, Liv.——II. A) *To persist, persevere, continue in any thing*, p. in prævisate, Cic.; p. incepto, Liv.; persto condere, Ov.; p. intercedere, Tac.—B) *To remain steadfast or constant, to endure*, nihil est quod perstet, Ov.

PER-STREPO, ŭi, itum, 3. I. *Neut.: To make much noise (of persons)*, Ter.; (*of things*) *to resound, re-echo, ring all over*, tellus perstrepit, Sil.——II. *Act.: To sound through, to make a noise all over*, p. ædes, Claud.

PER-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. I. *To tie, to tie fast to*, p. vites, Cat. *Fig.:* stomachus rigore perstrictus, Veg.——II. A) *Prop.: To graze, to touch lightly*, p. solum aratro, *to plough through or over*, Cic.—B) *Fig.: To come upon or touch, to seize, affect*, horror spectantes perstringit, Liv.; consulatus meus eum perstrinxerat, *annoyed him, gave him offence, or he took offence at it*, Id.; p. cursum vitæ, *to touch upon, to relate briefly*, Id.—C) *Meton.: To make blunt or dull*, p. aciem gladii, Plin.; *hence, to dazzle, blind*, quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac.

PER-STUDIOSE, *adv. Very eagerly*, Cic.

PER-STUDIOSUS, a, um. *Very eager, zealous, very much given to any thing*, p. literarum Græcarum, Cic.

PER-SUADEO, si, sum, ēre. I. A) *To gain over by talking, to make one believe a thing, to talk any body over, to convince, persuade; with dat. of the person:* hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset sed etiam p., Cic.; militibus persuasit se proficisci, Nep.; *hence*, p. sibi, *to convince one's self, to be convinced*, velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.; *pass.*, persuadetur mihi, *I fully believe*, Id.; sibi persuaderi eum, &c., Cæs. *Hence*, persuāsus, a, um, *Of which one is persuaded or convinced*, malo viso atque persuaso, Cic.; persuasum mihi est de re, *I am convinced or persuaded*, Id.; persuasum habere, *to be convinced or persuaded*, Id.; sibi persuasum habere, *with acc. and inf., to have come to the persuasion*, Cæs.—B) *With acc. of the person:* p. alqm, Enn. ap. Serv. *Hence, pass.:* persuasus est, Cæc. ap. Cic.; persuasum (acc. m.), Cæs.——II. *To induce by way of persuasion, to prevail upon; with* ut: huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Cæs. *With inf.:* persuadet ei finem facere, Nep.

PERSUASIBILIS, e (persuadeo). *Persuasive, convincing, able to convince*, Quint.

PERSUASIBILITER, *adv. Convincingly*, p. dicere, Quint.

PERSUASIO, ōnis, *f.* (persuadeo). I. *A persuading, convincing*, Cic.——II. *A persuasion, conviction, belief, opinion*, p. publice recepta, Quint.; arrogans p. de se, Id.; superstitionum persuasione, *by superstitious persuasion*, Tac.

PERSUASTRIX, īcis, *f.* (persuadeo). *She that persuades*, Plaut.

PERSUASUS, ūs, *m. A persuading, persuasion*, Cic. ap. Quint.

PER-SUBTILIS, e. I. *Prop.: Very fine, subtle*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: Highly wrought*, Cic.

PERSULTO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (per, salto). I. *Neut.: To bound or frisk to and fro, to jump or leap about*, p. in agro, Liv.; Germani notis vadis persultabant, Tac.——II. *Act.: To jump, bound, or frisk through*, p. Italiam, Tac.

PER-TÆDET, sum est, ēre, *v. impers. To be extremely tired of any thing, to feel disgust at*, pertæsum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic.; decemvirorum vos pertæsum est, Liv.

PERTÆSUS, a, um (pertædet). *Wearied, tired; with genit. or acc.:* p. lentitudinis, Tac.; p. ignaviam suam, Suet.

PER-TEGO, 3. *To cover all over*, Plaut

PER-TENDO, di, sum *or* tum, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To spread out, extend; hence,* I. *Neut.: To go to a place,* p. Romam, Liv.; p. ad castra, Hirt.; *to persevere, persist in a thing,* p. in re, Varr. ——II. *Act.: To carry through, to carry out or into effect, to maintain,* non licere, ut cœperam hoc p., Ter.; se innocentem in tormentis esse pertendat, Quint.

PER-TENTO, 1. *Prop., to feel all over; hence,* I. *To prove, examine, try, put to the test,* p. alcjs animum, Tac.; p. pugionem, Id.——II. A) *To think or meditate upon,* causam totam p. et perspicere, Cic.—B) *To fall upon, to seize, attack,* tremor pertentat corpora, Virg.; pertentant gaudia pectus, *thrill through,* Id.

PER-TENUIS, e. I. *Prop.: Very small, very thin,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: Very small, very trifling or weak,* p. spes, Cic.; p. discrimen, Id.

PER-TERĒBRO, 1. *To bore through, to drill through,* p. columnam, Cic.

PER-TERGEO, si, sum, ēre, *and* pertergo, ēre. *To wipe well or carefully, to wipe dry, to dry up,* Hor.

PERTERRĒFACIO, 3 (perterreo, facio). *To frighten soundly,* p. alqm, Ter.

PER-TERREO, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre. I. *To terrify exceedingly, put in great fear, frighten greatly,* p. alqm, Cæs. *Hence,* perterritus, a, um, *Terrified, alarmed,* p. conscientia maleficii, Cic.——II. *To frighten away,* ferro te rejeci atque perterrui, Cic.

PERTERRICRĒPUS, a, um (perterreo, crepo). *That sounds or roars terribly,* Enn. ap. Cic.

PER-TEXO, ŭi, xtum, 3. I. *To weave through or to inweave with any thing; hence, meton., to adorn or embellish with,* Vitr.——II. *To weave to the end, to complete the web,* App. *Meton.: To complete, finish,* p. cellam Veneris, Vitr.; pertexe modo quod exorsus es, Cic.

PERTICA, æ, *f.* I. *Gen.: A pole, stake, long stick or staff,* Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A measuring rod or perch (usually called* decempeda), Plin. *Meton.: A field measured out by such a perch,* Frontin.—B) *A set, slip, young tree,* Plin.

PER-TIMEFĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3. *To put in fright:* pertimefactus, a, um, *Put in fear, alarmed, affrighted,* Brut. ad Cic.

PERTIMĒSCO, mŭi, 3 (pertimeo). *To be in great fear, to be much afraid,* si nullius potentiam pertimuero, Cic.

PERTINĀCIA, æ, *f.* (pertinax). *Perseverance, firmness, pertinacity, in good or bad sense,* p. quæ perseverantiæ finitima est, Cic.; pertinaciæ finem facere, Cæs.

PERTINĀCITER, *adv.* (pertinax). I. *Firmly, tenaciously,* p. hærere, Quint.; pertinacissime retinere, Plin.——II. *Perseveringly, pertinaciously, in good or bad sense,* p. resistere, Sall.

PERTINAX, ācis (per, tenax). I. *That holds or clings firmly,* digitus male p., *that does not hold firmly, pretendedly tenacious,* Hor. *Hence, Very stingy or niggardly,* Plaut.——II. A) *Persevering, firm, persisting, in good or bad sense,* p. concertatio, Cic.; p. virtus, Liv.; p. certamen, Id.—B) *Very lasting, durable,* p. siligo, Plin.; p. spiritus spatio, *that holds out, enduring,* Quint.

PERTINEO, nŭi, 2 *v. n.* (per, teneo). *To extend, reach, spread to a certain point; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) arteria aspera ad pulmones usque pertinet, *extends or reaches to,* Cic.; Belgæ pertinent ad partem fluminis, Cæs.; p. in omnia, *in every direction, on all sides,* Liv.—B) *Fig.: To stretch, spread, or extend itself, to reach to,* bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic.; caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv.——II. A) *To have an effect upon, to affect, to be felt by,* alqd vim cœlestem ad eos p., Cic.; summa illuc pertinet ut sciatis, Id.—B) *To pertain to, to concern or regard any body or any thing,* more nec ad vivos nec ad mortuos pertinet, Cic.; quod ad populum pertinet, Id.; *hence,* 1) *To suit, apply to,* ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, Id. 2) *To have an influence or effect upon, to concern, to be of use or injury,* ad rem p. visum est, *to be of use,* Liv.; hoc nihil ad me pertinet, Id. 3) *To belong or have relation to,* eodem pertinet, *it comes to the same,* Cic.; p. ad usum vitæ, Id. *Hence,* pertinens, *Belonging or relating to,* Plin.

PERTINGO, 3, i. q. pertineo (per, tango). *To extend, stretch, reach,* collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

PERTRACTATE, *adv.* *In the much-handled way, after the common way or fashion,* Plaut.

PERTRACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (pertracto). I. *A handling, feeling,* p. ægrarum partium, Gell. ——II. *A handling assiduously, constant occupation about any thing,* p. reipublicæ, Cic.

PERTRACTO *or* **PERTRECTO**, 1 (per, tracto). I. *To touch with the hands, to handle, feel,* p. multos, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To handle, treat of, to occupy one's self with,* p. philosophiam, Cic.; animos pertractat orator, *knows how to affect the minds of his hearers,* Id.; res pertractatas habere, *to have learned or studied,* Id.

PER-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To draw to a place, to drag, bring, or conduct forcibly to a place,* vivus ad Lælium pertrahitur, Liv.; p. alqm in castra, Id.; p. ratem ad ripam, Id.; *to draw to a place,* i. e. *to entice, allure,* p. hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

PER-TRANSEO, ire. I. *To go through,* Plin. ——II. *To go by,* Sen.

PERTRECTO, are. *See* PERTRACTO.

PER-TRICŌSUS, a, um. *Very complicated or confused,* p. res, Mart.

PER-TRISTIS, e. I. *Very mournful,* Cic. poet.——II. *Very morose, very severe,* Cic.

PER-TRITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* pertero.——II. *Adj.: Worn out, common, very trite,* p. quæstio, Sen.

PER-TŪMULTŪŌSE, *adv.* *With great noise or tumult,* p. nunciare, Cic.

PER-TUNDO, tŭdi, tūsum, 3 *v. a.* *To thrust, push, or bore through any thing, to force a hole through,* p. ova, Col.; p. saxa, Lucr. *Hence,* pertūsus, a, um, *Thrust through or perforated, having an opening or hole,* p. dolium, Liv.; compita pertusa, *passable,* Pers.

PERTURBATE, *adv.* (perturbatus). *Confusedly, in disorder,* p. dicere, Cic.

PERTURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (perturbo). I. *Prop.: Disturbance,* p. cœli, *a cloudy sky, bad weather,* Cic.——II. *Fig.: Confusion, disorder, disquiet, trouble,* p. animorum et rerum, Cic.; p. fortunæ et sermonis, Id.; p. exercitus, Cæs. *Men-*

tal perturbation, passion, violent emotion, quum de animi perturbationibus disputat, Cic.; omni perturbatione liberum esse, Id.

PERTURBATRIX, icis, *f. She that disturbs, a disquieter, confuser*, Cic.

PERTURBATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* perturbo. ——II. *Adj.* A) *Confused, troubled, disturbed*, perturbatissimum genus tempestatis, Sen. ——B) *Disconcerted, confounded*, homo perturbatior metu, Cic.

PER-TURBO, 1. A) *Prop.: To disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder*, p. ordines, Cæs.; p. aciem, Sall.——B) *Fig.: To disquiet, embroil, discompose*, p. provinciam, Cic.; p. ordinem, *to break*, Id. *Hence, To disturb, excite*, non te perculit, non perturbavit, Cic.; p. animum, Id.; civitas seditionibus perturbata, Id.; *to confound, disconcert, embarrass*, perturbari incommodo, Cæs.; *to interrupt, disturb, break*, p. otium, Cic.; p. conditiones pactionesque, Id.

PER-TURPIS, e. *Very base*, Cic.

PERULA, æ, *f. dim.* (pera). *A little wallet or scrip*, Sen.

PERUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (perungo). *An anointing, besmearing*, Plin.

PER-UNGO, xi, nctum, 3. *To anoint, besmear, bedaub*, p. corpora oleo, Cic.; peruncta nardo, Hor.

PER-URBANUS, a, um. I. *Very elegant, polite, fine, witty*, elegans in dicendo toto genere p., Cic.——II. *Over polite, too refined*, Cic.

PER-URGEO, si, ēre. *To press or urge greatly*, p. alqm, Suet.; p. alqd, *to take a great deal of trouble about any thing, to apply one's self closely to it*, Suet.

PER-ŪRO, usi, ustum, 3 v. a. I. *To burn through and through*, p. agrum, Liv.; perusta ossa, *burnt*, Ov.——II. A) *To burn, heat, inflame*, fame peruri, Plin. *Fig.*: perurimur æstu (amoris), Ov.; perustus inani gloria, Cic.; *to inflame, make angry, irritate, enrage*, Sen.——B) *Meton.: To inflame, gall, bruise, rub sore*, colla perusta, *galled, sore*, Ov.; *to pinch, nip* (*of cold*), terra perusta gelu, Ov.

PERŪSIA, æ, *f. Perusia, a city of Etruria, between the lake Trasimenus and the Tiber; now Perugia*, Liv.

PERŪSINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Perusia*, Liv. *Subst.*, Pērūsini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Perusia*, Id.

PER-ŪTILIS, e. *Very useful*, Cic.

PER-VADO, si, sum, 3. I. *To go, come, press or pass through, to penetrate*, p. per loca, Liv.: p. per animos, *to spread*, Cic.; fama urbem pervasisset, Liv.——II. *To go, come, press, or pass to a place*, p. usque ad castra, Liv.

PERVIGATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* pervagor. ——II. *Adj.* A) *Spread abroad*, p. fama, Cic. ——B) *Very common, very well known*, p. declamatio, Cic.

PER-VAGOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To wander, ramble, rove through or about, to overrun*, natio pervagata bello orbem terrarum, Liv.; p. domos, Id.; timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.——II. A) *To spread very far*, quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic.——B) *To become common*, honor nimium pervagatur, Cic.

PER-VAGUS, a, um. *Wandering*, p. puer, Ov.

PER-VARIE, *adv. Very variously*, Cic.

PER-VASTO, 1 *v. a. To lay waste*, p. fines, Liv.

PER-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To carry, bear, convey, conduct through*, p. commeatus, Liv. *Pass.*: pervehi, *To pass through, navigate* (*the sea*); *with acc.*: p. oceanum, Tac. ——II. *To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place*, virgines et sacra Cære pervexit, Liv. *Pass.*: pervehi, *To drive, ride, come*, p. in portum, Cic.; p. ad exitus optatos, Id.

PER-VELLO, elli, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To pull or pluck any thing or at any thing*, p. pilos, Suet.; p. aures alcjs, *to put any body in mind of any thing*, Val. Max.; p. stomachum, *to incite, sharpen, whet*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: To afflict, grieve, vex*, fortuna p. te potuit et pungere, Cic.; *to rail at, to censure scornfully*, p. jus civile, Id.

PER-VENIO, ēni, entum, ire [*subj. pres.*, pervenant, Plaut.; *fut.*, pervenibo, Pomp.] I. *To come to, arrive at, reach a place*, p. in tutum, Nep.; p. in fines alcjs, Cæs. *Fig.*: sine me p. quo volo, *let me come to the point*, Ter.; p. in odium alcjs, Nep.; p. ad primos comœdos, *to become a first-rate comedian*, Cic.; p. in senatum, *to be received into the Senate*, Id.; p. ad suum, *to come to one's own*, i. e. *to get it*, Id.; ad manus pervenitur, *they come to blows, come to close quarters*, Id.——II. *Of things without life: To come to, arrive at*, pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.; hereditas ad filium perveniret, Id.; serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, *the saw went* (*at an auction*) *to Strato*, Id.; annona ad denarios L. pervenerat, *the price of corn had risen to fifty denarii*, Cæs.

PER-VENOR, āri. *To hunt or drive through*, urbem pervenarier, *to run all over*, Plaut.

PER-VERSE, *adv. Perversely, wrongly, the wrong way*, p. beneficiis uti, Cic.

PERVERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (perverto). *A perverting, distorting, wresting*, Auct. Her.

PERVERSITAS, ātis, *f.* (perversus). *Perverseness, peevishness, untowardness, frowardness*, p. hominum, Cic.

PERVERSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* perverto.——II. *Adj.: Turned the wrong way, distorted, askew, awry*, oculi perversissimi, *squinting*, Cic. *Fig.: Wrong, perverse, not right, untoward*, p. mens, Ov.; p. sapientia, Cic.; p. homo, *a perverse, bad, or wicked person*, Id. *Subst.*, perversum, i, n., *Evil, wrong*, Sen.

PER-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To turn upside down, to overthrow, overturn, subvert*, p. arbusta, virgulta, sacta, Cic.; perversæ rupes, *pieces of rock turned upside down*, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To overthrow, annihilate, destroy, undo*, p. jura, Cic.; p. omne officium, Id.——B) *To ruin, corrupt, pervert*, p. civitatem, Nep.; numquam ille me ullo artificio pervertet, *to put down, put out of countenance, put to silence*, Cic.

PER-VESPERI, *adv. Very late in the evening*, Cic.

PER-VESTIGATIO, ōnis, *f. An examining, inquiring, or searching into, investigation*, Cic.

PERVESTIGO, 1 *v. a. To trace or track out*

(*of hounds*). Cic. *Meton. of spies:* ita omnia pervestigabant, Id.

PER-VĒTUS, ĕris. *Very old*, p. amicitia, Cic.; p. vinum, Cels.

PER-VĒTUSTUS, a, um. *Very old*, p. verba, Cic.

PER-VIAM. *adv. So as to be accessible*, angulos ædium p. facitis, i. q. pervios, Plaut.

PERVICĀCIĀ, æ, *f.* (pervicax). *Stubbornness, obstinacy*, Cic.; *also, steadiness, firmness, constancy*, Tac.

PERVICĀCITER, *adv.* (pervicax). *Obstinately, stiffly, stoutly*, Ulp.

PERVICAX, ācis (per, vinco). *Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate; firm, steady*, p. virtus, Liv.; pervicacior ira, Col. *With genit.:* p. recti, Tac.

PER-VIDĒO, īdi, īsum, ēre. I. *To overlook, look over or upon*, sol omnia pervidet, Ov. *Hence: To view, behold, contemplate*, p. alqd penitus, Cic. ——II. *To perceive, comprehend, see*, qui hoc non perviderit, Cic.

PER-VIGĒO, ēi, ēre. *To continue to flourish*, p. honoribus, *to remain in the possession of honor*, Tac.

PER-VIGIL, is. *Very watchful, always on the watch*, Plin. *Meton.:* p. nox, Just. *Subst., One that watches, a watcher*, Plin.

PERVIGILĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (pervigilo). *A religious vigil*, Cic.

PER-VIGILIA, æ, *f. A sitting up all night*, Just.

PERVIGILIUM, ii, n. (pervigil). *A sitting up all night*, Plin. *Esp.: A religious vigil kept up through the night*, Liv.; p. indicere, Suet.; p. celebrare, Tac.

PER-VIGILO, 1. *To watch through, to watch or be awake all night*, p. noctem, Cic.; p. in armis, Liv.; nox pervigilata in mero, Ov.

PER-VILIS, e. *Very cheap*, p. annona, Liv.

PER-VINCO, ĭci, ictum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To conquer entirely, to obtain a complete victory*, pervicit Bardanes, Tac. *Meton.: To carry a point in debate, to carry the day*, pervicit Cato, Cic.——II. *Act.* A) *To conquer, overcome, or subdue entirely*, p. mores dominæ, Prop.; p. pavorem, Sen. *Hence: To exceed, excel, outstrip, outdo*, ne nos pervincamur perfidiâ, Plaut.——B) *To induce, prevail upon, to move any body to do any thing*, Rhodios pervicerat ut retineremt, Liv. *Absol.:* pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, *they carried it, or brought it about*, Liv.; neque p. potuit ut referrent consules, Id.——C) *To prove, demonstrate*, p. alqd dictis, Lucr.

PER-VIRIDIS, e. *Very green*, Plin.

PER-VIVO, xi, ctum, 3. *To live to a certain time, to survive until*, p. ad summam ætatem, Plaut.

PER-VIUS, a, um (via). I. *That may be passed through or over, passable, pervious*, transitiones pervias Jani nominantur, *passages, thoroughfares*, Cic.; saltus cava valle pervius, Liv.; inde maxime p. armis, *most easy to cross*, Tac.; p. annulus, *that has been broken through*, Gell. *Subst.*, pervium, ii, n., *A passage, thoroughfare*, Tac. *Fig.:* nihil ambitioni p., Tac.——II. *That passes through, penetrating*, p. ensis, Sil.

PERVOLGO, ēre. *See* PERVULGO.

PERVŌLĬTO, are (pervolo). *To fly through, round, or about*, p. loca, Virg.

PER-VŌLO, 1. I. A) *To fly through, round, or about*, p. ædes, Virg.; rumor pervolat, Ov.——B) *Meton.: Of any quick motion:* p. sex millia passuum, *to pass over quickly*, Cic.——II. *To fly, to fly to a place*, p. in hanc sedem, Cic.; quo pervolet ipse (animus), Lucr.

PER-VŌLO, vōlŭi, velle. *To be very willing, to desire very much, to wish greatly*, mihi ignosci pervelim, Cic.

PERVŌLŪTO, are (pervolvo). *To roll round; hence, of books, to open*, p. libros, Cic.

PER-VOLVO, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. I. *To roll over and over, to tumble about*, p. alqm in luto, Ter.; pervolvi, *to roll one's self, to wallow, welter*, App. *Fig.: To be very busy, or much occupied with any thing*, p. in iis locis.——II. *To open books (in order to read)*, Cat.

PERVULGĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* pervulgo. ——II. *Adj.: Common to many, very usual, very common*, p. consolatio, Cic.; *well known*, res in vulgus pervulgata, Id.

PER-VŪLGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To impart to many without distinction; to make common*, præmia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, Cic.; *to make publicly known, to publish*, p. tabulas, Cic.; p. edictum, Cæs.——II. *To be often at a place, to visit frequently, to frequent*, solis pervulgant lumina cœlum, Lucr.

PĒS, PĒDIS, m. (πούς, ποδός). I. 1) *The foot (of men and animals)*, calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.; pede pulsare terram, *to dance*, Hor.; pedibus, *on foot, by land*, Cic.; ego me in pedes (*sc.* conjicio), *I get on my legs*, Ter.; servus a pedibus, *a footman, servant*, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *Milit. t. t.:* ad pedes descendere *or* degredi, *to dismount (of cavalry)*, Liv.; ad pedes desilire, *to dismount quickly*, Cæs.; pugna fit ad pedes, *they fight on foot*, Liv.; pedibus merere, *to serve in the foot or infantry*, Id.; pedem conferre, *to close in fight*, Id. b) *Polit. t. t.:* pedibus ire in alcjs sententiam, *to second any body's opinion in the Senate, to enter into his views*, Sall.; ne quis pedibus iret, *might give his vote*, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* manibus pedibusque, *with main force, with might and main*, Ter.; sub pedibus, *in one's power*, Liv. *Hence:* sub pedibus esse or jacere, *not to be regarded*, Ov.; pedem trahere, *to be lame, (of verses) to limp*, Id.; per me ista trahantur pedibus, *I do not care how matters go on*, Cic.; ante pedes alcjs positum esse, *to be before one's feet*, i. e. *before one's eyes*, Id.; omni pede stare, *to take great pains*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: poet. of objects of a volatile, fluid, or transient nature;* e. g. *water, wine, time, &c.:* crepante lympha destlit pede suo, Hor.; Bacchus flueret pede suo, *of itself*, Sev.; cito pede labitur ætas, Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *The foot or leg of a table, bench, &c.*, Ter. 2) p. vela, *a rope attached to each of the lower angles of the sail, by means of which the sails were turned to the wind, and hauled in or veered out, a sheet; hence:* pedibus æquis, *before the wind, with the wind right aft*, Cic.; *on the contrary*, pede uno, *with a side wind*, Id.; pedem facere, *to sail by the wind, with a side wind*, Virg. 3) *The stem of fruit*, Plin. *Hence:* p. milvinus, *the stalk of samphire*, Col. ——III. A) *The foot of a verse*, duo duntaxat pedes, Cic.; pedibus claudere verba, *to make verses*, Hor. *In Music: Time, measure*, Plin.——B) *A foot (as a measure of length, &c.)*, pedem in Italia

video nullum esse qui non in istius potestate sit, *not a single foot*, Cic.; pedem non egressi sumus, Id. *Fig.: Measure*, pede suo se metiri, Hor.——IV. *A louse*, culices pedesque, Plaut.

PESSIME, PESSIMUS. *See* MALE, MALUS.

PESSINUS *or* PESINUS, untis, *f.* (Πεσσινοῦς, Πεσινοῦς). *Pessinus, a city of Asia Minor, in the southwest corner of Galatia, on the southern slope of Mount Dindymus, and celebrated as the chief seat of the worship of Cybele*, Liv. *Hence*, Pessinuntia, *a surname of Cybele*, Cic.

PESSULUS, i, m. (πάσσαλος). *A bolt or bar of a door*, pessulum obdo ostio, *I bolt the door*, Ter.

PESSUM, *adv.* (*akin probably to* pes, πέζα, πέδον). *Prop.: Downward, down, to the ground, to the bottom*, p. ire, *to fall to the ground, to be ruined, to go to ruin*, Col. *Hence, fig.:* p. subsedere urbes, Lucr.; p. premere, *to force or press to the bottom*, Plaut.; p. ætas acta est, *years have gone past, or are spent*, Enn. *Esp.:* pessum do (*also* pessumdo *and* pessundo), *To send or let fall to the bottom; and fig., to throw to the ground*, i. e. *to destroy, ruin, overthrow*, p. alqm verbis, Cic.; multos bonos p. dedit, Tac. *Pass.:* ad inertiam p. datus est, *has sunk into sloth*, Sall.

PESTIFER *and* PESTIFERUS, a, um (pestis, fero). *Causing destruction, pernicious, baneful*. Antonii p. reditus, Cic.; p. vipera, Id.

PESTIFERE, *adv.* (pestiferus). *Banefully*, Cic.

PESTILENS, tis (pestis). I. *Prop.: Pestilential, injurious to health, unwholesome, infectious*, p. locus, Cic.; annus pestilentior, Liv.; annus pestilentissimus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Hurtful, baneful, destructive*, homo pestilentior patria sua, Cic.

PESTILENTIA, æ, *f.* (pestilens). I. A) *A plague, pestilence, an infectious or contagious disease*, p. incidit in urbem, Liv.; p. urens urbem et agros, Id.——B) *Meton.: Unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or climate*, agrorum genus propter pestilentiam desertum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A pest, pestilence, ruin*, oratio plena veneni et pestilentiæ, Sall.

PESTIS, is, *f.* (*akin to* perdo, πέρθω). I. *Prop.: A contagious or infectious disease, a pestilence; and meton., unhealthy weather*, finem pesti exposcunt, Liv.——II. *Fig.: A plague*, i. e. *destruction, ruin*, p. detestabilis, Cic.; p. civitatis, Id.; alii alia peste absumti sunt, Liv. *Esp., of a person or thing that causes ruin or destruction: A pest, bane, curse*, avaritia et luxuria, quæ pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt, Liv.; p. patriæ, *referring to Clodius*, Cic.

PETASATUS, a, um (petasus). *Wearing a petasus or travelling-hat, ready for a journey*, Cic.

PETASO, ōnis, m. (πετασών). *A ham or gammon of bacon* (*espec. the fore-quarter*), Mart. *See* PERNA.

PETASUNCULUS, i, m. *dim.* (petaso). *A small ham or gammon of bacon*, Juv.

PETASUS, i, m. (πέτασος). *A petasus, a travelling-hat, with a low crown and broad brim, worn by travellers and persons out of doors, as a protection against the sun and weather*, Plaut. *Meton.: Any thing placed in the shape of a hat over a building, a cupola*, Plin.

PETELIA *or* PETILIA, æ, *f.* (Πετηλία). *Petelia, a Greek town on the eastern coast of Bruttium, founded, according to tradition, by Philoctetes. It is now Strongoli*, Liv.

PETELINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Petelia*, P. lucus, *near Rome*, Liv. *Subst.*, Pētēlini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Petelia*, Val. Max.

PETESSO *or* PETISSO, 3 (peto). *To strive after or aim at any thing*, p. laudem, Cic.

PETITIO, ōnis, *f.* (peto). I. *A blow aimed, a push, thrust, a pass*, petitiones tuas effugi, Cic.; conjicere petitiones, *to try to deal blows, to endeavor to hit*, Id. *Hence, fig.: An attack with words, in a speech before a court*, &c., orationis tamquam armorum est ad usum comminatio et quasi p., Id.——II. *A desiring or demanding, a requesting, solicitation, petition*, p. consulatus, Cæs.; p. indutiarum, Liv. *Esp.: A claim at law, action to recover* (i. e. *in a cause decided by Roman civil law; whereas* accusatio *applies only to matters of criminal law*), p. hereditatis, Cic.; *the right to make such claim, or to bring an action*, neminem cujus sit p. petiturum, Id.

PETITOR, ōris, m. (peto). I. *One who seeks or strives to obtain any thing*, p. famæ, Luc.——II. *Esp. polit.: A candidate for a public office*, Cic. *In Law: A plaintiff* (*in civil matters*), quis erat p.? Cic.; *a suitor, wooer, that pays his addresses to a female*, Sen. Frg.

PETITORIO, ire (peto). *To desire to sue or apply for a thing*, video hominem valde p., Cic.

PETO, ivi *and* ĭi, itum, 3 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* pat, *to fall; Greek* πέτω, πίπτω). *Prop.: To fall, to fall upon any thing, to endeavor to reach or attain; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *To fall upon* (*in a hostile manner*), *to attack, rush upon, aim at any body, to make a thrust, to aim a blow at*, cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic.; Tarquinium spiculo infeste petit, Liv.; p. Romam, Id.; p. caput alcjs, *to make a thrust at*, Cic.; p. alqm malo, *to throw an apple at any body*, Virg. *Fig.:* p. alqm epistolâ, *to attack* (*with words*) *in a letter*; p. alqm fraude, Liv. *Also not hostilely:* p. collum amplexu, *to put one's arms round any body's neck, to embrace*, Cœl. ap. Cic.——B) *Esp.: To go or make toward a place, to travel to, to direct one's course to a place, to go thither, make for*, per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus, Cic.; p. loca calidiora, Id.; p. castra, Nep.; p. cœlum pennis, *to fly*, Ov. *Meton.:* mons petit astra, *is towering toward the stars*, Ov.; petit altitudinem palmi, *grows to the height of a palm*, Plin. *Hence*, p. alqm, *to go to any body*, ut te supplex peterem, Virg.; p. alqd in locum or ad alqm, *to go to a place for any thing*, p. ostrea in extremam Italiam Brundisium, *to go as far as Brundisium*, &c., *for oysters*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To demand, require*. A) *Gen.:* quantum res petit, *requires*, Cic.; p. alqm in vincula, Quint.; p. pœnas ab alqo, *to take revenge, to revenge one's self on any body*.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To make a judicial claim, to bring an action to recover, to sue at law*, p. alqd ab alqo, Cic. *Hence*, unde petitur, *the defendant*, Id. 2) *To ask, beg, supplicate, solicit, request, entreat*, p. alqd precario, Liv.; p. alqd precibus, Cic.; p. alqd ab alqo, Id.; p. alqm, *to beg of any body*, Id.; vos peto atque obsecro, Plaut.; p. alqm alqd, *to beg any thing of any body, to ask for*, Quint.; p. alqo alqd alcui, *to ask any thing from one person for another, to ask any body any thing for some one*, Curtio tribunatum a Cæsare petivi, Cic. *Hence*, pētĭtum, i, n., *A re-*

quest, desire, Cat. 3) *To apply or solicit for an office or place of public dignity or employment; with acc. of the office, or absol.*: p. consulatum, Cic. 4) *To ask a woman in marriage, to woo, to court*, virginem petiere juvenes, Liv.; multi illam petiere, Ov. *Hence*, 1) *To aim at or strive after any thing, to seek, endeavor to obtain*, p. principatum eloquentiæ, Cic.; p. mortem, Id.; p. gloriam, Id. 2) *To fetch*, p. alqd a Græcia, Cic.; p. suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Plaut.; p. spiritum, Hor. 3) *To take, choose, to avail one's self of*, p. iter Brundisium terrâ, *to take the road by land*, Cic.; p. fugam, Cæs.

PETORITUM or PETORRITUM, i, *n.* (*Celtic* petoar, *four, and* rit, *a wheel*). *An open four-wheeled carriage, for the transport of servants and attendants, such as were used in Gaul*, Hor.

PETRA, æ, *f.* (πέτρα). *A rock, crag*, Plin.; *a stone*, Plaut.

PETRA, æ, *f.* (Πέτρα). I. *A town of Arabia Petræa, now the ruins of Wadi Mûsa*, Plin. ——II. *A hill near Dyrrhachium*, Cæs.

PETRÆUS, a, um (Πετραῖος). *Petræan*, e. g. P. Arabia, Plin.

PETREIUS. *Petreius, a Roman family name*, e. g. M. Petreius, *a legate of Pompey*, Cæs.

PETRINUM, i, *n.* *Petrinum, a small place near Sinuessa, in Campania*, Cic.; Hor.

PETRO, ōnis, *m.* *An old ram*, Plaut.

PETROCORII, ōrum, *m.* *Petrocorii, a people in Gallia Aquitanica, in the modern Perigord*, Cæs.

PETRONIUS, ii, *m.* (T. *or* C.), Arbiter. *A Roman knight, a favorite of Nero, proconsul in Bithynia, and afterward consul at Rome; he presided over the amusements of the emperor with the title of elegantiæ arbiter; and when he had lost his master's favor, he destroyed himself*, Tac. *He is supposed by some to have been the author of a work which has come down to us under the title of* Petronii Arbitri Satyricon.

PETULANS, tis (petulo, *from* peto). I. *Gen.*: *Freakish, petulant, pert, saucy, forward*, p. homo, Cic.; p. genus dicendi, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *Wanton, lascivious, loose*, Cic.

PETULANTER, *adv.* (petulans). *Wantonly, pertly, saucily, licentiously*, p. vivere, Cic.; p. invehi in alqm, Id.

PETULANTIA, æ, *f.* (petulans). I. *Wantonness, freakishness, impudence, sauciness, mischievousness*, Cic.; p. linguæ, *railing or reviling language*, Prop.——II. *Heedlessness, carelessness, rashness*, Plaut.; p. linguæ, *rash words or language*, Suet.

PETULCUS, a, um (peto). *That pushes or butts with the horns or the head*, p. agni, Lucr.; p. hædi, Virg.

PEUCETIA, æ, *f.* *Peucetia, a district of Apulia, extending from the Aufidus to Tarentum and Brundisium*, Plin.

PEUCETIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Peucetia, Peucetian*, P. sinus, Ov.

PEXATUS, a, um (pexus). *Clothed in a garment with the nap not worn off*, Mart.

PHÆACES, um, *m.* (Φαίακες). *The Phæacians, fabulous inhabitants of the island* Scheria (*supposed by some, but on no good grounds, to have been the same with the later* Corcyra), Cic. *Sing.*, Phæax, ăcis, *m.* (Φαίαξ), *One of the Phæacians*, pinguis P.que, *well-fed, lusty*, Hor. *Adj.*: *Of the Phæacians*, P. populus, Juv.

PHÆACIA, æ, *f.* (Φαιακία). *The country of the Phæacians*, Plin.

PHÆACIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Φαιακίς). *Of or belonging to Phæacia*; (*sc.* musa) *a poem on the abode of Ulysses in Phæacia*, Ov.

PHÆCASIANUS *and* PHÆCASIATUS, a, um. *Wearing white shoes* (*called in Greek* phæcasia, φαικάσια), Juv.

PHÆCASIUM, ii, *n.* (φαικάσιον). *A kind of white shoe, worn by priests at Athens*, Sen.

PHÆDON, ōnis, *m.* (Φαίδων). *Phædon, a disciple of Socrates and a friend of Plato, from whom the latter gave the title to his dialogue on immortality*, Cic.

PHÆDRA, æ, *f.* (Φαῖδρα). *Phædra, daughter of Minos of Crete, and wife of Theseus*, Virg.

PHÆDRUS, i, *m.* (Φαῖδρος). *Phædrus.* 1. *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero*, Cic. 2. *A disciple of Socrates, from whom Plato has entitled one of his dialogues* Φαῖδρος, Cic. 3. *A freedman of Augustus, author of some fables in the style of Æsop.*

PHÆSTIAS, ădis, *f.* (Φαιστιάς). *Of or belonging to Phæstum. Subst.*, Phæstiades (*sc.* feminæ, puellæ), Ov.

PHÆSTIUS, a, um (Φαίστιος). *Of Phæstum*, Ov.

PHÆSTUM, i, *n.* (Φαιστός). *Phæstum.* 1. *A town of Crete, near Gortyna*, Plin. 2. *A town of Thessaly, on the Eurotas*, Liv. 3. *A town of Locris, in Greece*, Plin.

PHAËTHON, tis, *m.* (Φαέθων). *Phaëthon.* I. *A surname of the Sun*, Virg.——II. *A son of the Sun, who, having obtained his father's permission to drive the chariot of the Sun for a day, is said to have nearly set fire to the world, on which account Jupiter struck him to the earth with a thunder-bolt, when he fell into the Po*, Cic. *Hence*, Phaethontem orbi terrarum educare, *said of an incapable ruler*, Suet.

PHAËTHONTEUS, a, um (Φαεθόντειος). *Of or belonging to Phaëthon, Phaethontian*, P. ignes, Ov.; P. umbra, *a poplar-tree, because the sisters of Phaëthon were changed into poplars*, Mart.

PHAËTHONTIAS, ădis, *f.* (Φαεθονταιάς). *Of or belonging to Phaëthon. Subst.*, Phaëthontiades (*sc.* feminæ), *The sisters of Phaëthon, who bewailed the loss of their brother so much that they were changed into poplar-trees, and their tears into amber*, Virg.

PHAËTHUSA, æ, *f.* (Φαέθουσα, *The Shining One*). *Phaëthusa, a sister of Phaëthon*, Ov.

PHALÆCUS *or* PHALEUCUS, i, *m.* (Φάλαικος). *Phalæcus, a Greek poet, who introduced the kind of verse known under the name of* carmen Phalæcium *or* Phaleucium, Aus.

PHALANGA *or* PALANGA, æ, *f.* (φαλάγγη, φάλαγξ). *A pole or bar for carrying burdens with*, Plin. *Esp.*: *A roller, put under ships or large machines to assist in moving them forward*, Cæs.

PHALANGITÆ, ārum, *m.* (φαλαγγῖται). *Soldiers of the phalanx*, Liv.

PHALANTUM, i, *n.* *Poet. for Tarentum*, Mart.

PHALANTHUS, i, *m.* (Φάλανθος). *Phalanthus, a Spartan who founded Tarentum*, Just.; regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor.

PHALANX, angis, *f.* (φάλαγξ). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *A close band or body of soldiers, a battal-*

ion, Virg.; phalanges stant densæ, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *The closed ranks of the main body* (i. e. *the centre*) *of the Athenians and Spartans, a phalanx*, Nep. 2) *The battle-array of the Macedonians, formed into squares of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep; A Macedonian phalanx*, Nep. [*Pure Latin*, cuneus, Liv.] *Hence*, 3) *Meton.: A similar battle-array of the Gauls and Germans*, phalange facta, Cæs.; hostium phalangem perfringere, Id.

PHALARIS, idis, m. (Φάλαρις). *Phalaris, a cruel tyrant of Agrigentum. See* PERILLUS, Cic.

PHALERÆ, ārum, *f.* (φάλαρα, τά). *An ornament for the head and breast of a horse, trappings*, ut plerique nobilium annulos aureos et phaleras deponerent, Liv. *Worn also by runners and bearers of sedans; see* PHALERATUS.

PHALERATUS, a, um (phaleræ). *Adorned or ornamented with phaleræ, &c.*, p. equi, Liv.; p. cursores, Mart.; p. turba Mazycum (*of bearers of sedans*), Suet. *Fig.: With high-flown words*, Ter.

PHALĒREUS (*trisyllab.*), ĕi *and* ĕos, m. [*acc.* Phalērēa, Quint.] (Φαληρεύς). *Of Phalerum, Phalerian*, Demetrius P., *Demetrius of Phalerum, an Attic orator and statesman, appointed governor of Athens by Cassander*, Cic.

PHALĒRICUS, a, um (Φαληρικός). *Of or belonging to Phalerum*, P. portus, Nep.

PHALĒRUM, i, *n., and* PHALĒRA, ōrum, *n.* (Φαληρόν). *Phalerum, the most easterly of the harbors of Athens, and the one chiefly used by the Athenians before the time of the Persian wars*, Plin.

PHANÆ, ārum, *f.* (Φαναί). *Phanæ, a harbor and promontory of Chios, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Liv.

PHANÆUS, a, um. *Of Phanæ, Phanæan*, rex ipse Phanæus, *poet. of wine grown in Chios*, Virg.

PHANTASIA, æ, *f.* (φαντασία). *A thought, idea*, Sen. *As a term of reproach:* p., non homo, *the mere shadow of a man*, Petr.

PHANTASMA, ātis, *n.* (φάντασμα). *An apparition, spectre*, Plin. E.

PHANTISOS, i, m. (Φάντασος). *Phantasus, a son of Somnus*, Ov.

PHAON, ōnis, m. (Φάων). *Phaon, a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho*, Ov.

PHARETRA, æ, *f.* (φαρέτρα). I. *A quiver*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: A kind of sun-dial in the shape of a quiver*, Vitr.

PHARETRĀTUS, a, um (pharetra). *Furnished with a quiver*, p. puer, *Cupid*, Ov.; p. virgo, *Diana*, Id.

PHARETRIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (pharetra, gero). *That carries a quiver, quiver-bearing*, p. rex, *Xerxes*, Sil.

PHARIUS, a, um (Φάριος). *Of or belonging to Pharos*, Luc. *Meton.: Egyptian*, P. juvenca, *of Io*, Ov.; *of Isis*, Mart.; P. turba, *priests of Isis*, Tibull.; P. conjux, *Cleopatra*, Mart.

PHARMACEUTRIA, æ, *f.* (φαρμακεύτρια). *An enchantress, sorceress*, Virg.

PHARMACŌPŎLA, æ, m. (φαρμακοπώλης). *A travelling vender of medicines, a quack*, Cic.; Hor.

PHARNACES, is, m. (Φαρνάκης). *Pharnaces.* 1. *The first king of Pontus, grandfather of Mithradates*, Plin.; Just. 2. *A king of Pontus, son of Mithradates, vanquished by Cæsar*, Cic.; Hirt.; Suet.

PHAROS *or* -US, i, *f.* (Φάρος). *Pharus.* I. *A small island near Alexandria, in Egypt, with a light-house, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; it was joined to the continent by piles* (*now Pharos or Randkat-el-tin*), Plin. *A light-house*, Cæs.; Suet.; Plin. *Meton.: Egypt*, Luc.; Stat.——II. *A small island on the coast of Dalmatia, formerly called* Parus (Πάρος), *now Lesina*, Mel.

PHARSĀLIA, æ, *f.* (Φαρσαλία). *The country round Pharsalus*, Tac. *Meton.: The battle near Pharsalus; also, a poem on that battle*, Luc.

PHARSĀLICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pharsalus*, P. pugna, *in which Pompey was defeated by Cæsar*, Cic.

PHARSALUS *or* -US, i, *f.* (Φάρσαλος). *Pharsalus, a city of Thessaly, in the district of Thessaliotis, west of the River Enipeus, celebrated for the victory gained in its vicinity by Cæsar over Pompey, hence called the battle of Pharsalia, from the name of the surrounding territory*, Liv.; Luc.

PHARUS, i, *f.* *See* PHAROS.

PHASĒLIS, idis, *f.* (Φασηλίς). *Phaselis, a town of Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia*, Cic., Liv.; Plin.

PHASELITÆ, ārum, m. (*genit.* Phaselitārum, Cic.). *The inhabitants of Phaselis*, Cic.

PHASEOLUS, i, *c.* (φάσηλος). I. *Prop.: A kind of edible bean, such as the French bean or kidney-bean, &c.*, Col.——II. *Meton.: A kind of boat in the shape of a bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, and sometimes of baked clay painted over* (fictilis), Cic.

PHASIACUS, a, um (Φασιακός). *Of or belonging to Phasis; also poet., of Colchis, Colchian*, P. unda, Ov.; P. conjux, *Medea*, Sen. poet.

PHASIANUS, a, um (Φασιανός). *Of or belonging to Phasis*, P. aves, *pheasants*, Plin.; *or simply* phasianæ, Id.; *or* phasianæ, i, m. (*sc.* ales), *a pheasant*, Suet.

PHASĬAS, ădis, *f.* (Φασιάς). *Of or belonging to Phasis; also poet., of Colchis, Colchian*, P. puella, *Medea*, Ov.; *and simply* P., Id.

PHASIS, idis (Φᾶσις). *Phasis.* I. *Masc.: A river of Colchis that empties into the Black Sea; now Rioni or Faz*, Plin.——II. *Fem.: A town and harbor at the mouth of this river, a colony of the Milesians; now Poti*, Id.

PHASIS, idis, *f. adj.* *Of or belonging to Phasis; poet., of Colchis, Colchian*, P. volucres, *pheasants*, Mart. *Subst.:* P. (*sc.* femina), *The Colchian*, i. e. *Medea*, Ov.

PHASMA, ătis, *n.* (φάσμα). *An apparition, spectre; title of a comedy by Menander* (Ter.); *also, of a tragedy by a poet named Catulus*, Juv.

PHĒGEIUS, a, um (Φηγήϊος). *Of or belonging to Phegeus, Phegeian*, P. ensis, Ov.

PHĒGEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, m. (Φηγεύς). *Phegeus, the father of Alphesibœa*, Hyg.

PHĒGIS, idis, *f.* (Φηγίς). *Of or belonging to Phegeus, Phegeian*, P. (*sc.* femina), *The daughter of Phegeus*, Ov.

PHELLOS, i, m. (φελλός). *A cork-tree; meton., the part of a water-clock made of cork*, Vitr.

PHEMIUS, ĭi, m. (Φήμιος). *Phemius, a celebrated player on the cithara, who entertained with his song the suitors in the palace of Ulysses in Ithaca; said also, in general, for a good player on the cithara*, Ov.

PHENEATÆ, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of Pheneos*, Cic.

PHENEOS or -US, i, f. (Φένεος). *Pheneus, a town of Arcadia, now Phonea, at the foot of Mount Cyllene, and on the River Aroanius*, Plin.

PHENGITES, æ, m. (φεγγίτης). *A kind of spar or transparent stone, of which window-panes were made, described by* Plin.; p. lapis, Suet.

PHERÆ, arum, f. (Φεραί). *Pheræ, the chief city of* Thessalia Pelasgiotis, *the residence of Admetus, west of Mount Pelion, and having for its port-town the city of Pagasæ. In later times it was under the tyrant* Alexander Pheræus, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

PHERÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pheræ (in Thessaly)*, P. Jason, Cic.; Alexander P., *a tyrant of Pheræ, or simply* P., Ov.; gens P., *a cruel race (like the tyrant Alexander)*, Id. *Poet.: Thessalian*, P. vaccæ, *of Admetus, tended by Apollo*, Ov.; conjux P., *Admetus*, Sen. *Subst.*, Phĕræi, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pheræ*, Cic.: Liv.

PHERECŬDES, is, m. (Φερεκύδης). *Pherecydes.* 1. *A celebrated philosopher of Scyros, teacher of Pythagoras*, Cic.; Plin. 2. *A Greek historian, who lived in the former half of the fifth century B.C.*, Cic.

PHERECŬDEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the philosopher Pherecydes*, P. illud, *the doctrine or fundamental principle of Pherecydes*, Cic.

PHERĒTIADES, æ, m. (Φερητιάδης). *Son of Pheres*, i. e. *Admetus*, Ov.

PHIALA, æ, f. (φιάλη). *A drinking-vessel with a broad bottom, a cup, bowl*, Plin.

PHIDIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the sculptor Phidias, Phidian*, P. ebur, Juv.; P. manus, Ov.

PHIDIAS, æ, m. (Φειδίας). *Phidias, a celebrated Athenian sculptor in metal and ivory, a contemporary of Pericles*, Cic.

PHILĂDELPHENI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Philadelphia, a city of Lydia*, Tac.; Plin.

PHILĂDELPHUS, i, m. (Φιλάδελφος, *brother's friend*). I. *A slave of Atticus*, Cic.——II. *A surname of Ptolemy II., king of Egypt, and of Attalus II., of Pergamus.*

PHILÆ, ārum, f. (Φιλαί). *Philæ, a small rocky island of the Nile, south of Elephantine, a boundary in the time of the Ptolemies, full of fine structures; now Geziret al Birbeh*, Plin.; Sen.

PHILÆNI, ōrum, m. (Φίλαινοι). *Philæni, two brothers, of Carthage, who submitted to be buried alive for the good of their country*, Sall.; Mel.; Aræ Philænorum (Φιλαίνων Βωμοί), *a harbor on the border of Cyrene, the southernmost point of the Greater Syrtis*, Plin.; Mel.

PHILAMMON, ōnis, m. (Φιλάμμων). *Philammon, a son of Apollo, a poet and musician*, Ov.; Hyg.

PHILĒMO or -ON, ōnis, m. (Φιλήμων). *Philemon.* 1. *A Greek writer of the New Comedy, a native of Soli in Cilicia, a contemporary of Menander*, Quint. 2. *A peasant, the husband of Baucis (see* Baucis), Ov.

PHILĒTAS, æ, m. (Φιλήτας). *Philetas, a Greek elegiac poet, tutor of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Quint.

PHILIPPENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Philippi*, P. prœlium, *the battle of Philippi*, Plin.; P. bellum. Suet.

PHILIPPĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Macedonian king Philip, father of Alexander the Great*, P. numus, *a Macedonian gold coin struck by King Philip, worth about* $5.75 *of our money*), Liv.; P. sanguis, *the relationship of Cleopatra to the Macedonian kings*, Prop.

PHILIPPI, ōrum, m. (Φίλιπποι). *Philippi, a town of Macedonia (formerly belonging to Thrace), on a steep height of Mount Pangæus, between the Rivers Nestus and Strymon. It was founded by Philip on the site of an ancient town named Crenides, a colony of the Thasians, who settled here on account of the valuable gold mines in the neighborhood. Philippi became afterward celebrated for the victory obtained by Antony and Octavius over Brutus and Cassius; now Filibeh*, Vell.; Flor.

PHILIPPĬCUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Macedonian king Philip*, P. talentum, Plaut.; P. aurum, *out of the mines of Philip*, Plin.; P. Orationes, *of Demosthenes against Philip*, Cic.; *Cicero named his orations against M. Antony*, Orationes P.——II. *Of or belonging to Philippi*, P. campi, Plin.

PHILIPPĬUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to king Philip of Macedon*, P. numus, Plaut.

PHILIPPUS, i, m. (Φίλιππος). *Philippus.* I. *The name of several Macedonian kings; among whom was Philip the son of Amyntas and father of Alexander the Great* (A.C. 360–336), *who founded the Macedonian empire*, Nep.; Cic. *Meton.: A gold coin struck by King Philip*, Plaut.——II. *A Roman surname of the* gens Marcia; e. g. L. Marcius P., Cæs.

PHILO, ōnis, m. (Φίλων). *Philo.* 1. *The name of a Greek philosopher at Athens, teacher of Cicero*, Cic. 2. *A celebrated architect at Athens in the time of Tiberius*, Cic.; Plin.

PHILOCTĒTA and PHILOCTĒTES, æ, m. (Φιλοκτήτης). *Philoctetes, the son of Pœas and companion of Hercules, who at his death left him his bow and arrows; with these he killed Paris, and thus brought about, according to an oracle, the destruction of Troy*, Cic.; Ov.

PHILOCTĒTĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Philoctetes*, P. clamor, Cic.

PHILŎLŎGĬA, æ, f. (φιλολογία). I. *Gen.: A love of learned inquiry and the pursuit of it (comprising the study of philosophy and the whole circle of learning); literary taste and pursuits*, ne et opera et oleum philologiæ nostræ perierit, Cic.; Vitr.——II. *Esp.: The interpretation of learned works by the aid of antiquarian knowledge, philology*, Sen.

PHILŎLŎGUS, a, um (φιλολόγος). *Concerned with literature, learned, literary*, p. res, Vitr.

PHILŎLŎGUS, i, m. (φιλολόγος). I. *Gen.: One that is fond of learning, a literary man, man of letters, scholar*, Cic.; Suet.——II. *Esp.: One versed in languages, who explains the works of others, a critic, philologist*, Sen.

PHILŎMĒLA, æ, f. (Φιλομήλα). *Philomela, daughter of the Athenian king Pandion, sister of Procne, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a nightingale*, Ov. *Poet. meton.: A nightingale*, Virg.

PHILŎPĂTOR, ŏris, m. (Φιλοπάτωρ). *A surname of Ptolemy IV., of Egypt*, Plin.

PHILŎSŎPHĬA, æ, f. (φιλοσοφία). *Philosophy*, Cic. *Meton.: A philosophical subject*, Nep. *Plur.*, philosophiæ, ārum, f., *Philosophical sects*, Cic.

PHILŎSŎPHOR, 1 v. dep. (φιλοσοφέω). *To in-*

quire into or study philosophically, to philosophise, Cic. *Pass.*: sed satis est philosophatum, Plaut.

PHILŎSŎPHUS, a, um (φιλόσοφος). *Philosophical*, p. scriptiones, Cic.; p. sententia, Tac. ap. Gell. *Subst.*, philosophus, i, m., *A philosopher*, Cic.; philosopha, æ, *f.*, *A female philosopher*, ea villa tamquam p. videtur esse, Id.

PHILTRUM, i, n. (φίλτρον). *An artificial means of inspiring love, a love-potion, a philtre*, Ov.; Juv.

PHILYRA *or* PHILYRA, æ, *f.* (φίλυρα). *A linden-tree; hence, meton., the inner bark of that tree, used as bands for garlands*, Plin.; Hor. *The skin of the papyrus; as it were, a leaf*, Plin.

PHILYRA, æ, *f.* (Φίλυρα). *Philyra, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the centaur Chiron; she was changed into a linden-tree*, Hyg.

PHILYREIUS, a, um (Φιλυρήϊος). *Of Philyra*, P. heros, *Chiron*, Ov.; P. tecta, *of Chiron*, Id.

PHILYRIDES *or* PHILLYRIDES, æ, m. (Φιλυρίδης, Φιλλυρίδης). *The son of Philyra*, i. e. *Chiron*, Virg.

PHIMUS, i, m. (φιμός). *A dice-box* (fritillus), Hor.

PHINEIUS *and* PHINEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phineus*, P. domus, Virg.; manus P., Ov.

PHINEUS, ĕi *and* ŏos, m. (Φινεύς). *Phineus*. I. *A king and soothsayer of Salmydessus, in Thrace. The gods deprived him of his sight, because he put out the eyes of his sons by his first wife, in consequence of an unfounded charge made against them by their step-mother; they also sent the Harpies to him, who continually polluted his table and his food*, Ov. *Appell.*: *A Phineus*, i. e. *a blind man*, Mart. —— II. *The brother of Cepheus, who as a suitor of Andromeda was involved in a contest with Perseus*, Ov.

PHINTIA, æ, *f.* *Phintia, a town of Sicily, between Agrigentum and Gela*, Cic.

PHINTIAS, æ, m. (Φιντίας). *Phintias*. 1. *A Pythagorean, an intimate friend of Damon, who was condemned to die by Dionysius the elder*, Cic. 2. *A tyrant of Agrigentum, and founder of Phintia*, Plin.

PHLEGĒTHON, tis, m. (φλεγέθων, *burning*). *Phlegethon, a river of fire in the infernal regions*, Virg.

PHLEGĒTHONTIS, idis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Phlegethon*, P. unda, Ov.

PHLEGRA, æ, *f.* (*for* phlegyra, φλεγυρά, *burning*) (*sc.* terra). *Phlegra, a region of Macedonia, afterward called* Pallene, *where the giants, in their war with the gods, are said to have been slain by lightning*, Sen.; Plin.

PHLEGRÆUS, a, um. *Burning*, P. vertex (Vesuvii), Sil.; P. campi, *a sulphurous plain between Puteoli and Naples, the modern Solfatara*, Plin. *In or of Phlegra in Macedonia*, P. campi, Ov.; P. tumultus, *the war of the giants with Jupiter*, Prop. *Meton.*: P. campus, *near Pharsalus or Philippi, because of the hot and bloody battle fought there*, Prop.

PHLEGYAS, æ, m. (Φλεγύας). *Phlegyas*. I. *A king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis*, Virg.; Stat. —— II. *Plur.*, Phlēgyæ, ārum, m., *The Phlegyæ, a predatory people of Thessaly*, Ov.

PHLIĀSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phlius*, P. sermo, Cic.; P. ager, Liv. *Subst.*, Phliāsii, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of Phlius, Phliasians*, Cic.

PHLIUS, untis [*Gr. acc.* -unta, Liv.], *f.* (Φλιοῦς). *Phlius, the chief town of a small province in the northeast of the Peloponnesus, called Phliasia. It was a faithful ally of Sparta*, Liv.

PHŎBĒTOR, ŏris, m. (Φοβήτωρ). *Phobetor, a son of the god of sleep*, Ov.

PHŎCA, æ, *and* PHŎCE, ĕs, *f.* (φώκη). *A sea-calf, seal*, Plin. (*Pure Latin*, vitulus marinus.)

PHŎCÆA, æ, *f.* (Φώκαια). *Phocæa, a sea-port of Ionia, the mother town of Massilia (Marseilles); now Fokia*, Liv.; Plin.

PHŎCÆENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Phocæa, Phoceæ*, Græci P., Plin. *Subst.*, Phŏcæenses, ĭum, m., *The inhabitants of Phocæa, Phoceans*, Liv.

PHŎCAICUS, a, um (Φωκαϊκός). I. *Of or belonging to Phocæa*, P. murex, Ov. *Poet.*: *Massilian*, P. ora, Sil. —— II. *Of or belonging to Phocis*, P. tellus, Ov.; P. manus, Luc.

PHŎCENSES, ĭum, m. I. *Inhabitants of Phocæa*, Just. —— II. *Inhabitants of Phocis*, Liv.; Plin.

PHŎCĒUS, a, um (Φώκαιος). *Of or belonging to Phocis*, P. Telephanes, *a statuary of Phocis*, Plin.; P. rura, Ov.; juvenis P., *or simply* P., i. e. *Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis*, Id.

PHŎCĒI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Phocis, Phocians*, Cic.

PHŎCIS, idis, *f.* (Φωκίς). *Phocis, a country in northern Greece, to the west of Bœotia*, Liv.

PHŎCUS, i, m. (Φῶκος). *Phocus, a son of Æacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon*, Ov.

PHŒBAS, ădis, *f.* (Φοιβάς). *A priestess of Phœbus; for* Pythia, Ov.

PHŒBE, ĕs, *f.* (Φοίβη). *Phœbe*. I. *Sister of Phœbus, the Roman Diana, or goddess of the moon*, Ov. *Meton.*: *Night*, tertia P., Id. —— II. 1. *Daughter of Leucippus*, Ov.; Prop. 2. *Daughter of Leda and sister of Helen*, Ov.

PHŒBEIUS, *and contr.* PHŒBĒUS, a, um (Φοιβήϊος, Φοιβεῖος). *Of or belonging to Phœbus or Apollo*, P. ictus, *of the sun*, Ov.; lampas P., *the sun*, Virg.; ars P., *the art of healing*, Ov.; alos P., *a raven*, Id.; P. Circe, *daughter of Phœbus*, Petr.; P. juvenis, *Æsculapius, son of Phœbus*, Ov.; P. sortes, i. e. oracula, Id.

PHŒBIGĒNA, æ, m. (Phœbus, gigno). *Son of Phœbus*, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Virg.

PHŒNĪCE, ĕs, *f.* (Φοινίκη). I. *Phœnicia, a region of Syria, on the Mediterranean coast, the capitals of which were Tyre and Sidon*, Cic. —— II. *Phœnice, a commercial town on the coast of Epirus, in the district of Chaonia*. —— III. *A small island off Gallia Narbonensis, belonging to the Stœchades*, Plin.

PHŒNĪCES, um (Φοίνικες). *The Phœnicians, the inhabitants of Phœnicia, celebrated for their success in navigation and the arts; they were founders of many colonies, as Carthage, Hippo, &c.*, Cic.; Plin. *Poet. for Carthaginians*, Sil. *Sing.*, Phœnix, īcis, m. (Φοίνιξ). *A Phœnician*, P. Cadmus, Plin. *Poet.*: *A Carthaginian*, Sil. *Adj.*: *Phœnician*, P. elate, Plin.

PHŒNĪCEUS *or* PŒNĪCEUS, a, um (Φοινίκεος). *Of a purple-red, crimson*, Plin.: p. vestes, Ov. *Poet.*: *Carthaginian*, P. pomum, *a pomegranate*, Ov.

PHŒNĪCIA, æ, *f.*, *for* Phœnice. *Phœnicia*, Cic.

PHŒNICIUS, a, um (Φοινίκιος). *Of or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician*, P. mare, Plin.; *of a crimson color*, p. corium, Plaut.

PHŒNĪCOPTERUS, i, m. (φοινικόπτερος). *The flamingo, an aquatic bird with red feathers; the tongue of this bird was regarded by the ancients as a great delicacy*, Plin.

PHŒNĪCŪSA (Phœnicussa), æ, *f.* (Φοινικοῦσσα). *Phœnicusa, one of the Æolian Islands*, Plin.

PHŒNISSA, æ, *f.* (Φοίνισσα). *Of, from, or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician*, P. Dido, Virg.; P. Tyros, Ov.; exsul P., *Anna, sister of Dido*, Id.; Phœnissæ, *the name of a tragedy by Euripides; also, of one by Seneca; Theban (because Cadmus was a Phœnician)*, P. cohors, Stat.; *Carthaginian*, P. classis, Sil.; P. juventa, Id. *Neut. plur.*: mœnia Phœnissa, Sil.; P. agmina, Id. *Subst.*, Phœnissa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* urbs), *for Carthage*, Sil.

PHŒNIX. *See* PHŒNICES.

PHŒNIX, icis [*Greek acc.*, Phœnica, Ov.], m. (Φοῖνιξ). *Phœnix.* I. *Son of Amyntor, a companion of Achilles in the Trojan war; he reported the death of Achilles to Pelus*, Plaut.——II. *Son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus and Europa*, Hyg.——III. *The phœnix, a fabulous bird, said to live five hundred years, and then to burn itself in its nest, when a young bird rose from its ashes*, Tac.

PHŒLŒ, ēs, *f.* (Φολόη). *Pholoë.* 1. *A woody mountain of Arcadia, on the borders of Elis; it forms a continuation of the Erymanthus*, Plin. 2. *A mountain of Thessaly, which was the abode of the centaurs*, Stat.

PHŒLUS, i, m. (Φόλος). *Pholus, a centaur, son of Ixion*, Virg.; Ov.

PHORCIS, idis (ĭdos), *or* PHORCYS, ydis (ydos), *f. Daughter of Phorcus*, ora Phorcydos, *of Medusa*, Prop. *Plur.*: Phorcides, Hyg.; Phorcydes, i. e. Græcæ, Ov.

PHORCUS, i, m., *or* PHORCYS, ȳos, m., *or* PHORCYN, ȳnos, m. (Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν). *Phorcus, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters; after his death he became a sea-god*, Cic.; Phorci chorus, *sea-deities*, Virg.; Plin.; *or* Phorci exercitus, Virg.

PHORCYNIS, idis *or* ĭdos, *f. Daughter of Phorcys*, Phorcynidos Medusæ, Luc.; *also simply* Phorcynidos, *Medusa*, Ov.

PHORMIO, ōnis, m. *Phormio.* I. *The name of a parasite; also, of a comedy by Terence.*——II. *A philosopher and orator of Ephesus*, Cic.

PHŌRŌNEUS (*trisyll.*), ĕi *and* ĕos, m. (Φορωνεύς). *Phoroneus, a king of Argos, son of Inachus*, Plin.

PHŌRŌNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phoroneus. Poet. for Argive*, Stat.

PHŌRŌNIS, idis (ĭdos), *f.* (Φορωνίς). *Io, daughter of Inachus*, Ov.

PHRAATES *or* PHRAHATES, æ, m. *Phraates, the name of several kings of Parthia*, Just.; Hor.

PHRASIS, is, *f.* (φράσις). *Rhetorical expression or style*, Sen. (*Pure Latin*, elocutio).

PHRENESIS, is, *f.* (φρένησις). *Frenzy, madness*. Sen.; Juv.

PHRENĒTICUS, a, um (φρενητικός). *Frantic, mad*, Cic.; Plin.

PHRENĪTICUS, a, um (φρενιτικός), *for* phreneticus. *Frantic, mad*, Cels.

PHRENĪTIS, is, *f.* (φρενῖτις). I. q. phrenesis, Cels.

PHRIXEUS, a, um *Of or belonging to Phrixus*, vellus P., Col.; soror P., *Helle*, Ov.; P. agnus, *the constellation Aries*, Mart.; P. mare, *the Ægean Sea*, Sen.

PHRIXUS (*not* Phryxus), i, m. (Φρίξος). *Phrixus, son of Athamas and Nephele in Bœotia, brother of Helle; he fled with her from his step-mother Ino, on a ram with a golden fleece, to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram and hung up its fleece, in a sacred grove, whence Jason and the Argonauts afterward fetched it to Greece*, Ov.; portitor Phrixi, *the constellation Aries*, Col.; semita Phrixi, *the Hellespont*, Stat.

PHRŸGES, um, m. (Φρύγες). *Phrygians, inhabitants of Phrygia, celebrated as embroiderers, but despised on account of their sloth and stupidity*, Cic.; sero sapiunt P., L. Andr. *Poet.*: *Romans (as descendants of Æneas)*, Sil. *Sing.*: Phryx, ȳgis, *A Phrygian. Adj.*: *Of or from Phrygia, Phrygian*, Phrygem plagis fieri meliorem, Cic.; P. ager, Claud.; P. augur, Juv. *Esp.*: *The Phrygian*, i. e. *Æneas* (Prop.; Ov.); *for Marsyas* (Stat.); *a priest of Cybele* (i. e. *Gallus*), (Prop.); *and (with contemptuous allusion)* corpus semiviri Phrygis (*of Æneas*), Virg.

PHRŸGIA, æ, *f.* (Φρυγία). *Phrygia, a district of Asia Minor, divided into* P. Major and Minor, Plin.; Liv.

PHRŸGIANUS, a, um. *Phrygian. Meton.*: *Embroidered*, Phrygianæ (*sc.* vestes), Sen.

PHRŸGIO, ōnis, m. *A Phrygian. Meton.*: *An embroiderer in gold*, Plaut.

PHRŸGIŌNIUS, a, um. *Embroidered*, p. vestes, Plin.

PHRŸGIUS, a, um (Φρύγιος). *Of Phrygia, Phrygian; poet. for Trojan*, Midas P. (rex), Cic.; ferrum P., *Phrygian slaves, whom Sylla employed in the massacre of the citizens*, Id.; Ida P., Virg.; pastor P., *Paris*, Id.; P. tyrannus, *Laomedon*, Ov.; vates P., *Helenus*, Id.; maritus P., *Æneas*, Id.; maritus P., *Pelops*, Prop.; P. mater, *Cybele*, Virg.; Ov.; P. buxum, *the flute used at the feast of Cybele*, Ov.; P. vestes, *embroidered*, Virg.; Ov.; P. modi; *a kind of noisy and exciting music*, Ov.; Phrygiæ (*sc.* feminæ), *Phrygian women*, Virg.; P. lapis, *a stone used in dyeing*, Plin.; P. lapis, *Phrygian marble*, Hor.; P. columnæ, *columns of Phrygian marble*, Tibull.; P. (fluvius), *a river of Ionia*, Liv.

PHRYNE, ēs, *f.* (Φρύνη). *Phryne, a famous courtesan at Athens*, Quint.

PHRYX, ȳgis, m. (Φρύξ). *See* PHRYGES.

PHTHIA, æ, *f.* (Φθία). *Phthia, a town of Thessaly, capital of the district Phthiotis, and the birth-place of Achilles*, Plin.

PHTHIAS, ădis, *f.* (Φθιάς). *Of or from Phthia. Subst.*, *A woman of Phthia*, Ov.

PHTHIŌTA *or* PHTHIŌTES, æ, m. (Φθιώτης). *Of or from Phthia*, Cic. *Plur.*, Phthiotæ, ārum m., *The inhabitants of Phthia*, Plin.

PHTHIŌTICUS, a, um (Φθιωτικός). *Of or belonging to Phthiotis; meton., Thessalian*, P. ager, Liv.; P. Thebæ, Id.

PHTHIŌTIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Φθιῶτις). *Phthiotis, a district in the southeast of Thessaly, of which the capital was Phthia*, Liv.; Plin.

PHTHISICUS, a, um (φθισικός). *Consumptive, phthisical*, Plin.

PHTHISIS, is, *f.* (φθίσις). *Consumption*, Plin.

PHTHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to*

Phthia, P. Achilles, Hor.; P. vir, *Achilles*, Prop.; P. rex, *Peleus*, Ov.

PHUI! *interj.* (φεῦ). *Foh! Faugh!* (*an exclamation at a bad smell*), Plaut.

PHY! *interj.* (φῦ). *Fie! Pooh!* (*an exclamation expressive of indignation and scorn*), Ter.

PHŸCOS, i, *n.* (φύκος, τό). *A marine plant, sea-weed, grass-wrack*, Plin.; P. thalassion (θαλάσσιον) (*pure Latin*, fucus marinus), *a plant used in dyeing wool*, Id.

PHŸLACA, æ, *f.* (φυλακή). *A prison*, Plaut. *Pure Latin*, custodia.

PHŸLACE, ēs, *f.* (Φυλάκη). *Phylace.* I. *A town of Molossis in Epirus*, Liv. 2. *A town of Thessaly, in Phthiotis, southeast of Eretria, the birthplace and residence of Protesilaus*, Plin.

PHŸLACEIS, idis, *f.* *Laodamia*, Stat.

PHŸLACEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phylace*, conjux P., *Laodamia*, Ov.

PHŸLACIDES or PHYLLACIDES, æ, *m.* (Φυλακίδης). *Son of Phylacus*, i. e. *Protesilaus*, Ov.

PHŸLACISTA, æ, *m.* (φυλακιστής). *A jailer; meton., one who frequents the house of a debtor, a dun*, Plaut.

PHŸLARCHUS, i, *m.* (φύλαρχος). *The chief of a tribe, an emir*, p. Arabum, Cic.

PHŸLE, ēs, *f.* (Φυλή). *Phyle, a demus in Attica, and a strongly fortified place, on the confines of Bœotia, and on the southwestern slope of Mount Parnes*, Nep.

PHYLLEIUS, a, um (Φυλλήϊος) *Phylleian*, P. juvenis, *Cæneus*, Ov.

PHYLLIS, idis *and* ĭdos, *f.* (Φυλλίς). *Phyllis.* I. *The daughter of King Sithon in Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree*, Plin. *Meton.: An almond-tree*, Pall.——II. *A girl's name*, Virg.

PHŸSICA, æ, *f.* (φυσική). *The science or study of nature, natural philosophy, physics*, Cic.

PHŸSICE, *adv.* *In the manner of natural philosophers, physically*, p. dicere, Cic.

PHŸSICUS, a, um (φυσικός). *Of or belonging to nature or the study of nature, natural, physical*, p. ratio, Cic.; quiddam p., *something relating to physics*, Id. *Subst.*, phŷsicus, i, *m.*, *A natural philosopher, naturalist*, Cic.; phŷsica, ōrum, *n.*, *Matters of natural philosophy, physics*, physicorum ignarus, *ignorant of physics*, Cic.; Epicurus in physicis alienus est, *not versed in*, Id.

PHŸSIOGNŌMON, ōnis, *m.* (φυσιογνώμων). *One who judges of the character and dispositions of men by their features, a physiognomist*, Cic.

PHŸSIŌLŌGIA, æ, *f.* (φυσιολογία). *The science of natural philosophy*, Cic.

PIABILIS, e. *That may be expiated*, p. fulmen, Ov.

PIACŪLARIS, e (piaculum). *Expiatory*, p. sacrificium, *a sin-offering, expiation*, Liv.; *or simply* piaculare, is, *n.* Id.

PIACŪLO, are, *v. a.* (piaculum). *To reconcile or appease by sacrifice*, Cat.

PIACŪLUM, i, *n.* (pio). I. A) *Any means of reconciling or appeasing the gods, or of atoning for a transgression*, præter piaculum, Cic.; porco femina piaculum pati, *to bring an atonement*, Id.; piaculum hostia cædi, Liv.——B) *Meton.*: ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, Liv.; p. rupti fœderis, *of Hannibal*, Id. *Gen.*: *A means of healing, a remedy*, Hor.; *punishment*, a vicatoribus gravia piacula exegit, Liv.——II. *That which requires expiation, a sin, crime*, piaculum committere, Liv.; piaculum sibi contrahere, *to incur guilt*, Id. *Hence: Guilt*, p. rerum prætermissarum, Liv.; piaculum mereri, Id. *A sad event, misfortune*, Plin.

PIAMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (pio). I. q. piamentum, Ov.

PIAMENTUM, i, *n.* (pio). I. *Prop.*. *A means of propitiating or appeasing, an expiation, propitiation*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*, Plin.

PIATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A propitiating or appeasing of the gods, an expiation*, Plin.

PIATRIX, īcis, *f.* (pio). *She that propitiates*, Plaut.

PICA, æ, *f.* *A pie, magpie*, Plin.; Pera.

PICARIA, æ, *f.* (pix) (*sc.* officina). *A place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut*, Cic.

PICEA, æ, *f.* (pix). *A tree that produces pitch, the pitch-pine or red fir*, Plin.

PICEATUS, a, um (pix). *Daubed or besmeared with pitch*, p. manus, i. e. *thievish*, Mart.

PICENS, tis. *Of or belonging to Picenum*, P. ager, Cic.; P. homo, Quint.; P. populus, Liv. *Subst.*, Picentes, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Picenum*, Cic.

PICENTIA, æ, *f.* *Picentia, a town in the south of Campania, at the head of the Sinus Paestanus; now Vicenza*, Plin.

PICENTINUS, a, um. I. *Belonging to Picentia*, P. ager, *the territory of that town*, Plin.——II. *Of or belonging to Picenum*, P. cohortes, Pompei, Cic.

PICENUM, i, *n.* *Picenum, a district in Central Italy, along the western coast of the Adriatic, and separated from Umbria on the north by the River Æsis. It was famed for its apples*, Cæs.; Plin.

PICENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Picenum*, P. ager, Cic.; Liv.; P. vitis, Plin.; P. poma, Hor.; in agrum Picenum, Sall.

PICEUS, a, um (pix). I. *Consisting of pitch*, Luc.——II. *Black as pitch*, imber p. crassusque, Plin.; p. dentes, Mart.

PICO, 1 *v. a.* (pix). I. *To besmear with pitch, to pitch*, p. dolia, Suet.; p. partes tegularum, Vitr.; p. parietes, Plin.——II. *To season with pitch*, vinum picatum, *seasoned or flavored with pitch*, Col.; vinum picatum, *that has a natural taste of pitch*, Plin.

PICTAVI, ōrum, *m.* *Pictavi, a people on the coast of Gallia Aquitanica, whose territory extended north as far as the Liger (now Loire). Their earlier name was Pictones. The chief town was Limonum or Pictavi, now Poitiers*, Cæs.; Plin.

PICTONES, um, *m.* (Πίκτονες). I. q. Pictavi, Cæs.

PICTOR, ōris, *m.* (pingo). *A painter*, Cic.; Plin.

PICTOR. *A surname of the* gens Fabia; e. g. C. Fabius P., Cic.; Q. Fabius P., *an ancient Roman historian, who flourished during the second Punic war*, Cic.

PICTURA, æ, *f.* (pingo). I. *Prop.* A) *Painting, the art of painting or embroidery*, ars picturæ, Cic.; p. imaginum, Plin. *Esp.*: *Painting of the face*, Plaut.——B) *Meton. of sculpture in basso relievo*, Virg.——II. *In Rhet.*: *A picturesque representation, a depicting*, Cic.

PICTURATUS, a, um (pictura). *Painted; hence, variegated, of divers colors*, p. volucres, Claud.; *embroidered*, p. vestes, Virg.

PICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* pingo.——II.

adj.: Embellished (of speech), adorned with tropes or figures, p. orationis genus, Cic.

PICUS, i, m. I. *A woodpecker, used in augury*, Plin.; Ov.——II. *A griffin, a fabulous bird*, Plaut.

PICUS, i, m. (Πῖκος). *Picus, a prophetic deity of Latium, husband of Canens, father of Faunus, represented as a wooden column, with a woodpecker, and in later times as a youth with a picus on his head*, Ov.; Virg.

PIE, *adv.* (pius). I. *Piously, religiously, conscientiously*, p. colere deos, Cic.——II. *Dutifully, as children toward parents, &c.; tenderly, like a parent, like a child; also, patriotically*, memoriam nostri p. conservabitis, Cic.; tam p. fugere, Id.; p. animum patris sorori reconciliare, Id.; pilasme ferre, Sen.

PIERIA, æ, *f.* (Πιερία). *Pieria.* I. *A narrow slip of country, on the southeastern coast of Macedonia, from the mouth of the Peneus in Thessaly to the Haliacmon*, Liv.; Plin.——II. *A district on the northern coast of Syria, so called from Mount Pieria, a branch of Amanus*, Cic.

PIERICUS, a, um (Πιερικός). *Of or belonging to Pieria, in Macedonia*, P. pix, Plin.

PIERIS, idis *or* idos, *f.* (Πιερίς). *Esp. in the plur.*, Piërides, *The daughters of Pierus*, Ov.: *also a Muse*, Id.: *Plur.*, Pierides, *The Muses*, Cic.

PIERIUS, a, um (Πιέριος). *Of or belonging to Mount Pierus, in Thessaly, which was sacred to the Muses*, P. quercus, Prop. *Subst. plur.*, Piërium, ĭrum, *f.*, *The Muses*, Cic. *Hence: Of or belonging to the Muses*, P. via, *the art of poetry*, Ov.; P. antrum, Hor.; P. modi, *poems*, Id.; frons P., i. e. poetæ, Mart.

PIEROS *or* -US, i, m. (Πίερος). *Pierus, a king of Emathia, who gave to his nine daughters the names of the nine Muses. They contended with the Muses in singing; but were surpassed by them, and changed into magpies*, Ov.

PIETAS, ātis, *f.* (pius). I. *Performance of duty toward the gods, piety, devotion, conscientiousness*, p. est justitia adversus deos, Cic.; delubra pietate decorare, Sall. *Esp.: Righteousness, justice*, si qua est coelo p., quæ talia curet, Virg.——II. *Dutiful conduct toward men, esp. toward near relations, parental duty or affection, filial love, duty, loyalty, patriotism*, p. quæ erga parentes aut patriam aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet, Cic.; p. magna in parentibus et propinquis, in patria maxima est, Id.; justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes p. nominatur, Id.; p. militum, *love of country*, Id. *Gen.: Gentleness, pity, compassion*, Suet.; P., *personified as a goddess, who had two temples in the ninth and eleventh regions of Rome*, Cic.; Liv.

PIGEO, ēi, itum, 2 *v. pers. and impers.* (*akin to piget*). I. *Pers.: To feel disgust or loathing*, neque se id pigere, Ter.; verba pigenda, Prop.——II. *Impers.:* piget, uit *and* itum est, *To disgust, disp ease, pain, trouble; with an acc. of the person, and a genit. of the thing:* me pigeat stultitiæ meæ, Cic.; fratris me piget, Ter.; quod piget, Plaut. *With a double acc.:* neque se id p., Ter. *With inf.:* piget dicere, Sall.; *to cause grief or repentance*, piget me, *I repent, grieve, am sorry*, p. eum fecisse cœpit, Just.; quod nos post pigeat, Ter illa me composuisse piget, Ov.; *to occasion shame*, fateri pigebat, Liv.

PIGER, gra, grum (*akin to pejor*). I. *Gen.: That goes to a thing unwillingly or with reluctance, backward*, ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, Cic.; p. ferre laborem scribendi, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *Lazy, dull, slothful, sluggish*, p. in militia, Cic.; gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. *With genit.:* p. militiæ, Hor.—B) *Meton.:* p. aquæ, Plin.; mare p., Tac.; p. annus, *long, passing slowly*, Hor. *Fig.:* pectora p. sita, *unfeeling*, Ov.; *dejected, dispirited, downcast*, vultus p., Mart. *Act.: That makes slow or sluggish*, p. frigus, Tibull.; p. senecta, Id.

PIGET, pigitum. *See* PIGEO, II.

PIGMENTARIUS, ii, m. *A dealer in paints, salves, drugs, &c.*, Cic.

PIGMENTUM, i, n. (pingo). I. *Prop.: Materials for coloring or painting, a paint, color, pigment*, asperas p. in tabula, Cic. *Facetè:* quem Apelles Zeuxiesque pingent pigmentis ulmeis, *paint or mark well*, i. e. *thrash soundly*, Plaut.; *paint, wash*, Plin.——II. *Fig. of style: Coloring, ornament, embellishment*, Aristotelia p., Cic.; *coloring, tinsel*, sententiæ tam veræ . . . tam sine pigmentis, Cic.

PIGNERATOR, ōris, m. (pignero). *One who takes a pledge*, Cic.

PIGNERO, 1 *v. a.* (pignus). I. A) *Prop.: To pledge, pawn*, p. unionem, Suet.—B) *Fig.:* pigneratos habere animos, Liv.——II. *To take as a pledge*, Liv.; *fig., to bind, to oblige*, p. alqm sibi beneficio, App. *Pass., in a middle signification:* pignerari comæ alcjs, *to promise to sup with any body*, Id.

PIGNEROR, 1 *v. dep.* (pignus). *To take or seize any thing as a pledge; hence, fig., to make any thing one's own, to bind, oblige*, Mars fortissimum quemque p. solet, Cic.; fidem militum præmio p., Suet. *Gen.: To accept as*, quod das mihi, pigneror, omen, Ov.

PIGNUS, ŏris *and* ĕris, n. (*akin to* pango). I. *Prop.* A) *Any person or thing given or received as a security, a pledge, pawn, mortgage*, pignus dare, *to give a pledge*, Pap. Dig.; servum pignori dare, *to give as a pledge or security*, Id.; prædium pignori dare, Id.; aurum pignori apud alqm ponere, Id.; opponere se pignori, *to give one's self as a pledge, to pledge*, Plaut.; ager oppositus est pignori, *has been mortgaged*, Ter.; pignora capere, *as a means of compulsion*, e. g. *to enforce the attendance of senators*, Liv.; *thus also*, pignora auferre, Cic.; cogere alqm pignoribus, *to fine the senators for non-attendance*, Id.; pignora concidere, *to cancel, annul*, Id. *Esp.: A hostage*, sine pignore, Liv.; pignora marium, *a male hostage*, Suet.—B) *Meton.: The object of a wager*, pignore certare, Virg.; pignore contendere, Catull.——II. *Fig.: A pledge, proof, token of love* (e. g. *children, as pledges of conjugal love*), Ov.; p. eonjugum ac liberorum, Liv.; *a sure mark, a clear proof, testimony*, p. voluntatis, Cic.; p. injuriæ, Id.; p. societatis, Tac.; p. fidei, Just.

PIGRE, *adv.* (piger). *With ill-will, lazily, slowly, sluggishly*, Col.

PIGRESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (pigreo). *To become slow or sluggish*, Nilus pigrescit, Plin.

PIGRITIA, æ, *and* PIGRITIES, ēi, *f.* (piger). I. *Slowness, sluggishness, backwardness*, pigritiam definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic.; p. aut ignavia, Id.; p. militandi, Id.——II.

Meton.: p. stomacni, *weakness of the stomach*, Sen.

PIGRO, 1 *v. n.* (piger). *To be slow or backward to do a thing*, Lucr.

PIGROR, ari, *v. dep.* (piger). *To be slow or backward to do a thing*, tu scribère ne pigrere, Cic.

PILA, æ, *f.* I. *A mortar*, Plin.——II. *A pillar*, p. pontis, Liv.; lapidea p., Nep.; p. columnæ, Vitr.; *a dam or pier*, Virg.

PILA, æ, *f.* (πάλλα). I. *Prop.*: *A ball for playing with*, pilæ studio teneri, Cic.; pilâ ludere, Hor.; pilam excipere, *to catch*, Sen.; p. venit, Id.; pilam repercutere, Id. *Prov.*: p. est mea, *it is mine, I have caught it, I have won*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *A ball, globe, clew, round mass of any thing*, p. terræ, *the globe, the world*, Varr.; p. lanuginis, Plin.; p. Mattiacæ, *soap-balls manufactured at Mattiacum*, Mart. *Esp.*: *A small ball used in voting, a ballot*, Prop.; *a stuffed figure of a man, used in bull-fights to excite the animals*, Mart. *Hence, of a ragged garment*, Id.

PILĂRIUS, ii, *m.* (pila). *One that performs various tricks with balls, a juggler*, Quint.

PILĂTIM, *adv.* (pila). *Pillar-wise, or with pillars*, p. ædificia agere, Vitr.

PILĂTUS, a, um (pilum). *Furnished or armed with javelins*, p. agmina, Virg.

PILĔĂTUS, a, um (pileus). *Furnished with or wearing a hat*, Liv.; p. fratres, *Castor and Pollux*, Catull. *The* pileus *was a mark of liberty; hence*, plebs p., Suet. *But*, servi p., *wearing a pileus, as a token that the seller did not warrant them*, Gell.

PILENTUM, i, *n.* *A kind of easy spring-carriage, used especially by Roman ladies*, Liv.; Virg.

PILĔŎLUS, i, *m.*, PILĔŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (pileus). *A small hat, a cap*, Hor.; Col.

PILEUS, i, *m.*, *and* PILEUM, i, *n.* (πῖλος). I. *A hat, a felt hat, of half oval shape, and fitting closely* (Plaut. ap. Non.); *it was worn as a mark of freedom*: hæc mera libertas: hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. *Hence, meton.*: *Liberty, freedom*, ad pileum vocare, *to call the slaves to liberty*, i. e. *to entice them by the promise of freedom to take up arms*, Liv.; Quint. *At the sale of slaves, the* pileus *was a token that the seller did not warrant them*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *Protection*, te obsecro, pileum meum, mea salubritas, Plaut.

PILICREPUS, i, *m.* (pila, crepo). *One that plays with a ball, or with balls*, Sen.

PILŎSUS, a, um (pilus). *Hairy, full of hair.* I. *Prop.*: p. genæ, Cic.; p. colonus, Mart.; ursis pilosior, Prop.——II. *Meton., of plants*: folia pilosiora, Plin.

PILŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pila). I. *Gen.*: *A little ball*, Plin.——II. *In Medicine*: *A pill*, Id.

PILUM, i, *n.* (pila). I. *A pestle or pounder for a mortar*, Plin.——II. *A dart or javelin of the Roman infantry, which they hurled at the enemy, and then immediately used the sword*, Cic.; Liv.; *also at sieges* pila *were hurled upon the besiegers*: p. muralia, Cæs. *Prov.*: pilum injicere alcui, *to make an attack*, Plaut.

PILUMNUS, i, *m.* *Pilumnus, husband of Danaë, son of Daunus, and ancestor of Turnus*, Virg.

PILUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* pilum). *A company of the Triarii; hence*, primus p. (*afterward also* primipilus), centurio primi pili, Cæs.; primum pilum ducere, *to be the first captain or centurion of the Triarii*, Id.; assignare alcui primum pilum, Liv.; primos pilos ademit, Suet.; ad primum pilum transducere, *to promote to the centurionship or first captaincy of the Triarii*, Cæs. *Absol.*: *simply* pilus *for* pilus primus, Mart. *Meton.*: *The place or post of this centurion, who ranked before the commanders of the Hastati and Principes*, Cæs.; Liv.

PILUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* pellis, vellus, *and* filum). I. *Prop.*: *A hair*, palpebræ sunt munitæ vallo pilorum, Cic.; p. caudæ equinæ, Hor. *Collect.*: *Growth of hair, hair*, in capite cunctorum animalium homini plurimus p., Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *A hair*, i. e. *a trifle*, e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem (accepi), *nothing at all, not the least*, Cic.; ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, *not a whit the less*, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, *not a hair of an honorable man*, Id.; non facit pili cohortem, *values it not a straw*, Catull.; nec pili facit unius, *does not care a fig for it*, Id.

PIMPLĒIS, idis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Pimplea, a small place in Pieria, not far from Dion, with a mountain and spring sacred to the Muses*, ei recolis Pimpleida (terram), *the country about Pimplea*, i. e. *if you are fond of the Muses, if you are a poet*, Aus. *Subst.*, Pimpleis, i. e. *the Muse*, Hor.; Mart.

PIMPLĒUS, PIMPLÆUS, *or* PIPLĒUS, a, um. *Pimplean, sacred to the Muses*, P. mons, Catull.; P. antrum, Mart. *Subst.*, Pimplea, æ, *f.*, *A fountain of the Muses*, Stat.

PINA, æ, *f.* *See* PINNA.

PINACŎ-THĒCA, æ, *and* PINACO-THĒCE, ēs, *f.* (πινακοθήκη). *A gallery of pictures, picture-gallery*, Plin.

PĪNĂRIUS, a, um. *Pinarius, the name of a Roman gens*, Aur. Vict.; P. domus, Virg. *The* Pinarii *and* Potitii *presided at the worship of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander, and re-established by Romulus. The* Potitii *received the intestines* (exta) *of the sacrifice, but the* Pinarii *only came in for their share after the* exta *had been consumed*, Liv.

PINDĂRICUS, a, um (Πινδαρικός). *Of or belonging to Pindar, Pindaric*, P. lyra, Ov.; Hor.

PINDĂRUS, i, *m.* (Πίνδαρος). *Pindar, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Æschylus, whose odes in honor of the victors at the Olympic and other Greek games are only extant in part*, Cic.; Hor.; Quint.

PINDĒNISSUS, i, *f.* (Πινδένισσος). *Pindenissus, a town of Cilicia, besieged and taken by Cicero; now Schakhmaran*, Cic.

PINDUS *or* -OS, i, *m.* (Πίνδος). *Pindus, a mountain range separating Thessaly and Epirus*, Plin.

PINĒTUM, i, *n.* (pinus). *A pine wood*, Plin.

PINĒUS, a, um (pinus). *Of or belonging to pines*, p. silva, Virg.; p. corona, Plin.; p. ardor, *fire of pine wood*, Virg.; p. nux, Plin.; *or simply*, pinea, æ, *f.*, *A pine-apple*, Col.

PINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (*Senecr.* pinj, *to color, to mark out*). I. *Prop.* *A*) *To paint, to represent as a painter*, p. simulacrum Helenæ, Cic.; p. tabulam, *to paint a picture*, Id.; *hence*, tabula picta, *a picture, painting*, Id.; exemplaria picta, *drawings*, Vitr. *Esp.*: *To paint with a needle*, i. e. *to embroider, adorn*, p. acu, Ov.; stragulum textile magnificis operibus pictum, Cic.; picti reges, *with embroidered garments*, Mart.; toga picta, *an*

embroidered upper garment worn by a general in a triumph, Liv.—B) *Meton.: To stain or besmear*, p. frontem moris, *to stain the forehead with mulberries*, Virg.; p. vaccinia caltha, Id.; p. omnia palloribus, Lucr. *To adorn, decorate, stud*, p. herbas floribus, Id.; æther pingitur stellis, Sen.; p. bibliothecam algâ re, Cic.; locum orationibus p., Id. *Esp. in Rhet.: To embellish*, p. verba, Cic.; Britannlam p. coloribus, *with poetical figures or flourishes*, Id.——II. *Fig.: Painted, not real, fictitious, vain, empty*, pictus metus, Prop.

PINGUEDO, ĭnis, *f.* (pinguis). *Fatness, fat*, Plin.

PINGUEFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a. Pass.*, PINGUEFĬO, factus sum (pinguis, facio), *To make fat, to fatten*, Plin.

PINGUESCO, ĕre, *v. n.* (pinguis). I. *Prop.: To grow fat*, armentum pinguescit, Col. *Esp.: To grow fat or oily*, frumenta pinguescunt, Plin.——II. *Meton. gen.: To increase, grow more violent or intense*, flammæ pinguescunt, Sil.

PINGUĬTŬDO, ĭnis, *f.* *See* PINGUITUDO.

PINGUIS, e (πίων). I. *Pass.* A) *Fat, corpulent*, p. Thebani, Cic.; me pinguem vises, Hor.; pinguior agnus, Plaut.; pinguissimus hædulus, Juv. *Subst.*, pingue, is, *n.*, *A kind of oily fat in the flesh* (*conf.* ADIPS), Plin.; taurorum, leonum pinguia, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Fat, fruitful, uncultivated, rich*, p. ager, Col.; p. solum, Id.; pinguior campus, Hor.; p. flamma, *of incense*, Ov.; p. ara, *sprinkled with the blood and fat of the sacrifices*, Virg.; p. stabula apum, *rich or abounding with honey*, Id. 2) *Gross, thick, heavy, coarse*, p. cœlum, Cic.; p. coma, Suet.; p. toga, Id. 3) *Of flavor: Dull, not pungent*, p. sapor, Plin. 4) *Of color: Glaring*, (jaspis) glauco pingui, Id.; e candidis coloribus pinguissimus, Id. 5) *Besmeared, bedaubed*, p. crura luto, Juv.; virga p., *a limed twig or perch*, Stat.—C) *Fig.: Close, coarse, not fine*, agamus pingui Minerva, Cic.; p. verba, *gross, strong*, Quint.; *clumsy, unrefined, awkward, stupid*, quod ipsi Antiocho p. videbatur, Cic.; p. ingenium, Ov.——II. *Act.: That renders fat, fattening; and hence, meton., fertilizing*, Nilus pingui flumine, Virg. *Fig.: Calm, tranquil*, p. otium, Plin.; p. vita, Id.; p. somnus, Ov.

PINGUITŬDO, ĭnis, *f.* (pinguis). I. *Prop.* A) *Fatness*, Plin.; p. olei, Col.; p. soli, Id.—B) *Meton.: Glaring color*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Coarseness of expression*, Quint.

PINIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (pinus, fero). *That bears pines, pine-bearing*, Virg.

PINIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (pinus, gero). *That bears pines, pine-bearing*, Ov.

PINNA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) *A feather; said esp. of the stronger feathers in the wings or tails of birds*, Suet.; Col. *Meton.: A wing*, præpetibus pinnis, *of an eagle*, Cic.; binas gerere pinnas, *of insects*, Plin.—B) *Meton.: A fin*, Plin.; Ov. *Plur.*, pinnæ, ārum, *f.*, *Pinnacles, battlements*, Cæs.; Virg.; *the ladles or buckets on a water-wheel*, Vitr.; *the keys of an hydraulic organ*, Id.——II. *A kind of shell-fish*, Cic.; Plin. *Instead of this we find also* pina, Cic.

PINNĀTUS, a, um (pinna). I. *Prop.: Feathered, winged*, p. canda (aquilæ), Cic.; Jovis p. satelles, Id.——II. *Meton.: ables folio pennato dense, as if feathered, because the leaves lie on each other like the feathers of birds*, Plin.

PINNIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (pinna, gero). *Feathered, winged*, Acc. ap. Cic.; piscis p., *provided or furnished with fins*, Ov.

PINNI-RĬPUS, i, *m.* (pinna, rapio). *One who endeavored to snatch away the feathers* (pinnæ) *of a helmet with his* rete; i. e. *a gladiator that fought with the Samnite* (*another gladiator*) *who wore a helmet with feathers*, Juv.

PINNŌ-TĒRES, æ, *m.* (πινοτήρης). *The keeper or guardian of the shell-fish* pinna, *a kind of small crab*, Cic.; Plin.

PINNŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pinna). *A small feather*, Col. *Meton.: A little wing*, Plaut.; *a fin*, Plin.

PINSO, pinsi *and* pinsŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum, *and* pistum, 3 *v. a.* (πίσσω). I. *Prop.: To pound, stamp, bray, beat, bruise*, p. far, Varr.; p. uvam et ficum, Id.; p. humum cubitis, Enn. *sp.* Varr.; p. terram genibus, Id.——II. *Meton.:* p. alqm flagro, *to beat soundly, to thrash, drub*, Plaut.; quem nulla ciconia pinsit, *that can not be mocked* (*by imitating a stork's beak with one's hands*), Pers.

PINSUS *or* PINSĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* pinso.

PINUS, ūs *and* i, *f.* (πίτυς). I. *A wild pine, Scotch fir*, Plin.; *a pine-tree which bears edible fruit*, Id. *According to the fable*, Pitys (i. q. pinus) *was a nymph beloved by Pan*: pinus amata Arcadio deo, Prop.——II. *Meton.: A ship built of pine wood*, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.; *a torch of pine wood*, Virg.; *a javelin or dart*, Stat.; *an oar*, Luc.; *a wreath made of the leaves of the pine-tree*, Ov.

PIO, 1 *v. a.* (pius). I. *To seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate*, p. Sylvanum lacte, Hor.; p. busta, i. e. manes, Ov.; p. ossa, Virg.; *to free from guilt by some religious rite or ceremony*, si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Cic. *Gen.: To seek to make good, or, to make good, to make compensation for, to retrieve, repair; to endeavor to turn away or avert*, p. damna, Ov.; p. nefas triste, Virg.; p. fulmen, *to endeavor to avert the fulfillment of a bad omen from it*, Ov.; p. prodigia, Tac.; *to avenge, to punish*, p. culpam morte, Virg.——II. *To exercise or perform in a religious manner*, p. pietatem, Plaut.; sacra p., Prop.

PIPĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (pipo). *The pipping or crying of chickens*, p. pullorum, Varr.

PIPER, ĕris, *n.* (πέπερι). *Pepper*, p. nigrum, p. cubeba, Plin.; Hor.; piperis granum, *a pepper-corn*, Plin. *Fig.: Sharpness, pungency*, Petron.

PIPĔRĀTUS, a, um (piper). *Peppered*, p. vinum, Plin.; p. acetum, Col.; p. garum, Petron. *Subst.*, pipĕrātum, i, *n.*, *A sauce prepared from or seasoned with pepper*, Cels.

PIPĬLO, are, *v. n.* (pipio). *To pip, chirp*, Catull.

PIPIO, ire. *To pip or chirp as young birds*, Col.

PIPŬLUM, i, *n.*, *or* PIPŬLUS, i, *m.* (pipio). *A pipping or chirping as a young bird; hence, a whimpering, crying*, Plaut.

PIRÆEUS (*trisyll.*), ĕi, *m.* (Πειραιεύς). *Piræus, the most important of the harbors of Athens, situate in the peninsula about five miles to the southwest of that city, and joined to it by long walls; now Por-*

to Leone or Porto Draccne. In a more extended sense, it contained in itself several smaller harbors: post me erat Ægina, ante Megara, dextra P., Sulp. ap. Cic.; triplex Piræei portus, Nep. *Contr.* Piræus: litora Pirei, Catull.; in Piræum transmittebamus, Gell.; colmus in Piræo, Ter. *The poetic form in n. plur.:* Piræa tuta, Ov.

PIRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Piræeus,* P. portus, Prop.; P. litus, Sil.

PIRATA, æ, m. (πειράτης). *A sea-robber, pirate, corsair,* Cic.; Vell.

PIRATICUS, a, um (πειρατικός). *Of or belonging to pirates, piratical,* p. myoparo, Cic.; p. bellum, *war carried on with pirates,* Id. *Subst.,* piratica, æ, *f., Piracy,* piraticam facere, *to carry on piracy,* Cic.; *or* piraticam exercere, Just.

PIRENE, ēs, *f.* (Πειρήνη). *Pirene, a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), Plin. *Sacred to the Muses,* Pers.; Stat.

*PIRENIS, idis, *f.* (Πειρηνίς). *Of or belonging to the fountain Pirene,* P. unda, Ov.; P. Ephyre, *Corinth,* Id.

PIRITHOUS, i, m. (Πειρίθοος). *Pirithous, the son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, and husband of Hippodame or Hippodamia, a friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia he descended with Theseus into the infernal regions, in order to carry away Proserpina, but was not suffered to return,* Ov.; Hor.

PIRUM, i, n. (*Gaelic* peur; *Icel.* pera; *Ang. Sax.* pera). *A pear,* p. Cydonia, Plin.; Hor.

PIRUS, i, *f.* (pirum). *A pear-tree,* Plin.; Virg.

PISA, æ, *f.* (Πίσα), and PISÆ, ārum, *f.* *Pisa.* 1. *The capital of Pisatis, the middle portion of the province of Elis in the Peloponnesus. It stood north of the Alpheus, at a very short distance east of Olympia, but was finally destroyed by the Eleans.* 2. Pisæ, ārum, *f., A town of Etruria, at the conflux of the Arnus* (*now Arno*) *and the Ausar* (*now Serchio*), *celebrated for its baths* (thermæ); *now Pisa, a colony of Pisa in Elis,* Liv.; Virg.

PISÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pisa in Elis,* hasta P., *of Œnomaus,* Ov.; Pisæam vexit, *of Hippodamia,* Id. *Subst.,* Pisæi, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pisa,* Plin.

PISĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Pisa in Etruria,* P. ager, Liv. *Subst.,* Pisāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pisa,* Liv.

PISAURUM, i, n. *Pisaurum, a town of Umbria, near the mouth of the River Pisaurus* (*now the Foglia*), *on the road to Ariminum; it is now Pesaro,* Cæs.; Cic.

PISCĀRIUS, a, um (piscis). *Of or belonging to fishes or fishing,* p. hamulus, Plaut.; p. copia, Id.; p. forum, *fish-market,* Id.; piscaria (*sc.* res), *fishery,* Dig.

PISCĀTOR, ōris, m. (piscor). *A fisherman, fisher,* Cic.; Ter.

PISCĀTŌRIUS, a, um (piscator). *Of or belonging to fishes, fishing, or a fisherman,* p. navis, *a fishing-boat,* Cæs.; p. casa, *a fisherman's hut,* Petr.; p. forum, *the fish-market,* Liv.; p. arundo, Plin.

PISCĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *She that fishes,* Plin.

PISCĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (piscor). I. *A fishing, catching of fish,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: Fish,* piscatum sibi parare, Plaut.

PISCICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (piscis). *A little fish,* p. parvi, Cic.; p. minuti, Ter.

PISCINA, æ, *f.* (piscis). I. *Prop.: A fish-pond,* Cic.——II. *A pool or pond for swimming or bathing in,* Plin.; Sen.; Col.; p. calidæ, *warm baths,* Suet.; *a large vessel or trough for holding water, a tank, reservoir,* p. ligneæ, Plin.

PISCINĀRIUS, ii, m. (piscina). *One that keeps or is fond of fish-ponds,* Cic.

PISCIS, is, m. (*Sanscr.* payasyas, *watery*). I. *Prop.: A fish,* Cic.; Plin.; p. femina, Ov.; curvus p., *a dolphin,* Sil.——II. *Meton.: Pisces,* fem. m., *The Fishes, a constellation,* Col.; P. gemelli *or* P. gemini, *one in the south, the other in the north,* Ov.; Cic.; p. aquosi, Virg.

PISCOR, 1 *v. dep.* (piscis). *To fish,* p. ante hortuloe, Cic.; p. hamo, Suet.; p. reti, id. *Prov.:* p. in aere, *to take pains in vain,* Plaut.

PISCŌSUS, a, um (piscis). *Full of or abounding in fish,* p. amnis, Ov.; p. scopuli, Virg.

PISCULENTUS, a, um (piscis). *Abounding in fish,* p. loca, Plaut.

PISIDA, æ, m. (Πισίδης). *An inhabitant of Pisidia,* Cic. *Plur.,* Pisidæ, ārum, m., *The inhabitants of Pisidia, a hardy race of mountaineers,* Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

PISIDIA, æ, *f.* (Πισιδία). *Pisidia, a district of Asia Minor, to the north of Lycia and Pamphylia,* Liv.; Plin.

PISO, ōnis, m. *Piso, a Roman family name;* e. g. *of the* gens Calpurnia, Cic.

PISŌNIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Piso,* conjuratio P., Suet.

PISTILLUM, i, n., *or* PISTILLUS, i, m. (pinso). *A pestle-to pound with,* Plin.

PISTOR, ōris, m. (pinso). I. *Prop.: One that pounds* (*esp. corn*) *or grinds in a mill; hence, a miller,* Plin.——II. *A baker,* Cic.; Plin.

PISTORIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Pistorium in Etruria,* P. ager, Sall.; milites P., *facati,* alluding to pistor, Plaut.

PISTORIUM, ii, n. *Pistorium, a small place in Etruria, on the road from Luca to Florentia, rendered memorable by the defeat of Catiline in its neighborhood. It is now Pistoia,* Plin.

PISTŌRIUS, a, um (pistor). *Of or belonging to a baker or bakers,* p. opus, *pastry,* Plin.; forum p., *the bakers' market,* Aur. Vict.

PISTRILLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pistrina). *A little mill, a hand-mill, a small grinding-house,* Ter.

PISTRINA, æ, *f.* (pinso). *A place in which corn was pounded* (*ground*) *and the flour baked, a bake-house,* Plin.

PISTRINUM, i, n. (pinso). I. *Prop.: A pounding-mill* (*crushing machine*), *where slaves were set to work as a punishment, a mill, a grinding-house,* Cic.; to in pistrinum dedam, Ter.; hominem pistrino dignum, Id.; pistrinum exercere, *to be a miller and baker,* Suet.——II. *Meton., of a difficult business, or unpleasant place: A burden, yoke,* tibi mecum in eodem pistrino est vivendum, Cic.

PISTRIS *or* PRISTIS, is, *and* PISTRIX *or* PRISTIX, icis, *f.* I. *Prop.: A sea-monster or large fish, as a whale, shark,* &c. (Plin.); *The Whale, a constellation,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: A kind of fast-sailing ship, a cutter* (Liv.); *hence, the name of one of the ships of Æneas,* Virg.

PISTUS, a, um, *part. of* pinso.

PITHECIUM, ii, n. (πιθήκιον). *A small ape, a little monkey,* Plaut.

PITHECUSA, æ, *f.*, and PITHECUSÆ, ārum, *f.* (Πιθηκοῦσσαι, Πιθηκοῦσαι). *See* ÆNARIA.

PITTACUS *or* -OS, i, m. (Πίττακος). *Pittacus, a ruler of Mytilene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*, Cic.; Nep.

PITTHEIS, idis, *f.* (Πιτθηΐς). *Daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. *Æthra*, Ov.

PITTHEUS, ei *and* eos, m. (Πιτθεύς). *Pittheus, a king of Trœzene, father of Æthra, the wife of Ægeus and mother of Theseus*, Ov.; Hyg.

PITUITA [*post. trisyll.*, Hor.; Pers.], æ, *f.* (πτύω, πιτύω). *A clammy moisture or humor.* I. *Prop., in the body: Phlegm, rheum*, quum sanguis corruptus est aut p. redundat, *in case of a redundancy of phlegm*, Cic.; Plin.; Hor.——II. *Meton. ostrees* (Plin.); *of fowls, the pip*, Id.

PITUITOSUS, a, um (pituita). *Full of phlegm*, p. homo, Cic.

PITYIS, idos, *f.* (πιτυΐς). *The cone of a pine, a pine-apple*, Plin.

PIUS, a, um [*Superl.*, piissimus, Anton. ap. Cic.; Sen. *and later writers*]. I. *Gen.: Pious, religious, devout, godly, righteous, virtuous, conscientious*, p. homo, Cic.; p. et pudica uxor, Plaut.; p. ingenium Pamphili, Ter. *Of poets:* p. vates, *holy*, Virg.; p. poeta, Catull.; p. luci, *the sacred groves of poets*, Hor. *Of the manes of the pious dead:* piorum sedem consecuti, Cic. *Hence*, pium est, *it is pious or pleasing to the gods; with inf.*, Ov.; *and subst.*, pium, i, *n.*, *for* fas: jusque p.que, Id.; *just, legitimate, lawful*, p. dolor, Cic.; p. bellum, Liv.——II. *Esp.: Entertaining sentiments of affection and attachment toward parents, children, masters, superiors, magistrates, one's native country, &c., dutiful, affectionate, loyal*, p. in parentes, Cic.; p. (erga patriam), Nep.; p. metus, *of a wife trembling for the life of her husband*, Id.; p. bellum, *for the country*, Liv. *Meton.:* p. testa, *kind, friendly*, Hor.

PIX, picis, *f.* (πίσσα). I. *Gen.: Pitch* (Plin.); *boiling pitch was dropped upon the bodies of slaves, as a punishment*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.: Tar*, Virg.; *usually* p. liquida, Vitr.; Plin.

PLĂCĂBILIS, e (placo). I. *Act.: Serving to pacify or appease; pacifying, soothing*, p. hostia, Sen.; placabilius est, *more soothing*, Ter.——II. *Pass.: Easy to be appeased or pacified, placable*, p. animus, Cic.; ingenium p., Liv.

PLĂCĂBĬLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (placabilis). *Placability*, Cic.

PLĂCĂMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (placo). *A means of pacifying or appeasing*, Liv.

PLĂCĂMENTUM, i, *n.* (placo). I. q. placamen, Plin.; Tac.

PLĂCĂTE, *adv.* (placatus). *Mildly, gently, calmly*, omnia humana ferre p. et moderate, Cic.; remissius et placatius ferre, Id.

PLĂCĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (placo). *An appeasing, pacifying*, p. deorum, Cic.

PLĂCĂTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* placo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Appeased, pacified, well disposed toward*, exercitus dari placatior, Liv.——B) *Meton.: Peaceful, calm, quiet, gentle*, p. tranquilla, quieta vita, Cic.; p. status animi, Id.; p. mare, Virg.

PLĂCENTA, æ, *f.* (πλακοῦς). *A cake*, Cat.; *a cheese-cake*, Hor.

PLĂCENTIA, æ, *f. Placentia, a town of Upper Italy on the Po, which was colonized by the Romans during the second Punic war, now* Piacenza, Liv.

PLĂCEO, cŭi, cĭtum, 2 *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* pâ), *to love*). I. *Gen.: To please, be pleasing or agreeable*, p. alcui, Cic.; nec dubito, quin mihi placitura sit, Id.; ut placet, *as it pleases, as you like*, Id.; sibi p., *to be pleased or satisfied with one's self*, Id.; dos placenda est, *for* p. debet, Plaut.; placens, *pleasing, pleasant, agreeable*, p. uxor, Hor.——II. *Esp.:* placet alcui, *one is of opinion, considers best, it seems good to one*, duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, *Carneades is of opinion*, Cic.; ut Stoicis placet; ut doctissimis placuit, *as the most learned have agreed*, Cic.; si diis placet, *ironically*, Ter.; Cic.; *to take or come to a decision, to resolve upon, to determine*, senatui p., ut, Cic.; quando vobis ita placuit, Sall. *With infin.:* placet legatos recipi, Sall.; suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.

PLĂCIDE, *adv.* (placidus). I. *Prop.: With pleasing expressions*, p. loqui, Cic.; p. verba facere, Sall.——II. *Meton.: Gently, quietly, softly, peacefully, placidly*, p. ire, *to walk gently or sedately*, Ter.; p. progredi, Cæs.; p. plebem tractare, Sall.; p. ferre dolorem; colles p. acclives, *gently sloping*, Liv.

PLĂCĬDUS, a, um (placeo). *Gentle, soft, quiet, peaceable, placid*, reddere alqm placidum, Cic.; p. senatus, Id.; p. mors, *tranquil*, Virg.; p. cœlum, *serene, clear*, Sil.; p. sol, i. e. mare, Virg.; p. dies, *a clear, calm day*, Plin. E.; p. somnus, Ov.;

PLĂCITO, are, *v. freq. n.* (placeo). *To please greatly or thoroughly*, Plaut.

PLĂCĬTUM, i, *n.* I. *Prop.: That which is pleasing or agreeable*, ultra placitum laudare, *beyond what is agreeable*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: An opinion pronounced, decision, dogma*, p. medicorum, Plin.

PLĂCĬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* placeo.——II. *Adj.: Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable*, locus amœnus p., Sall.

PLĂCO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To appease, pacify, make quiet*, p. alqm, Cic.; p. alqm beneficiis, Liv.; p. alqm reipublicæ, *to reconcile with*, Cic.; homo quietus et sibi ipse placatus, *reconciled and at peace with himself*, Id.; p. ventrem escâ, Hor.——II. *To endeavor to appease*, Hor.

PLACUSA *and* PLĂCUSIA, æ, *f.* *See* PLAGUSIA.

PLĂGA, æ, *f.* (πληγή). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: A blow, stroke, thrust*, plagas perferre, Cic.; plagam ferre, *to be about to hit or deal a blow, make a thrust, &c.*, Virg.; plagam sedare, *to fix a blow*, Ov.——B) *Meton.: Of the impact of atoms*, quam plagam appellat, Cic.——C) *Esp.: A blow, stroke, &c., such as to produce a wound; thence, a wound*, p. modiocris pestifera, Cic.; plagis vulnerari, Nep.——II. *Fig.: A blow, wound, loss*, p. est injecta petitioni tuæ, Cic.; oratio gravem plagam facit, *makes a deep impression*, Id.

PLĂGA, æ, *f.* *A region, quarter*, p. cœli, Poet. ap. Cic.; quatuor p., *the four zones*, Virg.; Sen. *Meton.: A district, canton*, p. Materina, Liv.

PLĂGA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) *A hunter's net or toil*, plagas tendere, Cic.——B) *Meton.: A cobweb*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: A net, gin, snare*, quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic.

PLĂGIĂRIUS, ii, m. (plagium). I. *Prop.: A man-stealer, a kidnapper*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A literary thief, a plagiarist*, Mart.

PLĂGI-GER, ĕra, ĕrum (plaga, gero). *That*

receives stripes, getting blows (of slaves), Plaut.

PLAGI-GERULUS, a, um (plaga, gerulus), I. q. plagiger, Plaut.

PLAGI-PATIDA, æ, m. (plaga, patior). *One that endures stripes or puts up with blows*, Plaut.

PLAGOSUS, a, um (plaga). I. *Act.: Dealing or inflicting many blows, flogging*, p. Orbilius, Hor.——II. *Pass.: Much beaten, full of blows or wounds*, p. dorsum, App.

PLAGULA, æ, *f. dim.* (plaga). *A hanging or curtain*, stragulam pretiosam, plagulas, Liv.

PLAGUSIA, æ, *f. A kind of fish* (*al.* placusas *or* placusias), Plaut.

PLANASIA, æ, *f.* (Πλανασία), *or* PLANARIA. *An island in the Etruscan Sea, near Elba*, Plin.; Tac.

PLANCTUS, ûs, m. (plango). I. *Gen.: A beating* (*so as to produce a loud noise*), Val. Flac.——II. *Esp.: A beating of the breast, &c., in grief, a wailing*, gemitus ac p., Tac.

PLANE, *adv. Prop.: Plainly, evenly; hence, fig., without ambiguity, in a straightforward manner*, p. et Latine loquuntur, Cic.; *without difficulty, plainly, clearly, intelligibly*, p. et dilucide, Cic.; planius dicere, Id.; apertissime planissimeque explicare, Id.; *without exception, entirely, fully, altogether*, quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, p. bene fecisti, *you have done quite right in having convened, &c.*, Cic.; p. scire, *to know perfectly well*, Ter. *In replies: Quite so, exactly so, to be sure*, Plaut.

PLANETA *or* PLANETES, æ, m. (πλανήτης). *A planet* (*pure Latin*, stellæ errantes *or* erraticæ), Gell.

PLANGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Gen.: To beat or strike* (*so as to produce a loud noise*), p. terram vertice, Ov.; p. tympana palmis, Catull. *Middle:* (avis) plangitur, *beats itself with its wings*, i. e. *flaps its wings*, Ov.——II. *Esp. as a sign of anger*, p. lacertos, Id.; *as an indication of sorrow*, p. pectora palmis, *to beat one's breast*, Id. *In the pass.* (*middle*), planguntur matres, Id.; *thus in the act.*, agmina plangentia, Virg.; *hence*, p. alqm, *to bewail aloud*, Tibull.; p. damna, Stat.

PLANGOR, ôris, m. (plango). I. *Gen.: A beating or striking* (*with a loud noise*), p. feminis, Auct. Her.——II. *Esp. as an indication of grief or mourning; hence, Loud wailing, lamentation*, plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

PLANGUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (πλαγγών). *A wax doll, a small wazen image*, quinque p. matronarum (*al.* lagunculæ *or* imagunculæ), Cic.

PLANI-LOQUUS, a, um (plane, loquor). *That speaks plainly*, ut planiloqua est! Plaut.

PLANIPES, ôdis, m. (planus, pes). *A kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who, as is supposed, was barefooted, or wore only socks* (soccl), Juv.

PLANITAS, âtis, *f.* (planus). *Evenness, smoothness*, p. sententiarum, *perspicuity, plainness*, Tac.

PLANITIA, æ, *f.* (planus). *A plain, level ground, a flat surface*, erat inter oppidum et collem p., Cæs.

PLANITIES, éi, *f.* (planus). *A plain, level ground, a flat surface*, p. agri, Cic.

PLANTA, æ, *f.* I. *A young, green branch, scion, twig*, Cic.; *a set, slip, cutting, graft*, Plin.——II. *The sole of the foot*, pedum p., Virg.

PLANTARIS, e (planta). I. *Of or belonging to sets, slips, &c. Subst.*, plantária, ium, n., *Sets, young trees*, Plin.; *a young plantation or nursery*, plantaria instituere, *to make a nursery-ground*, Id. *Meton.: Hair*, Pers.——II *Of or belonging to the sole of the foot*, p. alæ, *of Mercury*, Stat.

PLANUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: Plain, flat, even*, p. carina, *flat*, Cæs.; campus planissimus, Plin. E.; p. pisces, *flat fish*, Plin. *Hence, subst.*, planum, i, n., *A plain, flat surface*, agmen in planum deducere, Sall. *Esp.*, de *or* e plano, *or* in plano: *On the ground, on level ground, of magistrates when not pronouncing judgment on the tribunal, or* (*as we say*) *from the bench*, Suet. *Hence:* melius in tribunali quam in plano conspicitur, *better in persons of rank than in common people*, Sen.——II. *Fig.: Without difficulty or ceremony, easy*, p. via, Cic.; *perspicuous, clear, intelligible*, p. narratio, Cic.; planum facere, *to make plain or clear, to prove, demonstrate*, Id.; planum facere, *with acc. and inf.*, Id.; satin' hæc sunt tibi p. et certa? Plaut.

PLANUS, i, m. (πλάνος). I. *A vagrant, vagabond*, Petr.——II. *A kind of juggler, an impostor, cheat*, Cic.

PLASMA, âtis, n. (πλάσμα). A) *Prop.: Any thing that has been moulded into a shape, a form*, Prud.——B) *Meton.: A soft modulation of the voice*, Quint.

PLASTES, æ, m. (πλάστης). *One that moulds things or shapes them, a former, moulder*, Vell.

PLASTICE, ês, *f.* (πλαστική, *sc.* τέχνη). *The act of making figures of clay, &c., the plastic art*, Plin.

PLATÆÆ, ârum, *f.* (Πλατειαί). *Plataea, a town of Bœotia, celebrated for the victory obtained by the Greeks over the Persians* (B.C. 479); *now Palæo-Castro*, Cic.

PLATÆENSES, ium, m. *The people of Plataea*, Nep.

PLATALEA, æ, *f. The spoon-bill*, Cic.

PLATANUS, i [*genit.*, ûs, Virg.], *f.* (πλάτανος). *The plane-tree*, p. lata, Cic.; p. cæleba, *because it was not the practice to tie vines to it*, Hor.

PLATEA, æ, *f.* (πλατεῖα). *A street in a town*, Cæs.

PLATO *or* PLATON, ônis [*Greek acc.*, Platonem, Hor.], m. (Πλάτων). *Plato.* 1. *A celebrated Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy*, Cic.; Hor. 2. *An Epicurean of Sardis, who, in the time of Cicero, was frequently at Athens*, Cic.

PLATONICUS, a, um (Πλατωνικός). *Of or belonging to Plato, Platonic*, P. subtilitas, Plin. E.

PLAUDO [plodo, Varr.], si, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To beat or strike so as to make a noise, to pat*, p. pectora manu, Ov.; plausa colla equorum, Id.; p. pedibus choreas, *to beat time with the feet*, Virg.; *to strike together with a clapping noise*, plausis alis, Ov.——II. *Neut.: To clap.* A) *Prop.:* p. alis, Virg.; p. pennis, *with the wings*, Ov. *Esp. as a mark of approbation or applause*, p. manibus, Plaut.; p. alcui, *to applaud any one by clapping, to clap*, Cic.; Hor.; plaudite, *at the end of a piece*, Plaut.; Ter.——B) *Fig.: To applaud*, diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; p. alcjs versibus, Ov.

PLAUSIBILIS, e (plaudo). *Worthy to be*

clapped, deserving of applause, p. nomen, Cic.

PLAUSOR, ōris, *m.* (plaudo). *One who claps with the hands in token of applause, a clapper, applauder*, Quint.

PLAUSTRUM (plostr.), i, *n.* (plaudo). I. *Prop.: A wagon, cart, wain for carrying loads*, Cic.; plaustrum percellere, *to upset; Prov., to upset the wagon*, i. e. *to spoil a business, manage a thing badly*, Plaut. ——— II. *Meton.: Charles's Wain, the Greater Bear, a constellation near the north pole*, Ov.

PLAUSUS, a, um, *part. of* plaudo.

PLAUSUS [plosus, Enn.], ūs, *m.* (plaudo). I. *Prop.: A noise made by the striking of two bodies together, a clapping*, dat plausum pennis, Virg. *Esp. as a mark of approbation*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Approbation, applause*, in alqâ re plausus quærere, Cic.; tantis plausibus, tanta approbatione, Id.

PLAUTIĀNUS [Plot.], a, um. *Of or belonging to Plautius*, bona P., *belonging to a certain Plotius*, Cic.

PLAUTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Plautus*, P. pater, *a father in (a play of) Plautus*, Cic.; P. numeri et sales, Hor.

PLAUTIUS *or* PLŌTIUS, a. I. *The name of a Roman gens*; e. g. L. Plotius Gallus, *an orator in the time of Marius*, Suet.——II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Plautius*, lex P. de vi, Cic.

PLAUTUS, i, *m.* (*prop., flat-foot, or flat-footed*). *A Roman family name*; e. g. M. Accius Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, born at Sarsina in Umbria*, Cic.

PLĒBECŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (plebs). *The common people*, misera ac jejuna p., Cic.

PLĒBĒIUS, a, um (plebs). I. *Prop.: Ignoble, plebeian, of the common people* [*opp.* patricius, *aristocratic*], p. familia, Cic.; consul p., Liv.; ludi p., *games for the people*.——II. *Meton.: Common, low, vulgar*, p. philosophi, Cic.; p. vina, *common*, Plin.

PLĒBES, ēi (*contr.* i), *f.* I. q. plebs, Cic.; Liv.; Sall.

PLĒBICŬLA, æ, *m.* (plebs, colo). *A friend of the people, one that courts popular favor*, Cic.

PLĒBISCĪTUM, i, *n.* [*abl.* plebis scitu, Dec. ap. Cic.] (plebs, scitum). *A decree or ordinance of the commonality* [*opp.* senatus consultum], Auct. Or. Dom.

PLĒBS, plēbis, *f.* I. *Prop.: The common people, commonality, the ignoble* (*opp.* patricii, *or* patres *or* senatus; *whereas* populus *comprises both classes*), populo plebique Romanæ, Cic.; dictator primus de plebe dictus, *chosen from among the people*, i. e. *the commonality*, Liv.; p. eris, *for* unus de plebe, Hor.; *before the Gracchi the knights* (equites) *also belonged to the* plebs; *but when the former were raised to a separate class, the* plebs *formed the third*, i. e. *the last or lowest class*; *hence, The lower class of people, the populace, the mass*, multitudo de plebe, Liv.; misera p., Hor. ——— II. *Meton.: A mass, crowd*, p. Superûm, Ov.

PLECTĪLIS, e (plecto). I. *Plaited*, p. corona, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: Intricate, complicated, involved*, syllogismi p., Prud.

PLECTO, xi, *and* xŭi, xum, 3 *v. a.* (πλέκω). A) *Prop.: To plait, intertwine, braid. Esp. in the part. pass.*, plexus, a, um, *Plaited*, p. corollæ, Lucr.; p. flores, Catull.——B) *Meton.:* p. se, *to turn and twist one's self*, Phæd.

PLECTO, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* (πλήσσω *or* πλήττω). I. *Prop.: To punish*, p. alqm capite, Cod. Just.; *usually in the pass.:* tergo p., Hor.; jure plectimur, Cic.; multis in rebus negligentiâ plectimur, *on account of*, Id. ——— II. *Meton.: To blame, censure*, cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep.

PLECTRUM, i, *n.* (πλῆκτρον). *An instrument for striking; hence*, I. *Prop.: An instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A lyre or lute*, Hor.; *a lyric poem, lyric poetry*, Id.

PLĒIAS, *or* PLĒIAS *or* PLIAS, ădis, *f.* (Πληϊάς, Πλειάς). *A Pleiad*, Taygete Pliias, Virg. *Often in the plur.*, Pleiades (Pliades), *The seven daughters of Atlas as a constellation, the Pleiads*, Ov. *Pure Latin*, Vergilius.

PLĒIŌNE, ēs, *f.* (Πληιόνη). *Pleione, the mother of the Pleiads, wife of Atlas, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys*, Ov.

PLEMMŸRIUM, ĭi, *n.* (Πλημμύριον). *Plemmyrium, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse; now Punta di Gigante*, Virg.

PLĒNE, *adv.* I. *Prop.: Fully, to the full*, vasa p. infundere, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Richly, abundantly, completely, fully*, p. alqd perficere, Cic.

PLĒNITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (plenus). *The state of being full, fullness; hence, meton., Completeness*, p. syllabæ, Auct. Her.

PLĒNUS, a, um (πλέος). *Full of any thing, filled with any thing.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.: Full* [*opp.* inanis], *with genit.*, p. domus cælati argenti, Cic.; *or with abl.*, p. domus ornamentis, Cic.; p. ventis vela, Ov. *Absol.:* p. pocula, Lucr.; p. cera, *filled up with writing*, Ov.——B) *Fig.:* p. oblectationis requies est alcui in alqâ re, Cic.; vita p. voluptatibus, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Full, loaded, laden*, exercitus plenissimus prædâ, Liv.; *pregnant, with young*, sus p., Cic.; femina p., Ov.; *full, satisfied, sated, satiated*, p. eras minimo, Id.; *full*, i. e. *thick, strong*, pecudis jecur nitidum atque p., Cic.; velamina filo pleno, Ov. 2) *Full*, i. e. *provided or richly furnished with every thing, rich*, p. urbs, Cic.; p. pecuniis, *much money, considerable property*, p. domus, Hor.; plenâ manu, *with a full hand, richly*, pleniorem efficere orationem, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Full in number, complete, entire*, p. annus, Cic.; cohortes plenissimæ, *quite complete, or having the full number*, Id.; *perfect, whole, entire, full*, p. luna, Virg.; p. verbum, *at full length, not contracted or abridged*, Cic.; syllaba plenior, *longer*, Auct. Her.; pleno gradu, *with full step, in full march*, Sall.; Liv.; *numerous*, p. agmen, Ov. *Of the voice or sound: Full, strong, sonorous*, vox plenior, Cic.; homo plenior voce, Id. *Of strength: Strong*, cibi pleniores, *more nourishing*, Cels. *Of the air: Thick, close*, Cic. ——C) *Fig.:* p. inimicorum, Cic.; p. negotii, *occupied, busy*, Id.; p. irarum, *loaded with*, Liv.; p. annis, *advanced in years, aged*, Plin. E.; *satiated, disgusted*, p. amator, Hor.; *complete, perfect*, p. gaudium, Cic.; carmen grave plenumque fundere, Id.; in plenum, *in general, on the whole*, Plin.

PLĒRIQUE, PLERÆQUE. *See* PLERUSQUE.

PLĒRUMQUE, *subst. and adv.* *See* PLERUSQUE.

PLĒRUS, a, um, *for* plerusque: plures in plera sunto, i. e. in plures administrationes muneris, Cic.

PLĒRUSQUE, plērāque, plērumque. *The most, the greatest part*, juventus p., Sall. *Esp. in the plur.*: p. Belgæ, Cæs.; multi p., Cic. Pleraque, *acc. plur. neut.*, *In a great many things*, Gell. *Subst.*, plerique, *The most, the greater part or number*, Cic. *Subst.*, plerumque, i, n., *The most, the greatest part*, p. noctis, Sall.; Europæ p., Liv. *Adv.*, plerumque, *Mostly, for the most part, commonly*, Cic.; *very often, very frequently*, p. permoveor, Tac.

PLEUMOSII *or* PLEUMOXII, ōrum, m. *Pleumosii, a people of* Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

PLEURŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pleuron, a town of Ætolia*, P. Æmon, Ov.

PLIAS, *plur.* Pliades. *See* PLEIAS.

PLICA, æ, *f.* (πλίκω). *A fold*, Curt.

PLICO, āvi, ātum *and* ītum, *v. a.* (plica). *To fold, lay together, fold up*, p. chartam, Mart.; p. se in sua membra, *to roll or coil itself up (of a snake)*. Virg.

PLINIĀNUS. *Of Pliny, Plinian*, Plin.

PLINIUS, a. *The name of a Roman gens; the most celebrated were:* 1. Caius Plinius Secundus (*called also* Major, *the Elder*), *probably of Comum, author of the Natural History*, Plin. E. 2. *His adopted son*, C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, *who was his sister's son* (*called* Junior, *the Younger*).

PLISTHĒNES, is, m. (Πλεισθένης). *Plisthenes.* 1. *Son of Pelops, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, whom at his death he intrusted to his brother Atreus, whence they were called* Atridæ, Serv. Virg. 2. *Son of Thyestes*, Sen.

PLISTHĒNIUS, a, um. *Plisthenian*, torus P., *of Agamemnon*, Ov.

PLŌDO, ōre. *See* PLAUDO.

PLŌRABILIS, e. *Lamentable, mournful, deplorable*, Pers.

PLŌRĀTUS, ūs, m. (ploro). I. *Prop.: A weeping, loud crying, wailing*, ploratus edere, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The moisture of a tree, exuding like tears*, Plin.

PLŌRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To weep aloud, to wail, cry out*, quid faciam? plorando fessus sum, Cic.; faciam plorantem illum, Plaut.; p. alcui, *before or in the presence of any body*, Tibull.——II. *Act.: To weep over, to bewail, lament*, p raptum juvenem, Hor.; *with acc. and inf.*, Id.; *with inf.*, Id.

PLŌSOR, ōris, m. *See* PLAUSOR.

PLOSTELLUM, i, *n. dim.* (plostrum). *A little wagon or cart*, Varr.; Hor.

PLOSTRĀRIUS, a, um. *See* PLAUSTRARIUS.

PLOSTRUM, i, *n.* *See* PLAUSTRUM.

PLŌSUS, ūs, m. *See* PLAUSUS.

PLOTIANUS, PLOTIUS. *See* PLAUTIANUS, PLAUTIUS.

PLOXEMUM, PLOXIMUM, *or* PLOXENUM, i, *n.* *A box for a carriage*, Catull.

PLŪIT. *See* PLUO.

PLŪMA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.: A soft feather, down-feather. Plur.*, plūmæ, ārum, *f.*, *Down, soft feathers of a bed*, Cic.; animantes plumâ obductas, Id.; pluma haud interest, *there is not a shade of difference*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: Of the down of the cheeks, the first beard*, Hor. *Of the scales of a coat of mail, which are arranged like feathers*, Stat.; in modum plumæ, Sall.; in plumam, Virg.

PLŪMĀTILIS, e (pluma). *Embroidered like feathers. Subst.*, plumatile, is, n. (*sc.* vestimentum), *A garment thus embroidered*, Plaut.

PLŪMĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* plumo.

PLUMBEUS, a, um (plumbum). *Of or made of lead, leaden.* I. *Prop.* A) p. glans, *a leaden ball or bullet*, Lucr.; p. ictus, *a scourge to which a leaden ball was fastened at the end*, Prud. *Subst.*, plumbeus, i, m., *A leaden coin*, Mart. Plumbeum, i, n., *A leaden vessel*, Col.——B) *Meton.: Leaden, heavy, oppressive*, p. auster, Hor. *Blunt*, p. pugio, Cic.; *bad, poor, miserable*, p. mala, Mart.——II. *Fig.: Not acute (of mind), stupid, dull, heavy*, p. in physicis, Cic.; stipes, asinus, p., *a lump of lead, a blockhead, dunce*, Ter.

PLUMBŌSUS, a, um (plumbum). *Full of lead, mixed with lead*, p. molybdæna, Plin.

PLUMBUM, i, n. I. A) *Lead*, Plin.; p. nigrum, *lead*, Id.; p. album, *tin*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: Any thing made of lead*; e. g. *a leaden ball or bullet*, Ov.; Virg.; *a leaden tube or pipe*, Hor.——II. *A defect in the eye*, Plin.

PLŪMEUS, a, um (pluma). I. *Prop.: Of down, stuffed or furnished with down*, p. culcita, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Downy, light, tender*, p. pondus, Mart.

PLŪMIGER, ēra, ērum (pluma, gero). *Having feathers, that bears feathers*, p. anser, Plin.

PLŪMIPES, pēdis, (pluma, pes). *Having feathers on the feet, feather-footed*, Catull.

PLŪMO, 1 *v. a.* (pluma). A) *To feather, to cover with feathers*, corpus plumatum, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To embroider in the style of feather-work*, pars auro plumata, Luc.; *to cover with scales*, lorica plumata, *covered with scales, arranged like a bird's plumage*, Just.

PLŪMŌSUS, a, um (pluma). 1. *Prop.: Full of down, covered with down or feathers*, p. succupium, Prop.——II. *Meton.: Of the nature of down, covered with thin hair*, p. folia, Plin.

PLŪO, plui *and* plūvi, ōre (πλύω, πλύνω). I. *To rain*, ὕειν enim est p., Cic.; pluet hodie, *it will rain*, Plaut.; pluit alqd, alqâ re, *or* alqam rem, *it rains any thing*, effigies, quæ pluit, *that was rained down*, Plin.; sanguine pluisse, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To fall down in showers, as rain*, tantum glandis pluit, Virg.

PLURĀLIS, e (plus). *Relating to more than one, plural*, p. numerus, *the plural* (*opp.* singularis), *Gramm. t. t.*, Quint. *Subst.*, plūrāle, is, n. (*sc.* nomen), *A noun in the plural number*, Quint.

PLURĀLITER, *adv.* *In the plural number, Gramm. t. t.*, p. dicere, *in the plural*, Quint.

PLŪRES. *See* PLUS *and* MULTUS.

PLŪRIES, *adv.* (plus). *At different times, often, frequently*, p. subsistere, Cæs.

PLŪRI-FARIAM, *adv.* *On many sides, in many places*, Suet.

PLŪRIMUS, a, um. *See* MULTUS.

PLUS. *See* MULTUS.

PLUSCŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* (plus). *Somewhat more, a little more*, p. supellex, Ter. *Hence, subst.*, plusculum, *Somewhat more*, p. negotii,

somewhat more trouble, or a small degree of trouble, Cic.; p. quam, *somewhat more than,* Id. *Adv.: Rather too much,* invitavit esse in cœna p., Plaut.; p. annum, *rather more than a year,* Id.

PLŪTEUS, i, m., *and* PLŪTEUM, i, n. I. *Prop.: A frame-work of boards joined together, serving as protection; a pent-house, roof, used by besiegers when at work, for shelter against the enemy's missiles,* Cæs.; *a kind of breast-work or parapet on a tower,* Id.; conceptus pluteis, Liv. ——— II. *The back of a couch, chair, bench, &c.,* Suet. *Meton.: A couch, dining-couch,* plutei fulcra, Prop.; *a board for a corpse, a bier,* Mart.; *a book-case, book-shelves,* Juv.

PLŪTO *or* PLŪTON, ōnis, m. (Πλούτων). *Pluto, king of the lower world, husband of Proserpina, brother of Jupiter and Neptune,* Cic.

PLŪTUS, i, m. (πλοῦτος). *Riches; personified as a deity, Plutus, the god of riches,* Phædr.

PLŪVIA, æ, *f.* (pluvius). *Rain,* p. ingens, Virg.; pluvias metuo, Cic. *Esp.: Rain-water,* Plin.

PLŪVIĀLIS, e (pluvia). *That brings rain, rainy,* p. auster, Virg. *Of or belonging to rain, rainy,* p. dies, Col.; fungi p., Ov.

PLŪVIŌSUS, a, um (pluvia). *Full of rain, rainy,* p. hiems, Plin.

PLŪVIUS, a, um (pluo). I. *That brings or occasions rain, rainy,* p. ventus, Hor.; p. Hyades, Virg. ——— II. *That brings rain, rainy,* p. coelum, Varr.; rores p., *rain,* Hor.; aurum p., *a shower of gold, golden rain,* Ov.

PŎCILLUM, i, n. *dim.* (poculum). *A little cup,* p. mulsi, Liv.

PŎCŬLUM [pōcium, Prud.], i, n. (πώω, i. e. πίνω). I. *Prop.* A) *A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet, beaker,* poculum exhaurire, *to drain,* Cic.; poscunt majoribus poculis (i. e. bibere), Id.——B) *Meton.: That which is drunk, a drink, potion,* pocula sunt fontes, Virg.; p. desiderii, *a love-potion,* Hor.; præ poculis, *through intoxication,* Flor.; in poculis, *while drinking,* i. e. *over a glass or cup,* Cic. ——— II. *Fig.:* eodem poculo bibere, *to drink the same cup,* i. e. *to share an equal fate,* Plaut.

PŎDAGRA, æ, *f.* (ποδάγρα). *The gout (in the feet),* Cic.

PŎDAGRICUS, a, um (ποδαγρικός). *That suffers from the gout, gouty,* Cels.

PŎDAGRŎSUS, a, um (podagra). *That is subject to or has the gout, gouty,* p. homo, Plaut.

PŎDALIRIUS, ii, m. (Ποδαλείριος). *Podalirius.* 1. *Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician,* Ov. 2. *A Trojan, companion of Æneas,* Virg.

PŎDEX, icis, m. (pedo). *The fundament,* Hor.

PŎDIUM, ii, n. (πόδιον). A) *In buildings, a balcony,* Plin. E.——B) *In the amphitheatre or circus, a raised place or gallery adjoining the arena, and separated from the latter by a wall. In the middle of it was the seat of the emperor; also of the senators, of foreign ambassadors, the vestals, and the person who gave the spectacle,* Suet.; Juv.

PŒANTIADES, æ, m. *Son of Pœas,* i. e. *Philoctetes,* Ov.

PŒANTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pœas,* P. heros, *Philoctetes,* Ov.

PŒAS [Pœas], antis, m. (Ποίας). *Pœas, the father of Philoctetes,* Hyg.; Pœante satus, *son of Pœas,* i. e. *Philoctetes,* Ov.

PŎĒMA, ātis [*gen. plur.,* poëmātōrum, Cic.; *dat. plur.,* poëmātis, Cic.], n. (ποίημα). *A poem,* poëma facere, Cic., p. egregium, Id.

PŎĒMATIUM, ii, n. (ποιημάτιον). *A short poem,* Plin. E.

PŒNA, æ, *f.* (ποινή). *Prop.: Money paid as compensation for a murder, satisfaction; hence,* I. *Gen.* A) *Revenge,* pœnas domestici sanguinis expetere, *to revenge,* Auct. Har.; pœnas hominis persequi, Cic.; pœnas capere pro alqo, *to take revenge, to avenge any body,* Sall.; pœnas repetere ab alqo, *to take revenge on any body,* Cic.; pœnas verborum (*an account of words*) capere, Ov.; pœnas habere ab alqo, *to have revenged one's self,* Liv. ——B) *Meton.: Any trouble, pain, torture, hardship, suffering,* p. pariendi, Plin. *Esp.: Sufferings inflicted by a conqueror upon the vanquished,* crudeles sumere pœnas, *to treat cruelly,* Virg. ——— II. *Punishment, penalty, satisfaction,* teneri pœnâ, *to have incurred a penalty, or be liable to punishment,* Cic.; pœnam albi contrahere, *to render one's self liable to punishment,* Cæs.; pœnâ alqm afficere, *to inflict punishment on any body,* Cic.; pœnas pendere, *to suffer punishment,* Id.; pœnâ multare, *to punish,* Id.; pœnas exigere ab alqo, *to inflict a punishment,* Ov.; pœnam alcui irrogare, *to inflict a punishment or penalty,* Quint.; pœnas dependere reipublicæ, *to suffer punishment, to be punished,* Cic.; de pœnas temeritatis, *penalty for or on account of,* Id.; pœnas luere, *to be punished, to atone for,* Id.; pœnas ferre, *to suffer punishment, be punished,* Id.; p. vitæ, *capital punishment,* Id.; or p. capitis, Cæs. *Hence, in a game: Payment, forfeit,* victam ne p. sequatur, Ov. ——— III. *Vengeance, as a goddess,* Cic.

PŒNĀRIUS, a, um (pœna). *Of or belonging to punishment, penal,* p. actio, Quint.

PŒNI, ōrum, m. *See* PŒNUS.

PŒNICE, *adv. See* PUNICE.

PŒNICEUS, a, um. *See* PHŒNICEUS.

PŒNICUS, a, um. *See* PUNICUS.

PŒNINUS. *See* PENNINUS.

PŒNIO, īre (pœna). *Old form for* punio, Gell.; *dep.* pœnior, Cic.

PŒNITENTIA, æ, *f.* (pœniteo). *Repentance, penitence,* Liv.; agere pœnitentiam alcjs rei, *to repent of,* Curt.; agere pœnitentiam pœnitentiæ suæ, *to repent of, or be very sorry for, one's repentance,* Plin. E.

PŒNITĔO, tŭi, ēre (pœna). I. *To repent, to be grieved or sorry for, to regret,* si p. possint, Liv.; pœnitens, *that repents,* Cic.; pœnitendo, *by repentance,* Id. ——— II. A) *To repent,* i. e. *to cause repentance* [pœnitet alqm alqd: conditio me non pœnitet, Plaut.]. *Impers.:* pœnitet alqm alcjs rei, *to repent of, to feel repentance on account of,* me pœnitet consilii, Att. ap. Cic.; *with inf.,* me pœnitet didicisse, Cic.——B) *To be dissatisfied with any thing,* pœnitet me senectutis, Cic.; quid eum Mnesarchi pœnitet? Id.; me haud pœnitet, *I am not dissatisfied, am not altogether sorry,* Plaut.; haud me pœnitet sententiæ eorum, *their view of the case does not displease me,* Cic.

PŒNŬLUS, i, m. (Pœnus). *The young Carthaginian, the title of a comedy by Plautus.*

PŒNUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: Phœnician,* Her. ——— II. *Meton.* (*because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians*): *Carthaginian,*

P. leo, Virg. *Subst.: A Carthaginian; plur.*, Pœni, ōrum, m., *The Carthaginians*, Cic. *Esp.:* Pœnus, *the Carthaginian*, i. e. *Hannibal*, Cic.; P. plane est, *is a thorough Carthaginian*, i. e. *very shrewd (because such was the character of the people of Carthage)*, Plaut.

PŎĒSIS, is, *f.* (ποίησις). I. *Prop.: Poetry, the art of poetry*, Quint.——II. *Meton.: Poetry, a poem, poems*, Anacreontis tota p. est amatoria, Cic.

PŎĒTA, æ, m. (ποιητής). I. *Prop.: A poet*, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: A clever man*, tu p. es ad eam rem unicus, *you are entirely fit for it, just cut out for it*, Plaut.

PŎĒTICA, æ, *or* PŎĒTICE, ēs, *f.* (ποιητική, *sc.* τέχνη). *The art of poetry*, Cic.

PŎĒTICE, *adv. Poetically, after the manner of poets*, p. loqui, Cic.

PŎĒTICUS, a, um (ποιητικός). *Poetical*, p. verbum, Cic.; p. dii, *such as occur in the poets*, Id. *Subst.*, pŏēticum, i, n., *Any thing poetical*, Quint. *Plur.*, pŏētica, ōrum, n., *Poetical composition, verses, poetry*, Quint.

PŎĒTILLA, æ, m. *dim.* (poeta). *A petty or sorry poet, poetaster*, Plaut. (v. l.).

PŎĒTRIA, æ, *f.* (ποιήτρια). *A poetess*, Ov.; p. fabularum, Cic.

PŎĒTRIS, idis *or* ĭdos, *f.* (ποιήτρίς). *A poetess*, Pers.

PŎGŎNIAS, æ, m. (πωγωνίας). *Bearded (sc. a comet)*, Sen.

PŎL! *interj. By Pollux! forsooth! i'faith!* Ter.; Plaut.; *also with other words of asseveration*, sane p., Ter.; p. profecto, Plaut.

PŎLEMO *or* PŎLEMON, ōnis, m. (Πολέμων). *Polemon.* 1. *A philosopher of Athens, teacher of Zeno*, Cic. 2. *A king of Pontus*, Suet.

PŎLEMŎNEUS, a, um (Πολεμώνειος). *Of the philosopher Polemon*, P. Stoicus, Cic.

PŎLEMŎNIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Polemon, king of Pontus*, pontus P., Eutr.

PŎLENTA, æ, *f. Pearl-barley*, Cels.

PŎLENTĀRIUS, a, um (polenta). *Of or belonging to pearl-barley*, p. crepitus, *caused by eating pearl-barley*, Plaut.

PŎLĬMENTUM, i, n. (polio). *Plur.:* p. porcina, *testicles of swine*, Plaut.

POLINDRUM, i, n. *A fictitious spice*, Plaut.

PŎLIO, 4 [polibant *for* poliebant, Virg.] *v. a.* I. A) *Prop.: To polish, make smooth, furbish*, politæ columnæ, Cic.; p. frontes libellorum pumice, Ov.——B) *Meton.: To prepare well, to work*, p. agrum, Enn.; *to embellish, decorate, adorn, set off*, p. columnas albo, Liv.; domus polita, Phædr.——II. *Fig.: To polish, refine, embellish*, p. orationem, Cic.; p. carmina, Ov.

PŎLIORCĒTES, æ, m. (Πολιορκητής). *A besieger, stormer, or taker of towns*, Plin. (*Pure Latin*, expugnator.) *A surname of the Macedonian king Demetrius*, Sen.

PŎLITE, *adv. Elegantly, neatly, beautifully, in a polished manner*, p. dicere, Cic. *Compar.:* politius limare, Cic.

PŎLĪTES, æ, m. (Πολίτης). *Polites, son of King Priam, who was killed by Pyrrhus*, Virg.

PŎLĪTIA, æ, *f.* (πολιτεία). *The State, or the Constitution and Government of a State, the title of a work by Plato*, Cic.

PŎLĪTICUS, a, um (πολιτικός). *Of or belonging to the state or civil government, political*, p. libri, Cœl. ap. Cic.

POLITORIUM, ii, n. *Politorium, a town of Latium*, Liv.

PŎLĪTŌRA, æ, *f.* (polio). I. *Prop.: A polishing, furbishing, smoothing*, p. marmoris, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A garnishing, beautifying*, p. pavimenti, Vitr.; Plin.

PŎLĪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* polio.——II. *Adj. prop.: Polished; hence, fig., refined, elegant, tasteful, polite*, p. artibus, Cic.; homo omni doctrina liberali politissimus, Id.

POLLA, æ, *f.* [Paula]. *Polla.* 1. *The wife of Decius Brutus*, Cic. 2. *The wife of the poet Lucan, then of Statius, herself a poetess*, Mart.

POLLEN, ĭnis, n., *and* POLLIS, ĭnis, c. *Very fine flour or meal, meal-dust*, Ter.

POLLENS, tis. I. *Part. of* polleo.——II. *Adj.: Able, powerful, mighty, strong*, p. aer, Lucr.; p. potensque, Sall.; *with genit.*, vini p. Liber, Plaut.; *with abl.*, hostis equo p., Ov. *Esp.: Powerful, considerable*, p. genus, Plaut.

POLLENTIA, æ, *f.* (polleo). I. *Prop.: Power, might*, Plaut.——II. *Personified as a deity: Pollentia*, Liv.

POLLENTIA, æ, *f. Pollentia.* 1. *A town of Picenum; now Urbisaglia*, Cic. 2. *A town on the largest of the Balearic islands* (i. e. *Majorca*); *now Puglienza*, Plin.

POLLENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pollentia in Liguria*, plebs P., Suet.

POLLEO, ēre (po-valeo), *v. n.* I. *Gen.: To be able, to have power or strength, to be able to carry any thing into effect*, qui in republica plurimum pollebant, Cæs.; tantum p., Liv.; p. pecuniâ, *to be powerful by*, Suet.; p. scientiâ, *to be powerful*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: To be rich in*, uten silibus p., App.; *to have value or estimation*, eadem vitis aliud in aliis terris pollet, Plin.

POLLEX, ĭcis, m. (polleo). A) *The thumb*, pollices præcidere alcui, Cic.; infestus p., *stretches out as a mark of aversion*, Quint.; pollicem premere, *to press down the thumb (with the other fingers) as a mark of wishing any body luck at play*, Plin.; *hence*, pollice utroque laudare ludum, Hor.; pollicem vertere, *to turn the thumb toward the breast, as a sign that the people wished the death of a vanquished gladiator*, Juv.——B) *The great toe*, Plin.

POLLICEOR, ĭtus, ēri, *v. dep.* (pro, liceor). *Prop.: To offer one's self, to profess a readiness to do any thing* [*whereas* promittere *is, to give hopes, to raise expectation*], p. alcui studium, Cic.; p. montes auri, Ter.; *with inf.*, Id.; benigne p., *to make kind or obliging offers*, Cic.; bene p., Sall. *Part.*, pollicitus, a, um, *Promised*, p. torus, Ov.

POLLICITĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A promising*, Cæs.

POLLICITOR, 1 *v. dep. int.* (polliceor). *To promise*, p. alqd, Plaut.

POLLICĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* polliceor.

POLLINCTOR, ōris, m. (pollingo). *One of the undertaker's men who washed corpses and prepared them for the funeral pile*, Plaut.

POLLINCTŌRIUS, a, um (pollinctor). *Of or belonging to a pollinctor*, Plaut.

POLLINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a. To wash corpses and prepare them for the funeral pile*, Plaut.

POLLIO, ōnis, m. *Pollio, a Roman family name; e. g.* Asinius P., *a friend of the Emperor Au-*

gustus, and distinguished as a warrior, statesman, writer of tragedies, orator, and historian, Virg.; Hor.

POLLIS, inis, *c.* *See* POLLEN.

POLLIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pollio*, P. tribus, Liv.

POLLŪCEO, xi, ctum, 2 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To serve up at table*, p. pisces, Cass. Hem.; p. Herculi decimam partem, *to offer up*, Plaut. *Facetè*: virgis pollductus, *treated or regaled with stripes*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village*, i. e. *for the common people*, Plaut.

POLLŪCES, is, m. *See* POLLUX.

POLLŪCIBILITER, *adv.* *Splendidly, magnificently*, p. obsonare, Plaut.

POLLUCTE, *adv.* *Magnificently, expensively, sumptuously*, Plaut.

POLLUCTUM, i, n. (polluceo). *A dish, a feast*, Plaut.

POLLUCTŪRA, æ, *f.* (polluceo). *A feast, a banquet*, Plaut.

POLLUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* polluceo.

POLLŪO, ui, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (po, luo). I. *Prop.: To soil, defile, stain, contaminate*, p. ora cruore, Ov.; p. ore dapes, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To defile, pollute, contaminate, injure, dishonor; esp. in religious matters, to desecrate*, p. cærimonias stupro, Auct. Or. Dom.; omnia deorum hominumque jura scelere inexpiabili p., Cic.; p. Jovem, *to offend, violate*, Prop.; feminam p., *to dishonor, defile*, Tac.

POLLŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* polluo.——II. *Adj.: Unchaste, vicious*, p. femina, Liv.; p. licentia, Sall.

POLLUX, ūcis, m. [*old form*, Pollūces, is, m., Plaut.] (Πολυδεύκης). *Pollux, son of Tyndarus (or of Jupiter) and Leda, brother of Castor, celebrated as a good fighter with the cestus* (pugil), Cic.; P. uterque, *Castor and Pollux*, Hor.

PŌLUS, i, m. (πόλος). I. *Prop.: The end of an axle, round which the wheel turns; hence, the pole, as the one end of the axis of the earth*, polus glacialis, *the north pole*, Ov.; p. australis, *the south pole*, Ov. *Also absol.: The north pole*, Id.——II. *Meton.*: poli, *The whole heavens*, Val. Flac.; *in the sing.*, Hor.; Virg.; *of a celestial globe*, Ov.

PŌLYBIUS, ii, m. (Πολύβιος). *Polybius, a celebrated Greek historian of Megalopolis, in Arcadia, the contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor*, Cic.

PŌLYCLĒTUS, i, m. (Πολύκλειτος). *Polycletus, a celebrated Greek statuary and artist in alto relievo, a native of Sicyon*, Cic.

PŌLYCRĀTĒS, is, m. (Πολύκρατης). *Polycrates, a prince of Samos, contemporary with Anacreon; he was celebrated on account of his good fortune*, Cic.

PŌLYDAMAS, antis, m. (Πολυδάμας). *Polydamas.* 1. *A Trojan, the friend of Hector*, Ov. 2. *A certain athlete*, Val. Max.

PŌLYDECTES *or* PŌLYDECTA, æ, m. (Πολυδέκτης). *Polydectes, a king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus*, Ov.

PŌLYDŌREUS, a, um. *Of Polydorus*, Ov.

PŌLYDŌRUS, i, m. (Πολύδωρος). *Polydorus, a son of Priam; he was intrusted, together with a large sum of money, to the care of the Thracian king Polymnestor, by whom he was killed*, Cic.; Virg.

PŌLYGNŌTUS, i, m. (Πολύγνωτος). *Polygnotus, a celebrated Greek painter and statuary, a native of Thasos, but resided chiefly at Athens*, Cic.

PŌLYHYMNIA, æ, *f.* (Πολυμνία, *rich in song*). *Polyhymnia, one of the nine Muses*, Hor.

PŌLYMACHÆRAPLĀCIDES, æ, m. (vox hybr., πολυς-μάχαιρα-placidus). *A fictitious name*, Plaut.

PŌLYMNESTOR *and* POLYMESTOR, ŏris, m. (Πολυμνήστωρ, Πολυμήστωρ). *Polymnestor, a king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Ilione*, Ov. *See* POLYDORUS.

PŌLYPHAGUS, i, m. (πολυφάγος). *A gormandizer, glutton*, Suet.

PŌLYPHEMUS, i, m. (Πολύφημος). *Polyphemus, a Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses*, Ov.

PŌLYPHŒMUS, a, um (πολυπλούσιος). *Very rich, a fictitious family name*, Plaut.

PŌLYPUS, i, m. (πολύπους). I. *Prop.: That has many feet, an aquatic animal or zoophyte that has eight feet or fangs, a polypus*, Plin.——II. *Fig., of a rapacious person*, Plaut.

PŌLYPUS, i, m. (πολύπους, *Dor. for* πολύπους). *An ulcer or excrescence in the nose, a polypus*, Cels.; Hor.

PŌLYXENA, æ, *f.* (Πολυξένη). *Polyxena, a daughter of Priam; she was sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles by his son Pyrrhus*, Ov.

PŌLYXENIUS, a, um. *Of Polyxena*, P. cædes, Catull.

PŌMĀRIUS, a, um (pomum *or* pomus). *Of or belonging to fruit*, seminarium p., Cat. *Subst.*, pōmārius, ii, m., *A fruiterer*, Hor.; pōmārium, ii, n., *An orchard*, Cic.; *a store-house for fruit, a fruitery*, Plin.

PŌMERIDIĀNUS [postrn., Vitr.], a, um (post, meridianus). *Of or in the afternoon*, p. sessio, Cic.

PŌMŒRIUM, ii, n. *See* POMŒRIUM.

PŌMĒTIA, æ, *f.*, *and* PŌMĒTII, ōrum, m. *Pometii, a town of Latium* (Liv.; Virg.); *or more fully*, Suessa Pometia, Liv.

PŌMĒTINUS, a, um. *Of Pometii*, P. manubiæ, Liv.

PŌMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (pomum, fero). *That bears or produces fruit*, p. autumnus, Hor.

PŌMŒRIUM, ii, n. (post, mœrus *for* murus). I. *A void space inside and outside the walls of a city*, pomœrium intrare, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: qui minore pomœrio finierunt, *that have prescribed to themselves narrower limits*, Varr.

PŌMŌNA, æ, *f.* (pomum). *Pomona, the goddess of fruit*, Ov. *Meton.: Fruit-trees, fruit*, Plin.

POMPA, æ, *f.* (πομπή). I. *Prop.* A) *A solemn public procession, in which the images of gods, ancestors, &c., were carried about, at public festivals, weddings, funerals, &c.*, exsequiis, pompa, Cic.; pompam funeris ire, *to follow a funeral procession, to attend a funeral*, Ov.; pompam ducere, *at a wedding*, Id. *Hence:* pomparum ferculis simile, *as slowly as in a procession.*——B) *Meton.: A procession, train*, tota petitio cura ut sit pompæ plena, Cic.; *a row, series*, Sen.——II. *Fig.: Pomp, show, parade*, detraxit muneri suo pompam, Sen. *Esp. Rhet.*: p. rhetorum, Cic.

POMPEIĀNUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the town Pompeii*, P. vinum, Plin. *Subst.*, Pompeiānum, i, n. (*sc.* prædium), *A country seat of Cicero near Pompeii*, Cic. Pompēiāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pompeii*, Cic.——II. *Of or belonging to Pompey*, P. equitatus, Cæs.

Subst., Pompeiani, ōrum, m., *The followers or party of Pompey*, Cæs.

POMPĒII, ōrum, *n. Pompeii, a town in the south of Campania; buried in the ashes of Vesuvius at an eruption which took place* A.D. 79, Liv.

POMPĒIUS, a, um. *Pompeius.* I. *A Roman* gens; *of which the most celebrated were:* A) Cn. Pompeius, *one of the first triumvirate (with Cæsar and Crassus); the famous opponent of Cæsar, overthrown at Pharsalus*, Cic.; Cæs.——B) 1) Pompeia, *wife of Vatinius*, Cic. 2) *Another, daughter of the same Cn. Pompeius, wife of Sylla Faustus*, Hirt. 3) *A third, daughter of Q. Pompeius, wife of Julius Cæsar, afterward divorced from him*, Suet.——II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Pompey*, P. via, Cic.; lex P., *proposed by Cn. Pompeius*, Id.

POMPILIUS, a, um. *Pompilius.* I. *The name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most celebrated was* Numa Pompilius, *second king of Rome*, Hor.——II. *Adj.: Of Pompilius*, P. sanguis, *a descendant of Numa Pompilius*, Hor.

POMPILUS, i, m. (πομπίλος). *A sea-fish, said to accompany ships, pilot-fish*, Ov. (*Pure Latin*, nautilus.)

POMPŌNIUS, a. *Pomponius, the name of a Roman* gens; *of which the most celebrated were:* 1. Titus Pomponius Atticus, *a friend of Cicero, whose life has been written by Cornelius Nepos*, Cic. 2. P. Pomponius Secundus, *a tragedian in the reigns of Caligula and Claudius*, Quint. 3. Pomponius Mela, *a Spaniard, who wrote a treatise on geography in three books*, Tac.

POMPTINA *or* POMTINA PALUS. *See* PONTINUS.

PŌMUM, i, *n.* I. *The fruit of a tree, fruit (as apples, pears, plums, peaches, figs, &c.)*, Plin. *Hence*, poma, *fruit*, Varr.; Virg.; Hor.; *truffles* (tubera), Mart.——II. *A fruit-tree*, Virg.; Plin.

PŌMUS, i, *f. A fruit-tree*, Tibull.

PONDERO, 1 *v. a.* (pondus). I. *Prop.: To weigh, to weigh out*, granum p., Plin.; p. pugnos, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To weigh over in one's mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon*, verborum delectum aurium judicio p., Cic.; fidem ex fortuna p., *according to fortune*, Id.; ea certo judicio p., *to reflect upon with unbiassed judgment*, Id.

PONDERŌSUS, a, um (pondus). I. *Prop.* A) *Of weight: Heavy*, p. compedes, Plaut.——B) *Meton.: Weighty, of great weight*, p. epistola, *that contains much*, Cic.; p. verbera, *falling heavily*, Val. Max.—— II. *Fig.:* epistola p., *of great weight*, Cic.

PONDO (*abl. of* pondus). *According to weight, in weight*, corona libram p., *a pound in weight*, Liv.; piscium unciam p., Plaut. *Esp. subst. indecl.:* auri quinque p., Cic.; uncia p., *the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce*, Id.

PONDŪS, ĕris, *n.* (pendo). I. *Prop.* A) *A weight used in the scale*, ponderibus libratur alqd, Cic.; ad certum pondus examinatis, Cæs. *Meton.: Weight, heaviness*, emere alqd pondere, Plin.; *hence, weight, load, burden*, saxa magni ponderis, Cæs.; pondere judicare, *by weight*, Cic.; *æquilibrium, perpendicular*, motus oritur extra pondus et plagam, *results from æquilibrium, or from things being equally balanced*, Id.; tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.; *a heavy thing, a thing of great weight*, in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; immania p. baltei, Virg. *Esp.:* uteri p., *the fœtus*, Prop.; *absol.*, Lucr.; Ov.——B) *Meton.: A load, multitude, quantity, sum*, magnum argenti p., Cæs.——II. *Fig.: A burden, a heavy weight or load*, pondera curarum, Luc.; Ov.; *weight*, i. e. *influence, authority, importance*, persona autem non qualiscunque testimonii pondus habet, *validity, credit*, Cic.; tuæ literæ maximi apud me sunt ponderis, *have the greatest weight with, or exercise most influence upon*, Id.; ejus filius eodem apud me est pondere, quo fuit ille, *is of the same account with me, as*, &c., Id.; *constancy*, Prop.

PŌNE. I. *Adv.: Behind, after* [*opp.* ante], ante et p. moveri, Cic.; p. sequens, Virg.——II. *Prep. with acc.: Behind*, p. quos labantur, Cic.; vinctæ p. tergum manus, Tac.

PŌNO, pōsui [pōsivi, Plaut.], pōsĭtum [*contr.*, postum, Lucr.], 3 *v. a. To set, put, lay, place.* I. A) *Prop.: To put, set*, ubi pedem poneret, non habebat, Cic.; p. sellam juxta, Sall. *Esp.: To set, plant, sow*, p. vites, Virg.; arborem p., Hor.; *to set, erect, raise, build, build up, raise on high*, p. statuam, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. domum, Hor.——B) *Meton.: To form, fashion*, hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem p. nunc deum, Hor. *Hence, gen.: To establish, make*, p. leges, Cic. *Hence:* rationem p., *to give a statement of an account*, Suet.; p. rudimentum, *to make a first attempt*, Liv.; *to deposit or give as a pledge*, p. pallium, Plaut.; *to compose, make quiet, tranquillize*, p. freta, Hor. *Esp.: To set on the table, to serve up*, p. in gemina merum, Ov.; p. ad alqm, *to help any one at table*, Juv.; *to press upon, impress*, p. oscula in labellis, Prop.; *to set, appoint*, p. alcui custodem, Cæs.; supra armamentarium positus, *set as an overseer*, Curt.; *to assign to, award*, p. alcui præmium, Cic.——C) *Fig. gen.: To put*, p. alqm in gratiam *or* in gratia, Cic.; *to suppose, to take for granted*, p. alqd pro certo, Liv.; positum sit igitur, Cic.; *with acc. and inf.*, pone, esse victum, Ter.; *to fix, establish, appoint*, p. alqm imperatorem alcui, Sall.; *and absol.*, Hor. *Hence. To hazard, venture, absol.*, Juv.; *to expose*, caput suum periculo p., Plaut.; *to put (a question)*, p. quæstiunculam, Cic.; *without acc.: to fix, settle, determine*, p. jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, Cic. *Hence: To say, name, mention, cite or quote, set down*, ut paulo ante posui, Cic.; hoc ipsum p. pro argumento, quod, Id.; ponor ad scribendum, *my name is mentioned, I am set down*, Id.; *with acc. and inf.*, verbo posuit, Sthenium literas publicas corrupisse, Cic.; *to place, to allow to rest upon*, spem in virtute, in tabellis p., Cic.; p. in dubio, *to question, entertain some doubts*, Liv. *Esp.*, positus, a, um, *Resting or placed upon*, res p. erat in celeritate, *depended upon speed*, Cæs. *To put down (at a certain value); hence, to esteem, reckon, consider, believe*, alqd in beneficio p., Cic.; p. alqd in laude, *to consider praiseworthy*, Id.; mortem in malis p., *to look upon it as an evil*, Id.; alqd in metu p., *to fear*, Id.; *with acc. and inf.*, hunc autem motum in solis animis esse ponit, Cic.——II. *To lay.* A) *Prop.:* p. tabulas in ærario, Cæs.; p. fundamenta, Cic. *Esp.: To have young (of animals)*, sus fetum ad imam (cavernam) posuerat, Phæd.; p. ova, *to lay, as hens*, Col. *To lay down, allow to go down*, genu p., *to kneel down*, Ov. *Esp.:* p. alqm terræ, *to bury*, Virg.; *thus absol.*, p. avum, Ov. *Hence*, positus,

Buried, dead, Virg. *Pass.,* poni, *To be situate, (of geographical position) to lie,* Roma in montibus posita, Cic.; poni, *to have fallen,* posita nix, Virg. *Neuter: To go down, to abate,* ventus ponit, Virg. *Esp.: To lay aside, put off or aside,* p. tunicam, Cic.; p. arma, *to lay down,* Id.; p. barbam, *to shave off, to have (any thing) taken off,* Suet.; *to put away,* p. scalas, Cæs.; *to put in order, adjust,* p. capillos, Ov.——B) *Meton.:* ponitus somno, *lying in a profound sleep,* Virg.——C) *Fig.: To set aside* (e. g. *time*) *for a certain purpose; hence, to apply, bestow,* p. in alqa re curam operamque, Cic.; p. tantum operæ et temporis, Id.; p. se in rebus contemplandis, *to occupy one's self with,* Id.; *to lay aside, leave off, dismiss, lay down,* p. vitam, *to renounce, give up,* Id.; p. curas, Liv.; *to put aside, to leave undone, to renounce,* p. ambitum (verborum), *to get rid of gradually,* Cic.; p. bellum conditionibus, *to suspend,* Sall.; *to lay out, apply (money),* p. pecuniam (fenori), *to lend on interest,* Hor.; si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum præclariissime posueris, *you will have bestowed your assistance well,* Cic.; *to impose, give (a name),* p. rebus nomina, Id.——III. A) *Prop.: To place,* p. pedem in gremio, Phæd. *Hence, esp. Milit.: To place, draw up, put in array,* legionem tuendæ oræ p., Cæs.; p. castra, *to pitch a camp* [castra movere, *to decamp*], Cæs.; Liv.——B) *Fig.: To place,* p. alqd in conspectu, Cic.; p. alqd in promptu, *to keep in readiness,* Id.; p. spem, *to entertain hopes,* Plaut. *To represent,* p. deum sub imagine pulchra, Ov.

PONS, pontis, m. I. *A bridge,* pontem in flumine facere, *to throw a bridge over a river,* Cæs.; facere pontem ante rostra, Cic.; pontem rumpere, *to break down,* Quint.; *or* pontem abrumpere *or* solvere, Tac.; *or* pontem rescindere, dissolvere, Nep.; pontem efficere navibus, *to make a bridge of boats,* Tac.; *a bridge from a ship to the shore, a plank for embarking or disembarking,* Virg.; *a bridge on the walls of a town from one tower to another,* Id. *A raised pathway leading to the inclosed place* (septum) *where the people gave their votes,* Cic.——II. *The deck of a ship,* Tac.; *the floor of a tower,* Virg. Pons Argenteus, *a place with a bridge across the river,* i. e. *Argent in Provence,* Lepid. ap. Cic.

PONTICŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (pons). *A little bridge,* Cic.

PONTICUS, a, um (Ποντικός). *Of or belonging to Pontus,* P. nux, *a kind of hazel-nut,* Plin.; P. terra, Ov.

PONTICUS, i, m. *Pontius, a poet, contemporary with Propertius and Ovid,* Prop.

PONTIFEX, icis, m. *A chief priest, high-priest, pontiff. They were originally four patricians, to whom, at a later period, four plebeians were joined; Sulla increased the number to fifteen, divided into* majores *and* minores, *forming one college: their chief was called* pontifex maximus, Auct. Har.; Liv.

PONTIFICĀLIS, e (pontifex). *Of or belonging to a pontifex or the pontifices, pontifical,* p. auctoritas, Cic.

PONTIFICĀTUS, ūs, m. (pontifex). *The dignity and office of a pontifex, the pontificate,* Auct. Har.

PONTIFICIUS, a, um (pontifex). *Of or belonging to a pontifex or the pontifices, pontifical,* p. libri, Cic.

PONTINUS *and* POMTINUS *or* POMPTINUS, a, um. *Pontine,* P. palus *or* P. paludes, *the Pontine Marshes, a district of Latium, which was subject to inundations of the rivers Amasenus and Ufenus. The* via Appia *crossed this district,* Plin. *Subst.,* Pomptinum, i, n., *The Pontine district or country,* Liv.

PONTIUS, a. *Pontius, the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. 1. L. Pontius Aquilius, *one of the assassins of Cæsar,* Cic. 2. C. Pontius, *the chief of the Samnites, who defeated the Romans near the* Furculæ Caudinæ, Cic.

PONTO, ōnis, m. *A kind of Gallic sailing-vessel, perhaps a transport,* pontones, quod est genus navium Gallicarum, Cæs.

PONTUS, i, m. (πόντος). I. *The deep,* p. maris, Virg.——II. *Meton.: The sea,* Hor.; Virg.; *a large wave, a whole sea (as it were),* p. ingens, Virg.

PONTUS, i, m. (Πόντος). *The Black Sea,* in Ponti ore, Cic. *Meton.: The country about the Black Sea, Pontus,* Medea ex eodem Ponto, Cic. *Esp.: A district of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, between Bithynia and Armenia, of which Mithradates was king,* Cic.

PŎPA, æ, m. *A sacrificer, he that had the care of the fire, incense, water, wine, and sacred vessels, brought the victim to the altar, and gave it the blow,* Cic.

PŎPANUM, i, n. (πόπανον). *A sacrificial cake,* Juv.

PŎPELLUS, i, m. *dim.* (populus). *The common people, populace,* Hor.

POPĬLIUS (Popillius), a, um. I. *Popilius, the name of a Roman* gens. A) C. Popilius, *a* tribunus militum, *who made Cicero prisoner, and afterward killed him,* Liv.——B) Popilia, *the wife of* Qn. Catulus, Cic.——II. *Adj.: Of Popilius,* P. gens, Cic.

PŎPĬNA, æ, f. (πέπω *or* πέττω, *to cook*). I. *A place where cooked meat, &c., was sold, a cook's shop, eating-house,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: Meat sold at such places,* Cic.

PŎPĬNO, ōnis, m. (popina). *One that frequents victualling-houses, a glutton,* Hor.

POPLĒS, itis, m. *The ham; meton., the knee,* contento popliti, Hor.; succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv.

POPLĬCŎLA, æ, m. (populus, colo). *A favorer of the people,* Sid.; *a family name of Valerius, who assisted in expelling the kings; this name afterward became* Publicola, Liv.

POPLUS, i, m. I. q. populus, Plaut.

POPPÆA, æ, f. *Poppæa, the wife of Nero,* Suet.

POPPÆĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Poppæa,* pingula P., *a kind of cosmetic invented by Poppæa, consisting of some dough moistened with asses' milk, which was put on the face before going to bed, in order to preserve the smoothness and delicacy of the skin,* Juv.

POPPYSMA, ātis, n. (πόππυσμα), *and* POPPYSMUS, i, m. (ποππυσμός). *A noise made by smacking the tongue and lips together, or by clapping the hands, as in token of approbation,* Juv.

PŎPŬLĀBĬLIS, e. *That may be laid waste,* Ov.

PŌPŬLĀBUNDUS, a, um. *Laying waste, destroying*, Liv.

PŌPŬLĀRIS, e (populus). I. *Prop.: Concerning the people, of or proceeding from the people*, p. lex, Cic.; aura p., *the favor of the people, or* ventus p., Id.; p. partes, Sall. *Hence, subst.*, pōpŭlāria, ium, *n.*, *The seats of the people in the theatre*, Suet. *Esp.: Favorable to or favoring the people, that courts the favor of the people*, consul p., Cic.; homo maxime p., Id. *Hence, subst. plur.*, populares, ium, *m.*, *The party of the people (in opposition to the* optimates *or nobles*), Cic.; *pleasant or agreeable to the people, favored by the people, popular*, nomen censorium p. factum est, Id.; *that makes an impression on the people*, p. lacrimæ, Id.; *of or belonging to the inhabitants of a country or a town*, p. civitas, *a democracy*, Plin. *Hence: Common to the people*, p. verba, Cic.; *belonging to the same people, country, or town, native, indigenous*, p. flumina, Ov. *Hence, subst.*, popularis, is, *m.*, *A countryman, a fellow-countryman*, p. tuus, Cic.; amicus meus et p., Ter.——II. *Fig.: Common, mean, ordinary*, p. opinio, Cic. *Meton.: Inconstant, not resting on firm or sound principles*, p. imperium, Cic.; *a companion, associate*, p. sceleris, Sall.

PŌPŬLĀRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* I. *A courting of popular favor*, Tac. —— II. *Relationship between persons of the same country*, Plaut.

PŌPŬLĀRĬTER, *adv.* I. *Prop.: After the manner of the people; hence, esp., in a manner pleasing to the people, popularly*, p. agere, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: In a common manner*, p. loqui, Cic.

PŌPŬLATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) *A laying waste, devastating, ravaging*, Cæs.—B) *Meton.: Booty (gained in this way)*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Ruin, corruption*, p. morum, Plin.

PŌPŬLATOR, ōris, *m.* I. *Prop.* A) *A destroyer, waster, ravager*, p. agrorum, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* p. eversorque civitatis, Quint.

PŌPŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (populor). *A devastating*, Luc.

PŌPŬLĔUS, a, um (pōpulus). *Of or belonging to a poplar*, p. umbra, Virg.

PŌPŬLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (populus, fero). *That bears poplar-trees*, Ov.

PŌPŬLĬSCĬTUM, i, *n.* (pōpulus, scitum). *A decree of the people*, Nep.

PŌPULNUS, a, um (pōpulus). *Of or belonging to poplars*, p. sors, Plaut.

PŌPŬLO, 1 *v. a.*, *and* PŌPŬLOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (pōpulus). I. *Prop.: To lay waste, devastate, plunder, pillage, desolate, ravage*, agros populatus, Cic.; Siculi populati, *pillaged*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) populat acervum curculio, Virg.—B) *Poet.: To mutilate, to deprive of (its parts)*, tempora (*the temples*) populata auribus raptis, Virg.

PŌPŬLŌNIA, æ, *f.*, PŌPŬLŌNIUM, ii, *n.*, *and* POPULONII, ōrum, *m.* *Populonii, a town of Etruria, destroyed during the wars between Marius and Sulla; ruins of Poplonia, near Piombino*, Liv.

PŌPŬLŌNIENSES, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Populonii*, Liv.

PŌPŬLOR. *See* POPULO.

PŌPŬLUS, i, *m.* I. *Prop.: A people*, populum concionibus tenere, Cic. *In contradistinction to the highest magistracy* (i. e. *the Senate*): Senatus P.que Rom., Cic.; *the inhabitants of a country or town, a nation, a whole people*, p. Romanus victor dominusque omnium gentium, Cic. *Esp.: A part of a nation, a people*, defecere ad Pœnos hi populi; Atellani, Calatini, Liv. ——II. *Meton.: A large number of people, a crowd, throng*, p. fratrum, Ov.; *a multitude*, p. imaginum, Plin.

PŌPŬLUS, i, *f.* (*ind.* pipala). *A poplar tree*, Ov.; Plin.; p. alba, *the white poplar*, Hor.

POR *for* puer, i. e. servus, e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, i. e. servus Marci, &c., Priac.

PORCA, æ, *f.* (porcus). I. *A female swine, a sow pig, a sow*, Virg.; Hor.——II. *A ridge between two furrows, a balk of land*, Varr.

PORCELLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (porculus). *A little pig, porker*, Suet.

PORCINĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (porcus). *A dealer in swine*, Plaut.

PORCINUS, a, um (porcus). *Prop.: Of swine*, vox p., i. e. porci, Sen. *Subst.*, porcina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *Pork*, Plaut.

PORCIUS, a, um. *Porcius, the name of a Roman* gens. I. A) 1. M. Porcius Cato Censorius *or* Major, *whose life has been written by Nepos*. 2. M. Porcius Cato *the Younger, who lived in the time of Cicero, called* Uticensis, *because he killed himself at Utica*, Cic.—B) Porcia, *sister of* M. Cato *the Younger, the wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Cic.——II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Porcius*, Lex P., *ordaining that no Roman citizen should be scourged to death*, Cic.

PORCŬLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (porca). *A little sow*, Plaut.

PORCŬLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (porcus). *A little pig, a porkling, sucking pig*, Plaut.

PORCUS, i, *m.* (*old Att.* πόρκος). I. *A hog, pig; esp., a young pig, a porkling, porker*, Cic.; p. femina, *a sow*, Id. *Facetiously*: p. de grege Epicuri, Hor.——II. *A sea-fish*, Plin.

PORGO, ĕre. I. q. porrigo, Cic.

PORPHŸRĔTICUS, a, um (πορφύρα). *Of a purple color or resembling porphyry*, p. marmor, Suet.

PORPHŸRION, ōnis, *m.* (Πορφυρίων). *Porphyrion, one of the giants*, Hor.

PORRECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (porrigo). *A stretching out, extending*, p. digitorum, Cic.

PORRECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* porrigo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Of space: Stretched out, extended, long*, p. manus, Cic.; porrectior scies, Tac.; *even*, p. ac loca aperta, Cæs.; *stretched out, expanded*, i. e. *without folds or wrinkles*, porrectior frons, *serene, cheerful*, Plaut.—B) *Of time: Long*, p. mora, Ov. *Of pronunciation (for* productus): *Lengthened*, p. syllaba, Quint.

PORRICIO (ĕci *or* exi), ectum, 3 *v. a.* *To throw at a place; esp., to consecrate or offer to the gods*, exta in mare porricit, Liv.; exta p. in fluctus, Virg.; *hence, prov.:* inter cæsa et porrecta, *between slaying the victim and laying it on the altar; perhaps an expression for a thing done out of time or season*, Cic.

PORRIGO, inis, *f.* I. *A cutaneous disease on the head between the hairs; the scurf, ring-worm*, Cels. —— II. *Also of animals; perhaps, the mange, scab*, Juv.

PORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 *v. a.* (pro *or* porro, rego). I. A) *Prop.: To stretch or spread out or forth, to expand*, p. membra, Cic.; p. manum in aliqd, Id.; p. brachia alcui, *to any body*, Ov. *In the pass. in a middle sense:* corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, *extends*, Virg. *Esp. in Milit.:* p. aciem, *to draw out in battle-array, to open, to deploy*, Sall.——B) *Meton. of localities: To extend, to lie*, scapulus frontem porrigit in æquor, Ov. *In the pass. in a middle sense: To stretch itself, as it were, to extend toward, to lie or extend longitudinally*, cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. E.; locus in planitie porrigebatur, Tac. *Part. pass.*, porrectus, a, um, *Stretching, extending*, quæ ab situ porrectæ in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata (est), Liv.——C) *Fig.: To extend, stretch out, lengthen, increase*, quo se non porrigat ira, Ov. *Pass. in a middle sense: To extend itself, to stretch itself out*, Gallica putatio vitis porrigitur in traduces, Plin.; *to lengthen*, p. brumales horas, Ov.——II. A) *To stretch out*, p. corpus in herbis, Ov. *Hence*, porrectus, *Stretched out at length*, Hor. *Esp.: To stretch or throw on the ground*, p. hostem, Liv. *Hence*, porrectus, a, um, *Dead*, porrecto sene, Catull.——B) *To hold out, to offer, give*, p. alcui dextram, Cic.; p. oscula lymphis, Ov.

PORRIMA, æ, *f. Porrima, the sister or companion of Carmenta*, Ov.

PORRO, *adv.* (πόρρω). I. *Of space: At a distance, afar off, far*, p. ab hac quæ (fama) me abstrahat, Ter.; *further, further on*, agere p. armentum, Liv.——II. *Of time: Hereafter, henceforth*, dehinc ut quiescant p., moneo, Ter.——III. *Further, moreover, besides*, sæpe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se p. pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. *In enumerations: And so on*, ea non mala dicimus, sed exigua et p. minima, Id.

PORRUM, i, *n.*, *and* PORRUS, i, *m.* (πράσον). *A leek, scallion*, Hor.

PORSENA *and* PORSENNA, æ, *m.* (Πορσῆνας). *Porsena, a king of Etruria, who endeavored to restore Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv.; Hor.

PORTA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* portus, foris). I. A) *Prop.: A gate*, p. urbis, Cic.; *and absol., the gate of a city*, Id.; portâ introire, *to enter the gate*, Id.; p. decumana (castrorum), Cæs.——B) *Meton.: An entrance, entry, also a place of egress*, p. cœli, Enn. ap. Sen.; Virg.; p. Tænaria, *a cavern, supposed to lead to the infernal regions*, Ov.; portæ, *a narrow pass, defile*, p. Ciliciæ, Nep.——II. *Fig.: A means, way*, et quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, Lucr.

PORTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (porto). *A carrying, conveying, conveyance*, Sall.

PORTENDO, di, tum, 3 *v. a.* (i. q. protendo). *To stretch forth; only fig., to have in one's train or suite, to carry along with one*, rerum mutationes cædem, fugam portendunt, Sall.; *to show, manifest, indicate*, victoria portendit se omnibus, Liv. *In the pass. in a middle sense: To show itself, to impend*, pericula portenduntur, Id. *Esp.: To point out or show any thing beforehand, to presage, portend, prelude*, dii principibus periculum cædemque portendunt, Auct. Her.; quæ illi portendebantur, Cic.

PORTENTIFER, era, ērum (portentum, fero). *Carrying monsters; effecting wonders*, p. venena, Ov.

PORTENTŌSUS, a, um (portentum). *Extraordinary, unnatural, monstrous, prodigious, portentous*, p. nata, *a monstrous birth*, Cic.; portentosissimum humani impendii opus, i. e. *the labyrinth*, Cic.

PORTENTUM, i, *n.* (portendo). I. *Prop.: Any extraordinary occurrence or appearance, a prophetic sign, an omen, prodigy, portent*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A strange or singular fiction*, p. poetarum et pictorum, Cic.; *an unnatural birth, a monster*, hominum pecudumque p., Id. *Of persons:* P. Clodius, fatale p. prodigiumque reip., Id.

PORTHMEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.* (πορθμεύς). *A ferryman (said of Charon)*, Juv.

PORTICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (porticus). *A small gallery or covered walk*, Cic.

PORTICUS, ūs, *f.* (porta). I. *Prop.: A covered walk or gallery, surrounded with pillars, a portico, porch*, ea tecta cingens excelsâ porticu, Cic. *Esp.: A place in which philosophers taught*, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Id. *Meton.: Of the philosophy and sect of Zeno, the Stoics* (στοά), clamat Zeno et tota illa p. tumultuatur, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A kind of protecting roof used by besiegers, otherwise called* vinea, Cæs.; *perhaps, a tent or pent-house*, Cic.

PORTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: A part*, Plin. *Esp.: A portion*, p. muneris, Just.; *a proportion*, pro portione imperaretur Mamertinis, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Quality, property, power*, prosunt ad suam quisque portionem, Plin.

PORTISCŬLUS, i, *m.* I. *Prop.: A hammer or mallet held by the master of the rowers, with which he beat time to regulate the motion of the oars*, Enn.; Lucil.——II. *Fig.:* ad loquendum atque ad tacendum habere porticulum, *tact, discretion*, Plaut.

PORTITOR, ōris, *m.* (portus). I. *Prop.: A toll-gatherer, receiver of customs, custom-house-officer*, Cic.; Plaut.——II. *Meton., of an inquisitive woman*, Plaut.

PORTITTOR, ōris, *m.* (porto). *A bearer, carrier, porter*, p. alcjs, Col.; *a wagoner; hence*, P. Ursæ, i. e. Arctophylax, Stat.; *a ferryman, captain of a trading-vessel*, Sen. *Of Charon, as ferryman of the lower world*, Virg.; Ov.

PORTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To carry, bear, convey.* A) *Prop.:* P. onus, Cæs.; p. panem humeris, Hor.; hominem p. octophoro, *to cause to be carried, to have (any thing) carried*, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* p. patriam in dextris, Sall.——II. *To bring, to convey to any body or any place*, quid boni porto? Ter.; p. auxilia, Sall.; nescio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio, *brings with it, contains, betokens*, Ter. *Meton.: To cause, occasion*, p. timorem alcui, Prop.

PORTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* *A toll or other indirect tax, duty, impost, custom*, p. vini, Cic.; portorium solvere, *to pay the duty*, Plaut.; portorium exigere, *to demand or collect*, Cic.; p. circumvectionis, *money paid for a hawker's license*, Id.

PORTŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (porta). *A little gate or door*, Liv.

PORTŬNUS *or* PORTUMNUS, i, *m.* (portus). *A tutelary god of harbors or navigation, identified with the Greek Palæmon*, Cic.

PORTŬŌSUS, a, um (portus). *Well provided with ports or harbors, full of ports*, p. mare, Cic.; pars Numidiæ portuosior, Sall.

PORTUS, ūs, *m.* I. *Prop.* A) *A harbor, ha*

ven, port, portum tenere, *to arrive at, to reach a port*, Cic.; in portum pervenire, Cæs.; in portum invehi, *to enter the port*, Cic.; portum tangere, *to reach*, Virg.; portum aperire, *to make it navigable*, Tac.; e portu proficisci, *to sail out of port*, Cæs.; *or*, e portu solvere; *or*, o portu exire, Id.; naves ex portu educere, *to launch*, Id.; in portu operam dare, *to be a receiver of customs*, Cic.——B) *Meton.: The mouth of a river, an outlet*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: A haven*, i. e. *place of refuge, shelter, asylum, retreat*, p. et refugium, Cic.; in portu esse, *to be in safety*, Id.; p. corporis, *the grave*, Enn. ap. Cic.

PŌRUS, i, m. (Πῶρος). *Porus, an Indian king vanquished by Alexander*, Curt.

PŌSCA [pusca, Veg.], æ, *f. An acid draught composed of vinegar, water, and eggs*, Plaut.

POSCINUMIUS, a, um (posco, numus). *Demanding money*, p. oscula, App.; p. basiola, Apul.

POSCO, pōposci, ĕre, *v. a.* I. *Gen.* A) *To desire to get any thing from any body, to demand, ask for*, filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, Plaut.; partes sibi poposcerunt, Cic.; p. veniam peccatis, *pardon for offences*, Hor.; p. alqm, *to demand any body to be delivered up*, e. g. *for punishment*, Cic.; p. dictatorem reum, *to accuse*, Liv.; *with double acc.*, qui parentes pretium posceret, *demanded the price of them*, Cic.; magistratum numos p., *to ask the magistrate for the money*, Id. *Hence, pass.:* poscor alqd, *they demand of me, I am requested*, poscor meum Lælapa, Ov.; Apollo poscitur verba, Prop. *Absol.:* poscimur, *I am asked for or called upon, I have to make my appearance*, Hor.——B) *Meton.:* quod res p. videbatur, Cæs.; quod negotium poscebat, Sall.——II. *Esp.: To inquire into, ask, desire to know*, p. causas, Virg.; *to demand, invoke, call upon*, p. alqm, Plaut.; poscor Olympo, Virg. *Meton.: To ask a price for any thing*, quanti poscit, Plaut.; *to manifest a desire, to have a mind for, to wish for; with inf.*, Virg.

PŌSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (pono). I. A) *Prop.: A putting or placing; esp., a planting, setting*, p. surculi, Col.——B) *Fig.: A setting or putting down*, p. nominis pro nomine, Quint.; *that which is set*, e. g. *a subject, theme, proposition*, Id.; *an affirmation*, Sen.——II. A) *Prop.: A situation, position, posture, site*, p. corporis, Sen.; p. stellarum, Gell. *Esp.: A letting down, lowering*, sublatio ac p., *the raising and lowering of the foot or hand in beating time*, Quint. *In Gramm.: A termination*, Id.——B) *Fig.: Situation, state, condition*, p. mentis, Sen.; positiones, *circumstances of a thing*, Quint.——III. *Position; hence, esp.:* p. syllabæ, *the position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, esp. when two consonants follow*, Id.

PŌSITOR, ōris, m. (pono). *A builder, founder*, p. templorum, Ov.

PŌSITŪRA, æ, *f.* (pono). *Posture, position, situation*, p. corporum, Lucr.

PŌSITUS, a, um, *part. of* pono.

PŌSITUS, ūs, m. (pono). *A position, situation*, p. urbis, Ov.; p. regionis, Tac.

POSSESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (possideo). I. A) *Prop.: A possessing, possession*, in possessionem alcjs venit res, Cic.; dejicere alqm de possessione fundi, Id.; ponere se in possessione, *to put one's self in possession of, to get possession of*, Sen.; mittere alqm in possessionem, *to put in possession of*, Id.; possessionem bonorum dare alcui, *to transfer, convey over*; *or* possessionem tradere, Cæs.; hereditatum possessiones, *an entering upon or taking possession of*, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* p. prudentiæ doctrinæque, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any thing possessed, a possession, property; esp., an estate*, prata et areas, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic.; æstimationes possessionum, *valuations of landed property or estates*, Cæs.; majores possessiones habere, Cic.——B) *A possessor, owner*, Just.

POSSESSIUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (possessio). *A small estate or property*, p. meæ, Cic.

POSSESSIVUS, a, um (possideo). I. *That denotes possession.*——II. *In Gramm.:* pronomina p., e. g. meus, Quint.

POSSESSOR, ōris, m. (possideo). I. *A possessor, owner, proprietor*, p. bonorum, Cic. *Absol.:* si potes esse p., Cic.——II. *A defendant* [*opp.* petitor, *a plaintiff*], Quint.

POSSESSUS, a, um, *part. of* possideo *and* possido.

POSSIBILIS, e (possum). *Possible, feasible, practicable*, Quint.

POS-SIDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2 *v. a.* I. A) *Prop.* 1) *To possess, have in possession*, p. bona, Cic. 2) *Meton.: To occupy a place, to dwell or sojourn at*, Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop.——B) *Fig.: To possess, have as one's own, hold, enjoy*, plus fidei quam artis p., Cic.; p. nomen, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *To have taken possession of, to be master of*, lubido possidet alqm, Sall.——B) *To keep in possession, to occupy*, forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum p., Auct. Or. Dom.

POS-SIDO, sēdi, sessum, 3 *v. a.* (po, sido). *To take any thing into possession, to possess one's self of*, brevi tempore totum hominem totamque ejus præturam possederat, Cic.; possessa Achaia, Tac.

POSSUM, pōtŭi, posse [pōtessim *for* possim, Plaut.; possiem *for* possim, Id.; pōtesse *for* posse, Ter.; *pass.*, pōtestur, Pacuv.] (potis, sum). I. *Gen.: To be able, to have faculty or power, be in a position; with or without an inf.*, quantum facere potui, Cic.; potest fieri, ut, *it is possible that*, Id.; fieri non potest, ut non, *it is indispensable, absolutely necessary that, &c.*, Id.; non possum quin, *I can not but, I must by all means, &c.*, Plaut. *With a superl. in connection with* quam: *Possibly*, dico et, quam possum maximâ voce dico, Auct. Or. Dom.; non p. non (*with inf.*), *not to be able to help or avoid*, non possumus non reponere, *we can not forbear, &c.*, Cic.; nihil possum nescisse, *I must have known it all*, Ov.; quis potest, mortem metuens, esse non miser? *who, that fears death, must not be unhappy?* Cic. *Absol.:* potest, *It is possible*, potest, ut illam mulctam non commiserit, Cic.; ut potest, *as well as possible, as far as one can*, nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, Cic.; qui potest? *how can it be?* Id.——II. *Esp.: To be able to do or effect something, to have weight or influence, to avail*, multum potest fortuna, Cæs.; qui apud me plurimum possunt, Cic.

POST (*allied to* pone). I. *Adv.* A) *Of space: Behind, backward*, qui p. erant, Cic.——B) *Of*

time: After, afterward [*opp.* ante], et p. oritur, Cic.; initio . . . p. autem, Id.; paulo p., *shortly after*; *or* p. paulo, Cæs.; multo p. quam, *long after, a considerable time after*, neque ita multo p., *not so long after*, Nep.; p. non multo, *not long after*, Id.; aliquanto p., *a considerable time afterward*, multis annis p., *many years after*, Plaut.; anno p., *the year after, the following year*, Cic.; biennio p., *two years after*, Id.; paucis diebus p., *a few days after*, Plaut.; hora p., *an hour after*, Id.; p. . . . quam, *after that*, Cic.; non multo p. quam, *not a long while after*, Id.; p. ubi, *afterward*, Sall.; *with* deinde: p. deinde, *afterward*, Cic. — C) *Fig. of rank or order:* p. fuere, *stood behind*, Sall. ——II. *Prep. with acc.* (*it is sometimes placed after the case*, hunc p., Cic.; *also separated from the case by another word*, p. enim Chrysippum), *After.* A) *Of space: Behind, in the rear of*, p. castra, Cæs.; p. montem, Virg.; p. principia, *behind the first line*, Sall.—B) *Of time: After, since*, aliquot p. menses, Cic.; p. hominum memoriam, *within the recollection of man*, Id.; p. hunc statum reipublicæ, (*ever*) *since the present constitution, or state of public affairs*, Id.; p. Brutum proconsulem, *since the proconsulate of Brutus*, Id.; se xennio p. Veios captos, *after the capture of Veii*, Id.; p. hanc urbem constitutam, *since the foundation of the city*, Id.; p. genus hominum natum, *from time immemorial, since the creation*; *or* p. natos homines, Id.; p. devictum Hannibalem, *after the overthrow of Hannibal*, Liv.; p. paullum, *shortly after*, Cæs.; p. annum quartum quem expulsus erat, *four years after*, &c., Nep.—C) *Of space: After, next to*, nemo p. te videatur, si aliquis, ante te fuerit, Sen.; alqd p. honorem alcjs ducere, *to esteem it as of less importance, to regard as of inferior moment*, Sall.

POST-EĀ, *adv.* (post, *abl.* eā). I. *Of time: Afterward, at a later period, hereafter*, Cic.; brevi p. est mortuus, *shortly after*, Id. *With* loci: p. loci, Sall.; p. quam or posteaquam, *after that*, Cic. ——II. *Of succession: Further, besides*, quid p.? *what next?* Cic.

POSTEĀQUAM, *adv. See the foregoing article.*

POSTĒRI, ōrum, *m. See* POSTERUS.

POSTĒRIOR. *See* POSTERUS.

POSTĒRITĀS, ātis, *f.* (posterus). I. *Prop.* A) *Future time, futurity; and meton., future generations, posterity*, hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium sæculorum immemorem fore, Cic.; in posteritatem *for* in posterum, *for the future*, Cic. —B) *Meton. of animals: Future breeds or races*, Juv. ——II. *Fig.: Future renown, posthumous fame*, rationem habeat posteritatis, Cæs.

POSTĒRIUS. *See* POSTERUS.

POSTĒRUS *or* POSTER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Comper.* postĕrior; *Superl.* postrēmus *and* postĭmus (post). I. *Of space: That follows or comes after, only in the compar.:* pedes posteriores, *the hind feet*, Plin.; posterior mensura, i. e. pedum posteriorum, Ov. *Superl.: Hindmost, extreme, last*, postrema ossa atque medullæ, Lucr.; p. acies, *the rear*, Sall.; postrema in comœdia, i. e. in fine comœdiæ, Plaut.; postremo libro, *at the end of the book*, Just. *Hence, subst.*, postĕriōra, um, *n.*, *That which follows or is behind, the hind part*, paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, Cic.; postrēmi, ōrum, *m.*, *The last, the rear*, Sall. ——II. *Of time and order: That follows or comes after, following, subsequent*, posterō die, *on the following day*, Cic.; posterā nocte, Nep.; postero *for* postero die, Tac.; in posterum (diem), Cæs.; *or* in posterum, *for the future, in future*, Id.; p. laus, *bestowed by posterity*, Hor.; posteriorem esse, *to come later*, Sall. *Superl., The last*, alia prima, alia postrema, Cic.; in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, Sall.; hoc non in postremis *for* in primis, *especially, in particular*, Cic.; p. proles, *born after others, late, the last*, Virg.; ad postremum, *at last, lastly*; postremum, *for the last time*; *or, at length, at last*, Eutr. *Subst.*, postĕri, ōrum, *m.* (*gen. plur. also* posterūm, Tac.), *Future generations, posterity*, Cic.; posteris prodere alqd, Sall.; postrēma, ōrum, *n.*, *The latest times, time just past*, Sall.; postŭmus, i, *m.*, *A posthumous offspring, one born after the father's death or after he has made his will*, Cic. *Adv.*, postĕrius, *Afterward, after, at a later period, subsequently*, jubet p. ad se reverti, Cic.; postremo, *finally, lastly, ultimately*, Cæs. ——III. *Of rank: Inferior, meaner, worse, lower. Compar.*, dignitas p. sua dominatione fuit, Cic.; non posteriores (partes) feram, *I shall not come out in the worst character, I shall not appear*, Ter. *Superl.: The worst, basest, meanest, vilest*, p. homo, Cic.

POST-FERO, ferre, *v. a.* *To set or put after or behind; to esteem inferior or less*, p. spes suas libertati plebis, Liv.

POST-FŬTŪRUS, a, um. *See* POSTEUM.

POST-GENITUS *or* POST GENITUS, a, um. *Born after. Subst.*, post-gĕniti, ōrum, *m.*, *Descendants, posterity*, Hor.

POST-HABEO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *v. a.* *To set or put after or behind; to esteem inferior or less*, omniaque posthaberet, Cæs.; omnibus rebus posthabita, *disregarding all other things, looking on all other matters as secondary*, Cic.

POSTHAC, *adv.* I. *Afterward, after that time*, Plaut., Cic. ——II. *In future, hereafter, henceforth*, Cic.

POST-HINC *or* POST HINC, *adv. Afterward, hereupon*, Virg.

POST-HOC *or* POST HŎC. *Afterward, for* postea. Hor.

POSTHUMIUS. *See* POSTUMIUS.

POSTHUMUS. *See* POSTUMUS *and* POSTERUS.

POST-IBI, *adv. Afterward, hereupon*, Plaut.

POSTĬCA, æ, *f.* *See* POSTICUS.

POSTĬCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (posticum). *A little back building*, Plaut.

POSTĬCUS, a, um (post). I. *That is behind*, p. pars ædium, Liv.; p. ostium, *a back door*, Plaut.; p. domus, *a back building*, Varr. ——II. *Subst.*, posticum, i, *n.*, *A back door*, Suet.; *a privy*, Lucil.

POSTIDEA, *adv.* I. q. postea: p. loci, Plaut.

POSTILĒNA, æ, *f.* (post). *The crupper of a saddle*, Plaut.

POSTILLĀ, *adv.* I. q. postea, Ter.

POSTIS, is, *m.* [*abl.*, posti, Ov.]. I. *Prop.* A) *A door-post*, Cic. *Meton.: A door*, Virg.; Luc. —B) *Meton.:* p. ambulationis, Auct. Or. Dom. ——II. *Fig.:* videtur cernere res animus sublatis postibus ipsis, Lucr.

POSTLIMINIUM, ii, *n.* (post, limen). A) *A return behind one's threshold*, i. e. *a return home; hence, fig., a re-entering on one's former rights*

and privileges, restoration to one's former rights, ei nullum esse p., Cic.——B) *Meton.: A return; hence*, postliminio, *by the law of return, again, anew, back*, postliminio in forum reducere, App.

POST-MERIDIANUS. *See* POMERIDIANUS.

POST-MŎDO, *adv.*, i. q. post, postea. *Afterward*, Liv.

POST-MŎDUM. *adv. Afterward*, Liv.

POST-MŒRIUM, ii, *n. See* POMŒRIUM.

POST-PARTOR, ŏris, *m. He that inherits the property of a person, an heir-at-law*, Plaut.

POST-PŎNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a. To set or place behind or after; to esteem less or inferior*, p. omnia, Cæs.; p. alqm alcui, Ov.; omnibus rebus postpositis, *disregarding all the rest, looking upon all the rest as a secondary matter*, Cæs.

POST-PRĬNCIPIA, ōrum, *n. The continuance of a thing after it has been begun; a continuance, progress*, ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut.; p. atque exitus vitiosæ vitæ, Afran. ap. Cic.

POST-PŬTO, 1 *v. a. To regard as inferior, to value less*, p. omnes res præ parente, Ter.

POST-QUAM, *conj. After, after that, as soon as, when*, eo p. pervenit, arma poposcit, Cæs.; nunc ego illam me velim convenire, p. inanis sum, Plaut. *With* post: p. comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut.

POSTRĔMO *and* POSTRĔMUS. *See* POSTERUS.

POSTRĬDIE, *adv.* (*for* postero die). *On the following day, the day after, the next day*, p. mane, Cic.; primâ luce p., Cæs. *With genit.*: p. ejus diei, Cæs.; *with acc.*, p. ludos Apollinares, *on the day after the games*, Cic.; *with* quam: p. intellexi, quam discessi, Cic.

POSTRĬDUUM, i, *n.* (posterus, dies). *The following day*, postriduo, *on the following day*, Plaut.

POSTSCĒNIUM, ii, *n.* (post, scena). *The part of the theatre behind the scene; fig.*, postscenia vitæ, *the secret actions of mankind, that which is behind the scenes*, Lucr.

POST-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a. To write after or under, to add in writing*, Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, *under his own*, Tac.

POST-SUM, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To be after or future*, in postfuturos (homines), *for posterity*, Sall.——II. *Fig.: To be behind, to give place*, sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia postfuere, Sall.

POSTŬLĀTĬCIUS (-tius), a, um (postulo). *Demanded, called for*, p. gladiatores, Sen.

POSTŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Gen.: A demanding, desiring, requesting*, æqua et honesta p., Cic.; p. ignoscendi, *a begging pardon or forgiveness*, Id.——II. *Esp.: A demand made by some deity to men, e. g. that an offering should be made, &c.*, postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Auct. Har. *In Law: A demanding from the prætor leave to prosecute*, p. Tuberonis, Cic.; *application for redress, a charge*, Suet.; *also gen., a complaint*, Plaut.

POSTŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who demands; a plaintiff*, Suet.

POSTŬLĀTUM, i, *n.* (postulo). *A demand*, intolerabilia p., Cic.

POSTŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (*allied to* posco). I. A) *To demand, to insist upon any thing, to require, pray, beg*, p. alqd ab alqo, Cic.; auxilium p., *to ask for assistance*, Cæs.; *with* ut, p., ut quædam sibi concedantur, Cic.; *with* ne, p. ne sine causa hostis populo Rom. fieret, Sall.; *with double acc.*, orationes me duas postulas. *Pass.*, postulor, *I am requested or asked, they demand of me*, ludos apparat non postulatus, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. *Esp.: To inquire after, to ask after*, p. de fœdere, Cic. *In Law: To accuse, prosecute, sue at law*, p. Gabinium, Cic.; p. alqm de ambitu et de vi, Id.——II. *To demand, wish, seek, endeavor*, p. hæc facere, Ter.; *with acc. and inf.*, qui te scire aut posse postulet, Cic.

POSTŬMIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Postumius*, P. imperia, *of the dictator Postumius*, Liv.

POSTŬMIUS, a, um. I. *Postumius, the name of a Roman* gens. 1. *The consul* P. Postumius Tubertus, *who subdued the Sabines*, Liv. 2. A. Postumius Tubertus, *a dictator, who was said to have caused his only son to be beheaded, for having attacked the enemy contrary to his orders*, Liv.——II. *Adj.: Postumian*, P. via, Tac.

POSTŬMUS, a, um. *See* POSTERUS.

POSTŬMUS. I. q. Postumius, Ov.

PŎTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A drinking, toping; a carousal, potation*, Cic.

PŎTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (poto). *A drinker, toper, tippler*, Plaut.

PŎTE. *See* POTIS, II., A.

PŎTENS, tis [*prop. part. of* possum]. *Able, having power, capable, in a position*, neque jubendi neque vetandi p., Tac. *Esp.: Fit for any thing, capable of*, regni p., Liv. *Esp. of living agents: Potent, powerful, having great influence*, fortunatus et p., Cic.; contra potentiorem, Cæs.; duo reges potentissimi, Cic. *With genit.: Master of a thing, having power over any thing; and subst., a master, ruler*, potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; diva p. uteri, i. e. Lucina, Ov.; diva p. frugum, i. e. Ceres, Id.; *desirous of rule, imperious, domineering*, Ter. *Of things without life: Powerful, efficient, strong, potent*, herba p. ad opem, Ov.; nihil potentius auro, Id. *That has attained or accomplished*, p. voti, *partaking of, sharing in*, Ov.; p. pacis, Plaut.; p. jussi, *that has executed an order or command*, (Ov.); *hence, fortunate, successful*, p. in amore, Catull.

PŎTENTĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (potens). I. *Power, ability*, Arnob.——II. *Power, dominion, chief command*, Cæs.

PŎTENTER, *adv.* I. *Mightily, powerfully, effectually*, dicere p., Quint. *Comper. and Superl.*, Id.——II. *According to one's power or ability*, Hor.

PŎTENTIA, æ, *f.* (potens). *Faculty, ability, power, force, capacity*, p. solis, Virg.; ventosa, p., Ov.; p. (oculi), *the faculty of sight*, Cels. *Esp. of living agents: Power, influence, authority, might, sway*, ad potentiam conducere, Cic.; erant in magna potentia, *in great credit or power*, Id.; *also, in the plur.*, contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. *Hence: Power over a thing, dominion, domination, supremacy, rule*, victoria potentiam subire, Cic.; singulæ p., *monarchy*, Nep. *Of things without life: Power, efficacy, virtue*, p. herbarum, Ov.; p. est alcs rei, *with inf.*, Plin.

PŌTĒRIUM, ii, n. (ποτήριον). *A drinking-vessel, beaker, goblet*, Plaut.

PŌTESSE, pōtessem. *See* POSSUM.

PŌTESTAS, ātis, *f.* (possum). I. *Prop.: The power of doing any thing, power over any thing, opportunity*, ut primum p. data est augendæ dignitatis tuæ, Cic.; quoties mihi certorum hominum p. erit, *whenever I find people that can be relied on*, Id.; facere potestatem sui, *to give an opportunity of fighting, to give battle*, Cæs.; potestatem facere videndi, *to afford an opportunity of seeing*, Cic.; potestatem sui facere, *to grant an audience*, Id. *Hence: Permission*, facere alcui potestatem, Cic.; facere alcui potestatem interpellandi, Id.; senatus populi potestatem fecit, *left it to the option of the people*, Liv.; fit mihi p. tabularum, *I may make a free use of them*, Cic. *Esp. of living agents: Power*, habere potestatem vitæ necisque in alqm, *power of life and death*, Auct. Or. Dom.; in potestate mentis esse, *to be in possession of all one's mental faculties; on the contrary*, ex potestate (mentis) exire, *to lose one's senses*, Cic. *Esp.: Power, dominion, rule, government*, imperio alterius et potestati se subjicere, Cic.; sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep.; *the power or office of a magistrate; lawful authority, magistracy, office*, p. prætoria, Cic.; pro potestate, *by authority of his office*, Id.; severe præfuit ei potestati, *in his office as censor*, Nep. *Meton.: The person who fills an office; an officer, magistrate*, a magistratu aut ab alqa potestate legitima evocatus, Cic.; hominum divûmque p., *king; said of Jupiter*, Virg. —— II. *Meton. of things without life: Power, effect, efficacy, virtue*, p. herbarum, Virg.; *nature, essence, natural property or quality*, plumbi p., Lucr.; *the meaning or import of a word*, Auct. Her.

PŌTIN'. I. *For* potisne: p. es mihi verum dicere? *Are you able or fit, can you?* Ter. —— II. *For* potisne est: p. ut desinas? *Can you leave off (speaking)?* i. e. *pray do leave off*, Ter.

PŌTIO, 4 *v. a.* (potis). *To make partaker of any thing, to subject to*, p. alqm servitutis, Plaut.; potitus est hostium, *has fallen into the hands of the enemy*, Id.; mortis letique potitus, *for* mortuus, Lucr.

PŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* (poto). *A drinking, drink, draught*, in media potione, *while drinking or taking a draught*, Cic. *Esp.: A poisonous potion*, Cic.; *a potion or draught of medicine*, Cels.; *a love-potion*, Hor.

PŌTIŌNĀTUS, a, um. *That has taken a potion (e. g. a love-potion)*, Suet.

PŌTIOR, 4 *v. dep.* [*after the third conjugation*, pōtĭtur, Virg.; potĭretur, Catull.; poteremur, Ov.] (pōtio). I. *To obtain possession of, to become partaker of, to make one's self master of, to gain, reach, obtain, acquire; with genit. or abl.*, p. regni, Cic.; p. rerum, *to obtain the highest or chief command*, Id.; p. voti, *to accomplish one's wishes*, Sil.; p. Atheniensium, *to have overcome*, Auct. ad Her.; *with abl.*, p. urbe, Cic.; p. castris, Cæs.; p. voto suo, *to obtain one's wish*, Ov.; *with acc.*, p. sceptra, Lucr.; p. regiam, Tac. *Hence*, spes potiundi oppidi, Cæs. *Absol.:* Ibidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. —— II. *To be partaker of, to have in possession, to possess, have; with genit. or abl.*, Atheniensium civitas, dum ea rerum potita est, *had or exercised supreme power*, Cic.; Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum p. putat, *possesses supreme power in the universe*, Id.; *with abl.*, p. mari, Liv.; *with acc.*, p. summam imperii, *to have supreme power*, Nep.

PŌTIOR, pōtius. *See the following article.*

PŌTIS, e (*Compar.*, pōtior; *Superl.*, pōtissimus). I. *Adj.* A) *Posit.: Able; hence, mighty*, divi potes, Varr.—B) *Compar.: More powerful, more excellent*, p. patre, Cic.; cives potiores quam peregrini, Id.; *more worthy (with* qui, quæ, quod), quibus tantum crederem, potiores habui, *I have thought them more worthy to, &c.*, Liv.—C) *Superl.*, pōtissimus, a, um, *The most important, the chief, the principal*, potissimus nostræ domi ut sit, Plaut.; potissimos libertorum interficere, Tac. —— II. *Adv.* A) *Posit.:* potis, *Able, or having the power to do any thing; with* esse (*for* posse), *with or without inf.*, p. es, Luc.; p. est (*poet.*), Cic.; Virg.; p. sunt, Plaut.; *with inf.*, p. es reperire, Lucr.; non p. minoris, *it is impossible to sell it cheaper*, Cic.; nihil p. supra, *nothing can surpass it*, Ter.—B) *Compar.*, potius, *Rather, sooner, better, more*, rem p. ipsam dic, Ter.; non vis p., sed delectatio postulatur, Cic.; *with* quam: Galliam p. esse Ariovisti quam Cæsaris, Cæs.; depugna p. quam servias, Id. *With a compar.*, quum ei fuerit optabilius oblivisci posse p., Cic.; *with a verb implying comparison*, Ŭticæ p. quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.—C) *Superl.*, potissime *and* potissimum, *Principally, especially, chiefly*, existat alqs et p. Cæcus ille, Cic.; Cæs.

PŌTISSIME, PŌTISSIMUM. *See* POTIS, II., C.

PŌTIS SUM. I. q. possum, Plaut.

PŌTĬTIUS, a, um. *A Roman family name. See* PINARIUS.

PŌTITO, are, 1 *v. intens.* (poto). *To drink freely, to tipple*, Plaut.

PŌTĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* potior.

PŌTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pōtio). *A small draught or potion*, Suet.

PŌTIUS. *See* POTIS, II., B.

POTNIÆ, ārum, *f.* (Ποτνιαί). *Potniæ, a small town of Bœotia, on the River Asopus, not far from Thebes, celebrated for its pasture-lands, by grazing on which cattle were said to be driven mad*, Plin.

POTNIAS, ădis, *f.* (Ποτνιάς). *Of or belonging to Potniæ*, P. equæ, Ov.; P. quadrigæ, *the mares which threw Glaucus out of his chariot, and trampled him under foot*, Virg.

PŌTO, pōtāvi, pōtātum [*contr.* pōtum], 1 *v. n. and a.* (πόω, i. q. πίνω). *To drink.* I. *Neut.: To drink, drink freely or hard, to carouse, tipple*, totos dies potabatur, Cic. —— II. *Act.* A) *To drink*, sanguine poto, Cic.; cadi poti, Hor. *Esp.: To get intoxicated*, p. crapulam, Plaut. *Part.*, potus, a, um, *That has been drinking, drunk*, domum bene p. redieram, *very tipsy or intoxicated*, Cic.; p. sum, *I have been drinking*, Varr. *Poet.: To sojourn or live by a river's side*, fera, quæ potat Araxen, Sen.—B) *Meton.: To imbibe, absorb, suck up*, potantia vellera fucum, Hor.

PŌTOR, ōris, *m.* (poto). *A drinker*, p. aquæ, Hor. *Poet.:* p. Rhodani (*for* accola), Hor. *Esp.: A tippler, drunkard, sot*, Hor.

PŌTRIX, īcis, *f.* (potor). *A female drunkard*, Phædr.

PŌTŬLENTUS, a, um (potus). I. *Drinkable;*

hence, subst. plur., potulenta, ōrum, *n.*, *Drink, drinkables*, Cic. ——II. *Drunken, intoxicated*, Suet.

PŌTUS, a, um, *part. of* poto.

PŌTUS, ūs, *m.* (poto). *A drinking, draught*, p. immoderatus, Cic. *Esp.: A drinking, tippling*, in potu atque hilaritate, Plin. *Meton.: Urine*, p. hominum, Plin.

PRÆ, *adv. and prep.* (pro, *Greek* πρό). I. *Adv.: Before, in front.* A) *Prop.:* i p., Ter.; Plaut. ——B) *Fig.: With* quam *or* ut, *in comparison with*, parva res est voluptatum, præquam quod molestum est, *compared with the trouble*, Plaut.; ludum fuisse præut hujus rabies quæ dabit, *if compared with his frenzy*, Ter. ——II. *Prep., with abl.: Before.* A) *Prop.:* pugionem p. se tulit, *carried or held it before him*, Cic.; p. se agere armentum, *to drive before one*, Liv.——B) *Fig.:* patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit p. manu, *that happened to be at hand*, Plaut.; p. se ferre alqd, *to carry in front of one*, i. e. *to show, display, manifest*, scelus et facinus p. se ferens, Cic.; *with acc. and inf.*, ego semper, me didicisse, p. me tuli, Cic.——C) 1) *In comparing or distinguishing several objects*, Atticos p. se agrestes putat, Cic.; omnes p. illo parvi futuros, *if compared with him, in comparison with him*, Nep. 2) *Denoting preference:* p. ceteris floruisse, *above or more than the rest*, Cic.; p. omnibus unum, Virg.——D) *Denoting an obstacle or impediment; Through, by reason of, from, &c.*, solem p. jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, Cic.; reliqua p. lacrimis scribere non possum, Id.

PRÆ-ACŪTUS, a, um. *Adj.: Pointed in front or at the end*, p. cacumina, Cæs.; p. sudes, Sall.

PRÆ-ALTE, *adv. Very deeply, to a great depth*, Virg.

PRÆ-ALTUS, a, um. I. *Very high*, p. rupes, Liv.——II. *Very deep*, p. flumen, Liv.

PRÆBEO, bŭi, bĭtum, 2 *v. a.* (*for* præhibeo, *from* præ *and* habeo). I. *To hold forth; only fig., to show, exhibit, represent*, p. speciem pugnantium, Cæs. *Hence, esp. with se: To show one's self as such or such a one, to behave or conduct one's self in such or such a manner*, p. se furoris comitem, ducem, Cic.; p. se acrem judicem, Id.; p. se strenuum hominem, *to show one's self severe*, Ter.; p. exempta nequitiæ alcui, *to show, to give proof of*, Cic.——II. *To hold out, to present, proffer*, p. os, *in order to receive a blow*, Ter.; p. manum verberibus, Ov.; p. os ad contumeliam, *to suffer one's self to be publicly disgraced*, Liv.; p. aures, *to lend an ear*, i. e. *to give a hearing to, listen to*, Id.; *to give up, to expose, yield*, p. se legibus, Sen.; p. se telis hostium, Liv.; *to give, bestow, or confer upon*, p. sponsalia alcui, Cic.; postium vicem p., *to supply the place of the posts*, Id. *Esp.: To allow, permit, suffer any thing to take place, to let*, delphinus se præbens tractandum, Plin.; *with inf.*, præbuit ipsa rapi (*sc.* se), *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov.; *to cause, occasion*, p. opinionem timoris, Cæs.; p. terrorem, Liv. *Gen.: To make, produce*, p. sonitum, Liv.; p. modum, *to make music*, Ov.

PRÆ-BIBO, bibi, ĕre, *v. a. To drink before* (*so as for another person to follow the example*), *to drink to any one*, p. venenum alcui, Cic.

PRÆBITA, ōrum, *n.* (præbeo). *Money for sustenance, keep*, Suet.

PRÆBITIO, ōnis, *f.* (præbeo). *A supplying, providing, giving*, Just.

PRÆBITOR, ōris, *m.* (præbeo). *One that supplies, a purveyor, provider*, minister et p., Cic.

PRÆBITUS, a, um, *part. of* præbeo.

PRÆ-CALIDUS, a, um. *Very warm, very hot*, p. potio, Tac.

PRÆ-CALVUS, a, um. *Very bald*, p. caput, Suet.

PRÆ-CANTATRIX, īcis, *f. An enchantress, witch, sorceress*, Plaut.

PRÆ-CANUS, a, um. *Gray-headed before the time*, p. homo, Hor.

PRÆ-CAUTUS, a, um, *part. of* præcaveo.

PRÆ-CAVEO, cāvi, cautum, 2 *v. a. and n.* I. *Neut.: To foresee, to use foresight or pre caution, to take care or heed*, quo ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat, Cæs.; p. ab insidiis, *of, against*, Liv. *Esp.: To provide for any one's safety*, p. sibi, Ter. ——II. *Act.: To endeavor to avoid any thing, to beware of, guard against*, quæ peccata difficillime præcaventur, Cic. *Subst.*, præcautum i, *n.*, *Precaution*, præcauto opus est, Plaut.

PRÆ-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To go before or in front, to precede*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.:* fama præcessit ad aures, Ov. *Esp.: To be carried in front or before*, præcedente Victoria (i. e. *the image of the goddess of Victory*), Suet.——C) *Fig.: To have the precedence, to be superior to*, vestræ fortunæ meis præcedunt, Plaut.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To go before any one; with acc.:* p. agmen, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To outdo, surpass, excel*, p. alqm alqā re, Id.

PRÆCELLENS, tis. I. *Part. of* præcello.——II. *Adj.: Excellent, surpassing*, vir et animo et virtute p., Cic. *Compar.*, præcellentior, Plin. *Superl.*, vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Cic.

PRÆ-CELLO, ĕre, *v. n. and a.* (præ, cello). I. *Neut.: To distinguish one's self, to excel in any thing*, p. arte, Suet.; Tac.; *to preside over, to rule*, p. genti Adorsorum, Id.——II. *Act.: To outdo, surpass*, p. alqm alqā re, Id.

PRÆ-CELSUS, a, um. *Very high, very lofty*, p. locus, Cic.

PRÆCENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præcino). *A playing on an instrument before any thing, a prelude; as, before a sacrifice*, Auct. Har.

PRÆCEPS, præcipitis [præcipes, cipis, Plaut.] (præ, caput). I. *Prop.* A) *Headlong, with the head foremost*, alqm præcipitem dejicere, *to throw down headlong*, Cic.; *or*, alqm præcipitem dare, Ter.; p. ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground*, Liv.; se præcipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself from*, Hor.; alqm de muro præcipitem mittere, *to throw any body headlong from*, Auct. B. Hisp.; *precipitate, hasty*, præcipites se fugæ mandant, Cæs.; p. fertur, *runs fast or hastily*, Cic.; agere alqm præcipitem, *to drive headlong*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.* 1) *With the point foremost, bent downward*, p. palmes, Col. 2) *Of localities: Steep, precipitous, down hill*, p. locus, Cæs.; p. saxa, Liv. *Hence, subst.*, præceps, cipitis, *n.*, *A steep place, a precipice*, in præceps pervenitur, Vell.; in præceps deferri, *to rush down, fall down with violence*, Liv.; *overhanging, inclining*, murus in solum p., Plaut. 3) *Of time: Drawing to a close, declining*, p. dies, Liv. 4) *Rapid, swift*,

headlong, rushing along, p. amnis, Ov.; Hor.; p. profectio, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Headlong, heels over head, hurried along*, agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, *chase, drive*, Cic.; *hasty, precipitate, rash, inconsiderate*, homo in omnibus consiliis p., Id.; *sudden, hasty*, p. amentia ferebare, Id.; *inclining or leaning toward a place*, homo demens et ad pœnam p., *fit for*, Auct. Har.; p. in avaritiam animus, Liv.; *dangerous, hazardous*, p. libertas, Liv.; p. tempus, Ov. *Hence, subst.*, præceps, cipitis, *n.*, *Critical affairs or circumstances, great danger, extremity*, rempublicam in præceps dare, Liv.; *the highest degree*, omne in præcipite vitium stetit, Juv.

PRÆCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præcipio). I. *Prop.: A taking or receiving beforehand*, præceptionem CD. millium dedit, Plin. E.——II. *Fig.* A) *A preconception, a preconceived idea or principle*, Cic.—B) *A precept, instruction*, p. recti, Cic.

PRÆCEPTIVUS, a, um (præcipio). *Containing rules or precepts, preceptive*, p. pars philosophiæ, Sen.

PRÆCEPTOR, ōris, *m.* (præcipio). *An instructor, preceptor*, p. vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

PRÆCEPTRIX, īcis, *f.* (præceptor). *An instructress*, Cic.

PRÆCEPTUM, i, *n.* (præcipio). I. *Gen.: A rule, precept, direction, instruction*, instituta et p. philosophiæ, Cic.; p. verborum sententiarumque, Id.——II. *Esp.: An order, command, injunction*, quo præcepto observato, Cæs.

PRÆCEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* præcipio.

PRÆCERPO, cerpsi, cerptum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, carpo). I. A) *To pluck off at the end or in front*, p. comas, Stat.—B) *Fig.: To make extracts from*, p. libros, Gell.——II. A) *To break or pluck off before, or before the time*, p. messes, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: p. fructum officii, *to diminish, to take away*, Cic.; lætitia præcerpta, *enjoyed beforehand*, Liv.

PRÆ-CERTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A contest of emulation*, Auct. Her.

PRÆ-CIDO, cīdi, cīsum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, cædo). *Prop.: To cut off at the end, or from before; hence*, I. A) *To chop off, to cut off*, p. ancoras, *to cut the cable*, Cic.; p. linguam alcui, Plaut. *Hence, subst.*, præcisum, i, *n.*, *A piece or slice of meat cut from a larger piece*, Nævv. *and* Lucil.—B) *Meton.: To cut off, to separate*, Trinacria Italiæ præcisa, Man.; *to break off, shorten, make short, abridge, of an interrupted speech*, brevi præcidam, Cic.; præcide, *cut the matter short*, Id.; *to leave out, omit, pass by*, p. omnes sinus maris, *to avoid*, Sen.—C) *To cut off*, i. e. *to deprive of, take away*, p. spem, Cic.; p. sibi partem defensionis, Id.; *to strike off*, quod quia plane præciderat, Cic.——II. A) *Prop.: To cut to pieces, to cut up*, p. cotem novaculâ, Cic.; p. naves, *to break up, to render useless*, Id.—B) *Fig.*: repente p. amicitiam, Cic.——III. *To strike or beat upon any thing*, p. os alcui, Plaut.

PRÆCINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* præcingo.

PRÆ-CINGO, cinxi, cinctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To gird, gird about*, præcingi strophio, *to gird one's self*, Cic.; præcincti recte pueri, *girded*, Hor.; altius ac nos præcinctis, *more nimble*, Id.——II. *Meton.: To surround with anything, to adorn as with a wreath, to gird round*, præcincti flore capilli, Ov.; parietes testaceo opere præcincti, *overlaid*, Plin. E.

PRÆCINO, cinui, centum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (præ, cano). I. *Neut.: To sing or play before*, et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides præcinunt, Cic.; *to repeat a form of enchantment, to enchant, bewitch*, Tibull.——II. *Act.: To foretell, predict, prophesy*, deos alqd p., Auct. Har.; p. fugam, Tibull.

PRÆCIRĒS. *See* PRÆCEPS.

PRÆCIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, capio). I. *To take or receive before or beforehand.* A) *Prop.*: p. pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow beforehand*, Cæs. *Esp. in Law: To receive a portion of an inheritance before the general distribution*, Plin. E.—B) *Meton.*: p. iter, *to set out on a journey sooner than another person*, Liv.; p. longius spatium fugâ, *to hasten before*, Id.; Piræum p., *to occupy or take before, to preoccupy*, Id.; si lac præceperit æstus, *if the milk be dried up before milking-time*, Virg.; tempore præcepto, *because it happened before*, Liv.; p. bellum, *to commence before*, Tac.—C) *Fig.*: p. hostium consilia, *to anticipate, to know beforehand*, Cic.; p. cogitatione futura, *to anticipate in thought, to form an idea of beforehand*, Id.; p. victoriam animo, *to imagine beforehand*, Cæs.; p. opinione, *to conjecture beforehand*, Id.——II. *To give rules or precepts, to instruct, advise, admonish*, tibi hoc præcipio, ut, Cic.; p. de pudore et continentia, Nep. *Esp. of a teacher: To instruct in any thing, to teach any thing, to deliver*, tradere et p., Cic. *Absol.: To give instruction, to be an instructor or teacher*, p. de eloquentia, Cic. *Of superiors: To command, prescribe, order; with* ut *following*, Nep.; Ov.; *with* ne, Curt.; *with subj.*, Cæs.; *with inf.*, Ov.; *absol.*, Sall.

PRÆCIPITANTER, *adv.* (præcipito). *Precipitately, hastily, rashly*, Lucr.

PRÆCIPITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. q. præcipitantia, Sen.

PRÆCIPITIUM, ii, *n.* (præceps). *A steep place, a precipice*, Suet.

PRÆCIPITO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (præceps). I. *Act.* A) *To throw down headlong, to throw down, precipitate*, p. se e Leucade, Cic.; p. se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.; p. se in fossas, Cæs. *Middle*, præcipitari, *for* p. se: quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur, Sall.—B) *Meton., pass., of constellations: To set, go down*, Scorpios in aquas præcipitatur, Ov.; *thus*, præcipitatur aquis, Id. *Pass.: To come to an end, to draw to a close*, præcipitata nox, Ov.—C) *Fig.: To throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin*, p. rempublicam, Liv.; p. semet ipsum, Sall. *Gen.: To cause to fall, to cast down, cast or throw into*, p. alqm ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. alqm ex patrio regno in tanta mala, Sall.; *to hurry on, to hasten*, p. obitum, Cic.; consilia raptim præcipitata, Liv.; *to hurry, carry away, sway violently*, p. mentem, Virg.; *to press, urge, with inf.*, dare tempus præcipitant curæ, Id.——II. *Neut.* A) *Prop.: To fall down, to throw one's self down*, Nilus præcipitat ex montibus, Cic.; p. in fossam, Liv.—B) *Meton.: To go down, to be near its setting*, sol præ-

cipitans, Cic.; *to draw to a close*, hiems præcipitaverat, Cæs.—C) *Fig.: To fall to ruin*, respublica præcipitans, Cic.; præcipitantem impellere, *to thrust one that is falling*, i. e. *to render an unfortunate person still more unfortunate, to aggravate his misfortunes*, Id.; *to fall into, to light upon*, p. in insidias, Liv.

PRÆCIPUE, *adv. Principally, especially, chiefly*, p. florere, Cic.

PRÆCIPUUS, a, um (præcipio). I. *Prop.: Particular, peculiar, not common, special*, jus p., Cic. *Subst.*, præcipuum, i, *n.*, *A portion of an inheritance that has been received before the general distribution*, Suet.——II. *Meton.: Extraordinary, principal, distinguished, excellent, remarkable*, Cicero, p. in eloquentia vir, Quint.; *with genit.*, p. circumveniendi alcjs, Tac.; *with dat.*, herba dentibus p., Plin. *Subst.*, præcipui, ōrum, *m.*, *The principal persons*, Eutr. Præcipua, ōrum, *n.*, *The προηγμένα of the Stoics*, i. e. *things which, although not absolutely good, are yet next in value and importance to those which are so*, Cic.

PRÆCISE, *adv. Concisely; hence, fig., briefly, with few words*, sed id p. dicitur, Cic.; *positively, peremptorily, absolutely*, p. negare, Cic.

PRÆCISIO, ōnis, *f.* (præcido). I. *Prop.: A cutting off*, App.——II. *Fig.: An abrupt breaking off in a discourse*, Auct. Her.

PRÆCISUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* præcido.——II. *Adj.: Steep, abrupt, precipitous.* A) *Prop.:* iter utrimque p., Sall.—B) *Fig.: Broken off, cut short, finished abruptly*, p. conclusiones, Quint.

PRÆCLARE, *adv.* I. *Very clearly; hence, very plainly, intelligibly*, p. intelligo, Cic.——II. *Excellently, in a distinguished manner, very well*, p. nobiscum actum iri, Cic.; p. facere, *to do exceedingly well, to do excellently*, Id.

PRÆ-CLARUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: Very bright*, p. lux, Lucr.; p. jaspis, Juv.——II. *Fig.: Splendid, excellent, magnificent, distinguished.* A) *Of persons:* homo in philosophia p., Cic.; *with genit.*, Livius eloquentiæ p., *distinguished*, Tac.; *with abl.*, sceleribus p., Sall.—B) *Of things and abstract subjects:* urbs situ præclaro ad aspectum, Cic.; præclarissimum facinus, Nep.

PRÆCLŪDO, clūsi, clūsum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, claudo). I. *Prop.: To shut before any body*, p. portas, Cæs.; p. portas alcui, Id.; præclusit omnes negotiatores, *ordered their shops to be shut*, Suet.——II. *Meton.: To deprive of an entrance to any thing, to shut*, orbem terrarum alcui p., Cic.; *to shut up, hinder, stop, impede*, p. maritimos cursus, Cic.; p. vocem alcui, *to stop a person's mouth*, Liv.; p. iter, Ov.

PRÆCO, ōnis, *m.* A) *A public or common crier*, p. prædicat, Cic.—B) *Meton.: A proclaimer, herald*, tuæ virtutis Homerum præconem, Cic.

PRÆCOCTUS, a, um, *part. of* præcoquo.

PRÆ-CŌGITO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* *To think over beforehand, to premeditate*, ante præcogitatum facinus, Liv.

PRÆCOGNITUS, a, um, *part. of* præcognosco.

PRÆ-COGNOSCO, ōvi, ĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To understand beforehand*, præcognito adventu, Planc. ap. Cic.

PRÆ-CŌLO, cŏlui, cultum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To form or cultivate beforehand*, animi habitus ad virtutem quasi præculti, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To cherish, esteem highly*, nova et anticipitia p., Tac.

PRÆ-COMMOVĒO, ere, *v. a.* *To move before others; hence, to move greatly*, Sen.

PRÆ-COMPŌNO, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To bring into order beforehand, to arrange or adjust beforehand*, p. os, Ov.

PRÆCŌNIUM, ii, *n.* *See the following article.*

PRÆCŌNIUS, a, um (præco). I. *Of or belonging to a præco or public crier*, p. quæstus, *the profession of a præco*, Cic. *Hence*,——II. *Subst.*, præcōnium, ii, *n.* A) *Prop.: The office or business of a public crier*, facere præconium, *to be a public crier* (præco), Cic.; *a publishing or advertising*, posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præconium deferam, *I shall charge you with the publishing of it*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: A publishing, divulging*, p. domesticum, Cic.—C) *Fig.: Renown, fame, praise, commendation*, præconium tribuere alcui, Cic.; formæ præconia feci, Ov. *Ironically:* Hipponacteum p., *a bitter satire*, Cic.

PRÆ CONSŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 *v. a.* *To spend or waste beforehand*, p. vires, Ov.

PRÆ-CONTRECTO, are, *v. a.* *To handle beforehand*, p. videndo, *by the sight*, Ov.

PRÆ-CŌQUIS, e, *See* PRÆCOX.

PRÆCŌQUUS, a, um. *See* PRÆCOX.

PRÆCORDIA, ōrum, *n.* (præ, cor). I. *The midriff, diaphragm*, Plin.; *meton., the heart, breast*, præcordiis conceptam mortem continere, Cic. *Fig.: The heart or breast; as the seat of the desires, affections, feelings, and inclinations*, duro p. ferro cincta, Tibull.; verax aperit præcordia Liber, Hor.; stolidæ p. mentis, *thoughts*, Ov.——II. *The intestines; esp., the stomach*, anulus in præcordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. *Meton.:* in terra ponunt præcordia, *the body*, Ov.

PRÆ-CORRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *v. a.* *To corrupt beforehand*, illa præcorrupta, Ov.; *to bribe beforehand*, p. alqm donis, Id.

PRÆCOX, cŏcis, *or* PRÆCŌQUIS, e, *and* PRÆCŌQUUS, a, um (præcoquo). I. *Prop.: That blossoms or ripens before the usual time, precocious*, vites præcoquis fructus, Col. *Meton.:* loca præcocia, *or simply* præcocia, *places in which fruit ripens early*, Col.——II. *Fig.: Premature, untimely, too early*, p. pugna, Enn.; ingeniorum p. genus, Quint.

PRÆ-CRASSUS, a, um. *Very thick*, p. cortex, Plin.

PRÆCULTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* præcolo.——II. *Adj.: Much adorned, very ornate*, genus eloquentiæ p., Quint.

PRÆ-CŪPIDUS, a, um. *Very desirous*, p. alcjs rei, Suet.

PRÆ-CURRO, cucurri *or* curri, cursum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. A) *To run before, to go before quickly*, ad Cæsarem p., Cæs.; p. ab urbe, Liv.—B) *Meton.:* eo jam fama præcurrerat, Cæs. *Hence, subst.*, præcurrentia, ium, *n.*, *Things that go before*, Cic.——II. *To come before, to come sooner than another.* A) *Neut.:* p. celeritate, Cæs. *Fig.: To outstrip*, præcurrit amicitia judicium, Cic.—B) *Act.:* p. adventum alcjs, Plin. *Meton. gen.:* p. alqm ætate, Cic. *Fig.: To*

excel, surpass, p. alqm nobilitate, Nep.; p. amicos vita (beata), Hor.

PRÆCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (præcurro). I. *A running before; in war, a skirmishing before a regular engagement*, Plin. E.——II. *Meton.: A going before*, p. visorum, Cic. *Esp. Rhet.: That which is intended to prepare the hearers for any thing, a preparation*, Cic.

PRÆ-CURSOR, ōris, *m.* (præcurro). A) *Prop.: A forerunner, precursor*, præcursorum tumultus, Plin. *In Milit.:* præcursores, *The van, advanced guard*, Liv.—B) *Meton.: A forerunner*, i. e. *a scout, spy*, Cic.

PRÆCURSŌRIUS, a, um (præcursor). *Running before, precursory*, epistola p., Plin. E.

PRÆCURSUS, a, um, *part. of* præcurro.

PRÆCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, quatio). *To shake, wave, brandish before*, p. tædas, Ov.

PRÆDA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) *Booty, spoil, plunder, prey*, prædam dispertire, Cic.; prædam militibus donat, Cæs.; magnas prædas capere, *to make*, Nep.; prædas agere ex pecatis, *cattle taken as booty*, Sall.—B) *Meton.:* regnum facit prædam sceleris sui, *the prize*, Sall.; *spoil, prey*, cervi luporum p., Hor. *Of men:* p. mea, puellæ, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Booty, gain, profit, advantage*, maximas prædas facere, Cic.

PRÆDABUNDUS, a, um (prædor). *Making an excursion for booty, on a predatory excursion*, Sall.

PRÆ-DAMNO (prædemno), 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.* A) *To condemn or pass sentence on beforehand*, p. alqm, Liv.—B) *Meton.: To reject or renounce beforehand*, p. spem, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* p. se perpetuæ infelicitatis, *to consider himself a bad man, that does not deserve to become more happy*, Val. Max.

PRÆDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (prædor). *A making booty, a plundering, robbing*, Tac.

PRÆDĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (prædor). *One that takes booty, a robber, plunderer.* I. *Prop.:* Cic.; exercitus p. ex socii, Sall.; p. aprorum, *a hunter*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Greedy of gain, avaricious*, Tib.

PRÆDĀTŌRIUS, a. um (prædor). *Making booty, robbing, predatory*, p. classis, Liv.; p. manus, *a body of marauders*, Sall.; p. navis, *a pirate vessel, corsair*, Liv.

PRÆDĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* prædo *and* prædor.

PRÆ-DELASSO, are, *v. a. To fatigue beforehand*, Ov.

PRÆDESTINO, 1 *v. a. To appoint beforehand, to predestinate*, Prud.; *to resolve upon any thing beforehand*, p. triumphos, Liv.

PRÆDĪĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (prædium). *One that buys up or purchases mortgaged lands or estates; hence, one that can form an accurate estimate as to the value of estates or landed property*, Cic.

PRÆDĪĀTŌRIUS, a, um (prædiator). *Of or belonging to landed estates, or to the mortgaging of estates*, jus p., Cic.

PRÆDICĀBILIS, e. *Praiseworthy*, Cic.

PRÆDICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A making public, a publishing, spreading abroad*, p. societatis, Cic. *Of the* præco: *A public crying*, Cic.——II. *A lauding, praising, commending*, p. beneficiorum, Auct. Har.

PRÆDICĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. *Prop.: A public crier*, App.——II. *Esp.: A praiser, commender*, p. beneficii, Cic.

PRÆ-DĪCO, 1 *v. a. To say before any body; hence, to cry in public, to make publicly known, to publish*, prædicat præco, Cic. *Gen.: To make known, to say plainly or emphatically, to relate, tell*, ut prædicas, Cic.; *with acc. and inf.*, Liv. *Esp.: To commend publicly, to make honorable mention of, to laud, celebrate, extol*, p. de virtutibus, Cic.; p. laudes alcjs, Nep.; p. alqm liberatorem patriæ, Id.

PRÆ-DĪCO, dixi, dictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To say before any body; hence, to make known, to give notice of, to proclaim*, p. diem, *to appoint a time or term, to fix*, Tac.; p. diem locumque, Sall.; *with acc. and inf.*, Vell.; *to command, advise, admonish, enjoin*, Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut... exciperent, Cæs.; Tac.——II. *To say beforehand, foretell, predict, prophesy*, quo in bello nihil adversi accidit, non prædicente me, *which I had not foretold*, Cic.; *to cite or name before, to tell before, premise*, ut prædiximus, Vell.; ut ante prædixi, Plin. E.; Theopompus prædictis minor, *than the fore-named or fore-cited*, Quint.

PRÆDICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (prædico). I. *Gen.: A saying beforehand*, Quint.——II. *Esp.: A foretelling, prophesying*, p. rerum futurarum, Cic.

PRÆDICTUM, i, *n.* (prædico). I. *A command, order*, p. dictatoris, Liv.——II. *Agreement, concert*, velut ex prædicto, Liv.; *a prediction, prophecy*, p. Chaldæorum, Cic.

PRÆDICTUS, a, um, *part. of* prædico.

PRÆDIŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (prædium). *A small landed estate*, Cic.

PRÆ-DISCO, didici, 3 *v. a. To learn beforehand, to make one's self acquainted with any thing beforehand*, p. alqd, Cic.

PRÆ-DISPŌNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a. To station at different places beforehand*, prædispositi nuntii, Liv.

PRÆDĪTUS, a, um (præ, do). *Furnished or endued with, possessed of; with abl.*, p. sensibus, Cic.; præditum esse opibus et copiis, Id.

PRÆDIUM, ii, *n.* (præs). *An estate, in the country or in town*, p. rusticum, Cic.

PRÆ-DIVES, ĭtis. *Very rich*, p. homo, Liv.

PRÆ-DIVINO, are, *v. a. To forebode, presage*, Plaut.

PRÆ-DIVINUS, a, um. *Presaging*, Plin.

PRÆDO, 1 (i. q. prædor). *To make booty, to go out for plunder*, Plaut.

PRÆDO, ōnis, *m.* (præda). *One that makes booty, a plunderer, robber*, p. urbis, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. maritimus, *a pirate*, Nep.; prædones, *pirates*, Cic.

PRÆ-DŎCĔO, dŏcŭi, doctum, 2 *v. a. To teach or instruct beforehand, to inform one of any thing*, prædocti a duce, Sall.

PRÆ-DŎMO, dŏmŭi, dŏmĭtum, 1 *v. a. To tame beforehand*, Sen.

PRÆDOR, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* (præda). I. *Neut.* A) *To make booty, plunder, rob, pillage*, spes prædandi, Cic.; milites prædantes, Cæs.; prædatus, *That has made booty*, Tac.; *laden with booty*, Plaut.—B) *Meton. gen.: To pillage, plunder, obtain in an unfair manner*, p. de oratorum bonis, Cic.; ex alterius imprudentia p., *to take advantage of another person's*

ignorance; or p. ex alterius inscitia, Id.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To rob, plunder, deprive of,* socios magis quam hostes p., Tac.; p. pisces, *to catch fish,* Prop.——B) *Fig.:* p. amores alcjs, *to rob one of his mistress,* Ov.; me prædata puella est, *has caught or smitten me,* Id. *Meton.:* singula de nobis anni prædantur, *rob us of something,* Hor.

PRÆ-DŪCO, duxi, ductum, 3 *v. a. To draw, lead, or put before,* fossam et maceriam p., Cæs.

PRÆDUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* præduco.

PRÆ-DULCIS, e. I. *Prop.: Very sweet, luscious,* p. mel, Plin. *Hence, subst.,* prædulcia, ium, *n., Sweets, sweetmeats,* Id.——II. *Fig.: Very pleasant or agreeable,* Plin.

PRÆ-DŪRUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: Very hard,* p. faba, Plin.; p. corium, Tac.——II. *Fig.: Very hard or difficult,* p. labor, Val. Flac.; p. tempora, Ov.; homo p. viribus, *very strong,* Virg.; p. os, *impudent, without shame,* Quint.; p. verba, *hard, harsh,* Id.

PRÆ-ĒMINEO *or* PRÆ-MINEO, ŭi, ēre, *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To project,* Aug.——II. *Fig.: To surpass, excel,* p. alqm peritiâ, Tac.

PRÆ-EO, ivi *or* ii, itum, ire, *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To go before, precede,* Lævinus Romam præivit, Liv.——B) *Meton.: To be carried or borne before,* præeunte carina, Virg.; novi præeunt fasces, Ov.——C) *Fig.: To go before, lead the way,* natura præeunte, Cic. *Esp.: To recite, read, sing, or play any thing before another person,* ut verbis voce præirent, quid judicaretis, Cic.; jurare alio præeunte, *to say before,* Plin. Pan.; præeunte Lepido, pontifice, Liv.; legentibus præire, *to read before or to any one,* Quint.; tibias Graecho præisse, *to have accompanied, or played the accompaniment,* Gell.; *to go before; hence, fig., to appoint or enjoin beforehand,* omnia, ut decemviri præierunt, facta, Liv.——II. *Act.: To outstrip, anticipate (only fig.),* p. alqm, Tac.; p. famam sui, *to excel,* Id.; p. verba, *to repeat before,* Liv.

PRÆFĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præfor). I. *Prop.: A speaking before; hence, meton., that which is said beforehand, an introduction, opening,* p. donationis, Cic.; p. sacrorum, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A preface,* dicere præfationem, Plin. E.

PRÆFĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* præfor.

PRÆFECTŪRA, æ, *f.* (præfectus). *The office of a president, overseer, or superintendent,* p. villæ, Varr.; p. annonæ, Tac.; p. morum, *a part of the censor's office,* Suet. *Absol.: The place of a principal officer, command,* Cic.; consulum p., *with the consuls,* Nep. *Meton.: A province, circuit, district,* Plin.; Tac.; *a town governed immediately by Rome or by a Roman magistrate,* Cic.

PRÆFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* præficio.

PRÆFECTUS, i, m. (præficio). I. *Prop.: A president, overseer, superintendent, chief, commander,* noster p. moribus, *censor,* Cic.; p. classis, *admiral,* Id.; p. castrorum, Tac.; p. navis, *the master or captain of a vessel,* Liv.; p. urbis, *a prefect or governor of the city elected in the absence of the kings or consuls; under the emperors this became a permanent office, to which a certain jurisdiction was attached,* Liv.; p. cohortium (auxiliarium), *commander of the auxiliaries or allies,* Sall.; p. equitum, Hirt.; *with other nations,* p. regis, Nep.; p. Ægyptii, *governor of Egypt,* Suet.——II. *Fig.:* his utitur quasi præfectis libidinum suarum, Cic.

PRÆ-FERO, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irreg.* I. A) *Prop.: To bear or carry before, to carry in front,* p. facem, Cic.; p. insignia laureæ, Cæs.; p. manus cautas, (*in the dark*) *to stretch one's hands out in order to feel one's way, to grope,* Ov.——B) *Fig.:* p. facem ad libidinem, Cic.; *to show, manifest, betray, exhibit,* p. avaritiam, Cic.; alia in speciem p., *to bring forth, to utter,* Liv.; opinio præfertur, *to spread abroad,* Cæs.——II. *To put before; hence, fig., to prefer, give preference to,* p. alqm sibi, Cic.; virtute belli omnibus præferri, Cæs.; p. otium labori, Sall.; *with inf.,* Hor.——III. *To bear or carry by or past; hence, pass., to run, ride, or pass by,* prælatos hostes, Liv.; prælatus equo, Tac.; *with acc.,* prælati castra, Liv.——IV. *To take beforehand, to anticipate,* p. diem triumphi, Liv.

PRÆ-FĒROX, ōcis. *Very fierce, bold, impetuous,* Liv.

PRÆ-FERRĀTUS, a, um. *Furnished with iron at the end, tipped or headed with iron,* p. pilum, Plin.; p. tribunus, *bound with iron (chains),* Plaut.

PRÆ-FERVIDUS, a, um. *Very warm, very hot.* I. *Prop.:* balneum p., Tac.——II. *Fig.:* ira p., Liv.

PRÆ-FESTINO, 1 *v. n.* I. *To hasten too much, to make too much haste,* p. deficere, Liv. *Hence,* præfestinatus, a, um. *Hasty, precipitate,* p. ictus, Ov.——II. *To hasten by, pass in great haste; with acc.,* p. sinum, Tac.

PRÆFICA, æ, *f. A woman hired to make lamentations at a funeral, a (hired) mourner,* Plaut.

PRÆFICIO, fēci, fectum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, facio). *To put or set any one over a thing or person as head, appoint to the command of, cause to preside over,* p. duces populo, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. alqm provinciæ, *to put one in office,* Plaut.; p. ludis (Græcis) imperatorem (Romanum), *to name as president of,* Liv. *Absol.: To make governor or commander,* p. alqm in exercitu, Cic. *Hence,* præfectus, i, m. (alcui rei), *A president, overseer, superintendent, chief,* p. moribus, *an officer who had the oversight of public morals, a censor,* Cic.

PRÆ-FIDO, fisus sum, 3 *v. n. To confide or trust too much,* p. sibi, Cic.

PRÆ-FIGO, fixi, fixum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of any thing,* ripa præfixis sudibus munita, Cæs.; p. arma puppibus, Virg. *Fig.:* nigrum vitio p. theta, *for* damnare, Pers.; *to furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head,* asseres cuspidibus præfixi, Cæs.; præfixa cornua ferro, Ov.——II. *To transfix, pierce,* latus præfixa veru, Tibull.

PRÆ-FINIO, 4 *v. a. To determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe,* p. diem, Cic.; p. alcui alqd, Id. *Absol.:* p. non est meum, Cic. *Hence,* præfinitus, a, um. *Determined or appointed beforehand,* p. tempus, Suet.; præfinito, *abl., According to prescription,* Ter.

PRÆFISCINE *or* PRÆFISCINI, *adv.* (præ, fascinum). *Without envy (a word used in order to avert envy or the effects of enchantment when persons said any thing in commendation of themselves),* with dixerim, Plaut.

PRÆFIXUS, a, um, *part. of* præfigo.

PRÆFLŌRO, 1 *v. a.* (præ, flos). *To deprive*

of the blossom before the time; *fig.*: fructum gaudii p., *to diminish*, Gell.; gloriam victoriæ præfloratam esse, *had lost its splendor*, Liv.

PRÆ-FLŪO, ēre, *v. n.* *To flow by or past*, inima valle præfluit Tibris, Liv.; *with acc.*: p. castra, Tac.

PRÆFLŪUS, a, um (præfluo). *Flowing by or past*, p. amnis, Plin.

PRÆFŌCO, 1 *v. a.* (præ, faux). *To choke, suffocate*, p. viam animæ, Ov.

PRÆ-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To dig before or in front of*, p. portas, *to dig or make a trench before*, Virg.——II. *To dig previously or beforehand*, *to bury or conceal beforehand*, p. aurum, Ov.

PRÆ-FOR, 1 *v. dep. a. and n.* I. *Gen.*: *To say or speak beforehand*, i. e. *before doing or undertaking any thing, to premise*, majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque esset, præfabantur (*as with us, in God's name*), Cic.; p. carmen, Liv.; p. honorem, *to say*: "*be it said with all respect or deference*," *or* "*with your leave*," Cic.; p. divos, *to invoke beforehand*, Virg.; vir, quem præfandum reor, *of whom I have to say something first of all*, Plin.——II. *Eccl.*: *To foretell, predict, prophesy*, Liv.

PRÆ-FORMIDO, are, 1 *v. a.* *To fear beforehand* (*al.* reformidat), Quint.

PRÆ-FORMO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To form or fashion beforehand*, p. literas infantibus, *to set a copy*, Quint.——II. *Meton.*: *To prepare or design beforehand*, p. materiam, Id.

PRÆFRACTE, *adv.* *Stiffly, obstinately, resolutely*, p. defendere, Cic.

PRÆ-FRACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* præfringo.——II. *Adj.*: *In style, abrupt, harsh, not flowing*, Thucydides præfractior, Cic.; *hard, inflexible, unyielding, stiff, obstinate*, Aristo p., ferreus, Id.

PRÆFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, frango). *To break off before or above, break off at the end*, p. hastas, Liv.; præfractum rostrum navis, Cæs.

PRÆ-FULCIO, si, tum, 4 *v. a.* I. *To put any thing before or in front as a support*, p. alqm negotiis, *to set over*, Plaut.——II. *To support, underprop.* A) *Prop.*: mollire præfultum torum, Prud.——B) *Fig.*: primum illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut simus annui, *secure that beforehand*, Cic.

PRÆ-FULGEO, si, 2 *v. n.* I. *To shine forth or very brightly, to glitter.* A) *Prop.*: pellis leonis præfulgens unguibus aureis, Virg.——B) *Fig.*: Poppæus consulari decore præfulgens, Tac.——II. *To shine or glitter too much*, p. splendore, Auct. Her.

PRÆFULTUS, a, um, *part. of* præfulcio.

PRÆ-GĔLIDUS, a, um. *Very cold*, p. locus, Liv.

PRÆ-GESTIO, īre, *v. n.* *To desire beforehand*, p. videre, Cic.

PRÆ-GIGNO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To bring forth, produce*, morem præsigni, i. e. oriri, Plaut.

PRÆGNANS, tis. I. *Prop.*: *Pregnant, with child, big with young*, p. uxor, Cic.; alqam facere prægnantem, *to get with child*, Juv.; p. canis, Hor. *Facetiously*: plaga p., *sound blows*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *Full, swollen, loaded*, herba p. succo, Plin.; fœnum p. stamine, Juv.

PRÆGNAS, ātis. I. q. prægnans: fuit p., Plaut.

PRÆ-GNĂVITER, *adv.* *Very diligently* (*al.* prognaviter), Plaut.

PRÆ-GRĂCILIS, e. *Very slender, very lean*, p. proceritas, Tac.

PRÆ-GRANDIS, e. I. *Very large, exceedingly great, colossal, huge*, p. locusta, Suet.; p. oculi, Id.——II. *Very old*, p. senex, Pers.

PRÆ-GRĂVIS, e. *Very heavy.* I. *Prop.*: p. onus, Ov.; p. perdix, *unwieldy, clumsy*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *Very heavy, very oppressive or burdensome*, p. servitium, Plin.

PRÆ-GRĂVO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: *To press down in front or at the extremity*, p. artes, Hor. *Hence*: *To press hard, to encumber, lay a great weight on*, scuta prægravata telis, Liv.——II. *Neut.* A) *To press forward, to press down*, aures prægravantes, *hanging down*, Col.——B) *Fig.*: *To be superior, to outweigh, preponderate*, pars civitatis deterior prægravat, Sen.; *to be burdensome or oppressive*, prægravans turba, Liv.

PRÆGRĔDIOR, gressus sum, 3 *v. dep.* (præ, grædior). I. *Neut.*: *To go before, to march foremost, to precede*, Cic.; Liv.; p. in hortos, Tac.——II. *Act.* A) *To go or walk before any body*, p. alqm pedibus toto itinere, Suet.; p. signa, Liv.; *to go or pass by any thing*, p. castra, Id.——B) *Fig.*: *To surpass, excel*, p. alqm, Sall.

PRÆGRĔSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (prægredior). *A going before, precedence*, p. causæ, Cic.

PRÆGRĔSSUS, a, um, *part. of* prægredior.

PRÆGUSTĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (prægusto). I. *Prop.*: *A foretaster, taster*, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: p. libidinum tuarum, Auct. Or. Dom.

PRÆ-GUSTO, 1 *v. a.* *To taste beforehand*, Ov.; p. cibos, Plin.; p. medicamina (*for* antidota), *to take beforehand*, Juv.

PRÆHĬBEO, ŭi, Itum, 2 *v. a.*, i. q. præbeo (præ, habeo). *To hold before any body, to hold forth to, offer, give*, p. alcui cibum, Plaut.; p. verba, *to say, speak*, Id.

PRÆ-JĂCĔO, ŭi, ēre, *v. n.* *To lie before any thing, to extend in front of*, mare præjacens Asiæ, Plin.; *with acc.*, campus præjacet castra, Tac.

PRÆ-JĂCIO, jēci, jactum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To throw, cast, or lay before*, p. moles, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *To reproach with, cast in one's teeth*, p. dicta, Dict. Cret.

PRÆJŬDICĂTUS, a, um, *part. of* præjudico.

PRÆ-JŬDICIUM, ĭi, *n.* I. *A preliminary inquiry or examination*, e. g. *before a magistrate*, Ulp. Dig.——II. *A judgment which precedes the final decision, a preliminary sentence.* A) (*in a court of justice*) quum jam duobus præjudiciis damnatus esset, Cic. *Meton.*: *The subject of a judicial sentence, a precedent*, judicium accusatoris pro præjudicio valere oportere, Cic.——B) (*not in a court of justice*) de quo non p., sed plane judicium factum putatur, Cic. *Meton.*: *Whatever occasions a previous judgment*, Pompeius vestri facti præjudicio Italia excessit, *by a decision previously made in consequence of your action*, i. e. *your action made him determine upon leaving Italy before sustaining a defeat*, Cæs.; Africi belli præjudicia sequimini, *misgivings in respect of those who, at the commencement of the war in Africa, were defeated*, Id.; *prejudice, harm, disadvantage*, præjudicium in patrem quæri, Sen.——III. *A decision made be-*

fore the time, a premature decision, Liv.; Plin. E.

PRÆ-JŪDICO, 1 *v. a.* A) *To judge, give sentence, or decide beforehand*, re semel atque iterum præjudicatâ, Cic.; *out of court*, p. alqd, Brut. ap. Cic.; præjudicata opinio, *an opinion formed beforehand, prepossession.*——B) *Subst.* 1) præjūdicātum, i, *n.*, *A prejudice, hasty decision*, ne quid huc præjudicati feratis, Cic. 2) *Any thing that has been decided beforehand*, ne id pro præjudicato ferret, Liv.

PRÆ-JŪVO, jūvi, jūtum, 1 *v. a.* *To help beforehand*, p. affectam ejus fidem, *to rescue any body's credit before his fall*, Tac.

PRÆ-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3 *v. dep.* I. *To glide, slip, swim, or flow before or in front*, Germani nando prælabebantur, Tac.——II. A) *Prop.: To glide, slip, swim, or flow past or by*, piscis prælabitur, Cic.; prælabitur amnis, Luc. *With acc.:* p. flumina rotis, *to pass or drive by*, Virg.—B) *Fig.:* prælabens tempus, Col.

PRÆ-LAMBO, bi, 3 *v. a.* I. *To lick in front; meton., to touch, water (of a river)*, p. arenas, Prud.——II. *To lick beforehand or first*, (mus) prælambens omne quod affert, Hor.

PRÆ-LĂRGUS, a, um. *Very abundant*, p. dapes, Juv. *With genit.:* pulmo animæ p., Pers.

PRÆLĂTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* præfero.——II. *Adj.: Preferable, superior*, Plin.

PRÆ-LAUTUS, a, um. *Very elegant or sumptuous*, p. homo, Suet.

PRÆLECTIO, ōnis; *f.* (prælego). *A reading to others, a lecture*, Quint.

PRÆLECTOR, ōris, *m.* (prælego). *One that reads to others, a lecturer*, Gell.

PRÆLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* PRÆLEGO.

PRÆ-LĒGO, 1 *v. a.* *To bequeath a thing so that it shall be paid or received before the general distribution of the inheritance*, eam coronam testamento ei prælegavit, Plin.

PRÆ-LĔGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To pick out, select*, App.——II. A) *Prop.: To sail past; with acc.*, p. Campaniam, Tac.—B) *Fig.: To read, as a teacher to his pupils, to lecture on*, p. auctores, Quint.; p. poetas, Suet.

PRÆ-LĬBO, are, *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of*, p. nectar, Stat.——II. *Fig.:* p. pectora vultu, *to inspect*, Stat.

PRÆ-LIGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To bind on in front*, p. sarmenta cornibus boum, Liv.; Plin. *Hence: To tie up, to dress*, p. os, Cic.; p. vulnera, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To tie round, to cover with*, p. capita vestibus, Petr.; *to tie round*, salice p. marginem, Plin. *Fig.:* O prælligatum pectus, *narrow-minded*, Plaut.

PRÆLĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* prælino.

PRÆLIUM, PRÆLIOR. *See* PRŒL.

PRÆLŎCŬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præloquor). *A speaking before; a preface, preamble*, Sen.

PRÆLONGO, 1 *v. a.* (prælongus). *To lengthen very much, to make very long*, Plin.

PRÆ-LONGUS, a, um. *Very long*, p. homo, Quint.; p. gladius, Liv.; p. hasta, Id.; p. sermo, Quint.

PRÆ-LŎQUOR, lŏquūtus *or* lŏcūtus sum, 3 *v. dep.* *To speak beforehand or before another*, Plaut.; *to make a preface*, Plin. E.

PRÆ-LUCĔO, luxi, ēre, *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To give light before or in front*, faces prælucere, Mart.; servus prælucens, Suet.——B) *Meton.: To shine before*, i. e. *to outshine, to surpass in beauty*, nullus sinus prælucet Baiis, Hor.; *to shine brightly*, baculum prælucet, Plin.——II. *Act.: To shine forth; only fig.:* amicitia spe bona prælucet, Cic.

PRÆ-LŬCIDUS, a, um. *Shining greatly, very bright*, p. candor circuli, Plin.

PRÆ-LŬDO, si, sum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To play beforehand* (i. e. *for practice and rehearsal*), Nero præludit Pompeiano, Plin.; tragœdiis p., Gell.—B) *Meton.:* p. alqd operibus suis, *to premise, preface*, Stat. *Absol.:* rabies Mariana præluserat, *had given a prelude of what was to come*, Flor.——II. *Act.: To play before; hence, meton.*, p. pugnam, *to prepare for fight*, Rutil.

PRÆLUM, i, *n.* I. q. prelum.

PRÆLŬSIO, ōnis, *f.* (præludo). *A prelude*, Plin. E.

PRÆLUSTRIS, e (præ, lustro). I. *Prop.: Very illustrious or eminent*, arx p., Ov.——II. *Fig.:* prælustria vita, *shun the grandeur of this world*, Ov.

PRÆ-MANDO, 1 *v. a.* *To order or command beforehand*, Cic.; *to provide or procure beforehand*, Plaut. *Subst. part.:* præmandatis requisitus, *by a writ for arrest*, Cic.

PRÆ-MANDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To chew beforehand; fig.:* p. alqd alcui, *to explain accurately*, Gell.

PRÆMATŪRE, *adv.* *Too early, prematurely*, Plaut.

PRÆ-MĂTŪRUS, a, um. I. *Ripe before the usual time, very early*, p. fructus, Col.——II. *Too early, untimely, premature*, p. bloma, Tac.; p. canities, Id.; p. mors, Plin.

PRÆ-MĔDICĂTUS, a, um. *Protected by medicines or charms*, p. Æsonides, Ov.

PRÆMEDITĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præmeditor). *A premeditating, thinking of beforehand*, p. malorum, Cic.

PRÆ-MEDITOR, 1 *v. dep.* *To think upon or study any thing beforehand*, p. id ferendum esse, Cic.; p. quo animo accedam ad urbem, Id. *Pass.*, præmeditatus, a, um, *Thought over beforehand, premeditated*, mala p., Cic.

PRÆ-MERCOR, 1 *v. dep.* *To buy beforehand or before another*, Plaut.

PRÆMĔTŪENS, tis. I. *Part. of* præmetuo.——II. *Adj.: Fearing beforehand; with genit.*, p. doli, Phædr.

PRÆ-MĔTŪO, ĕre, *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To be in fear beforehand*, p. suis, *for one's own people*, Cæs.——II. *Act.: To fear beforehand*, Virg.

PRÆMIOR, 1 *v. dep.* (præmium). *To stipulate beforehand for a reward*, Suet.

PRÆMISSUS, a, um, *part. of* præmitto.

PRÆ-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To send forward*, p. legiones in Hispaniam, Cæs.; p. litoras alcui, Cic.—B) *Meton.:* p. vocem, *to speak first or before*, Suet.——II. *To send before; hence, fig., to set before or in front*, ficetis caprificus præmittitur, Plin.——III. *Meton.: To send forth*, cogitationes in longitudinem ęp., *to think of the distant future*, Sen.

PRÆMIUM, ii, *n.* (præ, emo). I. *Prop.: A reward, recompense*, præmium proponere, *to*

promise a reward, Cæs.; p. decernere, Sall.; p. mereri, Cæs.; præmio aliqm afficere, *to reward*, Cic.; alcui præmium dare, Id.; *reward, ironically for punishment*, cape præmia facti, Ov. ——II. *Meton.: Distinction, advantage*, Cic.; *booty, spoil*, p. pugnæ, Virg.; præmia ferre, Ov.; præmia quam stipendia malebat, Tac.; *prey, game killed*, Prop.; *treasures, riches*, Id.; Ov.

PRÆ-MŎDŬLOR, āri, v. *dep. To measure out beforehand*, p. cogitationem gestu, *to suit the thoughts to the gestures*. Quint.

PRÆ-MŎLESTĬA, æ, *f. Trouble beforehand*, Cic.

PRÆ-MŎLIOR, 4 *v. dep. To prepare, make preparations beforehand*, p. res, Liv.

PRÆ-MOLLIO, 4 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To make soft or mild beforehand*, p. sulcum, Quint. ——II. *Fig.: To soothe beforehand*, p. mentes judicum, Id.

PRÆ-MŎNĔO, mŏnŭi, mŏnĭtum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To forewarn, admonish beforehand*, de periculis impendentibus voce Jovis præmoneri, Auct. Har.; me præmonebat, ut caverem, Cic. ——II. *Esp.: To foretell, predict, prophesy*, p. periculum, Plin.

PRÆMŎNĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* præmoneo.

PRÆMŎNĬTUS, ūs, *m.* (præmoneo). *A forewarning, admonition, prophecy*, Ov.

PRÆMŎNSTRĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who shows or points out beforehand*, Ter.

PRÆ-MŎNSTRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Gen.: To show or point out beforehand*, Plaut.; modulos præire ac p., Gell. *With* ut: *To show, give instruction*, Plaut. ——II. *Esp.: To foretell, predict, prophesy*, populo Rom. magnum alqd p. et præcinc, Auct. Har.

PRÆ MORDĔO, di [morsi, Plaut.], morsum, 2 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To bite in front*, p. alqm, Plaut.; p. linguam, Luc. ——II. *Fig.:* p. alqd ex alqo, *to take away*, Juv.

PRÆ-MŎRIOR, tĭus sum, i, *v. dep.* I. *Prop.: To die prematurely, to die before*, parte corporis velut præmortua, Suet. ——II. *Fig.:* præmoritur visus, auditus, *loses its acuteness, wears out*, Plin.; vires præmortuæ, Quint.

PRÆMORSUS, a, um, *part. of* præmordeo.

PRÆMORTŬUS, a, um, *part. of* præmorior.

PRÆMŎTUS, a, um, *part. of* præmoveo.

PRÆ-MŬNIO, 4 *v. a.* I. *To fortify in front.* A) *Prop.:* p. aditus operibus, Cæs.; p. Isthmum, Id. ——B) *Fig.:* genus dicendi præmunitum, Cic.; p. alqm medicamentis, *to protect with medicaments*, e. g. *against poison*, Suet. *In Medic.:* antidotis præmunire, *to secure one's self by means of antidotes*, Id. ——II. *To place one thing before another for defence; only fig.:* quæ præmuniuntur sermoni, *are premised, in order to obviate objections*, Cic.; illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, *take care beforehand*.

PRÆMŬNĬTIO, ōnis, *f. A building beforehand; only fig., of an orator who paves the way for what is to follow, in order to secure the assent of his hearers; a preparation, premunition*, p. orationis, Cic.; *also simply*, p., Id.

PRÆMŬNĬTUS, a, um, *part. of* præmunio.

PRÆ-NARRO, 1 *v. a. To say or narrate beforehand*, p. rem, Ter.

PRÆ-NĀTO, āre, 1 *v. n.* I. *To swim before or in front*, Plin. ——II. *To swim or flow by*, prænatante piscículo, Id. *With acc.:* amnis domos prænatat, Virg.

PRÆNĀVĬGĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A sailing by or past*, p. Atlantis, Plin.

PRÆ-NĀVIGO, 1 *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To sail by or past*, p. litus, Val. Max. *Pass.:* oppida prænavigari tradunt, Plin. ——II. *Fig.:* p. vitam, *to spend, pass*, Sen.

PRÆNESTE, is, n. [*f., with the poets*, Virg.; Prop.] *Præneste, one of the most ancient towns in Latium, about twenty miles southeast of Rome, celebrated for its fine roses and nuts, and especially for a temple of Fortuna, with an oracle; now Palestrina*, Cic.; *on account of its situation and climate it was called* altum P., Virg.; *and* frigidum P., Hor.

PRÆNESTĬNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Præneste*, P. sortes, *the sentences pronounced by the oracle of Præneste*, Cic.; nuces P., Plin.; P. rosa, Id.; urbs P., *the town Præneste*, Virg. *Subst.*, Prænestini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Præneste*, Cic.; Liv.

PRÆNEXUS, a, um, *part. of* prænecto.

PRÆ-NĬTĔO, nĭtŭi, ēre, *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To shine forth*, prænitent vestes, App.; luna subito prænitens, Plin. ——II. *Fig.:* virtus Catonis prænitens, Vell.; cur tibi prænitent junior, *seems more lovely*, Hor.

PRÆ-NŎMEN, ĭnis, *n.* I. *Prop.: A prænomen, a forename, or a name before the family name, to distinguish the individuals of a family*; e. g. in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus *is the prænomen*: quod sine prænomine ad me epistolam misisti, Cic.; Quintilius cum filio, cui Marco p. erat, Liv. ——II. *Meton. gen.: Any appellation or title before the name of a person*, p. imperatoris (*because* imperator, *in this sense, used to be put before the name, as we say "the Emperor Augustus," &c.*), Suet.

PRÆ-NOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To learn beforehand*, p. fata rerum, Sil.; p. omina deum, Id.; prænosse *for* prænovisse, *to know beforehand*, Stat. ——II. *To foreknow*, futura p., Cic.; nos prænoscimus, Plaut.

PRÆ-NŎTIO, ōnis, *f.* (prænosco). *A preconception*, p. deorum, *innate idea*, Cic.

PRÆ-NŬBILUS, a, um. *Very cloudy, gloomy, dark*, p. lucus, Ov.

PRÆNUNCIA. *See* PRÆNUNCIUS.

PRÆNUNCIĀTIVUS, a, um (prænuncio). *That announces beforehand*, p. ignes, *which give notice of the approach of pirates*, Plin.

PRÆ-NUNCIO, 4 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To announce or make known beforehand, to foreshow*, p. futura, Cic.; p. adventum, Auct. B. Afr.; p. de adventu alcjs, Nep. ——II. *Meton., of things without life:* juglans frangi se prænunciat strepitu, Plin.

PRÆ-NUNCIUS, a, um. *That announces beforehand; subst.*, prænuncius, ii, *m., Any person or thing which announces beforehand, a harbinger, foreteller*, Zephyrus, p. Veneris, Lucr.; ales p. lucis, *a cock*, Ov.; prænuncia, æ, *f., She that announces beforehand*, stellæ, p. calamitatum, Cic.; inquisitio, p. repulsæ, *the indication*, belli p., hasta, Ov.; prænuncium, ii, *n., An announcing beforehand, foreshowing, prediction*, eventus alcjs p., Plin.; procellarum quædam sunt prænuncia, *forerunners*, Sen.

PRÆ-OCCŬPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præoccupo). *A seizing or taking beforehand*, p. locorum, Nep.

PRÆ-OCCŬPO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To seize or occu-*

py beforehand, to make one's self master of or put one's self in possession of beforehand, to preoccupy. A) *Prop.:* p. loca, Liv.; p. saltum, Nep.; p. Macedoniam, Id.—B) *Fig.:* se præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, *that he had already received the office of legate,* Cæs.; animos timor præoccupaverat, Id.; præoccupatas aures animosque, Liv.——II. *To anticipate, to prevent; with acc.:* ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet, Nep.; p. ferre legem, *to hasten, in order to bring the bill sooner (than the tribunes) before the people,* Liv.

PRÆ-OPTO, 1 *v. a. To wish or choose rather,* nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos præoptet, Liv.; p. emittere scutum et nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs.; *to prefer,* p. equitis filiam generosarum nuptiis, Nep.; p. otium urbanum militiæ laboribus, Liv.

PRÆ-PANDO, ĕre, *v. a.* I. *To open or spread before, to lay open before,* p. ortus temporis hiberni, Cic.——II. *To impart, distribute,* p. alqd alcui rei, Plin.; p. lumina menti alcjs, Lucr.

PRÆPARATIO, ōnis, *f.* (præparo). I. *Gen.: A preparing, getting ready, preparation,* præparationem diligentem adhibere, Cic.; p. belli, Vell.——II. *Esp. in Rhet.: A preparing or predisposing the hearers for what is to be said,* Quint.

PRÆPARATUS, ūs, *m.* (præparo). *A preparing, getting ready, preparation,* p. Cæsaris, Vell.

PRÆ-PARCUS, a, um. *Very stingy or niggardly,* animus p., Plin.

PRÆ-PARO, 1 *v. a.* I. A) *To make or get ready beforehand, to prepare,* p. animos ad sapientiam, Cic.; p. se ad prœlia, Sall.; p. locum, Cæs.; præparato, *abl., with preparation,* præparato facere alqd, Quint.; *thus,* ex præparato, Sen. Ep.; *and,* ex ante præparato, Liv.—B) *To prepare, make ready, adjust, set in order,* p. hortos, Cic.; lanas p., Plin.; *to provide,* p. res necessarias ad vitam, Cic.; p. commeatum, Liv.——II. *To fit out, equip,* naves p., Liv.

PRÆPEDIMENTUM, i, *n.* (præpedio). *A hinderance, impediment,* Plaut.

PRÆ-PEDIO, 4 *v. a.* (præ, pes). I. *Prop.* A) *To fetter or entangle the feet in front; hence, meton., to shackle, fetter, entangle,* præpeditus latera ferro forti, Plaut.; præpeditis equis, *tied to the manger,* Tac.—B) *Meton.: To hinder, impede, prevent,* præpeditus morbo, Cic.; timor præpedit verba, Plaut.; pudor præpediebat, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* omnes (bonas artes ingenii et corporis) avaritia p., Sall.; *to embarrass,* sese prædâ p., Liv.

PRÆ-PENDEO, di, ēre, *v. n. To hang before, hang down before or in front,* ubi tegumenta p. possent ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, Cæs.

PRÆPES, pĕtis (præ, peto). I. *Prop.* A) *That flies quickly, swift of flight, fleet,* pennis præpetibus, Virg.; p. volatus, Plin.—B) *Meton.:* p. Boreas, Val. Flac. *Esp.:* p. alea, *and absol., a kind of bird used in divination,* Enn. ap. Cic.; Liv.; præpetis omina pennæ, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Happy,* p. portus, Enn. ap. Gell.; p. loca, Id. *Meton.: Winged,* p. deus, i. e. Cupido, Ov. *Subst.,* præpes, pĕtis, *A bird,* p. Jovis, i. e. aquila, Id.; p. Jovis armiger, Virg. *Meton.:* p. Medusæus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. *Hence, of Perseus, because he sat on the winged horse Pegasus,* Luc.

PRÆ-PILO, 1 *v. a., found only in the part. pass.* (præ, pila). *To furnish in front or at the end with a ball.* I. *Prop.:* præpilata missilia, *missiles or darts with blunt points, rounded after the manner of a ball, in order to prevent their inflicting wounds, foils,* Liv.; p. hasta, Plin.; p. pilum, Auct. B. Afr.——II. *Fig.:* rotunditas p., Plin.; declamationes p., Quint.

PRÆ-PINGUIS, e. I. *Prop.: Very fat, well fed, very rich or fertile,* p. (sues), Plin.; p. solum, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* p. vox, *too thick, too coarse,* Quint.

PRÆPOLLENS, tis. I. *Part. of* præpolleo.——II. *Adj.: Very powerful, mighty, or strong,* p. divitiis, Liv.; p. virtute, Id.

PRÆ-POLLEO, ēre, *v. a. To be more powerful than others, to excel in power or influence,* Tac.; mari p., Id.

PRÆ-PONDERO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To be of greater weight, to preponderate,* præponderari honestate, *to be outweighed or surpassed,* Cic.——II. *Neut.* A) *To outweigh, to be of greater weight, to preponderate, to sink down,* ne æquitate turbatâ mundus præponderet, Sen.—B) *Fig.: To incline, give the turn, decide,* in partem humaniorem præponderet, Sen.; si neutro litis conditio præponderet, Quint.; *to have the superiority or pre-eminence,* tacite præponderat exsul, Stat.; honestas præponderat, Gell.

PRÆ-PONO, pŏsŭi [pōsīvi, Plaut.], pŏsĭtum [*contr.* posta, Lucr.], 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To place before or in front, to put first; and pass., to precede, come first,* ædibus ac templis vestibula et aditus p., Cic.; ultima primis p., Hor.; versus in prima fronte p., Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *To set over or put at the head as chief, overseer, or manager; pass., to be at the head, to take the lead, to be overseer or superintendent,* p. alqm provinciæ, Cic.; p. bello, Id.; p. alqm negotio, Id.; p. hibernis, Id.; p. vectigalibus, *to make any one a collector of taxes or customs,* Tac.; p. alqm custodem alcui loco, Ov.; lilithyia præposita parientibus, *guardian deity,* Id.; præpositum esse militibus, *to be commander,* Cæs.; cubiculo propositus, *chamberlain,* Suet.; in ea ora, ubi præpositus sum, *over which I am placed,* Cic.—B) *To prefer,* p. se alteri, Ter.; p. amicitiam patriæ, Cic.

PRÆ-PORTO, are, *v. a. To carry in front or before,* Cic.

PRÆPOSĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præpono). I. *A setting before any body; fig., a preferring, preference,* Cic.——II. A) *That which is placed before.*—B) *In Gramm.: A preposition,* Cic.; Quint.

PRÆPOSĬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* præpono.——II. *Adj.: Preferred; hence, with the Stoics,* præposita, ōrum, *n., A translation of the Greek* προηγμένα, *things preferable,* i. e. *things to be preferred to their contraries, but not to be regarded as absolutely good; such as riches, beauty, &c.,* Cic.

PRÆPOSĬTUS, i, *m.* (præpono). *One that has been set over others, an overseer, superintendent, commander, chief, president,* p. rerum curæ, Cæsaris, Plin.; p. aquarum, Front. *Absol.,* præpositi, ōrum, *m., Governors of provinces,* Suet.

PRÆ-POSSUM, pŏtŭi, posse. *To be very pow-*

erful or more powerful, to have the superiority, Tac.

PRÆPOSTĒRE, *adv.* (præposterus). *Wrongly, in the wrong way, in a reversed order, preposterously*, p. reddere litteras, Cic.; p. calceum inducere, *the left instead of the right*, Plin.

PRÆ-POSTĒRUS, a, um. I. A) *Out of order, beginning at the wrong end, having the first last and the last first, preposterous*, p. ordo, Lucr.; p. tempora, Cic.; natalis p., i. e. *with the feet foremost*, Plin.——B) *Meton.: Untimely, unseasonable*, p. ficus, Plin.; frigus p., Sen.——C) *Fig.: Wrong, absurd, amiss*, p. gratulatio, Cic.; p. consilium, Id.; p. ambitio, Tac.——II. *Acting wrongly, perverse*, p. homo, Cic.; Sall.

PRÆ-PŎTENS, tis. *Very mighty, able, or powerful*, p. vir, Cic.; homines p., *also simply* præpotentes, *influential people*, Id.; Carthago p. terra marique, Id.; p. opibus, Plin.

PRÆPRŎPĒRANTĒR, *adv. Very hastily*, Lucr.

PRÆ-PRŎPĒRE, *adv.* I. *Very hastily, very swiftly or quickly*, p. festinans, Liv.; p. agere, Id.——II. *Too quickly, too hastily, with precipitation*, Liv.

PRÆ-PRŎPERUS, a, um. I. *Very hasty or speedy, sudden*, p. usus, Sil.——II. *Too quick, over-hasty, precipitate*, p. festinatio, Cic.; p. ingenium, Liv.

PRÆ-QUAM. *In comparison with. See* PRÆ.

PRÆ-QUĔROR, questus sum, i, *v. dep. To complain before*, multa p., Ov.

PRÆ-RĀDIO, are, *v. n. To beam or glitter forth*, Claud. *With acc.: To outshine*, Ov.

PRÆ-RAPIDUS, a, um. *Very rapid, very swift.* I. *Prop.*: p. celeritas, Sen.; p. amnis, Id.——II. *Fig.: Very eager, very ardent*, p. juvenis, Sil.

PRÆRĀSUS, a, um, *part. of* prærado.

PRÆREPTUS, a, um, *part. of* præripio.

PRÆ-RIGESCO, gŭi, ĕre, *v. n. To stiffen before or in front*, ita præriguisse manus, Tac.

PRÆ-RĪGIDUS, a, um. *Very stiff or rigid*, p. mens, Quint.

PRÆRIPIO, rīpŭi, reptum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, rapio). I. *To take away or tear from, to snatch away greedily, to take (as it were) out of one's mouth*, p. alcui sponsam, Plaut.; p. alcui cibos, Plin.; p. arma alcui, Ov.——II. *To tear or take away before; esp., to take away before the time*, beneficium deorum festinatione p., Cic.; præreptus immature, Vell.——III. *To take away quickly, to tear away from, to snatch*, codicillos p., Suet.; p. oscula alcui, Lucr.

PRÆ-RŎDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To gnaw before or at the end, to gnaw the tips off*, p. digitos, Plaut.; p. teneros pampinos, Col.; *to gnaw or bite off, to gnaw to pieces*, caudas inter se prærodentes, *biting each other's tails off*, Plin.

PRÆRŎGĀTĪVUS, a, um (prærogo). I. A) *That is asked first or before others, that votes first or before others*, p. centuria, *or simply* prærogativa, æ, *f., the century or tribe which voted first in the* comitia, Cic. *Plur.*: prærogativæ juniorum et seniorum, Liv. *Collect.*: prærogativa tribunum creant, Liv. *Meton.: A previous or first election*, prærogativa militaris, Liv.; *or* prærogativa comitiorum militarium, Id.; p. equitum, Id.; *the vote of the century or tribe which enjoyed the said privilege*, prærogativam referre, Cic.——B) *Fig.: Preference, privilege, prerogative*, p. decoris, Plin.; prærogativa triumphi, Cat. ap. Cic.; p. voluntatis, Cic.——II. *Belonging to the century or tribe that voted first*, omen p., Cic.

PRÆRŎSUS, a, um, *part. of* prærodo.

PRÆ-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *v. a. To break off or pull down in front or from before*, p. retinacula, Ov.; funes prærumpebantur, *broke at the end*, Cæs.; uncus prærumpitur, *breaks off*, Col.

PRÆRUPTE, *adv.* (præruptus). *Steeply, abruptly, ruggedly*, mons p. altus, Plin.

PRÆRUPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* prærumpo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Steep, abrupt, rugged (of places)*, p. saxum, Cic.; p. locus, Cæs.; p. jugum, Id. *Hence, subst.*, prærupta, ōrum, *n., Steep or rugged places*, Liv.; Just.——B) *Fig.: Bold, precipitate, dangerous, violent*, juvenis animo p., Tac.; periculum p., Vell.; *inaccessible, forbidding, stern*, p. dominatio, Tac.

PRÆS, prædis, *m.* I. *Prop.: One who gives bail or security for another; a bondsman, surety*, prædem esse pro alqo, Cic.; prædem alcjs rei fieri, Nep.; prædes dare, Cic.; cavere populo prædibus ac prædiis, *to give security to the people by bondsmen and their property. Meton. also: The property or goods of bondsmen*, prædes tuos venderet, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: quum sex libris, tamquam prædibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic.

PRÆS, *adv.* (*allied to* præ), i. q. præsto. *There, at hand*, ibi tibi parata p. est, Plaut.

PRÆ-SAGIO, 4 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To have a presentiment or foreboding of any thing*, p. id est futura ante sentire, Cic.; p. alqd animo, Liv.; animus præsagiunt mihi alqd mali, Ter.——II. *Meton.*: equi præsagiunt pugnam, Plin. *Meton.: To cause to feel beforehand or to anticipate*, id quoque præsagit; *with acc. and inf.*, Lucr.; *to foretode, presage, augur, predict*, galli præsagivere victoriam, Plin.; luna tempestatem præsagit, Id.

PRÆSĀGIOR, 4 *v. dep.* (præsagio), i. q. præsagio. *To foretode*, animus plus præsagitur mali, Plaut.

PRÆSĀGITIO, ōnis, *f. A presentiment, foreboding, presaging, power of prophesying*, Cic.

PRÆSĀGIUM, ii, *n.* (præsagio). *A perceiving beforehand, presentiment, foreboding, presage, prophecy*, tempestatis futuræ p., Col.; p. periculi futuri, Vell.; p. malorum, Tac.; p. vatum, Ov.; præsagia mortis, *signs or omens*, Suet.

PRÆSĀGUS, a, um (præsagio). *Perceiving beforehand, presaging, foreboding, divining*, mens p. mali, Virg.; p. verba, Ov.; p. responsa, Tac.; p. fulmen, Virg.

PRÆ-SANO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To heal or cure before the time*, præsanatum vulnus, Plin.——II. *Neut.: To get well or be cured before the time*, cicatrices, quæ præsanavere, Plin.

PRÆ-SCINDO, scĭdi, scissum, 3 *v. a. To cut off in front*, inferiores sedes præscindantur, *there should be a piece taken out in front of the lower seats*, Vitr.

PRÆ-SCIO, 4 *v. a.* *To know beforehand, foreknow*, eum hæc præcisse, Suet.

PRÆ-SCISCO, scivi, scitum, 3 *v. a.* *To be informed of, or learn, beforehand*, p. volebant, Liv.; Virg.

PRÆSCITUM, i, *n.* (præscio). *A knowing beforehand, presage*, p. animi, *an omen, prognostic*, Plin.; p. picorum, Id.

PRÆSCIUS, a, um (præscio). *That knows beforehand, prescient*, p. pectora, Virg. *With genit.*: vates p. futuri, Virg.; facere alqm præscium alcjs rei, Tac.

PRÆ-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *Prop.*: *To write before, to prefix in writing. Pass.*: *To be prefixed, to stand in front of*, p. nomen libro, Gell.; p. sibi nomen, Virg.; ut præscripsi, *as I have written before or above*, Vell.—B) *Fig.*: *To use as a pretext, to pretend*, p. alqm, Tac.——II. *To mark out.* A) *Prop.*: futuris sulcis vestigia præscribens incisuris, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: formam futuri principatus præscripsit, Tac.; *to prescribe, dictate*, p. carmina alcui, Tibull.—C) *Fig.*: *To prescribe, enjoin, establish, order*, p. leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, Cic.; p. jura civibus, Id.; p., quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, Cæs.; *to make known as a rule or counsel, to say, admonish*, quibus præscribis, Cic. *In Law*: *To bring an exception against, to except or object to*, p. ignominioso patri, Quint.

PRÆSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præscribo). I. A) *Prop.*: *A writing before or prefixing in writing; hence, meton., an inscription, title*, p. legis, Cic.; p. senatus consulti, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *A pretext*, ut honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Cæs.——II. *A precept, prescription, rule, law*, p. naturæ, Cic.; sine præscriptione generis aut numeri, *a fixing or establishing*, Tac. *In Law*: *An objection, exception, demur*, ex præscriptione his pendet, Quint. *Meton.*: exceptiones et p. philosophorum, Sen.

PRÆSCRIPTUM, i, *n.* (præscribo). I. *Prop.*: *A copy for imitation in writing*, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: *A precept, rule*, p. legum, Cic.; agere ad præscriptum, *according to order*, Cæs.; ad p. consulis, Liv.

PRÆSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* præscribo.

PRÆ-SECO, sēcui, sēcātum *and* sectum, 1 *v. a.* *To cut off from before, to pare closely*, præsectum ad unguem castigare, *to correct very strictly*, Hor.

PRÆSECTUS, a, um, *part. of* præseco.

PRÆSEGMEN, inis, *n.* (præseco). *That which is cut off, a paring, clip*, Plaut.

PRÆSENS, entis. I. *Part. of* præsum.——II. *Adj.* A) *Present, of this time*, p. ædos, Ter.; quo præsente, *in whose presence*, Cic.; pluribus præsentibus, Cæs.; p. tempus, Luer.; p. malum, Cæs.; in rem præsentem venire, *to repair to the spot where a thing took place*, Cic.; audientes in rem præsentem perducere, Quint.; in re præsenti, *on the spot, at the place where it happened*, Liv.; præsenti tempore, *now, at present*, Ov.; *or simply* in præsenti; in præsens, *for the present*, Cic.; *thus*, in præsentia, Id. *Hence, subst.*, præsentia, ium, *n.*, *The present state of affairs, present circumstances*, Suet.; Hor.; Tac. *Esp.*: *Personally, in person, by word of mouth, present*, p. tecum egi, Cic.; multa p. in præsentem acerbe dixerat, Id. *Fig.*, *of persons*: *Possessing presence of mind, resolute*, p. animus, Cic.; p. ingenio, Plin.; *aiding, helping, favorable, propitious*, Hercules p. habetur deus, Cic.; p. dea, Virg.; *lively (of things)*, memoria præsentior, Liv.; *apparent, evident, clear, certain*, p. insidiæ, Cic.; p. pacis bona, Vell.; jam præsentior res erat, Liv.—B) *That happens or is done immediately, not deferred, instantaneous, prompt*, p. poena, Cic.; p. decretum, Liv.; p. mora, Flor. *Esp. of money*: *Ready, in cash*, p. pecunia, Cic. *Fig.*: *Effectual, efficacious, powerful*, p. auxilium, Cic.; quo (malo) non præsentius ullum, Virg.

PRÆSENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (præsentio). I. *A presentiment, foreboding*, p. rerum futurarum, Cic. *Absol.*: per exta inventa p.——II. *A preconception, an idea formed beforehand*, p. notioque, Cic.

PRÆSENSUS, a, um, *part. of* præsentio.

PRÆSENTANEUS, a, um (præsens). *That works or takes effect immediately or quickly*, p. venenum, Plin.; p. remedium, Id. *Hence, subst.*, præsentāneum, i, *n.*, *A remedy that operates quickly*, Plin.

PRÆSENTARIUS, a, um (præsens). *Present, that happens immediately*, malum est p., *immediately happens*, Plaut. *Hence* (*of money*) *for* præsens: *Ready*, p. argentum, *ready money*, Id.; *thus also*, p. aurum, Id.

PRÆSENTIA, æ, *f.* (præsens). I. A) *Prop.*: *Presence*, p. alcjs, Cic. *Plur.*: deorum p. declarant, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *Presence of mind, resolution*, p. animi, Cic.; Cæs.——II. *Power, effect, efficacy*, p. veri, Ov.

PRÆ-SENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4 *v. a.* *To feel or perceive any thing beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding*, p. futura, Cic.; p. alqd animo, Cæs.; p. dolos, Virg.

PRÆ-SEPELIO, pēlivi, pultum, 4 *v. a.* *To bury before*, præsepultus, Quint.

PRÆ-SEPES *and* -SEPIS, is, *f.*, *or* PRÆSEPIA, æ, *f.*, *or* PRÆSEPE, is, *n.* I. *Prop.*: *A crib, manger*, alta p., Col.; accedit ad præsepe, Phædr. *Meton.*: *A stable*, præsepias laxas, Varr.; in præsepibus, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *A low place of resort*, verum audis in præsepibus, Cic. *Gen.*: *Premises, home, habitation*, intra præsepes meas, *house*, Plaut.; pecus a præsepibus arcent, *from the hives*, Virg.

PRÆ-SEPIO, psi, ptum, 4 *v. a.* *To guard in front with a hedge or fence, to fence, protect*, p. aditum trabibus, Cæs.; p. angustias sublicis, Id.

PRÆSEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* præsepio.

PRÆSEPULTUS, a, um, *part. of* præsepelio.

PRÆ-SERTIM, *adv.* (præ, sero). *Especially, particularly*, Cic.; Cæs.

PRÆ-SERVIO, ītu, *v. n.* *To serve* (*as a slave*). I. *Prop.*: p. alcui, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: p. numeris, Gell.

PRÆSES, idis, *m. and f.* (præsideo). *That sits before an object.* I. *In order to guard or take care of it*: ars salutis humanæ p., i. e. medicina, Cels.; p. dextra, Sen. Poet.; p. locus, *a place of protection*, Plaut. *Subst.*: *A protector, guardian*, p. reipublicæ, Cic.; p templorum, Id.; p. libertatis, Id.——II. *In order to direct*; *hence, subst.*: *A president, overseer, superintendent, head, ruler*, p. belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg.; p. provinciæ, *a governor*, Suet.

PRÆSIDEO, sedi, sessum, 2 *v. n.* (præ, sedeo).

I. *Prop.: To sit before, in front, or foremost*, p. curuli sellâ, Suet. —— II. *Fig.: To guard, protect, defend, cover; with dat. or acc.:* p. imperio, Cic.; p. urbi et reipublicæ, Id. *With acc.:* p. litus Galliæ, Tac.; *to lead, direct, preside over*, p. rebus urbanis, Cæs.; p. certamini, Suet.; p. armis, Ov. *With acc.* p. exercitum, Tac. *Absol.:* in Piceno p., Sall. *Esp. (in the time of the emperors): To be at the head of the Senate, to preside*, Suet.; Plin. E. *Hence, subst.*, præsidens, tis, m., i. q., præses, Tac.

PRÆSIDIARIUS, a, um (præsidium). A) *That serves for defence or protection*, milites p., *quartered*, Liv.—B) *Meton.:* malleolus p., i. e. *that serves as a reserve in case the vine should fail*, Col.; p. palmes, i. e. resex, Id.

PRÆSIDIUM, ii, *n.* (præsideo). I. *A sitting before; hence*, A) *Defence, assistance, protection, help*, esse alcui præsidio, Cic.; Cæs.; ferre præsidium labenti reip., Cic.; in fuga sibi præsidium ponere, Cæs.; præsidio literarum, Id. *Esp. Milit.: A defence, guard, escort, convoy*, legiones, quæ præsidio impedimentis erant, Cæs. *Meton.: Protection, guard*, classis p. provinciæ, Cic.; generis præsidia, Sall. *Esp.: Troops for a guard, escort, or protection*, (Italia) armis præsidiisque teneatur, Cic.; modico præsidio relicto, Liv.; præsidium dedit, Nep. *Meton.: An escort*, præsidia amicorum circa se habere, Sall. *A garrison*, præsidia in Rutenis constituit, Cæs.; locum præsidiis firmare, Cic.; in præsidio relictus, Liv.; *auxiliary troops, a reserve*, Cæs.; præsidium opperiri, Sall.; *troops, posts*, præsidia ad ripas disponere, Cæs.; deducere præsidia, Liv.; turres præsidiis firmare, Sall.—B) *Fig.: Means, help*, quærere sibi præsidia periculis, Cic.; magnum sibi præsidium ad beatam vitam comparare, Id.; omnibus vel naturæ vel doctrinæ præsidiis ad dicendum paratus, *aids*, Id. *Esp. against diseases: A remedy*, Plin.——II. *A place before which any one sits; hence*, A) *A military station or post*, in præsidio esse, *to be on guard*, Nep.; præsidium relinquere, *to desert one's post*, Cic.; *or* præsidio decedere, Liv.; præsidium tutari, *to maintain one's post*, Id. *Fig.:* de præsidio decedere, Cic.; *a camp, fort, intrenchment*, in præsidiis esse, Cic.; præsidium munire, Cæs.; p. regium expugnatum est, Nep.—B) *Fig.: A measure for security*, præsidia parare, Sall.

PRÆ-SIGNIFICO, are, *v. a. To signify beforehand*, p. hominibus futura, Cic.

PRÆSIGNIS, e (præ, signum). *That distinguishes itself, remarkable*, p. tempora cornu, Ov.

PRÆ-SIGNO, are, *v. a. To mark before*, Plin.

PRÆSILIO, ire, *v. n.* (præ, salio). *To spring or burst forth*, lacrimæ mihi præsiliunt, Plaut.

PRÆ-SŎNO, ui, itum, 1 *v. n. To sound before*, Ov.

PRÆSPERGO, ĕre, *v. a.* (præ, spargo). *To strew or scatter before*, Lucr.

PRÆSTĀBILIS, e (præsto). *Excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent*, homo facundiâ p., Gell.; p. virtus, Auct. Her.; nihil amicitiâ præstabilius, Cic.

PRÆSTANS, tis. I. *Part. of* præsto.——II. *Adj.: Superior, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished.* A) *Of persons:* homo gravitate et prudentiâ p., Cic.; præstantior omnibus Heros, Ov. *With gen.:* p. animi, Virg. *With inf.:* non præstantior alter ære ciere viros, Virg.—B) *Of things and abstract subjects:* p. debent ea dici, quæ habent aliqua comparationem, Cic.

PRÆSTANTER, *adv.* (præstans). *Excellently. Superl.*, præstantissime, Plin.

PRÆSTANTIA, æ, *f.* (præstans). *Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority*, p. dignitatis, Cic.; p. virtutis, Id.

PRÆSTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præsto). *Guaranty, warranty*, Paul. Dig.; ad præstationem scribant, *be answerable for, or warrant the truth of*, Sen.

PRÆ-STERGUS, a, um (*old form for* præterseus). *Wiped off beforehand (doubtful)*, Plaut.

PRÆ-STERNO, ĕre, *v. a. To strew before or beforehand, to prepare beforehand*, p. folia, Plaut.; p. altaria, Stat.

PRÆSTES, ĭtis, *for* præses (præsto). *A president; a protector, guardian*, p. larea, Ov.

PRÆSTIGIA, æ, *f.* (Quint.) *Usually in the plur.*, PRÆSTIGIÆ, ārum, *f.* (præ, tego). *Legerdemain, sleight of hand, jugglers' tricks*, &c., p. magicæ, Curt. *Fig.:* p. verborum, Cic.; non per præstigias, sed palam compilare, *tricks, deceptions*, Id.

PRÆSTIGIATOR, ōris, *m.* (præstigiæ). *One who practices sleight of hand, an impostor, juggler*, Sen.

PRÆSTIGIATRIX, īcis, *f.* (præstigiator). *She that practices legerdemain*, &c., *a female juggler*, Plaut.

PRÆSTINO, 1 *v. a.* (præs). *To buy, purchase*, p. places, Plaut.

PRÆSTITŬO, ui, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (præ, statuo). *To appoint or fix beforehand, to prescribe*, p. diem operi, Cic.; p. tempus alcui, Id.; nullâ præstitutâ die, *without a fixed day or term*, Id.

PRÆSTITŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* præstituo.

PRÆSTO, *adv.* (præs). I. *Prop.: At hand, here, present; usually joined with* esse, *in order to denote the presence of a person or thing, or the existence of an object:* ibi mihi p. fuit Lucilius cum literis tuis, Cic.; *or with* adesse, Ter.; Lucr. *Absol.:* eccum p. militem, Plaut.; ipsum p. video, Ter. *Hence:* p. esse, *to appear, to show one's self, to be present*, iste ad horam nonam p. est, Cic.; Tullioła mihi p. fuit, *has come to me*, Id. *Esp. in a court of justice:* qui tibi semper p. fuit, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To be at hand, to be at any body's service, to be in attendance, to wait*, p. esse virtutes, ut ancillulæ, Cic.; p. esse alcui; commeatum exercitui p. fore, Liv.

PRÆ-STO, stiti, stitum, *and* stātum, are, *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.* A) *To stand before any thing. Hence, fig.: To protect or secure any thing, to warrant any thing, to be or give security for, to answer or be responsible for, to be bail for, with acc.:* p. alqm, Cic.; p. damnum, *to be answerable for*, Id.; p. periculum, Id.; *to secure, make safe, put in safety*, p. populum, Id.; p. mare amanti, Ov.; *to keep, preserve*, socios salvos p., Cic.; p. alqm incolumem, Hor.; p. alqm finibus certis, *to keep within certain limits*, Cic.; *to keep, observe, abide by, act up to*, fidem p., *to keep one's word*, Id.; p. jus; p. pacem, Liv.; *to maintain, abide by, continue in, retain*, p. memoriam benevolentiamque, Cic.; *to perform, accomplish, do (one's duty)*, suum munus p., Id.; vicem adsuetam p., *to perform one's duty or office*, Phædr.; p. officia militia, Cæs.; p

quod in me est, Sall.—B) *Fig.: To evince, show, exhibit, prove, manifest*, p. fidem, Cic.; p. virtutem, Cæs.; p. benevolentiam, Cic.; *to show, bestow, afford*, p. alcui pietatem, Id.; p. honorem debitum patri, Id.; *to procure, afford, give*, voluptatem p., Id.; quid ille dies terrarum orbi præstiterit, Vell.; *to present*, p. senatui sententiam, Cic.; terga p. hosti, *to turn one's back upon*, i. e. *to take to flight*, Tac. *Esp.:* p. milites, *to bring into the field*, Eutr.; *to pay, give*, p. stipendium exercitui, Liv.; p. certam (pecuniæ) summam senatoribus, Suet.; *to distribute, confer, bestow*, p. honores, Eutr.——II. *Neut.* A) *Prop.: To stand before, in front, or foremost*, præstant acies, Luc.—B) *Fig.: To stand before*, i. e. *to be superior or conspicuous, to distinguish one's self, to excel, surpass, outdo*, longe p. inter suos æquales, Cic.; patres gloriâ præstiterunt, Id.; probro atque petulantiâ p., Sall.; p. alcui alqâ re, *to distinguish one's self above another in any thing*, Cic.; p. alqm alqâ re, Nep. *Impers.:* præstat, *It is preferable or better; with inf. and* quam: mori millies præstitit, quam hæc pati, Cic.; multo præstat, *it is far better*, Id.

PRÆ-STŌLOR, 1 *v. dep. To wait for, await*, p. alcui, Cic.; p. huic spei et exspectationi, Id.; p. alqm, Plaut.; p. adventum alcjs, Cæs.

PRÆSTRICTUS, a, um, *part. of* præstringo.

PRÆ-STRINGO, strinxi, strictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To touch or graze in front*, quum lecticam ejus fulgur præstrinxisset, Suet.; *to strip off*, p. vites, *to deprive of their eyes*, Plin. *Meton.: To make blunt*, p. aciem ferri, Id.; p. aciem gladiorum, Plaut. *Meton.:* p. oculos, *to blind, obscure, dazzle*, Cic.; p. aciem oculorum, Liv. *Fig.:* p. aciem animi, Cic.——II. *To tie together in front; hence, to tie or bind fast*, pollices vincire nodoque p., Tac.; p. faucem laqueo, Ov. *Meton.: To check, stop*, humor gelu præstrictus, Plin.; *to wind round*, p. tempora sertis, Stat.

PRÆSTRUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* præstruo.

PRÆ-STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To build before in order to build something on it, to lay a foundation.* A) *Prop.:* ab imo præstructa, Col.—B) *Fig.: To make a preparation or beginning*, fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, Liv.; præstruit ad illud, quod dicturus est, Asc. ad Cic.; *to build before in order to obstruct, to shut or block up, to render impassable or inaccessible*, p. aditum, Ov.; porta præstructa fonte, *stopped up*, Id.——II. *To build beforehand*, i. e. *to prepare, make preparation*, p. alqd, Plin.; quum præstructum consulto esset, Suet.

PRÆ-SŪDO, are, *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To sweat before*, Claud.——II. *Fig.: To exercise one's self with pains beforehand*, Stat.

PRÆSUL, ·sŭlis, *c.* (præsilio). I. *Gen.: One that leaps or dances before others*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: The head of the Salii* (i. e. *the priests of Mars*), Capit. *Meton. gen.: A superintendent, president*, p. agri, Pall.; p. fori, Sid.

PRÆSULSUS, a, um (præ, salsus). *Very salt*, p. adeps, Col.

PRÆ-SULTATOR, ōris, *m.* (præsulto). *One that leaps or dances before others*, Liv.

PRÆSULTO, are, *v. n.* (præ, salto). *To leap or dance before any thing*, p. signis, Liv.

PRÆ-SUM, fŭi, esse. *To be before any thing as a protection*, p. mœnibus urbis, Ov.; *to lead, direct, rule, preside over, be at the head of, to have the charge of, to command*, p. artificio, Cic.; p. alcui negotio, Cæs.; p. exercitui, Id.; p. provinciæ, Sall.; p. sacris, Cic. *Absol.:* p. in provincia, *to be the governor of a province*, Cic.; qui in Bruttiis præerat, *who was commander*, Liv.; qui ibi præerat, Cæs. *Esp.: To be the leader of any thing, to take a great interest or have a great share in any thing*, qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam præfuit, Cic.

PRÆ-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To take before, take first*, p. allium, Plin.; p. alqd potu, Id.——B) *Fig.: To acquire beforehand*, p. patientiam rei, *to arm one's self beforehand with patience*, Quint.; *to take or get beforehand*, p. gaudium, *to rejoice beforehand*, Plin.; p. alqd cogitatione, *to preconceive, to imagine beforehand*, Id.; p. alqd voto, *to wish beforehand*, Id.; præsumpta opinio, *a preconceived notion, prejudice, prepossession*, Quint.; præsumptum est, *it is a prejudice*, Ulp. Dig. *Absol.: To represent or depict to one's self beforehand*, futura p., Sen.; præsumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted, presume*, Tac.; *to foresee, to conclude any thing beforehand, to anticipate*, fortunam utriusque p., Tac.; *to conjecture*, Just.; *to fulfill or do beforehand*, p. officia heredum, Plin.; p. supplicia, Tac. *Esp.: To apply or enjoy beforehand*, tempus præsumptum, Quint.; p. fortunam principatus inerti luxu, Tac.; *to pass or spend beforehand*, p. tempus sementibus, Plin.; *to take away beforehand*, inviti judices audiunt præsumentem partes suas, Quint.——II. *To take before the time*, e. g. *before the legal age*, præsumptum diadema, Claud.——III. *To undertake, dare*, p. illicita, Sulp. Sev.; *with inf.*, p. transire, Sext. Ruf.——IV. *To take before; pass., to go before*, ingenium judicio præsumitur, *is stronger than the judgment*, Quint.

PRÆSUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (præsumo). *A taking beforehand; hence, fig., in rhetoric, an answering beforehand, a refuting any objection that may be raised by an opponent, and thus forestalling it*, Quint.; *a conceiving, imagining, or representing to one's self beforehand; a conjecture*, multum dare solemus præsumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. *Esp.: The early use or enjoyment of a thing*, p. rerum, Plin.

PRÆSUMPTUS, a, um, *part. of* præsumo.

PRÆ-SŪO, sŭi, sūtum, 3 *v. a. To sew before or in front; hence, meton., to cover in front, to veil*, p. surculos coriis, Plin.; præsuta follis hasta, Ov.

PRÆ-TENDO, tendi, tensum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To stretch forth or forward*, p. cornua, Plin.; p. visum, Id.——II. A) *To spread or stretch one thing before another*, p. membranam cordi, Id.; p. cilicia, Liv.—B) *Meton.: To make, hold, set, place, or put one thing before another*, p. segeti sepem, Virg.; p. vestem ocellis, Ov.; p. manu ramum olivæ, Virg. *Hence, pass., of localities: To lie before*, Bæticæ prætenditur Lusitania, Plin.; litus prætentum, Liv.—C) *Fig.: To use or allege as a pretext or excuse, to pretend, to cloak with*, p. alqd seditioni, Id.; causam belli p., Flor.—D) *To exhibit, manifest, betray*, p. humanitatem facie tenus, App.; nec conjugia prætendi tædas, Virg.

PRÆ-TENTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.* A) *To stretch before; hence, meton., to hold before one's self,* p. pallia, Claud.—B) *Fig.: To pretend, to allege,* Val. Flac.——II. *Fig.: To try previously or beforehand,* p. pollice chordas, Ov.; p. misericordiam judicis, Quint.; *to examine or search beforehand,* cochleæ corniculis prætentant iter, Plin.; p. animi sententiam, Ov.

PRÆTENTUS, a, um, *part. of* prætendo.

PRÆ-TENUIS, e. I. *Very thin or slender,* p. folium, Plin.; p. filum, Id.——II. *Meton.: Very fine,* p. sonus, *treble,* Quint.

PRÆ-TEPEO, tĕpŭi, ēre, *v. n.* I. *To be warm before.*——II. *Fig.:* si prætepuisset amor, *if you had been in love before,* Ov.

PRÆTER, *adv. and prep.* (præ). I. *Adv.: Passing by. Only fig.: To the exclusion of, except, excepted, with the exception of,* nullas (literas) accepi, p. quæ mihi redditæ sunt, Cic.; non locupletari p. paucos, Id.; p. rerum capitalium condemnatis, Sall.; p. si, *except if, unless,* Varr.; p. quod, *except that,* App.; præterque, *and besides or moreover,* Plin.; p. propter, *about, more or less,* Cat. *and* Varr. ap. Gell.; *before; only fig. with* quam; p. sapit, quam ..., *is wiser than* ..., Plaut.; et (facere) p., quam res ..., *more than,* Ter.——II. *Prep. with acc.* A) *Before, past, near, along before,* p. oculos ferebant omnia, *carried every thing by before his eyes,* Cic.; p. castra transduxit, Cæs.; p. ripam euntibus, Liv.; p. radices montis, Plin.—B) *Fig.: Except, nothing but,* nihil p. rem locuti sumus, *nothing but what bears upon the matter, nothing irrelevant or foreign to the matter,* Auct. Her.; *contrary, against,* p. consuetudinem, *contrary to custom,* Cic.; p. naturam, *contrary to nature,* Id; p. expectationem, *contrary to expectation,* Id.; *than also,* p. spem, Plaut.; p. opinionem, Nep.; p. æquum, *contrary to justice and equity,* Id.; p. modum, *beyond measure, exceedingly; besides, together with,* ut p. se denos adducerent, Cæs.; p. imperatas pecunias, Id.; *except, with the exception of,* omnes p. unam, Cic.; neminem p. Hortensium, Id.; neque vestitus, p. pellex habeant, Cæs.; p. hæc, *besides,* Cels.; *with inf.,* nihil legatum p. plorare, *nothing but,* Hor.—C) *Before,* mustela murem abstulit p. pedes, Plaut.; p. omnium oculos, Liv.

PRÆTER-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a. To drive past or beyond,* p. equum, Hor.

PRÆTER-ITO, ēre, *v. n. To go by, to pass; with acc.,* p. ædes, Plaut. *Absol.,* Id.

PRÆTER-DUCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To lead past or by,* Plaut.

PRÆTER-EA, *adv.* (præter, *abl.* eā). I. *Besides, moreover,* Cic.; Cæs. *Esp. in distributions: Then, next, again, moreover,* et p. adjunxit; p. summam, Cic.——II. *Again, afterward,* neque illum p. vidit, Virg.

PRÆTER-EO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. n.* I. A) *To go or pass by; with acc.,* p. hortos, Cic.; p. alqm, Plaut.—B) *Meton. of things: To go or pass by any thing, to pass along in front of any thing,* præterit nocentes sæpe telum, Lucr.; p. Tarentum, Ov.; ripas flumina prætereunt, Hor. *Absol.: To pass by,* præteriens modo mihi inquit, Ter. *Meton. of things: To go past, or flow by,* unda præterit, Ov.; præterit tempus, Ter.; nox præterit, Plaut.; hora præterit, Ov. *Esp. in the part. pass.,* prætĕrĭtus, a, um, *Past, passed by, gone,* p. tempus, Cic.; p. anni, Virg.; p. sæcula, Quint. *Absol.:* in præteritum, *with reference to what is past,* i. e. *past time,* Suet.; Plin. *Esp. in Gramm.:* tempus præteritum, *the preterite tense,* Quint. *Esp.: Departed, deceased, late,* p. viri, Prop. *Subst.,* prætĕrĭta, ōrum, *n., Past things, time, or events, the past,* Cic.; Cæs.; *to go before, to walk on (before the others),* p. alqm, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To go past any thing, to escape,* quid mali prætereriis, Ter.; *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown,* non me præterit, *it does not escape me, I am well aware,* Cic.; nec dubitamus multa esse, quæ et nos prætererierint, *which have escaped us too,* Plin.; p. (silentio) alqd (*or absol.*), *to pass over (in silence), to make no mention of,* p. alqd silentio, Cic.; in prætereitis relinquere, *to pass over any thing,* Id.; *to pass over, omit, leave out (in reading),* Mart.; (*in writing*), Suet. *Hence: Not to read over, to leave out (in a list),* quatuor prætereiti sunt, Liv.; *to pass over,* i. e. *to neglect, take no notice of (with regard to preferment), to slight, pass by,* dignos p., Cic.; Philippus et Marcellus prætereuntur, *are not appointed to any office,* Cæs.; filium fratris p., *not to remember in one's will,* Id.; me quoque Romani prætereiere patres, *have neglected or forgotten me,* Ov.; *to overlook, to make no use of,* locum, qui prætereitus (a Plauto) negligentiâ est, Ter. *Gen.: To leave undone, forget,* verum, quod prætereii dicere, &c., Plaut.; *to transgress,* p. modum, Ov.; *to excel, surpass,* ubi aut prætereiri aut æquari eos posse desperavimus, Vell.

PRÆTER-EQUITO, are, *v. n. To ride past or by,* Liv.

PRÆTER-FERO, tŭli, lātum, ferre. *To carry by or past; pass., to come, run, or go past,* acies prætereiata est tenebras, Liv.; vox prætereiata, Lucr.

PRÆTER-FLUO, ĕre, *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To flow past or by,* aquam esse oportet, eamque propinquam, quæ prætefluat, Varr.; amnis prætefluens mœnia, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To flow or pass by or away,* voluptatem p. sinit, Cic.; eorum orationes p. sino, *I allow to pass unnoticed,* Cat. ap. Plin.

PRÆTERGREDIOR, gressus sum, 3 *v. dep.* (præter, gradior). *To pass by; with acc.,* castra p., Cic.; p. fines, Tac.

PRÆTER-HAC, *adv. Further, moreover,* Plaut.

PRÆTERITUS, a, um, *part. of* prætereo.

PRÆTER-LABOR, lapsus sum, 3 *v. dep.* I. *Prop.: To glide, flow, fly, run, &c., by,* prætterlabentia flumina, Quint.; p. tumulum, *to flow by,* Virg.——II. *Fig.: To glide by,* (definitio) ante prætterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic.

PRÆTERLATUS, a, um, *part. of* prætferiero.

PRÆTERMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (prætermitto). *A passing over; hence,* I. *A leaving out,* p. formæ, Cic.——II. *An overlooking, omitting to seek or sue for any thing,* p. ædilitatis, Cic.

PRÆTERMISSUS, a, um, *part. of* prætermitto.

PRÆTER-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To let pass,* neminem p., Cic.; *to let pass over,* an facili te prætermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris, Stat.——II. *Fig.: To let or allow to slip or escape,* p. diem, Cic.; p. occasionem rei, Cæs.; *to let anything pass,* i. e. *to suffer to take place, to connive at,* p. vitia, Lucr. *Absol.: To*

show indulgence, Ter.; *to pass over, make no mention of, to overlook*, p. verba, Cic.; quod dignum memoriâ visum, præterimittendum non existimavimus, *we considered it not right that it should pass unnoticed*, Cæs.; eum locum a Panætio prætermissum, Id. *With* quin: nihil prætermisi, quin enucleate ad te perscriberem, Id.; *to leave undone, to neglect, omit*, p. gratulationem, Cic.; p. voluptates, Id.; p. officium, Id.

PRÆTER-NAVIGO, are, *v. n. To sail by, past, or beyond*, Suet.; p. sinum, Id.

PRÆ-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 *v. a. To rub off before*, Plin.

PRÆTER-PROPTER. *See* PRÆTER.

PRÆTER-QUAM, *adv.* I. *Besides, except*, nullum præmium postulo, p. hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic.; p. si, *except in case*, Plin.; p. quod, *except that, but that*, Cic.; Liv.; *besides that*, Plin. —— II. *Besides this, independently of this*, Liv.

PRÆTERVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (prætervehо). *A riding, sailing, or passing by*, Cic.

PRÆTERVECTUS, a, um, *part. of* prætervehо.

PRÆTER-VEHO, vexi, vectum, 3 *v. a. To carry, lead, or convey by or past; and in the pass., to pass by in a vehicle.* I. *Prop.* A) qui prætervehebantur, Cic.; prætervehens equo, *on horseback*, Liv.—B) *Meton.: To go past*, templa prætervecti, Tac.; *to go or pass by in a carriage; with acc.*, Apollonium prætervehentur, Cæs.; Judæam p., Suet.——II. *Fig.: To pass by or over, keep silence respecting*, locum periculosissimum silentio sum prætervectus, Cic.; scopulos prætervecta est oratio, *has passed the cliffs*, i. e. *the most dangerous parts*, Id.

PRÆTER-VERTO, ĕre, *v. n. To go or pass by*, p. solem, Plin.

PRÆTER-VOLO, are, *v. n.* I. *Prop.* A) *To fly past or by*, quem prætervolat ales, Cic. *Absol.*: prætervolans aquila, Suet.—B) *Meton.*: hasta medias prætervolat auras, Sil. —— II. *Fig.*: prætervolat numerus, Cic.; sententiæ hominum sensus prætervolant, *pass rapidly before them*, Id.; hæc non prætervolant, *do not pass over cursorily*, Id.

PRÆ-TEXO, texŭi, textum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To weave before or in front; hence*, A) *Meton.: To prefix*, p. nomina auctorum, Plin.; postibus prætexi (*as statues*), Id.—B) *Fig.: To pretend, allege, or assign as a pretext or excuse*, p. cupiditatem triumphi, Cic.; libertas et species nomina prætexuntur, Tac. *With acc. and inf.*, Vell. ——II. A) *To border or fringe any thing by weaving, or to weave a border to any thing*, tunica purpurâ prætexta, Liv.; *or simply*, togæ prætextæ, Id.; toga prætexta, Cic.; *and simply*, prætexta, æ, *f.*, *a toga bordered with purple, as a distinction of the Roman kings*, Liv.; *also, of the superior magistrates*, Cic.; *and of certain priests*, Liv.; *likewise of free-born children of both sexes*, Cic. *Hence*, senatus prætextus, *for* prætexta indutus, Prop. *Meton.: Of tragedy, because magistrates and principal persons were introduced into it*, Pollio ap. Cic.; Hor.—B) *Meton.: To adorn with any thing in front, to prefix by way of ornament*, carmen primis literis sententiæ prætexitur, Cic.; Augusto prætextum nomine templum, Ov. —C) *Fig.: To provide with any thing*, natura omnia leioribus principiis prætexuit, *has made gradual transitions in all things*, Cic.; *to cover in front*, puppes prætexunt litora, Virg.; ripas arundine p., Id.; fontem violis p., Claud.; nationes Rheno prætexuntur, *are situate behind*, Tac. *Fig.: To cover, cloak, disguise*, p. culpam hoc nomine, Virg.

PRÆTEXTA, æ, *f.* *See the preceding article.*

PRÆTEXTATUS, a, um (prætexta). I. *That wears the toga prætexta; said of men and of free-born children under seventeen years of age*, Cic. *Hence*, ætas p., *under the age of seventeen years*, Gell.; p. amicitia, *from infancy*, Mart. —— II. *Unchaste, obscene*, p. verba, Suet.; p. mores, Juv.

PRÆTEXTUM, i, *n.* (prætexo). I. *That which has been woven in front; hence, fig., a pretext, color*, Suet.; Tac. —— II. *A border; hence, fig., ornament*, Sen.; Val. Max.

PRÆTEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* prætexo.

PRÆTEXTUS, ûs, *m.* (prætexo). I. *A weaving in front; hence, fig., a pretext, pretence, color*, p. voluntatis mutatæ, Suet.; prætextu amicitiæ, *under the cloak of friendship*, Tac.; sub levi verborum prætextu, Liv. —— II. A) *A border; hence, meton., ornament*, Val. Max.—B) *Fig.: Outward appearance*, majore prætextu, Tac.

PRÆ-TIMEO, ŭi, 2 *v. n. To fear before hand, to be in fear beforehand*, sibi prætimet, Plaut.; nihil est miserius quam p., Sen.

PRÆTINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* prætingo.

PRÆ-TINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a. To dip in or moisten beforehand*, semina p. veneno, Ov.

PRÆTOR, ōris, *m.* (*for* præitor, *from* præeo). *A leader, head, chief, a governor.* I. *A civil officer; a consul*, Liv.; *a dictator*, p. maximus, Id.; *the governor of Capua*, Cic.; p. Thessalus, Cæs.; *of the* Suffetes *in Carthage*, Nep. *Esp.: A prætor, a chief magistrate at Rome, elected, for the first time*, B.C. 366, *in the* comitia curiata, *from the patricians* (*after* B.C. 336 *from the plebeians also*). Prætores ærarii *were appointed by Augustus, but their office ceased again under Claudius*, Suet.; Tac. Prætores fidei commissorum *were appointed by Claudius*, Suet.; p. tutelaris *was chosen by Marcus Aurelius*, Capit. —— II. *A military officer, chief, commander-in-chief, esp. of the foreign or auxiliary troops*, Cic.; Liv.; Nep.; legatus pro prætore, Cæs.; quæstor pro prætore, Sall.

PRÆTORIANUS, a, um. I. (prætorium). *Of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorian*, p. miles, Tac.; p. cohors, Suet.——II. (prætor) *Of or belonging to the prætor, prætorian*, p. tutor, Ulp. Dig.

PRÆTORIUM, ii, *n.* (prætor). I. *The general's tent*, Cæs.; Liv.; Sall.; *also, the square place around it*, Cæs. *Meton.: A council of war, because it was held in the general's tent*, dimisso prætorio, Liv.; prætorium mittere, *to dismiss*, Id. *Meton.: The cell of the queen-bee*, Virg. —— II. *The body-guard of the emperor*, militare in prætorio, *to serve in the guards*, Plin. —— III *The residence or palace of the governor of a province*, Cic.; *a palace, a royal building*, p. regis, Juv.; *a magnificent villa or country seat*, ampla p., Suet.

PRÆTORIUS, a, um (prætor). I. A) *Of or belonging to a prætor or prætors, prætori-*

em, p. jus, Cic.; p. comitia, Liv.; p. ornamenta, *the insignia of a prætor, such as the* latus clavus, sella curulis, toga prætexta, Tac. *Subst.*, prætorius, ii, *m.*, *A late prætor, a prætorian man*, Cic.; *a man of the rank of a prætor, one of prætorian rank*, Plin. E.——B) *Of or belonging to a proprætor*, p. domus, Cic.; p. exercitus, Flor.——II. *Of or belonging to a general or commander-in-chief*, cohors p., *the body-guard of a general*, Cæs.; *ironically*, scortatorum cohors p., Cic.; cohortes p., *the body-guard of the emperor*, Tac.; *also, the body-guard of a* proprætor *or* proconsul; p. navis, *the flag-ship*, Liv.; p. classica, *a signal for attack given by the* proprætor, Cic.; imperium p., *the chief command of the fleet*, p. porta, *near which the general's tent was placed*, Cæs.

PRÆ-TORQUEO, torsi, tortum, 2 *v. a. To turn or twist forward or round*, p. injuriæ collum, Plaut.

PRÆTORTUS, a, um, *part. of* prætorqueo.

PRÆ-TREPIDO, are, *v. n. To tremble much; to be very hasty*, mens prætrepidans, Catull.

PRÆ-TREPIDUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: That trembles very much*, p. cor, *panting*, Pers.——II. *Meton.: Very anxious*, p. homo, Suet.

PRÆ-TRUNCO, 1 *v. a. To chop or hew off in front or before*, p. linguam alcui, Plaut.; p. collos, i. q. colla, Id.

PRÆTURA, æ, *f.* (prætor). *The dignity or office of a prætor, the prætorship*, prætura se abdicare, *to lay down, resign*, Cic.; Tac.

PRÆ-UMBRO, are, *v. a. To cast a shade, darken, obscure*, Tac.

PRÆ-URO, ussi, ustum, 3 *v. a. To burn in front.* I. *Prop.:* sudes præustæ, Cæs.; hasta præusta, Liv.——II. *Meton.:* præustis nive membris, *frost-bitten, nipped*, Plin.

PRÆ-UT. *See* PRÆ.

PRÆ-VALEO, vălŭi, ēre, *v. n.* I. *Gen.: To be more able or powerful, to have greater weight or advantage*, prævalens populus, Liv.; apud alqm p., *to be more influential, possess greater influence*, Tac.; p. auctoritate, Suet.——II. *Esp.: To possess peculiar properties, power, or virtue, to be efficacious*, hæc prævalet ad vitia in facie sanandæ, Plin.

PRÆ-VALIDUS, a, um. I. *Prop.* A) *Very strong*, p. juvenis, Liv.; p. manus, Ov.; p. ramus, Suet.——B) *Meton.:* p. terra, *rich, fertile, bearing much*, Virg.; p. vitis, *prevailing*, Tac.——II. *Fig.: Very powerful*, p. cohortes, Id.; p. legiones, Vell.

PRÆ-VALLO, are, *v. a. To fortify before*, p. pontem, Auct. B. Al.

PRÆVARICITIO, ōnis, *f.* (prævaricor). *A transgressing the line of duty; esp. of a pleader, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party; a betraying the cause of one's client, shuffling, prevarication*, Cic.; Plin. E.

PRÆVARICATOR, ōris, *m.* (prævaricor). *An advocate or pleader who collusively favors his opponent*, Cic.; p. Catilinæ, *a mock accuser*; p. causæ publicæ, *a mock defendant*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; apponere sibi prævaricatorem.

PRÆ-VARICOR, 1 *v. dep.* (præ, varico). I. *Prop.. To go in a crooked direction, to make a balk in ploughing*, orator prævaricatur, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To act contrary to one's duty, esp. in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance; to be guilty of collusion, prevaricate*, Plin. E.

PRÆ-VARUS, a, um. *Crooked, not straight; fig., irregular, bad*, quid enim tam p.? Cic.

PRÆ-VEHO, vexi, vectum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To carry or convey forth or before; hence, pass., to ride, fly, flow, go before*, missilia prævehuntur, Tac.; nuntius prævectus equo, Virg.; equites prævecti, Liv.——II. A) *To carry or convey by or past; hence, pass., to flow or ride past or by*, præter undecim fasces prævectus, *having ridden along by (or past)*, Liv.; Rhenus Germaniam prævehitur, Tac.——B) *Fig.:* verba cum impetu quodam et flumine prævehuntur, *stream by or flow on rapidly*, Plin. E.

PRÆ-VELOX, ōcis. I. *Prop.: Very fleet or swift*, p. camelus, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* p. memoria, Quint.

PRÆ-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. a. and n.* I. A) *To come before, to get the start*, hostis breviori via præventurus erat, Liv.; prævenerat nuntius ex regiis servis, Id. *With acc.: To prevent or anticipate a person or thing, to forestall*, p. hostem, Liv.; talia agentem mors prævenit, Suet.——B) *Meton.:* Lucifero præveniente, Ov.——II. *Fig.:* desiderium plebis p., Liv.; p. famam adventus sui, Id.; morte præventus, *hindered by death*, Id.; nisi præveniretur Agrippina, *should have been killed before*, Tac.; *to excel, surpass*, Nomentanæ vites fecunditate præveniunt Amenias, Col.

PRÆVENTUS, a, um, *part. of* prævenio.

PRÆ-VERRO, ēre, *v. a. To sweep or brush before*, p. vias veste, Ov.; p. silices caudâ, Virg.

PRÆ-VERTO *or* -VORTO, verti, versum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Act.: To turn before; only fig., to prefer*, quod huic sermoni prævertendum putes, Cic.; *to turn or twist beforehand; hence, to turn away previously, to avert, obviate*, p. tristia leto, Luc.; *hence, to prevent, guard against, forestall*, p. virus, Ser. Samm.; *to take beforehand or before another*, p. poculum, Plaut. *Fig.: To preoccupy*, p. animos amore, Virg.——II. *Middle: To come, go, or run before, anticipate*, ventos cursu p., Virg.; ventos equo p., Id. *Fig.: To come before, to forestall, be beforehand with*, prævertunt me fata, Ov.; mors prævertetur, Gell.; *to surpass, outdo*, nemo umquam me tenuissimæ suspicione perstrinxit, quem non prævertérim, Cic.; *to have the preference, to avail more, to prevail*, nec posse bello prævertisse quidquam, Liv.; pietatem amori p., Plaut.; *to apply or give one's self beforehand or principally to any thing, to do first or in preference*, illuc prævertamus, Hor.; ad interna p., Tac.; hoc prævertar primum, *I will do this first*, Plaut.; rei mandatæ prævertì, Plaut.; eam rem prævertì, *to turn one's attention to first*, Id.; id te serio prævortier, *that you should take it in earnest*, Id.

PRÆ-VIDEO, vidi, visum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To see before, to see sooner or previously*, prævisâ locorum utilitate, Tac.——II. *To foresee*, prævideo, quid sit, &c., Cic.; p. futura, Id.; p. impetum, Tac.

PRÆ-VINCIO, nxi, nctum, 4 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To bind or tie in front*, Gell.——II. *Fig.:* ferinis volaptatibus prævinctus, Gell.

PRÆ-VINCTUS a, um, *part. of* prævincio.

PRÆ-VISUS, a, um, *part. of* prævideo.

PRÆ-VITIO, 1 *v. a. To corrupt or infect beforehand*, p. gurgitem, Ov.

PRÆVIUS, a, um (præ, via). *Going before, leading the way*, p. Auroræ, Cic.; p. anteit, Ov.

PRÆ-VŎLO, are, *v. n. To fly before or first*, prævolantes grues, Cic.; aquila prævolavit, Tac.

PRÆ-VŎLO, velle, *v. n. To be willing beforehand*, Plaut.

PRAGMĂTICUS, a, um (πραγματικός). *Experienced in state affairs, political*, p. homines, Cic. *Exp.: A legal assistant or adviser, a person who by his legal knowledge assists orators and advocates*, Cic. *Gen.: A lawyer, advocate*, Quint.; Juv.

PRANDĔO, prandi, pransum, 2 (prandium) *v. a. To eat before the* cœna *or principal meal, eat in the forenoon, to breakfast*, Cic. *With acc.: To breakfast upon, to make a light meal upon any thing*, prandium calidum p., Plaut.; p. olus, Hor.

PRANDIUM, ĭi, *n.* (*Doric* πράν, *for* πρωί, *early*). I. *Prop.: A light meal in the forenoon, breakfast or luncheon*, prandiorum apparatus et vinolentiam, Cic.; ire ad prandium, Plaut.; prandium prandere, Id. *Gen.: A repast or meal*, Mart.——II. *Meton., of the feeding of animals*, Plaut.

PRANSITO, are, *int. a.* (prandeo). *To eat in the forenoon, to take a light or early meal*, p. polentam, Plaut.

PRANSOR, ōris, *m.* (prandeo). *One who partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest*, Plaut.

PRANSŎRIUS, a, um (pransor). *Of or belonging to eating in the forenoon*, candelabrum p., *for* humile, Quint.

PRANSUS, a, um (prandeo). *That has eaten in the forenoon, that has taken breakfast or luncheon, that has eaten*, Hor.; curati et pransi, *of soldiers ready for action*, Liv.; *thus*, pransus et paratus, Cat. ap. Gell.; *but* p. potus *is said of a person that has feasted, or has taken too much meat and drink*, Cic.

PRASINĂTUS, a, um (prasinus). *Wearing a leek-green garment*, p. ostiarius, Petr.

PRĂSINUS, a, um (πράσινος). *Leek-green*, p. color, Plin.; p. factio, *the leek-green faction of charioteers in the Circus; they were distributed into four parties or factions, distinguished by the color of their dress*, Alba, Russata, Veneta, Prasina, Suet.; p. agitator, i. e. auriga, Id.; *and simply* p., *a charioteer of the leek-green party*, Mart.

PRĂTENSIS, e (pratum). *That grows in meadows*, p. fungus, Hor.; p. flores, Plin.

PRĂTUM, i, *n.* I. *A meadow*, Cic.; prata cædere, *to mow*, Plin.; *or* prata secare, Id. *Poet.:* Neptunia prata, *the sea*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Grass that grows in the meadows*, Ov.; Plaut.

PRĂVE, *adv.* (pravus). *Crookedly, not straightly, amiss, wrongly, badly, perversely*, p. facta, Cic.; versus p. facti, Hor.; id p. intelligunt, *falsely*, Plin.; verba p. detorta, *maliciously*, Tac.; p. pudens, *with a false shame*, Hor.

PRĂVITAS, ātis, *f.* (pravus). I. *Prop.: Crookedness, inequality, deformity*, p. membrorum, Cic.; p. oris, *a making a wry mouth*, Id.——II. *Fig.: Irregularity, perverseness, untowardness, impropriety, bad condition, depravity*, ne mala consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, Cic.; p. animi, Id.; p. hominis, Sall.

PRĂVUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* prahva, *crooked*). I. *Prop.: Crooked, not straight, irregular, misshapen, deformed*, p. membra, Cic.; jumenta p. atque deformia, Cæs. *Subst.:* pravum, i, *n., Crookedness*, in pravum elapsi artus, Tac.——II. *Fig.: Wrong, irregular, improper, bad, depraved, perverse.* A) *Of persons:* non p. dux belli, Liv.; homo pravissimus, Vell.—— B) *Of things and abstract objects:* nihil p., Cic.; bellua p., i. e. stulta, Hor.; ingenium malum p.que, Sall. *Subst.*, pravum, i, *n., perverseness, wrong*, Quint.

PRAXĬTĔLES, is, *m.* (Πραξιτέλης). *Praxiteles.* 1. *A celebrated Greek statuary, who flourished at Athens about B.C.* 364, Cic.; Plin. 2. *An artist in basso relievo in the time of Pompey*, Cic.; Plin.

PRECARIO, PRECARIUM. *See* PRECARIUS.

PRĔCĂRIUS, a, um (preces). *Obtained by prayer or entreaty*, p. libertas, Liv.; p. vita, Tac.; precariam opem orare, *to request assistance from mere favor, not by way of obligation*, Liv. *Subst.*, prĕcărium, ĭi, *n., That which is obtained by begging or entreaty*, Sen. *Hence*, precario, *by praying, by begging or entreaty*, p. dare, Liv.; p. exigere aliqd, Suet.; p. rogare aliqm, Cic.; p. studeo, *I am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study*, Plin. E.

PRĔCĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (precor). *A praying, prayer, entreaty*, precatione uti, Cic.; solemnis p. comitiorum, Id. *A form of prayer*, Plin.

PRĔCĂTOR, ōris, *m. One that prays; hence, an intercessor*, Ter.; Plaut.

PRĔCES, um, *f. See* PREX.

PRĔCIUS *or* PRĔTIUS, a, um. *The name of a kind of vine or grape. Subst.*, prĕcĭus, ĭrum, *f.*, Virg.; Plin.; *or* prĕtia (*sc.* vitea), Col.

PRĔCOR, 1 *v. dep.* (prex). I. *To entreat, beseech, petition, request, beg, desire*, p. deos, Cic.; p. Jovem, Id.; p. aliqd ab aliqo, Id.; Nycteïlium patrem p., *to call upon (by way of entreaty), to invoke*, Ov. *Absol., parenthetically:* parce, precor, fasso, Id.——II. *To pray, supplicate*, p. ad deos, Liv.——III. *To wish*, p. reditum, incolumitatem, salutem, Cic.; p. alcui mala, morbum, Id.; male p., *to wish ill*, Id.; *to curse, imprecate*, p. alcui, Plaut.

PREHĔNDO, *or contr.* PRENDO, di, sum (præ, hendo = χανδάνω; *akin to Germ. and Eng.* hand). I. *Prop.* A) *To lay hold of, catch, grasp, seize, take*, p. aliqm manu, Cic.; p. aliqm auriculis, Plaut.; p. aliqm pallio, Id.; p. dextram, Cic.; *to lay hold of a person, in order to speak to him*, prende Septimium, Cic.; *to catch, surprise, take in the act*, p. in furto, Plaut.; *or with genit.*, p. mendacii, Id.; *to take up, to arrest, seize*, jus habere prendendi, Gell.—— B) *Meton.:* tellus prehendit stirpes arbustorum (*said of trees that take root*), Cic.——II. *Fig.: To take, seize*, p. oculis, *to see*, Lucr.; vix oculo prendente modum, Luc.; *to reach*, p. oras Italiæ, Virg.; *to seize mentally*, i. e. *to comprehend, perceive*, animus naturam prehenderit, Cic.

PREHENSIO *or* PRENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (prehendo). I. *Prop.: A seizing, laying hold of*, habere prehensionem, *the right of seizing or arresting any*

body, Varr.; *or*, potestatem pressionis habere, Id. ——II. *Meton.: A machine for screwing up or raising any thing, a windlass*, Cæs.

PREHENSO *or* PRENSO, 1 *v. a. intens.* (prehendo). I. *Gen.: To lay or take hold of, to seize*, p. manus, Liv.; p. brachia, Hor.; p. forcipe ferrum, Virg.——II. *Esp.: To take hold of any body, in order to speak to him or entreat him*, genua p., Tac.; p. veteranos, Liv.; supplex prensaret homines, Id.; *to apply to any body for an office, to canvass*, p. homines, Id.; p. patres, Id. *Absol.:* prensat Galba, *is canvassing or solicits for the consulship*, Cic.

PREHENSUS *or* PRENSUS, a, um, *part. of* prehendo.

PRELIUS LACUS. *A lake of Etruria near the coast: now Lago di Castiglione*, Cic.

PRELUM, i, *n.* (premo). *A wine or oil-press*, Plin.

PREMO, pressi, pressum, 3 (*Sanscr.* mrid, *to squeeze*). I. *Prop.* A) *To press*, se p. angusto exitu portarum, *they pressed upon, crowded one another*, Cæs.; natos p. ad pectora, Virg.; p. ubera, *to milk*, Ov.; p. anguem, *to tread upon*, Virg. *Absol.:* p., *to press* (*grapes*, &c.), *to make wine*, Plin.; p. pollicem, *to press down the thumb* (*in token of favor*), Plin.; p. vestigia patris, *to tread in the footsteps of one's father*, Tac.; p. ore, *to chew, masticate*, Ov.; p. litus, *to keep close to the shore, to touch it*, Hor.; *to press, to hold tight*, p. frena manu, Ov.; premit omnis dextera ferrum, Sil.; *to press, stop up*, p. alcui fauces, Ov.; p. oculos, Virg.; p. collum laqueo, *to strangle*, Hor.; *to press into, impress*, p. dentes in vite, Ov.; hasta sub mentum pressa, Virg.; presso vomere, Id.; *to press or squeeze out*, p. sucos, Luc.; p. ignem, Virg.; *to press down, to let down*, p. currum, *to drive too low*, Ov.; mundus premitur devexus in austros, *is depressed toward*, Virg.——B) *Meton.:* p. locum, *to press, as it were, a place*, i. e. *to frequent*, p. forum, Cic.; p. torum, *to lie on*, Ov.; p. humum, *to lie on the ground*, Id.; p. terga equi, *to be on horseback, to sit*, Id.; saltus montium p. præsidiis, *to occupy*, Liv.; jugo p., *to put to, to yoke*, Ov.; *to cover*, fronde p. crinem, Virg.; *to cover, conceal, hide*, montis magna pars cladem ruinâ pressit, Plin.; lumenque obscura luna premit, Virg.; p. alqd terrâ, *to conceal in the earth, to bury*, Id.; p. ossa, *to bury* (*the mortal remains*), Ov.; *to form or shape any thing by pressing*, p. casseos, Plin.; p. lac, *to make cheese*, Virg.; *to press, harass, pursue hard*, p. hostes, Cæs.; p. alqm telis, Virg.; *to load, burden, freight*, p. ratem merce, Tibull.; carinæ pressæ, Virg.; pressus multo mero, Prop.; *to mark*, p. rem notâ, Ov.; *to set, plant*, p. virgulta per agros, Virg.; *to form or shape by pressing down*, i. e. *to make any thing deep, to dig*, p. fossam, Plin.; p. sulcum, Virg.; cavernæ in altitudinem pressæ, *deep*, Curt.; *to strike to the ground, to overthrow*, paucos p., Tac.; *to govern, rule*, p. populos ditione, Virg.; p. ventos imperio, Id.; presso gradu incedere, *with a close step*, Liv.; *or* presso pede retro cedere, *in close ranks*, Id.; *to keep short, to tighten*, p. habenas, Virg.; *to prune, lop*, p. vitem falce, Hor.; *to check, stop*, p. cursum, Cic.; p. vestigia, *to stand still*, Virg.; p. vocem, *to keep silence*, Id.; p. vocem alcjs, *to cause any body to be silent, to enjoin silence*, Id.; p. sanguinem, *to stop, stanch*, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To press upon, to oppress*, necessitas eum premebat, Cic.; æruminæ me premunt, Sall.; invidiâ et odio premi, Cic.; ære alieno premi, Cæs.; oneribus premi, *of hard labor*, Cic.; *to conceal, hide, dissemble*, p. odium, Plin.; p. iram, Tac.; p. secretum, Sen.; curam sub corde p., Virg.; p. alqd ore, *to keep silence about, to keep to one's self*, Id.; *to press, urge, harass, or ply, with words, questions*, &c., quum a me premeretur, Cic.; p. alqm criminibus, Ov.; *to call upon to perform any thing, to dun*, a procuratoribus premi, *to be pressed*, Cic. *Meton.: To demand earnestly*, quum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, Nep.; p. argumentum, *to pursue an argument, to follow up*, Cic.; p. causam, *to encumber; to express, to make clear*, lingua sonos vocis pressos facit, Id.; *to depreciate, disparage*, p. humana omnia, Id.; p. ac despicere, Quint.; premendis superioribus, Liv.; p. arma Latini, Virg.; *to excel*, facta premant annos, Ov.; vetustas laude secula nostra premat, Prop.; *to abridge, condense*, hæc enim Zeno sic premebat, Cic.

PRENDO, ĕre. *See* PREHENDO.

PRENSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (preneo). *A taking hold of or seizing; fig., a canvassing for office*, Cic.

PRENSO, are. *See* PREHENSO.

PRENSUS, a, um. *See* PREHENSUS.

PRESSE, *adv.* (pressus). I. *Prop.* A) *With pressure*, pressius conflictata, *pressed more violently*, Capito ap. Gell.——B) *Meton.: Shortly, closely*, vites pressius putare, Pallad.; colla pressius radere, Veg.——II. *Fig., of pronunciation: Clearly*, p. loqui, *not to pronounce the letters too broadly*, Cic. *Of rhetorical style: Briefly, not diffusely, concisely*, p. dicere, Cic.; Quint.; p. et anguste definire, Cic.; *without pomp, simply*, Cic.; *exactly, accurately, distinctly*, pressius agamus, Cic.; definiunt pressius, Id.

PRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (premo). I. *Prop.: A pressing, pressing down, pressure*, p. cacuminis, Vitr.——II. *Meton.: The stay of a lever, while a burden is being raised*, Id.

PRESSO, are, *v. a. freq.* (premo). *To press*, p. vomicam, Plaut.; p. cineres ad pectora, Ov.; p. ubera manibus, *to milk*, Id.

PRESSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* premo.——II. *Adj.: Compressed, concise, without ornament*, orator p., Cic.; oratio p., Id.; stilus p. demissusque, Plin.; homo parcior et pressior, *more moderate*, Id.; *dark, obscure*, p. vox, Cic.; p. ac flebiles modi, *a dull, obscure melody*, Id.; *exact, accurate, precise*, Thucydides verbis p., Cic.; quis te fuit in partiundis rebus pressior? Id.

PRESSUS, ûs, *m.* (premo). *A pressing, pressure; with genit. subj.*, p. ponderum, Cic.; *with genit. obj.*, p. palmarum, Id.; p. oris, Id.

PRESTER, ēris, *m.* (πρηστήρ). I. *A kind of fiery whirlwind*, Plin.——II. *A kind of serpent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell*, Plin.

PRETIŌSE, *adv.* (pretiosus). *Costly, expensively*, vasa p. cælata, Cic.

PRETIŌSUS, a, um (pretium). I. *Act.: Going to great expense, that bestows great expense on any thing*, emptor p., Hor.——II. *Pass.: Of great value, of high price, valuable*, p. equus, Cic.; p. possessiones, Nep.; preti-

ocior suppellex, Plin.; *costly, expensive, dear*, p. odores, Col.; p. operaria, Plaut.

PRETIUM, ii, n. (*akin to* πρίαμαι). I. *Prop.* A) *Worth, value, price*, pretium constituere, Cic.; jacent pretia prædiorum, Id.; pretium conficit (præco), *sets, cries out*, Id.; annona non habet pretium, *has no value, is worth scarcely any thing*, Id.; esse in pretio, *to have a value*, Hor.; esse in suo pretio, *to have its proper value*, Ov.; parvi pretii esse, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Money, a price*, non vitam liberorum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur, *to buy for money, for a price, to redeem*, Cic.; pretio emere, Id.; magno pretio conducere, *to hire at a high rent*, Id.; parvo pretio vendere, *to sell cheap*, Id.; parvo pretio vectigalia redemta habere, *to have contracted for the customs at a low rate*, Cæs.; *wages, pay, reward*, manus, p., *money paid for the making of any thing*, Cic.; pretio afficere, *to reward*, Virg.; operæ p. est, *it is worth the while or trouble*, Cic.; facere operæ pretium, *to do any thing that is worth the while or repays the trouble*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Value, worth*, hominum operæ pretium facere, *to appreciate their services*, Liv.; est p. morum, *have their value*, Ov.; *pay, price, hire, reward*, data merces operæ p.que impudentiæ, Cic.; p. sceleris, Juv.; habes pretium, *you have your reward*, Hor.; p. certaminis, *the reward of victory*, Ov.; nullo satis digno moræ pretio tempus ferunt, *with nothing that will repays the trouble*, Liv.; pretia vivendi, *inducements for living, inducements to live*, Plin.

PREX [*nom. and genit. sing. obsol.*], précis, *f.*; *usp. plur.*, PRECES, um, *f. A praying, entreaty, petition*. I. *Gen.*: prece humili, Cic.; cum magnâ prece ad me scripsit, Id.; omnibus precibus orare, *to entreat earnestly*, Id.——II. *Esp.: A prayer*, eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic.; incassum mittere preces, *to pray in vain*, Liv.; *an imprecation, curse*, omnibus precibus detestatus, Cæs.; preces diras fundere, Tac.; *an intercession*, prece Castoris implorata, Catull.; *a wish*, damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

PRIAMEIS, idis, *f.* (Πριαμηΐς). *Daughter of Priam*, i. e. *Cassandra*, Ov.

PRIAMEIUS, a, um (Πριαμήϊος). *Of or belonging to Priam*, P. virgo, i. e. filia, Virg.; P. hospes, i. e. Paris, Ov.; P. conjux, i. e. Hecuba, Id.

PRIAMIDES, æ, m. (Πριαμίδης). *Son of Priam*, Virg. *Plur.*, Priamidæ, *The sons of Priam*, Ov. *Meton.: Trojans*, Sil.

PRIAMUS, i, m. (Πρίαμος). *Priam*. 1. *King of Troy, father of Hector, and husband of Hecuba*, Cic. 2. *His grandson, the son of Polites*, Virg.

PRIAPUS *or* -OS, i, m. (Πρίαπος). *Priapus, a deity presiding over gardens, vineyards, and their fruit*, Ov.; Hor. *Poet.: A lascivious person*, Catull.; Ov.

PRIDEM, *adv.* (*from the obsol.* pris, *whence* prior, pridie). I. *Long ago, long since, a long time ago*, non ita p., *no very long time ago*, Cic.; jam p., *already a long while ago*, Id.——II. *Not long since, a little while ago*, Just.——III. *Formerly, at an earlier period*, quod ad me p. scripseras, Cic.; Plaut.; Just.

PRIDIE, *adv.* (*from the obsol.* pris, *and* dies). *On the day before; with acc. or genit. of the day from which one begins to reckon, or with* quam: p. eum diem venisse, Cic.; p. Idus, Id.; usque ad p. Cal. Octobr., Id.; p. ejus diei, Id.

PRIENE, ēs, *f.* (Πριήνη). *Priene, one of the twelve Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, situate in the northwestern corner of Caria, at the southern foot of Mount Mycale, on the Sinus Latmicus. It was the birth-place of Bias*, Cic.; Liv.

PRIMÆVUS, a, um (primus, ævum). *In the first years, youthful, young*, p. Helenor, Virg.; primævo flore, *in the first bloom*, Id.

PRIMANUS, a, um (primus). *Belonging to the first legion; subst.*, primanus (*sc.* miles), *a soldier of the first legion*, Tac.

PRIMARIUS, a, um (primus). *Of the first, excellent, chief, principal*, vir p. populi, Cic.; p. parasitus, Plaut.; p. locus, *the first place*, Cic.

PRIMATUS, us, m. (primus). *The first place, primacy*, primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin.

PRIMIGENIUS, a, um (primus, geno *or* gigno). I. *Gen.: Original, the very first*, p. semina, Varr.; p. verba, *the roots*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: Primigenia, æ, *f.*, *A surname of Fortuna*, Cic.

PRIMIPARA, æ, *f.* (primus, pario). *An animal that has borne young for the first time*, Plin.

PRIMIPILARIS, e (primipilus). *Belonging to the first company of the triarii; subst. prop.*, primipilaris, is, m. (*sc.* centurio), *The captain of this company*, Suet.; Tac.

PRIMIPILARIUS, ii, m. (primipilus). I. q. primipilaris, Sen.

PRIMIPILUS *or* PRIMOPILUS, i, m. (primus, pilus). *The chief centurion of the triarii*, Cæs.

PRIMITIÆ, ārum, *f.* (primus). I. *Prop.: The firstlings, first fruits*, frugum primitias mittere Apollini, Plin.; primitias dare Cereri, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: p. metallorum, Tac.; p. vitis, *the first germs*, Col.; spolia et p., *the first fruits of a victory, first spoils*, Virg.; p. miseræ, *first attempt at fighting*, Id.

PRIMO, *adv.* (primus). *In the first place, first, first of all; usually followed by* deinde, postea, mox, denique, iterum, Cic.; Sall.; Nep.; quum p., *as soon as*, Liv.

PRIMORDIUM, ii, n. (primus, ordior). *A first beginning, beginning, origin, rise*, p. urbis, Liv.; tristiores primordio, *at the beginning of a reign*, Tac.; primordia rerum, Cic.; ab Jove Musarum primordia, Id.

PRIMORIS, e (primus). I. *Prop.* A) *The first*, p. imbres, Varr.; p. dentes, *the first teeth*, Plin.; *the first, foremost*, p. pars domus, Gell.; usque in primores manus, *as far as the fore part of the hands*, Id.; in primori libro, *at the beginning of the book*, Id.; summo digitulis primoribus, *with the points of the fingers*, Plaut. *Subst.*, primores, um, m., *The first or foremost*, provolat ad primores, Liv.——B) *Meton.: First, foremost*, i. e. *most eminent or distinguished*, primore juventute conscripti, Liv.; p. femina, Tac.; p. venti, *the cardinal winds*, Gell. *Subst.*, primores, um, m., *The nobles, chief men, men of the first rank*, p. civitatis, Liv.; p. populi, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: quod in primoribus habent, ut aiunt, labris, *have always in their mouth*, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non.; primoribus labris aliqd gustare, *to touch with the lips*, i. e. *to touch slightly, to apply one's self superficially to any thing; or*, primoribus labris aliqd attingere, Id.; versabatur mihi nomen in primoribus labris, *was on the tip of my tongue*, Plaut.

PRIMULUS, a, um, *dim.* (primus). *First*, primulo diluculo, *at daybreak, at the beginning of the morning twilight*, Plaut.

PRIMUM, *adv.* (primus). I. *In the first place, first, at the beginning; usually in enumerations, or in denoting the order of succession; hence often followed by* deinde, tum, Cic.; p. omnium, *first of all*, Id.——II. *For the first time*, quo die p. convocati sumus, Cic.——III. *In connection with the conjunctions* ut, ubi, quum, simulac: *As soon as*, ut p. potestas data est, Cic.; p. dum, Plaut.; quam p., *as soon as possible*, Cic.

PRIMUS, a, um. *See* PRIOR.

PRINCEPS, ipis (primus, capio). I. *Prop.: The first in time or order*, p. ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic.; p. in agendo, Id.; p. Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, Id.; Firmani p. pecuniæ pollicendæ fuerunt, *promised first, or were the first to promise*, Id.; p. senatus, *the first on the list of senators, whose name was so placed by the censor*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: The first in rank, principal, most distinguished, leading*, Eudoxus in astrologia facile p., Cic.; longe omnium gravitate p. Plato, Cic.; amor p. ad benevolentiam conjungendam, *peculiarly suited for*, Id. *With a genit. of the quality*: ille p. ingenii et doctrinæ, *in talent and learning*, Id. *Subst.*, principes, um, m., *The principal persons, the leading men*, p. civitatis, Cic.; p. conjurationis, *leader, head*, Id.; princeps juventutis, *one of the most noble among the youth, esp. among the knights; also as title of the emperor's sons, imperial prince*, Tac.; *an author, promoter, leader, head, founder, chief*, Zeno p. Stoicorum fuit, Cic.; principem se præbere, Id.; p. belli inferendi, Id; *a superior, president*, p., qui utrique rei præponuntur, Varr.; p. gregis, *a director or manager of a company of actors*, Suet.; *a prince, ruler, regent*, Tac.; principes, *a class of soldiers who formed the second line*, i. e. *between the* hastati *and* triarii, Liv. *Hence*: signum primi principis, *of the first host of the* principes, Id.; p. (*sc.* centurio), *a centurion or captain of the* principes; p. prior, *the first centurion or captain*, Cæs.; p. centurio, Liv.; p. (*sc.* ordo), *the centurionship of the* principes, Id.

PRINCIPĀLIS, e (princeps). I. *Prop.: The first, original*, p. causæ, Cic.; p. significatio, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *The first*, i. e. *the principal, chief, most distinguished*, p. vir, App.; p. quæstio, *chief*, Quint.; principalia in Arabia thus et myrrha, Id.; principale fuit, *principal thing*, Id.—B) *Of or belonging to a prince or an emperor, princely, imperial*, p. curæ, Plin.; p. matrimonium, Tac.—C) *Of or belonging to a place in an encampment called* principia; *hence, the two gates contiguous to the place*, porta p. dextra, sinistra, Liv.

PRINCIPĀLITER, *adv.* (principalis). I. *Gen.: Principally, especially, chiefly*, Sen.——II. *Esp.: In a princely manner, imperially*, Plin.

PRINCIPĀTUS, ūs, m. (princeps). I. *Gen.* A) *The first or chief place, pre-eminence*, sol astrorum obtinet principatum, Cic.; tenere principatum sententiæ, *the privilege of giving one's opinion or vote before the others*, Id.; appetitio principatus, Id.—B) *Beginning, origin*, an ab alqo temporis principatu ortus est, Cic.——II. *Esp.: The first place in a state; esp. the office of a commander-in-chief*, Cassio principatum dari, Cic.; principatum in civitate tenere, Cæs.; *the imperial power or government, sovereignty*, Plin.; Tac. *Meton.: A prince, ruler*, Plin. *Meton.: A principal, primary power*, naturam habere alqm in se principatum, Cic.

PRINCIPIUM, ii, n. (princeps). I. *Gen.: A beginning, commencement, origin*, in principiis dicendi, Cic.; quid est, cujus p. alqod sit, *that has a beginning*, Id.; stare apud principium pontis, Tac.; ducere principium ab alqo, *to take its beginning from*, Id.; principium capessere rei, *to make*, Tac.; in principio, *in the beginning, at first*, Cic.; Liv.; principio, *in the first place*, Cic.; dixeram a principio, *from the beginning*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) principia, ōrum, n., *A first principle or element*, p. juris, Cic.; rerum p., Id. *Sing.: He that begins*, Faucia curia fuit p., *began*, Liv.; *a founder, beginner, author*, Græcia p. moris fuit, Ov.; *a foundation*, id est p. urbis, Cic. Principia, ōrum, n., *The front of an army, the front lines or first ranks*, Tac.; post principia, Liv.; Sall.; principia, ōrum, n., *The principal or public place in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, and where the standards were kept, the councils of war assembled*, &c.; *head-quarters*, jura reddere in principiis, Liv.; in principia vocare, Tac.; in vestrorum castrorum principiis, *in your head-quarters, with you, in your army*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: The principal place or rank*, Plin.

PRIOR, ōris. *Superl.*, primus (*from the obsolete* pris; *whence* pridem, pridie, pristinus). I. *Compar.*, Prior, prius. A) *Prop.: Former, in respect of time or order; antecedent, previous, foregoing*, prioribus comitiis, Cic.; qui p. has angustias occupaverit, *first*, Cæs.; constituerat prior, *had first appointed*, Id.; priore æstate, *last summer*, Cic.; p. vinum, *last year's wine*, Plin.; Dionysius p., *the elder*, Nep. Priōres, um, m., *Ancestors, forefathers*, p. nostri, Plin.; *the foremost*, prioribus pedibus, *with the fore feet*, Nep.—B) *Meton.: Superior, more excellent*, nemo haberetur p., Liv.; ætate et sapientiâ p., Sall.——II. *Superl.*, Primus, a, um. A) *Prop.: The first, in order, time, or place*, p. vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic.; ut quisque p. venerat, Cæs.; p. a Jove, i. e. post Jovem, Ov.; p. luendæ pœnæ, Tac.; *the foremost*, p. pars sedium (*otherwise called* atrium), Nep.; p. dentes, *the front or fore teeth*, Plin. *Subst.*, primum, i, n., *The first, foremost, beginning*, provolant in primum, *into the front (of the engagement)*, Liv.; ni secunda acies in primum successisset, *toward the front*, Id.; epistolas a primo lego, *from the beginning*, i. e. *in order of succession*, Cic.; in primo, *in front, in the beginning, at first*, Id.; ex primo, *from the beginning*, Plin.; prima, ōrum, n., *The first, the beginning*, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv.; *the first things, the elements, first principles*, p. naturæ, Cic.; p. naturalia, Id. *Hence*: in primis, *at the beginning*, (Liv.); *or, first of all, above all*, Sall.; prima consiliorum, i. q. prima consilia, Tac.; *in connection with* quisque: *the first (no matter who or what), the very first*: primo quoque tempore, *at the very first opportunity that may present itself*, Cic.; Nep.; primo quoque die, Cic.; primus, a, um, i. q. prima pars: in prima provincia, *at the entrance of*, Id.; primis labris gustare, *with the edge of the lips*,

Id.; primâ nocte, *at the approach of night*, Nep.; p. tumultus, *the beginning of the tumult*, Liv.——B) *Meton.: The first in rank or station, the chief, principal, most excellent, most distinguished or illustrious, &c., most noble*, homines p., *the most distinguished men*, Cic.; Cæs.; genere, nobilitate et pecuniâ p., Id.; prima putare, *to consider as the principal thing*, Sall.; prima tenere, *to have the first place*, Virg. *Hence:* partes p., *the principal character or leading part:* primas partes agere, Ter.; ad prima, *chiefly, principally*, Virg.; in primis, *principally, above all, especially, chiefly:* vir magnus in primis, Cic.; homo in primis improbissimus, Id. *Hence:* cum primis locuples, Cic.——C) *Fig.:* primas (*sc.* partes) agere, *to act the principal part*, Cic.; primas tenere, Id.; primas concedere, *to leave, to relinquish*, Id.

PRISCIANUS, i, *m.* *Priscian, a celebrated Roman grammarian, flourished about* A.D. 450. *He taught at Constantinople.*

PRISCUS, a, um (pris). I. *Old, ancient, that lived or was in use a long time ago, antique*, credendum est priscis viris, Cic.; p. literæ Græcorum, Id. *Hence:* Tarquinius Priscus, *the first of his family.* Priscus *conveys the collateral idea of venerable, and thus particularly applies to whatever has reference to the Golden Age or the earliest and best times:* p. gens mortalium, Hor.; p. Inachus, Id.; p. pudor, Id.; priscos mores revocare, Liv. *Former*, p. Venus, Hor.——II. *Meton.: In the ancient manner*, i. e. *severe, strict*, p. parens, Catull.; p. fides, Mart.

PRISTINUS, a, um (pris). I. *Ancient, old, pristine, former*, p. dignitas, Cic.; p. consuetudo, Cæs.; p. opinio, Id.; in pristinum statum redire, Id. *Hence*, pristinum, i, *n.*, *subst.*, *A former state or condition*, in pristinum restituere, *to restore or put into its former state*, Nep.——II. *Last, just past, of yesterday*, dies p., Cæs.; p. nox, Suet.

PRIUS, *adv.* (prior). I. *Sooner, before; with* quam, *sooner than, before that*, p. quam respondebo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic.; neque p. fugere destiterunt quam ad Rhenum pervenerunt, Cæs.——II. *Sooner, rather; with* quam, *than:* carnificinam p. subierint, quam, Cic.; p. ante quam, *pleonastically*, Virg.; quam p., i. q. priusquam, Prop.——III. *Formerly, heretofore, once on a time*, Catull.

PRIUS-QUAM. *See the foregoing article.*

PRIVATIM, *adv.* (privatus). I. *Prop.: Without reference to the state, as a private individual, in a private capacity, in one's own affairs, for one's self, in one's own name*, p. alqd gerere, *on business of one's own*, Cic.; p. mandare, *for one's own person*, Id.; nec societas tibi debet nec p. Quintius, *for himself in particular*, Id.; p. me studuerit sustentare, *for himself, individually*, Id.; p. se tenere, *to stay at home*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Particularly, especially, separately*, de iis p. condidit volumen, Plin.

PRIVATIO, ōnis, *f.* (privo). *A taking away, withdrawing, a depriving of any thing*, p. doloris, Cic.; p. culpæ, Gell.

PRIVATIVUS, a, um (privo). *That denotes privation, privative*, particula p., Gell.; p. pars (verbi), Id.

PRIVATO, *adv.* *See the following article.*

PRIVATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* privo.——II. *Adj.* A) *That lives without filling any public post, private*, vir p., *a private person*, Cic.; *or simply* p.; *also, in contradistinction to a ruler; one who is not an emperor, king, or prince*, Id.; Tac.; parce p. nimium cavere, *be not too anxious, since it is not you who rule the state*, Hor.——B) *Of things: Of or belonging to a single individual, private, not public*, vita p., *a private life, of one who does not fill a public office*, Cic.; res p., *private business*, Id.; agri p., *private lands*, Cæs.; p. calamitas, *personal, individual; so also*, p. consilia, Liv.; p. pietas, *toward a single person*, e. g. *toward a mother*, Id.; p. luctus, *private mourning*, Id.; p. dolor, *private grief*, Id. *Under the emperors it was opposed to "imperial:"* p. spectacula, *private games, not imperial*, Suet. *Subst.*, privatum, i, *n.*, *The house of a private person, a private house*, mulieres damnatas cognatis tradebant, ut ipsi in privato animadverterent in eas, *at home*, Liv.; privato se tenere, *to keep at home*, Id.; *private property*, tributum ex privato conferre, Id.

PRIVERNAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Privernum*, P. ager, *the territory of Privernum*, Cic.; quum in Privernate essemus, *on the Privernan estate*, Id. *Subst.*, Privernātes, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Privernum*, Liv.; Plin.

PRIVERNUM, i, *n.* *Privernum, an ancient town of Latium, on the River Amasenus; now Piperno*, Liv.; Virg.

PRIVIGNA, æ, *f.* *A step-daughter*, Cic.

PRIVIGNUS, i, *m.* (i. q. privigenus, *that has a family of his own; from* privus, gigno). *A stepson*, Cic.; privignum adultum estate, Sall.; privigni, ōrum, *m.*, *Step-children*, Hor. *Adj.:* p. proles, Col.

PRIVILEGIUM, ii, *n.* (privus, lex). I. *A law or bill against an individual*, privilegium tulit de te, Cic.; licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed privilegium, Id.; privilegia tollere, Id.; vetant leges sacratæ, leges privis hominibus irrogari, id est enim p., Id.——II. *A privilege, prerogative, license, or grant in favor of an individual*, colonias habuisse privilegium, Plin.; quædam p. parentibus data sunt, Sen.

PRĪVO, 1 *v. a.* (privus). I. *To deprive of any thing*, p. alqm vitâ, Cic.; p. alqm somno, Id.; p. se oculis, Id.——II. *To free or deliver from any thing*, p. alqm injuriâ, Cic.; p. alqm exsilio, Id.

PRIVUS, a, um. I. *Single*, in privos homines leges ferri noluerunt, id est enim privilegium, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Every, each*, in dies privos, Lucr. *In distributions: One each*, privos lapides ferrent, *one stone each*, Liv.——B) *Peculiar, proper, particular, one's own*, opercula deliorum p., *so that each cask has its own cover*, Cat.; quem ducit p. triremis, Hor.

PRO! *or* PROH! *interj.* *Expressing admiration or lamentation: Oh! ah!* p. dii immortales! Cic.; p. deorum atque hominum fidem! Id.; p. sancte Juppiter! Id.

PRŌ, *prep. with abl.* (*old dat. neut. from* prus, a, um; *see* PRIM; *akin to πρό; Sanscr.* pra). I. *Prop.* A) *Before* (*of space*), sedens p. sede Castoris, Cic.; copias p. oppido collocaverat, Cæs.; legiones p. castris constituit, Id.; stabat p. litore classis, *before or on the shore*, Tac.; Cæsar p. castris suas copias produxit, *before*, i. e. *outside*, Cæs.——B) *In front of, at, in, on*, p. suggestu, *on the tribunal*, Cæs.; p. concione, *before, in the assembly*, Liv.; p. rostris,

Suet.——II. *Meton.: For, for the benefit, or to the advantage of,* dimicare p. legibus, p. libertate, p. patria, Cic.; hoc non modo non p. me, sed contra me est potius, *not only not in my favor, but,* &c., Id.; *instead of, in the place of,* in portu Siciliæ p. magistro est quidam L. Carpinatius, *is the vice-director,* Cic.; p. consule, Liv.; p. prætore, Id.; p. collegio, *in the name of the college,* Cic.; p. vallo canes objicerant, Cæs.; p. patre esse alcui, *to act as a father, or in the place of, instead of,* Id.; *just as much as, the same as,* Cato est mihi unus p. centum millibus, Cic.; p. amico controversias componere, *as a friend,* Cæs.; nonnulli ab insciis p. noxiis concidantur, *as guilty,* Nep.; p. certo ponere, *to assume as certain,* Cæs.; habere p. certo, *for certain,* Cic.; sumere p. concesso et probato, *for, as, as good as,* Id.; p. eo habere, *to consider, be of opinion,* Id.; p. infecto habere, *to consider as undone,* Id.; id p. non dicto habendum, *as if not said at all,* Liv.; transire p. transfuga, *as a deserter,* Id.; p. amicis, *as friends, in a friendly manner,* Cic.; p. eo, ac si, *just as if,* Id.; *for, as a reward for,* cui ille p. meritis gratiam retulit, Nep.; *after, according to, in proportion to, for, in comparison with,* p. multitudine hominum et p. gloria belli atque fortitudinis, *in proportion to their population, and considering their military renown and courage,* Cæs.; proelium atrocius quam p. numero pugnantium fuit, Liv.; agere p. viribus, Cic.; p. virili parte, *according to one's power,* Id.; p. tempore et p. re, *according to time and circumstances,* Cæs.; p. mea parte, *for my part,* Cic.; p. se quisque, *every one for himself, according to his ability,* Id.; p. eo, *with* ac *or* atque *or* quam, quantum, *according as,* p. eo ac debui, *according to my duty,* Sulp. ap. Cic.; p. eo, quanti te facio, *according as I esteem you,* Cic.; p. eo quod, *because,* Id.; removere alqm p. imperio, *in a dictatorial manner, imperiously,* Liv.; p. tua prudentia, *according to or in conformity with your prudence,* Id.; *on account of, for the sake of,* alqm amare p. ejus suavitate, Cic.; petere p. alqo, *to beg or intercede for any body,* Id.; *for, on account of,* solvere p. vectura, *to pay the freight or fare,* Cic.; *through,* fieri p. tribu ædilem, Liv.; ut p. suffragio renunciaretur, Cic.

PRŌ-AVITUS, a, um. *Inherited from or proceeding from great-grand-parents or one's ancestors,* p. regna, Ov.; p. rura, Stat.

PRŌ-AVUS, i, m. *The father of a grandfather or grandmother, a great-grandfather,* Cic.; Plaut. *Gen.: An ancestor,* p. vestri, *ancestors,* Hor. *Also for* abavus *or* tritavus, Cic.

PRŌBĀBILIS, e (probo). I. *Probable, credible, likely to be true,* p. ratio, Cic.; p. conjectura, Id.; p. est id, quod fere fieri solet, Id.——II. *Plausible, praiseworthy, commendable, approvable, pleasing, fit, good,* p. orator, Cic.; orator probabilior, Id.; p. ingenium, Id.

PRŌBĀBILITAS, ātis, *f.* (probabilis). *Probability, credibility,* p. magna, Cic.

PRŌBĀBILITER, *adv.* (probabilis). I. *Probably, credibly, with probability,* p. dicere, Cic.; rem exponere breviter et p. et aperte, Id.——II. *Commendably, with the approbation of others, laudably,* p. gerere consulatum, Vell.

PRŌBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (probo). I. *An approving, approbation,* ob probationem pretium datum, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A demonstration, proof,* Quint.; p. firma, Id.; p. rei, Just.; p. oculorum, *ocular demonstration,* Plin.——B) *A trial, examination,* p. athletarum, Cic.

PRŌBĀTOR, ōris, m. (probo). *One that approves of any thing, an approver,* p. facti, Cic.

PRŌBĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* probo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Proved, tested, good, excellent,* ceterarum homines artium spectati et p., Cic.; p. homo, Id.; argentum p., Plaut.; boleti probatissimi, Plin.——B) *Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable,* juvenis probatior primoribus patrum, Liv.; probatissimus alcui, Cic.

PRŌBE, *adv.* (probus). *Well, properly, excellently,* p. curare alqd, Cic.; p. judicare, Id.; p. scire, Id.; p. meministi, Id.; narras p., *you bring good news,* Ter.; probissime, *very well,* Id.; p. errare, *to be sadly mistaken,* Plaut.; tui similis est p., *very much like,* Ter.

PRŌBITAS, ātis, *f.* (probus). *The goodness of a thing; of persons, probity, honesty, integrity, virtue,* Cic.; Tac.; Quint.

PRŌBLĒMA, ātis (πρόβλημα). *A question proposed for solution, a problem,* Suet.; Sen.

PRŌBO, 1 *v. a.* (probus). I. *To prove, examine, judge of, try,* p. amicitiam utilitate, Ov.; p. ex tuo ingenio mores alienos, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *To prove by experience,* Pall.——B) *To consider as good, approve, be satisfied with,* p. domum, Cic.; p. alqm, Id.; qui non probet, non laudet? Id. *With inf.:* p. transire, Cæs. *With acc. and inf. for* probabiliter demonstrare, Id.——C) *To make any thing pleasant or agreeable to one, to render one pleased or satisfied with a thing,* quod iis probavi, Cic.; p. alcui de re, Id.; probari alcui, *to please, to gain approbation, to obtain any body's favor,* quos libros tibi probari gaudeo, Id.——D) *To make any thing credible, to prove, demonstrate, show, to make out, to make good,* hoc difficile est probatu, Cic.; crimen p., Id.; causam p. paucis verbis, Id. *With acc. and inf.:* is plane mihi probabat, se bene sentire, Cic.; perfecile factu esse illis probat, Cæs.; patrio pater esse metu probor, *my paternal anxiety for you proves that I am your father,* Ov.——E) *To ascertain, prove,* tus probatur candore, *the goodness of frankincense is ascertained by,* &c., Plin.; p. equum animi, *as to its mettle,* Sil.; p. alqm, *to pronounce any body fit for military service,* Trajan. ap. Plin. E.; se pro alqo p., *to pass or give one's self out for any body,* Ter.——F) *To exhibit, show, display, manifest,* p. virtutem, Cæs.

PRŌBOSCIS, idis, *f.* (προβοσκίς). *The trunk or proboscis of an elephant,* Plin.

PRŌBRŌSE, *adv.* (probrosus). *In a disgraceful manner, shamefully,* p. prostituere alqm, Sen.; Gell.

PRŌBRŌSUS, a, um (probrum). *Causing disgrace, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful,* p. crimen, Cic.; carmina p., *lampoons,* Tac.; sermones p., *reviling speeches,* Id.; *that acts infamously or disgracefully, infamous,* p. vita, Tac.; p. femina, Suet.; p. natura, *given to all sorts of vice,* Id.

PRŌBRUM, i, *n.* (*akin to* pravus). *A shameful or disgraceful act,* paterna p., Cic.; qui probro atque petulantiâ præstabant, Id.; *disgrace, dishonor,* probro esse, *to be disgraceful,* Id.; probro habere, *to consider disgraceful,* Sall.; probrum

inferre alcui, *to bring disgrace upon any one*, Id.; *a term of reproach, contumely, insult*, literas plenas probrorum, Cic.; bonos probris omnibus maledictisque vexavit, Id.; in filio maledicto probrum mihi nullum objectas.

PRŌBUS, a, um. I. *Gen.: Good, fit, able*, p. artifex, Ter.; cantores p., Plaut.; ad istas res p., *fit for*, Id.; p. argentum, Liv.——II. *Rep.: Morally good, honest, well-disposed, honorable, virtuous, upright, modest, unassuming*, p. filius, Cic.; mulier p. et modesta, Ter.; Plin. E.; juvenis probissimus, Id.

PRŌCĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (procax). *Boldness, shamelessness, pertness, petulance.* I. *Prop.*, Nep.; Tac.——II. *Meton., of animals*, Col.

PRŌCĀCITER, *adv.* (procax). *Boldly, shamelessly, petulantly*, Curt.; procacius, Liv.; procacissime, Curt.

PRŌCAS *and* PRŌCA, æ, m. *Procas, a mythic king of Alba*, Liv.; Virg.; Ov.

PRŌCAX, ācis (pro). I. *Prop.: Very covetous, extravagant in demand; bold, impudent, shameless; wanton, petulant, pert*, p. in lacessendo, Cic.; p. puella, Ov.; procacissima lixarum ingenia, Tac. *With gen.:* p. otii, i. q. in otio, Tac.——II. *Meton.:* brachia p. vitis, *the branches of a vine winding themselves round a tree*, Plin.; p. auster, Virg.

PRŌ-CĒDO, essi, essum, 3 *v. n.* I. A) 1) *To go before any body or any thing, to go forth*, p. ante agmen, Hirt.; p. castris, Virg.; p. in solem, Cic. 2) *To come or step forth*; e. g. *in order to fight*, Liv.; *in order to speak*, p. ad dissuadendum, Id.; *of an actor*, Plaut. *Gen.: To show one's self, make one's appearance*, volo p., Prop.; quid juvat ornato p. capillo, Id.——B) *Meton.: To project, extend*, fossa in pedes binos procedit, Cels.; cubitus paululum procedit, Id.——C) *Fig.: To occur, happen*, Plaut.——II. A) *To proceed, advance, go forward; also, to put in motion*, funus procedit, Ter.; longius p., Caes.; obviam p. alcui, *to go and meet*, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* longius processit, *went too far in his speech*, Cic.; in multum vini processerat, *had drunk much wine*, Liv.; *to advance, make progress, increase*, p. in philosophia, Cic.; ambitio et procedendi libido, *of raising one's self (to a higher station)*, Plin. E.; p. ætate, *to advance in age*, Cic.; eo verordiæ p., *to go so far, arrive at such a degree of perverseness*, Sall.; mentio eo processit, ut, *it came to this*, Liv.; *to make progress in fortune, be fortunate, to get on, succeed*, pulchre p., Ter.; *to advance, appear*, altera jam pagella procedit, *I am already on the other page (of my letter)*, Cic.; procedente libro, *in the course of this work*, Quint.; *to extend (geographically)*, Lydia super Ioniam procedit, Plin.; *to pass away, to elapse (of time)*, procedit dies, Cic.; procedente tempore, *in course of time*, i. e. *after some time had passed*, Plin. E.; *to continue, last*, stationes procedunt, Liv.; *to be reckoned, to be taken into account*, procedunt stipendia, Id.; *to be, to go for*, i. e. *to be counted for*, binæ oves pro singulis procedent, *two will go for* (i. e. *be counted for*) *one*, Varr.; *to proceed, go on, turn out*, p. prospero, Cic.; p. parum, Liv.; *to succeed well, go on well*, consilia mihi procedunt, Id. *Absol.:* procedit, *It prospers, turns out well*, Cic.; *to benefit, be of use*, p. alcui, Cat.; Sall.

PRŌCELLA, æ, *f.* (procello). I. *A violent wind, a storm, tempest, hurricane (throwing all to the ground)*, imbres, nimbi, procellæ, turbines, Cic.; imber ingentibus procellis fusus, Liv.; creber procellis Africus, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Violent attack, violence.* A) *Prop., of combatants:* p. equestri hostem circumfundere, *a shock, charge, attack*, Liv.; *thus*, sustinere primam procellam eruptionis, Id.——B) *Fig.: Storm, tempest*, vita tranquilla et quieta, remota a procellis invidiarum et hujuscemodi judiciorum, Cic.; p. seditionum, Liv.; p. civiles, *civil commotions*, Nep.; p. eloquentiæ, *storm, violence*, Quint.

PRŌCELLO, ēre. *To throw to the ground, throw down*, procellunt se et procumbunt dimidiati, Plaut.

PRŌCELLŌSUS, a, um (procella). *Stormy, tempestuous; hence*, I. *Full of storms, boisterous*, procellosum ver, Liv.——II. *Exciting or raising storms*, p. ventus, Liv.

PRŌCER, ĕris, m. *One of the nobles*, agnosco procerem, *the true noble*, Juv. *Usually in the plur.* PRŌCERES, um. I. *The nobles, leading men, chief men, great men*, p. Latinorum, Liv.; audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. *Hence,*——II. *Meton.: The first or principal persons in any thing, the leaders*, p. sapientiæ, Plin.; p. artis ejus, Id.

PRŌCĒRE, *adv.* (procerus). *In length.* *Compar.*, procerius projectum brachium, *to a greater length*, Cic.

PRŌCĒRES. *See* PROCER.

PRŌCĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* (procerus). *Length.* I. *Gen.:* p. collorum, Cic.; p. pedum, *in speech*, Id.——II. *Rep.* A) *Height*, p. arborum, Cic.; p. tiliæ, Plin.——B) *Of stature: Tallness*, candor hujus et proceritas, vultus oculique pepulerunt, Cic.; p. corporis, Plin. E.

PRŌCĒRUS, a, um (pro, *and a root* cer, *akin to Sanscr.* cri, *to go*). *Long.* I. *Gen.:* procerum collum, Cic.; procerum rostrum avis, Id.——II. *Rep.: High, tall*, arbores proceras, Plin.; procera statura, Suet.; usus est calceamentis altiusculis ut procerior videretur, Id.

PRŌCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (procedo). *A going forward, proceeding, advancing*, ut militibus nostris reditus magis maturus, quam processio longior quæreretur, Cic.

PRŌCESSUS, ūs, m. (procedo). *A proceeding; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *A progress, course*, p. amnis, Sen.——B) *Meton.: A projecting*, Cels.——II. *Fig.* A) *Progress*, quasi processus dicendi, Cic.——B) *Good progress, advance, growth*, tantos processus efficiebat, Cic.; p. habere in literis, Suet.——C) *Good fortune, success*, queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, Sen.; p. alienus, *another's good fortune*, Id.; via processus, *the way to good fortune*, Juv.

PRŌCHYTA, æ, *and* PRŌCHYTE, ēs, *f. Prochyta, an island off the coast of Campania, near the promontory of Misenum; now Procida*, Plin.

PRŌCIDO, idi, 3 (pro, cado) *v. n. To fall forward.* I. *Prop.:* si procidant vulvæ et interanea, Plin. *Hence, subst.*, procidentia, ium, n., procidentia sedis vulvæque, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To fall down*, muri pars procideret, Liv.; universi procciderunt, *went down on their knees*, Id.; p. ad pedes alcjs, Hor.

PRŌCIDŪUS, a, um (procido). *That has*

fallen forward. I. *Prop.*: p. umbilicus, Plin. ——II. *Meton.*: *Fallen down, prostrate,* procidua salix, Plin.

PRŌCINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* procingo.

PRŌCINCTUS, ūs, *m.* (procingo). *A girding, getting ready for any occupation, esp. for a battle.* I. *Prop.*: testamentum in procinctu facere, *when on the point of engaging with the enemy,* Cic.; hæc in procinctu carmina facta sunt, Ov.; in procinctu et castris habiti, *in the practice of arms,* Tac.; tendere ad procinctum, *to go into battle,* Id.——II. *Fig.*: in procinctu, *ready, prepared, in readiness,* oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, Quint.; in procinctu habeo clementiam, Sen.

PRŌ-CINGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To gird, equip, arm. Hence,* procinctus, a, um, *Equipped or ready for combat,* procincta classis, Gell.; procinctum testamentum, i. e. in procinctu factum, Just.

PRŌCLAMATIO, ōnis, *f.* (proclamo). *A crying out, calling out,* Quint.

PRŌCLAMATOR, ōris, *m.* (proclamo). *A vociferator, bawler; said of a bad advocate,* Cic.

PRŌ-CLAMO, 1. *To call out, cry out.* I. *Gen.*: assunt, defendunt, proclamant, Cic.; patre proclamante se judicare, Liv.——II. *Esp.*: p. pro aliqo, *to defend any body (said of a bad advocate),* Liv.; p. ad libertatem, *to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty,* Dig.

PRŌ-CLINO, 1. *To incline or bend any thing forward.* I. *Prop.* A) p. mare in litora, Ov. ——B) proclinari, *to incline forward, to slope,* p. in aliquam partem, Col.; curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, *sloping toward,* Vitr.——II. *Fig.* A) proclinari, *To draw to a result or issue,* re jam proclinata, Cæs.——B) *To stand badly, to be in a bad state,* adjuvare rem proclinatam, *a matter that is bad enough of itself,* Cæs.

PRŌCLIVE, *adv.* (proclivus). *Slopingly, in a sloping direction,* p. labuntur, *downhill,* Cic.

PRŌCLIVIS, e (pro, clivus). *Sloping, steep, going downward, downhill, with a descent.* I. *Prop.*: p. via, Liv.; cum te proclivior urgeas, Claud. *Subst.*, proclive, is, *n.*, *A steep place, a rapid descent,* per proclive pelli, *downhill, downward,* Liv.; per proclivia devolare, Col.; descendere in proclivi, *where there is a slope,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *Going downward,* i. e. *drawing to its end,* p. senectus, App.——B) *Inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity,* proclives ad eas perturbationes, Cic.; ingenium proclive ad libidinem, Ter.; p. sceleri egestas, Sil.——C) 1) *Easy,* specie comparantur, ut anteponantur jucunda minus jucundis, proclivia laboriosis, &c., Cic.; quibus erat proclive transnare flumen, Cæs. *Hence,* 2) *Subst.*, in proclivi esse, *to be easy,* Ter.

PRŌCLIVITAS, ātis, *f.* (proclivis). *A descent, declivity.* I. *Prop.*: parvulam proclivitatem digredi, Auct. B. Al.——II. *Fig.*: *An inclination for any thing, disposition to any thing, propensity, proneness,* p. ad morbos, Cic.; p. ad ægrotandum, Id.

PRŌCLIVITER, *adv.* (proclivis). *Easily, readily. Compar.*, proclivius currit oratio, Cic.

PRŌCLIVUS, a, um, *adj.* *Same as* PROCLIVIS.

PROCNE *or* PROGNE, ēs, *f.* (Πρόκνη). *Procne, daughter of Pandion king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of the Thracian king Tereus. When her husband had dishonored and mutilated Philomela, she avenged herself by killing her son Itys, whereupon she was changed into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale. According to another account, Procne became a nightingale, and Philomela a swallow,* Ov.

PRŌCO, are, *and* PRŌCOR, ari (*akin to* precor). *To demand, ask,* a procando procacitas nominata est, Cic.; perit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen.

PRŌ-CONSUL, ŭlis, *m.* I. *One that has been consul (an ex-consul); who, on going out of office, received the government of a province, or the chief command of an army. He performed the duty of a consul and that of a prætor; whence a proprætor in command of an army is called also a proconsul,* Liv. ——II. *Under the emperors: The governor of a province,* Suet.

PRŌCONSŬLARIS, e. *Proconsular,* p. vir, *proconsul,* Tac.; proconsulare jus, Id.; proconsulare imperium, Gell.; p. imago, *the* tribunatus militum, *because it was in the room of the consulate,* Liv.

PRŌCONSŬLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (proconsul). *A proconsulship,* Tac.

PROCOR. *See* PROCO.

PRŌCRASTINATIO, ōnis, *f.* (procrastino). *A delaying to the morrow, or from one day to another, procrastination,* plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas aut procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.

PRŌCRASTINO, 1 (pro, crastinus). *To put off from one day to another, to procrastinate,* rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic.

PRŌCREATIO, ōnis, *f.* (procreo). *A begetting, procreating, generation,* p. liberorum, Cic.

PRŌCREATOR, ōris, *m.* (procreo). *A creator, author.* I. *Gen.*: p. mundi, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: procreatores, *parents,* Cic.

PRŌCREATRIX, īcis, *f.* (procreator). *She that brings forth, a mother,* p. artium, Cic.

PRŌ-CREO, 1 *v. a.* *To bring forth, give birth, beget, generate, engender.* I. *Prop.*: p. fetus, Cic.; p. liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep. ——II. *Meton.*: *To bring forth, bring to pass, make, establish,* tribunatus cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.; id procreat usum, Lucr.; leges bonæ ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr.

PRŌ-CRESCO, ĕre. *To grow or come forth, to spring up.* I. *Prop.*: quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr.; vis morbi procrescit, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To grow up, grow larger,* genitas procrescere posse, Lucr.

PROCRIS, is *and* idis, *f.* (Πρόκρις). *Procris, a daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who accidentally killed her in a wood whither she had followed him from motives of jealousy,* Ov.

PROCRUSTES, æ, *m.* (Προκρούστης). *Procrustes,* i. e. *the stretcher, a surname of the famous robber Polypemon or Damastes, from his tying his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until both were equal to the bed in length; he was killed by Theseus,* Ov.

PRŌ-CŬBO, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 *v. n.* *To lie along, lie at full length,* procubuit ... aus, Virg.; p. in antro, Claud.; ubi saxea procubet umbra, Virg.

PRŌ-CŬDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To forge, hammer out.* I. *Prop.* A) p. ensea, Hor.; p. dentem du-

rum obtusi vomeris, Virg.—B) *Meton.: To bring forth, produce*, ignem ignes procudunt, Lucr.; p. prolem propagando, Id. —— II. *Fig.* A) *To shape, frame*, p. linguam, Cic.; p. vitam legendo et scribendo, Varr.—B) *To forge, to contrive, invent, coin*, p. dolos, Plaut.

PRŌCUL, *adv.* (procello). *Afar, from or at a distance, far, far off.* I. *Prop.*: pronuncíari jubet ut procul tela conjiciant, non propius accedant, Cæs.; p. astare, Ov.; vade procul, Id.; arbitris procul amotis, Sall.; p. a conspectu, Cic.; p. a castris, Cæs.; p. oppido, Liv. —— II. *Fig.*: *Far; without*, homines procul errant, *are widely mistaken*, Sall.; haud procul seditione res erat, Liv.; p. dubio, *far from doubt*, i. e. *without doubt*, Id.; ses suo colore pretiosum procul a Corinthio (est), *is much inferior to that of Corinth*, Plin.; non procul est, quin, *there is not much wanting*, Sil.

PRŌCULCĀTUS, a, um (proculco). I. *Trodden down, trampled upon*, proculcato senatu, Tac.; proculcata republica, *trodden under foot*, i. e. *in a low condition*, Suet.——II. *Low, common*, proculcata verba, Gell.

PRŌCULCO, 1 (pro, calco). *To tread down*, p. segetem, Ov.; p. solum, Col.

PRŌCULEIUS, i, m. *Proculeius, a Roman eques, and friend of Augustus, who divided his property with his brothers (or perhaps cousins), when they had lost their own in the civil war*, Hor.

PRŌCŪLIĀNUS *or* PRŌCULEIĀNUS, i, m. *One of the school or followers of the lawyer Proculus*, Dig.

PRŌCŪLUS, i, m. *Proculus.* 1. *A Roman senator, who pretended to have seen Romulus as a god*, Liv. 2. *A celebrated lawyer, contemporary with the jurist Nerva, the father of the Emperor Nerva. He gave his name to a school or sect (Proculiani or Proculeiani), which was opposed to that of the Sabiniani*, Dig.

PRŌCUMBO, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3 *v. n.* *To bend (one's self) forward.* I. *Prop.* A) olli certamine procumbunt, Virg. *Hence*, B) *To fall forward, fall down, lie down, sink*, qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Cæs.; frumenta imbribus procubuerant, Id.; tecta super habitantes procumbunt, Quint.; p. ad pedes, *to fall at any body's feet*, Cæs.; procumbentem venerari alqm, *falling at any body's feet, prostrating one's self before*, Curt. —C) *To rush upon or toward any thing, to fall upon, attack*, p. in armos, Mart. —— II. *Fig.* A) *To let one's self down or condescend to any thing, give one's self up to*, p. in voluptates, *to give one's self up to*, Sen.; p. ad infimas obtestationes, Tac.—B) *To go to ruin, to fall*, rempublicam procumbentem restituere, Vell.; res procubuere meæ, Ov.

PRŌCŪRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (procuro). *A taking care of or discharging any thing; esp., an administration of office.* I. *Prop.* A) p. annonæ, Cic.; p. reipublicæ gerenda est, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *Expiation by sacrifice, an endeavoring to avert evil by offering a sacrifice*, cum terræ motus factus esset ut sue piena procuratio fieret, Cic.; p. prodigii, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *A bestowing pains or exerting one's self*, p. recipiendæ gratiæ, Gell. —B) *The office of a procurator or agent*, Tac.

PRŌCŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. (procuro). *One who manages or superintends any thing, an agent, manager, administrator.* I. *Gen.*: p. Quinctii, *the proctor, attorney*, Cic.; p. regni, Cæs.; p. peni, Plaut. —— II. *Esp.* A) *A steward, manager, agent*, si mandandum alqd procuratori de agricultura, aut imperandum villico sit, Cic.—B) *In the time of the emperors: A steward of the imperial demesnes, or manager of revenue in the imperial and senatorial provinces*, p. Judææ, Tac.; p. Asiæ, Id.; p. Cæsaris, Id.

PRŌCŪRĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (procurator). *A governess, protectress*, cum sapientiam totius hominis custodem et procuratricem esse vellent, Cic.

PRŌ-CŪRO, 1 *v. a.* *To take care of, attend to, look after any thing.* I. *Gen.*: p. cœlestia, Cic.; p. sacrificia publica, Cæs.; p. corpus, Virg.; p. pueros, Plaut.; p. alcui, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *To take care that religious ceremonies are duly performed, so as to avert bad omens or to prevent their fulfillment*, p. monstra, Cic.; p. signa quæ a diis hominibus portenduntur, Id.; p. prodigia, Liv.; p. fulgur, Suet.—B) *To look after the affairs of another person, to act as agent or steward.* 1) *With acc.*: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic.; procurator nimium multa procurat, Ov. 2) *Absol.*: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin.; quomodo regnum illud se habeat, quis procuret, Id.

PRŌ-CURRO, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, 3 *v. n.* *To run forth, to run out.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) p. in vias, Liv.; p. in publicum, Cæs.; p. in jus, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: *To run forth in order to fight, to sally forth*, p. ad hostem repellendum, Cæs.; p. cum infestis pilis, Id.; p. ex castris, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *To run out, project, extend*, nubes Misenæ quod excurrit, abstulerat, Plin. Ep.; promontorium procurrens per medium Euxinum, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To run on, run further, to increase*, in ipso procurrentis pecuniæ impetu raptus est, Sen.—B) *To go further*, ut productus studio ultra facile procurrat, Auct. ad Her.

PRŌCURSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (procurso). *A running or sallying forth*, p. Numidarum, Liv.; p. velitum, Id.

PRŌCURSĀTOR, ōris, m. (procurso). *A forerunner*, procursatores, *light troops, skirmishers*, Liv.

PRŌCURSIO, ōnis, *f.* (procurro). *A running forward, stepping forth.* I. *Prop.*: p. opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: *A digression*, sed ut non semper est necessaria post narrationem illa procursio, ita, &c., Quint.

PRŌCURSO, are, *intens.* (procurro). *To run forth, sally out*, cum ab stationibus procursaretur, Liv.

PRŌCURSUS, ūs, m. (procurro). *A running forth or forward, an advancing.* I. *Prop.* A) p. pueri, Stat.; vultur et feræ graviores (aliter) nisi ex procursu . . . non evolant, *unless they have previously run*, Plin. *Esp. an advancing to an attack*, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: *A jutting out, a projecting*, p. angulosus, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *Progress, advancement*, p. virtutis, Val. Max.

PRŌ-CURVUS, a, um. *Curved or bent forward*, Virg.

PRŌCUS, i, m. (proco). *A suitor, wooer.* I. *Prop.*: Penelope difficilis procis, Hor.; proci loripedes, *bandy-legged suitors, said of slow people*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *One who is suing or canvassing*, impudentes proci, *impudent suitors*, Cic.

PRŌCYON, ōnis, m. (προκύων). *Procyon, a star*

in the constellation Canis minor, *so called because it rises before* C. major, Hor. (*Pure Latin*, Antecanis.)

PRŌDACTUS, a, um, *part. of* prodigo.

PRŌ-DEAMBŪLO, are. *To walk or go forth*, Ter.

PRŌDEO, ĭi, ĭtum, ire (pro, eo), *v. n. To go or come forth.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) p. in publicum, *to come out before the public*, Cic.; p. alcui obviam, Id.; p. ad colloquium, Cæs.; p. in prœlium, Id.; p. tumulo, Ov.; p. foribus, Id.; p. foras, Plaut. 2) *To go forward*, p. longius, Cæs.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of ships: To sail from or out of*, p. ex portu, Cæs.; naves ad fauces prodire jussit, Id. 2) *Of plants: To come forth, to spring up, grow*, folia ex radice prodeuntia, Plin. 3) *To project, jut out*, rupes prodit in æquor, Virg.; prodit talus, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To make its appearance, to show itself, to come up*, si consuetudo prodire cœperit, Cic.; vides, eloquentia quam sero prodierit in lucem, Id.——B) *To go on, proceed, advance*, sumptu prodire extra modum, Cic.; est quadam prodire tenus si non datur ultra, Hor.; prodeuntibus annis, *with advancing years*, Petr.

PRŌDESSE. *See* PROSUM.

PRŌ-DĪCO, xi, ctum, 3. I. A) *Prop.: To tell beforehand, predict, foretell*, prædictiones... quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea quæ sint ostendi, monstrari portendi, prodici, Cic.——B) *To appoint or fix beforehand*, dies prodicta, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To put off, defer, prolong*, p. diem, *to adjourn*, Liv.

PRŌ-DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. *A vice-dictator, one who has the power of a dictator but not the title*, Liv.

PRODICTUS, a, um, *part. of* prodico.

PRŌDICUS, i, m. (Πρόδικος). *Prodicus, a celebrated sophist, contemporary with Socrates, author of the fable of the Choice of Hercules*, Quint. *Hence*, Prōdicius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Prodicus*, P. Hercules, Cic.

PRŌDIGE, *adv.* (prodigus). *Prodigally*, p. vivere, Cic.; p. uti aqua re, Sen.

PRŌDIGENTIA, æ, *f.* (prodigo). *Prodigality, profusion, wastefulness, extravagance*, p. opum, Tac.

PRŌDIGIĀLIS, e (prodigium). *Of or belonging to a prodigy, or a miraculous sign; hence*, I. *Marvellous, prodigious, monstrous*, p. res, Ammian.; cometes prodigiale nitens, Stat.——II. p. Jupiter, *that averts bad omens*, Plaut.

PRŌDIGIĀLITER, *adv.* (prodigialis). *Marvellously, prodigiously*, p. variare rem unam, Hor.

PRŌDIGIŌSE, *adv.* (prodigiosus). *In a strange or unnatural manner, prodigiously, marvellously*, Plin.

PRŌDIGIŌSUS, a, um (prodigium). *Unnatural, strange, monstrous, prodigious*, prodigiosum corpus, Quint.; p. ostentatio (virium), Plin.; p. defectus solis, Id.; prodigiosa mendacia, Ov.

PRŌDIGIUM, ii, *n.* (prodigo). *A prophetic omen, a sign by which any thing is foreshown, a miraculous sign.* I. *Prop.:* prodigiorum cœlestium peritia, Liv.; prodigia piare, Tac.; accipere aliqd in prodigium, Id.; prodigii loco habere, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *A strange or unnatural thing or event, a prodigy*, multa prodigia ejus vim declarant, Cic.; non mihi jam furtum sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Id.——B) *A monster*, fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicæ, *of Clodius*, Cic.; monstrum atque prodigium, *of Catilina*, Id.; p. triplex, *Cerberus*, Ov. *Also in a good sense:* prodigia Romana, *prodigies of courage (said of brave Romans)*, Flor.; prodigia municipalia, Id.

PRŌDIGO, ēgi, actum, 3 (pro, ago). *To drive forth.* I. *Prop.:* p. pullos, Varr.; p. suos in limites lutosos, Id.——II. *Fig.: To drive away; hence, to lavish, waste, squander*, p. aliena, bene parata, Sall. Fr.; festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut.

PRŌDIGUS, a, um (prodigo). *Wasteful, prodigal.* I. *Prop.* A) p. homo, Cic.; p. animus, Suet.; p. peculii, Plaut.; p. æris, Hor.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Rich or abounding in any thing, having abundance*, prodiga tellus, Ov.; locus prodigus herbæ, Hor. 2) *Copious, rich, great, strong*, p. odor, Plin.; p. alvus, Auson. 3) *That causes waste, expensive, costly*, margaritæ, res tam prodiga, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Prodigal, lavish, profuse*, p. suæ alienæque et fortunæ et pudicitiæ, Vell.; p. animæ magnæ, Hor.; arcani fides prodiga, Id.; prodigis oculis intueri, *with lascivious eyes*, Quint.

PRŌDITIO, ōnis, *f.* (prodo). I. *Prop.: Betrayal, treachery, treason*, cum ab tribunis parari consules unius ex collegio proditione excepissent, Liv.; p. arcanorum, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Faithlessness*, multorum in nos proditionem notabis, Cic.

PRŌDITOR, ōris, m. (prodo). I. *A discoverer*, p. culpæ, Ov.; risus puellæ proditor, Hor.——II. *A betrayer, traitor*, p. patriæ, Cic.; exercitus proditor militaris disciplinæ, Liv.

PRŌDITUS, a, um, *part. of* prodo.

PRŌ-DO, didi, ditum, 3. *To give or bring forth.* I. *Prop.* A) p. suspiria, *to heave sighs, to sigh*, Ov.; Medusæ prodidit ora, *showed*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To go further, or to suffer to go further; hence*, a) *To put out of its place*, in eandem partem, inclinent prodita, Lucr. b) *To defer, put off*, p. diem nuptiis, Ter. c) *To prolong*, p. alcui vitam, Plaut. d) *To propagate, continue*, p. genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg. 2) *To give over, to deliver up*, p. classem prædonibus, Cic.; p. alqm ad mortem, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To discover, disclose, betray*, p. conscios, Cic.; p. crimen vultus, Ov. *Hence*,——B) *To expose to danger*, ne fortunas meas, ne meos omnes tam temere proderem, Cic.; p. urbem, Liv.——C) *To betray, to deliver into the hands of an enemy*, p. rempublicam hosti, Sall.——D) *To betray, to abandon, forsake, to leave in the lurch*, p. officium, Cic.; relictus, desertus, proditus, Id.——E) *To make known, to publish*, p. decretum, Cic.; p. exemplum, *to set an example*, Liv. *Hence*,——F) *To publish the name of one who has been appointed to an office, to proclaim*, p. flaminem, Cic.; p. interregem, Liv.——G) *To relate, record, report*, quæ scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; p. cæremonias bellicas, Liv.; ut produnt, *as they say*, Plin.——H) *To hand down, to deliver*, qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic.; religio a majoribus prodita, Id.; literæ nobis monimenta prodiderunt, Id.; regnum a Tantalo proditum tenebant, *left*, Id.

PRŌDŌCEO, ēre. *To teach publicly*, Hor.

PRODRŌMUS, i (πρόδρομος). *A forerunner, harbinger.* I. *Gen.*: Pompeiani prodromi, Cic. ——II. *Esp.*: prodromi, *northeast winds which blow eight days before the rising of the dog-star*, prodromi nulli, Cic.; Plin.

PRŌ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. *To lead or bring forth or out.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To lead forth*, p. legionem, Cæs.; p. copias pro castris, Id.; p. alqm in concionem, Cic.; *and simply*, producere, *to bring before the assembly of the people*, p. alqm e carcere, Id.; p. servos, *for sale*, Ter. 2) *To carry out, conduct*, p. funus, Lucan. 3) *To lead or bring away*, p. bovem cunctantem, Col. 4) *To draw before any thing*, p. scamnum lecto, Ov. —B) *Meton.* 1) *To produce, make, effect*, fici producunt folia, Pall.; p. vocem, *to allure forth, draw forth by gentle means*, Sen. poet. *Hence: To bring into the world, bring forth, produce, beget*, ex eo quem produxit, Cic.; diva produces sobolem, Hor.; qui te produxit, Plaut. 2) *To lead, bring, or conduct to a place.* a) p. alqm rus, Ter.; p. hospitem ad balneas, App. *Hence*, b) *Esp.*: p. alqm (*of an actor*), *to bring forward*, is erat ante manumissus, quam productus, Cic.; p. histrionem, Suet. 3) *To stretch out, draw out in length, prolong, extend*, p. aciem, Cæs.; p. supercilium, Juv. *Hence*: p. literam, *to pronounce long, to lengthen* [*opp.* corripere], Cic.; Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *To draw forth from obscurity, to raise, advance, promote*, p. alqm ad dignitatem, Cic. —B) *To bring out from secrecy; to lay open, discover, disclose*, p. crimina, Juv.—C) *To lead to any thing, to induce, entice, incite, prevail upon*, quadam notitia Septimii productus, Cæs.; p. alqm dolo in prœlium, Nep.; p. alqm falsa spe, Ter.—D) *To draw one thing before another, to retard, check*, p. malo moram, Ter.; p. nubila menti, Stat.—E) *To guide, educate, instruct*, Cicerone nostro producendo, Cic.; audientem dicto mater produxisti filiam, Plaut.; nihil ab hoc Roscio pravum produci posse, *nothing bad could be formed*, Cic.—F) *To carry on, to prolong, protract, continue*, p. convivium ad multam noctem, Cic.; p. sermonem in noctem, Id.; p. alcui vitam, Plaut.; p. vinum *or* testam vini, *to go on drinking*, Suet.; p. amphoram dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus, Hor. *Hence*,—G) *To put off, defer, procrastinate*, dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic.—H) *To delay, detain*, p. alqm conditionibus, Cic.—I) *To lengthen out, to spend slowly*, p. cœnam jucunde, Hor.; p. diem, Ter.

PRŌDUCTE, *adv.* (productus). *In a long or lengthened manner*, p. dicere literam, Cic.

PRŌDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (produco). *A drawing out, lengthening, prolonging.* I. *Gen.*: p. temporis, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: *A lengthening in pronunciation*, ut fieret, productione longius, Cic.; voces productione mutatæ, Quint.

PRŌDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* produco.——II. *Adj.*: *Long, lengthened, extended.* A) *Prop.*: digitus paulo productior, Quint.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Long, lengthened*, nomen productum, Col.; neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. 2) producta, orum, *n.* (προηγμένα). *With the Stoics, Preferable things, which, although not constituting the chief good, are nevertheless to be preferred to others; such as beauty, riches, &c.*, Cic.

PRŒLIARIS, e (prœlium). *Of or belonging to a battle*, p. pugna, *a pitched battle*, Plaut.; p. dea, *Minerva*, App.

PRŒLIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (prœlior). *A fighter, combatant*, Tac.

PRŒLIOR, 1 *dep.* (prœlium). *To fight, engage in battle.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *To contend with words*, acriter prœliatus sum, Cic.

PRŒLIUM, ii, *n.* (*akin to* πρυλέες *and* πρύλις). *A fight, combat, contest, battle.* I. *Prop.*: p. committere, Cic.; p. facere, Id.; prœlium male pugnatum, Sall.; p. conserere, Id. *Hence*: *A single combat, duel*, nec id prœlium fuit, Liv. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.*: prœlia, ærum, *n.*, *Combatants*, Colchis ... armigera prœlia sevit humo, Prop.—B) *Strife, contention, contest*, prœlia te mea causa sustinere, Cic.; ventorum prœlia, Virg.; p. committere (*of a carousal*), Plaut.

PRŒTUS, i, *m.* (Προῖτος). *Prœtus.* I. *The twin-brother of Acrisius, and husband of Sthenobœa, who by a false accusation induced him to send Bellerophon to his father-in-law Jobates, in order to get him put out of the way*, Hyg.——II. *Hence*, Prœtides, um, *f.*, *The daughters of Prœtus, who were mad, and imagined themselves to be cows: they were cured by Melampus, with hellebore*, Ov.

PRŌFANO, 1 (profanus). *To desecrate, profane.* I. *Prop.*: p. dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *To discover, disclose, reveal*, p. secreta, App.

PRŌFĀNUS, a, um (pro, fanum). *Literally, That which is in front of or outside of a temple; hence, That which is not dedicated to a god, and may consequently be applied to a common use, not sacred, common, profane.* I. *Prop.*: cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecissent, Cic.; secernere sacra profanis, Hor.; miscere sacra profanis, *to confound things sacred and profane*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Not consecrated for divine service, not initiated into sacred mysteries, profane*, profana animalia, Tac.; profanum vulgus, Hor.; procul, o procul este, profani, Virg.—B) *Not initiated in any thing, ignorant*, p. literarum, Macr.—C) *Impious, wicked*, profana mens, Ov.; profana verba, Id. *Hence*, profanum, i, *n.*, *Impiety, wickedness*, profano civilium bellorum, Plin.—D) *That gives a bad omen, ill-boding*, profana avis, Ov.

PRŌFĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (profor). *A speaking out, pronouncing*, p. vocis, Sen.

PRŌFECTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (proficiscor). *A coming or proceeding from.* I. *Prop.*: p. pecuniæ inquiratur, *whence the money had been obtained*, Cic. ——II. *A setting out, departure on a journey*, nihil tamen de profectione cogitavi, Cic.; omnibus rebus ad profectionem paratis, Cæs.

PRŌFECTO, *adv.* (pro, facto). *Indeed, certainly, truly, surely*, nunc quidem profecto Romæ es, Cic.; p. edepol, Plaut.; p. hercle, Id.

PRŌFECTUS, ūs, *m.* (proficio). *Increase, progress, growth.* I. *Gen.*: firmiores in literis profectus alit æmulatio, *progress*, Quint.; puer magni profectus in arte oblit, Plin.——II. *Esp.*: *Advantage, profit*, pertinet ad profectum tuum, Plin.; sine profectu, Ov.

PRŌFECTUS, ūs, *m.* (proficiscor). *An arising, beginning*, ab illo profectu viribus datis tantum valuit, Liv.

PROFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* proficio *and* proficiscor.

PRŌ-FĔRO, tŭli, lātum, ferre. *To bring forth.* I. *Prop.* 1) *To carry, fetch, bring forth,* p. pecuniam ex ærario, Cic.; p. arma ex oppido, Cæs.; p. in conspectum liberos, Id. *Hence:* se proferre, *to come forth, show itself, appear:* dracone e pulvino se proferente, Suet. 2) *To put forward, extend further, advance,* p. munitiones, Cæs.; p. terminos, Liv.; p. pomœrium, Id. 3) *To stretch out, extend,* p. digitum, Cic.; p. pedem, *to give one side of a sail to the wind,* Plin. ——B) *Meton.* 1) *To cause to grow, to bring forth, produce,* cœlum laurum patitur atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. 2) *To pronounce,* p. syllabam, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *To cause, produce,* p. umbras, Val. Flac. —— B) p. se, *to show or display itself, to appear:* hos maxime laudat, qui se ipsi protulerunt, *that raised themselves,* Sen. —— C) *To invent, discover, bring to light,* p. artem, Cic.; p. enses, Tibull.——D) *To make known, spread abroad, publish,* p. judicia, Cic.; p. secreta animi, Plin.——E) *To cite, quote, bring forward, mention,* p. paucos, Cic.; p. vinolentiam alcjs, Id. —— F) *To carry away,* si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic.; prolatus ab ira, Lucan. —— G) *To put off, defer,* p. diem auctionis laxius, Cic.; res prolatæ, *adjournment of public business, public holidays:* ante res prolatas, Id.; prolatis rebus, Id.; ubi res prolatæ sunt, Plaut.; p. diem de die, Cic.; p. annum, *to prolong by intercalation,* Macr.

PRŌFĔSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (profiteor). *A public acknowledgment, confession, declaration.* I. *Gen.:* p. flagitii, Tac.; p. pietatis, Id.; memor professionis, *of the declaration made respecting the character of the work,* Vell.——II. *Esp.* A) *A declaration or public acknowledgment of one's business, profession,* p. bene dicendi, Cic.; p. grammaticæ, Suet.; p. sapientiæ, Plin.; p. salutaris, *medicinæ,* Cels.——B) *A public declaration or return respecting a person's name,* Liv.——C) *A return or statement with regard to a person's property,* tu vero confice professionem si potes, etsi hæc pecunia ex eo genere, ut professione non egeat, Cic.——D) *A register of persons or property thus officially returned,* in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus XXX. millium, Cic.

PRŌFĔSSOR, ōris, *m.* (profiteor). I. *A public teacher, professor,* artium professores, Quint.; p. eloquentiæ, Suet.——II. *Absol.* (*without genit. of the science taught*), Quint.

PRŌFĔSSŌRIUS, a, um (professor). *In the manner of a public teacher or professor, professorial,* professoria lingua, Tac.

PRŌFĔSSUS, a, um, *part. of* profiteor.

PRŌ-FESTUS, a, um. *Not kept as a holiday, common.* *Prop.:* dies profesti, *working-days,* Liv.; luces profestæ, Hor.; profestum facere, *on a day that is not kept as a holiday,* Ter.

PRŌ-FICIO, ēci, ectum, 3. *To come forward or forth.* I. *Prop.* A) cum e tota classe quinquiremis sola non proficeret, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To grow, increase,* id (genus) vitis, quod humore proficit, Col. 2) *To increase, to rise,* pretio non proficiente, Plin. —— II. *Fig.* A) *To advance, make progress, to effect any thing,* p. in philosophia, Cic.; adeo loci opportunitate profecit, ut, &c., Cæs.; p. nihil mandatis, Id.; p. nihil in alqa re, Id.——B) *To be useful or serviceable, to conduce or contribute,* radix ferulæ in febribus proficit, Plin.

PRŌFĬCISCO, ĕre. *To set out on a journey,* Plaut.

PRŌFĬCISCOR, fectus sum, 3 (pro, facio, facesso, faciscor). *To go forth, to go or march away, to set out.* I. *Prop.* A) ille Idibus a me profectus est, Cic.; p. e castris, Cæs.; p. ex portu, *to sail from, leave,* Id.; p. domo, Sall.——B) *To go, travel, journey, march,* p. ad dormiendum, *to retire to rest,* Cic.; p. in pugnam, Cæs.; p. Romam, Sall.; p. in cœlum, *to die,* Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To proceed, take its origin, arise, to spring or originate from,* ea proficiscuntur a natura, Cic.; p. a metu, Id.; p. ab ostentatione magis, Id.; ab Aristotele profecti, *the disciples of Aristotle,* Id.; genus a Pallante profectum, Virg.; Tyria de gente profecti, Ov.——B) *To set out, to begin, make a beginning with, start with,* p. a lege, Cic.; ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, Id.——C) *To go or come to,* i. e. *to speak of, proceed to,* omnia quæ a me in te profecta sunt, Cic.; nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, Id.——D) *To strive, endeavor, aspire,* animus proficiscitur ad perniciem, Auct. Her.

PRŌFĬTĔOR, fessus sum, 2 (pro, fateor). *To declare publicly, confess openly, acknowledge, own, avow.* I. *Prop.* A) profiteor me relaturum, Cic.; profitentur se recusare, Cæs.; vultu profitente dolorem, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.; p. judicium, *to give notice,* Sall. 1) *Pass.,* professus, a, um, *Acknowledged, confessed, openly avowed, owned,* vota professa, Sen.; dux professus, Just. *Hence:* ex professo, *openly, designedly:* ex professo ostentare philosophiam, Quint.; ex professo petere securitatem, Sen. 2) *To profess or declare that one practices or applies one's self to any thing, to profess* (*an art, &c.*), p. se grammaticum, Cic.; p. scientiam rei, Id.; me jurisconsultum esse profitebor, Id.; cum omnes, qui profitentur, audiero, *all public teachers,* Plin. E.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To make an official return respecting one's name, occupation, property, &c.,* plura, quam professus esset, Cic.; p. frumentum, Liv.; p. æs alienum, Sen.; p. nomen, Liv.; *and simply,* profiteri, *to have one's name put on a list for that purpose:* professus est apud prætorem, Cic.; p. se candidatum, Suet. 2) *To offer freely or of one's own accord, to promise,* p. operam suam in alqa re, Cic.; profitetur se venturum, Cæs.; quis profitetur? Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To declare publicly,* in his profitetur nomen suum, *he reckons himself among these,* Ter.

PROFLĬCTUS, a, um, *part. of* profligo.

PRŌFLIGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (profligo). *A spendthrift, prodigal,* p. ac ganeo, Tac.

PRŌFLIGĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* profligo. ——II. *Adj.: Downcast, wretched, miserable.* A) *Prop.:* p. homo, Cic.——B) *Fig.: Morally bad, wicked, dissolute, profligate,* p. homo, Cic.

PRŌ-FLIGO, 1 *v. a.* *To throw, dash, or strike to the ground, to overthrow, overcome.* I. *Prop.:* p. copias hostium, Cic.; p. classem hostium, Cæs.; p. prœlia, i. q. prœliantes, Tac. —— II. *Fig.* A) *To ruin, overthrow, destroy,* p. rem publicam, Cic.; se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv. ——B) *To bring nearly to a conclusion, to finish almost,* bellum profligatum, Cic.; profligatam jam rem esse, Id.; ætas profligata, *old age,*

Sen.; in profligato esse, *to be nearly ready*, Gell.—C) *To do a great deal in a matter, to carry on to a great extent*, sperans profligari plurimum posse, Suet.

PRŌFLO, l. *To blow forth.* I. *Prop.* A) p. flammas, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To blow or puff up*, p. nares, App. 2) *To melt by blowing, to liquefy*, massa (æris) profiatur inprimis, Plin. ——II. *Fig.: To blow forth*, p. iras, Plin.; p. somnum toto pectore, *to snore*, Virg.; p. anhelum deum, i. e. Bacchum, Stat.

PRŌFLUENS, tis. I. *Part. of* profluo. —— II. *Adj.: Flowing.* A) *Prop.:* profluens, tis, *f.*, *Running water, a river*, Cic. — B) *Fig.: Flowing, fluent* (*of rhetorical delivery*), p. genus orationis, Cic.

PRŌFLUENTER, *adv.* (profluens). *Flowingly, fluently.* I. profluentius exsequi, *in a flowing discourse*, Gell.——II. *Abundantly, copiously*, ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, igitur beate, Cic.

PRŌFLUENTIA, æ, *f.* (profluo). *A streaming forth*, inanis quædam profluentia loquendi, Cic.

PRŌ-FLUO, xi, xum, 3 *v. n.* *To flow forth or forward.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To flow forth*, p. ex monte, Cæs.; sanguis a cerebro profluens, Plin.; Pactolus ex Tmolo profluens, Id. 2) *To flow toward a place, or simply, to flow*, p. in mare, Cic.; aqua profluens, *running water.*—B) *Meton.: To be relaxed, not costive*, venter profluit, *there is a looseness of the bowels*, Cels. —— II. *Fig.* A) *To flow, to be fluent* (*of speech*), cujus ore mello dulcior sermo profluebat, Auct. Her.—B) *To come, reach, arrive at, fall or get into*, ego ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic.

PRŌ-FOR, 1 *v. dep.* *To say or speak out.* I. tum breviter profatur, Virg.; sic ille profatus, Luc. *Hence*, profatum, i, *n.*, *A saying, axiom*, περὶ ἀξιωμάτων dicendum, quæ M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. —— II. *To speak forth, predict, prophesy*, Pythia, quæ tripode ex Phœbi lauroque profatur, Lucr.

PRŌ-FŬGIO, ūgi, ĭtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To flee, run away.* I. *Neut.* A) *To flee, escape*, p. domo, Cic.; p. ex oppido, Cæs.; p. e carcere, Vell.—B) *To flee or run to a place*, p. ad alqm, Cic.; p. in Britanniam, Cels.; p. in Galliam, Sall. ——II. *Act.: To flee before or from any thing, to avoid, shun*, p. conspectum civium, Sen.; p. agros, Hor.

PRŌFŬGUS, a, um (profugio). *Fugitive, fleeing.* I. *Gen.* A) *That flees, or has escaped by flight*, p. domo, Liv.; p. ex prœlio, Tac.; p. regni, Id.; p. vinculorum, Cic. — B) *Wandering about, unsettled, roving*, profugi Scythæ, Hor.——II. *Esp.: Driven away.* A) *Put to flight*, profugi discedunt, Sall.—B) 1) *Driven from one's native country, banished, exiled*, Hannibal patriâ profugus, Liv.; profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. *Hence*, 2) profugus, i, *m.*, *A banished person, an exile*, profugo affer opem, Ov.

PRŌFUNDE, *adv.* (profundus). *Deeply, profoundly.* *Compar.*, profundius navce mergere, Plin.

PRŌ-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* *To pour forth or out.* I. *Prop.* A) *To pour forth*, lacrimæ se profuderunt, *gushed forth*, Cic.; Nilus ex hoc lacu profusus, Plin.; profusus e cervice cruor, Ov.—B) *To spill or shed profusely*, p. sanguinem suum, Cic.; p. vim lacrimarum, Id.; p. vinum, Id. — C) *Meton.* 1) *To pour forth, bring forth, raise, utter*, p. clamorem, Cic.; p. vocem, Id.; insula profusa ab Ænaria, *risen from*, Plin. 2) *To pour forth or out, to spread out, stretch at full length*, ea quæ se nimium profuderunt, Cic.; præcipitesque cadunt molli cervice profusæ in terram, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) p. se, *to rush forth*, voluptates se profundunt, Cic.; *to pour itself out or abroad*, si totum se in me profudisset, Cic.; p. se in questus flebiles, *to give way to*, Liv.—B) *To throw away, spend uselessly*, quasi non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic.; p. verba ventis, Lucr.—C) *To squander, lavish*, p. patrimonia, Cic.; p. pecuniam, vitam pro patria, Id.; p. divitias, Sall.—D) *To spend entirely, to consume, waste*, p. omnes vires animi atque ingenii, *to exert*, Cic.; p. vocem, Id.; p. nimis omnia, *to carry to an excess*, Id.

PRŌ-FUNDUS, a, um. I. *Prop.* A) *Deep*, profundum mare, Cic.; p. Danubius, Hor.; p. fornax, Ov. *Hence, subst.*, profundum, i, *n.*, *Depth*, p. aquæ, Cic.; p. maris, Ov.; p. silvarum et montium, Tac.—B) *High*, cœlum profundum, Virg. *Hence, subst.*, profundum, i, *n.*, *Height*, p. cœli, Manil.—C) *Esp. of the infernal regions, Below*, p. Juppiter, *Pluto*, Stat.; profunda Ceres, *Proserpine*, Id.; manes profundi, Virg. —— II. *Fig.* A) *Deep, bottomless, immeasurable, immoderate, profound*, profundæ libidines, Cic.; profunda avaritia, Sall.; ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor.—B) *Deep, unknown, unfathomable*, profunda ars, Quint. *Hence, subst.*, profundum, i, *n.*, *Depth*, naturam accusa, quod in profundo veritatem penitus abstruserit, Cic.

PRŌFŪSE, *adv.* (profusus). *Immoderately, without restraint.* I. *Gen.*: p. tendere in castra, Liv.——II. *Esp.: With immoderate expense, lavishly*, p. exstructa, Suet.

PRŌFŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (profundo). *A pouring out, shedding.* I. *Prop.*: p. sanguinis, Cels.; p. alvi, *looseness of the bowels*, Id. —— II. *Fig.* A) *An imparting abundantly, spending much*, p. sumptuum, *extravagance*, Vitr. — B) *Prodigality*, nimia profusio, Plin.; p. divitiarum et pecuniarum, Suet.

PRŌFŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* profundo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.: Hanging down*, cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr.; equi coma et cauda profusior, Pall. — B) *Fig.* 1) *Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive*, profusa hilaritas, Cic.; p. sumptus, Id.; profusa cupido, Tac. 2) *Extravagant, profuse, lavish*, p. nepos, Cic.; profusa in ædificiis luxuria, Sall.; p. sui, Id. 3) *Liberal*, p. homo, Mart.

PRŌ-GENER, i, *m.* *The husband of a grand daughter*, compressit conjurationem L. Pauli progeneri sui, Suet.

PRŌGENERĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (progenero). *A generating, engendering*, p. mularum, Plin.

PRŌ-GENERO, are. *To beget, bring forth, generate*, p. fetus (*of bees*), Plin.; nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilæ columbam, Hor.

PRŌGENIES, ēi, *f.* (progigno). *A lineage, race, family.* I. *Prop.* A) quo propius abest a divina progenie, Cic. *Hence*, B) *Offspring.*

progeny, veteres se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, Cic.; Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, Id.; ex magna progenie liberum, *from many children*, Liv.; p. vitiosior, Hor. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals:* progeniem nidoseque fovent, Virg.——B) *Of plants:* p. vitis, Col.——C) *Of other things:* p. mea, *my poems*, Ov.

PRŌGENITOR, ōris, *m.* (progigno). *The founder of a family, an ancestor*, Ov.

PRŌGENITUS, a, um, *part. of* progigno.

PRŌ-GĒRO, essi, estum, 3. *To bear, bring, or carry forth or out; hence*, I. *To carry in front*, p. divinas effigies, App. ——— II. *To carry, throw, or cast out*, p. ova, Plin.; p. defunctas (apes), Id.

PRŌ-GIGNO, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3 *v. a. To bring forth, beget, generate*, qui lumen illud progenuit, Cic.; te sævæ progenuere feræ, Ov.

PRŌGNĀRITER, *adv.* (guarus). *Distinctly, exactly, accurately*, judica prognariter, Plaut.

PRŌGNĀTUS, a, um (*obsol.*, prognascor). *Born or sprung from.* I. *Prop.* A) deo prognatus, Liv.; Moscho prognatus patre, Plaut.; Castor ovo prognatus eodem, Hor. *Hence*, prognatus, i, *m.*, *A child*, Plaut.——B) *Descended from ancestors*, qualis tibi ille videtur Tantalo prognatus, Cic.; ipsi erant ex Cimbris prognati, Cæs.; Galli se omnes a Dite patre prognatos prædicant, Id. *Hence*, prognatus, i, *m.*, *A descendant*, Herculei prognati, Plaut.——II. *Meton. of plants: Sprung or grown forth*, arundines in palude prognatæ Plin.; pinus prognata vertice Pelliaco, Catull.

PROGNE. *See* PROCNE.

PROGNOSTICUM, i, *n.* (προγνωστικόν). *A sign or token of any thing future, a prognostic*, Cic.

PRŌGRĔDIOR, essus sum, 3 (pro, gradior). *To step or go forth, out, or before.* I. *Prop.* A) *To go out*, p. ex domo, Cic.; p. porta, Ov.——B) 1) *To go forth or away, to march forward, advance, proceed, go on*, ab eo loco progressus, Cæs.; tridui viam progressi revertuntur, Id.; p. longius a castris, Id.; p. ad urbem, Liv.; p. in locum iniquum, Cæs. 2) *Meton. of ships: To sail away, proceed on their course*, naves audacius progressæ, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To go forward, advance, proceed, make progress*, ætate progressus, Cic.; progredientibus ætatibus, Id.; videamus quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, Id.; p. digitum, *to advance an inch*, i. e. *a trifle*, Id.

PRŌGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (progredior). *A going forth or forward; hence*, I. *A using stronger terms in progression, a climax*, Cic.——II. *Increase, growth, progress*, p. rei militaris, Cic.; p. dicendi, *a progress in the art of speaking*, Id.

PRŌGRESSUS, a, um. *Part. of* progredior.

PRŌGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (progredior). *A going forth or forward.* I. *Prop.* A) progressum præcipitem, inconstantem reditum videt, Cic.; arcere alqm progressu, Id. ——B) *Meton.: A projecting, running out*, aggeribus expediantur progressus (*sc.* in aquam), Vitr. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *A beginning*, primo progressu, Cic.——B) *Advancement, development*, Cic. ——C) *Increase, growth, progress*, p. ætatis, Cic.; tantos progressus habeat in Stoicis, Id.

PRŌGYMNASTES, is, *m.* (προγυμνασταί). *One who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics*, Sen.

PROH! *See* PRO.

PRŌ-HIBĔO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.* [prohibessit *for* prohibuerit, Plaut.] (pro, habeo). *To keep back or off, restrain, check, hinder, prevent.* I. *Prop.:* p. alqm cibo tectoque, Cic.; p. hostem a pugna, Cæs.; p. exercitum itinere, Id. *Hence*, prohibita, ōrum, *n.*, *Forbidden things*, prohibita abstinere, Sen.——II. *Meton.* A) *To ward off, avert, forbid, prohibit*, p. vim hostium ab oppidis, Cæs.; dii mala prohibeant! Ter. ——B) *To protect, defend*, p. cives calamitate, Cic.; p. rempublicam a periculo, Id.

PRŌHIBITIO, ōnis, *f.* (prohibeo). *A restraining, forbidding, prohibiting*, prohibitio sceleris fuit, Quint.

PRŌHIBITUS, a, um, *part. of* prohibeo.

PRŌ-IN, *adv. Hence, therefore*, Ter. *See* PROINDE.

PRŌ-INDE, *adv.* I. *Hence, therefore*, Cic. ——II. *Just so, in like manner*, p. ac est merita, Cic.; p. æstimans ac si usus esset, Cæs.; ut . . . proinde, *just as if*, Ter.

PRŌJECTĬCIUS [prŏjectĭtius], a, um (projicio). *Exposed* (*at a place*), projecticia puella, Plaut.

PRŌJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (projicio). *A throwing forward, a stretching out*, p. brachii, Cic.

PRŌJECTO, are, *v. intens. a.* (projicio). I. *To throw forward.*——II. *To reproach, accuse*, Plaut.; Enn.

PRŌJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* projicio.——II. *Adj.: Thrown forward or forth; hence*, A) *Prop.* 1) *Projecting, prominent, jutting out*, urbs projecta in altum, Cic.; ora projecta, Liv. 2) *Stretched out, lying prostrate, extended*, projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic.; p. ad pedes, Cæs.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Immoderate, excessive*, projecta audacia, Cic. *Hence*, 2) *Inclined, disposed*, homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. 3) *Vile, low, contemptible, abject*, projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 4) *Downcast, dejected*, p. vultus, Tac.

PRŌ-JICIO, ēci, ectum, 3 *v. a.* (jacio). *To throw or cast forth, out, or away; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To throw, cast, or push forth, out, or from*, p. ab urbe, Ov.; p. se ex navi, *to jump out*, Cæs.; projectâ villor algâ, Virg. 2) *To throw before any body or any thing*, p. galeam ante pedes, Virg.; p. cibum, Hor. 3) *To throw away*, p. aquilam intra vallum, Cæs.; p. prædam fluvio, Virg.; jussit parvam projici, *to be exposed*, Plaut. ——B) *Meton.* 1) *To pour out or forth*, septem projectus in amnes Nilus, Val. Flac.; p. lacrimas, *to shed tears*, Auct. B. Alex. 2) *To throw or stretch out, to extend*, brachium projectum, Cic.; p. hastam, *to hold forth or before*, Nep.; p. pedem lævum, *to put foremost*, Virg. 3) *To drive out, to banish*, p. Agrippam in insulam, Tac.; Sarmaticus projectus in oras, Ov. 4) *To throw down or away*, p. arma, Cæs.; p. tela manu, *to throw out of one's hand*, Virg. 5) *Middle: To throw one's self down, away, or out, to rush forth*, p. se ex navi, Cæs.; p. se in forum, *to hasten to the forum*, Liv.; p. se super amicum, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To bring forth, utter*, p. verba, Sen. ——B) *To give up, desert, or expose to danger*, p. paratos, Cæs.; p. milites ad inconsultam pugnam, Liv.——C) se projicere, *to throw one's self away, to degrade one's self*, p. se in fletus muliebres, Liv.——D) *To throw away, disdain, esteem*

lightly, p. libertatem, Cic.; p. pudorem, Ov.; p. animam, *to kill one's self*, Virg.——E) *To put off, defer, delay*, p. in quinquennium, Tac.

PRŌ-LĂBOR, psus sum, 3 *v. dep. n. To glide or fall forward or down.* I. *Prop.* A) *To glide or move forward*, ad canis caudam serpens prolabitur Argo, Cic.——B) *To fall or glide down*, p. ex equo, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To fall, come or get into*, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut, &c., Cic.; p. in misericordiam, Liv.; p. longius, *to run on, to become prolix*, Cic.——B) *To escape, to slip*, ab alqa cupiditate prolapsum verbum esse videatur, Cic.——C) *To fall, sink, decline, go to ruin*, ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coercenda sit, Cic.; disciplina militaris prolapsa, Liv.——D) *To fall*, i. e. *to fail, err*, p. cupiditate, Cic.

PRŌLAPSIO, ōnis, *f.* (prolabor). I. *A gliding or slipping*, ingredi sine casu et prolapsione, Cic.——II. *A fall*, p. aedificiorum, Suet.

PRŌLAPSUS, a, um, *part. of* prolabor.

PRŌLĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (profero). *A bringing or carrying forth or out; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *A carrying forward, an extending, enlarging*, p. finium, Liv.——B) *Utterance, pronunciation*, p. Latinorum nominum, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *A delaying, deferring, protracting*, p. judicii, Cic.; quantumvis prolationum, Plaut.——B) *A prolonging*, p. temporum perditorum, Cic.——C) *A bringing forward, a relating, mentioning, quoting*, p. exemplorum, Cic.

PRŌLĂTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (profero). *To carry on further; hence*, I. *Prop.: To extend, enlarge, amplify, dilate*, p. vitam, *to prolong life*, Tac.; p. effugium, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: To put off, defer, delay, protract*, id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic.; p. diem belli, Sall.

PRŌLĂTUS, a, um, *part. of* profero.

PRŌLECTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (prolicio). *To entice, decoy, or allure forth.* I. *Prop.*, Ap.——II. *To entice, allure, incite, decoy*, p. alqm spe largitionis, Cic.; tuis me prolectas probris, Plaut.

PRŌLEPSIS, is, *f.* (πρόληψις). *Anticipation*, i. e. *a forestalling of an objection that may be raised by an opponent, by refuting it beforehand*, Quint.

PRŌLES, is, *f.* (pro, oleo). *That which has grown forth; hence, Descendants, progeny.* A) *Of men: Offspring, race, family, child, children, posterity*, proletarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic.; tua postuma proles, Virg.; p. Latoia, *Apollo and Diana*, Ov.; Saturni altera proles, *Juno*, Virg.; Bacchi rustica proles, *Priapus*, Tibull.——B) *Of animals: Young*, p. equorum, Lucr.——C) *Of plants:* p. olivae, Virg.

PRŌLĒTĂRIUS, a, um (proles). *Relating to descendants or progeny; hence*, I. *Prop.:* proletarius, ii, *m., One of the poorer class of Roman citizens, who, on account of their poverty, could only serve the state by their children, without contributing to the revenue*, Cic. (*see* PROLES).——II. *Fig.: Low, common, vulgar*, p. sermo, Plaut.

PRŌ-LICIO, lixi, 3 *v. a.* (pro, lacio). *To allure or entice forth, to allure, draw on*, Plaut.; Ov.

PRŌLIXE, *adv. Largely, copiously.* I. *Prop.* p. promittere, Cic. *Compar.*, prolixius accipere, *to entertain more liberally*, Ter.——II. *Meton.: Willingly, readily, freely*, libenter, prolixe, celeriter alqd facere, Cic.

PRŌLIXUS, a, um (pro, laxus). *Wide-spreading; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *Long*, p. ramus, Suet.——B) *Hanging down far*, p. capillus, Ter.; prolixa barba, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Strong, robust*, prolixo ictu, Lucr.; p. arator, Col.——III. *Fig.* A) *Fortunate, successful*, cetera spero esse prolixa, Cic.——B) *Kindly, complaisant, ready and willing*, prolixa beneficaque natura, Cic.——C) *Prolix, diffuse*, ne sim prolixus, Macr.——D) *Comprehensive, copious*, longe esse amplius, prolixius, Gell.

PRŌLŎGUS, i, *m.* (πρόλογος). I. *Prop.: A prologue, proem*, Ter.——II. *Meton.: One that recites a prologue*, Ter.

PRŌ-LŎQUOR, locūtus [quŏtus] sum, 3 *v. dep. a. and n.* I. *To say any thing beforehand, to make a prologue*, omitto proloqui, Ter.——II. *To speak out, to say freely*, audeat Cannuleius in senatu proloqui se prohibiturum, Liv.; p. mendacium parenti, Plaut.

PRŌLŬBIUM, ii, *n.* (pro, lubet). *Desire, liking, humor, caprice, whim*, quid istuc? quae res tam repente mores mutavit tuos? quod prolubium? Ter.

PRŌ-LŬDO, si, sum, 3 *v. n. To make a prelude, to make trial beforehand; fig.:* p. sententiis, Cic.

PRŌ-LŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a. To wash, rinse, or throw forth or out; hence*, I. *Prop.* 1) *To wash forth, to throw up (on shore)*, fluctus proluit genus natantum, Virg. 2) *To rinse, wash out*, p. cloacam, i. e. ventrem, *to drink much*, Plaut. *Hence, as a medical t. t.*, p. ventrem, *to relax the bowels, to purge*, Cels. 3) *To wash away*, tempestas nives proluit, Caes.——II. *Meton.* A) *To wash over, to wet*, imbribus prolutas esse regiones, App.; *hence*,——B) *To moisten, wash, wet*, p. manus in rore, Ov. *Hence:* p. labra fonte, *to drink*, Pers.; pleno se proluit auro, *drained the golden cup*, Virg.; prolutus vappa nauta, *drenched, soaked*, Hor.

PRŌ-LŬSIO, ōnis, *f.* (proludo). *A prelude, an essay or trial beforehand*, Cic.

PRŌLŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* proluo.

PRŌLŬVIES, ēi, *f.* (proluo). I. *Prop.: An inundation*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Filth cast forth*, p. alvi, Lucr.; p. ventris, *excrements*, Virg.

PRŌMERCĂLIS, e (pro, merx). *That may be bought, for sale*, promercales vestes, Suet.

PRŌ-MĔREO, ŭi, itum, ēre. *v. a., and* PRŌ-MĔRĔOR, itus sum, 2 *v. dep. To deserve, merit.* I. *Prop.:* levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus, Cic.; promerui poenam, Ov.; quid mali sum promeritus, Plaut. *Hence*, promeritum, i, *n., Desert, merit*, vestrum in nos promeritum, Auct. red. Quir.; male promerita, *bad actions, ill-desert, demerit*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *To acquire, gain, earn*, p. amorem, Suet.——B) *To act meritoriously, to deserve well*, bene promeruit, Ter.; ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic.

PRŌMĔRĬTUM, i, *n.* *See* PROMEREO, I.

PRŌMĒTHEUS (*trisyll.*), ēi *and* ĕos, *m.* (Προμηθεύς). *Prometheus, a son of Iapetus, and father of Deucalion. He framed men from clay, and animated them with fire taken clandestinely from heaven; for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vul-*

ture preyed upon his entrails, until it was killed by Hercules, Ov.——II. *Meton.: A framer, maker*, Juv.

PRŌMĒTHEUS (*tetrasyll.*), a, um (Προμηθεύς). *Of or belonging to Prometheus, Promethean*, Promethea juga, *Caucasus*, Prop.

PRŌMĒTHIDES, æ, m. (Προμηθείδης). *Son of Prometheus*, i. e. *Deucalion*, Ov.

PRŌMINENS, tis (promineo). *That projects, prominent*, p. collis, Liv. *Hence, subst.*, prominens, tis, n., *A prominence, projection*, in prominenti litoris, Tac.

PRŌ-MINEO, ui, 2 *v. n.* *To project, be prominent.* I. *Prop.* A) *To stand or jut out*, pectoris fine prominentes, Cæs.; p. in altum, Liv.——B) *To hang over*, prominet coma in vultus, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To extend*, maxima pars ejus (gloriæ) in posteritatem prominet, Liv.

PRŌMISCAM, *adv.* (promiscus). *Promiscuously, in common*, Plaut.

PRŌMISCUE, *adv.* *Without distinction, in common, promiscuously*, p. haurire ex fonte, Cic.; suffragium promiscue omnibus datum, Liv.

PRŌMISCUUS, a, um (promisceo). *Common, promiscuous, mixed.* I. *Prop.:* comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; promiscua multitudo, *composed of the people and the senators*, Tac.; in promiscuo esse, *to be in common*, Liv.; in promiscuo habere, *to possess in common*, Id.——II. A) *One and the same*, divina atque humana promiscua habere, *to make or consider them one and the same, to make no difference between*, Sall.——B) *Common, usual, ordinary*, promiscua et vilia mercari, Tac.

PRŌMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (promitto). *A promising, promise*, p. auxilii, Cic.

PRŌMISSOR, ōris, m. (promitto). *One who promises, a promiser*, quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, Hor.

PRŌMISSUM, i, n. *A promising, a promise*, p. facere, Cic.; promissis stare, *to keep*, Id.; solvere promissa alcui, *to fulfill*, Id.; promisso teneri, *to be under promise*, Id.; promissa dare, *to fulfill*, Catull.; promissis manere, *to keep*, Virg.

PRŌMISSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* promitto.——II. *Adj.: Hanging down in front, hanging down long*, p. capillus, Cæs.; p. barba, Virg.

PRŌ-MITTO, isi, issum, 3 *v. a.* [promisti *for* promisisti, Ter. *and* Catull.; promisse *for* promisisse, Catull.]. *To let go forward or forth. Hence,* I. *Prop.* A) p. se, *to grow forth or up*, nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, Plin.——B) *To let grow long, to let hang down*, p. capillum et barbam, Liv.——C) *To draw out or dwell upon (a note or sound)*, sonus (luscinæ) promittitur revocato spiritu, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To let go out of the mouth; hence,* A) *To say, assure*, promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To promise, give one's word*, faciat ea, quæ promittit, Cic.; de me tibi sic promitto, *with acc. and inf.*, Id.; p. damni infecti, *to make an engagement respecting a possible loss, to insure*, Id.; p. sibi omnia, *to promise to one's self* (i. e. *hope for*) *every thing*, Luc.; p. se oratorem, *to enter into hopes of becoming an orator*, Sen. 2) *To promise to a deity, to vow*, donum Jovi dicatum et promissum, Cic. 3) p. ad alqm, *to engage one's self, to be engaged to*, ad fratrem promiserat, Cic.; ad cœnam alio promisi foras, Plaut. 4) *To bid, to offer a price*, pro domo sestertium millies promittens, Plin.——C) *To foretell, predict*, si mihi alterutrum de eventu . . . pronuntiandum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, &c., Cic.——D) *To foretode, portend*, stella . . . vindemiæ maturitatem promittens, Plin.

PRŌMO, prompsi, promptum, 3 *v. a.* (pro, emo). *To take, give, or bring out or forth, to produce.* I. *Prop.* A) p. medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.; p. tela e pharetra, Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To bring forth, to let see or hear, show*, promet sua sidera Chiron, Ov.; alme sol diem qui promis, Hor. 2) p. se, *to bud, sprout, shoot forth*, vites se promunt, Col. 3) p. se, *to go forth*, cavo se robore promunt, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To give or take forth*, nullum video finem mali; nunc certe promenda tibi consilia, Cic.; p. alqd in medium, Plin. Pan.——B) *To make known, to draw forth, to bring to light*, promendo, quæ acta essent, Liv.; p. rerum ordinem, *to relate*, Vell.; p. jura clienti, Hor.——C) *To raise, exalt*, p. obscura, *people of low rank*, Hor.

PRŌMONTORIUM, ii, n. (pro, mons). I. *Gen.: A projecting part of a mountain*, e. g. *of the Alps*, Liv.——II. *Esp.: A part of a mountain that projects into the sea, a promontory, cape*, Cic.

PRŌMŌTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* promoveo.——II. *Adj.: Preferred; hence*, promotum, i, n., *That which is preferable or worthy of choice*, vel promota et remota, vel, ut dudum diximus, præposita, vel præcipua, Cic.

PRŌ-MŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, 2 *v. a.* *To move forth, forward, or along; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) *To place or put forth*, p. pedem triclinio, Phædr.——B) *To move onward, to bring or convey further, move or bring to a place, to advance*, in balnearis assa in alterum apodyterii angulum promovi, Cic.; p. machinationes, Cæs.; p. calculum, *to move, make a move*, Quint.——C) *Meton.* 1) *To put off, defer, protract*, p. nuptias alcui, Ter. 2) *To enlarge, increase*, p. mœnia, Suet.——II. *Fig.* A) *To bring or move forward*, p. parum, Ter.——B) *To further, advance, increase*, doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor.——C) *To prefer to a post of honor, promote, advance*, p. alqm in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. E.; promotus ad amplissimas procurationes, Id.

PROMPTE, *adv.* *Without delay or hesitation, quickly, expeditiously.* I. *Prop.:* p. operam dare, Tac. *Hence,*——II. *Meton.* A) *Easily*, promptius expediam, Juv.——B) *Willingly, readily*, remanserunt promptius quam ut retenti viderentur, Tac.

PROMPTO, are, *v. intens. a.* (promo). *To give out, distribute*, p. Jovis thesauros, *to be treasurer*, Plaut.

PROMPTUĀRIUS, a, um (promptus). *That serves for giving out, and hence, for keeping in store*, armarium promptuarium, Cat. *Facetè:* cella promptuaria, *a prison*, Plaut. Promptuarium, ii, n., *A store-house or store-room, a magazine*, App.

PRŌMPTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* promo.——II. *Adj.: Taken out; hence,* A) *Prop.* 1) *Brought forth or forward, brought to light, apparent*, tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut, &c., Cic.; prompta et aperta, Id. 2) *Prepared, ready at hand*, quæ tibi a multis prompta esse scio, Cic.; prompta audacia, Sall. 3) *Easy*, prompta defensio, Cic.,

mœnia haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti, Liv. ——B) *Meton., of persons.* 1) *Prompt, ready, active, vigorous,* tres fratres summo loco natos, promptos, &c., Cic.; laudat promptos, Cæs.; p. in pavorem, Tac.; p. ingenio, Liv.; promptior lingua quam manu, Sall.; belli promptissimos deligebant, Id.; p. seditioni, Tac. 2) *Well inclined toward, willing to serve, favorably disposed,* p. alcui, Tac.

PROMPTUS, ûs, *m.* (promo). *A taking forth; hence,* I. *Prop.: A making visible, an exposing to public view,* in promptu ponere figuram, *to render visible,* Cic.; in promptu scrinia habet, *they may be seen,* Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Readiness, a being at hand,* a me, quæ in promptu erant, dicta sunt, Cic.; omnia quæ in promptu erant diripuere, Liv.——B) *Easiness,* quadrupedes regere in promptu est, *it is easy,* Ov.——C) in promptu esse, *to be apparent,* cum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, Cic.

PRŌMULGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (promulgo). *A proclaiming in public, promulgation,* p. legis, Cic.

PRŌMULGO, 1 *v. a. To proclaim in public, to promulgate, publish.* I. *Prop., of bills, edicts, and the like:* p. legem, Cic.; p. de alqa re, Id. ——II. *Meton. of other things:* p. prœlia, Cic.; p. conjurationes, Suet.

PRŌMULSIS, idis, *f.* (pro, mulsum). *A dish served up before the ordinary course, consisting of eggs, olives, salt fish, &c., with which mead* (mulsum) *was drunk,* Cic.

PRŌMUS, a, um (promo). I. *Prop.: That serves for giving out; hence,* promus, i, *m., A steward, butler,* condus promus sum procurator peni, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* ego meo sum promus pectori, *I conceal my sentiments,* Plaut.

PRŌ-MŬTŬUS, a, um. *That is advanced as a loan,* insequentis anni vectigal promutuum imperabatur, *was demanded beforehand as a loan,* Cæs.

PRŌ-NĒPOS, ōtis, *m. A great-grandson,* Cic.

PRŌNITAS, ātis, *f.* (pronus). *Proneness, inclination,* p. naturæ ad malum, Sen. (*doubtful*).

PRŌNŒA, æ, *f.* (πρόνοια). *Providence,* Cic. (*Pure Latin,* providentia.)

PRŌ-NŌMĒN, inis, *n. A pronoun,* Quint.

PRŌ-NŌMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A figure of rhetoric, when for a proper name another word is substituted,* e. g. Africani nepos *for* Gracchus, Auct. Her.

PRŌNŬBUS, a, um (pro, nubo). *That presides over marriage, match-making.* I. *Prop.:* Juno pronuba, Virg.; Tisiphone pronuba, *at an unhappy marriage,* Ov.; Bellona pronuba, *when the bride is obtained in war,* Virg.——II. *Meton.: Of or belonging to marriage,* pronuba nox, Claud.

PRŌNUNCIĀTIO [pronuntiatio], ōnis, *f.* (pronuncio). *A pronouncing; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) *A speaking, speech,* Dig.——B) *A public intimation, publication, declaration,* qua pronunciatione facta . . . omnes Uticam relinquunt, Cæs.——C) *Delivery, pronunciation, action, including the regulation of the voice,* &c., e. g. *of an actor or orator,* p. est ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A word, expression,* p. Græca, Val. Max.——B) *A proposition,* quid est cur non omnis p. aut vera aut falsa sit, Cic.——C) *A judicial sentence,* Cic.

PRŌNUNCIĀTOR [pronunt.], ōris, *m.* (pronuncio). *One that makes known, a narrator, relater,* p. rerum gestarum, Cic.

PRŌNUNCIĀTUM [pronunt.], i, *n.* (pronuncio) *A proposition,* p. (sic enim mihi in præsentia occurrit ut appellarem ἀξίωμα), Cic.

PRŌ-NUNCIO [pronunt.], 1. *v. a. To say out or beforehand; hence,* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To speak out, to pronounce,* p. sententiam, Cic.; pronunciatus civis, *publicly declared a citizen,* Suet. 2) p. perperam, *to pronounce badly,* Plin. E. 3) *To pronounce publicly, to make known, divulge, publish, proclaim,* p. leges, Cic.; p. prœlium in posterum diem, Liv. 4) *To recite, repeat, rehearse,* p. versus multos uno spiritu, Cic.; graviter et venuste pronunciare, Auct. Her. 5) *To relate, narrate,* p. quæ gesta sunt, Cæs. 6) *To predict,* ut ipse pronunciaverat, Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To proclaim by a herald,* p. victorum nomina, Cic. 2) *To nominate or appoint to an office,* p. alqm prætorem, Liv. 3) *To act (on the stage),* Lucceia mima centum annis in scena pronunciavit, Plin. 4) p. sententias, *of a consul when he calls over or repeats the votes of senators,* Cic. 5) *Of a judge: To pronounce sentence,* de tribunali pronunciavit, esse receptarum, Cic.; quam sententiam pronunciabit ratio, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To disclose, discover,* cum rem eam sciset et non pronuncias set, Cic.——B) *To promise,* p. pecuniam pro reo, Cic.; p. præmia alcui, Liv.

PRŌ-NŌPER, *adv. Lately,* Plaut.

PRŌ-NŪRUS, ûs, *f. A grandson's wife,* Ov.

PRŌNUS, a, um. *Turned or inclined forward, bent, leaning or hanging forward.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) p. corporis motus, Cic.; urbs prona in paludes, Liv.; ilex prona, Sall. 2) *Going or inclining downward,* prona via, Ov.; p. amnis, Virg.——B) *Meton.: Running or rushing forward,* p. lepus, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Inclined, disposed to any thing, prone,* p. ad conjunque necem, Suet.; p. in obsequium, Hor.——B) *Inclined to favor, favorable, well-disposed,* p. alcui, Suet.; p. in alqm, Tac.; pronis auribus accipere alqd, Id.——C) *Easy, without difficulty,* omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; pronum est, *it is easy,* Tac.; pronius ad fidem, *more credible,* Liv.

PRŌŒMIOR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (prœmium). *To make an introduction or preface,* Plin. E.

PRŌŒMIUM, ii, *n.* (προοίμιον). *An introduction, preface.* I. *Prop.,* Cic.——II. *Meton.: Beginning,* p. rixæ, Juv.

PROPĀGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (propago). *A propagating (of trees, &c.).* I. *Prop.:* p. vitium, Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *A propagating (of a family, name, &c.),* p. nominis, Cic.——B) *An extending, enlarging,* p. finium imperii nostri, Cic.

PROPĀGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (propago). *A propagator; hence, fig., one who extends or enlarges,* p. provinciæ, *that causes a governor to hold his province beyond the usual time,* Cic.

PROPĀGO, 1 *v. a.* (pro, pago *or* pango). *To propagate.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of plants,* Plin.——B) *Meton.: To propagate (a race),* p. stirpem, Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To extend, enlarge, widen,* p. terminos urbis, Tac.——B) *To prolong, protract, extend the duration of,* p. bellum, Cic.; p. vitam aucupio, *to get a livelihood by,* Id.; p. imperium alcui *in* annum, Liv.

PROPĂGO, inis, *f.* (propago). *A set, layer.* I. *Prop.: Of plants; as of a vine,* Cic.; *also, a branch that may be used as a layer,* vitium propagines, Hor.——II. *Meton.: A descendant; a race,* Romana propago, Virg.; p. Memmi, Lucr.; virorum propaginea, *the race, breed,* Nep.

PRŌ-PĂLAM, *adv. Openly, publicly.* I. propalam collocare, Cic.——II. *Evidently, manifestly,* timeo ne hoc propalam fiat, Plaut.

PRŌPĂTŬLUM, i, *n.* (propatulus). *An open or uncovered place.* I. *Prop.:* in propatulo sediens, Liv.; nec in propatulo sed in curia, Plin. E.——II. *Meton.:* in propatulo, *publicly, openly,* pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *to offer it, as it were, for sale,* Sall.

PRŌPE (*Compar.,* propius; *Superl.,* proxime). *Near.* I. *Prop.: Of space,* volebam prope alicubi esse, Cic.; propius accedere ad aliqd, Id.; *with* ab: p. a Sicilia, Id.; *with dat.,* propius Tiberi . . . dimicasset, Nep.; proxime hostium castris castra communit, Cæs.; *with acc.,* ut non modo prope me sed plane mecum habitare possis, Cic.; p. oppidum castra movere, Cæs.; propius mare, Sall.; proxime Hispaniam sunt, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Of time.* A) *Near,* p. adest alieno more cum vivendum est mihi, Ter.——B) *Superl.* 1) *Shortly before, a little before,* quem proxime nominavi, Cic.; feralia quæ proxime fuissent, Liv. 2) *Next time,* velim ergo cum proxime judices contrahentur, quid sit juris indicos, Plin. E.——C) *With acc.: Near, close to, toward,* eum defecisse p. lucem, Suet.——D) 1) *Very near, not far from,* virtuti tam proxime accedo, Cic.; vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall.; proximis morem Romanum, *very much like, very similar to,* Liv. 2) *Nearly, almost,* p. desperatis rebus, Cic. 3) *In like manner,* insanis et tu stultique prope omnes, Hor.; proxime atque ille aut æque, *nearly the same as,* Cic. 4) *Exactly, accurately,* propius aspicere, Virg. 5) *Next in order or rank, next to, after,* proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus utiles esse possunt, Cic.

PRŌPE-DIEM, *adv. Within a few days, shortly, soon,* ergo ut spero, propediem te videbo, Cic.

PRŌ-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.* [*the first syllable is short in* Lucr.]. *To drive forth, forward, or out.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To drive forth or out,* p. pecus extra portam, Liv. 2) *To drive before one,* p. aera præ se, Lucr. 3) *To drive on, to propel, push on, move onward,* p. navem remis, Cic.; p. navem in altum, Ov.; p. multitudinem equitum, *to put to flight, drive away,* Cæs.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To throw or hurl down,* p. corpora in profundam e scopulo, Ov. 2) *To throw away or down, to hurl forward,* p. crates, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *To drive, urge, impel, incite,* p. animos ad corrumpendum morem, Tac.——B) *To drive forward or on,* p. orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic.——C) *To drive forth, hurry forth,* p. cruda studia in forum, Petr.——D) *To drive away, remove, keep off, repel,* p. periculum vitæ ab aliqo, Liv.

PRŌPĔ-MŎDO, *adv. Nearly, almost,* Liv.

PRŌPĔ-MŎDUM, *adv.* I. *Nearly, almost,* Cic.——II. *In like manner,* utrisque est propemodum comparanda, Cic.

PRŌ-PENDEO, pendi, pensum, 2 *v. n. To hang down, hang forth.* I. *Prop.:* lanx propendet, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To have the preponderance,* bona propendent, Cic.——B) *To incline to any thing,* p. inclinatione voluntas in aliqm, Cic.

PRŌ-PENDO, ĕre, 3, i. q. propendeo. *To hang down,* Plaut.

PRŌPENSE, *adv. Readily, willingly,* conspiratio propense facta, Lentul. ap. Cic.

PRŌPENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (propendeo). *Inclination, propensity,* p. ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic.

PRŌPENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* propendeo.——II. *Adj.: Hanging down.* *Fig.* 1) *That has the preponderance, weighty, heavy, rich,* munera propensa, Plaut. 2) *Inclined or disposed to any thing, propense,* p. ad misericordiam, Cic.; p. ad discendum, Id. *Hence,* 3) *Coming near, approaching,* disputatio Balbi mihi ad veritatis similitudinem videretur esse propensior, Cic.

PRŌPERANTER, *adv.* (propero). *Hastily, quickly, speedily,* Tac. *Compar.,* properantius, Sall.

PRŌPERANTIA, æ, *f.* (propero). *A making haste, hastening,* Sall.

PRŌPERĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (propero). *Hastening, haste,* Cic.

PRŌPERĂTO, *adv. Hastily, quickly, speedily,* p. agere, Tac.

PRŌPĔRE, *adv. Hastily, quickly, speedily,* p. convolare, Liv.

PRŌPĔRIPES, ĕdis (properus, pes). *Swift-footed, hastening, nimble,* Catull.

PRŌPĔRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (properus). *To hasten.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.:* p. in patriam, Cic.; p. ad prædam, Cæs.; p. alio, Sall.; p. sacris, *from a sacrifice or offering,* Ov.; properato opus est, *the matter requires dispatch, you must make haste,* Plaut.——B) *Act.: To hasten, forward, accelerate, prepare in haste,* p. obsonia, Plaut.; p. mortem, Virg.; p. opus, *to apply one's self diligently to it,* Hor.: p. ferire hostem, Sall.——II. *In Narration: To hasten,* i. e. *to proceed to without dwelling on other subjects,* de Carthagine silere melius puto, quoniam alio properare tempus monet, Sall.

PRŌPĔRUS, a, um. *Quick, speedy, hasty,* propero agmine subvenit, Tac.; p. auriga, Virg.

PRŌPEXUS, a, um (pro, pecto). *Combed down in front, combed forward,* propexam in pectore barbam, Virg.

PRŌPINĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (propino). *A drinking to a person,* lacessere aliqm crebis propinationibus, Sen.

PRŌPĬNO, 1 *v. a.* [prō *in* Mart.] (προπίνω). *To drink to any one.* I. *Prop.* A) propino inquit hoc pulchro Critiæ, Cic.; p. salutem, *to drink any body's health,* Plaut. *Hence,*——B) *To give to drink,* propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart.——II. *Fig.: To give over, deliver up,* huno comœdendum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.

PRŌPINQUE, *adv. Not far off, near,* p. adesse, Plaut.

PRŌPINQUITAS, ātis, *f.* (propinquus). *Nearness.* I. *Prop.:* p. loci, Cic.: ex propinquitate pugnare, *in the neighborhood,* Cæs.——II. *Fig.: Relationship,* maximus vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus cum aliqo, Cic.

PRŌPINQUO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (propinquus). *To*

draw near, to approach. I. *Neut.:* non ante regressus est, quam domui ejus ignis propinquaret, Tac.; Sergestus scopulo propinquat, Virg.; p. amnem, Sall. ——— II. *Act.: To bring near, hasten, accelerate,* p. augurium, Virg.

PRŎPINQUUS, a, um (prope). *Near.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of place: Near, not far off,* propinqua provincia, Cic.; colles inter se propinqui, Sall.; in propinquis urbis locis, Nep. *Hence,* propinquum, i, n., *Neighborhood, nearness,* in propinquo esse, *to be near, only a short distance off,* Liv.; ex propinquo cognoscit, *near, close by,* Id.——B) *Meton. of time: Near, at hand,* p. reditus, Cic.; spem rei propinquam facere, Liv.——— II. *Fig.* A) *Near (as to resemblance), similar, like,* motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.——B) *Near (in relationship), closely allied or related,* tibi genere propinqui, Sall. *Hence,* propinquus, i, m., *A relation, relative, kineman,* tot propinqui, Cic.; *and,* propinqua, æ, f., *A kinswoman,* Vestalis hujus propinqua, Id.

PRŎPIOR, us (*Compar. of the obsol.* propis). *Superl.,* proximus. I. *Comp., Nearer.* A) *Of place:* propior tumulus, Liv.; p. montem, *nearer to the mountain,* Sall. *Hence,* propiora, um, n., *The places adjacent,* læva ac propiora fluminis, Tac.——B) *Of time:* propior epistola, Cic.; ad propiora vocor, Ov.——C) *Fig.* 1) *More nearly related, more closely connected,* quibus propior Quintio nemo est, Cic.; gradu sanguinis propior, Ov. 2) *Of nearer import, concerning or affecting more closely, more intimate,* p. societas, Cic.; p. amicus, Hor. 3) *Nearer (in respect of resemblance), more nearly resembling, more like,* propiora sceleri quam religioni, Cic.; propius vero, *more probable,* Liv. 4) *More befitting or becoming, more suitable,* alium portum propiorem huic ætati videmus, Cic.; Latium supplemento propius esse, Liv. 5) *More favorable, more favorably inclined to,* Ov. ——— II. *Superl.,* proximus, a, um, *The next, nearest, very near.* A) *Of place:* p. vicinus, Cic.; proxima oppida, Cæs.; proximi sunt Germani, Id. *Hence,* proximum, i, n., *The neighborhood,* in proximo, *in the neighborhood,* Ter.——B) 1) *Of time: That follows next,* proxima petitio, Cic. 2) *Of time past: Just past, latest, last,* quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic.; proxima nocte convenit, Cæs. *Hence,* proximo, *Lately, of late,* accepi literas datas proximo; bellum tanto majore, quam proximo, conatu apparatum est, quanto plus, &c., Liv.——C) *Fig.* 1) *Of relationship: The next of kin, nearest,* p. cognatione, Cic.; memoria a proximis retineatur, Cæs. 2) *That stands next, in rank, order, or otherwise,* amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.; proximus est huic dignitati equester, Id.; cum hæc omnia ... tuis proximis plana fecero, *to your friends or protectors,* Id.; p. religioni suæ, *devoted, attached to,* Id.; proximus lictor Jugurthæ, *chief lictor,* i. e. *chief attendant,* Sall. *Hence,* proximus, i, m., *A neighbor,* Auct. Quint. Decl.; proximi, *attendants, a household,* Phædr. 3) *That lies very close by, nearest at hand,* proximum argumentum, Quint. Decl. 4) *Most like or similar,* deo proximum est, Cic.; proxima veris, Hor.

PRŎPITIO, 1 *v. a.* (propitius). *To render propitious, to propitiate,* p. Venerem, Plaut.

PRŎPITIUS a, um (pro, peto). *Favorably inclined or disposed, propitious,* propitii dii, Cic.; alqm propitium facere, Plaut.

PRŎPIUS. I. *Adv., see* PROPE.——— II. *Adj., see* PROPIOR.

PROPNIGEON [-um], i, n. (προπνίγειον). *The place before a stove or furnace,* Plin. (*Pure Latin,* præfurnium.)

PRŎPŒTIDES, um, f. *Some Cyprian girls, who, having denied the deity of Venus, were changed into stones,* Ov.

PRŎPŎLA, æ, m. (προπώλης). *A retailer, huckster,* panis et vinum emitur de propola et cupa, Cic.

PRŎ-PŎNO, sŭi, ĭtum, 3 *v. a. To put, place, lay out or forth.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To put before any thing,* p. ante oculos, Cic.; p. oculis, Id. 2) *To lay before, to offer, present,* p. manibus factum, Lucr.——B) *Meton.: To set out or expose to view, display,* p. mensas palam, Cic.; p. fastos populo, Id.; proponere, *to expose for sale,* Suet.; p. honorem pugnæ, *to offer a prize,* Virg. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *To set before one's eyes, to propose to one's self, to imagine,* p. alqm sibi ad imitandum, Cic.; p. metum, *to cause,* Id.——B) *To report, declare, point out, relate, tell, mention,* ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, Cic.; quæ paulo ante proposui, Id.; p. voluntatem senatus alcui, Cæs.——C) *To publish, make known,* p. epistolam in publico, Cic. *Hence,*——D) *To announce, offer, promise, threaten,* p. præmia alcui, Cic.; p. servis libertatem, Liv. *Hence,* proponi, *To be before one, to impend,* contentiones quæ mihi proponuntur modice me tangunt, Cic.——E) p. sibi alqd, *to propose any thing to one's self, to resolve,* quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, Cic.; quod animo proposuerat, Cæs.; in proposito susceptoque consilio permansit, Cic.——F) *To suggest, prompt,* nihil erat propositum ad scribendum, Cic.——G) *To set (as a task), to propose,* quod propositum sit arti, Cic.——H) *To maintain, assert,* sicut plerique proponunt, Cels.——I) *To state the first premiss of a syllogism,* cum proponimus, Cic.

PRŎPONTIACUS, a, um (Propontis). *Of or belonging to the Propontis,* Ov.

PRŎPONTIS, is *and* ĭdis, f. (Προποντίς). *The Propontis, now the Sea of Marmara, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus,* Liv.

PRŎ-PORRO, *adv.* I. *Moreover, still further,* Lucr.——— II. *Nothing but,* Id.

PRŎ-PORTIO, ōnis, f. *Proportion, symmetry,* cum omnes Asiæ civitates proportione in provincias dividiset, Cic.

PRŎPŎSĬTIO, ōnis, f. (propono). *A placing before; hence,* I. *The first premiss of a syllogism,* Cic.——— II. *Fig.* A) *A representation,* p. vitæ, Cic.——B) *A proposal, resolution, determination,* p. animi, Cic.——C) *A thema, subject,* Cic. ——D) *A proposition, sentence,* diversæ propositiones, Quint.

PRŎPŎSĬTUM, i, n. (propositus). *That which has been proposed; hence,* I. *The first premiss of a syllogism,* Cic. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *A design, intention, purpose,* p. assequi, Cic.; propositum tenere, Cæs.; tenax propositi, Hor.——B) *A way or manner of living, course of life,* vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell.——C) *An assertion,* respondere propositis, Quint.——D) *A thema, principal subject, main point,* ad proposit-

um revertamur, Cic.; aberrare a proposito, Id.——E) *A general consideration of a subject, a treating of a subject in general, without entering into particulars*, Cic.

PRŌPŎSĬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* propono.——II. *Adj.: Placed before or in front; hence*, A) *Exposed*, mulier proposita omnibus, *common*, Cic.; p. bello, Liv.——B) *Prescribed, appointed*, qui ordo industriæ propositus est, *is intended for it*, Cic; propositum genus quæstionum, *prescribed, determined*, Id.

PRŌ-PRÆTOR, ōris, *m.* *A proprætor*, i. e. *a governor in a province in which there was no army*, Cic.

PROPRIE, *adv.* *Properly, peculiarly, for one's own person.* I. *Prop.:* promiscue toto (campo), quam proprie parva frui parte malletis, Cic.——II. A) *Properly, correctly, strictly speaking*, p. dicere, Cic.; societatem proprie non violavi, Liv.——B) *Particularly, principally, especially*, id est proprie tuum, Cic.; p. rei militaris peritis, Liv.

PROPRIĒTAS, ātis, *f.* (proprius). *That which is peculiar to any thing; hence*, I. *Prop.: Peculiarity in respect of property or nature, a quality, property*, singularum rerum singulares proprietates esse, Cic.; p. terræ cœlique, Liv.; p. verborum, *proper signification* (*not improper or figurative*), Quint.——II. *Meton.: The right of property*, p. jumenti, Suet.

PRŌPRĬTIM, *adv.* (proprius). *Properly*, Lucr.

PROPRIUS, a, um. *Proper, not common with others, one's own.* I. *Prop.:* vitium proprium senectutis, Cic.; bono publico sibi proprias simultates irritavit, Liv.; libertatem propriam generis Romani, Cic.; amor proprius mulieris, *love bestowed upon one person only*, Lucr. *It is also frequently found with* meus, tuus, suus, &c., *which renders the idea of property more emphatic:* sua propria facultate, Cic.; suo proprio prœlio, Liv. *Hence*, p. *is used in contradistinction to whatever is held in common or possessed by way of loan only, instead of the pron. pers. my, thy, &c.:* propria familia, Liv.; proprio cognita Marte tibi, Ov. *Hence*, proprium, ii, *n.*, *A possession, property*, id enim est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Peculiar; hence*, proprium, ii, *n.*, *A characteristic mark, sign, characteristic*, quod est oratoris proprium, Cic.——B) *Suitable, proper, fit*, tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium, quam ceteris, Cic.——C) *Peculiar, extraordinary, strange, singular*, superbo decreto addidit propriam ignominiam, Liv.——D) *Separate, apart*, an quoties propria lex non est, simili sit utendum? Cic.——E) *Lasting, constant*, ut illi sit proprium atque perpetuum, Cic.; aliqd alcui proprium facere, Hor. *Hence*, proprium, ii, *n.*, *A continual action or mode of procedure*, p. hujus imperii disciplinæque majorum, Cic.——F) *Sure, to be relied upon, certain*, propriam et expeditam Cæsaris victoriam interpellavere, Cæs.

PROPTER (prope). I. *Adv.: Near, hard by*, p. est spelunca, Cic.——II. *Prep. with acc.* (*before or after the substantive*). A) *Of place: Near, nigh, close to*, insulæ propter Siciliam, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *With regard to, in respect of, as to*, p. quæ, Quint. 2) *In alleging a cause or reason: On account of, from, owing to*, amicitia propter se expetenda, Cic. *Hence, facetè:* p. viam illi sunt vocati ad prandium, Plaut. 3) *Denoting effective cause: Through, by means of*, p. se liberos esse reliquos, Cic.; quem propter urbs incensa non est, Id.

PROPTER-EĀ, *adv.* *Therefore*, p. ut, Cic.; p. quia, Id.; p. ne, Ter.; p. quod, Id.; id propterea, Id.

PRŌPŬDIUM, ii, *n.* (pro, pudet). *Shameless or disgraceful conduct, a vile action.* I. *Prop.:* propudii insimulare alqm, Plaut.——II. *Meton. as a term of reproach: A shameless person, vile wretch*, Cic.

PRŌPUGNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* (propugno). *That by which one is protected from an enemy, a defence, bulwark, barricade.* I. *Prop.:* domus ut propugnaculum habeat, Cic.; p. Siciliæ, *the fleet*, Id.; propugnacula imperii, *fleets and armies*, Id.; propugnacula navium, *ships furnished with towers*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Protection, defence*, lex Ælia et Fusia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.; firmissimo propugnaculo uti, *proof*, Liv.

PRŌPUGNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (propugno). *A defending of a place, a fighting for*, Val. Max.; p. et defensio dignitatis tuæ, Cic.

PRŌPUGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (propugno). *One who defends or fights for a place, a defender.* I. *Prop.:* a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Cæs.; classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, *of the marines*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A defender, champion*, quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic.

PRŌ-PUGNO, 1 *v. a. and n.* *To fight for or before any thing; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *To come forth to fight*, ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs.——B) *To fight for any thing, to defend*, bestiæ pro partu suo propugnant, Cic.; p. pro vallo, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To fight or contend for*, p. pro salute, Cic.

PRŌPULSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (propulso). *A driving back, keeping off, averting*, p. periculi, Cic.

PRŌPULSĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (propulso). *One that averts or wards off*, Val. Max.

PRŌPULSO, 1 *intens. a.* (propello). *To drive or beat back, repel.* I. A) *Prop.:* p. hostem, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: To keep off, avert*, p. frigus, Cic.; p. bellum a mœnibus, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* p. periculum a capite, Cic.

PRŌPULSUS, ūs, *m.* (propello). *A pushing forth, an impulse, force*, p. venti, Sen.

PRŌPYLÆON [-um], i, *n.* (πρόπυλαιον). *A place before a door or porch, esp. of a temple; hence*, Propylæa, orum, *n.*, *A vestibule, built by Pericles, leading to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens*, Cic.

PRŌ-QUÆSTOR, ōris, *m.* *A proquæstor, vice-quæstor*, i. e. *a quæstor whose office was to superintend the revenue of a province, and to pay the troops that might be stationed there*, Lentul. ap. Cic.

PRŌ-QUAM, *conj.* *Accordingly as*, Lucr.

PRŌRA, æ, *f.* (πρώρα). *The prow or fore part of a ship.* I. *Prop.* A) Cæs.; proræ tutela, *the second pilot*, Virg.——B) *Meton.: A ship*, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* p. et puppis mihi fuit, *my whole plan*, Cic.

PRŌ-RĔPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. n.* *To creep forth or along; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *To creep forth, to come forth imperceptibly*, cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, Hor.——B) *To creep forward*, prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.——II. *Meton., of inanimate objects: To break*

forth, to come forth, sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud.

PRORETA, æ, m. (πρωρήτης). *He that sits at the prow of a ship and guides it, an under pilot*, Plaut.

PROREUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, m. (πρωρεύς). I. q. proreta, Ov.

PRORIPIO, ipŭi, eptum, 3 *v. a.* (rapio). *To drag or snatch forth; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *To pull or tear forth*, p. hominem, Cic.; p. pedes, *to jump or rush forth*, Ov.; p. se ex curia, Sall.——B) 1) *To tear along, to drag away*, p. se in publicum, Liv. 2) *Intr.*: quo proripis, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) p. se, *to show one's self*, quem libido non se proripiet ac projiciet, Cic.——B) *To urge any body to do any thing, to hurry away*, p. alqm in eadem, Hor.

PRŌ-RĬTO, are (*from obsol.* rito). *To bring forth, to excite.* I. *Prop.*: p. procidentiam sedis, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *To incite, allure*, quem spes alqa proritat, Sen.

PRŌRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (prorogo). *An asking of the people whether an office shall be prolonged to any one; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *A prolongation*, p. imperii, Liv. *Hence*,——B) *A deferring, postponing*, p. diei, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *An application to a greater extent, a further extending.* A) p. legis, *an application to a given case*, Cic.——B) p. imperii, *the enlarging of an empire*, Liv.

PRŌRŌGĀTIVUS, a, um (prorogo). *That admits delay*, Sen.

PRŌ-RŌGO, 1 *v. a.* *To ask the people whether an office may be prolonged to any one; hence*, I. A) *Prop.*: *To continue, prolong*, p. alcui provinciam, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To prolong*, p. alcui vitam, Plaut. 2) *To keep or preserve for a long time*, p. Latium in alterum lustrum, Hor. 3) *To defer, put off, prorogue*, p. diem ad solvendum, Cic.

PRORSUM, *adv.* (pro, versum). *Forward, turned forward.* I. *Prop.*: cursari rursum prorsum, *hither and thither*, Ter.: simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem, *straight before or straight on*, Plaut.——II. *Turned upside down; hence, &c., altogether, wholly, utterly, entirely*, p. nihil intelligis, Ter.

PRORSUS, *adv.* (pro, versus). *Forward.* I. *Prop.*: *Straight on, right onward*, p. ceditur, Plaut.: p. Athenas abibo, *straight to Athens*, Id.——II. *Turned upside down; hence, &c.* A) *Wholly, entirely, completely, altogether*, ita prorsus existimo, Cic.: p. tacere nequeo, Ter.——B) *Surely, certainly, truly*, hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic.——C) *In short, in one word*, prorsus multae facetiae multaque lepos inerat, Sall.

PRORUMPO, rupi, ruptum, 3 *v. a.* *To rush, break, or burst forth.* I. *Act.*: *To cause to rush, break, or burst forth*, p. nubem strum ad nubem, Lucr.: *Hence*, se prorumpere *and* prorumpi, *to rush, burst, or thrust forward*, prorumpitur in mare vento, Lucr.——II. *Neut.* A) *Prop.* 1) *To rush or burst forward*, per medios ... 2) *To break forth or burst out*, ex ... *To break out*, p. ... *To make a sudden appearance*, de ... B) *Fig.*: ... *and quod recto* ... *silentio prorupit reus, broke silence*, i. e. *began to speak*, Id.

PRŌ-RUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. n.* *To rush forth or out.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.* 1) *To rush forth*, qua proruebat (dextrum cornu), Caes. 2) *To rush upon*, p. in hostem, Curt.——B) *Act.* 1) *To tear out*, cinis proritus tumulo, Sen. 2) *To rush out*, p. se foras, Ter.——II. *Meton.*: *To rush over in front; hence*, A) *To rush down, fall down*, motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac.——B) *To throw or cast down, to demolish, overthrow*, his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes.; p. vallum, Liv.

PRORUPTUS, a, um, *part. of* prorumpo.

PRŌRUPTUS, a, um (prorumpo). *Unrestrained, boundless*, prorupta audacia, Cic.

PRŌSA, æ, *f.* (*for* prorsa, *from* prorsus, a, um) (*sc.* oratio). *Prose* (*written straight forward, whereas in writing verse there is a turn* (versus) *at the end of every line*), quod rarum in prosa est, Quint. *Adj.*: p. oratio, Id.

PRŌSAPIA, æ, *f.* *A race or family from which one derives one's descent*, p. vetus, Sall.

PRŌSĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* prosero.

PROSCENIUM, ii, *n.* (προσκήνιον). I. *The place before the scene in a theatre, where the actors performed*, Plaut.; *also, the whole stage*, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *A theatre*, Claud.

PRŌ-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3 *v. a.* *To tear or pluck up, to tear or split to pieces.* I. *Prop.* A) p. arva, Plin.; p. campum ferro, *to plough*, Ov.; p. ferro solum terrae, Lucr.; p. quercum, *to cleave*, Lucan.——B) *Meton.*: *To furrow, plough*, proscindo terram juvencis, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *To cut up with words, to lash, censure, revile, taunt*, Suet.

PROSCISSUS, a, um, *part. of* proscindo.

PRŌ-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* *To write out; hence*, A) *To publish any thing by writing, to publish, advertise*, p. Calendas Martias, Cic.; tabulam proscribit se familiam venditurum, Id.——B) *To offer, or advertise any thing to be sold*, p. insulam, Cic.; possessiones provinciarum venales ac proscriptas hac lege video, Id.——C) p. alqm, *to make any body publicly known in a certain character or capacity, to declare any body to be any thing*, (edicta) quibus proscribit collegam suum Bithynicam reginam, Suet.——D) *To confiscate any body's estate by public advertisement*, p. Pompeium, Cic. *Hence*,——E) *To outlaw, to proscribe any body*, cum proscriberentur homines, Cic.

PROSCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (proscribo). *A publishing in writing; hence*, I. *A public advertising for sale*, p. bonorum, Cic.——II. *An outlawing, outlawry, proscription*, cum de capite civis et de bonis proscriptio ferretur, Cic.; proscriptione, *at the time of the proscription*, Suet.

PROSCRIPTURIO, ire, *desid.* (proscribo). *To desire to proscribe or outlaw*, Cic.

PROSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* proscribo.

PROSCRIPTUS, ūs, m. (proscribo). *One that has been proscribed or outlawed, an outlaw*, Plin.

PRŌ-SECO, secŭi, sectum, 1 *v. a.* *To cut in front; to cut off from before; hence*, I. *To cut off in sacrifice, to sacrifice or offer*, p. extra Tir. Subst. prosectum, i, n., *The entrails of a victim*, Varr.; prosecta, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *To cut to pieces*, p. solum, *to plough*, Plin. E.

PRŌSĒDA, æ, *f.* (pro, sedeo). *A common prostitute*, Plaut.

PRŌSĒLĒNUS, i, *m.* (πρόσελήνος). *Older than the moon; so the Arcadians called themselves*, Cic.

PRŌ-SĒMINO, 1 *v. a. To sow about, to sow.* I. *Prop.*: p. ostreas, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To propagate, disseminate*, familiæ proseminatæ sunt (i. e. ortæ), Cic.

PRŌ-SENTIO, si, sum, 4 *v. a. To perceive beforehand*, Plaut.

PRŌ-SEQUOR, cūtus *or* quutus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.* *To accompany, to follow, attend, go with any body.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) is me nec proficiscentem Apameam prosecutus est, Cic.; speculatores qui prosequerentur agmen missi, Liv. 2) p. exsequias, *to attend a funeral procession, to follow to the grave*, Cic. 3) *To pursue*, p. hostem, Cæs.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To accompany*, prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg. 2) *To extend*, Cattos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *extends as far as their country, and then ceases*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To accompany*, existimatio usque ad rogum eum prosequitur, Cic.—B) *To attend or accompany any body that is departing*, p. alqm votis, ominibus, lacrimis, Cic.; alqm verbis vehementioribus, *to use violent language against any one. Hence*,—C) p. alqm *and* alqd alqa re, *to honor, present, adorn with any thing; to affect with, or make one the object of any thing*, p. alqm beneficiis et liberalitate, Cic.; p. alqm omnibus officiis, Id.; p. alqm verbis honorificis, *to address*, Id.—D) *To continue or proceed with a discourse, to proceed, speak further, describe more at large*, quod non longius prosequar, quam, &c., Cic.; prosequitur pavitans, Virg.

PRŌ-SERO, sēvi, sātum, 3 *v. a. To bring forth or produce by sowing*, p. segetem, Lucan.

PROSERPINA, æ, *f.* (Περσεφόνη). *Proserpina, the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, wife of Pluto, who carried her off from Sicily while she was gathering flowers; she was queen of the infernal regions*, Ov.

PRŌ-SERPO, 3 *v. n. To creep forth or forward.* 1) *To creep forth*, p. in lucem, App. 2) *To creep forward*, bestia proserpens, Plaut.

PRŌSEUCHA, æ, *f.* (προσευχή). *A sacred place set apart for prayer, &c., on mountains, rivers, &c., among the Jews (not a synagogue), in qua te quæro proseucha? (sarcastically) in what begging-place?* Juv.

PRŌSICO, are (seco). I. q. proseco, Plaut.

PRŌSILIO, ŭi (*more rarely* ivi *and* ii), 4 *v. n.* (pro, salio). *To leap or jump forth; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To spring or jump forth, to jump up*, repente prosiluerunt, Cic.; p. a sede sua, Liv. 2) *To leap, jump, or spring to a place*, p. in concionem, *to hasten to*, Liv.—B) *Metons.* 1) *To burst or gush forth*, sanguis prosilit, Ov. 2) *To shoot forth, to sprout*, frutices, qui in altitudinem prosiliunt, Col. 3) *To jut out*, quod prosilit villæ, *projects*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To break forth, to make way*, natura prosilit frenis remotis, Hor.

PRŌ-SŎCER, eri, *m.* *A wife's grandfather*, Plin. E.; Ov.

PRŌSŎDIA, æ, *f.* (προσῳδία). *The accent of a word in writing or in speaking, and the rules which regulate it, prosody*, Varr.

PRŌSŎPŎPŒIA, æ, *f.* (προσωποποιία). *Personification*, i. e. *an introducing of inanimate objects as speaking, or an introducing of absent persons as present*, Quint.

PROSPECTO, 1 *intens. a.* (prospicio). *To look forth, to look out.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To look out*, p. ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv.; p. Capitolia ex sede, Ov. 2) *To look at, to look toward*, p. prælium equestre, Sall.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To see, to look out to see*, prospectat euntem, Virg.; hæc super e vallo prospectant Troes, Id. 2) *To lie in a certain direction, to lie or look toward*, prospectantem prospectant, Tac.; locus late prospectans, *extending itself*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To look out for, to expect*, p. exsilium, Cic.—B) *To await, impend*, fata te prospectant eadem, Virg.

PROSPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (prospicio). *A looking forward; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) 1) *A view, prospect*, delectari prospectu, Cic.; prospectum adimere, Cæs.; prospectum prohibere, Sall. 2) *Sight, view*, in prospectum populi producere, Cic.; esse in prospectu, *to be in sight*, Cæs. *Hence*, æquora metior prospectu, *with the eyes*, Ov.—B) *Meton.*: *A place from which one has a view*, ex omni prospectu locum spectaculo capere, Auct. B. Al.——II. *Fig.* A) *Appearance*, porticus pulcherrimo prospectu, Auct. Or. Dom.—B) *Regard, respect*, prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max.

PRŌ-SPĔCŌLOR, ari, *v. dep. n. and a. To look toward any place.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*: p. de vallo, Auct. B. Afr.—B) *Act.*: *To look out for any thing, to watch for*, p. adventum regis e muris, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To explore*, Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv.

PROSPER *or* PROSPĔRUS, a, um (pro, spero). *Answering one's expectation or hope; hence*, I. *Prop.*: *Fortunate, prosperous, agreeable to one's wishes*, prospera fortuna, Cic.; p. successus operis tanti, Liv. *Hence*, prospera, orum, *n.*, *Prosperity, good fortune*, Germani prosperis ferocres, Tac.——II. *Fig.*: *Propitious, favorable*, deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.; prosperam (Lunam) frugum, Hor.

PROSPĔRE, *adv.* *Prosperously, fortunately*, p. procedere, Cic.; p. cedere, Tac.

PROSPERGO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (pro, spargo). *To bestrew, besprinkle*, p. templum hausta aqua, Tac.

PROSPĔRITAS, ātis, *f.* (prosper). *Good fortune, prosperity*, p. vitæ, Cic.

PROSPĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (prosper). *To make fortunate or prosperous, to prosper.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of persons*: p. alcui, Plaut.; hanc tibi veniam prospero, *I make you happy with it*, Plaut.—B) *Of things*: *To prosper, to give a favorable result to*, p. victoriam, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To render favorable or propitious, to propitiate*, deus prosperatus, Prud.

PROSPERSUS, a, um, *part. of* prospergo. *See* PROSPER.

PROSPERUS, a, um. *See* PROSPER.

PROSPICIENTIA, æ, *f.* (prospicio). I. *Foresight, forethought*, ut vacuum populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic.——II. *A view; a shape, appearance*, Ter.

PRŌSPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (pro, specio). *To look forward, forth, or out.* I.

Prop. A) *Neut.* 1) *To look out*, p. ex castris in urbem, Cæs. 2) *To look forward, to look to a distance*, multum prospicere, *to see far*, Cic.; parum prospiciunt oculi, *do not see well*, Ter.; Venus prospiciens, *a statue*, Ov.——B) *Act.* 1) *To see any thing before one's self, to see at a distance*, p. alqm procul, Virg. 2) *To look at any body*, p. alqm, Nep. 3) *Meton.*: *To look or be situate toward, to command a prospect of*, cœnatio mare litus villas prospicit, Plin. E.; domus prospicit agros, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To watch*, puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep.——B) *To take care of, to attend to any thing*, quod ad vestram famam attinet prospicite atque consulite, Cic.; p. sibi et saluti suæ, Id.——C) *To foresee*, ut spero, vel potius, ut prospicio, Cic.; p. mente et cogitatione, Id. *Hence*, p. senectutem, *to foresee old age*, i. e. *to expect*, Sen.——D) *To provide, supply, procure, look to*, p. sedem senectuti, Liv.

PRŌ-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 *v. a.* *To strew before or along*; *hence*, I. *To throw to the ground, throw down, prostrate*, p. hostem, Cic.; p. corpora humi, Liv.; p. silvam pondere, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *To lay under, lay as a foundation*, tuis laudibus materiam prosterni, Plin. Pan.——B) *To throw away, to prostitute*, p. sorores alcui, Suet.——C) p. se, *To throw one's self away, to demean one's self*, Cic.——D) *To overthrow, subvert, ruin*, p. omnia furore, Cic.

PROSTIBILIS, e (prosto). *Offering one's self publicly, prostituting one's self*; *hence*, prostibilis, is, *f.*, *A prostitute*, Plaut.

PROSTIBŬLA, æ, *f.* (prosto). *A prostitute, harlot*, Plaut.

PROSTIBŬLUM, i, *n.* (prosto). *A prostitute, harlot*, Plaut.

PRŌSTITŬO, tŭi, tūtum, 3 *v. a.* (pro, statuo). *To place before or in front, to expose publicly for sale*; *hence, fig.* A) *To prostitute for hire*, p. pudicitiam suam, Suet.; meretricia, quæ sese toto corpore prostituit, Catull.——B) *Gen.*: *To prostitute, give up, throw away*, p. famam, Cat.

PROSTITŬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* prostituo.——II. *Adj.*: *Prostituted, unchaste*, p. infans, Mart. *Hence*, prostituta, æ, *f.*, *A common prostitute, harlot*, Plin.; Suet.

PRŌ-STO, ĭti, ātum, 1 *v. n.* *To stand in front or before*; *hence*, A) *To project, jut out*, angellæ prostantibus, Lucr.——B) *To stand any where in public.* 1) *As a dealer*, i. e. *to carry on a trade*, hi saltem in occultis prostant, Plaut. 2) *As goods, to be exposed for sale*, vox prostitit, Cic.; liber prostat, Hor.——C) *Esp.*: *To prostitute one's self*, si mater tua prostitisset, Sen.

PROSTRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* prosterno.

PRŌ-SŬBIGO, ĕre, 3 *v. a.* *To dig or cast up*; *hence*, A) *To work beforehand*, p. terram, Virg.——B) *To prepare*, p. fulmina, Val. Flac.

PRŌ-SUM, fŭi, prodesse, *v. n.* *To be useful or advantageous, to profit, avail, do good service.* I. *Gen.*: p. nec tibi, nec alteri, Cic.; literæ Græcæ ad virtutem nihil doctoribus profuerunt, Sall.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Medic.*: *To be good, serviceable, or wholesome*, balineum assumo, quia prodest, vinum quia non nocet, Plin. E.——B) *To be favorable*, prosunt alcui venti, Prop.

PRŌSUS, a, um. *See* PROSA.

PRŌ-SŬMO, sumpsi *or* sumsi, sumptum, 3 *v. a* *To spend*, Plaut.

PRŌTAGŌRAS, æ, *m.* (Πρωταγόρας). *Protagoras, a Greek sophist of Abdera, a contemporary of Socrates, banished from Athens on a charge of atheism*, Cic.

PRŌTECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* protego.——II. *Adj.*: *Protected, guarded, safe, secure*, sapientia . . . est omni ratione protectior, Cic.

PRŌ-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To cover in front or before*; *hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *To furnish with a projecting roof or eaves*, qui ædes protexisset, Cic.——B) *To cover, shelter, screen*, p. alqm scuto, Cic.; p. tabernaculum hederæ, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *To cover, defend, protect*, p. jacentem, Cic.; qui (locus) eas (naves) a quibusdam protegebat ventis, Cæs.——B) *To cover, conceal, hide*, p. nequitiam superciliis truci, Vell.

PRŌTĔLO, 1 (pro, telum). *To put to flight, to drive or chase away, to repulse*, p. equites, Sisenn.; p. alqm dictis, Ter.

PROTĔLUM, i, *n.* I. *Prop.*: *A pulling or drawing forth or forward*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *A line, row, continued succession, continuation*, p. plagarum, Lucr.; *hence*, protelo, *in a line*, Id.

PRŌ-TENDO, tendi, tensum *and* tentum, 3 *v. a.* *To stretch forth, to stretch or hold out before one's self, to extend.* I. *Prop.*: p. cervicem, Tac.; p. hastas, Virg. *Hence*, protendi, *to stretch itself forth or out, to extend itself*, inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *To make long, lengthen, prolong*, præpositiones . . . produci atque protendi, *to be pronounced long*, Gell.

PRŌ-TENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* protendo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Projecting, that projects*, Avien.——B) *Stretched out*, i. e. *long, extended*, temo p. in octo pedes, Virg.

PRŌ-TĔNUS *or* -TINUS, *adv.* *Before one's self, forward, onward, further on.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of place*: p. pergere, Cic.; p. capellas age, Virg.——B) *Of time and order.* 1) *So on, further, immediately after, hereupon*, p. et alios Africæ regulos jussi adire, Liv.; p. Æneas celeri certare sagitta invitat, Virg. 2) *Immediately, as soon as*, p. perficiens auditorem benevolum, Cic.; p. de alqa re, Liv.; non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint.——II. *Meton.*: *Uninterruptedly, without any thing intervening.* A) *Of place*: cum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Virg.——B) *Of time*: mos erat . . . quem protenus coluere sacrum, Virg.

PRŌ-TĔRO, trīvi, trītum, 3 *v. a.* *To rub to pieces, crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot.* I. *Prop.* A) equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Cæs.; p. januam limæ, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To throw to the ground, overthrow, beat, defeat*, p. Pœnos, Hor. 2) *To drive away, push aside*, ver proterit æstus, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To render common by frequent use, to wear out*, verba protrita, Gell.——B) *To destroy*, ruina sua proteri, Vell.——C) *To maltreat, abuse, trample upon*, p. alqm, Cic.; p. inanem umbram, Ov.

PRŌ-TERREO, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *v. a.* *To frighten*

away, to scare, hostibus proterritis, Cæs.; p. alqm, adverso equo, Virg.

PRŌTERVE, *adv. Without fear, fearlessly; hence*, I. *Boldly, courageously*, p. loqui, Plaut.——II. *Impudently, shamelessly, wantonly, petulantly*, p. ædes arietare, Plaut.

PRŌTERVITAS, ātis, *f.* (protervus). I. *Petulance, forwardness, insolence*, urit me Glyceræ nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor.——II. *Shamelessness, impudence, boldness*, de adulteriis, de protervitate, Cic.

PRŌTERVUS, a, um (protero). *Treading every thing under foot; hence*, I. *Prop.: Violent*, p. Africus, Hor.; proterva stella canis, *oppressive (on account of the great heat)*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Petulant, forward, insolent*, protervæ rixæ, Hor.; juvenes protervi, Ov.——B) *Shameless, impudent, bold*, proterva vidua, Cic.; protervis oculis spectare alqm, Ov.; sal protervum, *sarcastic wit*, Mart.

PRŌTESILĀEUS, a, um. *Of Protesilaus*, Catull.

PRŌTESILĀUS, i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος). *Protesilaus, son of Iphiclus, and husband of Laodamia; he was the first of the Grecians who fell before Troy, where he was killed by Hector immediately on disembarking*, Ov.

PRŌTEUS, ĕi *and* ŏos (Πρωτεύς). *Proteus, a sea-deity, who kept the sea-calves of Neptune on the coast of Egypt; he possessed the gift of divination, but would prophesy only when bound or compelled; otherwise, by transforming himself into various shapes, he used to escape those who came to consult him*, Virg.

PRŌTHYME, *adv.* (πρόθυμος). *Willingly, readily*, Plaut.

PRŌTHYMIA, æ, *f.* (πρόθυμία). *Inclination, willingness*, Plaut.

PRŌTINAM *or* PRŌTENAM, *adv.* I. *Forth*, se protinam dare, *to go forth, proceed*, Plaut.——II. *Immediately*, me continuo contuli protinam in pedes, Plaut.

PRŌTŌGENES, is, m. (Προτογένης). *Protogenes, a celebrated Greek painter, about* B.C. 300, Cic.

PRŌ-TOLLO, ĕre. I. *Prop.: To stretch forth*, p. manum, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To delay, defer, put off, protract*, p. vitam in crastinum, Plaut.

PRŌTRACTUS, a, um, *part. of* protraho.

PRŌ-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To draw or drag forth, to bring forth.* I. *Prop.* A) *To draw forth*, p. alqm e tentorio, Tac.; p. alqm ad judicium, Liv.; p. alqm in medios, Virg.——B) *To draw to a place*, p. alqm ad operas mercenarias, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To bring to light, discover, disclose, betray*, p. facinus per indicium, Liv.; p. se auctorem facinoris, Id.——B) *To bring or reduce to*, ad paupertatem protractus, Plaut. ——C) *To increase*, p. insolentiam, Val. Max.——D) *To defer, protract, put off*, p. stipendia militum, Suet.; quinque horas protraxit, *lived five hours*, Id.

PRŌ-TRŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To push or thrust forward.* I. *Prop.*: p. cylindrum, Cic. ——II. *To put off, defer*, p. comitia in mensem Jan., Cic.

PRŌ-TURBO, 1 *v. a. To drive forth or forward.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To send forth, utter*, p. murmur de pectore, Sil. 2) *To drive or push away*, his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Cæs.——B) *To push down, to overthrow*, p. silvas pectore, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To drive away, not to listen to*, proturbatis, qui de Othone nunciabant, Tac.

PRO-ŬT, *conj. According as*, p. res postulat, Cic.

PRŌVECTUS, a, um, *part. of* proveho.

PRŌ-VEHO, vexi, vectum, 3 *v. a. To draw, lead, convey forth, before, or forward.* I. *Prop.* A) *To conduct or convey forth*, pol provexi, avehere non quivi, Plaut. *Hence pass.*, provehi, *to drive, ride, or sail forth*, cum classe freto provehitur, Cæs.; provehi portu, Virg.——B) *To carry or convey on, away, along, or forward*, ingentia saxa latissima navis provehit, Plin. E.; aer a tergo quasi provehit, *carries forward*, Lucr. *Hence pass.*, *To go, move, ride, or sail on*, huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To advance, promote, raise, exalt*, ecquo te tua virtus provexisset, Cic.; p. alqm in lucem famamque, Plin. E.——B) *To carry away, transport*, imbecillitas in altum provehitur, Cic.; provehi in maledicta, Liv.——C) *To lead on, carry forward*, p. vitam in altum mare (*into trouble*), Lucr.——D) *To draw out, protract*, p. orationem, Auct. Or. Dom.; quid ultra provehor, *why do I say more?* Virg.——E) *To advance, increase, make progress*, ut in eo, quo quisque eminet, provehatur, Quint.; provectus ætate, *advanced in years*, Cic.

PRŌ-VENIO, ēni, entum, 4 *v. n. To come forth or forward.* I. *Prop.* A) *To come forth, appear*, oratores novi proveniebant, Nævv. ap. Cic., p. in scenam, *to appear on the stage, to act*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) huic lena proveni, Ov.; scriptorum magna ingenia provenere, *have made their appearance, have come forth*, Sall. 2) *Of inanimate objects: To grow, to come forth, to spring up, become*, frumentum angustius provenerat, Cæs. 3) *To thrive, take root*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To come to pass, to occur, happen*, Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet.——B) *To turn out or come off well or ill, to fall out, succeed*, ut initia belli provenissent, Tac.; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.; *hence*, proveni nequiter, *I have come off badly*, Plaut.

PRŌVENTUS, ūs, m. (provenio). *A coming or growing forth.* I. A) *A coming up, growth*, p. papilionis, Plin.; p. vinearum, Suet.——B) *Produce, store, supply, stock*, magnus poetarum proventus, Plin. E.; p. scelerum, Suet.——C) *An appearing or making one's appearance*, clarorum virorum proventus, Just.——II. *Fig.: Event, issue, success*, p. pugnæ, Cæs.; p. rerum secundarum, Liv.

PRŌVERBIUM, ii, n. (pro, verbum). *A proverb*, quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio, Cic.; venit in proverbium, Liv.

PRŌVIDENS, entis. I. *Part. of* provideo.——II. *Adj.: Cautious, provident, prudent*, dux cautus et providens, Cic.

PRŌVIDENTER, *adv. Cautiously, providently, prudently*, Sall. *Superl.*: providentissime, Cic.

PRŌVIDENTIA, æ, *f.* (provideo). *A foreseeing, foresight; hence, fig.*, I. *Gen.: A knowing before, anticipation*, p. est, per quam futurum aliqd videtur antequam factum est, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Foresight, precaution, fore-*

thought, p. deorum, Cic.; p. neque feriendi neque declinandi, Tac.—B) *Divine Providence*, dono providentiæ, Quint.; vel prudentia, vel providentia (Græce enim πρόνοια dicitur), &c., Cic.

PRŌ-VIDEO, idi, isum, 2 *v. n. and a. To see before one, to look forward; hence*, I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.: To look or see before one*, ubi quid petätur procul provideri nequeat, Liv.—B) *Act.* 1) *To see at a distance*, nave provisa, Suet. 2) *To see beforehand*, quod non providisset eum, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be provident or cautious, to act with foresight*, actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.—B) *To make provision, take care of any thing, to provide, to look after, see to*, p. vitæ hominum, Cic.; p. rei frumentariæ, Cæs.; p. de re frumentaria, Id.; p. rem frumentariam, Id.; cura et provide ne quid ei desit, Cic.; proviso, *with caution or forethought*, Tac.—C) *To foresee*, p. morbum, Cic.; quod adhuc conjectura provideri poesit, Id.

PRŌVIDUS, a, um (provideo). *That sees beforehand; hence, fig.*, I. *Foreseeing*, p. rerum futurarum, Cic.——II. A) *Cautious, prudent*, p. homo, Cic.; animal hoc providum, sagax, Id.—B) *Providing for, taking care of any thing*, (natura) provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, Cic.

PRŌVINCIA, æ, *f.* (obsol., provinco). I. *A province, a country out of Italy, acquired by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, or in any other manner, and added to their empire as tributary*, Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic.; in provinciam redigere, Cæs. *In provinces where there was an army the government was carried on by a proconsul; but in such as had no army, by a proprætor*, p. consularis, Cic.; p. prætoria, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *The district of a province*, qui per provinciam (tuam) atque imperii tui provincias et crediderunt, Cic.; provinciæ quæstoriæ, *in Italy*, e. g. p. Ostiensis, Id.—B) *An office of government, official duty, charge, or employment.* 1) *The chief command in time of war*, consules partiri provincias jussi, Liv.; comparare provincias, *to settle who is to carry on the war*, Id. 2) *Any duty, office, or business*, p. urbana et peregrina, Liv.; p. juris dicendi, Id.; provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lecto trucidaret, *the task*, Id.

PRŌVINCIĀLIS, e. *Provincial; hence*, I. *Of or belonging to a province*, p. scientia, Cic.; p. abstinentia, *in a province*, Id.; p. molestia, *displayed in the government of a province*, Id.; provincialia crimina, *committed in a province*, Tac. *Hence*, provincialis, is, m., *An inhabitant of a province*, Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. E.; provinciales, Cic.——II. *Usual in a province, provincial*, aditus ad me minime provinciales, *difficult*, Cic.

PRŌVINCIĀTIM, *adv.* (provincia). *By provinces, province by province*, p. distribuere, Suet.

PRŌVISIO, ōnis, *f.* (provideo). *A seeing beforehand; hence, fig.*, I. *Gen.: A knowing before, foreseeing*, p. animi, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A preventing, obviating*, p. vitiorum, Cic.—B) *Foresight, caution*, longa animi provisione fugiendum, Cic.—C) *A providing for any thing*, p. posteri temporis, Cic.

PRŌ-VISO, ēre. *To go to see or look at or for any thing*, provisam quam mox vir meus re deat, Plaut.

PRŌVISOR, ōris, *m.* (provideo). *He that foresees any thing.* I. *Prop.*: p. ingruentium domi nationum, Tac.——II. *Fig.: He that takes care of any thing*, utilium tardus provisor, Hor.

PRŌVISUS, a, um, *part. of* provideo.

PRŌVISUS, ūs, *m.* (provideo). *A seeing beforehand, foreseeing.* I. *Gen.*: p. periculi, Tac.——II. *Esp.: A taking care, providing, foresight*, p. rei frumentariæ, Tac.

PRŌ-VIVO, vixi, 3 *v. n. To live longer*, quam . . . spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac.

PRŌVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (provoco). *A calling forth; hence*, I. *A challenging to fight, challenge, defiance*, ex provocatione hostem interimere, Vell.; sortiri contra provocationem, *to determine by lot who to accept a challenge*, Plin.——II. *An appeal to a superior court or judge*, provocationem patronam illam civitatis ac vindicem libertatis, Cic.; pœna sine provocatione, Id.; est provocatio, *there is a right to appeal, an appeal lies*, Flor.

PRŌVŌCĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (provoco). *One that challenges, a challenger.* I. *Gen.*, Just.——II. *Esp.: A peculiar kind of gladiator*, Cic.

PRŌ-VŌCO, 1 *v. a. and n. To call forth or out.* I. *Prop.* A) p. alqm, Plaut. *Hence*,—B) *To call out, to challenge*, p. alqm ad pugnam, Cic.; provocatus hæc spolia porto, Liv.—C) *To appeal*, provoco, Liv.; p. ad populum, Cic.—D) *To summon, cite, call up*, provocatur pædagogus, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *To call forth, draw forth, occasion*, p. officia comitate, Tac.—B) *To stimulate, excite, stir up, rouse, encourage*, provocatus beneficio, Cic.; provocati sermonibus fidem ab imperatore petunt, Cæs.—C) *To emulate, vie with, be a match for*, Græcos elegia provocamus, Quint.; p. auram, cursibus, Virg. *Hence*,——D) *To exert one's self, to take pains*, Apicius e jecore nonnullorum alecem excogitare provocavit, Plin.

PRŌ-VŌLO, 1 *v. n. To fly forth.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To come forth in haste, to run forth or forward, come forward quickly*, subito omnibus copiis provolaverant, Cæs.

PRŌ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 *v. a. To roll forward.* I. *Prop.* A) *To roll or push along*, p. se cum armis, Liv.; p. alqm in medium viam, Ter.; p. nymphas in freta, Ov.—B) *Meton.: To roll down*, p. se alcui ad pedes, *to throw one's self at any body's feet*, Liv.; provolutus genibus alcjs, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *To carry away, to transport*, provolutus in iram, Gell.—B) *To let one's self down*, ad libita Pallantis provoluta, Tac.—C) Fortunis provolvi, *to be driven from one's property, to become bankrupt*, Tac.

PRŌ-VŌMO, ēre. *To vomit or cast forth, to emit*, Lucr.

PRŌ-VULGO [-volgo], 1 *v. a. To publish, make publicly known*, conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet.

PROXENĒTA, æ, *m.* (προξενητής). *A negotiator in making bargains, a broker, go-between*, Sen.

PROXIMITAS, ātis, *f.* (proximus). *Nearness, proximity, neighborhood.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Closeness or nearness of*

relationship, proximitate nitatur, Quint.——B) *Resemblance, likeness*, p. boni, *to what is good*, Ov.

PROXIMO, 1 *v. n.* (proximus). *To draw near, approach*, capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, Cic. (*doubtful*).

PROXIMO, *adv.* (proximus). *Quite latterly, very lately*, Cic.

PROXIMUS *or* PROXUMUS. *See* PROPIOR.

PRŪDENS, entis (providens). *That sees beforehand; hence*, I. *Foreseeing, foreknowing*, ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Knowingly, designedly, on purpose*, p. et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic.——B) *Learned, intelligent, skillful, experienced, or versed in any thing*, p. orator, Cic.; prudentissimus homo, Sall.; p. in jure civili, Cic.——C) *Cautious, considerate*, malebant me nimis timidum quam prudentem existimari, Cic.

PRŪDENTER, *adv. Cautiously, prudently.* I. *Prop.*: p. facere, Cic.——II. *Intelligently, cleverly, skillfully*, num vates belli administrationem prudentius quam imperator conjectura assequetur? Cic.

PRŪDENTIA, æ, *f.* (prudens). *A seeing beforehand; hence*, I. *Gen.* A) *A foreseeing, knowing beforehand*, p. futurorum, Cic.——B) *Knowledge, science*, sapiens existimari nemo potest in ea prudentia, quæ, &c., Cic.; prudentia juris, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Foresight, precaution*, prudentiam adhibere ad aliqd, Cic.——B) *Prudence*, p. cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic.; prudentiam malitia imitatur, Id.——C) *Understanding, intelligence, capacity*, p. auditorum, Cic.

PRŪINA, æ, *f. Hoar-frost, rime.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Snow*, stant circumfusæ pruinis corpora magna boum, Virg.——B) *Winter*, ad medias sementem extende pruinas, Virg.

PRŪINŌSUS, a, um (pruina). *Full of hoar-frost, hoary*, pruinosa nox, Ov.

PRŪNA, æ, *f. A burning or live coal*, Plin.

PRŪNITIUS, a, um (prunus). *Of a plum-tree*, p. torris, Ov.

PRŪNUM, i, *n.* (prunus). *A plum*, Plin.; prunæ cereæ, *very soft and large plums*, Virg.

PRŪNUS, i, *f. A plum-tree*, Plin.

PRŪRIGO, inis, *f.* (pruriō). *An itching*, p. cutis, Plin.

PRŪRIO, ire. *To itch.* I. *Prop.* A) ocelli angulus fractus prurit, Juv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To have an itching for any thing; esp., to long for blows*, num malas an dentes tibi pruriunt? Plaut. 2) *To be afraid of blows*, peril. dentes pruriunt, *I am afraid I shall have a blow on the cheek*, Plaut. 3) *To be lascivious*, Mart.——II. *Fig.*: *To be desirous of, to long for*, p. in pugnam, Mart.

PRŪSIAS, æ, *m. Prusias, a king of Bithynia, who betrayed Hannibal to the Romans, when he had fled to him for protection*, Nep.

PRYTANES *or* PRYTANIS, is, *m.* (πρύτανις). *A prytanis, one of the chief magistrates in some Grecian states*, Liv.; Sen.

PRYTANEUM, ēi, *n.* (πρυτανεῖον). *Prytaneum, a public building in some Grecian towns, where the prytanes assembled, and men of merit were maintained during life at the public expense*, Cic.

PRYTANIS. *See* PRYTANES.

PSALLO, lī, 3 *v. n.* (ψάλλω). *To play on a stringed instrument, esp. on a lyre or cithern; to sing to the cithern or lyre*, p. et saltare, Sall.; p. docta, *to sing to the lyre*, Hor.

PSALTERIUM, ii, *n.* (ψαλτήριον). *A psaltery, an instrument resembling a lyre or cithern*, Auct. Har.

PSALTES, æ, *m.* (ψάλτης). *One who plays on a stringed instrument, or sings to it*, Quint.

PSALTRIA, æ, *f.* (ψάλτρια). *She that plays on a stringed instrument*, Cic.

PSAMATHE, ēs, *f. Psamathe.* 1. *A daughter of Crotopus; mother of Linus by Apollo*, Ov. 2. *A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus*, Ov.

PSECAS, ādis, *f.* (ψεκάς, *sprinkling*). *A female slave who dressed and perfumed her mistress's hair*, Juv.

PSECAS, ādis, *f. Psecas, a nymph in the train of Diana*, Ov.

PSEPHISMA, ātis, *n.* (ψήφισμα). I. *A decree of the people (with the Greeks)*, Cic.——II. *A public record belonging to a town or community*, Plin. E.

PSEUDŌCATO, ōnis, *m.* (Ψευδοκάτων). *A false Cato*, Cic.

PSEUDŌDAMASIPPUS, i, *m. A false Damasippus; an imitator of Damasippus*, Cic.

PSEUDŌLUS, i, *m. The Liar, a comedy of Plautus*, Cic.

PSEUDŌMENOS, i, *m.* (ψευδόμενος). *A false or captious syllogism*, Cic. [*Pure Latin*, mentiens.]

PSEUDŌPHILIPPUS, i (Ψευδοφίλιππος). *A false Philip*, i. e. *the slave Andriscus, who gave himself out for the son of Perseus*, Cic.

PSEUDŌTHYRUM, i, *n.* (ψευδόθυρον). *A back door, private door*, Amm. *Fig.*: per p. revertantur (numi), *clandestinely, by stealth*, Cic.

PSILŌCITHARISTA, æ, *m.* (ψιλοκιθαριστής). *One that plays the cithern or lyre without singing*, Suet.

PSITTACUS, i, *m.* (ψίτταχος). *A parrot*, Plin.

PSYCHŌMANTIUM, ii, *or* -EUM, i, *n.* (ψυχομαντεῖον). *A place where one inquires any thing of the spirits of the dead*, Cic.

PSYCHRŌLŪTA *and* PSYCHROLŪTES, æ, *m.* (ψυχρολουτής). *One that bathes in cold water*, Sen.

PSYTHIUS *or* PSYTHYUS, a, um (ψύθιος *or* ψύθιος). *The name of a kind of vine in Greece*, p. vitis, Virg.; psythium, ii, *n., Raisin-wine*, Plin.

PTE, *encl. A postfix joined emphatically to possessive pronouns in the abl. of all genders: Self or own*, suopte pondere, Cic.; suopte ingenio, Plaut. *In earlier Latin it is found also in conjunction with other cases, and after the personal pronoun*, suumpte, Plaut.; mepte, Id.

PTELEON *or* PTELEUM, i, *n.* (Πτελέον). *Pteleum, a town and harbor of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa*, Liv.

PTISANA, æ, *f.* (πτισάνη, *from* πτίσσω). I. *Crushed or bruised barley, barley-grits*, Cels.——II. *A decoction of barley, barley-broth, a ptisan*, Plin.

PTISANARIUM, ii, *n.* (ptisana). *A decoction of barley or rice, a ptisan*, p. oryzæ, Hor.

PTŌLEMÆUS, a, um (Πτολεμαῖος). *Ptolemaan; also poet., Egyptian*, Prop.

PTŌLEMÆIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ptolemy*, P. gymnasium, Cic.

PTOLEMÆUS, i, m. [not Ptolomæus] (Πτολεμαῖος). *Ptolemy.* I. *The first king of Egypt, after the death of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 2. *An astrologer in the time of the Emperor Otho,* Tac.

PTOLEMAIS, idis, *f.* (Πτολεμαΐς). *Ptolemaan; post., Egyptian,* P. aula, Aus. *Subst.* I. (*sc.* femina) *Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes,* Luc. ——II. *Ptolemais, the name of several towns in Egypt,* Cic.; *in Phœnicia, formerly* Ace (Ἄκη), *now St. Jean d'Acre,* Plin.; *in Cyrene, with the surname* Barca, Id.

PŬBEO, 2 *v. n.* (pubes). *To be of the age of puberty; part.,* pubens, *arrived at the age of puberty,* p. fratres, Claud. *Meton.:* p. herbæ, *swollen, full of juice,* Virg.

PŬBER, eris. *See* PUBES.

PŬBERTAS, ātis, *f.* (puber). I. *The age of manhood, manhood, puberty,* pubertatis tempus, Suet.; pubertatem ingredi, Tac.——II. *Meton.: The signs of puberty, as the beard,* Cic.; *power of generation,* p. inexhausta, Tac.; *youth of the age of puberty, young men,* Val. Max.

PŬBES, is, *f.* I. *A sign of puberty, as the beard,* Cels.——II. *Young men of the age of puberty, a body of young men,* omnem Italiæ pubem, Cic. *Hence, poet.: People, men,* pube præsenti, Plaut.; p. agrestis, *country people,* Virg.

PŬBES *or* PŬBER, ĕris, *adj. Arrived at the age of puberty, of ripe years, grown up,* cum parentibus p. filii non lavantur, Cic. *Hence,* puberes, *Grown up people, adults,* omnes p. armati convenire coguntur, Cæs. *Meton. also of plants,* puberibus caulem follia, *with soft down,* Virg.

PŬBESCO, bŭi, 3 *v. n.* (pubeo). I. *To begin to have a beard,* pubescunt dulces malæ (*cheeks*), Val. Flac.; molli p. veste, i. q. barba, Lucr. *Hence,* ——II. *To arrive at the age of puberty,* Hercules quum primum pubesceret, Cic. *Meton.: To grow up (of plants),* quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic.; *to become downy, mossy, &c. (of plants),* prata pubescunt flore, Ov.

PUBLIANUS, a, um. *Of or relating to Publius,* P. sententia, Sen.

PUBLICANUS, a, um (publicum). *Of or belonging to the public revenue or the farming of the same. Subst.,* publicanus, i, m., *A farmer of the Roman revenues* (vectigalia), *of which there were three different classes,* fortissimus et maximus p., Cic. *In an ambiguous sense:* mulierculæ publicanæ, *a female farmer of the revenue,* Cic.

PUBLICĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (publico). *An appropriating to the public revenue, confiscation,* p. bonorum, Cic.

PUBLICE, *adv.* I. *Concerning the state; hence, in the name of a state, town, community, &c.,* p. de fuga dicere, Cic.; frumentum p. polliceri, Cæs.; *in respect of a state, town, or community, with reference to the whole state, &c.,* præmia civitatibus et viritim et p. tribuit, Hirt.; p. esse laudem, quam latissime vacare agros, *that it was an honor or a credit to the state,* Cæs.; p. scribere or literas mittere, *to write to the state,* i. e. *to the Roman Senate,* Cic.; *on account or at the expense of the state,* p. alere, Nep.; tegula p. prohibita est, Liv.——II. *Without exception, all together,* p. ire exsultatum, Liv. ——III. *Publicly, before the whole state, &c., before the whole community or all the people,* is prætor eodem die p. est interfectus, *in the street,* Cic.

PUBLICIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Publicius,* P. locus, *the* clivus Publicius, Cic.

PUBLICITUS, *adv.,* i. q. publice. I. *At the expense or by order of the state,* p. hospitio accipi, Plaut.——II. *Publicly, before every one,* p. auctionem facere, Plaut.

PUBLICO, 1 *v. a.* (publicus). *To give or impart any thing to the state or community.* 1) *For public use:* p. pudicitiam, *to be a common prostitute,* Tac.; p. corpus suum vulgo, Plaut.; p. bibliothecam, *to establish for the use of the public,* Suet. *Hence, so* p., *to cause to be heard in public, to appear in public,* Suet.; *to cause to be publicly seen, to show to the public,* p. simulacrum, Id. 2) *To make publicly known, to publish,* p. libellos, Suet. 3) *To make public property, appropriate to the state, to confiscate,* p. bona, Cic.; p. pecuniam, Liv.; p. Ptolemæum, *to confiscate the property of Pt.,* Cic.

PUBLICŎLA, æ, m. (*old form* Poplicola, *from* populus, colo). *Devoted to the people, a friend of the people; a cognomen given to Valerius,* Liv.

PUBLICUS, a, um (i. q. populicus, *from* populus). *That relates to the state or community.* I. A) *Belonging or relating to the state or the people; proceeding from the people, in the name, by order, or at the expense of the state, public,* negotii ac muneris publici procuratio, Cic.; sumptu publico, *at the public expense,* Id.; p. magnificentia, *splendor of the state,* Id.; pessimum publicum, *detriment, injury of the state,* Liv.; p. funus, *at the expense of the state, at the public expense,* Plin.; p. judicia, *criminal courts,* Cic.; causam publicam dicere, *to plead for the defendants in a criminal cause,* Id.; p. homo, *or simply* publicus, *a public officer,* Plaut.—B) *Subst.:* publicum, i, n. 1) *Public property, property or lands of the state or the community,* p. Campanum, Cic. 2) *The revenue of the state, &c.,* publica conducere, *to contract for the public revenues,* Hor. 3) *A contract with the state, a public contract,* in eo publico esset, Liv. 4) *The public chest, treasury,* in publicum redigere, Liv.; publico teneri, *to be in debt to the public treasury or exchequer,* Suet. 5) *The public, the whole community, the state,* in publico animadvertebatur, *in the name of the state,* Liv.; in p. emere, *at the expense of the state,* Id. 6) *The public, a public place,* prodire in p., Cic.; blandiores in publico quam in privato, *in the open street,* Liv.; publico carere *or* abstinere, *not to go out or show one's self in public,* Cic.——II. *General, common, universal,* p. cura juvenum, Hor.; p. favor, *the favor of all,* Ov.; p. lux mundi, *the sun,* Id.; *hence, common, usual,* p. verba, Id.; *ordinary, poor, indifferent, bad,* p. structura carminis, Id.

PUBLILIUS, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman* gens, *of which was* Publilius, *the father of* Publilia, *the second wife of Cicero,* Cic.——II. *Adj.: Of or belonging to Publilius,* P. tribus, Liv.

PUBLIPOR, ōris, m. I. q. Publii puer, Quint.

PUBLIUS, ii, m. *A Roman prænomen, abbreviated* P.

PŬDENDUS, a, um. *See* PUDEO.

PŬDENS, tis (pudeo). I. *Shamefaced, modest,*

bashful, p. homo, Cic.——II. *Loving honor*, pudentes ac boni viri, *men of honor*, Cic.

PŪDENTER, *adv.* *Modestly, bashfully, shamefacedly*, p. appellare, Cic.; pudentissime hoc petierat, Id.

PŪDEO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. n.* *To be ashamed*, pudeo, *I am ashamed*, Plaut. *It is usually impersonal; when the person ashamed is put in the acc., and the object of which one is ashamed*, 1) *In the genit.*: homines, quos infamiæ suæ neque pudeat neque tædeat, Cic.; pudet me tui, *I am ashamed of you*, Ter. 2) *In the inf.*: pudet dicere, Ter. 3) *Rarely in the nom.*: non te hæc pudent? Ter. *Part.*: pudendus, a, um, *Shameful, vile, disgraceful*, p. vita, Ov.; p. vulnera, Virg. *Subst.*, pudenda, orum, n. (sc. membra), *The privy members or parts*, Aus.; *thus*, pars pudenda, Ov.

PUDET. *See* PUDEO.

PŪDIBUNDUS, a, um (pudeo). *Shamefaced, ashamed*, p. celat ora, Ov.

PŪDICE, *adv.* *With a sense of shame; hence, honorably, decently, modestly*, Ter.

PŪDICITIA, æ, *f.* (pudicus). *Bashfulness, modesty, chastity*, pudicitiam alcjs expugnare, Cic. *Personified as a deity*, Pudicitia, Liv.

PŪDICUS, a, um (pudeo). I. *That is ashamed, shamefaced*, Plaut.——II. *Modest, sober, chaste, virtuous*, p. homo, Cic.; p. uxor, Id. *Fig.*: p. mores, Ov. *Post.*: p. fama, *an unspotted reputation*, Prop.

PŪDOR, ōris, m. (pudeo). I. *A sense of shame, shame*, pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic.; p. est referre, *I am ashamed to*, &c. *Hence, poet.*: *A blushing, blush*, p. famosus, Ov.——II. *Reverential fear, awe, respect*, p. patris, *for one's father*, Ter.; p. famæ, *fear of a bad reputation*, Cic. *Hence, Love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty*, homo summo honore, pudore, Id.; *a sense of honor*, pudore liberos retinere, Ter.——III. *A reason for being ashamed, disgrace, shame*, nec p. est, Ov.; cum pudore populi, *to the disgrace of*, Liv.; proh pudor! *oh shame!* Flor.

PŬELLA, æ, *f.* (puellus). *A young woman, whether married or not.* I. *A girl, female child* (*to distinguish the sex*), puellam parere, Ter.; pueri innuptæque puellæ, Virg.——II. *A young woman* (*said of an individual*), e. g. *Penelope*, Ov.; *Lucretia*, Id.; p. Lesbia, *Sappho*, Id.; *Octavia, the wife of Nero*, Tac.——III. *A mistress*, Prop.——IV. *A daughter*, Danai puellæ, Hor.

PŬELLĀRIS, e (puella). I. *Prop.*: *Of or relating to a girl or young woman, youthful*, præda (i. q. flores) puellares animos prolectat, *Proserpina*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *Childish*, p. augurium, Plin.

PŬELLĀRITER, *adv.* *In the manner of a girl, like a girl, girlishly*, p. alqd nescire, Plin. E.

PŬELLŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (puella). *A little girl*, Ter.

PŬELLUS, i, m. (*contr. for* puerulus). *A little boy*, Plaut.

PŬER, ĕri, m. [a *secondary form*, puerus; *hence, soc.* puere, Plaut.] (*from the Laconian* πόϊρ, i. q. παῖς). I. *Gen.*: *A child, whether boy or girl*, Proserpina p. Cereris, Nev.; *esp. plur.* pueri, *children*.——II. *Esp.* A) *A boy, a young man; usually from the age of twelve to eighteen; but said also of Octavius at the age of nineteen*, Cic.; a puero, *or, of several*, a pueris, *from childhood*, ex pueris excedere, *to pass the age of boyhood*, Id.——B) *With respect to the father*: *A son*, p. Latonæ, *Apollo*, Hor.——III. *A boy in waiting, an attendant* (παῖς); *then, also, a slave, servant*, pueri regii, *pages, youths in attendance on a king*, Liv.; p. literatissimus, *an educated slave*, Nep.——IV. *With respect to married men*: *A bachelor*, fac p. esse velis, Ov.

PŬERASCO, 3 *v. n.* (puer). *To arrive at the age of youth, to grow up to be a youth*, Suet.

PŬERILIS, e (puer). I. *Prop.*: *Of or like a boy, youthful, child-like, boyish*, p. ætas, *boyhood or childhood*, Cic.; p. regnum, Liv.; p. delectatio, *youthful merriment*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Childish, puerile, absurd, trivial*, p. sententia, Ter.; p. consilium, Cic.

PŬERILITAS, ātis, *f.* (puerilis). I. *Boyhood, childhood*, Varr.——II. *Boyishness, childishness*, Sen.

PŬERILITER, *adv.* I. *Like children, in a child-like manner*, p. blandiri, Liv.——II. *Childishly, foolishly*, p. facere, Cic.

PŬERITIA, æ, *f.* (puer). *The age of a boy or girl* (*until seventeen or eighteen*), *childhood, boyhood*, pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit, Cic.; a pueritia, *from one's infancy*, Id.

PŬERPERA, æ, *f.* (puer, pario). I. *A woman in child-bed*, Ter.; *also, a woman in labor*, Plaut.——II. *Adj.*: p. verba, *words* (*supposed*) *to assist child-birth*, Ov.

PŬERPERIUM, ii, n. (puerpera). I. *Childbirth, child-bed, a lying in*, puerperio cubare, *to be in child-bed*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *A new-born child*, numerus puerperii, *the number of children born together*, Gell.

PŬERTIA, æ, *f.* (*contr. for* pueritia), Hor.

PŬERŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (puer). *A little boy, lad; a young slave*, Cic.

PŬGIL, ĭlis, m. (pugnus). *One that fights with the cæstus, a pugilist, boxer*, Cic.; os pugilis, *a bold forehead, a brazen face*, Asin. Gall. sp. Suet.

PŬGILĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (pugilo). *A fighting with the cæstus, pugilism, boxing*, Cic.

PŬGILĀTŌRIUS, a, um (pugilo). *Of or belonging to pugilism*, p. follis, *a ball struck by the fist*, Plaut.

PŬGILĀTUS, ūs, m. (pugilo). *A fighting with the cæstus, pugilism, boxing*, Plaut.

PŬGILICE, *adv.* (pugil). *In the manner of a boxer or pugilist*, p. valet, *he is as strong as a boxer*, Plaut.

PŬGILLĀRIS, e (pugillus). *That can be held in one's fist, that fills a hand, as big as a fist*, p. testiculi, Juv. *Subst.*, pugillares, ium, m. (sc. libelli *or* codicilli), *A writing-tablet*, Plin.

PŬGILLO, PŬGILLOR. *See* PUGILO.

PŬGIO, ōnis, m. (pungo). *A kind of short sword, a dagger, poniard, dirk*, Cic. *Fig.*: p. plumbeus, *a weak proof or argument*, Cic.

PŬGIUNCŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (pugio). *A little dagger or poniard; fig.*, Cic.

PŬGNA, æ, *f.* (pugnus). I. *Prop.*: *A fight, combat, encounter* (*either with weapons or with the fist*), *of single combatants; or of armies, an engagement, action, conflict, battle*, nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat,

Cic.; p. singularis, *a single combat, a duel*, Macr.; pugnare pugnam claram, Liv.; p. mala, *an unfortunate battle*, Id.; pugnam mediam tueri, *the engagement in the centre*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: A contest, dispute, debate*, p. doctissimorum hominum, Cic.; *a cunning trick, artifice*, Plaut.

PUGNĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (pugnax). *Desire or inclination to fight, quarrelsomeness, pugnacity*, Plin. *Fig.*: p. argumentorum, Quint.

PUGNĀCITER, *adv.* (pugnax). *Contentiously, impetuously, vehemently*, p. certare, Cic.; pugnacissime defendere, Id.

PUGNĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* (pugno). *A fortified place from which to fight, a bulwark, fort, fortress*, Plaut.

PUGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (pugno). *A fighter, combatant*, Liv.; p. gallus, *a fighting-cock*, Plin.

PUGNĀTŌRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to combatants, used in fighting*, p. arma, Suet.

PUGNAX, ācis (pugno). I. *Prop.: Fond of fighting, contentious, warlike, pugnacious*, p. centurio, Cic.; pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. *Meton.: Contentious, warlike*, oratio pugnacior, Cic.; *with dat.*, ignis aquæ pugnax, Ov. ——II. *Fig.: Refractory, obstinate*, p. contra senatorem, Cæl. ap. Cic.

PUGNEUS, a, um (pugnus). *Of or relating to the fist*, p. merges, i. e. *blows with the fist*, Plaut.

PUGNO, 1 *v. n.* (pugna). I. *Prop.: To fight, combat, contend, engage* (*in single combat or with armies*), pugnatur omnibus locis, Cæs.; p. in nuda hostium latera, Liv.; p. adversus multitudinem, Sall.; p. ex equo, *on horseback*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To struggle or strive against, to be at variance with, to resist, oppose*, p. cum aliquo; frigida pugnant calidis, Ov.; *to contradict, to be repugnant or inconsistent*, pugnantia loqui, Cic.; fortuna mortalis cum immortali natura p. videtur, Id. *Hence: To maintain the contrary part*, ne cupias p. puellæ, Prop.; *to take pains, to strive, exert one's self, to endeavor to attain or accomplish any thing; with* ut, Cic.; *with* ne, Id.; p. de diis, *to maintain their existence*, Id.; *to resort to artifice*, Plaut.

PUGNUS, i, *m.* *A fist*, pugnum facere, *to clench the fist*, Cic.; superare pugnis, *in boxing*, Hor.

PULCHELLUS *or* PŬLCELLUS, a, um, *dim.* (pulcher). *Pretty*, p. Bacchæ, *statues of the Bacchæ*, Cic. *Ironically*: audiamus pulcellum puerum, Id. *Also said contemptuously of Clodius, whose surname was* Pulcher, Id.

PULCHER, chra, crum, *or* PULCER, cra, crum (πάλλιχρος *or* πολύχρουν). *Having many colors, variegated*; *hence*, I. *Prop.: Beautiful in shape and appearance, handsome, fair*, p. puer, Cic.; urbs pulcherrima, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: Excellent, magnificent, noble, illustrious*, p. atque præclarum, Cic.; nihil virtute pulcrius, Id.; *fortunate*, ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret, i. e. *that he might not think too much of himself*, Id.

PULCHER, chri, *m.* I. *A Roman surname*, e. g. Claudius P., Liv.——II. Pulchri promontorium, *a promontory of Africa, northeast of Carthage, now Cap Bono*, Liv.

PULCHRE *or* PŬLCRE, *adv.* (pulcher). I. *Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly*, p. dicere, Cic.; p. asseverat, *excellently, cleverly*, Id.; p. vendere, *well, at a high rate*, Plaut.; p. eum, *I am all right, take good care of myself*, Id. *As an exclamation: Well done! excellent! bravo!* Ter. ——II. *Ironic.: Finely, utterly, entirely*, p. periisti, Plaut.

PULCHRITŪDO (pulcr.), ĭnis, *f.* *Beauty, excellence*, venustas et p. corporis, Cic.; animal nullum pulchritudinem sentit, Id.

PULEIUM, i, *and* PULEGIUM, ii, *n.* *Pennyroyal, flea-wort, an odoriferous herb*, Cic. *Fig.*: ad cujus rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, *the agreeableness of your conversation*, Id.

PŬLEX, ĭcis, *m.* *A flea*, Cels.

PULLĀRIUS, a, um (pullus). I. *Of or belonging to young animals*, p. collectio, Veg.——II. *Subst.*, pullarius, ii, *m.*, *One that fed the sacred chickens, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting their food*, Cic.

PULLĀTUS, a, um (pullus). *Dressed in black, in mourning*, Juv.; *said of the dress of artisans or the common people*; *hence*, pullati, *or* pullata turba, *common people*, Suet.; Quint.

PULLEIĀCEUS, a, um (*a word used by Augustus instead of* pullus). *Black*, Suet.

PULLŬLO, 1 *v. n.* (pullulus). *To put forth buds, sprout out, germinate*, Virg. *Fig.*: p. luxuria incipiebat, *began to spread*, Nep.

PULLŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (pullus). *Young; hence, subst.*, pullulus, i, *m.* I. *A young animal, a chick*, App.——II. *Meton.: A young branch, or a shoot, sprout*, Plin.

PULLUS, a, um (*contr. for* puellus). *Young*, meus p. passer, Plaut. *It is also commonly used as a subst.*, pullus, i, *m.*, *Any thing young, a pullet*. I. *A young animal*, p. equinus, *a colt*, Plin.; pulli gallinaceí, Liv. *Also as a term of endearment, applied to children: Chick*, pullum et pupam, Suet. ——II. *Meton.: A young branch, sprout, or shoot*, Cat.

PULLUS, a, um (πελλός). *Black* (*whether by nature or made so by dirt*), *blackish, dark-colored*, p. capilli, Ov.; p. myrtus, Hor. *Esp.*: p. vestis, p. toga, *a dark-colored dress worn by artisans or common people* (Calp.); *also by persons in mourning*. *Subst.*, pullum, i, *n.*, *and plur.*, pulla, orum, *n.*, *Black clothes or dress*, Ov.

PULMENTĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (pulmentum). *Any thing eaten with bread*, Cat.; pulmentaria quære sudando, Hor.

PULMENTUM, i, *n.* (*contr. for* pulpamentum, *from* pulpa). *That which is eaten with bread*, Varr. *Hence: Fish, meat, food*, Plaut.; singula pulmenta, *single portions or pieces of fish*, Hor.

PULMO, ōnis, *m.* (πλεύμων, i. q. πνεύμων). I. *The lungs*, p. incisus, Cic.; pulmones, *the lobes of the lungs*, Id.——II. p. marinus, *A marine animal, sea-lungs*, Plin.

PULMONEUS, a, um (pulmo). I. *Of or belonging to the lungs*, vomitum pulmoneum vomere, *to vomit the lungs*, Plaut.——II. *As soft as the lungs*, p. mala, *a kind of apples*, Plin.

PULPA, æ, *f.* (πόλφος). I. *The fleshy part of animal bodies*, Cat. *Hence*: scelerata p., *cursed flesh*, i. e. *cursed men*, Pers.——II. *Meton.: The pulp of fruit, the pith of trees*, Plin.

PULPĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (pulpa). *That which is eaten with bread*; *esp.*, *meat*, Liv.

PULPĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (pulpa). I. *The fleshy part of animals, fishes, &c.*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A dainty bit, a tit-bit*, Plaut.; *any thing eaten with bread, a relish*, p. fames est, Cic.

PULPITUM, i, *n.* (*akin to* fulcio, palus, pluteus). *A stage or scaffold made of boards, a raised floor, platform*, Hor.; *a stage for actors*, Id.

PULS, tis, *f.* (πόλτος). *A kind of pap made of flour, &c., the ordinary food of the ancient Romans* (Plin.); *afterward the food of poor people*, Juv.; offa pultis, *the food of the sacred chickens*, Cic.

PULSATIO, ōnis, *f.* (pulso). *A beating, knocking, striking*, p. Alexandrinorum, Cic.; p. scutorum, Liv.

PULSO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (pello). I. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.: To push or strike forward, to give an impulse to, propel*, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, Cic.; pulsatos se querentes, Liv. 2) *Esp.: To put in motion by pushing, to beat to pieces*, p. semen in pila, *to bruise, pound*, Plin.; *to touch, strike, play upon* (*a musical instrument*), p. chordas pectine, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To strike, move, touch, make an impression upon*, imagines quibus pulsatur animus, Cic.; pulsat aliqd pectus meum, *puts me out, disturbs me*, Plaut.——II. *To strike against any thing, to beat or hit*, fluctus pulsant latera navis, Ov. *Hence, of persons dancing: To touch the ground*, p. tellurem libero pede, Hor.; *to strike or knock against or at any thing*, p. ostium, Plaut. *Poet.: To run through, ride over*, curru Phœbe pulsabat Olympum, Virg.——III. *Fig.: To remove, ward off*, p. pericula, Claud.

PULSUS, ūs, *m.* (pello). I. *Prop.: A pushing, striking, beating, stamping*, p. remorum, Cic.; p. lyræ, Ov.; pulsum venarum attingere, *to feel the pulse*, Tac.——II. *Fig.: Impulse, impression, excitement*, externus p. animos commovet, Cic.

PULTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (pulto). *A knocking at the door*, Plaut.

PULTIPHAGONIDES, æ, *m.* (vox hybr. puls, φαγεῖν). *An eater of puls or pap*, Plaut.

PULTIPHAGUS, i, *m.* (vox hybr. puls, φαγεῖν). *An eater of puls or pap. Faceti, a Roman*, Plaut.

PULTO, are, i. q. pulso. *To beat, strike, or knock at any thing*, p. januam, Plaut.

PULVEREUS, a, um (pulvis). I. *Consisting of dust*, p. nubes, *a cloud of dust*, Virg.——II. *That causes or raises dust*, p. palla, Ov.——III. *Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty*, p. solum, Ov.

PULVERULENTUS, a, um (pulvis). I. *Prop.: Full of or covered with dust, dusty*, p. via, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Attended with labor*, p. prætura, Ov.

PULVILLUS, i, *m. dim.* (pulvinus). *A little cushion or pillow*, Hor.

PULVINAR *or* **POLVINAR**, āris, *n.* (pulvinus). I. *A cushion, a bolster, or a place covered with cushions or tapestry; a couch on which the images of the gods were placed, that they might partake of the banquet called* lectisternium: p. suscipere, i. q. instituere, ponere, Liv. *Esp. in the circus, near the spina: The cushioned seats from which the emperor looked at the games*, spectabat e pulvinari, Suet.——II. *Meton.: A temple or chapel, in which these cushions were kept*, supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria, Cic.; *an entertainment at these sacred couches*, Id.

PULVINARIUM, ii, *n.* I. i. q. pulvinar, *a cushion, pillow; as, of a deity in a temple*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A dock-yard*, Plaut.

PULVINUS, i, *m.* *A cushion, squab*, Cic.; *esp., a pillow*, Sall.

PULVIS, eris, *m.*, *rarely f.* [*gen.*, pulvis, Cat.: *gen. plur.*, pulverum, Hor. *and* Plin.]. I. *Dust, powder*, multis in calceis p., Cic.; p. carbonis, Ov.; p. eruditus, *the sand in which the old mathematicians drew their figures with* a radius, Id.; homunculum a pulvere et radium excitabo, *the mathematician*, Id. *Prov.:* sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to take pains in vain or to no purpose*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *A field in which wrestling was practiced*, Cic.; *hence, fig., a field of activity*, doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, *before the public*, Id. *Poet.: Work, exertion, labor*, palma sine pulvere, *without labor*, Hor.——B) *Earth, soil*, p. Etrusca, Prop.

PULVISCULUS, i, *m. dim.* (pulvis). *Fine dust or powder*, Sol.; *hence, fig., of a very small thing* rem auferre cum pulvisculo, *entirely, thoroughly*, Plaut.

PŪMEX, icis, *m.* (*f.* ap. Cat.). I. *Pumice-stone*, Plaut. *Prov.:* aquam a pumice postulare, *to ask a person for any thing which he does not possess*, Plaut.——II. *Poet.: Any soft or brittle kind of stone*, Virg.

PŪMICEUS, a, um (pumex). *Of pumice-stone*, p. mola, Ov.; p. oculi, *that can not shed tears*, Plaut.

PŪMILIO, ōnis, *m.* (pumilus). *A dwarf, pigmy*, Sen.

PŪMILUS, i, *m.* *A dwarf, pigmy*, Suet.

PUNCTIM, *adv.* (pungo). *With the point of a weapon*, p. petere hostem, Liv.

PUNCTIUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (punctio). *A slight stinging or pricking*, p. sentire, Sen.

PUNCTUM, i, *n.* (pungo). I. A) *That which is made by pricking*, Mart.; *a puncture, hole, point*, Plin.——B) *A small portion of a weight or measure, &c.*, puncto certo, Pers. *Fig.:* p. temporis, *a moment*, Cic.; p. horæ, Hor.——II. A) *Any point, spot, or dot in writing* (*because the ancients wrote by way of puncture on wax with an iron style*), Aus.; *a mathematical point*, Cic.; *a point on dice*, Suet.——B) *Meton.: A vote at the* comitia, *a suffrage, ballot* (*because anciently the votes were marked by points on wax-tablets*), Cic. *Hence, fig.: Approbation*, omne tulit p., Hor.

PUNGO, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To prick, sting*, vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic.; *to penetrate*, p. corpus, Lucr.; *to touch sensibly*, p. sensum, Lucr.——B) *Fig.: To sting*, i. e. *to mortify, grieve, vex*, pungit dolor, Cic.——II. *To make a point; only in the part.*, punctus, a, um: puncto tempore, *or* puncto in tempore, *in a moment*, Lucr.

PŪNICANUS, a, um (Punicus). *Punic, Carthaginian*, Cic.

PŪNICIUS, a, um (Φοινίκειος). I. *Punic, Carthaginian*, P. dux, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Reddish, approaching to purple*, Tib.

PŪNICUS [Pœnicus], a, um. I. *Phœnician*, P. regna, Virg. *Hence: Punic, Carthaginian* (*because Carthage was a Phœnician colony*), P. literæ, Cic. P. pomum, *or fig.*, Punicum, i, *n.*, *A pomegranate*, Ov. *Prov.:* P. fides, *perfidy*, Sall.; perfidia plus quam Punica, Liv.——II. *Meton. poet.: Of a purple red, approaching to pur-*

ple (*because the Phœnicians invented the art of dyeing it*), p. sagum, Hor.

PŪNIŌ [pœnio], ivi *and* ii, itum, 4 *v. a., and dep.*

PUNIOR [pœnior], punitus, iri (pœna). I. *To punish*, prohibenda in puniendo ira est, Cic.; p. alqm supplicio, Id. *Dep.*: puniri alqm, Cic.——II. *To revenge, avenge*, p. dolorem, Cic. *Dep.*: puniri necem, Cic.

PŪNĪTOR, ōris, *m. A punisher*, Val. Max.; *a revenger, an avenger*, p. doloris sui, Cic.

PŪNUS, a, um [Pœnus]. *Carthaginian. Compar.*, Punior, *more versed in the language of the Carthaginians*, Plaut.

PŪPA, æ, *f.* (pupus). I. *A girl*, Mart.——II. *A doll, puppet*, Varr.

PŪPILLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pupa). *Prop.*: *A little girl; hence*, I. *An orphan girl under age, who is under the care of a guardian; a ward*, Cic.——II. *The apple or pupil of the eye*, Plin.

PŪPILLĀRIS, e (pupillus). *Of or belonging to wards or minors*, p. pecuniæ, Liv.; p. ætas, *minority*, Suet.

PŪPILLUS, i, *m. dim.* (pupulus). *A little boy; hence, an orphan under age, a ward, minor*, Cic.

PUPINIA, æ, *f. Pupinia, a district of Latium, remarkable for the infertility of its soil*, Cic. *Hence*: Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

PŪPIUS, a, um. I. *A Roman* gens; *of which the most celebrated is a tragic poet, mentioned by* Hor.——II. *Adj.*: *Of or belonging to the Pupian gens*, lex P., Cic.

PUPPIS, is, *f.* I. *The hinder part of a ship, the stern*, navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic.; stant litore puppes, *turned toward the shore*, i. e. *at landing*, Ov.; Virg.; *the stern, the place of the pilot*, clavum tenens sedeat in puppi, Cic.; *hence, fig.*: sedebamus in puppi, *I was at the helm*, i. e. *at the head of the state*, Id. *Facetè, for the back* (*of a man*): p. pereunda est, *my back will suffer for it*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *A ship*, Virg. *Hence*: *A certain constellation*, Cic.

PŪPŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (pupa). I. *Girl; as a term of endearment*, "*My love*," "*My dear girl*," mea pupa, App.——II. *The apple or pupil of the eye*, Cic. *Meton.*: *The eye*, Hor.

PŪPŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (pupus). *A little boy*, Catull.

PŪPUS, i, *m. A boy or child*, Varr. *As term of endearment*, Suet.

PŪRE, *adv.* I. A) *Purely, cleanly*, p. lavare, Liv. *Hence, fig.*: *Purely, free from fault, unspottedly*, quiete et p. et eleganter acta ætas, Cic. *Esp.*: *Purely, chastely*, p. a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.; *purely, without fault, correctly* (*of speaking*), p. loqui, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *Without covering, naturally*, p. apparere, Hor.——II. *Brightly*, marmore purius, Hor.

PURGĀMEN, inis, *n.* (purgo). I. *Filth, dirt*, Ov.——II. *A means of purging or cleansing; hence, expiation, atonement*, p. mali, Ov.——III. *Purity, cleanliness, clearness*, Prud.

PURGĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (purgo). *Dirt, filth, offscouring*, p. urbis, Liv. *Hence*: *A term of reproach*; *Dregs, scum, offscouring* (κάθαρμα), p. servorum, Curt.

PURGĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (purgo). *A making clean, scouring, cleansing*, menstruæ purgationes, *the monthly courses*, Plin.; p. alvi, *a purging of the bowels*, Cic. *Hence, fig.*: *Expiation, atonement*, Plin.; *justification, apology*, p. est quum factum conceditur, culpa removetur, Cic.

PURGĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* purgo.——II. *Adj.*: *Purged, purified*, somnia pituitâ purgatissima, Pers.; *justified, cleared of a charge*, Sall.

PURGĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (purgo). *A purging, cleansing, or purifying*, Cic.

PURGĪTŌ, are, *v. intens.* (purgo). *To purify*, Plaut.

PURGO, 1 *v. a.* (purum ago). I. A) *To make clean or pure, to clean, cleanse*, p. locum, Cic. *Fig.*: p. se, *to purge one's self*, Cels.; purgatum te illius morbi esse, Hor.——B) *To make straight, to prepare, make even or level*, p. viam, Ulp.; p. rationem, *to pay off, to settle*, Suet.; p. metum doloris, *to get rid of, to remove*, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *In a moral sense*: *To clear from a charge; hence, to justify, excuse*, p. se alcui, *to excuse one's self with any body*, Cic.; p. alqm de luxuria, *on account of, respecting*, Id.; p. alqm crimine, *to clear, acquit*, Tac. *With acc. and inf.*: *To plead in one's defence, or as an excuse, that*, &c., qui purgarent, nec accitos ab eo Bastarnas, Liv. *Hence*: *To refute, rebut, contradict*, p. crimina, Cic.——B) *To purify, sanctify*, p. populos, Ov.; p. nefas, *to make expiation or atonement for*, Id.

PURĪFICO, 1 *v. a.* (purificus). *To clean, cleanse.* I. *To make clean from dirt, cleanse*, p. favum, Plin.——II. *To cleanse from sin, to purify*, p. se, Suet.

PURPŪRA, æ, *f.* (πορφύρα). I. *A shell-fish which produces purple dye*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Purple, purple color or dye*, certantem uvam purpuræ, Hor. *Hence*,——B) 1) *Any thing purple or dyed with purple, a purple garment, or a garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by kings*, &c., usque ad talos demisse p., Cic.; qui fulgeat purpurâ, Id. *Hence*: *A high dignity or office*, septima p., *the consulate*, Flor. 2) *Wool dyed purple, purple stuffs, purple*, Sen.; *a purple cloth or covering*, Quint.

PURPŪRASCO, 3 *v. n.* (purpura). *To turn purple*, Cic.

PURPŪRĀTUS, i, *m.* (purpura). *One dressed in purple, an officer at court*, purpuratis tuis ista militare, Cic.

PURPŪREUS, a, um (πορφύρεος). I. *Of a purple color, purple; hence also* (*on account of the various shades of purple dye*), *darkish violet, reddish, deep, or of a deep color*, &c., p. vestis, Cic.; p. genus, Ov.; p. arcus, *a rainbow*, Prop.; p. anima, *with blood*, Virg.; p. mare, *dark-colored*, Virg.; (*on account of the beauty of the color*), *brilliant, shining, splendid*, p. olores, Hor.; p. lux, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *Dressed or clothed in purple*, p. rex, Ov.; *adorned with purple*, p. pennis, *with a purple crest*, Virg.

PURPŪRISSĀTUS, a, um (purpurissum). *Painted or dyed with purpurissum*, p. buccæ, Plaut.

PURPŪRISSUM, i, *n.* (πορφυρίζον). *A kind of dark red color* (*approaching to purple*) *used in painting*, Plin.; *color used for reddening the complexion, rouge*, Plaut.

PURPŪRO, 1 *v. a.* (purpura). *To make of a*

purple color, to purple, p. undas, Fur. ap. Gell. *Hence. meton.: To clothe in purple*, mulier purpurata, Plaut.

PŪRUS, a, um. *Pure.* I. *Free from any thing, free from filth, faults, or any extraneous admixture, pure, neat*, quicquid hauseris puram liquidumque te haurire, Cic.; p. locus, *unsifted*, Liv.; p. cœlum, *clear, serene*, Tib.; *with gen.* (*poet.*): sceleris p., *free from*, Hor. *Subst.*, purum, i, *n.* (*sc.* cœlum), *A clear sky or atmosphere*, Hor.——II. A) *That is still in its natural state, free, pure, unmixed, simple, unadorned, inartificial, plain*, p. campus, *a clear or open country*, Liv.; puræ ... plateæ, *clear*, Hor.; p. toga, *without purple*, Phædr.; p. argentum, *plain, without figures, not chased* [*opp.* cælatum], Cic.; p. oratio, *unadorned*, Id. *Hence, subst.*, purum, i, *n.*, *The open air*, Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Clear, bright*, p. sol, Hor.; dies puri, Ov. 2) *Just, honest, upright*, p. bellum, Liv.; p. anima, *pure, unspotted, uncontaminated*, Cic. 3) *Clear; that remains after the deduction of expense,-net*, quid possit ad dominum puri ac reliqui pervenire. 4) *Unmixed, neat, by itself*, esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse est, Lucr. 5) *That is without conditions or exceptions*, p. judicium, Cic.

PŪS, pūris, *n.* (πῦος, πύ). I. *White and viscous matter, pus*, Cels.——II. *Fig.: Of malicious or bitter speech*, Hor.

PŪSILLUS, a, um, *dim.* (pusus). I. *Prop.: Small, little, in size or circumference*, p. testis, Cic.; p. vox, *a weak voice*, Quint. *Subst.*, pusillum, i, *n.*, *A trifle*, pusillo altior, Plin. *Adv.: A little*, pusillum discedere, Quint. ——II. *Fig.: Small, little, mean, poor*, p. animus, Cic.; p. homo, *mean*, Vat. ap. Cic.; *of low extraction*, Sen.

PŪSIO, ōnis, *m.* (pusus). *A little boy*, Cic.

PŪSTŪLA, æ, *f.* *A blister, pimple on the skin, a bladder, pustule*, Cels.; Sen.

PŪSTŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Full of pustules, impled*, p. argentum, *purified silver*, Suet.

PŪTA (*imper. of* puto). *For instance, for example, to wit*, Pers.; ut p., *as for instance, as for example*, Sen.

PŪTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (puto). *That which is cut off as useless; hence, a shell or husk of a nut, &c.*, Cic.

PŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (puto). *A purifying, trimming, adorning; hence, a pruning or lopping of trees*, p. arborum et vitium, Cic.

PŪTEAL, ālis, *n.* I. *A marble edge or border of a well or fountain*, putealia sigillata duo, Cic.——II. *An uncovered piece of masonry in the shape of a well; such was constructed at Rome in commemoration of Attus Nævius, and afterward rebuilt by Scribonius Libo; this puteal stood near the* arcus Fabianus, *and was called* puteal Libonis; *it served as an exchange*, Hor.; Pers.

PŪTEĀLIS, e (puteus). *Of or belonging to a well*, Lucr.; Ov.

PŪTEO, ŭi, ēre (πύθω, πύθομαι). I. *To stink*, Cic.——II. *To be foul or rotten*, Plaut.

PŪTEŌLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Puteoli*, P. prædia, Cic. *Subst.*, Puteolanum, i, *n.*, *An estate of Cicero, near* Puteoli, Cic. Puteolani, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Puteoli*, Id.

PŪTEŌLI, ōrum, *m.* *Puteoli, a town of Campania, on the sea-coast, with mineral springs; now Pozzuolo*, Cic.

PŪTER putris, putre (puteo). I. *Foul, rotten, putrid*, p. ulcus, Cels.; p. navis, Prop.; p. poma, Ov.——II. *Loose, friable, brittle, rotten*, p. solum, Virg.; p. tellus, *reduced to dust*, Prop. *Meton.*: p. mammæ, *slack, flabby, withered*, Hor.; p. oculi, *languishing*, Id.

PŪTESCO *and* PŪTISCO, ŭi, 3 *v. n.* (puteo). *To rot, putrefy*, Cic.

PŪTEUS, i, *m.* I. *A (dug) well*, Cic.; puteum fodere, Plaut.; *a cistern*, Hirt. ——II. *A pit*, puteum demiti, *to be sunk*, Virg. *Hence, in mines: A pit, shaft*, Plin.; *a subterraneous place of confinement for slaves*, Plaut.

PŪTIDE, *adv.* *Disgustingly, in an unnatural or affected manner, excessively*, p. dicere, Cic.; putidius literas exprimere, *with excessive distinctness*, Id.

PŪTIDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* (putidior). *Rather more unpleasant, or disgusting*, Cic.

PŪTIDUS, a, um (puteo). I. *Foul, fetid, stinking*, p. caro, Cic.; cerebrum putidius, *somewhat decayed*, Hor. *Hence,*——II. *Disgusting, disagreeable, affected*, p. homo, Plaut.; p. femina, Hor. *Esp.: Disagreeable or affected in speaking, tedious*, putidum sit scribere, Cic.; ne obscurum esset aut putidum, *tediously explicit or clear*, Id.

PUTILLUS, i, *m.* (putus). *A very little boy or lad*, Plaut.

PUTISCO. *See* PUTESCO.

PŪTO, 1 *v. a.* (*perhaps allied to* putus). I. *To clean, cleanse*, p. lanam, Titin. ap. Non. *Esp.: To prune (trees or vines)*, p. vites, Virg. *Hence, fig.: To adjust, arrange*, p. rationes cum alqo, *to settle accounts with any one*, Cic.; rationem puto, *I am thinking of*, Plaut.——II. A) *To reckon, count*, pro binis putabuntur, *will be reckoned as two*, Cat. *Hence,*—— B) *Meton.* 1) *To estimate, value, esteem*, p. magni, Cic.; p. alqd denarii quingentis, Id.; *with* in, *to hold, set down, consider, take for*, imperatorem in alqo numero puto, Id.; *with* pro, Id.; *with* supra, ratio supra hominem putanda, *to be considered as superhuman*, Id. 2) *To judge in consequence of previous calculation*, i. e. *to suppose, believe, consider, think, imagine*, non putaram, *I should not have thought or supposed*, Cic.; recte putas, Ter.; *with acc. and inf.*, noli p. me maluisse, *do not believe that*, Cic.; p. hominem præ se neminem, *to consider or esteem beneath one's self*, Id.; putes, *one would say, believe, or imagine*, Ov.; ut puto, *as I think, in my opinion*, Id. 3) *To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to think upon*, illud debes p., Cic. 4) *To reason, dispute, prove by argument*, mecum argumentis puta, Plaut.

PUTREFĂCIO, ēci, actum, 3 *v. a.* *Pass.*, PUTREFIO, factus, fieri (putreo, facio). I. *To cause any thing to rot or corrupt, to make rotten; pass., to become rotten or putrid*, tectum imbribus putrefieri, Liv.——II. *To make loose or brittle*, p. saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

PUTREO, ŭi, ēre (puter). *To be rotten or putrid*, Pacuv.

PUTRESCO, ŭi, 3 (putreo). I. *To grow putrid or rotten, to putrefy, rot*, humine an sublime putrescat, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To become loose or friable*, solum putrescit, Col.

PUTRIDUS, a, um (putreo). I. *Rotten, putrid*, p. dens, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Loose, friable*, p. pectora, Cat.

PUTRIS, e. *See* PUTER.

PUTROR, ōris, m. (putreo). *Putridity, rotenness, corruption*, Lucr.

PŬTUS, a, um (*perhaps part. of an obsolete verb*, puo). I. *Prop.: Cleaned, cleansed, bright, polished; usually with* purus, *by way of ἀσύνθετον:* argentum purum p., *pure silver*, Alfen. ap. Gell.; purus p. hic sycophanta, *this man is a true or regular sycophant*, Plaut.; Polymacheroplacides purus p. est ipsus, *the very incarnation of*, Id.——II. *Fig.: Shining, bright*, putissimæ orationes, Cic.

PŬTUS, i, m., i. q. pusus. *A boy, lad*, Virg.

PYCTA, æ, *or* PYCTES, æ, m. (πύκτης). *A boxer, pugilist*, Sen. (*Pure Latin*, pugil.)

PYDNA, æ, *f.* (Πύδνα). *Pydna, a town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, celebrated for the battle between Paulus Æmilius and Perseus*, Liv.

PYDNÆUS, a, um. *Of Pydna. Subst. plur.*, PYDNÆI, ōrum, *The inhabitants of Pydna*, Liv.

PŬGA *or* PŪGA, æ, *f.* (πυγή). *The seat, the buttocks*, Hor. (*Pure Latin*, nates.)

PYGMÆI, ōrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι, *from* πυγμή, *the fist*). *Pigmies, a race of dwarfs in Ethiopia*, Plin.; Juv.

PYGMÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Pygmæi, Pygmy*, P. sanguis, Ov.

PYGMALĬON, ōnis, m. (Πυγμαλίων). *Pygmalion.* 1. *The grandson of Agenor*, Ov. 2. *A king of Tyre, brother of Dido*, Virg.

PŸLADES, æ *and* is, m. (Πυλάδης). *Pylades.* 1. *The son of King Strophius, the faithful friend of Orestes*, Cic.; *hence, prov.: A dear or faithful friend*, Ov. 2. *A celebrated pantomimist of Cilicia, at Rome in the time of Augustus*, Suet.

PŸLADĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pylades*, e. g. P. amicitia, *intimate, firm*, Cic.

PŸLÆ, ārum, *f.* (πύλαι). I. *Gen.: Gates; hence, a defile or narrow pass between mountains*, p. Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, Cic.——II. *Esp.:* i. q. Thermopylæ, Liv.

PŸLÆMĒNES, is, m. *Pylæmenes, an old king and chief of the Heneti in Paphlagonia, who was killed before Troy*, Liv.

PŸLAICUS, a, um (πυλαϊκός). *Of or at Thermopylæ*, p. conventus *or* concilium, *a convention or congress of the Grecian states held there*, Liv.

PYLĬUS, a, um (Πύλιος). *Of or from Pylos, Pylian; subst., said of Nestor*, Ov. *Poet.: Of or belonging to Nestor*, P. dies, Ov.

PŸLUS *or* PŸLOS, i, *f.* (Πύλος). *Pylos, a town of Messenia, the birth-place of Nestor, now Old Navarino*, Liv.

PYRA, æ, *f.* (πυρά). I. *A burning funeral pile, a pyre*, Virg. (*Pure Latin*, rogus.)——II. *A place on Mount Œta, where Hercules burned himself*, Liv.

PYRACMON, ōnis, m. (Πυράκμων). *Pyracmon, one of the Cyclopes*, Virg.

PYRACMOS, i, m. *Pyracmus, one of the centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous*, Ov.

PYRAMIDĀTUS, a, um (pyramis). *In the shape of a pyramid, pyramidal*, Cic. (*doubtful*).

PYRAMIS, ĭdis, *f.* (πυραμίς). *A pyramid*, Cic.

PYRAMUS, i, m. (Πύραμος). *Pyramus.* I. *The unfortunate lover of Thisbe, who killed himself under a mulberry-tree*, Ov.——II. *A river of Cilicia, formerly called* Leucosyrus, Cic.

PYRENÆUS [Pyrenēus], a, um. *Of or belonging to the Pyrenees*, P. montes, *the Pyrenees*, Liv.

PYRĒNE, ēs, *f.* (Πυρήνη). *The Pyrenean Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Tib.

PYRĒNEUS (*trisyll.*), ĕi *and* ĕos, m. (Πυρηνεύς). *Pyreneus, a king of Thrace, an enemy of the Muses*, Ov.

PYRENEUS (*tetrasyll.*), a, um. *See* PYRENÆUS.

PYRGI, ōrum, m. (Πύργοι, *towers*). *Pyrgi, a town of Etruria, now S. Severa*, Liv.; Virg. Hence, Pyrgensis, *Born at Pyrgi*, P. Antistius, Cic.

PYRGO, ūs, *f.* *Pyrgo, the nurse of Priam's children*, Virg.

PYRGUS, i, m. (Πύργος). *Pyrgus, a fortress of Elis*, Liv.

PYRŎIS *or* PYRŎEIS, entis, m. (Πυρόεις, *fiery*). *Pyroïs, the name of one of the horses of the Sun*, Ov.

PYRŎPUS, i, m. (πυρωπός, *fire-colored*). *A certain mixture of brass and gold, in the proportion of three to one*, Ov.

PYRRHA, æ, *and* PYRRHE, ēs, *f.* (Πύῤῥα). *Pyrrha.* I. 1. *Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion*, Ov. 2. *A mistress of Horace*, Hor.——II. *Name of several towns in Lesbos, Euboea, &c.*, Plin.

PYRRHEUM, i, n. *Pyrrheum, a place in Ambracia*, Liv.

PYRRHIA, æ, *f.* *Pyrrhia, the name of a female slave in one of the plays of Titinius*, Hor.

PYRRHIAS, æ, m. *Pyrrhias, a leader of the Ætolians*, Liv.

PYRRHIAS, ădis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Pyrrha (in Lesbos)*, P. puellæ, Ov.

PYRRHĪCA, æ, *and* PYRRHĪCHE, ēs, *f.* (πυῤῥίχη). *A kind of dance in armor, performed by boys and girls, pyrrhic dance*, Suet.

PYRRHĪCHIUS, a, um (πυῤῥίχιος). *Pyrrhic*, p. pes, *a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables*, Quint.

PYRRHO, ōnis, m. (Πύῤῥων). *Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the Skeptic philosophy*, Cic.

PYRRHŌNII, ōrum, m. *Followers of the Skeptic philosopher Pyrrho*, Cic.

PYRRHUS, i, m. (Πύῤῥος). *Pyrrhus.* 1. *The son of Achilles and Deidamia, called also* Neoptolemus, Virg. 2. *A king of Epirus, famous for his war with the Romans*, Cic.

PYRUM *and* PYRUS. *See* PIRUS.

PYTHAGŎRAS, æ, m. (Πυθαγόρας). *Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher of Samos (about B.C. 550), who taught in Lower Italy at Croton and Metapontum*, Cic.; Ov.; littera Pythagoræ, *the letter* Y, *by which Pythagoras designated the two paths of life, that of virtue on the right, narrow, and that of vice, on the left, broad*, Pers.

PYTHAGŎREUS, a, um (Πυθαγόρειος). *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean*, P. somnia, Hor. *Plur.*, Pythagorei, orum, m., *Followers of Pythagoras, Pythagorean*, Cic.

PYTHAGŎRICUS, a, um (Πυθαγορικός). *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean*, P. libri, Liv. *Subst.:* Pythagorici, ōrum, m., *Pythagorean philosophers*, Cic.

PYTHAULES, æ, m. (πυθαύλης). I. *One who plays on the flute a hymn in honor of the Pythian*

Apollo, Hyg.——II. *Gen.*: *One who plays on the flute in the theatre*, Varr.; Sen.

PYTHIA, æ, *f.*, and orum, *n.* *See* PYTHIUS, II.

PYTHICUS, a, um (Πυθικός). *Pythian*, P. Apollo, Liv.

PYTHIUS, a, um (Πύθιος). I. *Pythian*, *Delphic*, P. Apollo, Cic.; Liv.; P. regna, *Delphi*, Prop.; P. vates, *the Pythia*, Juv.——II. *Subst.* A) Pythia, æ, *f.* (Πυθία, ἡ), *The priestess of Apollo, at Delphi; the Pythian prophetess*, Cic.—B) Pythia, ōrum, *n.* (Πύθια, τὰ, *sc.* ἱερά), *Games celebrated every four years in honor of Apollo at Delphi, the Pythian games*, Ov.; Hor.

PYTHO, ūs, *f.* (Πυθώ). *Pytho.* I. *The ancient name of Delphi and the surrounding country*, Tib.——II. m., *a proper name, of a man*, Liv.

PYTHON, ōnis, m. (Πύθων). *Python, a large serpent killed by Apollo near Delphi, from which he was surnamed* Pythius, Ov.

PYTISMA, ātis, *n.* (πύτισμα). *That which one spits out (in tasting wine)*, Juv.

PYTISSO, ā v. n. (πυτίζω). *To spit out (wine that one has tasted)*, Ter.

PYXIS, idis, *f.* (πυξίς). *A box, a small box; as, for unguents, medicines, &c.; properly, one made of box-wood, but said also of a box made of any sort of wood, or of metal*, Quint.; Cic.

Q.

Q, q, *the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, occurring only in connection with* u. *As a praenomen it denotes* Quintus. *It also stands for* que, e. g. S. P. Q. R., i. e. Senatus Populusque Romanus.

QUĀ, *adv.* (qui). I. *On which side, where*, ad omnes aditus, qua adiri poterat, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *How, in what way, by what method or means*, Antonium delectus, qua possit, habiturum, Cic.—B) *As far as*, veterem tutare sodalem, qua datur, Ov.—C) qua . . qua, *sometimes . . . sometimes, partly . . . partly, both . . . and*, qua dominus, qua advocati, Cic.; qua consules, qua exercitum increpando, Liv.

QUĀCUMQUE [quacunque], *adv.* (*abl. of* quicumque). *Wherever, wheresoever*, q. iter fecit, Cic.; q. nos commovimus, *whithersoever, to whatever part, corner, place, &c.*, Id.; *also separately*, qua se cumque tulit, Virg.

QUĀDAM-TENUS [quadantenus], *also separately.* I. *Up to a certain point*, est quadam prodire tenus, Hor.——II. *Somewhat, to some degree, in some measure*, Plin.

QUĀDI, ōrum, m. *Quadi, a Germanic tribe, in the modern Moravia*, Tac.

QUĀDRĀGENĀRIUS, a, um (quadrageni). *Of or belonging to the number forty; of forty*, q. pupillus, *forty years of age*, Sen.

QUĀDRĀGENI, æ, a (quadraginta). *Forty each or apiece*, Cic.

QUĀDRĀGESIMUS, a, um (quadraginta). I. *The fortieth*, q. pars, Cat.; q. post annum, Tac.——II. *Subst.*, quadragesima, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *The fortieth part, paid as a tax*, Tac.

QUĀDRĀGIES, *adv.* *Forty times*, q. quater accusatus, Aur. Vict.; HS. q., *forty times a hundred thousand sesterces* (i. e. *four millions*), Cic.

QUĀDRĀGINTA. *Forty*, Cic.

QUĀDRANGULUS, a, um (quadruci angulus). *Quadrangular, having four corners or angles*, q. figura, Plin.

QUĀDRANS, tis, m. [*sc.* as] (quadro). I. *The fourth part, a quarter*, q. diei noctisque, Plin.: creditoribus quadrantem solvi, i. e. *twenty-five per cent.*, Vell.——II. *Esp.* A) *As a coin: The fourth part of an as*, i. e. *three* unciæ, Liv.; *as the lowest price of bathing*, Hor.—B) *As a weight: A quarter of a pound*, Mart.—C) *As a measure of liquids: The fourth part of a* sextarius, i. e. *three* cyathi, Cels.—D) *As a measure of length: A quarter of a foot*, Gell.

QUĀDRANTAL, ālis, *n.* (quadrantalis). *A measure for liquids*, i. q. amphora, *holding eight* congii, Cat.; Plaut.

QUĀDRANTĀLIS, e (quadrans). *Containing the fourth part of a measure*, Plin.

QUĀDRANTĀRIUS, a, um (quadrans). *Of or pertaining to the quarter of a thing, as, of an as, or that may be had or bought for it*, q. res, *a bath* (*see* QUADRANS, II., A), Sen. *Meton.*: q. mulier, *a common prostitute* (*said of Clodia, the wife of Metellus*), Cic.

QUĀDRĀTUM, i, *n.* (quadratus). A) *A square*, Cic.; Hor.—B) *In Astron., said of a planet standing at a distance of three signs from another*, Cic. *See* QUADRO, II.

QUĀDRĀTUS, a, um (quadro). I. *Four-cornered, square*, q. turris, Lucr.; q. saxum, *square*, Liv.; q. agmen, *an army marching in a square or rectangle*, Cic. (*see* AGMEN).——II. A) *Meton.*: *Well proportioned; esp. of stature, of middle size, middling*, q. statura, Suet.—B) *Fig.*: *Fit, suitable*, q. compositio (verborum), Quint.

QUĀDRIENNIS, e (quatuor, annus). *Of four years*, q. homo, Aur. Vict.

QUĀDRIENNIUM, ii, *n.* (quatuor, annus). *The space of four years, four years*, Cic.

QUĀDRIFARIAM, *adv.* (quatuor). *In four parts*, q. dividere, Liv.

QUĀDRIFIDUS, a, um (quatuor, findo). *Cleft into four parts*, q. sudes, Virg.; q. quercum scindebat cuneis, *he divided into four parts*, Id.

QUĀDRIGÆ, ārum, *f.* (*for* quadrijugæ, *from* quatuor *and* jugum, *conf.* BIGÆ). I. A) *A set or team of four, as of horses*, Liv.; Virg.; *esp. of the chariots in the circus*, curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic.; *of a team of four asses*, Varr.; *of camels*, Suet. *In the sing.*: quadriga, æ, Prop.—B) *Meton.*: *A vehicle drawn by four horses abreast, plur.*, Liv.; *sing.*, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: *The rapid course of any thing*, q. poeticæ, *poetry*, Cic.; navibus atque quadrigis petere aliqd, *with eagerness, with might and main*, Hor.

QUĀDRIGĀRIUS, a, um (quadrigæ). I. *Of or belonging to a team of four horses, or a chariot drawn by four horses abreast*, q. habitus, *of or belonging to the driver of such a chariot*, Suet.——II. *Subst.*, quadrigarius, ii, m., *The driver of a quadriga*, Cic.

QUĀDRIGĀRIUS, ii, m. *Quadrigarius, a surname of the historian* Q. Claudius, Liv.

QUĀDRIGĀTUS, a, um (quadrigæ). *Marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga*, q. numus, *a silver coin*, Liv.

QUĀDRIGULÆ, ārum, *f.* *dim.* (quadrigæ). *A small quadriga*, Cic. *In the sing.*, quadrigula, æ, Plin.

QUĀDRIJŪGIS, e (quatuor, jugum). *Yoked*

four together; or, for four horses, four horse, q. equi, *a yoke of four horses*, Virg.

QUADRIJŪGUS, a, um (quatuor, jugum). *Yoked four together; or, for four horses, four-horse*, q. equi, *a yoke of four horses*, Ov.; *or simply*, quadrijugi, Id.; q. currus, Virg.

QUADRILIBRIS, e (quatuor, libra). *Weighing four pounds*, Plaut.

QUADRIMESTRIS, e (quatuor, mensis). *Of four months*, q. consulatus, Suet.

QUADRIMŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (quadrimus). *Of four years, four years old*, q. puer, Plaut.

QUADRIMUS, a, um (quatuor). *Of four years, four years old*, q. homo, Liv.; q. merum, Hor.; de quadrimo Catone, i. e. *Cato the Younger (of Utica), who manifested great intrepidity when a boy four years old*, Cic.

QUADRINGENARIUS, a, um (quadringeni). *Of four hundred each*, q. cohortes, *each of four hundred men*, Cic.; Liv.

QUADRINGENI [quadrigeni, Varr.], æ, a (quadringenti). *Four hundred (distrib.), four hundred each*, Liv.

QUADRINGENTESIMUS, a, um (quadringenti). *The four hundredth*, q. annus, Liv.

QUADRINGENTI, æ, a (quatuor, centum). *Four hundred*, Cic.

QUADRINGENTIES, *adv.* (quadringenti). *Four hundred times*, q. HS., *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

QUADRINI, æ, a (quatuor). *Four (distrib.)*, q. dies, Plin.

QUADRIPARTITUS [quadripert.], a, um (quatuor, partior). *Divided into four parts, quartered, four-fold, four*, q. divisio, Cic.; q. ratio, Quint.

QUADRIREMIS, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis). *A ship with four benches of oars; a quadireme*, Cic.; Cæs.

QUADRIVIUM, ii, *n.* (quatuor, via). *A place where four roads meet, cross-roads*, Catull.; Juv.

QUADRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (quadrus). I. *Act.* A) *To make, shape, cut, &c., square, to square*, Col.——B) *Meton.: To give perfect symmetry to any thing, to arrange properly, to complete*, quadrandæ orationis industria, Cic.; pars quadret acervum, *make the heap complete*, Hor. ——II. *Neut.: To be square; hence, meton., to suit, to be fit, answer, square with*, visum est hoc mihi ad multa q., Cic.; quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *since it so pleases you*, Id.; *to agree, square (of accounts)*, quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Id.

QUADRUM. *See* QUADRUS, a, um.

QUADRŬPEDANS, tis (quatuor, pes). *Prop.: That goes on four feet, four-footed; hence, of a horse, galloping*, equo juxta quadrupedante, Plin.; q. sonitus, *of or made by a horse galloping*, Virg. *Subst. poet. for* equus, *A horse*, Virg.

QUADRŬPES, ĕdis (quatuor, pes). *That walks on four feet.* I. *Of animals: Four-footed; and Subst., f. and n., A four-footed animal, a quadruped*, vectiones quadrupedum, Cic. *Also, masc., A stag, a horse*, Virg. *Meton.*, quadrupedes cursus *for* cursus equorum, Ov.——II. *Of men (in as far as their hands are considered as fore-feet)*: quadrupedes receptus, *on all four*, Suet.; quadrupedem constringito, *bind him hand and foot*, Ter.

QUADRUPLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (quadruplo). I. *Prop.: One who multiplies or makes four-fold*, App.——II. *Meton.* A) *One who magnifies*, q. beneficiorum, *one who requires a four-fold return of favors conferred*, Sen.——B) *A public informer, one who accuses another person for unworthy ends (perhaps because such a one received a fourth part of the property of the accused person)*, si a quadruplatoribus accusandi voluntas ad viros fortes translata sit, Cic.

QUADRUPLEX, ĭcis (quatuor, plico). I. *Quadruple; hence, four-fold*, q. ordo, Liv.——II. *Four*, q. stellæ, Cic.

QUADRUPLICĀTO, *adv.* (quadruplico). *Four times as much*, Plin.

QUADRUPLICO, 1 *v. a.* (quadruplex). *To make four-fold*, q. rem (*one's property*), Plaut.

QUADRUPLOR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (quadruplus). *To be a public informer*, Plaut.

QUADRUPLUS, a, um (τετραπλοῦς). *Four-fold*, q. strena, Suet. *Subst.*, quadruplum, i, *n.*, *Four times as much, the four-fold*, Plin.

QUADRUS, a, um (quatuor). I. *That has four corners, four-cornered, quadrangular, square*, q. cella, Pall.——II. *Subst.* A) quadra, æ, *f.*, *A square.* 1) *In Archit.: A plinth, a square member, which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar*, Vitr. 2. *A square table*, Varr.; *hence*, quadræ, *slices of bread used by the Trojans instead of plates or dishes*, Virg.; alienâ quadrâ vivere, *to live at other people's expense*, Juv. 3) *Gen.: A small square piece*, findetur munere quadra, *a small piece of bread or cake*, Hor.——B) quadrum, i, *n.*, *Something square, a square*, dolantur in quadrum, Col. *Hence, prov.*: in quadrum redigere, *to bring into proper order, to arrange properly*, in q. redigere sententias, Cic.

QUÆRĬTO, are, *v. intens. a.* (quæro). I. *To seek, search, or look for eagerly*, q. alqua, Ter.; q. hospitium ab alqo, *of any body*, Id.——II. *To search or inquire into, to be anxious to know accurately*, q. alqd, Plaut.

QUÆRO, sivi, situm, 3 *v. a.* (*Sanscr.* gardh, *to wish, to seek after*; *Gr.* χράω, χρήζω; *Germ.* begehren). *Gen.* A) *To seek any thing, to look after*, fore ut a multis illis in lautumiis verus ille dux quæreretur, *would be sought there*, Cic.; q. exitum, Id.; q. Siciliam in Sicilia, Id.; q. occasionem amissam, Liv.——B) *To require, have need of, demand*, quærit alqd oratoris eloquentiam, Cic.; bellum dictatoriam majestatem quæsisset, Liv.——C) 1) *To seek to gain, obtain, or procure*, q. dignitatem ex domo, Cic.; q. amicitiarum præsidia, Id. *Hence*, 2) *To bring or draw upon one's self, to excite, raise*, q. invidiam in alqm, Cic.; mors quæsita, *a violent death*, Tac.——D) 1) *To try to find out, to endeavor to learn*, alqd ab *or* ex alqo, *to ask any body*, Cic.; q. de alqo, *to inquire about any body*, Ov. *Hence*, 2) *To put or propose a question*, si quis quid quæreret, Cic. 3) *To be desirous to know*, si verum quærimus, Cic.——E) *To inquire or examine into, investigate, institute an inquiry*, q. de morte, Cic.; q. de tanta re, Nep.; q. de servo in dominum, *to extort information from a slave against his master*, Cic.——F) *To earn, gain, acquire*, diu nihil quæsierat, Cic.; mihi opus est quæsito, i. q. quærere, *I must earn something*, Id.——G) *To seek*, i. e. *desire, have in view, to meditate, to aim at, endeavor after*, q. fugam, Cic.; id quod quærebat, Liv.

QUÆSITIO, ōnis (quæro). I. *A seeking or searching after*, App. ——II. *An examining by torture, question by torture*, Tac.

QUÆSITOR, ōris, m. (quæro). *An examiner, inquisitor in criminal matters*, q. criminum, Liv. *Esp. of the prætor who presided at the public trials. Gen.:* quasi quæsitores et consideratores, *of the Sceptics*, Gell.

QUÆSITUM, i, n. (quæro). *A question*, Ov. *Something gotten or obtained*, Virg.

QUÆSITUS, ūs, m. (quæro). *A seeking, searching*, Plin.

QUÆSITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* quæro.——II. *Adj.* A) *Sought for, far-fetched, affected*, q. comitas, Tac.; q. asperitas, Id.——B) *Extraordinary, uncommon*, quæsitior adulatio, Id.; epulæ quæsitissimæ, Sall.

QUÆSO, ivi, 3 *v. a.* (*old form of* quæro). I. *To seek*, liberos q., Enn. ap. Fest.; quæso tibi medicum, Plaut.——II. *To ask, beg, entreat*, a vobis quæso, ut mihi detis, Cic.; quæsumus, Liv. *It is also used as an interjection: I pray!* tu, quæso, scribe, Cic.; *also as an expression of astonishment*, quæso etiamne tu has ineptias? Id.

QUÆSTICŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (quæstus). *Slight profit or gain*, Cic.

QUÆSTIO, ōnis, *f.* (quæro). I. *A seeking, searching*, esse in quæstione, *or* esse quæstioni, *to cause one's self to be sought for, make one's self scarce*, Plaut.——II. A) *Gen.: An asking, questioning, interrogating, investigation, inquiry*, q. captivorum, *an examining*, Cæs.; q. magna est, *it is a great question or matter of dispute*, Cic.; in quæstionem vocare, Id.——B) *Esp.* a) *A public inquiry, examination, or investigation*, q. in senatu habita, Cic. *Esp.: A judicial examination or trial; also, question by torture*, quæstionem exercere inter sicarios, *a trial for assassination*, Cic.; q. habere de viri morte, Id.; q. ponere in alqm, Id. *The crime preceded by the preposition* de: q. de furto, Cic.; q. de pecuniis repetundis, Id.; *or in the genit.*, q. veneni, Id.; q. peculatûs, Id. b) *Meton.* α) *The judges or inquisitors*, quæstionem dimittere, Cic. β) *A subject for scientific investigation or inquiry*, a *question*, habere quæstionem de finibus bonorum et malorum, Cic.; q. de natura deorum, Id. *Hence, esp.: A subject of debate* (*with orators*), quæstionem appellant rem positam in infinita dubitatione, Cic.

QUÆSTIUNCULA, æ, *f. dim.* (quæsitio). *A scientific disquisition or investigation*, Cic.

QUÆSTOR, ōris, m. (*for* quæsitor, *from* quæro). I. *A searcher, examiner*, q. parricidii, XII. Tab. ap. Fest.; Varr.; *hence*,——II. *A quæstor, a magistrate at Rome, who superintended the revenues of the state. It was also the office of a quæstor to superintend the pecuniary affairs of a campaign, the payment of the soldiers, and the distribution of booty. In the provinces, the quæstors collected the revenues, and transmitted the proceeds to Rome. Fig.:* q. non imperii sed doloris mei, Cic.

QUÆSTŌRIUS, a, um (quæstor). I. A) *Of or pertaining to a quæstor, quæstorial*, q. officium, Cic.; q. scelus, *committed by a quæstor*, Id.; scriptum quæstorium comparare, *the office of secretary to a quæstor*, Suet.——B) *Subst.*, quæstorium, ii, n. 1) (*sc.* tentorium) *The quæstor's tent in a camp*, Liv. 2) (*sc.* ædificium) *The quæstor's residence in a province.*——II. A) *Quæstorian*, i. e. *filling the office of a quæstor, of quæstorian rank*, q. legatus, Cic.——B) *Subst.*, quæstorius, ii, m. (*sc.* vir), *One who has been quæstor*, Cic.

QUÆSTŌRIUS, a, um (quæstus). *That carries on a trade or profession*, q. mancipia, Ulp. Dig.; q. mulier, *a prostitute*, Id. *Also subst.*, quæstoria, æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier), Sen.

QUÆSTŬOSE, *adv.* (quæstus). *Advantageously, with gain or profit*, Plin.

QUÆSTŬOSUS, a, um (quæstus). *Full of gain; hence*, I. *Advantageous, profitable, gainful*, q. mercatura, Cic.——II. A) *That obtains great gain or advantage, that enriches himself*, q. homo, miles, Tac.——B) *Intent upon gain, greedy of gain*, q. homo, Cic.

QUÆSTŬRA, æ, *f.* (quæstor). I. *The office of quæstor, the quæstorship*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The quæstor's chest*, translator quæsturæ, *said of Verres, who robbed the chest*, Cic.

QUÆSTUS, ūs, m. (quæro). I. *A seeking, gaining, making* (*of money*), q. pecuniæ, Cæs.——II. A) *Profit, gain, advantage*, quæstui habere alqd, Cic.; pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, *to put out money at interest*, Id.——B) *Any employment, trade, or profession attended with profit, a lucrative employment, money-making*, q. turpis odiosus, Cic.; artificia et quæstus, Id.

QUĀLIBET (*abl. of* quilibet). I. (*sc.* parte) *Where one will, any where*, Quint.——II. (*sc.* ratione) *Any how, any way you please*, Cat.

QUĀLIS, e (quis, οἷος). *Of what kind or manner, what.* I. *Interrogative or in an exclamation:* q. est eorum oratio? Cic.——II. *Relative: Of what kind, such as, as; followed by* talis: si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset, Cic.——III. *Indefinite: Of what kind soever. Subst.*, quale, *That which has any quality soever*, quæ appellant qualia, Cic.

QUĀLIS-CŬMQUE, quālē-cunque. I. *Relat.: Of what kind soever, such as may be*, homines, q. sunt, *be they as they may*, Cic.——II. *Whatsoever, any, be it what it may*, ain qualecumque locum sequimur, Cic.

QUĀLIS-LIBET, quāle-libet. *Whatsoever, any you please, any, no matter what*, literarum formæ q., Cic.

QUĀLITAS, ātis, *f.* [*a word formed by Cicero from the Greek* ποιότης] (qualis). *The quality of a thing*, Cic. *Also*, i. q. modus verbi, Quint.; q. lineamentorum, *the form of the features*, Just.

QUĀLITER, *adv.* (qualis). I. *After what manner, how*, Col.; qualiter-qualiter, *in what manner soever, however*, Dig.——II. *Just as, as*, Plin.

QUĀLITER-CŬMQUE, *adv.*, i. q. utcumque. *In what manner soever, howsoever*, Just.

QUĀLUM, i, n., *and* QUĀLUS, i, m. *A wicker basket*, e. g. *for spinning-materials*, Cat.

QUAM, *adv.* (*prop. acc. fem. of* qui: *in how far*). I. *How, how much, in exclamations and interrogations*, q. valde universi admurmurarint, Cic.; q. multa, Id. *Hence:* q. possum, *as well as I can, as I can*; q. quisque potest, Ov.; vino q. possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible*, Plin. *Often with the Superl.:* q. queas minimo, *as cheap as possible*, Ter.; q. asperrime poterat, Liv.; agam, q. brevissime potero, Cic. *Also without* posse: ut q. maximas,

q. primum, q. sæpissime gratias agat, Cic.——II. A) *In comparisons: As, than* (*after* tam), non tam vitandi laboris causa, q. quod, &c., *not so much, as*, Cic.; non tam in bellis, q. in promissis, Id. *Also without* tam: homo non q. illi sunt gloriosus, Liv. *With the Superl. or* magis, quam ... tam *may be rendered the ... the*, adolescens q. minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime conficiet, Cic.; q. magis ... tam ... refert, Plaut.——B) *After other particles of comparison*, e. g. magis, potius, *or a Compar. after* præstat, *it is better*, malo, *I had rather, after* æque, contra, secus, alius, a, ud, supra, ultra, &c., *Than*, Crassus fuit plenior, q. quomodo a vobis inductus est, Cic.; nihil est timendum magis, q. ille consul, Id.; ob nullam aliam causam, q. ne, &c., Liv. *So also after numerals and words denoting multiplication, when used in comparisons: Than, as*, dimidium tributi q. quod pendere soliti erant, Liv.; duplex stipendium accipere, q. a Turdetanis pepegissent, *twice as much*, Id.; multiplex q. pro numero damnum, *too great for*, Id. *Also after words of time: After*, septimo die q. profectus erat, Liv.; postero die q. erant acta, Cic. *After the Superl.*: cum tyranno, quam qui umquam sævissimo, *the most cruel that ever lived*, Liv. Quam *is often so used that* magis *or* potius *must be understood*: ipeorum, q. Hannibalis interesse, Liv.——III. (*for* nisi) *But only, except, besides*, ne quis rex sit q. iste, Curt.——IV. *As if*, utor tam bene, q. pararim, Cat.——V. *Very, very much, quite*, mire q.; admodum q. sævius est, Plaut.; pleraque oppido q. parva erant, Liv.——VI. *As much as, how much soever*, q. potest (*see above*). *Hence*: q. longus, a, um (*for* totus): ea nocte, quam longa est, Virg.; hiemem q. longam, i. q. totam hiemem, Id.

QUAMDIU, *adv. interrog. and relat.* I. *As long as, how long*, q. diceres, Cic.——II. *So long as, during the time that, while*, Col.——III. *Until*, Lampr.——IV. *How long? how long since? when before?* Plaut.

QUAM-DŪDUM, *adv.* *See* DUDUM.

QUAM-LIBET (-lŭbet), *adv.* I. *As it pleases, at pleasure*, uti concedam q., esto, Lucr.; *hence*,——II. *How much soever, ever so*, occupat egressus q. ante rates, *how far soever they may have gone*, Ov.; q. parvum sit, Quint.

QUAMOBREM *or* QUAM OB REM, *adv. interrog. and relat.* I. *Wherefore, why*, Cic.; cum quæreret q. Ariovistus non decertaret, Cæs.——II. *At the beginning of a sentence: Wherefore, and for which cause*, Cic.

QUAM-PLŪRES, a. *Very many*, Plaut. *Superl.*, quamplurimus, a, um, *usually plur., Very many*, q. colles, Cæs. *Hence, subst.*, quamplurimum, *Very much, a great deal*, quamplurimo vendere, Cic.; q. eruditionis, Quint.

QUAMPLŪRIMUS, a, um. *See* QUAMPLURES.

QUAM-PRIDEM, *adv.* *How long since; see* PRIDEM.

QUAM-PRIMUM, *adv.* *As soon as may be, as soon as possible*, q. perferre literas, Cic.

QUAM-QUAM, *conj., usually with the indicative (with the subjunctive only when any thing is expressed as possible, or as an idea in the mind of a speaker, and in indirect phrases).* I. *Although, though; with ind.* (*or subj.*), Cic.——II. *Although, yet, but yet; with ind.* (*or subj.*): q. quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire velim, Cic. *With acc. and inf.*: q. ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse, Tac. *Often used parenthetically*: q. quid loquor? Cic.

QUAM-VIS, *adv.* I. *As you will, as much as you will or like, never so*, audacter q. dici to, *as boldly as you will*, Plaut.; q. multos proferre, Cic.; *hence*,——II. *Without a verb: How much soever, never so much*, q. parvis Italiæ latebris contentus essem, Cic.; q. longum tempus, Liv.; *very, as much as possible*, q. copiose, Cic.; q. callide, Id.——III. *Although, ever so much, however much; with subj.*, q. in rebus turbidis sint, Cic.; q. prudens sit, tamen, Id.——IV. *Although, though, albeit; with ind.*, q. pervenerat, Liv.; q. carebat nomine, Nep.

QUANAM, *adv.* (*abl. of* quisnam). I. (*sc.* parte) *By what way, where*, Liv.——II. (*sc.* ratione) *How then, in what manner*, Plin.

QUANDŌ, *adv.* (*Germ.* wann; *Eng.* when; *old form*, quhen). I. *Interrog. or relat.*: *When*, Cic. *Hence: At the time that*, tum q. mitsinius, Cic.; *because, since*, q. unam societatem esse volumus, Id. *With a subj.*, Plin.——II. *At any time, ever, after* num, ne, si, e. g. si q. umquam meminerint, Liv.; si q. auditum sit, Cic.

QUANDŌ-CUMQUE *or* -CUNQUE, *adv.* I. *At what time soever, at whatever time, whensoever, whenever*, q. fors obtulerit, Auct. B. Alex.; q. trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor.——II. *At some time, one time or other*, q. mihi pœnas dabis, Ov. *Also separately*: quando consumet cumque, Hor.

QUANDŌ-QUE, *adv.* I. A) I. q. quandocumque, *Whenever, at what time soever, as often as*, Liv. *Hence: Since, seeing that*, Id.——B) *At one time or other, at some time*, quod ille q. venisset, Cic.; scire quid q. deceat prudentiæ est, Id. *Hence: Sometimes*, Cels.——II. I. q. et quando, Hor.

QUANDŌ-QUIDEM, *adv.* *Since, as, seeing that*, q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.

QUANQUAM. *See* QUAMQUAM.

QUANTILLUS, a, um, *dim.* (quantulus). I. *How great; diminut.*, i. e. *how small*, Plaut.——II. *How much; dim.*, i. e. *how little*, q. argentum, Id.; quantillum, *how much*, i. e. *how little*, Id.

QUANTITAS, ātis, *f.* (quantus). *Greatness, extent, number, amount*, pro quantitate levitatis, Plin.

QUANTO. *See* QUANTUS, a, um.

QUANTŌPERE, *adv.* (i. q. quanto opere). *How much, how very much*. q. expetenda esset, dictum est, Cic. *Also after* tantopere, *when it is rendered, As*, tantopere desiderabam, q. delectar, Id.

QUANTŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (quantus). I. *How great; diminut.*, i. e. *how small, how trifling, how little*, q. sol nobis videtur, Cic. *Hence*, quantulum, *how much*, q. judicare possemus, Cic.——II. *As great as*, i. e. *as small as: hence*, quantulum, *as much as*, i. e. *as little as*, mulieri reddidit, q. visum est, Cic. *Hence*, quantulum quantulum, *however little it may be, be it ever so little*, App.

QUANTŬLUS-CUMQUE, ăcumque, umcumque. *How great soever, however great; or, when speaking of a trifle, however small, how small soever; with indic.*: de hac mea, q. est, scientia, Cic. *Hence*, quantulumcumque, *n., How much soever, however trifling, how mean soever*, q. dicebamus, Id.; *also separately*, quantulum id cumque est.

QUANTUM. *See* QUANTUS, a, um.

QUANTUMVIS, *adv.* I. *As much as you will*, q. licet excellas, *never so much*, Cic. *Hence*,——II. A) *Very, very much*, q. facundus, Suet.——B) *Although*, ille catus, q. rusticus, Hor.——C) *However, ever so*, q. exigua sint, in majus excedunt, Sen.

QUANTUS, a, um (quam). I. *How great*, quot, quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic.; quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? Id. *Hence, with or without* tantus: *As great as, great as*, si, quantam voluntatem habent tantum haberent animum, Cic.; nox acta, quanta fuit, i. q. tota, Ov.; *as great as*, quantus non umquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv.; quantus quantus, *for* quantuscunque, Ter.; *however great; ironically*, i. e. *however small*, Plaut.; *also* quantum, *how little*, Luc.——II. A) *How much, how many, as much as, as many as*, q. pecunia, Cic.; q. argentum, Liv.; quantum, *as much as*, q. audio, *as far as I hear*, Cic.; q. potest, *as much as possible*, Id.; q. ad, *as far as regards*, Id; in q., *how far, so far as, as much as*, Plin.; *also with a Superl.*, q. plurimum posset adjicere, Liv. *It is also used adverbially for* quantopere, Liv.——B) *The genitive* quanti *is used with words of valuing, buying, selling*: *At how much? at what rate? how high? at as much as, as high as, or simply as, if* tanti *precedes*: emit tanti, quanti Cythius voluit, Cic.; vide quanti apud me sis, *how much I esteem you*, Id.; quanti quanti, *however dear it may be, at how much soever*, Id.——C) *The abl.* quanto *is frequently used with* magis, *and with Compar.*: *By how much, by as much as, the*, quanto gravior tanto crebriores, Cæs.; quanto diutius tanto obscurius, Cic. *Also with words implying superiority*: quanto præstat, Cæs.; *also with Positives*: quanto modicus, *the more moderate*, Tac. *Also with* ante, secus, aliud: quanto ante viderit, *by how much sooner*, Cic.; q. sit aliud, *how far different*, Quint.

QUANTUS-CUMQUE, ăcumque, umcumque. I. *How great soever, however great; with ind.*: bona, quantacumque erant, Cic.; q. præsidium est, Liv.; *also for* quantulus-cumque: q. victoria, *how inconsiderable soever*, Id.——II. *How much soever*, q. possim, *as much as I can*, Cic.

QUANTUS-LIBET, ălibet, umlibet. I. *How great soever*, q. magnitudo, Liv.; quantalibet facilitate, Tac.——II. *How much soever*, Cic.

QUANTUS-QUANTUS. *See* QUANTUS.

QUANTUS-VIS, ăvis, umvis. I. *As great as you please, as great as it may be, how great soever*, quantævis magnæ copiæ, Cæs.; portum estis amplum quantævis classi, *for any fleet however great*, Liv.——II. *As much as you like*, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter.

QUĀ-PROPTER, *adv.* I. *For what reason, wherefore, why*, Ter.——II. *Hence: For which reason, wherefore*, Cic.

QUĀ-QUĀ, *adv.* (*abl. of* quisquis, *sc.* parte). *Wheresoever, or whithersoever*, Plaut.

QUĀ-RE, *adv. interrog. and relat.* I. *Whereby, by which*, multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep.; permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic.; *how, by what means*, Ter.——II. *Why, wherefore, on what (or which) account, in interrogations and otherwise*, Cic. *At the beginning of a sentence*: *For which reason, wherefore*, Cic.

QUARTA-DECIMANUS *or* -DECUMANUS, a, um (quartus, decimus). *Belonging to the fourteenth legion*; *subst.*, quartadecumani, ōrum, m., *The soldiers of the fourteenth legion*, Tac.

QUARTANA, æ, *f.* *See* QUARTANUS.

QUARTANUS, a, um (quartus). *Of or belonging to the fourth*. I. *To the fourth day*, q. febris, *a quartan ague*, Cic. *Also subst.*, quartana, æ, *f.*, Id.——II. *Belonging to the fourth legion*; *subst.*, quartani, ōrum, m., *The soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac.

QUARTĀRIUS, ii, m. (quartus). *The fourth part of a measure, esp. of a* sextarius; *a quartern*, Liv.

QUARTO, quartum, *adv.* *For the fourth time*. *See* QUARTUS.

QUARTUS, a, um (τέταρτος; *Sanscr.* chaturtha). I. *The fourth*, q. vigilia, Cæs.; q. pars, Id.; q. decimus, *the fourteenth*, Cic.——II. *Adv.* A) quartum, *for the fourth time*, q. consul, Liv.——B) quarto, *In the fourth place, fourthly*, Varr.; Gell.; quartum, Ov.——III. *Subst.* A) quarta, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *The fourth part or portion*; *esp. of an inheritance*, Quint.——B) quartum, i, n., *The fourth grain*, frumenta cum quarto responderint, *produce the fourth grain, yield four-fold*, Col.

QUARTUS-DECIMUS. *See* QUARTUS.

QUASI (quamsi). I. *As if, as it were*, perinde q., *just as if*, Cic.; q. rogem, *as if I were asking, as if I were to ask*, Ter.; q. vero debuerint, *just as if they ought*, Cic. *It is found also with many words of comparison, sic*, ita, perinde, proinde, &c.: sic avide arripui, q. vellem, *as if*; q. agatur, ita, Cic.; assimulabo, q. excusem, Ter. *Also with si*, Plaut.; Lucr.——II. *As, just as*, Plaut.; *for* sicut, *so as*, quasi Augusti ita Liviæ filius, Suet.——III. *As if, as it were*, q. parens, Cic.——IV. *About, almost, nearly*, q. pedalis, Cic.; q. decem fœcos, Id.

QUASILLUS, i, m., *or* QUASILLUM, i, n. *dim.* (qualus). *A small basket, esp. for wool, a work-basket*, inter quasilla, *in the spinning-room*, Cic.; Tib.

QUASSĀBILIS, e (quasso). *That may be shaken*, Luc.

QUASSĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (quasso). I. *A shaking*, q. capitum, Liv.——II. *A striking together*, q. cymbalorum, Sen.

QUASSĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (quasso). *A shaking; hence, meton.*, I. *The effect of shaking*, i. e. *injury, a shake*, Plin.——II. *A part injured by shaking*, Veg.

QUASSO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (quatio). I. *Act.*: *To shake violently, to cause to totter*, q. tecta, Plin.; *to beat violently*, q. ramum super tempora, Virg. *Hence*: *To dash to pieces, injure, crush, batter in, smash*, classem ventis quassatam, Virg.; quassata muri reficere, *the breaches in the wall*, Liv. *Fig.*: *To shake, shatter, ruin*, respublica quassata, Cic.; quassatus tempora Lyæo, *intoxicated*, Sil.——II. *Neut.*: *To shake, shake one's self*, capite quassanti, Plaut.

QUASSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* quatio.——II. *Adj., fig.*: *Broken, shaken, feeble*, q. vox, Curt.; q. litera, Quint.; *ruined, destroyed*, anima q. malis, Sen.

QUASSUS, ūs, m. (quatio). *A shaking*, Pac. ap. Cic.

QUATEFACIO, fēci, 3 (quatio, facio). *To shake, to cause to totter*, q. Antonium, Pseud. Cic.

QUĀTENUS (*prop.* qua tenus, *sc.* parte). I. *How far, to what extent*, q. progredi debeat, Cic. *Substantively:* ut nulla in re statuere possimus, q., id. *Meton.: How long?* q. haberem (fasces)? cui traderem. *Fig.: So far as*, q. de religione dicebat, Cic.; *in consideration of, seeing that, since*, Plin.; Hor.——II. *Where, as far as*, pars q. inhabitari videtur, Col.

QUĀTER (quatuor). *Four times*, Hor.; q. tantum, *four times as much*, Hirt.; q. decies, *fourteen times;* quater decies HS., *fourteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic.; q. deni, *forty*, Ov.; ter et q., Hor.; terque quaterque, Id.

QUĀTERNĀRIUS, a, um (quaterni). *Consisting of four each, containing four*, q. scrobs, *four feet deep and wide*, Col.; q. numerus, *a square number*, Plin.

QUĀTERNI, æ, a (quatuor). I. *Four* (*distrib.*), *four each time*, Cic.; q. centesimæ, *four per cent. interest per month*, Id.——II. *Four at once, four at a time or together*, Plin.

QUĀTERNIO, ōnis, m. (quaterni). *The number four, four* (*on dice*), Marc. Cap.

QUĀTIO, quassi, quassum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* cutio, cudo). I. A) *To shake, move violently*, q. alas, Virg.; q. scuta, Tac.; q. caput, Ov.——B) *Esp.: To agitate, disturb*, ventus quatit aquas, Ov.; q. alqm risu, *to make any one laugh heartily*, Hor. *Fig.: To move, touch, agitate, disquiet*, quod ægritudine quatiatur, Cic.; q. mentem, Hor.; q. oppida, *to harass*, Virg.; creber anhelitus artus quatit, *tires, enfeebles*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To strike, beat; to chase, drive*, quatit ungula campum, Virg.; Arctophylax præ se quatit Arcton, *drives before it*, Cic.; q. alqm foras, Ter.——B) *To shake to pieces, shatter, batter, break*, q. muros arietibus, Liv.; quassæ naves, *weather-beaten, shattered*, Id.; quassi muri, Id.; tempora quassa mero, *intoxicated, drunken*, Ov.

QUĀTRIDŪUM, i, n. (*sc.* spatium). *A space of four days, four days*, quatriduo quo hæc gesta, Cic.

QUĀTUOR *or* QUATTUOR (τέσσαρες *or* τέτταρες; *Sanscr.* chatura). *Four*, Cic.

QUĀTUORDĒCIES. *Fourteen times*, Plin.

QUĀTUORDĒCIM (quatuor, decem). *Fourteen*, sedere in q. ordinibus, Cic.; *or simply*, in q., *to sit on one of the fourteen benches set apart for the knights in the theatre; to be a knight*, Suet.

QUĀTUORVIR. *See* QUATUORVIRI.

QUĀTUORVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (quatuorviri). *An office held by four men in certain towns, answering to the consulate at Rome*, As. Poll. ap. Cic.

QUĀTUOR-VIRI, ōrum, m. *Four men associated in one office, a board of four commissioners or delegates, for the performance of some public business; also, in many municipal and colonial towns the chief magistrates were called* quatuorviri, Cic.

QUE (καί), *usually enclitic.* I. *Gen.: And*, ex quibusque rebus efficiatur, idque . . . concludimus, Cic.; teque hortor, Id.; contra deos arasque et focos, Id.; adque regem, Nep. *It is sometimes placed by the poets before the word to which it is usually joined, or inserted elsewhere in the sentence:* pacis mediusque belli *for* bellique, Hor.; terra dum secularque mari *for* marique, Tibull.——II. *Esp.:* que . . . que, *As well . . . as also; partly . . . partly*, sequo remque publicam, Sall. *Instead of the second* que, ac *is sometimes used;* e. g. satisque ac supra, Ov. *Sometimes it is interchanged with* et; hastaque et gladius, Liv.; et salvum incolumeque, Cic. Que *sometimes denotes a transition of thought from the particular to the general: And in general, and generally*, eloquentiam studiaque liberalia exercuit, Suet.; *or it is explicative: That is to say, namely* (Cæs.); *or it denotes an inference from what precedes: And thus, and consequently; or it is adversative*, non nobis solis nati sumus, ortusque, &c., *but*, Cic. *It also denotes similarity or the opposite: Also, or*, imprimisque magna dissensio est, Cic.; præcipitare subjectisque urere flammis, Virg.

QUEIS. *An old form for* quis, quibus, Lucr.; Virg.

QUĒMADMŌDUM *or* QUEM AD MODUM. I. *In what manner, how, in interrogations or otherwise*, q. est adservatur? Cic.; scripsit q. ducta esses, Id.——II. *As, just as*, q. spero, Cic.

QUEO, īvi *and* ii, itum, īre, *v. irreg. I can, I am able*, non queo scribere, Cic.; quit, Ter. *There is also a passive form in connection with an infinitive passive:* forma nosci non quita est, Ter.

QUERCĒTUM, i, n. (quercus). *A forest of oaks*, Hor.

QUERCEUS, a, um (quercus). *Of oak, oaken*, q. corona, Tac.

QUERCUS, ūs, *f.* I. *An oak*, Q. Robur; *esp. an oak sacred to Jupiter*, Cic.——II. *Meton. poet.* A) *Any thing made of oak*, e. g. *a ship*, Val. Flac.; *a drinking-vessel*, Sil.; *a javelin*, Val. Flac.; *a wreath of oak leaves*, Juv. *Hence*, q. civilis, Virg.——B) *The fruit of the oak-tree, an acorn*, Juv.

QUERĒLA, æ, *f.* (queror). I. *A complaint, lamentation*, epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; q. de injuriis, Id.; q. cum alqo, *against any body*, Id. *Esp.: A complaint before a court of justice, an accusation*, Petr.——II. *Poet.* A) *A wailing or plaintive sound uttered by certain animals*, Ov.——B) *A complaint, indisposition, disorder*, q. viscerum, Sen.

QUĒRIBUNDUS, a, um (queror). *Complaining*, q. vox, Cic.

QUĒRIMŌNIA, æ, *f.* (queror). *A complaint, lamentation*, justa patriæ q., Cic.; nulla inter eos q. intercessit, Nep.

QUĒRITOR, ari (queror). *To complain often*, Tac.

QUERNEUS, a, um (*for* quercineus, *from* quercus). *Of oak, oaken*, q. frons, Cat.; q. corona, Suet.

QUERNUS, a, um (i. q. quercinus, *from* quercus). *Of oak, oaken*, q. glans, Virg.; q. corona, Ov.

QUEROR, questus, i, 3 *v. dep. n. and a.* (*Sanscr.* kur, *to sound forth, to call aloud*). I. A) *To complain, lament*, q. de Milone expulso, Cic.; q. de injuriis, Cæs.; q. fata sua, *to bewail*, Ov.; q. cum alqo, *to complain to any body respecting an injury or wrong received from him*, Cic.; q. apud alqm, Plaut.; q. alqd aloui, Ov.——B) *To complain before a court of justice, to lodge a complaint*, q. de proconsulatu alcjs, Plin.——II. *Meton. also of animals and things that utter a plaintive or mournful sound*, Virg.; *of a flute*, Ov.; *to warble, chirp, sing* (*of birds*), Hor.; (Philomela) amissos queritur fœtus, Virg.

QUERQUĒRUS *or* QUERCĒRUS, a, um (καρκαίρω) *Cold, so that one shivers*, q. febris, *a cold*

fever, Plaut. *Subst.*, querquerum, i, n., i. q. febris q., App.

QUERULUS, a, um (queror). I. *Complaining*, q. senex, *ever complaining, querulous*, Hor.; calamitas q. est, *is fond of complaining*, Curt.; q. vox, *plaintive, mournful*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: Plaintively warbling, gently sounding, chirping*, q. tibia, Hor.; q. cicada, Virg.

QUESTUS, ûs, m. (queror). *A complaint, lamentation*, Cic.; q. in aera effundere, *to pour forth or utter*, Virg. *Meton., of the nightingale*, Virg.

QUI, quæ, quod [*old form of the genit.* quojus, Plaut.; *dat.* quoi, Id.; quo, Varr.; *abl.* qui (*in connection with* cum, *for* quo), quicum, Cic.; *for* qua, Virg.; *for* quibus, Plaut.; *plur. nom.* ques *for* qui, Enn.; *dat.* queis, Lucr.; quis, Hor.] (*Sanscr.* ku; *Ang. Sax.* hua, hwa; *Gr.* ὅς, ἥ, ὅ). I. *Pron. rel.: Who, which, or what; referring to an antecedent* is, ea, id, *or to some other word expressed or understood*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.; Commius, quem supra demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britaniam præmiisum, *who, as I mentioned before, or, of whom I related, that he*, &c., Cæs. *Concerning the use of this pronoun, observe*, A) 1) *It agrees in gender and number with its substantive, but the case is governed by a preposition or verb in the second clause of a sentence*, rex ad quem legatos miserat, Cic.; colonia quam Fregellas appellant, Liv.; *but frequently the gender is determined by the following predicate*, e. g. domicilia quæ (*not* quæ) urbes dicimus, Cic.; peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur (*not* quæ), Id. 2) *Sometimes it agrees with its antecedent only in sense*: illa furia qui non pluris fecerat, &c., *instead of* quæ, *because* Clodius *is spoken of here*, Cic. 3) *Sometimes it agrees with its antecedent also in case*: eorum quorum consuesti *for* quibus, Cic.; quibus quisque poterat datis, *for* quæ quisque poterat, Liv. 4) *The substantive is frequently repeated after this pronoun*: itinera duo, quibus itineribus, Cæs.—B) *It serves instead of* is, ea, id, *with a conjunction, to connect the parts of a sentence*: qui quum discessisset, *and when he had set out on his journey*, Cic.—C) *It often expresses the idea of, By virtue of, according to, such*: qui meus amor in te est, *by virtue of my love to you*, Cic.; quæ tua consuetudo est, Id.; pater qua severitate fuit, *since he was such a severe man*, Id.—D) qui *with the subj.* 1) *For* ut, *with a pronoun*: dignus est quem laudemus, *for* ut eum, Cic.; nemo est tam afflictus, qui non posset, &c., *that he can not, or as not to be able*, Id. 2) *For* quum, *with a pronoun*: hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, *since, because*, Cic.—E) *In the neut. sing.* 1) quod, *As much as* (quantum), adjutabo quod potero, Ter. *With a genit.*: quod operæ poneretur. 2) *Abl.*, quo, *By how much...the, with comparatives, with or without* hoc, eo, tanto: quo suaviores eo, &c.; pecunias quo plura habent, eo cupiunt ampliora, Just.——II. *Pron. interrog.* A) *Adj.: Who? which? what?* (qualis), qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest, quod carmen aptius? Cic.—B) *Subst.*: qui, *relating to the station, rank, or character of an individual; but* quis *simply refers to his name*, qui prius Americam nunciat? Cic.; te velle scire qui sit reipublicæ status, Id.; considera, qui sis, Id.——III. *Pron. indef.* A) *Adj.: Any, some*, nisi qui deus subvenerit, Cic.; si qui etiam inferis sensus est.——B) *Subst.: Somebody or any body, something or any thing*, si qui rem negligentius gessisset, Cic.

QUI, *adv.* (*an old abl. of the relat.* qui). I. *Wherewith, by means of which*, in tanta paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, *to be buried with*, Nep.; qui utar? *what shall I live on?*——II. *Would but! O that!* i. q. utinam: qui te Jupiter dique omnes perduint! Plaut.——III. *How? in what manner or way?* qui fit, ut? *how does it happen?* qui convenit? *how can it be reconciled?*——IV. *Why? wherefore?* Ter. *Hence*, qui dum? *how so? why so?* Ter.——V. *For this reason, because*, &c., Plaut.

QUIA, *conj.* (*the old neut. plur. of* qui). I. *Prop.: With regard to, or considering that, or simply that*, irata est, quia non redierim, Plaut. *It usually serves to assign a reason for a given statement, and has reference to the particles* ideo, idcirco, propterea, &c., *Because*, q. mutari natura non potest, idcirco veræ amicitiæ sempiternæ sunt, Cic.; ob hoc q. parum dignitatis in legatione erat negaverunt pacem, Liv. *Hence*,——II. quiane (*in a question*), *is it because?* q. te voco, bene tibi ut sit? Plaut.——III. quianam, *for* cur: *For what reason? why?* heu q. tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi, Virg.

QUIA-NAM, QUIA-NE. *See* QUIA.

QUIC (QUID)-QUAM, &c. *See* QUISQUAM, &c.

QUICUMQUE, quæcumque, quodcumque, *pron. interrog. and relat. Whoever* (*whatever*), *whosoever* (*whatsoever*), *any one who* (*any thing that*), quicumque is est, ei me, &c., Cic.; quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep.; de quacumque causa, Liv. *Hence, neut.* quodcumque, *whatever, however much*, hoc quodcumque est, *all that*, Virg. *With genit.*: quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, Pomp. ap. Cic. *Esp.*, i. q. qualiscumque: quæcumque mens fuit. *It is frequently separated*: qua re cumque possemus.

QUIDAM, quædam, quoddam, *and* (*subst.*) quiddam. I. *A certain, one* (*of persons and things which we do not choose to name or designate more particularly*), quidam ex advocatis, Cic.; quodam tempore, *at a certain time*, Id. *Hence, subst.*: quiddam divinum, Cic.; *and with genit.*: quiddam mali. *It is very frequently used in connection with substantives and adjectives, by way of limitation or qualification, and then it has the meaning of, as it were, to some degree*, te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum genuit, Cic.; commune quoddam vinculum, Id.——II. *Plur.*: quidam, quædam, *Some, a few, several, to denote an indefinite number*, quosdam dies, Cic.

QUIDEM, *conj.* I. A) *In concessions: Indeed, certainly, truly, at least, at all events*, misera est illa q. consolatio, sed tamen necessaria, Cic. *Hence*,—B) *In expressions denoting a high degree of displeasure or indignation*: ista q. vis est, *that forsooth is violence*, Suet.—C) *By way of limitation, especially with pronouns*: at id q. nostris moribus nefas habetur, Nep.—D) *It is sometimes adversative: But, yet, however*, vagabitur nomen tuum longe atque late: sedem q. stabilem non habebit, Cic.——II. *It is also used in explanations: Indeed*, oritur et q. aliquot diebus, Cic.; tres epistolæ et q. uno die, Id. *Hence*, ei quidem, *if indeed*, Cic.

QUIES, ētis, *f.* (*Sanscr.* ki, *to lie, to sleep*; *Gr.* κεῖμαι, κοίμαι). I. *Rest, cessation from labor*

A festival celebrated on the 17th of February in honor of Quirinus (i. e. *Romulus*), Cic.

QUIRINUS, i, m. (curis, *a Sabine lance*). *Quirinus.* I. *The man of war, a name given to Romulus after his apotheosis*, Cic.; Virg.; Ov. *Poet.*: populus Quirini, *the Romans*, Hor.; urbs Quirini, *Rome*, Ov.; gemini Quirini, *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. *Adj. for* Quirinalis: Q. collis, Ov. *Esp.*: Quirina (*sc.* tribus), *the Quirine tribe*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *A surname of Janus*, Suet.

QUIRIS *or* QUIRITIS, is, m. (Cures). I. *An inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures*, Virg.; Col. Præf.——II. *The Sabines for the most part passed over to Rome; hence, meton., they were called Roman citizens* (*in a civil, not in a military or political point of view*), Quirites, Liv.; *frequently used in formal addresses or set phrases*, populus Romanus Quiritium, Id.; jus Quiritium, *civic right* (*different from* jus civitatis, i. e. *political right*), Cic. *Hence*, milites *and* Quirites *are opposed to each other*, Liv. *Hence, applied to soldiers as a term of reproach*, i. e. *no soldiers, mere citizens*, Tac. *Sing.*, Hor. *Poet. meton., of bees*, Virg.

QUIRIS *or* CURIS, is, *f.* (*Sanscr.* chdra, *dari*). *A javelin, lance*, Ov.

QUIRITATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A crying out for help, a plaintive cry*, Liv.

QUIRITATUS, ūs, m. *A plaintive cry*, Plin.; Val. Max.

QUIRITES, ium. *See* QUIRIS.

QUIRITO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (queror; *or, as some suppose*, Quirites, *to implore the aid of the Romans*). *To raise a plaintive cry, cry.* I. *Neut.*: vox quiritantium, Liv.; q. de algo, Varr. *Esp., of an orator: To scream, to cry*, Quint.——II. *Act.*: misero ille quiritanti: Civis Romanus natus sum, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic.

QUIS, QUID, *pron. indef.* (qui, *τίς*). *Any, any one, some* (*person or thing*); *usually after the particles*, si, nisi, num, ne, quando, &c.: illis promissis standum non est, quæ coactus quis metu promiserit, Cic.; dicetur male de se quis mereri, Id.; si quis quid rumore acceperit, Cæs.

QUIS? (*adj. also fem.*) quæ? quid? *pron. interrog.* I. *Who? what?* quis clarior in Græcia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic.; quid dicam de moribus facillimis? Id. *Adj.*: quis ego sum? aut quæ est in me facultas? Cic.; quis *for the fem.*: quis tu es mulier? *Post.* ap. Varr.; quis illæc est? Enn.——II. *Neut.*: quid? *How? why? what?* quid? eundem nonne destituisti? Cic.; quid ita? *why? how so?* Id.; quidni? *why not?* Id.; quid? quod? &c., *how is it? that*, &c.

QUIS? I. q. quibus. *See* QUI.

QUIS-NAM *and* QUI-NAM? quænam? quodnam *and* quid-nam? *Who? which? what? or, who then? which then?* &c., quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.; quidnam hostes putarent, Id?

QUIS-PIAM, quæpiam, quodpiam, *or* (*subst.*) quippiam [quidpiam]. *Any one* (*any thing*), *some one* (*some thing*), si culpiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic.; quæpiam cohors, Cæs.; ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, Cic.; si grando quippiam nocuit, Id. *Plur.*: aliæ quæpiam rationes, Cic.

QUIS-QUAM, quæ-quam, quid-quam *or* quicquam, *fem. acc.* quam-quam, Plaut. *Any one, any* (*emphatic*), quanto tetrior hic tyrannus quam quisquam superiorum, Cic.; estne quisquam, omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes? Id. quicquam tu illa putas fuisse? Id.; nec q. unus, *and not a single one*, Liv.; nihil quicquam, *nothing whatever*, Id. *Followed by a plur.*: quisquam, a quibus, &c., Liv.; quisquam, *for the fem.*: quisquam alia mulier, Plaut.; illarum neque te quisquam novit, Ter.

QUISQUE, quæque, quidque, *and* (*adj.*) quodque. I. *Whoever he be, every one, every*, ut in quo quisque excelleret artificio, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic.; statuere quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat, Id. *Often with* sui, sibi, se, suus: suo cuique judicio utendum, Cic. *It is used especially*, A) *With comparatives and superlatives*: quo quisque est sollertior, hoc decet laboriosius, Cic.; optimum quidque rarissimum est, Id.; recentissima quæque, Id. *Hence, with ordinal numbers, to express universality: Every*, quinto quoque anno, *every five years, every fifth year*, Cic.; tertio quoque verbo, *at every third word*, Id.; primo quoque die, *with the first day, as soon as possible*, Id.; primum quodque videamus, *the very first*, Id. ——B) *With verbs in the plural*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut.; pro se quisque ... debemus, Cic. *It is used also for* uterque, *of two*: osculo quique suæ matri properata tulerunt, Liv. Quisque *is used by* Plaut. *in the fem.*——II. *For* quicunque: quemque videritis hominem, *whomsoever you shall see*, Plaut.; cujusque populi cives vicissent, Liv.

QUISQUILIÆ, ārum, *f.*; *another form*, quisquilia, ōrum, *n.*, *Rubbish, trash*, Petr. *Any thing that is vile or worthless, that which is thrown away, refuse, offscourings, sweepings*, Cæs. ap. Fest. *Meton.*: *Refuse, outcast, drags* (*of persons*), q. seditionis Clodianæ, Cic.

QUIS-QUIS, quæsque, quidquid *or* quicquid, *and* (*adj.*) quodquod. I. *Whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever; every one who, all that*, q. ille est, Cic.; q. ades, faveas, Virg.; quoque consilio fecit, fecit certe suo, Cic.; quoquo modo res se habeat, Id. *Also subst.*, quidquid, *with a genit.*: per q. deorum est, Liv. *Adv.*: quidquid, *How much soever, the further, the more*: q. progredior, Liv.; q. ab urbe longius proferent aram, Id.; *by how much, how much*, q. amare patrem videntur, Gell. *Adv.*: quoquo, *Whithersoever, to whatever place or part*, ita q. esse verterint Stoici, Cic. *With genit.*: q. gentium, terrarum, Plaut.——II. *Whoever, whosoever* (*he, she*) *be, whatever, whatsoever* (*it be*), ut ubi quidquid esset alqa ratione inveniret, Cic.; quoquo modo, *in any way whatever, some how or other, by hook or by crook*, Suet. Quisquis, *fem.*, ap. Plaut. *Adj.*, quidquid: suum q. genus, Cat.

QUITUS, a, um, *part. of* QUEO.

QUI-VIS, quævis, quidvis, *and* (*adj.*) quodvis (qui, vis *from* volo). *Any you please, any soever, any or any one*, quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic.; ut homines quidvis perpeti ... malleat, Id.; ad quemvis numerum, Cæs.; quodvis genus, Id. *Hence*, I. *With* unus: si tu solus, aut q. unus impetum in me fecisset, *any one, whoever he be*, Cic.; non q. unus ex populo, Id.——II. *Subst.*, quidvis. *Any thing whatsoever, any thing without distinction*, quidvis enim potius, quam ut, *any thing rather than*, Cic. *With a genit.*: oneris q. imponere, Ter.; q. anni, i. q. quovis anni tempore, Cat. *Ab-*

sol. adv.: quovis, *Whithersoever, to every place*, Plaut. *With* gentium, Ter.

QUŌ, *adv.* (*from the ablat. of* quod). I. *With verbs denoting a state of being, and rest*: *Where*, respondet se nescire, quo loci esset, Cic.——II. *With verbs denoting motion or direction*: *Whither, to where, to whom, to which or what* (*place, person, or thing*), quo telum adjici potest, Cæs.; ad eam partem provinciæ venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer, Cic. *Hence, fig.*: *How far, to what degree, to what pitch*, quo amentiæ progressi sitis, Liv.; *for what purpose, to what end*, dixit q. vellet aurum, Cic.; q. tantam pecuniam, Id. I. q. aliquo: ne q. inciderem, Cic.; si q. erat prodeundum, Id.——III. *Because that; or, as if*, non q. libenter male audiam sed, Cic.; non eo dico, q. mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, Id.——IV. *With Compar., followed by* eo *or* hoc: *The*, literæ q. erant suaviores, eo majorem dolorem, &c., Cic.; *and without* eo: quo plures erant, major cædes fuit, Liv.——V. *Wherefore, for which reason, on which account*, q. etiam scripsit, Cic.; q. factum est, Nep. *Hence*: *In order that, that*, q. gravior viderere, Cic. *Esp. after* efficere: *That*, Liv. *Hence*, quominus, *That not, lest, after verbs denoting to hinder, keep off, or prevent*: stetisse per Tribonium quominus, *it was owing to Trebonius that they did not*, Cæs.; quo ne, *that not*: præfinisti quo ne pluris emerim, Cic.; si quo, *if peradventure*, Liv.

QUŌ-AD, *adv.* I. *Until when*, i. e. *how long*, q. exspectatis? Ter.; *as long as*, q. potui, Cic.; tamdiu q., Id.——II. *Until*, q. senatus dimissus est, Cic.; q. dedita arx est, Liv.——III. *How far*, videte nunc q. fecerit iter, Cic.; *as far as*, q. insequi poterat, Liv. *Hence, fig.*: *So far as*, ut q. possem et liceret, numquam cederem, Cic. *Also*, i. q. quantum, *as much as; with genit.* ejus: q. ejus facere possum, *as well as I can able*, Cic.; q. ejus fieri potest, *as well as possible*, Id.——IV. i. q. quo, qua: *Until where or when*, dies q. referret, *the time to which he referred it*, Plaut.——V. *As to, with regard to, in respect of, touching*, q. sexum, Varr.

QUŌ-CIRCA (*also, separately*, quo bene circa, Hor.), *conj.* *Hence, therefore, wherefore*, q. nihil esse tam detestabile quam voluptatem, Cic.

QUŌ-CUMQUE [*also, separately*, quo ea cumque, Cic.], *adv.* *Whithersoever, to whatever place*, q. venerint, Cic.; *to whichever place it be*, Virg.

QUOD, *conj.* (*from the neut. of* qui). I. *That, why, wherefore*, in viam q. te des hoc tempore nihil est, *there is no reason why*, Cic.; est magis q. gratuler, Id.——II. *That, because, in that*, quum tibi agam gratias, q. me vivere coegisti, Cic.; mirari se q. non rediret, Id.——III. *With regard to, as regards, as to*, q. scribis, te venturum, Cic. *Hence*: *Although*, q. dicas, Ter.——IV. *Therefore, on that account, for that reason*, q. vobis venire in mentem necesse est, Cic. *Hence*, quodsi, *if now, if then*, q. si te fors Afris præfecisset, Cic.; quod nisi, *if not*: quod nisi invidiâ debilitatus esset, Nep.; quod utinam, *would that*, quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuissemus, Cic.; quod ubi, quod quum (*for* ubi, quum), *with close reference to what precedes*, Id.; Cæs.——V. *Since, that*, diu est ... q. dabis, Plaut.; inde q., *since the time that*, Ter.——VI. *That, instead of an acc. and inf., after many verbs*, scis jam quod amet, Plaut.; recordatus, quod nihil, &c., Suet. *Esp. after* illud: videndum est illud, q. in illo uno manet gratia, Cic.——VII. *So far as, as much as*, q. ad me attinet, *as to myself, as far as I am concerned*; q. fieri posset, Liv.

QUŌDAM-MŌDO, *adv.* *In some measure, in a manner*, voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa q., Cic.

QUOI. I. q. cui, Plaut.

QUŌJAS *or* QUŌJĀTIS, e. I. q. cujas *or* cujatis, e: quojates estis, Plaut.

QUŌJUS, a, um. I. q. cujus, a, um, Plaut.

QUŌJUS, *genit.* I. q. cujus, Plaut.

QUŌLIBET. *See* QUILIBET.

QUOM. *See* QUUM.

QUŌ-MINUS. *See* Quo.

QUŌ-MŌDO, *adv.* I. *In what manner, how, in interrogations and otherwise*, et q. hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, Cic.; hæc negotia, q. se habeant, ne epistolâ quidem narrare audeo, Id. *As an exclamation, in astonishment*: q. mortem filii tulit! Id.——II. I. q. quocumque modo: *In whatever manner, howsoever*, q. potuissem, Cic.

QUŌMŌDŌ-CUMQUE, *adv.* I. *Howsoever, in whatever manner*, q. dicitur, intelligi tamen potest, Cic.——II. *In some manner, somehow*, Plaut.

QUŌMŌDŌ-NAM, *adv.* *How then?* Cic.

QUŌ-NAM, *adv.* I. *To what place? whither?* eam si nunc sequor, q.? Cic.——II. *To what? wherefore?* q. pertinere, Cæs.——III. q. usque? *how long? how far?* Gell.; Stat.

QUONDAM, *adv.* (*akin to* quando). I. *Gen.*: *At a certain time, at one time, once*, ratio consuetudinis meæ, qua q. solitus sum uti, Cic.; *at times, sometimes, now and then*, quid quum sæpe lapidum ... terræ interdum, q. etiam lactis imber effuxerit? Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Of time past*: *Formerly, of yore, once*, populus Romanus qui q. in hostes leniselinus existimabatur, hoc tempore, &c., Cic. *Also with* olim: olim isti fuit generi q. quæstus, Ter.—B) *Of time to come*: *Hereafter, some time or other*, Hor.; Virg.

QUŌNIAM, *adv.* (quom *and* jam). I. *After that, now that*, Plaut.——II. *Since now, since, seeing that*, id quod in hac causa est satis, q. quidem suscepi, non deest profecto, Cic.

QUŌ-PIAM, *adv.* *To any place, any whither*, Ter.

QUŌ-QUAM, *adv.* *To any place, any whither*, Cic.; neque se q. movit ex urbe, Nep.

QUŌQUE, *adv.* (*always following one or more words*). *Also*, sed proxime illum q. fefellissem, Cic. *With* etiam, Ter. *With* quot: totidem lixas ... quot milites q., Quint. *Esp.*: ne q., i. q. nequidem, Gell.

QUOQUO, *adv.* *See* QUISQUIS, I.

QUŌQUŌ-VERSUS (-um) *or* -VORSUS (-um), *adv.* *Every way, in all directions, on all sides*, Cic.; quoquoversum, Cat.

QUORSUS *or* QUORSUM, *adv.* (*for* quo versus *or* -um). I. *Prop.*: *Whither, toward what place*, nescio q. eam, Ter.——II. *Fig.*: *Whither, to what*, verebar q. evaderet, *how it would turn out*, Ter.; q. recidat responsum, *how your answer might run*, Cic.; q. hæc pertinent? *with what view? to what end or purpose?* Id.; q. hæc disputo, Id., q. hæc tam putida tendant? Hor.

QUOT, *adj. plur. indecl.* I. *How many*, q. dies erimus in Tusculano, Cic.; q. homines, tot causæ, Id.; q., quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates! Id.——II. *Every*, q. annis, quot mensibus, &c., *every year, every month*, Cic.

QUŌTANNIS. *See* QUOT.

QUOTCUMQUE. *How many soever, as many as*, Cic.; tot q., Man.

QUŌTENNI, æ, a (quot). *How many (distrib.)*, Cic.

QUOTIDIĀNUS [quottid. *and* cotid.], a, um (quotidie). I. *Of every day*, i. e. *that is, happens, is done, or is used every day, daily*, q. usus et exercitatio, Cæs.; q. victus, Cic.; q. vita, Id. *Hence*, quotidiano (*sc.* tempore), *daily*.——II. *Meton.: Of every day*, i. e. *common, usual*, epistolam quotidianis verbis tenere, Cic.; q. formæ, Ter.

QUOTIDIE [cotidie], *adv.* (quot, dies). *Daily*, q. minari, Cic. *Meton.: Every night*, Quint.

QUŌTIES *or* QUŌTIENS, *adv.* (quot). *How often? how many times?* Cic.; *as often*, toties ... quoties, *as often as*, Id.

QUŌTIES-CUMQUE, *adv. How often soever, as often soever as*, Cic.

QUOT-QUOT, *num. indecl.* I. *How many soever, as many soever as*, si leges plures, aut q. erunt, conservari non possint, Cic.——II. (i. q. singuli) *Each*, q. annis, *every year*, Alf. ap. Gell.; q. mensibus, *every month*, Varr.

QUŌTŪMUS, a, um (quotus). *How many*, Plaut.

QUŌTUS, a, um (quot). *How many, what number*, q. erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; quota hora est? *what is it o'clock?* Hor.; *and simply* quota? *by what o'clock?* Id.; tu, q. esse velis, rescribe, *how much company, or how many guests*, Id. *In order to express universality*, quisque *is sometimes added:* quoto quoque loco libebit, *wherever it shall please*, Auct. Her. Quotus quisque *is especially used in the sense of Very few*, q. enim quisque disertus, q. quisque juris peritus est, Cic.; forma q. quæque superbit, Ov.

QUŌTUS-CUMQUE, acumque, umcumque. *Whatsoever in number, how many or how few soever*, q. pars, Tibull.

QUŌ-USQUE, *adv. How far?* I. *Of place:* q. penetratura sit avaritia? Plin.; unde et q. jam provecta sit orandi facultas, Quint.——II. *Of time: How long?* q. humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic.; q. tandem abutere patientia nostra? Id.

QUŌ-VIS, *adv.* (quivis). *Whithersoever, to any place soever*, Plaut.; q. gentium, Ter.

QUUM *or* CUM [*old orthography*, quom], *a relative adv.* (qui). I. *Of time: When, whenever, after, since, as soon as, at the time that, &c.* A) *With an indicative:* qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.; tum, quum Sicilia florebat opibus, Id.; quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, Id.; multi anni sunt, quum ille in ære meo est, *since, since that*, Id. *Thus, in animated narratives:* legebam tuas epistolas, quum mihi epistola affertur a Lepta, Cic.; dixerat hoc ille, quum puer nunciavit venire ad eum Lælium, Id.—B) *In historical narrative, to denote the connection of two actions as cause and effect*, i. e. *when one action is the result of the other, &c., in which case the imperf. and pluspuamperf. of the subjunctive are used:* Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic.; quum tridui viam processisset, nunciatum est ei, &c., Cæs.; quum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, tum demum literæ a Terentio consule allatæ sunt, Liv.——C) *Observe the following phrases.* 1) quum (cum) maxime (*also as one word*, quummaxime), *particularly, especially*, nunc quum maxime, *at present particularly so*, Cic.; quæ fuerit quum maxime, *which happens very frequently now*, Id. 2) quum ... tum, *as ... so also, not only ... but also, both ... and*, quæ (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, Cic.; quum ob ea, quæ ad te scripsi, tum quod Cæsar adest, Id.——II. quum *is also used as a causal particle, with a subjunctive: Since, because, as*, quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum hæc ipsa habere majora, Cic.; quæ quum ita sint, Id.; sed quum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid hoc tempore, multa posthac, ab eo ordiri volui maxime, Id.

R.

R, r, *in many words is later than* s; *hence the two forms of* honos *and* honor, arbos *and* arbor, lepos *and* lepor, quæso *and* quæsumus *for* quæro *and* quærimus; *in like manner*, dirimo *is formed from* dis-emo. R *is sometimes assimilated with* l; *hence*, libellus *from* liber, intelligo *from* inter-lego, pellicio *from* per-lacio. R *is also used for* d; *as*, meridies *for* medidies. R, *as an abbreviation, stands in most cases for* Romanus; *or* R. P., res publica.

RĂBIDE, *adv.* (rabidus). *Ravingly, madly, furiously*, furentem videmus omnia r. appetentem, Cic.

RĂBIDUS, a, um (rabies). *Raving, raging, wild, mad, furious*, Plin.

RĂBIES, ēi, *f.* (rabo *or* rabio). *Rage, madness, frenzy.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Fury, rage, fierceness*, Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic.—B) *Of things without life:* r. fatalis temporis, Liv.

RĂBIŌSE, *adv.* (rabiosus). *Ravingly, madly, furiously*, nihil iracunde r.ve fecerunt, Cic.

RĂBIŌSŬLUS, a, um (rabiosus). *Somewhat raving, wild*, r. sat fatuæ literæ, Cic.

RĂBIŌSUS, a, um (rabies). *Raving, mad, furious*, r. fortitudo, Cic.

RĂBIRIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rabirius*, R. domus, Cic.

RĂBIRIUS, a, um. *Rabirius, a Roman family name.* 1. C. R., *a tribune of the people.* 2. C. R. Postumus: *this and the former were defended by Cicero in orations still extant.* 3. *A bad philosophical writer*, Cic. 4. *A poet*, Quint.

RĂBO *or* RĂBIO, ĕre, *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* ru, *to sound*; rava, *sound*). *To rage, rave, be mad or furious*, Sen.

RĂBO, ōnis, *facetè for* arrhabo, Plaut.

RĂBŪLA, æ, m. (rabo). *A bad advocate that only vociferates; a bawler, pettifogger, noisy speaker*, non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quærimus, Cic.

RĂCEMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (racemus, fero). *Bearing clusters of grapes* (*poet.*), Ov.

RĂCEMŌSUS, a, um (racemus). *Full of clusters of grapes*, r. flos, Plin.

RACĒMUS, i, m. (*akin to ῥάξ, ῥώξ, a berry*). I. *A cluster or bunch of grapes, or similar fruit*, Plin. ——II. *Meton.: A berry; espec., a grape*, Ov. *Post. for wine*, Id.

RĀDIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A radiating, or smitting rays*, r. marmoris, Plin.

RĀDICĒSCO, ĕre (radix). *To strike root*, Sen.

RĀDICITTUS, *adv.* (radix). *From the root, by the roots.* I. *Prop.*: r. evellere arborem, Suet. ——II. *Fig.: With the very roots, radically, entirely, utterly, thoroughly*, r. tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.; r. excutere opinionem alcui, Id.

RĀDICOR, 1 *v. dep.* (radix). *To take root, to strike root*, Plin.; radicatus, a, um, *That has a root*, r. semina, Col.

RĀDICŬLA, æ, *f.* (radix). I. *A little root*, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Soap-weed, or fullers'-weed, a kind of herb*, Plin.—B) *A kind of small radish*, Col.

RĀDIO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (radius). I. *Act.: To furnish with spokes*, Varr.——II. A) *Act.: To furnish with beams or rays, to cause to radiate; only used in the pass., to be furnished with beams or rays, to emit rays, to beam, shine, radiate.* 1) *Prop. espec. in the part. perf.*, radiatus, a, um, *Furnished with rays, shining*, r. sol, Cic. 2) *Fig.*, Flor.—B) *Neut.: To beam, emit rays, shine*, fellum in tenebris radiant oculi, Plin.

RĀDIŌSUS, a, um (radius). *Full of rays, radiant, resplendent*, Plaut.

RĀDIUS, ii, m. *A rod, staff.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* adeo acuti aliusque per alium immissi r. locum ad inserendam manum non relinquunt, *poles, stakes*, Liv.—B) *Esp.* 1) *The spoke of a wheel*, Plin. 2) *In Math.* a) *A rod or staff for measuring*, Cic. b) *A line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, a radius*, Cic. 3) *A weaver's shuttle*, Ov. 4) *In Zool.* a) *The spur of certain birds*, Plin. b) *The sting above the tail of the fish* pastinaca, Plin. 5) *In Bot.: A kind of oblong olive*, Plin.* 6) *Meton.: A bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist, the radius*, Cels.——II. *Meton.: A ray of light, a beam*, Cic.

RĀDIX, icis, *f.* (*akin to ῥίζα; Germ. obs.* Rot). *A root of plants or trees.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.:* arbores ab radicibus subruere, Cæs. 2) *Esp.: A root that serves for food, an edible root*, Cæs.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The lower part, root, or foot of any thing, as of a hill or mountain*, in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic.; in radicibus Amani, Id. 2) *That to which any thing adheres or is fixed, a root, &c.*, Ov. ——II. *Fig.: Root, ground, foundation, origin (mostly in the plur.)*, vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic.; virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, Id.; eo robore vir, iis radicibus, i. e. *of such firmness or stability*, Id.; ex iisdem, quibus noa, radicibus natum (C. Marium), *born in the same town*, Id.

RĀDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* rodo; *Sanscr.* ria, *to wound*). *To scrape, scratch* (*of hair*); *to shave* (*with a razor; while* tondere *means to clip with scissors*). I. *Prop.* A) r. caput et supercilia, *to shave off*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To graze, touch; esp., to touch in going past*, trajectos surculus rasit, *crept through*, Suet. 2) *To scrape or shave off, to scrape or scratch out*, Pers.——II. *Fig.: To injure*, quorum ne injuna atque arida traditio aures præsertim tam delicatas raderet, *grate, offend*, Quint.

RĀDŬLA, æ, *f.* (rado). *An instrument for scraping with, a scraper, a wooden spatula*, Col.

RÆTI [*not* Rhæti], ōrum, m. *Rati, the inhabitants of Rætia, a people north of the River Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech*, Plin.

RÆTIA [Rh.], æ, *f. Rætia, a country lying to the west of Noricum, and north of Cisalpine Gaul. It corresponded to the Grisons in Switzerland, and to the greater part of the Tyrol*, Tac.; Plin

RÆTUS, a, um. *Rætian*, Hor.

RALLUS, a, um (*for* rarulus, *from* rarus). *Somewhat thin*, r. tunica, Plaut.

RAMALE, is, n. (ramus). *A scar or dead bough, a withered branch*, Ov.

RĀMENTA, ōrum, n. [*seldom in the sing.*, ramentum, i, n.; ramenta, æ, *f.*, Plaut.] (*for* radimentum, *from* rado). I. *Bits that fall from metal, wood, &c., in scraping, cutting, &c.; scrapings, filings, shavings, chips*, sunt qui malunt uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, populi, fraxini, servare, Plin. ——II. *Meton.: A little piece, a bit*, Plaut.

RĀMEUS, a, um (ramus). *Of branches or boughs*, Virg.

RĀMEX, icis, m. (ramus). I. *Plur.: Pulmonary vessels*, Plaut.——II. *Sing. and plur.: A rupture, hernia*, Cels.

RAMNES *and* RAMNENSES, ium, m. I. *One of the three original tribes of Rome* (*the Latin tribe*), *from which, in connection with the* Tities (*Sabines*) *and the* Luceres (*Etruscans*), *the ancient Roman state was formed*, Liv.——II. *One of the three centuries of* equites, *chosen by Romulus*, Liv. *Post. for a patrician, one of the old nobility*, Hor.

RĀMŌSUS, a, um (ramus). *Full of boughs or branches*, r. lappago, Plin.

RĀMŬLUS, i, m. (ramus). *A small bough or branch, a branch of a branch*, Cic.

RĀMUS, i, m. *A bough, a branch, arm of a tree.* A) in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non r., non folia sunt denique, nisi, Cic.——B) *Meton. of things of a similar form.* 1) *The tip or point of a horn* (*esp. of a stag*), Cæs. 2) *A branch or part of a chain of mountains*, Plin. 3) *A club*, Prop. *Plur.: The branches of the letter* Y, *which was used by Pythagoras as an image of the two roads of virtue and vice*, Aus. *Hence*, Samius r., Pers.

RANA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* ru, raw, *to sound*). I. *A frog*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) r. marina, *a kind of sea-fish*, Cic.; *also simply* rana, Plin.—B) *A swelling on the tongue of cattle*, Col.

RANCIDE, *adv.* (rancidus). *Rancidly, nauseously*, Gell.

RANCIDŬLUS, a, um (rancidus). I. *Prop.: Somewhat rancid*, Juv.——II. *Fig.: Nauseous*, Pers.

RANCIDUS, a, um. *Rancid, rank, musty.* I. *Prop.*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Nauseous, loathsome, disgusting*, r. aspectus, Plin.; Juv.

RĀNUNCŬLUS, i, m. (rana). I. *A little frog*, Cic. *Meton. facetè, of the inhabitants of Ulubræ* (*near the marshes*), Cic.——II. *A kind of herb, called also* batrachion, R. acris, *meadow crowfoot*, Plin

RAPĀCIDA, æ, m. (rapax). *A robber*, Plaut.

RAPĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (rapax). *Robbery, rapacity*, Cic.

RAPAX, ācis (rapio). *Rapacious, ravenous*,

greedy of plunder. I. *Prop.* A) olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam r., Cic.—B) *Of things without life, with genit.:* chryselectrum r. ignium, *that easily catches fire,* Plin. —— II. *Fig. with genit.: That seizes quickly or greedily, that snatches at or away,* nihil est appetentius simillum sui nec r. quam natura, Cic.

RAPHANUS, i, m. (ῥάφανος). *A radish* (r. raphanistrum), Plin.

RAPIDE, *adv.* (rapidus). *Rapidly, swiftly.* I. *Prop.:* r. dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. *Compar.:* r. venit Rigodulum, Tac.——II. *Fig.:* quod quum r. fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic.

RAPIDITAS, ātis, *f.* (rapidus). *Rapidity, velocity,* r. fluminis, Cæs.

RAPIDUS, a, um (rapio). *Tearing or hurrying away.* I. *Prop.,* Ov. —— II. *Meton.* A) *Rapid, swift, moving impetuously,* r. flumen, Cæs.—B) *Fig.: Impetuous, vehement, violent,* Cic.; nusquam orationem rapidam coercens, Id.

RAPINA, æ, *f.* (rapio). I. A) *Rapina, robbery* (*usually plur.*), nihil cogitant, nisi cædes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. *Sing.:* r. alimenti, *a seizing or snatching greedily,* Plin.—B) *Concr.: Booty, prey, plunder,* Virg.——II. *A removing or carrying away quickly,* Auct. Ætn.

RAPIO, pŭi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (ἁρπάζω). *To tear, rend, pull, drag, or snatch away violently or hastily.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* r. prædam, Liv.; r. ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To tear away as a robber, to rob, carry off or away,* erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum r. potuisset, Cic. *Absol.:* ut Spartæ, r. ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. 2) *To carry off by death, to snatch or tear away,* Plin. —— II. *Fig.* A) *To carry away, transport, carry along, to sway violently or quickly,* cum enim fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic.; ipsæ res verba rapiunt, *carry along with them,* Id.; opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry away or along by kindling a passion; to impel to any thing* (*usually in a bad sense*), prædas ac rapinarum cupiditas cæca te rapiebat, Cic.; amentia r., Id.; *in a good sense,* qui se a corpore avocent et ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, Id. 2) *To catch or snatch at,* r. illicitas voluptates, Tac.; *to seize any thing quickly, snatch* (*poet.*), Hor.

RAPTIM, *adv.* (rapio). I. *By robbery, rapaciously,* semine r. avium fame devorato, Plin. ——II. *In a great hurry, hastily, precipitately,* hæc scripsi r., ut tuos elicerem dialogos, Cic.

RAPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (rapio). *A carrying off by force,* Ter.

RAPTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (rapio). *To drag along forcibly.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* eversa domus est, fortunæ vexatæ, dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valerium), Cic.—B) *Esp.: To rob, plunder,* igitur r. inter se, immittere latronum globos, Tac. —— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To carry off, to draw away,* Prop.—B) *Esp.: To carry away with passion, to sway,* Plaut.

RAPTOR, ōris, m. (rapio). *A robber, plunderer.* I. *Prop.* A) *With genit.:* r. orbis, Tac.—B) *Adj.,* Ov. *Absol.,* Tac.——II. *Fig.:* numquam defuturos raptores Italicæ libertatis lupos, Vell.

RAPTUS, a, um, *part. of* rapio.

RAPTUS, ūs, m. (rapio). *A carrying or taking away violently.* I. *Gen.:* r. puncinarum, Plin. —— II. *Esp.: A forcible abduction, rape,* quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic.

RAPŬLUM, i, n. (rapum). *A little rape or turnip,* Hor.

RAPUM, i, n. [rapa, æ, *f.*, Col.]. *A turnip, rape, navew,* i. q. Brassica rapa, Plin.

RARE, *adv.* (rarus). I. *In a scattered manner, dispersedly,* nisi r. conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col.——II. *Of time: Rarely,* Plaut.

RAREFACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (rarus). *To make thin, rarefy,* Lucr.

RARESCO, ĕre, *v. inch.* (rarus). *To become loose or thin, to be rarified, to open, to become less or finer,* quadrupedibus senectute crassescunt (pili) lanesque rarescunt, Plin.

RARITAS, ātis, *f.* (rarus). *A being not close together, looseness, rarity.* I. *Prop.:* in pulmonibus inest r. quædam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. *In the plur.:* humore penetrante in foraminum raritates, Vitr.——II. *Meton.* A) *Fewness of number, paucity, scarcity, scantiness,* r. dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurra, Cic.—B) *Concr.: A rarity,* eidem Alexandro et equi magna r. contigit, Plin.

RARO, *adv.* (rarus). *Rarely, seldom,* si id, quod r. fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.; insolenter et r., Id.

RARUS, a, um (ἀραιός). *Loose, not dense, thick, or close, thin* [*opp.* densus]. I. *Prop.:* r. silvæ, *not thick, thin,* Tac. —— II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Scattered, far apart, dispersed,* vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *dispersed,* Cic. 2) *Esp. Milit.: Separated in small bodies, single, not close together* [*opp.* confertus], accedebat huc, ut r. magnisque intervallis præliarentur, Cæs. —— B) 1) a) *Rare, infrequent, scanty, few,* in omni arte vel studio vel quavis scientia, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque r, Cic. b) (*for* raro) r., qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 2) *Poet. esp.: Rare of its kind, excellent, extraordinary,* Ov.

RASILIS, e (rado). *That is made smooth, hence, smooth, polished* [levigatus], r. argentum, *polished, burnished,* Vell.

RASTRUM, i, n. *Usually plur.* RASTRI, ōrum, m. (rado). *A hoe, mattock, rake,* Virg.; Ter.

RASUS, a, um, *part. of* rado.

RATIO, ōnis, *f.* (reor). *A reckoning, calculating, calculation, account.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Sing.:* ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit r. acceptorum et datorum, Cic.; r. (pecuniæ), Id.; auri r. constat, *the account or reckoning agrees,* Id.; rationem ducere, *to make calculations, to reckon, calculate,* Id.; in rationem inducere, *to set down in an account, to reckon,* Id. 2) *Plur.:* ut cum publicanis putarent, Cic.; referre r., *to render,* Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A register, list,* cedo rationem carceris, quæ diligentissime conficitur, Cic. 2) *A sum, number,* pro ratione pecuniæ liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. 3) a) *A matter of business, a business, affair, transaction,* de tota illa ratione atque re Galliciana, Cic.; ex domestica ratione, Id. b) *Esp.:* meas (tuas, &c.) rationes, *my* (*thy, &c.*) *interest or advantage;* ego quidem ut debeo me, ad ejus rati-

ones adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic.; meis alienissimum rationibus, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *A reckoning, account*, (Medea et Atreus) inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic.; hanc rationem habere, *to make the following calculation*, Id.; habere rationem, *to calculate, reckon*, Id.; rationem reddere, *to give an account*, Id.; negotii rationem exstare oportere, *that an account ought to be given*, Id. —— B) *Meton.* 1) a) *Relation, reference*, (agricolæ) habent rationem cum terra, quæ numquam recusat imperium, *stand in relationship*, Cic.; cum omnibus Musis rationem habere, Id.; quæ r. tibi cum eo intercesserat? Id. *Hence*, b) *Esp.: Regard, respect, consideration, care, concern* (*usually* habere *and* ducere alcjs rei rationem), quorum nobis habenda est r. diligenter, Cic.; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Id.; habeo rationem, quid acceperim, *take into consideration*, Id. c) *A mode of managing or proceeding, procedure, measure; manner, way, plan: nature, kind.* α) *Subj.*: scribendi r., Cic.; r. in dicendo, Id.; inita r. est, ut, Id. *In the plur.*: hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meæ vitæ r. ab ineunte ætate susceptæ prohibuerunt, *a plan of life*, Cic. β) *Obj.*: qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus, Cic.; r. rerum civilium, Id.; quoniam eadem est r. juris in utraque, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *Reason*, homo rationis est particeps, Cic.; vi rationis, Id.; lex est r. summa, Id.; iracundia, videlicet dissidens a ratione, Id.; quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *hast acted prudently or conformably to reason*, Id. *Hence*, b) a) *A rational ground, a reason, motive*, r. quærenda, Cic.; facti alqam rationem afferre, Id.; nihil rationis affert, quamobrem, Id.; non deest copia rationum, Id.; tertiam rationem affertis, quod, Id. β) *Dialect.: A reason, ground, argument*, ad propositum subjecta r., et item in distributis supposita r., Cic. c) *Consistency with reason, reasonable conduct, reasonableness: a principle, rule*, in omnibus, quæ ratione docentur, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *in a rational manner, according to some rule or principle, rationally*, Cic.; intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis, *at intervals, although unequal, still according to rule and in proper proportions*, Id.; moderata ratione, *in equal proportion*, Id. d) *A doctrine, theory, system*, (*more rarely*) *knowledge*, erat enim tunc hæc nova et ignota r., solem lunæ oppositum solere deficere, Cic.; Epicuri r., *doctrine, system, philosophy*, Id.; Cynicorum r., Id.; de ratione vivendi, *method or course of life founded on reason*, Id.; r. civilis et disciplina populorum, *politics*, Id. e) *A view, opinion*, hæc cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic.; duabus epistolis tuis perdiligenter in eandem rationem scriptis. f) *A course of reasoning, argumentation*, concludatur igitur r., Cic.; summa unius cujusque rationis, Id.

RATIŌCINĀTIO, ōnis, *f. dialect. and archit.* (ratiocinor). I. *In Dialect.* A) *Rational reflection or consideration, reasoning* [*opp.* impulsio, *impulse, excitement*], r. est diligens et considerata faciendi alqd aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. —— B) *Reasoning, a syllogism, argument*, r. est oratio ex ipsa re probabile alqd eliciens quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se vi et ratione confirmet, Cic.——C) *A reasoning with one's self in the form of question and reply* (*Gr.* διαλογισμός), r. est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, Auct. Her.——II. *In Archit.*: *Theory* [*opp.* fabrica, *practice*], r. est, quæ res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitr.

RATIŌCINĀTIVUS, a, um (ratiocinor). *In Dialect.*: *Of or belonging to reasoning or argumentation, syllogistic*, r. genus, Cic.

RATIŌCINĀTOR, ōris, *m. A reckoner, accountant.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: *One that considers*, ut boni r. esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat, Cic.

RATIŌCINOR, 1 (ratio). I. *To reckon, calculate, cast up accounts*, at nos metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic.; de pecunia r., Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To draw a conclusion, reason, argue, infer*, id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et r., Cic. *Pass.*: omnes proportiones eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex proposita sagittæ longitudine, Vitr.

RATIŌNĀBĪLIS, e (ratio). *According to reason, reasonable*, rationabilem sortiris naturam, quæ mellus res, quam ratio proponitur? Sen.

RATIŌNĀLIS, e (ratio). I. *Of or belonging to accounts*, Inscr. *Subst.*, rationalis, is, *m.*, *One who has the management of accounts; esp., a receiver*, Lampr.——II. A) *Of or belonging to reason, reasonable, rational*, falsa est (finitio), si dicas, Equus est animal r.: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint.; r. philosophia, i. e. *logic*, Sen.; r. disciplina, i. e. *theoretical knowledge, theory*, Cels.; r. medicina, *theory of curing diseases*; r. medici, *they who follow such theory*, Id.——B) *In Dialect.*: *Of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic, argumentative*, r. causa, Auct. Her.

RATIŌNĀLITER, *adv. Reasonably, rationally*, hominem movere r. non potest, nisi homo, Sen.

RATIŌNĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (ratio). *A statistical table or list, an official return*, r. imperii, *an inventory of state property*, Suet. (*for which we find* breviarium imperii, Id.).

RĀTIS, is, *f.* I. A) *Pieces of timber joined together for floating, a raft, float*, quum aut navibus aut ratibus conarentur accedere, Cic.; ratibus ac linribus junctis, Cæs. —— B) *Prov.*: servavisti omnem ratem, *you have kept your property well together*, Plaut.——II. *Meton. post.*: *A bark, boat, small vessel*, Virg.

RĀTIUNCŪLA, æ, *f.* (ratio). I. *A small reckoning or account*, Plaut.——II. A) *A slight ground, reason, or argument*, r. leves, Cic.; ratiunculas suggerere, Id.——B) *Dialect.*: *A trifling syllogism*, concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic.

RĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* reor.——II. *Adj.* A) *Reckoned, calculated; hence, fixed, established, firm, valid, settled, unalterable*, quorum (siderum) vagi motus rata tamen et certa sui cursus spatia definiant, Cic.; astrorum in omni æternitate r. cursus, Id.; rato tempore, Id.; illud certum, r., firmum, fixum, Id.——B) *Some peculiar phrases.* 1) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem; *and absol.* pro rata, *in a certain*

proportion or in certain proportions, proportionably: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, sed tamen, pro rata parte, ratione distinctis, Cic. 2) ratum alqd facere (efficere), habere, ducere, *also* ratum alcui esse, *to make valid, to approve, confirm, ratify,* quid augur (habet), cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *make a good omen,* Cic.; ista non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Id.

RAUCITAS, ātis, *f.* (raucus). I. *Prop.: Hoarseness,* Cels. *Plur.,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: A snoring,* M. Cap.; *the grave or deep sound of the* tuba, Plin.

RAUCUS, a, um (*contr. for* ravicus, *from* ravus). *Hoarse.* I. *Prop.* A) nos raucos sæpe attentissime audiri video: at Æsopum, si paullum irrauserit, explodi, Cic.—B) *Meton. of things without life: With a dead sound; hoarse, deep, harsh, grating,* Virg.——II. *Fig.:* te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam r. erit factus, ad Balas venire, *shall already have subsided or have become faint,* Cic.

RAUDII CAMPI [*sing.* Raudius campus, Flor.], *m. A plain near Verona, where Marius and Catulus defeated the Cimbri,* Vell.

RAUDUS [*also* rodus *and* rudus], ĕris, *n.* (*related to* rudis). *A rough mass; hence, esp. a piece of brass or copper serving as a coin,* æris acervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectionem Hannibalis magni inventi, Liv.

RAUDUSCULUM [*also* rod. *and* rud.], i, *n.* (raudus). I. *A piece of brass or copper serving as a coin, acc. to* Fest.——II. *Meton.: A small sum of money,* de rauduscuło Numeriano multum te amo, *concerning the little debt of Numerius,* Cic.

RAURĀCI [Raurici, Plin.], ōrum, *m. Rauraci, a people in Gallia Belgica, north of the Helvetii and east of the Sequani. Their capital was Augusta, now Augst,* Cæs.

RAVENNA, æ, *f. Ravenna, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, now Ravenna,* Cic.

RAVENNAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Ravenna,* R. vir, Cic. *Subst. plur.:* Ravennates *and* Ravennatenses, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Ravenna.*

RĀVIDUS, a, um (ravus). *Somewhat gray, grayish,* r. vel nigrantes oculi, Col.

RĀVIO, ire, *v. n.* (ravis). *To speak till one is hoarse,* Plaut.

RĀVIS, ravim, *f.* [*only in acc. sing.*] (*allied to* ravus *and* raucus). *Hoarseness* [raucitas], Plaut.

RĀVUS, a, um (*akin to* rufus). *Of a gray color, gray,* Cic.

RE [red *before vowels and before* do; *but* redi *before* vivus]. *An inseparable particle, signifying back, again, in return, contrary, or against.*

REA, æ. *See* Reus.

REAPSE, *adv.* (*composed of* re *and* capso, *an old form for* ipsa). *Indeed, in fact, in reality, really, as a matter of fact,* earum ipsarum rerum r., non oratione perfectio, Cic.; ut r. cerneretur, Id.

RĒATE, is, *n. Reate, an ancient town of the Sabines in Central Italy, on the Lake Velinus,* Plin.

RĒATINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Reate,* R. præfectura, Cic. *Subst. plur.:* Rēātini, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Reate,* Cic.

REĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (reus). *The state of a person accused or impeached,* Just.

REBELLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.,* i. q. rebellio. *A renewing of a war, rebellion,* Tac.

REBELLĀTRIX, īcis, *f. She that renews a war or rebels, insurgent,* r. provincia, Liv.

REBELLIO, ōnis, *f.* (rebello). *A renewal of war (on the part of a conquered people), a revolting, rebelling, rebellion,* r. facta post deditionem, Cæs. *Plur.:* multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, Cic.

REBELLIS, is (rebello). *That renews a war, rebellious, revolting, insurgent.* I. *Prop.:* r. colonia, Tac. *Subst.:* rebelles, *Rebels, insurgents,* Tac.——II. *Fig.,* Ov.

REBELLIUM, ii, *n.,* i. q. rebellio (rebello). *Renewed warfare, a rebellion,* qui pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv.

RE-BELLO, 1 *v. n. To renew a war (said of a conquered people), to rise again, to rebel, revolt.* I. *Prop.:* ai diversis in locis plures r. consilia inissent, Hirt.——II. *Fig.:* credunt r., quæ curaverint vitia, *to break out again,* Plin.

RE-BĪTO, ēre, *v. n.* (bēto). *To return,* Plaut.

RE-BŌO, are, *v. n. and a. To resound, to recho (poet.),* Virg.

RE-CALCITRŌ, are, *v. n. To strike with the heel, to kick; then, post. meton., to refuse approach, to wince,* Hor.

RE-CALCO, are, *v. a.* (calx). *To tread upon again, to tread afresh or anew,* r. humum, Col.

RE-CALEO, ēre, *v. n. To become warm again, to become warm,* Virg.

RE-CALESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To grow warm again, to begin to feel warm.* I. *Prop.:* quum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt (corpora), Cic.——II. *Fig.:* r. ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, Plin.

RE-CALFĀCIO, fēci, 3 *v. a.* I. *To make warm again, to warm up,* Ov.——II. *Fig.,* Ov.

RECALVASTER, tri, *m.* (recalvus). *Bald on the forehead,* Sen.

RE-CALVUS, a, um. *With a bald forehead,* Plaut.

RE-CANDESCO, dŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* I. *To grow white again,* Ov.——II. *To grow warm again,* Ov.

RE-CANO, ĕre, *v. a.* I. *To sing back, draw back by singing,* ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (maremi), Plin.——II. *To destroy an enchantment, break a spell,* pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas r., Plin.

RE-CANTO, ātum, 1 *v. int. n. and a.* (*post.*). I. *Neut.: To sing back, give back a sound, echo back,* Mart.——II. *Act.* A) *To recall, call back, recant,* Hor.—B) *To disenchant, to break a charm or spell,* Ov.

RE-CĒDO, ĕcessi, cessum, 3 *v. n. To step back, fall back, retreat, recede, retire.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem r., Cic.; recede de medio, Id. 2) *Esp.: To retire (to a sleeping apartment), to go to rest,* pigritiam recedendi imposuerat hilaritas longior, Petr.—B) *Meton., of inanimate and abstract objects:* ut illæ undæ ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. *Of places or localities: To recede,* contra parietem medium zotheca perquam eleganter recedit, Plin.——II. *Gen.: To*

depart, go away, remove, withdraw. A) *Prop.* 1) nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, Plin. 2) *Meton., of inanimate objects: To separate from*, in aliis ossibus ex toto sæpe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels.——B) *Fig.:* quam (formulam) si sequemur, ab officio numquam recedemus, Cic.; r. ab armis, *to lay down*, Id.; r. a vita, *to kill one's self;* (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit, *has ceased to have the meaning of a foreigner*, Id. *Absol.*, Ov. *With* in, Virg.

RE-CELLO, ĕre, *v. n. and a. Neut.: To bound, strike, fall, or bend back*, gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv.

RECENS, ntis (*Sanscr.* ruh, *to grow*). I. *Prop.* 1) a) *Fresh, young, late, recent*, (Verres) cum e provincia r. esset, Cic.; conglutinatio r., Id. b) *With* ab: *Not long after*, Homerus, qui r. ab illorum ætate fuit, Cic. c) *With* in *and an abl., or simply an abl.:* quod comitatum Agrippinæ longo mœrore fessum obvii et r. in dolore anteibant, *still fresh (of pain)*, Tac.; ut erat r. dolore et ira, Id. 2) recenti re, *immediately, presently, while an affair is fresh*, Cic.; *also*, recenti negotio, Id. 3) *Subst. and adj.*, recentiores, *Moderns, later (writers)*, attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: Fresh in power or strength, unimpaired, vigorous, strong, robust*, ut alios alii deinceps exciperent integrique et r. defatigatis succederent, Cæs.

RECENS, *adv. Of late, lately, latterly, newly*, r. coria detracta, Sall. *Superl.:* quam r. stercorato solo, Plin.

RE-CENSEO, sŭi, sum [sĭtum, Claud.], 2. *To relate from the beginning, to go through, to run over any thing, recount.* I. *Prop.:* hæc in Æduorum finibus recensebantur numeruque inibatur, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To go through, run through or over, survey, review*, Ov.; Plin.

RECENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (recenseo). *A reviewing, surveying; a review, survey*, qui eadem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis fabulis publicis impressam exstinguerit, *recension*, Cic.

RECENSITUS, a, um. *See* RECENSEO.

RECENSUS, a, um. *See* RECENSEO.

RECENSUS, ûs, *m.* (recenseo). *A going through or over, a review, recension*, r. populi (*for the distribution of corn*), Suet.

RECEPTACULUM, i, *n.* (recepto). *A place for holding or keeping any thing, a magazine, reservoir, receptacle.* I. *Gen.:* corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi r., Cic.——II. *Esp.: A place of refuge, a retreat, shelter*, (Sicilia) illud et rei frumentariæ subsidium et r. classibus nostris, Cic.; Capua r. oratorum, Id.; illud tibi oppidum r. prædæ fuit, Id.; *a lurking-place, a place to conceal any thing*, Id.; (mors) æternum nihil sentiendi r., Id.

RECEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (recipio). *A receiving, reception*, Plaut.

RECEPTO, āvi, 1 *v. int. a.* (recipio). *To take or receive again, to recover, retake*, r. ob æratos suspectosque capitalium criminum, Tac.; r. se, *to retire*, Ter.

RECEPTOR, ōris, *m.* (recipio). *One who receives, a harborer, concealer*, ipse ille latronum occultator et r. locus, Cic.

RECEPTUM, i, *n. That which any body has taken upon himself; hence, an obligation, engagement*, satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic.

RECEPTUS, a, um. *Part. of* recipio.

RECEPTUS, ûs, *m.* (recipio). I. *Act.: A taking back, a withdrawing.* A) *Prop.:* spiritus nec brevis, nec parum durabilis nec in receptu difficilis, *in drawing the breath*, Quint.——B) *Fig.: A taking back, a retaking, recovering*, libenter se daturum tempus ils fuisse ad receptum nimis pertinacis sententiæ, Liv.——II. A) *Middle: A falling back or retiring, retreat (as of an army)*, receptui signum aut revocationem a bello audire non possumus, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum, Cæs.

RECESSIM, *adv.* (recedo). *Backward*, Plaut.

RECESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (recedo). *A going or stepping back, a retiring, receding*, ventus vagando, inclinationibus et recessionibus varietates, mutatione flatus facit, Vitr.

RECESSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* recedo.——II. *Adj.: Receding, distant, retired*, ampliorem habent orchestram Græci et scenam recessiorem, Vitr.

RECESSUS, ûs, *m.* (recedo). I. *Prop.* A) *A going back, retiring, receding*, luna accessu et recessu, Cic.——B) *Meton.: A retired or sequestered place, a corner, recess, retreat, nook*, mihi solitudo et r. provincia est, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram alqam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, *shade and back ground (in a picture)*, Cic.

RECHARMIDO, are, *v. n.* (re, Charmides). *To cease to be Charmides*, proin tu te rursum recharmida, *dismiss the joy which you felt at the mention of the money*, Plaut.

RECIDIVUS, a, um (recido). *That falls back; fig., that returns, returning*, r. febris, Cels. *Post.*, r. Pergama, *restored or built up again*, Virg.

RE-CIDO [reccido], cĭdi, cāsum, *v. n.* (cădo). I. *To fall back.* A) *Prop.:* quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic.; ramulum in oculum recidit, *flies back, recoils*, Id.——B) *Fig.:* post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (*sc.* Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.; contentio vocis reciderat, *had decreased*, Id.——II. *Prop.: To fall, get, or come to, followed by* ad, in, *or an adverb denoting tendency.* A) *With* ad: quam cito illa omnia ex lætitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas recidorunt, Cic.; apparatum ad nihilum r., *to come to nothing*, Id.——B) *With* in: qui ai in nostrum annum reciderit, Cic.

RE-CIDO, sĭ, sum, 3 *v. a.* (cædo). *To cut away, to shorten.* I. *Prop.:* r. malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To cut down, lop off, retrench*, Cic.

RE-CINGO, ctum, 3 *v. a. To ungird, to loosen that which was girded (post.)*, Ov. *Middle*, Id.

RE-CINO, ĕre, *v. n. and a.* (cano). I. A) *Neut.: To sound again, to resound, re-echo*, quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic.——B) *Gen.: To cause to resound*, Hor. *Act.*, Hor.——II. *To recant, retract*, App.

RECIPERATIO, &c. *See* RECUP.

RE-CIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (capio). I. *To take*

back or again. A) *Prop.* 1) a) oppidum r., *to retake, recover*, Cic. b) r. se, *To betake one's self back, to retire; (milit.) to retreat*, r. se ex hisce locis, Cic.; r. se e Sicilia, Id.; r. se ad nos, Id. 2) *Meton.: To keep back a part or portion, to reserve*, Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) (Graeci vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt et quasi quodam modo colligunt, *bring back*, Cic. 2) r. se. a) *To return to, to betake one's self again to*, r. se ad frugum bonam, Cic. b) *To recover one's self, to collect one's self*, quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic.——II. *To receive, admit, take into, receive among a number; with a simple acc. or abl., or with* ad, in *and acc.*, in *and abl.* A) *Prop.* 1) *With acc.*: ut in urbe manerent Xerxemque reciperent, Cic. *With* ad: r. alqm ad epulas, Cic. *With acc. of a place*: r. alqm domum suam, Cic. *Absol.*: pleroque hi, qui receperant, celant, Caes. 2) *Meton.: To receive the produce of any thing*, r. pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. *Of gladiators*: recipe ferrum, *receive the deadly blow; an exclamation of the people when they demanded the death of the vanquished*, num repugnavit? num, ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, ferrum non recepit? Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To receive, take up*, i. e. *to adopt, approve, admit of*, antiquitas recepit fabulas . . . haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *To take upon one's self, to accept, to take charge of*, recepi causam Siciliae, Cic.; r. mandatum, Id.; r. officium, Id. b) *To take upon one's self*, i. e. *to pledge one's self, warrant, engage, give security, promise, assure solemnly*, promitto in meque recipio, fore eum tibi et voluptati et usui, Cic.; promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Id. *With dat.* (*analogous to* promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; quid ibi is de me recepiset, Id.; mihi se defensurum receperat. c) *In Law*: r. nomen (*of the praetor*), *to admit or entertain a charge against any one*, Cic.

RECIPRŌCĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A returning by the same way*, r. aestus, *ebb and flow*, Plin.

RECIPRŌCO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (reciprocus). I. *Act.: To move backward, or hither and thither.* A) *Prop.*: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *To be convertible, to admit of being interchanged*, si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic.——II. *Neut.: To move to and fro, to move back*, fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus satis reciprocat, *rises and falls*, Liv.

RECIPRŌCUS, a, um. I. *Prop.: That returns by the same way; sepec. of water*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) r. voces, *reverberating, echoing*, Plin.; r. ars, *alternate, reciprocal*, Id.—B) *Gramm.*: r. pronomen, *a reciprocal or reflective pronoun*, Prisc.

RECISUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* recido.——II. *Adj.: Shortened, short*, Vell.

RECITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Polit.: A reading over of documents relating to a lawsuit, in a court of justice*, Cic.——II. *A reading out a literary work (to a friend, &c.)*, Plin.

RECITĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. *A reader of documents, &c., in court*, Cic.——II. *One that reads his writings to a friend, &c.*, Sen.

RE-CITO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To read documents, &c., in a court of justice or otherwise in public, to rehearse, read off*, quid ego hic nunc Sex. Pompeii Chlori testimonium recitem, Cic.; literas in concione r., Id.; r. literas in senatu, Id. *Of persons*: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic.——II. *Gen.: To read publicly, to lecture*, nec illi . . . verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac.; *to repeat from memory, recite*, Cels.

RECLAMĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A crying out against, a loud expression of disapprobation*, r. vestra (*sc.* in Antonium), Cic.

RECLAMITO, are, *v. int. a. To cry out against; fig.*: reclamitat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic.

RE-CLAMO, 1 *v. n. To cry out against, to express disapprobation or dissent by crying out, to gainsay*, in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, r., Id. *Poet.: To resound, to re-echo*, Virg.

RECLINIS, e (reclino). *Bent back, reclining*, Tac.

RE-CLINO, 1 *v. a. To bend or lean back.* I. *Prop.*: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paullum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt . . . Huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, Caes. *Middle*: r. ad suos (in dicendo), Quint.——II. *Fig.*: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *may lean upon*, Sen.

RE-CLŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To open (that which was shut), to unclose, reopen.* A) *Prop.*, Tac.—B) *Fig.*: subdolus avaritiae ac libidinem occultans: quae postquam pecunia reclusa sunt, Tac.——II. *To look or shut up*, Just.

RECLUSUS, a, um, *part. of* recludo.

RECOCTUS, a, um, *part. of* recoquo.

RE-CŌGITO, avi, 1 *v. n. To think over, to consider or weigh over again and again*, Cic.

RECOGNITIO, ōnis, *f.* (recognosco). I. *A thinking or pondering over again, reconsideration*, r. sceleratum suorum, Cic.——II. *A reviewing, examining*, r. equitum, *a review*, Suet.

RE-COGNOSCO, gnōvi, gnitum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To call to mind again, to recollect, remember*, se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo r., Cic.——II. A) *To go through or over, to examine, review*, quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Rom., Cic.—B) *Esp.: To go over a writing or document for the sake of discovering its correctness, to look over, examine, revise*, Cic.; r. decretum Pompeii, Id.; r. codicem, Id.

RE-COLLIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a. To collect what has been scattered about, to gather up.* I. *Prop.*: r. sparsa, Sen.——II. *Fig.*: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me r. oportere, *to become reunited or reconciled*, Cic.

RE-CŌLO, cōlui, cultum, 3 *v. a. To cultivate or till again.* I. *Prop.* A) omnes arare, serere; desertam r. tandem terram, frugiferam ipsis culloribus, Liv.—B) *To visit a place again*, Phaedr.——II. *Fig.* A) *To cultivate or to apply one's self to again, to resume, practice, or exercise again*, ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter noscque recolendas, Cic.—B) *Esp.: To call to mind, to think over again, to reflect upon*, quas si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.

RE-COMMINISCOR, nisci, *v. dep.* *To recollect, call to mind, remember*, Plaut.

RE-COMPONO, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To put together again, to reunite*, Ov.

RECONCILIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A restoring, reestablishing (fig.)*, r. concordiæ, Cic. *Absol.: Reconciliation*, irridebatur hæc illius r., Cic.

RECONCILIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One that re-establishes, a restorer*, r. pacis, Liv.

RE-CONCILIO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To bring, put, or join together again, to reunite*, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic.; eum respublica reconciliavit, *has reconciled*, Id.; r. alqm alcui, Id.; r. voluntatem senatus nobis, *to gain or acquire again*, Id.; Pompeium darem operam ut reconciliarem, *reconcile, reunite*, Cæs. ——II. *To get back again, bring back*, Plaut.

RE-CONCINNO, 1. *To set right again, refit, repair*, tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

RECONDITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* recondo. ——II. *Adj.: In the back-ground, retired, hidden, concealed, sequestered.* A) *Prop.:* neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic.; ut r. est! Id.; r. venæ auri argentique, *lying low or deep*, Id. *Subst. neut. plur.*, recondita, *Remote or retired places*, Pergami in reconditis templi, Cæs. ——B) *Fig.:* qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas literas, Cic.; natura tristis ac recondita, *a close or reserved disposition*, Id.

RE-CONDO, didi, ditum, 3 *v. a.* *To put back, lay by, put up, put away.* I. *Prop.:* gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic.; quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, Id. ——II. *Fig.:* quæ (odia) reconderet auctaque prometet, Tac.

RE-CONDŬCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To hire, farm, or contract for again*, Plin.

RE-CŎQUO, coxi, coctum, 3 *v. a.* *To boil or cook again.* I. *Prop.:* r. Peliam, Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.: To prepare again by means of heat or fire, to melt again, to remodel by melting, to forge anew*, carbo quercus desinente statu protenus emoriens æspius recoquitur, Plin. —— B) *Fig.:* (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni, quem Romæ quoque audierat, Rhodi rursus formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to be melted over again*, Quint.

RECORDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (recordor). *A recollecting, remembering.* I. quorum memoria et r. jucunda sane fuit, cum in eam nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, Cic.; veteris memoriæ r., *recollection of a former circumstance*, Id. *In the plur.:* des mihi jucundas recordationes, Cic. ——II. *Absol.:* sapientes bona preterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, Cic.

RE-CORDOR, 1 (cor). I. *To remember any thing past, to bethink one's self of*, r. omnes gradus ætatis, Cic.; r. hujus meritum in me, Id.; r. tua in me studia et officia multum tecum, Id. *With genit.:* flagitiorum sucrum r., Cic. ——II. *To take into consideration any thing to come, to reflect upon, lay to heart.* Ov.

RE-CORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To correct or mend again, to reform, rectify*, r. costas, *to put straight*, Petr. ——II. *Fig.:* r. animum, Sen.

RE-CRASTINO, are, *v. a.* (crastinus). *To put off until the next day, to defer*, Plin.

RECREĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (recreo). *A restoring*, r. ab ægritudine, *recovery*, Plin.

RE-CREO, *v. a.* I. *To make or create again, to renew*, r. carnes, Plin. ——II. *To set up again, restore, repair, recruit, refresh; middle, to recover one's self.* A) *Of the body:* quum recreandæ voculæ causa necesse esset mihi ambulare, Cic.; facile ex vulnere recreatus, Id. —— B) *Of the mind:* quæ (literæ) mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt: recreatum enim me non queo dicere, *revived, invigorated*, Cic.; perditum recreavit, *gave new vigor to*, Id.; recreatur civitas, Id.; (animus) quum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered*, Id.

RE-CREPO, are, 1 *v. n. and a.* *To resound*, Catull.

RE-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. n.* *To grow again*, favete nomini Scipionum soboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv.

RE-CRŬDESCO, dŭi, 3 *v. inchoat.* *To become raw again.* I. *Prop., of wounds: To break open afresh*, nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. ——II. *Fig.:* recrudescente Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv.

RECTA, *adv.* (*sc.* via). *Straightforward, directly*, ceteri quidem alius alio, Marius a subsellis in nostra r., Cic.

RECTE, *adv.* (rectus). I. *Prop.: In a straight direction or line, straight on*, sive aliæ (atomi) declinabunt, aliæ suo nutu r. ferentur: primum erit hoc quasi provincias atomis dare, quæ r., quæ oblique ferantur, Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Rightly, correctly, properly, well*, recte tu quidem et vere, Cic.; r. atque ordine factum, Id.; non r. judicas de Catone, Id.; r. literas dare, *safely*, Id.; r. ambulare, *straightforward*, Id.; tabernaculum r. captum, *in the regular way*, Id.; apud matrem r. est, *it is all right, all is well*, Id.; r. vendere, *well*, i. e. *dear, at a high price*, Id. 2) *With adj.*, Plaut. 3) *Gen.: Very well, all well, good*, Cicero audita falsa Vatinii morte, cum Ovinium libertum ejus interrogasset, R. ne omnia? dicenti, R.; Mortuus est, inquit, Quint. —— B) *A polite way of evading an answer or declining any thing: I thank you, very well*, Plaut.

RECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (rego). *A ruling, governing; administration*, r. rerum publicarum, Cic.

RECTOR, ōris, *m.* (rego). *One who guides or leads, a leader, ruler, director, governor.* I. *Prop.:* Achivorum exercitus et tot navium r., Cic. ——II. *Fig.:* rectorem tanti operis tantique muneris, Cic.; r. civitatis, Id.; *a tutor*, Plin. *Also of inanimate or abstract objects:* (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum cœlique r., Plin.

RECTRIX, īcis, *f.* (rector). *She that rules or governs, a directress*, artes ministræ sunt, sapientia domina r.que est, Sen.

RECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* rego. ——II. *Adj.: In a straight line or direction, straight, direct, not crooked.* A) *Prop.:* hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic.; ut hæ (partes) rursum rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular*

mihi quidem ex illius orationibus r. ipsæ Athenæ videntur, Cic.

RE-DŎMITUS, a, um, *part.* (domo). *Tamed or subdued again*, improbi ac perditi cives, r. atque victi, Cic.

RE-DŎNO, avi, 1 *v. a.* *To give back again, to return, restore.* I. *Gen.*, Hor. ——— II. *To allow to pass unpunished, to overlook*, Hor.

RED-ŎRDIOR, iri, *v. dep. a.* *To unravel, unweave*, r. fila, telas rursusque texere, Plin.

RE-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To lead or bring back.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: r. alqm de exsilio, Cic.; r. in carcerem, Id.; r. regem, *to restore to his kingdom*, Id.; poesum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuæ, i. e. *who were brought back by your aid*, Id.; ut calculum reducas, si te alcje dati pœnitet, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) r. alqm domum, *to lead or conduct a person home*, Cic. b) *Milit.*: *To withdraw*, vastatis omnibus eorum agris Cæsar exercitum reduxit et in Aulercis . . . in hibernis collocavit, Cæs. ——B) *Fig.*: r. alqm in gratiam, Cic.——II. *Sometimes, with the sense of* ducere *prevailing, for* redigere. A) *To produce or bring out a certain quantity*, LX. pondo panis e modio reducunt modiumque pultis ex tribus sextariis madidis, Plin.——B) *To bring or reduce into a certain shape or condition*, excrescentes carnes in ulceribus ad æqualitatem efficacissime reducunt, Plin.

RĔDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (reduco). *A leading or bringing back*, quoniam senatûs consultum nullum exstat, quo r. regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, i. e. *the restoration* (*shortly after*, ut per te restituatur et sine multitudine reducatur), Cic.

RĔDUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (reduco). *One who brings back or restores.* I. *Prop.*: r. plebis Romanæ in urbem (Menenius Agrippa), Liv.——II. *Fig.*: capite ipsarum litterarum jam senescentium r. ac reformator, i. e. *restorer*, Plin.

RĔDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* reduco.——II. *Adj.*: *Retired, lying in the back-ground, remote* (*of places*). A) *Prop.*, Virg.; Hor. ——B) *Fig.*: producta et r. (bona), *things to be preferred, and others to be placed in the back-ground, or regarded as inferior*, Cic.

RĔD-ULCERO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* *To cause to ulcerate again, make sore again*, r. scabram partem pumice, Col.

RĔD-ŪNCUS, a, um. *Bent or curved back*, jamque alis (cornua) adunca, alis r., Plin. *Poet.*: *Bent or curved inward*, Ov.

RĔDUNDANTER, *adv.* (redundans). *Redundantly, superfluously*, audis frequenter, ut illud immodice et r., ita hoc jejune et infirme, Plin.

RĔDUNDANTIA, æ, *f.* (redundans). *A streaming or flowing over, an overflow.* I. *Prop.*: aer crassus, qui perflatus non habet neque crebras redundantias, Vitr. ——— II. *Fig. of style*: illa pro Roscio juvenilis r. multa habet attenuata, Cic.

RĔDUNDATIO, ōnis, *f.* *An overflowing.* *Meton.*: r. stomachi, *a rising of the stomach*, Plin.

RĔD-UNDO, 1 *v. n.* *To run over, to stream or flow over, to overflow.* I. *Prop.* A) si lacus redundasset, Cic.; quum pituita redundat aut bilis, Id. —— B) *Meton.*: r. alqa re, *or absol.*, *to overflow with any thing, to swim with any thing*, quæ (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, Cic.; r. sanguine hostium Africa, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be superfluous or redundant, to be too copious, to be over and above, to remain*, oratores nimis r., Cic.; verbis paulo nimium redundantibus, Id.; *to flow back, to redound*, fluctus qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Id.; ad amicos redundat infamia, *the shame falls upon*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *To exist or be at hand in abundance*, r. alqa re, *to have abundance of, to base in abundance*, in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque r., Cic.; ornamentis vel præsidiis r., Id.

RĔDUX, ūcis (reduco). I. *Act.*: *That leads or brings back*, Ov.——II. *Pass.*: *Brought back, returned*, quid me reducem esse voluistis? an ut, inspectante me, expellerentur ii, per quos essem restitutus? Cic.

REFECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (reficio). *A restoring, repairing.* I. *Prop.*: r. Capitolii, Suet.——II *Fig.*: *A recovering, refreshment*, etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, Cels.

REFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* reficio.

RE-FELLO, felli, 3 *v. a.* (re, fallo). *To prove to be erroneous or false, to refute, rebut*, noeque ipsos r. patiamur, Cic.; r. ea exemplis, Id.

RĔFERCIO, si, tum, 4 *v. a.* (re, farcio). *To stuff full, to fill up, cram.* I. *Prop.*: meministis tum judices, corporibus civium cloacas r., Cic.——II. *Fig.*: perfice, ut Crassus quæ coarctavit et peranguste referset in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic.

RE-FERIO, ire, *v. a.* *To strike again, to strike back or in return*, Plaut.; Ov.

RE-FĔRO, rĕtŭli [*also* rettŭli], rēlātum, rēferre, *v. a.* *To carry or bring back or again, to draw or give back; to take or carry to a place.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: Auster adversus maximo flatu me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium retulit, Cic.; me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Id. 2) r. se, *to go back, to return*, causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat nec longius progrediatur, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To give back or in return, to repay to pay back*, r. pateram (surreptam), Cic. a) *Milit.*: r. pedem, *to retire, retreat*, Phil. b) *Meton.* *To retreat, recede*, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: r. sonum, *to return a sound*, Cic.; repulsam r., *to bear back or away, to receive*, Id.; r. animum ad studia, Id.——B) 1) *Esp.*: *To pay back, to return, render in return*, r. gratiam (*rarely* gratias), *to make a grateful return, to repay, return thanks* (*by deeds*), Cic. 2) *To repeat, renew, to restore*, eandem descriptionem r., Cic.; mysteria r., Id.; veterem in liberanda patria laudem rei publicæ r., *to restore to the state*, Id. 3) a) *To report, announce, relate, narrate, say*, refero ad Scaptium, *I report or announce it to Scaptius*, Cic.; in quo sæpe est aliter ad nos relatum, *it has been reported differently, a different report has been made*, Id.; nullo referente, Id. b) *To give in return; hence, to say in return, to reply, answer*, id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni r., Cic.; ego tibi refero, *I reply to*, Id.; *to make an official report, to return or give in an account* (renunciare). r. responsum, Cic.; r. ad senatum de alqa re (*rarely with the acc. a relative clause, or absol.*), *to propose, to lay before the Senate, to make a motion in the Senate*, uti L. Paulus, C. Marcellus Coss. de consularibus provinciis ad senatum referrent, S. C. ap. Cic.; ad senatum r., Cic.; de quo consules spero ad senatum relaturos, Id.; refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam,

Id.; r. ad populum *for* denuo ferre, *to bring again before the people, propose again:* ut quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic.; *to enter or put on a list, to register, to mark or set down,* in tabulas publicas r., Id.; r. in commentarium, Id.; r. epistolas in volumina, *to arrange, enter,* Id.; r. rationes *or* alqd (in rationibus, ad ærarium, ad alqm, alcui), *to render or deliver an account,* Id.; r. pecuniam operi publico, *to report as having expended on,* Id. *Meton.:* r. alqm (alqd) in numero, in numerum, *to reckon or number among,* r. in numero, *prop. to reckon in, as having belonged for some time to a certain class of objects;* r. in numerum, *to place any thing among a number of objects with which it has not been reckoned before:* Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic.; *on the contrary,* Ponticus Heraclides terram et cœlum refert in deos, Id. 4) r. alqd ad alqd, *to refer one thing to another as belonging to it, to declare the relation of one thing to another:* qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic.; r. omnia ad igneam vim, Id.

REFERT, tŭlit [*plur.* referunt, Plaut.], ferre, *v. n. and impers.* (res, fero). *Prop.: It profits or conduces* (ex re fert, ex re est); *hence, it is the interest of, or more generally, it concerns, imports.* I. refert hoc (id, illud, *a subjective clause*), mea, tua, magni, pluris, quanti, nihil, quid? *or absol.* A) hoc mea r.: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic.——B) hoc r.: primum illud parvi r. nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. *With inf. pass.:* plures a familia cognosci referre arbitror, Suet.——C) quid r., si hoc salsum et venustum videbatur? Cic.——D) *Absol.:* bona Sejani ablata ærario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, *as if there was any difference,* Tac. ——II. refert hoc: quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharœdus demoveretur et tragœdus succederet, Tac.

REFERTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* refercio.——II. *Adj.: Filled up, quite full, crammed full.* a) *With abl.* (*of things*): Verres ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum habeat plenam domum, villas refertas? Cic.; domicilia regia, omnibus rebus ornata atque r., Id.; Xerxes r. omnibus præmiis doniisque fortunæ, Id. *Of persons:* domus erat aleatoribus r., plena ebriorum, Cic.; quibus (invidis) r. sunt omnia, Id. b) *With gen.* (*of persons*): r. Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic.; r. Italia Pythagoreorum, Id.; mare r. prædonum, Id.

RE-FERVĔO, ēre, *v. n. To boil again, boil up.* I. *Prop.:* terebinthinam in sartagine referventi, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

REFERVESCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* (referveo). *To boil up,* qui (sanguis) quum terram attigisset, r. videretur *sic,* ut tota domus sanguine redundaret, Cic.

REFICIO, fēci, fectum (re, facio). *To make again, to make anew, to repair, restore, mend.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, Cic.; ædes r., Id.; r. fana, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To receive back or in return, to receive out of, to get from,* numquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. 2) r. consulem, tribunum, prætorem, *to appoint or elect again,* r. tribunos, Cic. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To re-establish,* in quo (naufragio reip.) colligendo ac reficiendo salute communi, Cic.——B) *Esp.: To restore, refresh, recruit* [recreare, renovare]. 1) *Of the body: To restore to health, cure, heal, recover,* Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *hope of curing,* Cic. 2) *Of the mind: To refresh, recreate, revive,* nunc vester conspectus et consensus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic.; ad vultum reficiendum, *to cheer up,* Id.

RE-FIGO, xi, xum, 3 *v. a. To pluck down or away what is fastened, to tear off, unfix.* I. *Prop.:* num figentur rursus ea tabulæ, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? Cic.——II. *Meton.* 1) *To take down the tables on which a law was written; hence, to abolish, annul, abrogate,* leges refixistis, Cic.; æra r., Id. 2) *To render portable,* quo facilius nostra r. deportareque tuto possimus, Curius ap. Cic.

RĔFINGO, ĕre, *v. a. To form again,* Virg.

REFIXUS, a, um, *part. of* refigo.

RE-FLAGITO, are, *v. a. To demand again,* Catull.

REFLATUS, ūs, *m.* (reflo). I. *A blowing back or against,* unum (navigium) mergi vidimus, reflatu belusæ (*sc.* balenæ) oppletum unda, Plin.——II. *Concr.: A contrary wind,* L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic.

RE-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To bend or turn back or backward.* A) *Prop.:* caudam sues intorquent, canum de genere sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. *Middle:* longosque reflectitur ungues, *gets long claws,* Ov.——B) *Fig.: To turn away, to avert,* nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam reflecto, Cic.; mentes reflectuntur, Id.——II. *Neut.: To bend or turn back, to yield,* Lucr.

REFLEXUS, a, um, *part. of* reflecto.

RE-FLO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To blow back or against.* A) *Prop.:* sin reflantibus ventis rejiciemur, tamen eodem paullo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic.; Etesiæ valde reflant, Id.——B) *Fig.:* ad exitus pervehimur optatos, et, cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic.——II. *Act.: To blow away from one's self, to blow back,* Lucr.

RE-FLŎRĔSCO, rŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To begin to blossom again, to blossom or flourish again,* Plin.

RE-FLŬO, ĕre, *v. n. To flow back, to overflow,* nec umquam eodem tempore quo pridie r., Plin.

REFLŬUS, a, um (refluo). *Flowing back,* Plin.; Ov.

REFORMATIO, ōnis, *f. A reforming, reshaping, ameliorating,* Sen.

RĔFORMATOR, ōris, *m. A transformer, a reformer,* ipsarum literarum jam senescentium reductor ac r., Plin.

REFORMIDATIO, ōnis, *f. A shuddering with fear, a fearing, dread,* in suasione aut opem aut reformidationem deliberantis, Cic.

RE-FORMIDO, ātum, 1 *v. a. To start back or shrink from with fear, to dread, stand in awe of.* I. *Of persons. With acc.:* si qui illum (Theophrastum) secuti dolorem reformidant, Cic.; r. bellum, Id.; r. crimen, Id.——II. a) *Of things, with acc.:* r. medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. b) *Absol.:* putatio non debet secundum

articulum fieri, no reformidet oculus, *should be checked, should cease growing*, Col.

RE-FORMO, 1 *v. a. To give another shape, to remodel, transform.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. A) *Fig.*, App.—B) *Esp.: To reform, improve*, corruptos depravatosque mores principatus parens noster reformet, Plin.

REFOSSUS, a, um, *part. of* refodio.

REFŌTUS, a, um, *part. of* refoveo.

RE-FŌVĒO, ōvi, ōtum, 2 *v. a. To warm again, to refresh, to cherish, revive.* I. *Prop.* A) r. oculos, Plin.—B) *Of things*: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *reviving*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin.

REFRACTĀRIŌLUS, a, um (refractarius). *Somewhat stubborn, refractory*, Cic.

REFRACTĀRIUS, a, um (refringo). *Refractory, unruly, quarrelsome*, Sen.

REFRACTUS, a, um, *part. of* refringo.

REFRÆNATIO *and* REFRÆNO. *See* REFREN.

RE-FRĀGOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* [*opposed to* suffragor]. *To oppose or resist* (*a person who is suing for any thing*). I. *Prop.*: tota illa lex accusationem tuam fortasse armasset, petitioni vero refragata est, Cic.; r. petenti, Id.——II. *Meton. gen.: To oppose, to resist, be against, thwart*, tacita quædam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint.

REFRENĀTIO [refræn-], ōnis, *f. A bridling, curbing, restraining*, r. doloris, Sen.

RE-FRĒNO [refræno], 1 *v. a.* I. *To hold in with a bridle*, Curt.——II. *Gen.: To check, restrain, keep back.* A) *Prop.*, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: semper magno ingenio adolescentes refrenandi a gloria, Cic.; r. libidines, Id.

RE-FRICO, ŭi, ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To rub or scratch open again.* A) *Prop.*: Appii vulnera non refrico, *do not open afresh*, Cic.; r. obductam jam cicatricem, Id.—B) *Fig.: To renew, excite afresh*, quum illam pulcherrimi facti memoriam refricat, Cic.; animum memoria r. cœperat, Id.——II. *Neut.: To break out afresh, to break forth again*, crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic.

REFRIGERĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A cooling.* I. *Prop.*: et r. æstate et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A mitigating*, Veg.

REFRIGERĀTŌRIUS, a, um (refrigero). *Cooling, that serves to cool*, r. natura (lentis), Plin.

REFRIGERĀTRIX, īcis, *f. She that cools, cooling*, est quidem natura omnibus (lactucis) r., Plin.

RE-FRIGERO, 1 *v. n. To make cold or cool again, to cool.* I. *Prop.* A) ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic.; membra refrigerata, Id.—B) *Middle: To cool one's self*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To cool down, to deprive of ardor or zeal; hence, pass., to grow cold, to become languid*, ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatione rem integram ad M. Metellum prætorem esse venturam, Cic.

RE-FRIGESCO, xi, 3 *v. inch. n. To grow cold or cool again, to cool.* I. *Prop.*: r. ager, Col.——II. *Fig.: To cool down*, i. e. *to lose vigor or energy, to abate in strength or vigor, to grow stale or flat, subside*, illud crimen nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.; belli apparatus refrigescent, Id.; r. hasta Cæsaris, *goes on coldly*, Id.; r. sortes plane, *are altogether out of fashion or use*, Id.; quum Romæ a judiciis forum refrixerit, *when there shall be little business in the forum, shall be few judicial proceedings*, Id.; Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, *had no prospect* (*of election*), Id.

REFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.* (re, frango). *To break open, to open by force.* I. *Prop.* A) r. claustra, Cic.—B) *Gen.: To break to pieces*, r. mucronem, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To break*, i. e. *to repress, check, destroy*, disposito equitatu (*sc.* in vado) qui vim fluminis refringeret, Cæs.

RE-FŪGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To flee back, to retreat.* A) *Prop.* 1) r. Syracusas, Cic. 2) a) *Of inanimate things*: vites a caulibus brassicisque, si propter sati sint, ut a pestiferis et nocentibus r. dicuntur, Cic. b) *Of places: To be remote, to recede in the distance, be in the back-ground*, Pontus Euxinus longe refugientes occupat terras, Plin.—B) *Fig.* 1) ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis, Cic.; r. a genere hoc toto sermonis, Id.; refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Id. 2) *Esp.: To have recourse to any body or any thing, to flee to*, quum esset productus et quum tecum fuisset, refugit ad legatos, Cic.——II. *Act.: To flee from any thing, to shun, avoid.* A) *Prop.*: quem ego si ferrem judicem r. non deberet, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: r. hæc vitia, Quint.

REFŪGIUM, ii, *n.* (refugio). *Refuge; cover, a place of refuge.* I. *Prop.* A) *Abstr. ptur.*, Just.—B) *Concr.: silvæ tutius dedere r.*: nam castra in campis sita eadem die capiuntur, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et r. senatus, Cic.

REFŪGUS, a, um (refugio). *Fleeing back, receding*, r. Nilus, Plin. *Subst.*: ut instantibus comminus resisterent, refugos non sequerentur, Tac.

RE-FULGEO, si, 2 *v. n. To lighten back, to reflect light, to shine or glitter forth.* I. *Prop.*: r. corpus versicolori veste pictisque et auro cælatis armis, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell.

RE-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a. To pour back, to give back.* I. *Prop.* A) quibus (vaporibus) altæ et renovatæ stellæ atque omnis æther refundunt eodem, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: si angustius vulnus est, quam ut intestina commode refundantur, incidendum est, donec satis pateat, Cels.——II. *Fig.*, Ov.

REFUSUS, a, um, *part. of* refundo.

REFŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (refuto). *A refutation*, Cic.

REFŪTO, 1 *v. a. To damp, quell, drive back again.* I. *Prop.*: semper illas nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam lacessendas putaverunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To repress, repel, resist.* A) *Gen.*: cupiditatem r. Cic.; libidinem r., Id.—B) *To refute, confute, disprove*, contraria r., Cic.; perjuria testimoniis r., Id.

REGĀLIS, e (rex). *Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely.* I. *Prop.*: r. genus civitatis, Cic.; r. nomen (*shortly after*, nomen regis), Id.; r. imperium, Id.——II. *Meton.: In the manner of kings, worthy of a king, kingly, splendid*, pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali in sollo sedentem, Cic.

REGĀLITER, *adv.* (regalis). *Like a king,*

royally, regally, splendidly (*in good or bad sense*), *imperiously*, sacrificio r. Minervæ confecto, Liv.

RĒ-GELO, 1 *v. a.* *To thaw again, to warm again.* I. *Prop.*: r. solum ædificii, Col.——II. *Fig.*: jam ætas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix media regelatur ætatate, Sen.

RĒ-GĒNĔRO, 1 *v. a.* *To bear, bring forth, or beget again, to reproduce.* I. *Prop.*: signa quædam nævosque et cicatrices etiam r. quarto partu, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *To produce the like, to represent again, to reproduce*, ipse avum regeneravit Æthiopem, Plin.; r. patrem Tiberium, Id.

RĒ-GĔRO, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.* *To bear or carry back.* I. *Prop.* A) lintribus afferuntur omnia et regeruntur, Plin.——B) *Meton. of written notes*: *To enter, transcribe*, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: *To throw back, to give in return, retort*, Cic.

REGESTUS, a, um, *part. of* regero.

RĒGIA, æ, *f.* (rex). I. A) (*sc.* domus) *A royal palace, residence of a king; court*, in regia regum ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *The castle or palace of Numa, on the* Via Sacra, *near the temple of Vesta, which was afterward used for religious purposes*, Cic.——C) *Meton.* 1) *A royal tent*, ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regis, Liv. 2) *The court*, i. e. *the king and courtiers, the government*, tulit et Romana r. sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv.——II. (*sc.* urbs) *The town in which a king resides, a royal residence*, Cæsarea, Jubæ r., Plin.——III. (*pure Latin for* basilica) *A magnificent hall or other public building*, dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Suet.

RĒGIE, *adv.* (regius). *Like a king; despotically, imperiously*, ut ea, quæ r. seu potius tyrannice statuit in oratores Apronius, prætermittam, *tyrannically*, Cic.; crudeliter et r. factum, Id.

RĒGIFICE, *adv.* (regificus). *Royally, in a princely manner; splendidly*, Sil.

RĒGIFICUS, a, um (rex, facio). *Royal, princely, splendid*, Virg.

RĒGIFŬGIUM, ii, *n.* (rex, fuga). *A feast celebrated on the 24th of February, in commemoration of the expulsion of the last king from Rome*, Ov.

RĒGILLUS, a, um (regius). *Royal, princely, splendid*, Plaut.

RĒGILLUS, i, *m.* *Regillus.* I. *A town of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome*, Liv.; *also*, Rēgilli, ōrum, *m.*, Suet. *Hence*, Claudius Appius Regillanus, Suet.; *and* Claudius Regillensis, Liv.——II. *A lake of Latium, where the Romans, under Postumius, obtained a victory over the Latins*, Cic.

REGIMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (rego). *A leading, guiding.* I. *Prop.* A) cautus aut r. equarum exercere, Tac.——B) *Poet. concr.*: *A rudder, helm*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *A governing, directing, leading*, r. totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.——B) *Esp.*: *A ruling of the state, government, command*, ad vana revolutus de reddenda republica utque consules seu quis alius r. susciperent, Tac.——C) *Concr.*: *A leader, guide, ruler*, Liv.

RĒGINA, æ, *f.* (rex). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: *A queen*, Plaut. 2) *Esp. of Cleopatra*, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *of goddesses*, Cic. 2) *A king's daughter, princess of the blood royal*, Ov. 3) *A lady of rank*, Plaut. 4) *Gen.*: *A chief person or thing, mistress*, Sat.——II. *Fig.*: hæc una virtus (justitia) omnium est domina et r. virtutum, Cic.

RĒGIO, ōnis, *f.* (rego). I. *Prop.* A) *A direction, line*, si qui tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, Cic.; eam esse naturam et regionem provinciæ tuæ, *the position*, Id.——B) *Adv.*: e regione. 1) *In a straight direction or line, straight forward*, ut cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, alterum e regione moveatur, alterum declinet, Cic. 2) *Opposite, directly opposite, over against; with genit., dat., or absol.* a) *With genit.*: (luna) quum est e regione solis, interpositu interjectuque terræ repente deficit, Cic. b) *With dat.*: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terræ, Id. c) *Absol.*: acie e regione instructa, Nep.——II. *Meton.* A) *A boundary line.* 1) *Esp., in augury*: ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; regionibus ratis, Id. 2) *Gen.*: *A boundary, limit.* a) *Prop. plur.*: res ea orbis terræ regionibus definiuntur, Cic. b) *Fig. plur.*: quibus regionibus vitæ spatium circumscriptum est, Cic.; sese regionibus officii continet, Id. 3) *A region or quarter of the heavens, &c.*, r. aquilonaris, australis, Cic.——B) *A region.* 1) *Prop.* a) *Gen.*: locum delegit et fontibus abundantem et in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cic. b) *Esp.* α) *A tract of land, district, territory; often in the plur., lands, territories, regions*, Cic. β) *A large part of Rome or of the country round about, a district, region, ward; of which there were, under Servius Tullius, four in the city itself; and twenty-six altogether, in Rome and the neighborhood: under Augustus, the city alone numbered fourteen* regiones, Suet. 2) *Fig.*: *A sphere, territory, department*, bene dicere non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur, *a definite territory*, Cic.; nostræ rationis r. et via, *range and course*, Id.

RĒGIŌNĀTIM, *adv.* (regio). *By districts or regions, from quarter to quarter, ward by ward*, r. commerciis interruptis, Liv.

RĒGIUS, a, um (rex). *Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal.* I. *Prop.*: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic.; r. potestas, Id.; r. insignia, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *Royal, princely, magnificent*, post hunc anulum (Polycrati) r. fama est gemmæ Pyrrhi, *most illustrious fame*, Plin.

REGLŪTĬNO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* *To unglue, to loosen, separate*, Catull.

REGNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (regno). *A ruler, sovereign, regent*, r. omnium deus, Tac.

REGNĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *Adj.*: *Royal, imperial*, prima ab infantia eductum in domo regnatrice, Tac.

REGNO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (regnum). I. *Neut.* A) *To have kingly power, to be a king, to reign*, Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.; annum tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, Id. *Impers.*: quia post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnandum, Liv.——B) *Gen.* 1) a) *To be a master, to rule, govern, command; esp. in a bad sense, to domineer*, quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic.; r. paucos menses, Id. b) *Of inanimate things*: *To rule, to prevail*, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: *To pre-*

vail, be the strongest, have the upper hand, Cic.——II. *Act.: To rule, govern,* Plin.

REGNUM, i, *n.* (rex). I. A) *Royal dominion or government, royalty,* cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et r. ejus reipublicæ statum, Cic.; regno spoliare, Id.——B) *Gen.* 1) *Dominion, government, rule,* quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod r. potest esse præstantius, Cic. *In a bad sense: Despotism, tyranny, arbitrary power,* ait r. meum ferre non posse, Cic.; r. occupare, Id.; omnis dominatio r.que judiciorum, Id. 2) *Fig.:* abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) (*abstr. pro concr.*) *A kingdom, realm,* grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Possession, territory,* id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, *on your estate, in your possessions or territory,* Cic.

REGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (rex). *To lead, guide, to direct in a straight line.* I. *Prop.* A) deus est, qui regit, Cic.; coercet et regit beluam, Id.——B) *Esp. as a legal t. t.:* r. fines, *to mark or point out boundaries,* nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regimus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To guide, govern, manage, direct.* A) *Gen.:* deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic.; totam domum r., Id.; r. animi motus, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To rule, govern, have dominion over, to reign,* r. rempublicam, Cic.; r. civitates, Id.; r. summam rerum, Id. 2) *To set right, to correct,* ut errantem r. posset, Cæs.

REGREDIOR, gressus, 3 *v. dep. n.* (re, gradior). *To go or come back, to return.* I. *Prop.* A) ut r. quam progredi malleat, Cic.——B) *Milit.: To retreat, retire,* illi autem hoc actione instabant neque r. nostros patiebantur, Cæs.——II. *Fig.:* r. infinite, Cic.

REGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (regredior). *A going back, retiring, return. Fig.: Repetition, a repeating of the same word in a sentence,* Quint.

REGRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* regredior.

REGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (regredior). *A return.* I. *Prop.* A) nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate conservat progressus et r., Cic.——B) *Milit.: Retreat,* periculosum inceptum ratus, ne qua sentirent Romani et r. inde in tutum non esset, Liv.——II. *Fig.: Return, a retracing of one's steps,* quod adeo festinatum ad supplicium, neque locus pœnitendi aut r. ab ira relictus esset, Liv. *Meton.:* ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis r. ad veniam, Plin.

REGULA, æ, *f.* (rego). *A straight piece of wood, &c., for ruling, a ruler, rule.* I. *Prop.* A) atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A straight staff, stick, or bar,* quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Cæs.; Col.; Cels.; Stat. 2) a) *The piston-rod of a forcing-pump,* Vitr. b) *The shank of a triglyph,* Vitr.——II. *Fig.: A standard, rule, pattern,* fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc præscriptionem esse naturæ, Cic.; r., qua vera et falsa judicarentur, Id.; naturæ r., Id.

REGULARIS, e (regula). *Of or belonging to a bar,* r. res, *or* res ductile, *that can be formed into bars,* Plin.

REGULUS, i, *m.* (rex). I. *A petty king, a prince, chieftain,* regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of bees,* Varr.——B) *A prince royal, king's son,* Liv.

RĒGŬLUS, i, *m. A Roman surname; e. g.* M. Atilius Regulus, *who was made prisoner in the first Punic war,* Liv.

RĒ-GUSTO, 1 *v. a. To taste again.* I. *Prop.:* hi quicquid biberint, vomitu remetiantur tristes et bilem suam regustantes, Sen.——II. *Fig.:* illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen r., *to read again,* Cic.

REJECTANEUS, a, um (rejicio). *To be rejected,* Cic.

REJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (rejicio). *A throwing back.* I. *Prop.:* r. sanguinis, i. e. *a throwing up,* Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A rejecting, refusing to accept,* ut ea quæ secundum naturam sunt, ipsa propter se sumenda sint contrariaque item rejicienda, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *In Law, t. t.: A challenging or objecting to judges,* posteaquam r. judicum facta est, Cic. *Absol.,* Cic. b) *Meton.: A challenging, rejecting,* velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 2) *In Rhet.:* r. (*al.* trajectio) in alium, *a retort,* Cic.

REJECTO, āvi, 1 *v. intens. a.* (rejicio). *To throw back, to reject,* Lucr.

REJECTUS, a, um, *part. of* rejicio.

RĒ-JICIO [reicio], jēci, jectum [reicia, *disyl.,* Stat.; reice, Virg.], 3 *v. a.* (re, jacio). *To throw back.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Of inanimate objects:* r. pœnulam, Cic.; r. scutum, *to put on one's back (in flight),* Id. 2) *Of living objects: To drive back, push back, to remove,* Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Milit.: To drive back or repel the enemy, to repulse,* Cassius noster feliciter ab Antiochea hostem rejecerat, Cic. 2) *Pass.: To be driven back (by a storm),* a Leucopetra profectus . . . rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To beat back, to repel, to remove,* (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To reject, despise, disdain, spurn away,* Socratem omnem istam disputationem r., Cic. b) *In Law, t. t.:* r. judices, *to challenge or reject judges (as, with us, to challenge jurors),* quum ex CXXV. judicibus, principibus equestris ordinis quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, Cic. c) *According to the philosophy of the Stoics:* rejicienda *and* rejecta, *things to be rejected,* Cic. 2) a) *To refer, to turn over to,* ne his eadem legas, ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. b) *Polit. t. t.:* r. aliqd *and* aliqm ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices), *to refer to,* Cic.; legati senatum quum adiissent, ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. *Absol.,* Liv. c) *To put off, defer,* a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic. d) r. se alqo, *to apply one's self to any thing, to have to do with,* maximum beneficium to sibi dediisse indicaturum, si huc te rejicis, Balb. ap. Cic.

REJICŬLUS [reiculus], a, um (rejicio). I. *Prop.: Rejected, useless,* r. mancipia, Sen.——II. *Fig.:* r. dies, *spent uselessly, lost,* Sen.

RĒ-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3 *v. dep. n.* I. *Prop.: To fall or slide back, to glide back, flow back,* Ov.; Virg.; Hor.——II. *Fig.: To return,* Hor.

RĒ-LANGUESCO, gŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To grow languid again, to become faint or feeble again.* I. *Prop.,* Ov. *Meton.: To abate,*

slacken, as the wind, Sen. ——— II. *Fig.*: quod autem r. se dicit, *to have abated his anger*, Cic.

RĔLĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (refero). A) *Gen.*: *A carrying or bringing back.* I. *Prop.*: (membranæ) crebra relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *by a frequent motion of the hand toward the inkstand*, i. e. *by frequently dipping the pen in the ink*, Quint. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *A retorting*, r. criminis, Cic. — B) *Esp.* 1) *A requiting, returning*, r. gratiæ, Sen. 2) a) *A relating, giving in an account, reporting*, ecquis audivit non modo actionem alquam aut relationem, sed, &c., Cic. b) *Meton. gen.*: *A report, account*, accedit his et jucunda in sermone bene a quoque dictorum r. et in causis utilis, Quint. 3) *A certain figure of rhetoric*, Cic. 4) *In Philos. and Gramm.*: *Respect, relation, reference*, illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliqd, Quint.

RĔLĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (refero). *One who relates, a reporter*, auctore te, illo (*sc.* Lentulo consule) relatore, Balb. ap. Cic.

RĔLĂTUS, a, um, *part. of* refero.

RĔLĂTUS, ūs, *m.* (refero). I. *An official report*, abnuentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. ——— II. *Gen.*: *A relating, narrating*, carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *by the recital of which*, Tac.

RĔLAXĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *An extending; hence, a lightening, easing*, verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed r., Cic. *Absol.*: (dolor) dat intervalla et relaxat... quæ est ista r.? *relief, abatement*, Cic.

RĔ-LAXO, 1 *v. a.* *To make wide again, to widen, loosen, open.* I. *Prop.*: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. ——— II. *Fig.*: *To relax, relieve, alleviate, lighten, mitigate, ease*, an tu existimas, ferre animos tantum posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus, Cic.; r. se occupationibus, Id. *Middle*: homines interdum animis relaxantur, Cic.; insani quum relaxentur, *in their lucid intervals*, Id.

RĔLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* RĔLEGO.

RĔLĔGĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A sending away, a banishing, with* amandatio, Cic.; *with* exsilium, Liv.

RĔ-LĔGO, 1 *v. a.* *To send away, remove.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.* a) quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset, Cic. b) *Meton.*: *To remove from a place*, Taprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin. 2) *Esp. of the milder form of banishment*: *To send away to a certain distance from Rome for a limited period of time, without* capitis deminutio, Cic. — B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: apud quem ille (M. Curius) sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat (*for which we find* repudiati Samnites), *had refused or declined to accept*, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *To turn over or refer to*, Plin. *Post. with dat.*, Tib.

RĔ-LĔGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a.* *To go over anew.* I. A) *To gather up again*, Ov. — B) *Also, absol. of localities*: *To go or travel over again*, relegit Asiam appellitque Colophona, Tac. ——— II. *To go over again by reading, speaking, or thinking*, Cic.

RĔ-LENTESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* *To become slack again, to slacken, relax*; *fig.*, Ov.

RĔ-LEVO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.*: *To raise up again*, Ov. ——— II. *Meton.*: *To lighten again, or simply to lighten.* A) *Prop.*: quotus enim quisque est, qui epistolam paulo graviorem ferre possit, nisi eam pellectione relevarit, Cic. — B) *Fig.*: *To relieve, alleviate, assuage; to diminish, lessen*, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, Cic.; homines si aquam gelidam biberint, primo r. videntur, Id.; cujus mors te ex alqa parte relevavit, *relieved thee from a burden*, Id.; ut potius relevares me, *mightest comfort me*, Id.

RĔLICTIO, ōnis, *f.* (relinquo). *A leaving behind, forsaking*, vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicæ, Cic.

RĔLICTUS, a, um, *part. of* relinquo.

RĔLICUUS, a, um. *See* RĔLIQUUS.

RĔLIGĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A binding or tying to any thing*, r. et propagatio vitium, Cic.

RĔLIGIO [relligio], ōnis, *f.* (relĕgo). I. *Divine adoration or worship, religious rites or institutions, religion*, religione, id est cultu deorum, Cic.; religionum cæremoniis, Id.; tollere religionem, Id.; fanum tanta religione fuit, *enjoyed such honor or respect*, Id.; hi (barbari) iguari totius negotii ac religionis, *of religious matters, of religion*, Cic. *In the plur.*: contra omnium religiones, Cic. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *Subj.* 1) a) *A religious feeling, awe, or fear*; *conscience, sense of religious duty*, obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum, Cic.; quæ r. Mario non fuerat, Id. b) *Meton.*: *Guilt, producing uneasiness of conscience*, ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, Cæs. *In the plur.*: an me censetis decreturum fuisse, ut inexpiabiles r. in rem publicam inducerentur? Cic. c) *Esp.*: r. jurisjurandi, *or absol., obligation arising from an oath*, an vero istas nationes religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri arbitramini? Cic. 2) *Gen.*: *Strict conscientiousness; or sometimes, excessive scrupulosity, punctiliousness*, religione a conatu repelli, Cic.; propter fidem et religionem judicis, Id.; facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem exquirere, Id. — B) 1) *Object.*: *Sacredness, sanctity*, propter singularem ejus fani religionem, Cic. 2) *Concr.*: *An object of religious veneration*, sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis prædoque, Cic.; religiones esse violatas, Id.

RĔLIGIŌSĒ, *adv.* I. *Religiously, piously*, templum Junonis, quod r. colebant, Cic. ——— II. *Considerately, anxiously, conscientiously*, an vir gravis r. testimonium dixisse videatur, Cic.

RĔLIGIŌSUS [rellig.], a, um (religio). I. *Full of veneration for the gods, devout, religious*, sunt dicti r. ex relegendo, Cic.; (majores nostri) mortuis tam religiose jura tribuerunt, *religious rites or ceremonies*, Id. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *Subj.* 1) a) *Esp.*: *Full of scruples of conscience, scrupulous*, civitas r., in principiis maxime novorum bellorum, &c., Liv.; quia r. erat, *since it was a matter of conscience*, Id. b) *Too scrupulous, superstitious*, Ter. 2) *Gen.*: *Conscientious, strict*, quod et in re misericordem se præbuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. — B) *Of objects of religious veneration*: *Holy, sacred*, Herculis templum est apud Agrigentinos sane sanctum apud illos et r., Cic.; dies r., *a day of bad omen, on which persons hesitated to undertake any thing of importance*, e. g. dies Alliensis, *the* dies atri, Id.

RĔ-LIGO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To bind back; to fasten, tie.* A) *Prop.* 1) trahit Hectorem ad currum

loiter, tarry, r. Italia, Liv.——II. *Act.: To keep back, delay, retard, hinder*, eas res, quæ ceteras r. solent, non retardarunt, Cic. *Pass.:* rēmōrātus, a, um, Ov.

REMŌTE, *adv. At a distance, afar off, remotely*, r. ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic.

REMŌTIO, ōnis, *f.* (removeo). *A removing, removal, putting away*, r. criminis est, *a disavowing, denying*, Cic.

REMŌTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* removeo.——II. *Adj.: Remote, distant, far off.* A) *Prop.:* remoto, salubri, amœno loco, Cic.; remoti ab oculis populi, Id.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Far from any thing, having nothing to do with, not connected with*, quæ jam diu gesta et a memoria r., Cic.; sermo a forensi strepitu r., Id.; ab omni minimi errati suspicione r., Id. 2) *Philos.:* remota, *things of secondary worth or value*, quæ secundum locum obtinent, Cic.

RE-MŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 [*sync. pluperf.* remōrant, Hor.; remosse, Lucr.], *v. a. To move back, to remove, put aside, take away.* I. *Prop.:* remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* sic (Numa) religionibus colendis operam addidit, sumptum removit, Cic.; remoto joco, *joking apart*, Id.; remove istæc, *leave that*, i. e. *do not speak of it*, Id.; r. alqm ab hoc sermone, Id.

RE-MŪGIO, ire, *v. n. To bellow again or in return, to resound, re-echo, to sound back* (*poet.*), Ov.

RE-MULCEO, si, sum, 2 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To stroke back, bend back*, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To soothe, appease, quiet*, Stat.

REMULCUM, i, *n.* (ῥυμουλκέω). *Naut.: A cable or rope by which a ship is towed, a towing-rope*, navem remulco abstraxit, Cæs.

REMULSUS, a, um, *part. of* remulceo.

REMŪLUS, i, *m. A proper name.* 1. Remulus Silvius, *king of Alba*, Ov. 2. *The name of a fictitious hero*, Virg.

REMUNERĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A remunerating, remuneration, requital, recompense*, r. benevolentiæ, Cic.

RE-MŪNEROR, 1 *v. dep. a. To repay, recompense, remunerate; with acc.*, r. alqm munere, Cic. *Absol.:* remunerandi voluntas, Cic.

REMURIA, ōrum, *n.* I. q. Lemuria, Ov.

RE-MURMURO, are, *v. a. and n. To murmur back, to resound, re-echo*, fracta r. unda, Virg. *Act.:* carmina remurmurat Echo, Calp.

REMUS, i, *m.* (ἐρετμός). A) *An oar*, incumbere remis, *to bend to, ply the oars*, Virg.; remos ducere (Ov.) *or* impellere (Virg.), *to row*; remis, *by rowing*, Cæs. *Prov.:* remis velisque, *with oars and sails*, i. e. *with might and main, with all possible speed*, Cic.; Virg.—B) *Poet. meton., of the wings of birds*, Ov.

REMUS, i, *m. Remus, the brother of Romulus*, Cic.

REN, *gen.* rēnis, *m.* (φρήν). *See* RENES.

RENARRO, are, *v. a. To relate again* (*poet.*), Ov.

RE-NASCOR, ātus, 3 *v. dep. n. To be born again, to take rise or spring up again.* A) *Prop.:* nolunt easdem r. sed, ut spero, jam renascentur, Cic.—B) *Meton.:* velut ab stirpibus lætius feraciusque renatæ urbis, Liv.

RENĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* renascor.

RE-NĀVIGO, are, *v. n. and a. To sail back*, post in hæc Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic.

RE-NĒO, ēre, *v. a. To spin back*, i. e. *to undo the texture of a web* (*poet.*), Ov.

RĒNES, rēnum [renium, Plin.; *sing. only once, in the form* rien, Plaut.], *m.* I. *The kidneys*, Cic.; laborare ex renibus, *to have a pain in the kidneys, have a nephritic disease*, Id.——II. *The loins*, Nemes.

RE-NIDEO, ēre, *v. n. To shine, glitter, be bright or resplendent.* I. *Prop.*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*, Claud.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To be cheerful or gay, to rejoice*, quod cum contingit, nescio quomodo hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. *With an objective clause*, Hor. 2) *To smile, to laugh*, homo renidens, Liv.

RENIDESCO, ēre, *v. inch. n.* (renideo). *To grow bright, to shine*, Lucr.

RE-NITOR, nīti, *v. dep. n. To struggle against, resist, withstand*, quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent esse, Liv.

RĒ-NO, 1 *v. n. To swim back*, Hor.

RĒNO *or* RHĒNO, ōnis, *m.* (*cf. Anglo-Saxon* hran; *Icel.* hrein; *Lapp.* raingo). *A northern animal, probably a reindeer.* I. *Prop.:* (Germani) pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: The skin of a reindeer, worn as a garment by the ancient Germans*, Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall.

RE-NŌDO, atum, 1 *v. a.* I. *To tie back or up*, Hor.——II. *To unbind, loosen*, teque renodatam pharetris ac pace fruentem, Val. Flac.

RENŌVAMEN, inis, *n.* (renovo). *A renewing, a forming anew*, Ov.

RENŌVĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* A) *A renewing, renovating*, r. mundi, Cic.—B) *Esp.: A renewing of interest, compound interest*, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic.

RE-NŌVO, 1 *v. a. To renew, restore.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* altæ renovatæque steliæ, Cic.; r. veteres (colonias), Id.—B) *Esp.: To reckon interest upon interest; to take compound interest*, Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* curam molestiamque r., Id.; r. illud, *to repeat*, Id.; *with* ut, (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *repeated, that, &c.*, Liv.—B) *Esp.: To renew in strength, to refresh, revive*, r. animum auditoris ad ea quæ restant, Cic.

RE-NŪMERO, 1 *v. a. To pay back, pay again, repay.* I. *Prop.:* millia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castellum conjecta Cæsari renumeraverunt, *counted or numbered to him*, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To pay back, repay, pay off*, Plaut.

RENUNCIĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A declaring, reporting; public information, intelligence*, cognoscite renunciationem ex literis publicis, Cic.

RE-NUNCIO [renuntio], 1 *v. a.* I. *To carry or bring back word, to announce, report.* A) *Gen.:* quia nihil a quoquam renunciabatur, ipse hospitia singulorum adiit, *since no answer was brought back*, Suet. *Impers.:* posteaquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliæ filiæ tuæ, Sulpic. ap. Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To report officially, to give formal notice, to make a report or*

return, si ille vir (Ser. Sulpicius) legationem r. potuisset, reditus ejus gratus fuerit, *could have given an account of his embassy*, Cic. *Of an official report, respecting the result of an election to a public office, proclaimed by the prætor, or by a commission*, quum esset prætor renunciatus, Cic.; sacerdos renunciatus est, Id. 2) *Meton.: To announce, report*, assentior vero renuncioque vobis, nihil esse, Cic.——II. (re, *with a negative force*) *To give up, renounce; to retract, recall, revoke*, iratus iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renunciat, Cic. *Absol.:* quid impudentius publicanis renunciantibus? Cic.

RĔNUNCIUS, ii, m. (renuncio). *That brings back intelligence, or reports*, Plaut.

RĔ-NŬO, ui, ŭre, *v. n. and a.* I. *To signify refusal or disapprobation by nodding, to decline, refuse, deny.* I. *Neut. with dat.:* superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *contradicting this charge*, Cic.——II. *Act.:* si fas est defendi a me eum, qui nullum convivium renuerit, *has declined, not accepted*, Cic.

RĔNŬTO, are, *v. intens. n.* (renuo). *To deny, not to admit; to refuse*, Lucr.

RĔNŬTUS, ûs, m. (renuo). *A denial, refusal*, simili nutu ac renutu respondere, Plin. E.

RĔOR, rātus, 2 (res). *To believe, think, suppose, judge.* I. *With obj.*, Cic.; rebar, Id.——II. *Absol.:* quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic.

RĔ-PĂGŬLA, ōrum, n. *Bars or bolts for fastening doors*, &c. I. *Prop.:* in templo Herculis valvæ clausæ repagulis subito se ipsæ aperuerunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Boundaries, limits*, ut vi et auctoritate omnia repagula pudoris officiique perfringeres, Cic.

REPANDI-ROSTRUS, a, um (repandus, rostrum). *With a snout bent upward*, Pac. ap. Quint.

RĔ-PANDUS, a, um. *Bent backward or upward*, r. calceoli, Cic.

RĔPĂRĂBĬLIS, e (reparo). *That may be repaired, recovered, or renewed*, Ov.; r. Echo, *repeating*, Pers.

RĔ-PĂRCO, ĕre, *v. n.* *To be saving or sparing, to abstain from*, Plaut.; ex nulla facere id si parte reparcent, *not abstain from doing this*, Lucr.

RĔ-PĂRO, 1 *v. a.* *To prepare again or anew, to restore, to renew, repair.* I. A) *Prop.:* id perdere videbatur, quod alio prætore eodem ex agro r. posset, Cic.—B) *Esp.: To purchase in return or exchange, to get or procure in return*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: To refresh, restore, revive, recreate*, Plin.

RĔPASTINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A digging round again*, quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic.

RĔ-PECTO, xum, 3 *v. a.* *To comb again*, Ov.

RĔ-PĔDO, āvi, 1 *v. a.* (pes). *To go back, to recede*, Lucr.

RĔ-PELLO, repŭli [repp.], rĕpulsum, 3 *v. a.* *To drive, push, or thrust back, to drive away* [rejicere]. I. *Prop.:* homines inermes armis, viris, terrore, periculoque mortis repulerit, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To repel, remove, keep off, turn away, prevent*, r. oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic.; r. furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris. Id.

RĔ-PENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To weigh back, weigh to again or in return.* I. *Prop.:* Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, *three pieces of asparagus weigh a pound*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To pay in the same weight, to weigh in return.* A) *Prop.:* cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic.—B) *Fig. To give an equivalent, to requite, return, recompense, return like for like*, r. decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac.

REPENS, entis, *part. of* repo.

REPENS, entis. *Sudden, unexpected.* I. *Prop.:* r. adventus hostium, Cic.——II. *Meton.: New, fresh*, neque discerneres, quid r. aut vetustate obscurum, Tac.

REPENS, *adv.* *Suddenly*, Ov.

REPENSUS, a, um, *part. of* rependo.

REPENTE, *adv.*, i. q. subito. *Suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.; r. præter spem, Id.

REPENTINO, *adv.* *Suddenly, unexpectedly*, Cic.

REPENTINUS, a, um (repens). *Sudden, unexpected*, amor tam improvisus ac tam r., Cic.; ignoti homines et r., *become suddenly known, upstarts*, Id.

REPERCUSSIO, ōnis, *f.* (repercutio). *A striking or beating back, a repercussion, reflection*, r. vicinorum siderum, Sen.

REPERCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* repercutio.

REPERCUSSUS, ûs, m. (repercutio). *A beating or striking back, repercussion, reflection, as of light; also, a re-echoing, resounding*, Plin.

RĔ-PERCŬTIO, cussi, cussum, 3 *v. a.* *To strike back, to cause to rebound.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of light: To reflect*, Plin.—B) *Of sound: To re-echo*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To drive back, to avert, repel, retort*, allena aut . . . repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint.

RĔ-PĔRIO, repĕri [repperi], rĕpertum, 4 (*old fut.*, reperibitur, Plaut.: *inf. pass.*, reperirier, Id.] *v. a.* (re, pario). *To find out, to find, meet with.* I. *Prop.:* reperiam multos non tam curiosos nec tam molestos, quam vos estis, Cic.——II. *Fig., esp.* 1) *With a double predicate: To find any thing as such or such, to recognize, experience. In the pass., with a double subj.: To be found or recognized as such or such*, ut vestræ sententiæ infestissimæ atque inimicissimæ reperiantur, Cic. 2) *To find out any thing new, to invent, discover, contrive, devise*, mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperiunda est, qua, &c., Cic.

Reperta, ōrum, n., *Inventions, devices*, Lucr.

REPERTOR, ōris, m. (reperio). *One that finds out, an inventor, discoverer*, r. legum, Quint.

REPERTUS, a, um, *part. of* reperio.

REPETENTĬA, æ, *f.* (repeto). *A remembering, recollecting*, Lucr.

REPĔTITIO, ōnis, *f.* (repeto). A) *A repeating, repetition*, r. frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint.—B) *Esp. in Rhet.: A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences or clauses*, Cic.

REPĔTITTOR, ōris, m. (repeto). *One that demands back*, Ov.

REPETITUS, a, um, *part. of* repeto.

RĔ-PĔTO, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To strive again after any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, repetitum-

que sæpius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after having attacked him repeatedly*, Liv. *Absol.*: ut bis cavere bis r. oporteuerit, *to strike back*, Quint. — B) *Esp.* 1) *To prosecute or arraign again*, ut, si quem quis r. vellet, par periculum pœnæ subiret, Suet. 2) *To return to any body or any thing.* a) *With acc.*: utrum pergere, qua coepisset ire via, an eam, qua venisset, r. mellius esset, Liv. b) *With prep.*, Liv.; *or absol.*, Id. —— II. *Meton.* A) *To fetch, call, or take back.* 1) *Prop.*: Lysias est Atticus, quamquam Timæus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. 2) *Fig., esp.* a) *To begin again, to recommence, enter upon again, resume*, præterminsa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. *With* de: de mutatione literarum nihil r. hic necesse est, Quint. *Poet.*: repetitus, a, um, *Repeatedly, anew, oftentimes*, Ov. b) *To trace back, to trace or derive from the very beginning*, noster hic populus, quem Africanus hesterno sermone a stirpe repetivit, Cic.; sententiæ gravitas a Platonis auctoritate repetatur, Id.; r. paulo altius, Id.; repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backward*, Cæs. c) r. aliqd memoriâ, memoriam rei, *or (less frequently)* r. aliqd, *to call any thing again to remembrance, to call to mind again, to recollect, remember*, cogitanti mihi sæpenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. *With an objective clause*: memoria repeto, convictos a me qui reprehenderent, Quint.; repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. E. *Also absol.*, Cic.—B) *To ask or demand back, to ask for the payment of a debt, to claim as one's own, demand as due.* 1) *Gen.*: repetere bona sua, Cic.; r. quæ erepta sunt, Id.; Homerum Salaminii repetunt, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of the* fetiales: r. res, *to claim from the enemy what has been carried off; hence, to demand reparation or satisfaction*, Cic. b) *In Law*: r. res, *to demand restoration of one's property, to claim restitution*, quod ai in iis rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, Cic.

REPETUNDÆ, ārum (pecuniæ) (repeto). *Money, &c., extorted by a governor, or by any corrupt public officer, which is to be restored, extortions*, L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic.; repetundarum causæ, crimen, lex, *relating to extortion*, Quint.

REPEXUS, a, um, *part. of* repecto.

RE-PLEO, 2 *v. a.* I. *To fill again, replenish, to fill up, complete a number.* A) *Prop.*: ut exhaustas domos r. possent, Cic.; r. consumpto, *to restore*, Id. — B) *Fig.*: *To supply*, quæ (in oratione) replenda vel dejicienda sunt, *to be supplied* (*shortly before*, adjicere, detrahere), Quint. —— II. *Gen.*: *To fill, fill up, make full, satiate.* A) *Prop.*: r. campos strage hominum, Liv.—B) *Fig., middle*: r. justa juris civilis scientia, Cic.

REPLĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* repleo.——II. *Adj.*: *Filled up, full, replete.* 1) referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. 2) *With abl.*: r. exercitus iis rebus (*sc.* frumento et pecoris copia), *richly provided*, Cæs. 3) *With genit.*: repletas semitas puerorum et mulierum, Liv.

REPLICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A rolling back* (*of the leaves of a book*), i. e. *an opening of a book to find a passage*, &c.; *meton.*: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, *as it were a winding up, drawing up again*, Cic.

RE-PLICO, 1 *v. a.* *To fold, roll, or bend backward.* I. *Prop.*: r. labra, Quint. —— II. *Fig.*: ut ne replices annalium memoriam, *turn to, look for (in order to read)*, Cic.; traductio temporis mihi novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, *unfolding*, Id.

RE-PLUMBO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* *To deprive of lead, to unsolder*, Sen.

RE-PLUO, ĕre, *v. n.* *To rain down again*, Sen.

REPO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. n.* (ἕρπω). *To creep, crawl.* I. *Prop.*: r. cochleæ inter saxa, Sall. ——II. *Fig.*: *To creep along, travel slowly*, tria millia r., Hor.

RE-PŎNO, pŏsŭi [repositi, Plaut.], pŏsĭtum [*part. sync.* repostus, a, um, Virg.], 1 *v. a.* *To lay, place, put, or set back.* I. *With the force of* re *prevailing.* A) *To lay, place, put, or bring a thing in or to its former place, to return* (*any thing*) *to any one, to restore, replace.* 1) *Prop.*: quid erat, quod rescinderet, cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret? Cic. 2) *Fig.*: *To bring or lead back*, ne tibi ego idem reponam cum veneris, Cic. —B) *To bend back*, hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt, Quint.—C) *To put a thing by in order to keep it, to lay by or aside, to keep, to store up.* 1) *Prop.*: neque condendi ac reponendi (fructus) ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. 2) *Fig.*: opus est studio præcedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint.—D) *To put in the place of any thing, to place in return*, non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. — E) *To lay down, to put aside*, quum arma omnia reposita contectaque essent, Cæs. —— II. *With the meaning of the verb prevailing*: *To lay a thing down any where, to put, place, set.* A) *Prop.*: grues in terga prævolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. — B) *Fig.*: r. omnem spem in se, Cic.; quos equidem in deorum immortalium cultu ac numero repono, *place or reckon among*, Cic.

RE-PORTO, āre, *v. a.* *To carry or bring back.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: r. candelabrum secum in Sigariam, Cic.; r. se ad Didium, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp.—B) *Esp.*: *To carry off as a conqueror, to bear off victoriously*, cum ipse nihil ex prædâ domum suam reportaret (*for which also* deportaret), Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To bring back or home*, sed ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod r., Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To bring back word, to report*, Virg.

RE-POSCO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To demand back or again; with* aliqd, aliqd ab aliquo, *frequently* aliquem aliqd, *and absol.* I. *Prop.*: r. eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. —— II. *Fig.*: *To ask for, demand, claim, as a debt*, Cic.; r. rationem (rei) ab aliquo, Cic.

REPŎSĬTUS, a, um [rĕpostus]. I. *Part. of* repono.——II. *Adj.*: *Remote, far off*, Virg.

REPOSTOR, ōris, *m.* (repono). *One who replaces or restores, a restorer*, Ov.

REPOSTUS, a, um, *part.* (*adj.*) *of* repono.

RE-PŎTĬA, ōrum, *n.* (poto). *A drinking or carousing after an entertainment*, Hor.

REPRÆSENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A making present, a placing before the eyes, a representing*, plus est evidentia, vel ut alii dicunt, r., quam perspicuitas, Quint. —— II. *Payment in ready money*, Cic.

RE-PRÆSENTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Gen.: To make present again, to place before the eyes as if present, to represent, portray,* quod ipsum templum repræsentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To make present payment, to pay ready money,* reliquæ pecuniæ vel usuram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab alqo qui Faberio debet, repræsentabimus, *will be able to pay immediately,* Cic.——B) *Meton. gen.: To do or undertake immediately, to do any thing at once or without delay,* neque exspectare temporis medicinam quam r. ratione possimus, *to apply immediately,* Cic.; r. improbitatem suam, *to hasten, dispatch,* Id.; si r. morte mea libertas civitatis potest, *can be furthered,* Id.

RE-PREHENDO [reprehendo, *contr.* reprendo *and* reprendo], di, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To catch again, to draw or pull back, hold back.* I. *Prop.:* r. quosdam manu, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To reprove, censure, reprehend,* quum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.; sum reprehendendus, Id. *Also absol.,* Cic. 2) *Rhet.: To refute,* Cic.

REPREHENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (reprehendo). I. *A holding back; a stopping or pausing in speaking,* (orationem) concinnam ... festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, Cic.——II. *Censure, blame, reproof.* A) *With genit.:* non culpæ reprehensionem et stultitiæ vituperationem, relinquere, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *That which deserves censure, a fault,* ut ipsa ejus r. laude alqa non indigna sit, Quint. 2) *Rhet.: A refuting, refutation,* Cic.

REPREHENSO, are, *v. intens. a.* (reprehendo). *To draw or keep back eagerly,* reprehensans singulos, Liv.

REPREHENSOR, ōris, *m.* (reprehendo). I. *One who blames or censures,* restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic.——II. *Meton.: One who improves, an improver, reformer,* r. comitiorum, Cic.

REPREHENSUS, a, um, *part. of* reprehendo.

REPRESSOR, ōris, *m.* (reprimo). *One who represses or restrains,* video Milonem repressorem cædis quotidianæ, Cic.

REPRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* reprimo.

RE-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 *v. a.* *To press back: to keep back, check, curb, hinder.* I. *Prop.:* si lacus Albanus redundassit, Romam perituram; si repressus esset, Veios, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To check, repress, restrain, keep within bounds,* furorem r., Cic.; pestem r., Id.; repressa (memoria) vetustate, *weakened, debilitated,* Id. *Of personal objects:* reprimam me, *I will refrain,* Id.

RE-PROBO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* *To disapprove, reject, reprobate,* quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic.

REPRŌMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (repromitto). *A promising in return,* Cic.

RE-PRŌMITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To promise in return,* Cic.——II. *To promise anew or again,* imperatorem quoque brevi repromittens, Suet.

REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um (repto). *Creeping, crawling,* Sen.

REPTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A creeping or crawling,* r. infantium per manus et genua, Quint.

REPTO, 1 *v. intens. n., and a.* (repo). *To creep, crawl.* A) *Prop., of animals and persons,* Plin.——B) *Meton., of slow or dilatory motion: To creep along, go slowly,* Plaut.; Hor.

REPŪDIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A rejecting, refusing, casting off,* r. supplicum, Cic.

REPŪDIO, 1 *v. a.* (repudium). I. *Of betrothed or married persons: To reject or repudiate the other party or partner; to effect a divorce (of married persons), to put away, repudiate,* virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet.——II. *Meton. gen.: To reject, refuse, cast off,* cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus r. debetis, Cic.; r. consilium senatus a republica, *to remove or withdraw it,* Id.; virtus minime repudianda est, Id.

REPŪDIŌSUS, a, um (repudium). *To be rejected, offensive,* Plaut.

RE-PŪDIUM, ii, *n.* (pudet). *Of married or betrothed persons: A putting away or repudiating the other party, a breaking off an engagement, a separation, divorce,* r. remittere uxori, Suet.

RE-PUERASCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* *To become a boy again.* I. *Prop.:* ut ex hac ætate repueraseam, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To become childish, to play the child,* (Lælium et Scipionem) incredibiliter r. esse solitos, Cic.

REPUGNANS, antis. I. *Part. of* repugno.——II. *Adj.: Contrary to, opposed to, repugnant; subst.,* repugnantia, *terms opposed to each other, contraries,* locus ex repugnantibus, Cic.

REPUGNANTER, *adv.* *With repugnance, unwillingly,* alterum patienter accipere, non r., Cic.

REPUGNANTIA, æ, *f.* I. *A struggling or fighting against any one,* (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (*sc.* cuspidem), *weapon, means of defence,* Plin.——II. *Contradiction, contrariety, repugnance, incompatibility,* qui tantam rerum repugnantiam non videas, nihil profecto sapis, Cic.

RE-PŪGNO, 1 *v. n.* *To fight or contend against, to offer resistance.* I. *Prop. milit.,* Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *To contend against, to offer resistance, to oppose, resist,* consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic.; adversante et repugnante natura, Id. *With dat.:* r. his perturbationibus, Id.——B) *Esp.: To be opposed in nature, to be contrary to or against, to be inconsistent, incompatible, or repugnant, to be contradictory,* sed hæc inter se quam repugnent, pleriique non vident, Cic.

RE-PULLŪLO, are, *v. n.* *To bud or sprout forth again,* Plin.

REPULSA, æ, *f.* (repello, *prop. part. sc.* petitio). *A failing in one's endeavors, or in asking for a public office, a repulse.* I. *Prop.:* sine repulsa consules facti sunt, Cic.; repulsam ferre, *to fail in one's application, meet with a repulse,* Id.——II. *Meton. gen.: A refusal, denial, repulse, rejection,* Sen.

RE-PULSANS, antis, *part.* (pulso). *Beating or driving back.* I. *Prop.,* Lucr.——II. *Fig.: Refuting,* Lucr.

REPULSUS, ūs, *m.* (repello). *A beating or driving back, a reverberating* (e. g. *of sound*), Cic. poet.; *a reflection* (*of light*), Claud.; r. dentium, *a striking together,* Plin.

REPUNGO, ĕre, *v. a.* *To sting again; fig., to vex again*, r. leviter illorum animos, Cic.

RĔPURGO, 1 *v. a.* *To clean again.* I. *Prop.*: r. iter, Liv.——II. *Meton., to remove for the sake of cleaning*, r. interanea, Plin.

REPUTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A reckoning, consideration, reflection*, sed me veterum novorumque morum r. longius tulit, Tac.

RĔ-PŪTO, 1 *v. a.* *To reckon or count over, to calculate.* I. *Prop.*: ex hoc die superiores solis defectiones reputatæ sunt usque ad illam, Cic. ——II. *Fig.*: *To weigh over, to think upon, revolve in one's mind*, hæc ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. *Absol.*: vere reputantibus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, *if one considers the matter in its right light*, Tac.

RĔ-QUIES, ētis [*gen.* requie, Sall.; requietis, Cic.: *voc.*, requies, Lucr.: *acc.*, requietem *and* requiem *in* Cic.: *abl.*, requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.; *the dat. sing. and the plural are not found*], *f.* (*as it were, after-rest*, i. e.) I. *Rest after labor, repose, relaxation, recreation, respite*, sive oblectatio quæritur animi r.que curarum, Cic. ——II. *Poet. gen.* (*for* quies): *Rest, quietness*, Ov.

RĔ-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) 1) a) *To rest, repose, take rest*, paulisper ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. b) *Also of inanimate and abstract subjects*: r. aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 2) *Esp.*: *To rest in one's grave*, ubi (*sc.* in sepulcro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic.——B) *Fig.*: *To find repose or consolation in anything*, defessus jam labore atque itinere disputationis meæ requiescam in Cæsaris sermone, Cic.——II. *Act.*: *To let rest, to set to rest (poet.)*, Virg.

REQUIĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* requiesco.——II. *Adj.*: *Having rested, refreshed*, Liv.

RĔ-QUIRITO, are, *v. intens. a.* *To inquire after*, Plaut.

RĔ-QUIRO, sivi *or* sii, situm, 3 *v. a.* (quæro). *To seek again, to inquire after, to ask, look, or search for.* I. *Gen.* A) r. libros, Cic.; illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, &c., Id. *Absol.*: ut pueri requirant et alqd scire se gaudeant? Id. *Hence*,——B) r. ex *or* ab alqo (alqd), *to inquire of any one (respecting any body or any thing), to inquire about, to ask for information about any thing, to inquire into*, ex quibus (fortibus viris) requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *With the collateral notion of necessity.* 1) *Act.*: *To ask for any thing necessary, to demand, to be in want of, to feel the loss or absence of, to require*, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, Cic.; adolescentiam r., Id.; non ex liberis populis reges r. aut potestatem atque opes optimatium, *demanded*, Cic. 2) *Pass.*: *To be necessary or requisite*, in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnæ et multæ requiruntur, Cic. ——B) *Meton.*: [desiderare] *To miss, to find any thing wanting, to look in vain for*, r. et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, Cic.; in quo equidem majorum nostrorum sæpe requiro prudentiam, Id.

REQUISITUM, i, *n.* *Need, necessity*, ad requisita naturæ, *for the needs of nature*, Sall.

REQUISITUS, a, um, *part. of* requiro.

RĒS, rei [rēi *with long ē, genit.*, Lucr.; *dat.*, Id.: rei, *genit., one syll.*, Id.], *f.* *A thing (in the wid est sense of the word); a matter, object, being, concern, accident, event, circumstance, situation, something.* I. *Gen.*: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio, Cic.; si r. postulabit, *the nature of the thing*, Id.; homines nulla re bona digni, *good for nothing, vile*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *A real thing, a reality, truth, fact, deed; in the abl. sing. it is sometimes strengthened by* vera, *and written* revera, i. e. *in reality, in truth, as a matter of fact*, rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; non re, sed opinione, Id.; et re vera, *in fact*, Id.; pro re nata, *according to circumstances*, Id.——B) *Possession, property, estate, goods*, r. eos quampridem, fides deficere nuper cœpit, Cic.; r. familiaris, *private property, one's estate*, Id.——C) *Interest, advantage, use*, Plaut.——D) *Cause, reason; but only in connection with* ea (hac) re *and* eam ob rem, *adv., on that account*, illud ea re a se esse concessum, quod, Cic.——E) *A matter of business, business, affair, transaction*, rem cum alquo transigere, Id. *Hence, meton. gen.*: r. alcui est cum alquo, *to have some business or transactions with any body*, tecum mihi r. est, T. Rosci, Id.; *also without dat.*, quoniam cum senatore r. est, Cic.——F) *A judicial affair, a legal cause, a matter of law, a suit at law or lawsuit (more general in its acceptation than* causa), utrum ... rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic.——G) res publica, *also in one word*, respublica, *The commonwealth, state; also, government, public administration, chief authority or power*, rem publicam sustinere, Id.; ratio rei totius publicæ, Id.; de tribus generibus rerum publicarum, Id. *Sometimes simply* res: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. *Plur.*: incruenta urbs et r. sine discordia translatæ, Tac.

RESACRO, are. *See* RESECRO.

RĔ-SÆVIO, ire, *v. n.* *To rage again*, Ov.

RĔSALŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A greeting again or in return*, Suet.

RĔ-SALŪTO, 1 *v. a.* *To salute again, to return a salutation or compliment*, Cic.

RĔ-SĀNESCO, nŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* *Fig.*: *To be healed again, to become sound again*, Ov.

RĔ-SARCIO, sartum, 4 *v. a.* *To mend, patch up, to repair, refit.* I. *Prop.*: discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter.; r. tecta, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *To repair, make good*, damnum r., Suet.

RĔ-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3 *v. a.* *To cut, or tear off again, to tear away.* I. *Prop.* A) r. pontem, i. e. *to break down*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.* (*causa pro effectu*): *To open*, r. locum præsidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To annul, cancel, make void, abolish, repeal*, acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges reliquistis, Cic.; r. testamenta mortuorum, Id.

RĔ-SCISCO [rescio, Gell., *but without reason*], ivi *or* ĭi, itum, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* *To learn again; or simply to learn, ascertain, gain information*, Cic.

RESCISSUS, a, um, *part. of* rescindo.

RĔ-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* *To write again.* I. *To write back, to write in reply or against.* A) *Gen.*: antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi, Cic.; ei rescripsi, Id.; ad eam (epistolam) rescribam igitur, Id.; cantus tum faisem rescriptus vocum sonis et carminum, *corresponding*

to the notes, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of the emperors: To reply to a petition: and of lawyers; to answer a question on a point of law*, Tiberio pro cliente Græco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), Suet. 2) *To write back*, i. e. *to transfer from one account-book to another; hence, to settle, to pay*, qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. præsentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, *will pay by bills*, Cic. 3) *In Milit.: To transfer from one sort of troops to another*, e. g. *from the infantry to the cavalry*, pollicitum, in cohortis prætoriæ loco decimam legionem habiturum: nunc, ad equum r., Cæs.——II. A) *To write again or anew, to write over or out again*, existimatque rescripturum (Cæsarem) et correcturum fuisse, *to revise, to make emendations, &c.*, Suet. — B) *Esp. Milit.: To enroll again*, rescriptæ ex eodem milite novæ legiones, Liv.

RESCRIPTUM, i, n. *An imperial rescript*, Tac.

RESCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* rescribo.

RĔ-SĔCO, cŭi, ctum, 1 *v. a. To cut off.* I. *Prop.:* ea (linguæ) scalpello resectæ liberarentur, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To cut off, curtail, restrain, remove*, ut resecanda esse fateantur, Cic.; nactus locum resecandæ libidinis, Id.; neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi qui hæc subtilius disserunt, *do not take this in too strict a sense*, Id.; de vivo aliqd erat resecandum, *was to be cut out of the living flesh*, Id.

RĔ-SĔCRO [resacro, Nep.], are, *v. a.* (sacro). I. *To pray again or repeatedly*, Plaut.——II. *To free from a curse or execration*, Eumolpidæ sacerdotes rursus r. sunt coacti, Nep.

RESECTUS, a, um, *part. of* reseco.

RESECUTUS, a, um. *See* REEXQUOR.

RĔ-SĔMINO, are, *v. a. To sow again; poet., to bring forth again*, Ov.

RĔ-SEQUOR, sĕcūtus, 3 [*only in the perf. and part. perf.*] *v. a. To follow any one in speaking, to reply*, Ov.

RĔ-SERO, 1 *v. a. To unlock, open.* I. *Prop.:* r. Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To lay open, to disclose, reveal*, Ov.

RĔ-SERVO, 1 *v. a. To keep, lay by, reserve;* alqd (alqm), ad alqd, in alqd, alcui, *with an adverb or absol.:* r. philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic.; r. scientiam rei mihi, Id.

RĔSES, ĭdis [*nom. sing. unusual*] (resideo). *That sits or remains sitting; that does not move or stir, inactive, sluggish, inert*, r. plebs in urbe, *remaining behind*, Liv.

RĔ-SIDEO, sēdi, 2 *v. n. and a.* (sedeo). *To remain sitting, to remain behind, to loiter or linger behind.* I. A) *Prop.:* sed resideamus, inquit, si placet. Itaque fecimus, *let us stay a while, let us remain here*, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To be idle or inactive; hence, to celebrate (a festival)*, nec vero tam denicales (quæ a nece appellatæ sunt, quia residentur mortuis), &c., *because they were celebrated in memory of the dead*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To remain behind or as a remnant, to be over or above, to be left*, r. in alqa re: r. ulla pars iracundiæ in te, Cic.; in nutu residebat auctoritas, Id.

RĔ-SĬDO, sēdi [residi, Cic.], 3 *v. n. To sit down any where, to take a seat, to seat one's self, to settle.* I. *Prop.* A) cetera genera residunt et insistunt, Plin.——B) *Meton. of inanimate objects: To sink down, to settle*, si montes resedissent, amnes exaruissent, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To go down, to subside, become still or calm*, cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.

RĔSĬDŬUS, a, um (resideo). I. *That remains behind, or is left over or above, remaining, residuary; subst., a residue, rest, remainder*, quid potest esse in calamitate residui? Cic.——II. *In arrears, unpaid, owing*, r. pecuniæ, Cic. *Plur. subst.*, residua, ōrum, n., *Arrears*, r. vectigaliorum, Suet.

RĔ-SIGNO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To unseal, open.* A) *Prop.:* r. literas, Cic.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To dissolve, destroy*, calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, Cic. 2) *To disclose, reveal, develop* (*post.*), Ov.——II. *To give back, return, pay*, Hor.

RĔ-SILIO, ŭi, 4 *v. n.* (salio). *To leap or spring back.* I. *Prop.* A) ac deinde resilit, Plin. —B) *Meton. of inanimate objects: To rebound*, r. ignis ab ictu, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To recoil, start back, shrink*, ut non modo ab hoc crimen r. videas, Cic.

RĔ-SĬMUS, a, um. *Bent back or upward*, r rostrum hippopotami, Plin.; Ov.

RĔSINA, æ, *f. Resin*, Plin.

RĔ-SIPIO, ĕre, *v. a.* (sapio). *To taste or have the flavor of any thing, to savor of, smack of.* I. *Prop.:* r. picem (uva), Plin.——II. *Fig.:* Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, Cic.

RĔSIPISCO, ivi *or* ĭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* (resipio). *To recover one's senses, to come to one's self again*, Cic.

RĔ-SISTO, stiti, 3 *v. n.* I. *To stand still, halt, stop, stay.* A) *Prop.:* Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione r. (*al.* constitisse), *ever to have entered into conversation with*, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* sed ego in hoc resisto, *I abide by it*, Id.——II. *To place one's self opposite, to resist, offer resistance.* A) *In a military sense, with dat., or absol.:* quum diversis locis legiones aliæ alia in parte hostibus resisterent, Cæs. *Impers.:* ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, Cæs.——B) 1) *Gen.:* quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitissem, Cic.; r. defensioni, *to reply to*, Id. 2) *Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects:* quia vis tribunicia nonnumquam libidini restitit consulari, Cic.——III. *To rise again*, nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistimus, *raise ourselves again*, Cic.

RĔSŎLŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* resolvo.——II. *Adj.: Effeminate, voluptuous*, Mart.

RĔ-SOLVO, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3 *v. a. To untie again; to loosen, unbind.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* r. alqm vinctum, Col.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To make slack, to relax, to enfeeble, enervate*, felicitas hoc inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. 2) *To pay*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To dissolve, annul, destroy, annihilate*, ipsos periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To slacken, relax, mitigate*, quam (disciplinam militarem) in pace inexorabilem discordiæ civium resolvunt, Tac. 2) *To pay*, ea summo studio, re publica recuperata, resoluturum, Cic.

RĔSONABĬLIS, e (resono). *Resounding, rechoing*, Ov.

RĔ-SŎNO, āvi, 1 *v. n. and a. To return a*

sound, to re-echo, resound. I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.:* theatrum naturâ ita resonans, ut, &c., Cic.; *with abl.*, Ov.; *with* ad alqd, Cic.; *with dat.*, Hor.—B) *Fig.:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic.——II. *Act.: To cause to resound, to fill with sound, in the pass.*, (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic.

RESŌNUS, a, um (resono). *Resounding, re-echoing*, Ov.

RE-SORBEO, ēre, *v. a. To swallow or suck up again*, mare in se r. et tremore terræ quasi repelli videbatur, Plin. E.

RESPECTO, āre, *v. int. n. and a. To look back, look round or behind.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut. absol.*, Liv.—B) *Act.:* r. sine fine Cæsarem, Vell.——II. *Fig.: To care about, regard, respect*, Cic.; ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, *look out for, expect*, Cic.

RESPECTUS, ūs, *m.* (respicio), *A looking back.* I. A) *Prop.:* fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic.—B) *Meton.: A refuge, place of refuge, retreat*, quum respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non haberet, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Respect, regard, consideration*, Liv.

RE-SPERGO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (spergo). *To sprinkle back; hence, to besprinkle, sprinkle with any thing.* I. *Prop.:* cum prætoris oculos prædonum remi respergerent, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* servili deinceps probro respersus est, Tac.

RESPERSIO, ōnis, *f.* (respergo). *A sprinkling, besprinkling*, r. pigmentorum, Cic.; ne sumptuosa r., *a sprinkling of wine on a tomb*, Id.

RESPERSUS, a, um, *part. of* respergo.

RE-SPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 [*an old form of the subj. perf.*, respexis, Plaut.], *v. n. and a.* (specio). *To look back, look behind one's self, look round.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.:* r. longe retro, Cic.—B) *Act.:* proxima respiciens signa, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.* 1) *Neut.:* M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *was directed toward him, looked to him*, Cæs. 2) *Act.:* quoad longissime potest mens mea r. spatium præteriti temporis, Cic.—B) *Esp.: To look to any thing, to take care of, care for, to be mindful of, attend to*, Cic.; re se, *to think of one's self*, Id.; *with* ad, non solum ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, sed, &c., *looks to the interest of*, Quint. *With an object. clause: To consider*, Plaut.

RESPIRĀMEN, inis, *n.* (respiro). *The windpipe, or, a fetching of breath*, Ov.

RESPIRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) *The act of fetching breath, breathing, respiration*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: An exhaling, exhalation*, r. aquarum, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A taking breath, a resting, pausing*, distincta alios et interpuncta intervallis, morse r.que delectant, Cic.

RESPIRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (respiro). *A fetching breath*, Cic.

RE-SPIRO, 1 *v. a. and n. To breathe back, to blow back or against.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *To fetch breath, to breathe, respire*, Cic.—B) *Fig.: To take breath*, i. e. *to recover, to be relieved or refreshed; absol., or* ab alqa re, (improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, numquam sinit eum r., Cic.; qui nunc primum spe vestræ æquitatis r. a metu cœpit, *to begin to breathe again*, Id.; *to abate, cease*, no punctum quidem temporis oppugnatio respiravit, Id.

RE-SPLENDEO, ēre, *v. n. To reflect light, to be resplendent (poet.)*, Virg.

RE-SPONDEO, di, sum, 2 *v. a.* I. *To promise in return*, sed paria paribus respondimus, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To answer, respond, reply to, give an answer or reply; with* alqd alcui, ad, adversus, contra alqm (alqd). 1) *Gen.* a) *Prop.:* ab his (C. Fannio et Q. Mucio) sermo oritur, respondet Lælius, Cic.; r. supremæ paginæ, Id. b) *Fig.:* urbes coloniarum respondebant Catilinæ tumultis silvestribus, *will make resistence, will oppose*, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of answers or replies, given by persons consulted, as lawyers; also, of priests, oracles, &c.: To give counsel, to give a reply or decision*, quasi quinquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure r. dicat, Cic.; consulentibus respondendo, Id. b) a) *Of persons summoned before a tribunal: To answer to their name when called; hence, meton.*, i. q. *to appear*, quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. β) *Meton. gen.: To appear, to be at hand, make one's appearance*, ipsi (pes pæon et herous), inquam, se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic.—B) *To correspond with, to answer to, to suit, to agree with; usually with a dat. or absol.*, verba verbis respondeant, Id.; artem (rhetoricam) quasi r. dialecticæ, *may be placed by the side of*, Id.; amore certe respondebo, *will return it*, Cic.; Pæpirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit, Liv.

RESPONSIO, ōnis, *f.* (respondeo). I. *An answering, responding, reply; a refutation*, in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic.——II. *In Rhet.:* sibi ipsi r., *a replying to one's self in a speech*, Cic.

RESPONSITO, āvi, 1 *v. intens. a.* (respondeo). *To give an answer, as lawyers to their clients, to give counsel*, Cic.

RESPONSO, āre, *v. intens. a.* (respondeo). *To answer, reply.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*, Virg.

RESPONSOR, ōris, *m.* (respondeo). *One who answers or replies*, Plaut.

RESPONSUM, i, *n. An answer, reply, response.* I. *Gen.:* r. dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic.; r. ferre (ab alqo), *to receive*, Id.; r. referre (ab alqo), *to deliver*, Id.——II. *Esp.: The opinion of a lawyer; the response of an oracle*, Leutulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse, Cic.

RESPONSUS, a, um, *part. of* respondeo.

RESPUBLICA. *See* Res, II., G.

RE-SPUO, ŭi, 3 *v. a. To spit back, to spit out, to discharge by spitting.* I. *Prop.:* quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To cast out, repel, reject, disdain*, quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic.; interdicta respuuntur, *are rejected or disregarded*, Id.

RE-STAGNO, āre, *v. n. To overflow, run over; meton. of a place under water*, lata in locum restagnat, Cæs.

RE-STAURO, 1 *v. a. To restore, repair.* I. *Prop.:* r. theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac.——II. *Fig.: To renew, repeat, †recommence*, Just.

RESTICULA, æ, *f.* (restis). *A little rope, a cord*, Cic.

RE-STILLO, āvi, 1 *v. n. and a. To drop back*

or again. I. *Neut.*, Prud.——II. *Act.: To let fall or flow by drops*, quæ (tuæ literæ) mihi guiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt (*al.* instillarunt), *have instilled again*, Cic.

RESTINCTIO, ōnis, *f. A quenching (of thirst)*, Cic.

RESTINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* restinguo.

RE-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a. To extinguish, quench.* I. *Prop.* A) r. ignem (*with* refrigerare), Cic. *Absol.*: ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to put out the fire*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.*: r. sitim, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To quench, put down, quell, allay, extinguish*, ut dicerent animos hominum sensusque morte r., Cic.; restinctum bellum, Id.

RESTIO, ōnis, *m.* (restis). *A rope-maker*, Suet.

RESTIPŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A counter-engagement*, Cic.

RE-STIPŪLOR, ari, *v. dep. a. To stipulate or promise in return*, Cic.

RESTIS, is [*acc.*, restim, Plaut.; *abl.*, reste, Liv.], *f. A rope, cord.* I. *Prop.*: per manus reste data, Liv. *Prov.*: ad restim res rediit, *one may as well go and hang himself*; i. e. *it is all over with one*, Ter.——II. *Meton.*: restes allii, cæpis, *the leaves or herbage of leek or onion*, Plin.

RESTITŌ, are, *v. intens. n.* (resto). *To hang back, to loiter, tarry, hesitate*, Liv.

RESTITRIX, īcis, *f.* (resisto). *She that remains behind*, Plaut.

RE-STITŪO, ŭi, ūtum; 3 *v. a.* (statuo). *To put or place again*, i. e. *to put in its former place; and also, to put in a former condition or state, to restore, to put on the old footing.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.*: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restituerentur, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: r. veterem illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic.——II. *Esp.: To restore to its former state or condition, to bring back.* A) *Prop.* 1) (Siciliam) iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea r. in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. 2) a) *To restore to one's possessions or rights, to re-establish, to reinstate*, restituebat multos calamitosos . . . Licinium Lenticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. b) *Meton.* α) *Of things: To restore, replace*, in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod r. possit, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic. β) *To reverse a (wrong) sentence, to make up for (an injury), to repair (a loss)*, alia judicia Lilybæi, alia Agrigenti, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, *re-established*, Cic.

RESTITŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (restituo). I. *Gen.: A restoring*, r. domus incendio absumptæ, *a rebuilding*, Suet.——II. *Esp.: A reinstating, reinstatement*, r. damnatorum, Cic.; salus r.que, *a recalling from exile*, Id.

RESTITŪTOR, ōris, *m.* (restituo). *A restorer*, r. templorum omnium, Liv.

RESTITUTUS, a, um, *part. of* restituo.

RE-STO, stiti [*perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop.], 1 *v. n. To stay or remain behind.* I. *To stand still, stand firm.* A) *Prop.*, Pacuv. ap. Non.——B) *Fig.*, Prop.——II. *To stand against*, i. e. *to resist, to offer resistance, to withstand, oppose.* A) *In Milit.* (*usually absol., seldom with the dat. or* adversum): validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall.——B) *Gen.*, Ov.——III. A) *Gen.: To remain, to be left*, ego conviviis delector nec cum æqualibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, Cic.——B) *Esp. with reference to future time: To remain*, Cic.

RESTRICTE, *adv.* I. *Closely, sparingly, restrictedly*, r. facere (*with* parce), Cic.——II. *Exactly, strictly, precisely*, cetera non tam r. præsānio, Cic.

RESTRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* restringo.——II. *Adj.: Narrow, confined.* A) *Prop.*: togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. *Compar.*, r. digiti (pedum), *shorter*, Suet.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Close, stingy, niggardly*, in iis, qui se adjuvari volent, r. omnino esse nullo modo debemus, Cic. 2) *Moderate, modest*, an restrictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare? Plin. E. 3) *Strict, severe*, summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac.

RE-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To draw or pull back, to tighten, bind.* A) *Prop.*: cum lævam r. prolata longius dextra sit odiosum, Quint.——B) *Fig.: To restrain, limit, confine, check, restrict*, cum homines ad custodiam ejus (pecuniæ) natura restrinxerit, Plin. E.——II. *To untie, make loose, open*, restricta labris, Quint.

RĒ-SŌDO, are, *v. n. and a. To sweat forth, to exude. Neut.*, Curt.; *Act.*, Prud.

RESULTO, atum, 1 *v. int. n. and a.* (resilio). *To spring or leap back, to rebound.* I. *Prop.* A) r. aqua objecta lapillorum, Quint.——B) *Esp.* 1) inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 2) *Meton.: To resound, re-echo*, r. saltus, Tac.——II. *Fig.*: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent ac sonum reddant, *leap, hop*, Quint.

RĒ-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 *v. a. To take again, take up again, resume*, r. librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint.; *to renew, repeat*, Tac. *Fig.*: r. animum, *to take courage again*, Suet.

RĒ-SŪPINO, ātum, 1 *v. a. To bend or turn backward.* I. *Prop.*: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To make proud, puff up*, Sen.

RĒ-SŪPINUS, a, um. *Bent back or backward, lying on one's back or with the face upward, supine.* I. *Prop.*: lentas tendo r. habenas, Ov., r. caput, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Lax, negligent, supine*, licet hanc libidinosam (eloquentiam) resupina voluptate auditoria probent, Quint.

RĒ-SURGO, surexi, surrectum, 3 *v. n. To raise one's self again, to rise again.* I. *Prop. of things*: cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die resurgens, &c., Tac.——II. *Fig.*: quum res Romana contra spem votaque ejus velut resurgeret, Liv.

RĒ-SUSCITO, are, *v. a. To rouse or excite again, revive*, Ov.

RĒ-SŪTUS, a, um, *part.* (suo). *Unsewed, ripped*, r. tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.

RETARDĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A delaying, retarding*, Cic.

RE-TARDO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To keep back, detain, stop, delay, impede, hinder, check. Prop.*: quarum (stellarum vagarum)

motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic.; r. animi vires (corporis infirmitas), Id.; ad (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat senectus, Cic. ——II. *Neut.: To be detained, to tarry or stay behind*, Cic.

RĔ-TAXO, are, *v. a. To blame again or in return*, Suet.

RĒTE, is, *n.* [*abl.*, reti, Plaut.; rete, Suet.; *acc.*, retem, Plaut.; *fem.*, Varr.]. *A net.* I. *Prop.:* araneolæ quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhæserit, conficiant, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A net, toil, snare*, Prop.

RĒTECTUS, a, um, *part. of* retego.

RĔ-TĔGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To uncover, lay open, open.* A) *Prop.:* r. thecam numariam, Cic.—B) *Fig.: To reveal, disclose, discover*, r. occulta conjurationis, Tac.

RĔ-TENDO, di, tum *or* sum, 3 *v. a. To unbend, unstring, slacken, relax.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Fig.:* velut alterna quiete retendunt, Quint.

RETENSUS, a, um, *part. of* retendo.

RĒTENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (retineo). *A holding or keeping back.* I. *A drawing back or withdrawing, a checking*, r. aurigæ, *a holding in*, Cic. *Fig.:* r. assensionis (*the* ἐποχή *of the Acad.*), *withholding assent*, Cic.——II. *A retaining, preserving; plur.*, Vitr.

RĒTENTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (retineo). *To keep or hold back, to detain.* I. *Prop.*, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) r. iras, Val. Flac.—B) *Meton.: To retain, keep up, preserve*, (mens divina) quæ penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic.; cœlum a terris r., *to separate*, Lucr.

RĔ-TENTO, 1 *v. a. To attempt or try again*, r. memoriam meam, Sen.

RĒTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* retendo.——II. *Part. of* retineo.

RĔ-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To unweave, untwist, untwine, unravel.* A) *Prop.:* illa ars (dialectica), quasi Penelope telam retexens, *&c.*, Cic. *Poet. meton.*, Ov.—B) *Fig.: To reverse, cancel*, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic.; r. illa (dicta), *to retract*, Id.——II. *To weave again or anew, to renew, repeat (post.), fig.*, Ov.

RETEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* retexo.

RĒTIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (rete). *A net-fighter*, i. e. *a gladiator who sought to entangle his adversary* (mirmillo *or* secutor), *by throwing a net over his head*, Quint. *Prov.:* contra retiarium ferulâ, *to contend with inadequate means against one who is well prepared*, Mart.

RĒTICENTIA, æ, *f.* (reticeo). I. *A keeping secret, concealing*, r. posterorum, Cic.; reticentiæ pœna, *for concealing the faults or defects of any thing sold.*——II. *A figure of Rhetoric, otherwise called* aposiopesis, Cic.

RĔ-TICĔO, cŭi, 2 *v. n. and a.* (taceo). I. *Neut.* A) *To pass over a question in silence*, r. de utriusque vestrum errore, Cic.—B) *To be silent to a question, to refrain from giving an answer*, nunc interroganti senatori, pœnitentne ... si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv.——II. *Act.: To keep secret, to conceal*, r. nihil, Cic.

RĒTICULUM, i, *n.* [reticulus, i, *m.*, Plin.] (rete). *A small net, a cloth in the shape of a net, a small bag, reticule*, Cic.

RĒTICULUS, i, *m. See the preceding article.*

RĔTINĀCULUM [*contr.* retinaclum, Prud.], i, *n.* (retineo). *A tie, stay, cord (sup. plur.).* I. *Prop.*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: A fetter, shackle*, r. vitæ abrupit, Plin.

RĔTINENS, entis. I. *Part. of* retineo.——II. *Adj.: That holds fast, clings or cleaves to any thing; with genit.*, homo et mei observantissimus et sui juris dignitatisque r., *tenacious*, Cic.

RĔ-TINEO, ŭi, tentum, 2 *v. a.* (teneo). I. *To keep or hold back, restrain, check.* A) *Prop.:* concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Cæs.—B) *Fig.*: r. gaudia, rabiem, Ov.——II. *To retain, preserve, maintain.* A) *Prop.:* r. oppidum, Cæs.; r. servareque amicos, Hor.—B) *Fig.:* r. pristinam virtutem, Cæs.

RETIS, is, *and* RETIUM, ii. *See* RETE.

RĔ-TŎNO, are, *v. n. To thunder back*, Catull.

RĔ-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2 *v. a. To turn, twist, or bend back, to cast back.* I. *Prop.:* r. oculos sæpe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; *to throw back*, Virg.; *to drive or hurl back, repel, repulse*, undas violenter r., Hor.; r. crinem, *to crisp, curl the hair*, Mart. *Middle:* ubi paullatim r. agmen ad dextram, *to wheel round*, Cæs. *Pass. part.*, retortus, a, um: manibus retortis, *with the hands tied behind the back*, Hor.——II. *Fig.:* r. animum ad præterita, Sen.; r. mentem, *to change one's mind*, Virg.

RĔ-TORRIDUS, a, um. *Dried, parched, burned up.* I. *Prop.:* r. fructus, Plin.——II. *Fig.*, Gell.

RĒTORTUS, a, um, *part. of* retorqueo.

RETRACTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A taking of a thing in hand again; refusal, hesitation (only with* sine), quum sine ulla retractatione pro patria vitam profuderint, Cic.

RETRACTĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* retracto——II. *Adj.: Revised, corrected*, idem σύγγραμμα retractatius, Cic.

RE-TRACTO [RETRECTO], 1 *v. a.* I. *To touch or handle again, to take in hand again or anew.* A) *Prop.:* tutius visum est, defendi inermes Latinos, quam peti r. arma, Liv.—B) *Fig.: To reconsider, examine again, revise*, locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic. *Impers.:* postera die retractatur, *matters are gone over or discussed again*, Tac.——II. *To refuse, to decline, be reluctant.* A) *Absol.:* veniet tempus sive retractabis sive probabis, Cic.—B) *With acc., Virg.; to disparage, find fault with, censure*, Gell.

RETRACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* retraho.——II. *Adj.: Remote, concealed, hidden*, r. emporium in intimo sinu Coriathiaco, Liv.

RE-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To draw back, withdraw.* A) *Prop.* 1) r. alqm, Cic. *Middle*, Lucr. 2) *Esp.: To bring back (a fugitive)*, Cic.—B) *Fig.: To withdraw, remove*, r. alqm a republica, Cic.; genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniæ retrahetur in odium judicis, *will render odious*, Id.; r. alqd, *to keep secret, conceal, suppress*, Liv.; verba, Sen.——II. *To draw forth anew, to bring to light again*, Tac.

RETRECTO, are. *See* RETRACTO.

RE-TRIBUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a. To give back, restore, return*, cum illis fructum . . . retribuam, Cic.

RETRŎ, *adv.* (*from* re *and a pronominal suffix* tro, *as* ta citro, intro). *Backward, on the back*

side, behind. I. *Prop., of space.* A) *Denoting direction:* r. inhibita nave, Liv.——B) *Denoting rest:* quid r. atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of time: Before, formerly, in time past, S.* Quid supra? *L.* Justissimus; et deinceps r. usque ad Romulum, *back to Romulus,* Cic.——B) *Of other relations: Backward, back, behind,* honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quæ sine ea sint, longe et r. ponenda censeat, Cic.

RETRO-AGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a. To drive, lead, or turn back.* I. *Prop.:* r. capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to turn back,* Quint.——II. *Fig.: To reverse, invert,* dactylus retroactus, *an anapest,* Quint.

RETRO-EO, ire, *v. n. To go back, retire, recede,* Sen.

RETRŌGRADUS, a, um (retrogradior). *That goes backward or back, retrograde; usually of the stars,* Sen.

RETRORSUM [*and* retrorsus, Val. Flac.], *adv. Backward, turned back.* I. *Prop.:* r. redire pari velocitate, Plin.——II. *In other relations: Backward, back, reversely,* deinde r. vicissim ex æthere, Cic.

RETRŌ-VERSUS [versus *and contr.* retrorsus], a, um (verto). *Turned backward, turned about,* (retroversus), Ov.; (retrorsus), Plin.

RE-TRŪDO, sum, 3 *v. a. To thrust or push back,* Plaut.

RETRŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* retrudo.——II. *Adj.: Remote, concealed, hidden.* A) *Prop.:* r. simulacra deorum, Cic.——B) *Fig.:* r. voluntas, Id.

RE-TUNDO, tŭdi [rettudi], tūsum [retunsus, Plaut.], 3 *v. a. To make blunt, to blunt.* I. *Prop.:* cujus nuper ferrum retuderim flammamque restinxerim, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To check, damp, restrain, repress,* ne censorium stilum, cujus mucronem multis remediis majores nostri retuderunt, Id.

RETŪSUS [retunsus], a, um. I. *Part. of* retundo.——II. *Adj.: Made blunt, blunt, dull,* ingenia retusa, Cic.

RĒUDIGNI, ōrum. *m. Reudigni, an ancient tribe in the north of Germany, near the Angles,* Tac.

RĒUS, i, m., *and* RĒA, æ, *f.* (res). I. *Originally, a person whose cause was tried before a court, whether plaintiff or defendant; hence, A party: in later times its meaning was that of one bound or obliged to a certain performance, and thus, one called upon to perform a duty,* reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur, Cic.——II. *In a stricter sense.* A) *Meton. gen.: One that is liable or obliged, a debtor,* ut suæ quisque partis tutandæ r. sit, *responsibla,* Liv.; reus voti, *bound to the fulfilment of a vow (by having obtained his wish),* Virg.——B) 1) *A party accused or impeached, a defendant, criminal,* quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis r.? Flavius, Cic. *Fem.:* ut socrus adolescentis r. ne fiat, Id. 2) *With a word expressing guilt or crime:* rei capitalis reum facere, Cic.; r. avaritiæ, Id.; agere alqm reum legum spretarum, *to accuse one of having violated the laws,* Ov.

RĒ-VALESCO, lŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n. To recover from sickness, to grow well again.* I. *Prop.,* Ov.——II. *Fig.: To gain again former power or authority,* Tac.

RĒ-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To bring or carry back.* I. *Prop.* A) Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic.——B) *Middle: To go, ride, sail, &c., back, to return,* ne quis reveheretur inde ad prœlium, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* ad paullo superiorem ætatem revecti sumus, *have returned to,* Cic.

RĒ-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 *v. a. To pull or tear away again, to tear up, out, or off, to separate from.* I. *Prop.:* r. tela de corpore, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic.

RĒ-VELO, 1 *v. a. To unveil, to disclose, uncover,* r. caput, Suet.

RĒ-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n. To come back, to return,* r. domum, Cic.; r. ingratiam, *to become reconciled,* Plaut.

REVENTO, are, *v. intens. n. To come back, to return,* Lucr. (*al.* revertit).

REVERA. *See* RES, II., A.

RĒ-VERBERO, are, *v. a. To beat, strike, or throw back; cause to reverberate,* Sen.

REVERENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* revereor.——II. *Adj.: Reverend, venerable,* Ov.

REVERENS, entis. I. *Part. of* revereor.——II. *Adj.: Reverent, respectful, full of awe,* sermo erga patrem imperatoremque r., Tac.

REVERENTER, *adv. Respectfully,* Plin. E. *Compar.,* Tac. *Superl.,* Suet.

REVERENTIA, æ, *f.* (revereor). *Reverence, awe, respect, regard,* adhibenda est quædam r. adversus homines, Cic. *Pass.:* ego reverentiæ vestræ sic semper inscriam (*for* vestri), *reverence toward you, your honor,* Plin.

RĒ-VEREOR, ĭtus, 2 *v. dep. a. To stand in awe of, to revere, honor, respect,* dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic.

RĒ-VERRO, ĕre, *v. a. To scatter that which has been swept together,* Plaut.

REVERSIO [revors.], ōnis, *f.* (reverto). *A turning round or back before arriving at the place of destination.* I. *Prop.* A) quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea lætatus, Cic.——B) *Of things without life: A return, reappearing,* r. febrium, Cic.——II. *Fig. in Gramm.: An inversion of the usual order of words, such as* mecum, secum, quibus de rebus, Quint.

REVERSUS, a, um, *part. of* reverto.

RE-VERTOR [vort.], versus [vors.], 3 *v. dep. n.* [*in the perfect the act.* reverti *is usual*] (verto). *To turn or come back, to return.* I. *Prop.* A) quum revertisset aquilæ admonitus volatu, Cic.; r. Ephesso Laodiceam, Id.——B) *Of things without life,* Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* r. ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic.——B) *Esp.: To return, in speaking, to the principal topic after a digression, to revert,* ut ad propositum revertamur, Cic.

REVICTUS, a, um, *part. of* revinco.

RĒ-VIDEO, ēre. *To look at again,* Plaut.

RĒ-VILESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n. To grow vile again, to lose its value,* r. virtus admota oculis, Sen.

RĒ-VINCIO, vinxi, vinctum, 4 *v. a.* I. *To bind back or backward, to tie round, to fasten by tying.* A) *Prop.:* ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs.——B) *Fig.,* Catull.——II. *To untie, unbind,* r. quempiam, Col.

RĒ-VINCO, vici, victum, 3 *v. a. To conquer again.* I. *Prop.:* cœptam adultamque et revictam conjurationem, *suppressed again,* Tac.——II. *Fig.: To refute, disprove,* numquam enim

hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, Cic.

REVINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* revincio.

RĔ-VIRESCO, rŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* *To become green again.* I. *Prop.* A) r. arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac.—B) *Meton. poet.*: *To grow young again*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *To recover one's former strength or vigor, to revive*, ad auctoritatis pristinæ spem r., Cic.

RĔ-VISO, ĕre, *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To look at any thing again, to come back to see*, Plaut. ——II. *Act.*: *To visit again, to go to see again, to revisit*, tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic.

RĔ-VIVISCO [reviveso, Cic.], vixi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* *To come to life again, to revive.* I. *Prop.*: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, quorum, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: causa ea est, ut necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic.

RĔ-VIVO, victum, 3 *v. n.* *To live again*, Sen.

RĔVŎCĂBILIS, e (revoco). *That may be recalled or revoked, revocable* (*poet.*), Ov.

RĔVŎCĂMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (revoco). *A calling back, recall*, Ov.

RĔVŎCĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A calling back, recalling.* I. *Prop.*: r. a bello (*with* receptui signum), Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) et r. ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic.—B) *In Rhet.*: r. verbi, *perhaps, a recantation*, Cic.

RĔ-VŎCO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To call again, call back.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.* a) r. alqm ex itinere, Cic. b) *Meton. of things without life*: *To turn back*, r. deficientem capillum a vertice, *to stroke or put back*, Suet. 2) *Esp.* a) *In Milit.*: *To call back or recall soldiers from a march, &c., to countermand*, ut eos etiam revocent, qui jam processerint, Cic. b) *To recall an orator, actor, &c., for the repetition of a passage in a speech or a vocal performance, to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it, to encore*, quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Cic.; primos tres versus r. dicitur Socrates, *is said to have encored, called for again*, Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To recall*, i. e. *to draw away from, to draw off, withdraw*, facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quæ sese nimium profuderunt, *are kept short, pruned*, Cic.; illa revocabo, *will bring back*, Id.; r. se, *to collect one's thoughts, to compose one's self*, Id.; quum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicina, *had recovered herself*, Id.; r. se non poterat, *was not able to withdraw himself from his society*, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) r. ad alqd, *to refer to, to consider or treat as belonging to*, impuri cujusdam et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. b) *To recall, revoke, recant*, r. promissum suum, Sen. ——II. *To invite again or in return*, qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. ——III. *To call anew, to call again*, revocaturosque se easdem tribus renunciarunt, Liv.

RĔ-VŎLO, are, *v. n.* *To fly back.* I. *Prop.*: r. grus, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *To hasten, rush, or hurry back*, his auditis revolat ad patrem Cæsar, Vell.

RĔVŎLŪBILIS, e (revolvo). *That may be rolled back*, Ov.

REVOLUTUS, a, um, *part. of* revolvo.

RĔ-VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To roll or wind back, to revolve.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) Col. 2) *Middle*: *To return*, itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic.—B) *Esp.* *To unroll a parchment, or, as we say, to open a book, in order to find a passage, or to read*, tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen., esp. middle*: *To return to any thing, to take up again, to resume*, ad patris revolvor sententiam, Cic.; primum eodem revolveris, Id.—B) *To relate again, repeat, think over again*, ut omnia dicta factaque ejus secum revolvant, Tac.

RĔ-VŎMO, ŭi, 3 *v. a.* *To spit out again, to disgorge*, Plin. *Poet. meton.*: *To beat back*, Luc.

REVORSIO. *See* REVERSIO.

REVORTO *and* REVORTOR. *See* REVERT.

REVULSUS, a, um, *part. of* revello.

REX, rēgis, *m.* (rego). *The ruler of a state, a king, sovereign.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.* a) quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic.; *plur.*, reges, *a king and his consort*, Liv. *In the time of the republic this term was very odious, and was used in the sense of tyrant, despot*, ut tum (post obitum Romuli) carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus), Cic. *As a religious t. t. it denotes a priest*, r. Nemorensis, *the priest of* Diana Aricina, Suet.; *thus*, rex sacrorum, Cic. b) *Poet. adj.*: *Ruling, governing*, Virg. 2) *Esp.*: *The king of Persia*, Nep.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of Jupiter, as the king or ruler of gods and men*: quem (Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse doctrinâ expoliti consentiunt, Cic. 2) *Gen.*: *A head, chief, leader, principal, first*, Plin.——II. Rex, *a surname of the* gens Marcia: e. g. Q. (Marcius) R., *the brother-in-law of Clodius*, Cic.

RHADAMANTHUS, i, m. (Ῥαδάμανθυς). *Rhadamanthus, son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, and judge of the infernal regions*, Cic.

RHADAMAS, antis, *m.* *A fictitious name*, Plaut.

RHAETI, &c. *See* RAETI, &c.

RHAMNUS, untis, *f.* (Ῥαμνοῦς). *Rhamnus, a small town in Attica, celebrated for its statue of Nemesis*, Plin.

RHAMNUSIA, æ, *f.* (sc. dea *or* virgo). *Nemesis*, Ov.

RHAMNUSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhamnus.* R. Antiphon, Cic.

RHAMNUTIS, idis, *f.* *The Rhamnusian*, i. e. *Nemesis*, Ov.

RHAPSŎDIA, æ, *f.* (ῥαψῳδία). *A rhapsody*, r. secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep.

RHEA, æ, *f.* *Rhea.* I. *An old Italian female proper name*; *thus*, R. Silvia, *the daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Liv.——II. (Ῥέα) *A goddess, same as* Cybele, Ov.

RHEDA, æ, *f.* (*a Gallic word*). *A four-wheeled travelling-carriage, a coach*, Cic.

RHEDĂRIUS, ĭi, *m.* (rheda). I. *The driver of a rheda or carriage, a coachman*, Cic.——II. *A rheda* (*or coach*) *builder*, Capit.

RHEDŌNES [Red.], um, *m.* *Rhedones, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the neighborhood of the modern Rennes, in Brittany*, Cæs.

RHEGINI, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Rhegium*, Cic.

RHEGINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhegium*, Sil.

RHĒGIUM [Regium] [*Greek acc.* Rhegion, Ov.], ĭi, *n.* (Ῥήγιον). *Rhegium, a town in the extreme south of Italy on the straits of Sicily, now Reggio*, Cic.

RHENANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rhine*, Mart.

RHENUS, i, m. I. *The Rhine*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Dwellers on the Rhine, Germans*, Ov.

RHESUS, i, m. (Ῥῆσος). *Rhesus, a son of one of the Muses, king of Thrace; he was killed before Troy by Diomede and Ulysses*, Cic.

RHĒTOR, ŏris, m. (ῥήτωρ). I. *A teacher of elocution, a rhetorician*, qui r. nominarentur et qui dicendi præcepta traderent, Cic.——II. *An orator, speaker*, Nep.

RHĒTŌRICA, æ, f. *Rhetoric*, hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, Cic.

RHĒTŌRICĒ, ēs, f. *Rhetoric*, r., cui nomen vis eloquendi dedit, Quint.

RHĒTŌRICĒ, *adv. Rhetorically, with rhetorical ornament*, r. igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic.

RHĒTŌRICŌTĒROS, i (ῥητορικώτερος). *More rhetorical*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

RHĒTŌRICUS, a, um (ῥητορικός). *Of or relating to rhetoric*, nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic.; r. ars, *the art of oratory, rhetoric*, Id.; r. doctores, *masters of rhetoric*, Id.; r. libri, *works on rhetoric or oratory*, Id. *Also subst.*, rhetorici, ōrum, m.: nisi Rhetoricos suos (*the books wrongly called* De Inventione) ipse adolescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint.

RHINŌCĒROS, ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερως). I. *A rhinoceros*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Made of the bone of a rhinoceros*, Juv.

RHINTHON, ōnis, m. *Rhinthon, a native of Tarentum, originator of the serio-comic drama*, Cic.

RHIPÆI *or* RHIPHÆI [Rip.] MONTES. *The Rhipæan Mountains, a ridge of mountains in the north of Scythia, where the River Tanais rises*, Plin.

RHIPÆUS [Rhiphæus], a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rhipæi, Rhipæan*, Virg.

RHŌ, *ind.* (ῥῶ). *The name of the Greek* R, Cic.

RHŌDANUS, i, m. I. *A river of Gaul, the Rhone*, Caes.——II. *Meton.: The dwellers on the Rhone, the Gauls*, Luc.

RHŌDIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Rhodes*, R. hospes, Suet.

RHŌDIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian*, R. oratores, Cic.

RHŌDŌPE, ēs, f. (Ῥοδόπη). *Rhodope.* I. *A ridge of mountains in Thrace, forming part of the Hæmus*, Mel.——II. *Meton. for Thrace*, Virg.

RHŌDŌPEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhodope, Thracian*, Virg.

RHŌDŌPEUS, a, um. I. q. Rhodopeius, Lucan.

RHŌDOS [*rarely* Rhodus], i, f. (Ῥόδος). *Rhodes, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus and its school of rhetoric, also for the maritime skill of its inhabitants*, Cic.

RHŒTEUS, a, um (Ῥοίτειος). *Of or belonging to Rhœteum, a town and promontory of Troas*, R. litora, Plin. *Subst.*, Ov. *Poet. gen.: Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan*, Virg.

RHŒTEUS (*dissyll.*), ĕi, m. *Rhœteus, the name of one of the Rutuli*, Virg.

RHŒTUS, i, m. *Rhœtus.* 1. *A giant*, Hor. 2. *A centaur*, Ov. 3. *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. 4. *A king of the Marsi*, Virg.

RHOMBUS, i, m. (ῥόμβος). I. *A reel or whirl, such as was used by sorcerers*, Prop.——II. *A kind of flat fish*, Plin.——III. *A rhomb*, i. e. *a parallelogram with equal sides, but not having right angles, a diamond*, Front.

RHOMPHÆA, æ, f. (ῥομφαία). *A long javelin used by barbarous tribes*, Liv. (*Pure Lat.* rumpia, Gell.)

RHŌSIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhosos*, R. vasa, Cic.

RHŌSOS, i, f. (Ῥῶσος). *Rhosos, a town of Cilicia, celebrated for the manufacture of various vessels and utensils*, Mel.

RHYPŌDES, is (ῥυπώδης). *Filthy, foul*, r. emplastrum, *a drawing-plaster, a blister*, Cels.

RHYTHMICUS, i, m. (ῥυθμικός). *One who observes or teaches the rules of rhythm*, nec sunt hæc rhythmicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic.

RHYTHMOS *or* -US, i, m. (ῥυθμός). *Rhythm, harmony (in music or speech)*, Quint.

RICA, æ, f. *A head-dress of the Roman ladies, a kind of veil or hood*, Plaut.

RICINIUM, ii, n. (rica). *A kind of veil or hood worn by Roman ladies, especially in mourning*, Cic.

RICTUS, ūs, m. [rictum, n., Cic.; *plur.* ricta, Lucr.] (ringor). I. *The mouth wide open, as in laughing*, Quint. *Of animals: The jaws*, Ov.——II. *Poet. also of the eyes wide open*, Lucr.

RIDĒO, si, sum, 2 v. n. *and a.* I. *Neut.: To laugh.* A) *Gen.:* semel in vita r., Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To laugh in a friendly manner, to smile*, r. ad alqm *or* r. alcui, *to smile at or upon any body*, Ov. b) *Meton., of things without life: To smile, to look cheerful or pleasant, to be gay*, Ov. 2) *To sneer at any thing, to deride, to jeer*, Hor.——II. *Act.: To laugh at any thing, to treat with derision or contempt.* A) *Gen.:* risi "nivem atram." Cic.; hæc rideo, *I say in jest*, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To smile at or upon any body*, Plaut. 2) *To sneer at, to jeer*, quem semper r. possemus, Cic. *Pass.:* Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Id.

RIDIBUNDUS, a, um (rideo). *Laughing, waggish*, Plaut.

RIDICULA, æ, f. (ridica). *A small prop, stay, or fork*, Sen.

RIDICULĀRIUS, a, um (ridiculus). *Laughable, droll*, Plaut. *Subst. sing.*, ridicularius, ii, m., *A jester, buffoon*, Gell.

RIDICŪLE, *adv.* I. *Ridiculously, humorously*, Cic.——II. *Laughably*, Cic.

RIDICŪLŌSUS, a, um (ridiculus). *Ridiculous, laughable*, Plaut.

RIDICŪLUS, a, um (rideo). *That excites laughter.* I. A) *In a good sense: Exciting laughter, droll, humorous, pleasant*, cavillator facie magis quam facetiis r., Cic. *Poet. with inf.*, Hor.—B) *Subst.* 1) ridiculus, i, m., *A jester, buffoon*, Plaut. 2) ridiculum, i, *or* ridicūla, ōrum, n., *That which excites laughter, a joke, jest, bon-mot, a witty saying, fun*, &c., locus autem et regio quasi ridiculi, Cic.; in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo, Id.——II. *In a bad sense: Deserving only to be laughed at, silly, ridiculous*, hujus tamen insania, quæ r. est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, Cic.

RIGENS, entis. I. *Part. of* rigeo.——II. *Adj.: Stiff, hard, inflexible.* A) *Prop.:* r. caput (*with* prædurum), Quint.——B) *Fig.: Rigid, inflexible*, Sen.

RIGĒO, ēre, *v. n. To be stiff, hard, or inflexible.* A) *With cold: To be benumbed*, r.

trigore, gelu, Cic. *Of any other bodily stiffness*, Ov. —B) *Meton. poet.: To be stiff or straight, to stick out, to stand on end, as bristles*, &c., Ov.

RIGESCO, gŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* (rigeo). *To grow stiff, to stiffen, to become hard, inflexible, or rigid.* A) r. aquæ in grandines, Plin.—B) *Meton.: To stand erect, to stick out*, Ov.

RIGIDE, *adv.* I. *Prop.: Stiffly, straightly*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: Strictly, severely, rigidly*, Ov.

RIGIDUS, a, um (rigeo). *Stiff, hard, inflexible.* I. *Prop.:* Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Rigid, severe, rough*, vox immanis, dura, r., *inflexible, harsh*, Quint.

RIGO, 1 *v. a.* (*akin to Icel.* regn, *and Greek* βύω, βαίνω). *To water.* I. *To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew.* A) *Prop.* 1) r. lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 2) *Meton. poet.*, Cic. poet.—B) *Fig.:* sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant et omnium r. debeant ingenia, Auct. Her.——II. (*for* irrigo) *To lead or convey water, &c., to a place.* A) *Prop.:* aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis dissipatamque rivis exstingues, an old oracle in Liv.—B) *Fig.*, Lucr.

RIGOR, ōris, *m.* (rigeo). *Stiffness, hardness, inflexibility, rigidness.* I. *Prop.:* r. septentrionis, Tac.——II. *Fig.: Stiffness, inflexibleness, hardness, rigor, severity*, accentus cum rigore quodam tum similitudine ipsa minus suaves habemus, Quint.

RIGŬUS, a, um (rigo). I. *Adj.: Watering, that waters or moistens*, Virg.——II. *Part.: Watered*, r. mons scatebris fontium, Plin. *Hence, subst. plur.:* rigŭa, ōrum, *n., Places that are well watered, meadows*, Plin.

RIMA, æ, *f.* *A chink, fissure, cleft, crack*, tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt reliquæque rimas agunt, *get cracks*, Cic.

RIMOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (rima). *To make chinks; hence, to tear open, to dig or throw up.* I. *Prop.:* rastris terram rimantur, Virg.——II. *Meton.: To seek all over or in every corner, to pry into, ransack.* A) *Prop.:* viscera rimatur epulis, Virg.—B) *Fig.: To search into, explore, investigate*, sed tamen id quoque rimatur, quantum potest, Posidonius, Cic.

RIMŎSUS, a, um (rima). *Full of chinks or clefts.* I. *Prop.:* cymba rimosa, *leaky*, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* rimosa in aure, i. e. *that can not keep a secret*, Hor.

RINGOR, ctus, 3 *v. dep. n.* *To open the mouth wide, to show the teeth; fig., to fret, be in an ill humor, to fume, chafe*, Sen.

RIPA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* rupes, *Engl.* reef). *The bank of a river* [litus, *sea-coast*], Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic.

RIPÆUS. *See* RHIP.

RIPHÆUS. *See* RHIPH.

RIPŬLA, æ, *f.* (ripa). *A little bank* (*of a river*), Cic.

RISCUS, i, *m.* (βίσκος). *A trunk, chest, coffer*, Ter.

RISIO, ōnis, *f.* (rideo). *A laughing*, Plaut.

RISOR, ōris, *m.* (rideo). *A laugher, derider, mocker*, Hor.

RISUS, ūs, *m.* (rideo). *A laughing, laughter*, de risu quinque sunt quæ quærentur, Cic.; est autem plane oratoris movere risum, Id.

RITĒ, *adv.* *With proper ceremony, in due form.* I. *Prop.:* quæ (sacrificia) pro populo r. fiunt, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *Correctly, rightly, well, properly, in a proper manner*, hunc deum r. beatum dixeris, *with right, with reason*, Cic.—B) *In the usual way, according to custom or habit*, Virg.

RĪTUS, ūs, *m.* [*abl.*, rītē, Stat.]. *A religious rite or ceremony.* I. *Prop.:* ex patriis ritibus, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: A custom, habit, usage.* 1) *In abl. sing. with genit.: After a certain custom or habit, in the manner of, like, as*, qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. 2) *With adj.*, Plaut.

RĪVĀLIS, e (rivus). I. *Of or belonging to a brook*, r. alecula, Col.——II. *Meton.:* rivalis, is, *m., That loves the same person, a competitor in love, a rival*, Plaut. *Prov.:* amare sine rivali, *to love without rival, to be the only lover*, o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic.

RĪVĀLĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (rivalis). *Rivalship, rivalry*, Cic.

RĪVŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (rivus). *A little brook, rill, rivulet*, Prud. *Fig.:* tardi ingenii est rivulos consectari, Cic.

RĪVUS, i, *m.* *A small stream, a brook.* I. *Prop.* A) rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.—B) *Meton.: A water-pipe, conduit, canal, gutter*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.:* r. lactis, Hor.; r. sanguinis, Virg.

RIXA, æ, *f.* I. *Esp.: A quarrel, dispute, squabble*, ecce nova turba atque r., Cic.——II. *Gen.: A combat, struggle, contest, debate*, Plin.

RIXATOR, ōris, *m.* (rixa). *A quarreller, disputer*, Quint.

RĪXOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (rixa). *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle.* I. *Prop.:* quum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus, Cic.——II. *Meton. gen.: To carry on strife, dispute, contend*, r. rami arborum inter se, *growing one into the other*, Plin.

RŎBĪGĬNŎSUS [rubig.], a, um (robigo). *Rusty, rusted.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: Envious*, Mart.

RŎBĪGO [rubigo], ĭnis, *f.* (robus *for* ruber). *Rust.* I. *Prop.* A) *The rust of metal*, Plin.—B) *Meton., of things resembling rust.* 1) *Blight in corn, mildew*, Plin. 2) *Mouldiness, smut*, &c., e. g. *on mill-stones*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: r. animorum*, Sen.

RŎBŎREUS, a, um (robur). *Of oak, oaken*, r. pons, Ov.

RŎBŎRO, 1 *v. a.* (robur). *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, to make fast.* I. *Prop.:* r. nidos stramento, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To strengthen, invigorate*, eamque ipse perpetua constantia roborarisset, Cic.

RŎBUR, ŏris, *n.* I. *A very hard species of oak*, Plin.; *oak timber, oak*, (sapiens) non est e robore dolatus, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of things made of oak or other hard material:* Lacedæmonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, *on hard oaken benches*, Cic.—B) *Hardness, strength, firmness.* 1) *Prop.:* (Messala) si jam satis ætatis atque roboris haberet, Cic. 2) *Fig.* a) *Power, strength, vigor*, alterr virtutis robore firmior quam ætatis, Cic.; multo plus firmamenti ac robor-

us, ld. b) *Concr.: The strongest or firmest part of any thing, the best; the pith, marrow, the kernel, heart, strength; the choice, the most excellent*, versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.

RŎBUSTUS, a, um (robur). I. *Of oak, oaken*, r. caudices, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust*, his robustis et audacibus decemvirum satellitibus, Cic.; r. et stabilis fortitudo, Id.

RŎDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a. To gnaw.* I. *Prop.* A) r. clipeos (mures), Cic.—B) *Meton.: To rub off, corrode, eat away*, r. tophum (calx), Plin.——II. *Fig.: To slander, calumniate*, more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, *disparage, depreciate*, Cic.

RŎGALIS, e (rogus). *Of or belonging to a funeral pile*, Ov.

RŎGĀTĬŌ, ōnis, *f.* I. *A proposal to the people for the passing of a law, a bill*, quæ (r.) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, *was proposed*, Cic.; rogationem ferre (de alqo, in alqm, ad populum, ad plebem), Id.; susscit rogationem, *was in favor of, was for it*, Id.; intercedere rogationi, *was opposed to it, was against it*, Id.; per vim rogationem perferre, *to carry it (by force)*, Id.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *A question, interrogation (a figure in rhetoric)*, r. atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic.—B) *A demand, request, suit*, ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic.

RŎGĀTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f.* (rogatio). I. *A bill or proposal for a law of minor importance*, Auct. Or. pro Dom.——II. *A trifling or short question*, r. Chrysippi, Cic.

RŎGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. A) *One who proposes a law*, i. e. *brings a bill before the people*, Lucil.—B) *One who asked the people for their votes in the* comitia, *a collector of votes*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Also in private transactions.* A) *One who proposes a thing*, quamquam hæc epistola non suasoria est sed rogatoria, Cic.—B) *One who entreats; hence, a petitioner*, Mart.

RŎGĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (rogo). *A prayer, entreaty, request (only in abl. sing.)*, Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic.

RŎGĀTĬŌ, ōnis, *f.*, i. q. rogatio. *A question; hence, a proposed law, a bill*, Plaut.

RŎGĬTO, āvi, 1 *v. intens. a.* (rogo). I. *To ask earnestly*, Plaut.——II. *To pray earnestly*, Ter.

RŎGO, 1 [*old form*, rogassit, Cic.] *v. a. To ask a person any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* alqm alqd, *or simply* alqm, alqd, *with* de, *a relative clause, or absol.* 1) alqm alqd, Plaut. 2) alqm *or* alqd: Quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. 3) *With* de: r. de te ipso, Cic. 4) *With a relative clause*, Cic. 5) *Absol.:* Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Of an official inquiry or investigation.* a) r. alqm (sententiam), *to ask any body's opinion or for his vote*, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. b) r. populum *or* legem, *or absol. prop., to ask the people respecting a law; hence, in general, to bring in a bill, to propose a law*, consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic. *Impers.:* nunc r., ut populus consules creet, Liv. c) r. populum magistratum, *and simply* r. magistratum, *to propose to the people for election to office*, (Cæsar) volet, ut consules roget prætor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. 2) *Milit.:* r. milites sacramento, *to ask (as it were) for the oath*, i. e. *to administer the oath*, Cæs. 3) *To ask consent to the stipulation of a contract*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To ask a person for any thing, to entreat, beg for*, alqm *or* ab alqo alqd, alqm, alqd, *with* ut, ne, *or absol.*, hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; rogantur, *are asked for their votes*, Id.; id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Id.; Cæsar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Cæs. *Absol.* 1) neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), *begged so as to appear to demand*, Cic. 2) *Prov.:* malo emere quam r., *I had rather buy than borrow them (of cheap goods)*, Cic.

RŎGUS, i, *m.* [rōgum, i, *n.*, Afran.]. *A funeral pile*, rogum ascia ne polito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic.

RŎMA, æ, *f.* (Ῥώμη). *Rome, the capital of the Roman empire; also, as a goddess*, Liv.

RŎMĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rome, Roman*, R. Juno. Cic.; R. ludi, *called also* ludi magni, *the oldest games at Rome, celebrated on the 4th of September*, Id.; Romano more, *in the Roman fashion, according to Roman custom*, Id. *Plur.:* Romani, *Romans*, Cic.

RŎMŬLIUS, a, um. *Roman*, Cic.

RŎMŬLĬDÆ, ārum, *m. Descendants of Romulus, Romans*, Virg.

RŎMŬLUS, i, *m. Romulus, the founder, and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus, Liv.

RŎMŬLUS, a, um. I. q. Romuleus, Ov.

RŎRĀRII, ōrum, *m.* (ros). *A kind of light troops in the Roman army, who generally made the first attack, and then fell back on the main body*, Liv.

RŎRĬDUS, a, um (ros). *Moistened with dew, bedewed*, Prop.

RŎRĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (ros, fero). *Bringing dew (poet.)*, Lucr.

RŎRO, 1 (*only in the third person*) *v. n. and a.* (ros). *To dew.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut., usually impers.*, Plin.—B) *Act.: To bedew*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To drop*, i. e. *to cause to drop or fall in dew-drops, sprinkle.* 1) *Neut.*, Ov. 2) *Act. absol.:* pocula rorantia, *dropping, which shed the wine in drops*, Cic.

RŎS, rōris, *m.* (*Greek* δρόσος, ἐρση). *Dew.* I. *Prop.:* ut ex pellibus nocturnum excipere rorem cogerentur, Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any other liquid falling in drops, as, the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin.—B) r. marinus, marinus r., *or* rosmarinus, *also in a neuter form*, rosmarinum, *rosemary*, Col.; marino rore, Hor.; r. maris, Ov.; *simply* r., Virg.

RŎSA, æ, *f. A rose.* I. *Prop.:* sed cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. *Collect.: Roses, a garland of roses*, et sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic.; in rosa dicere, *on a bed of roses*, Id.——II. *Meton.: Oil of roses*, Cels.

RŎSACEUM, i, *n.* (rosa). *Essence or oil of roses*, Plin.

RŎSACEUS, a, um (rosa). *Made of or prepared from roses*, r. corona, Plin.

RŎSĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (rosa). *A plantation of roses, a rose-garden*, Col. *In plur.*, Virg.: Prop.; Ov.

RŎSĀRIUS, a, um (rosa). *Of roses*, r. absorp-

tio. *A potion flavored with roses, or the like*, Suet. (*doubtful*).

ROSCIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Roscius*, R. imitatio senis, *of Roscius*, Cic.

ROSCIDUS, a, um (ros). *Dewy.* I. *Prop.*: r. humor, i. e. *dew*, Plin. —— II. *Meton.*: *Moistened, bedewed, watered*, Virg.

ROSCIUS, a. *Roscius, a Roman family name. Hence*, 1. Lucius R. Otho, *a friend of Cicero, who proposed a law that fourteen benches in the theatre be set apart for the knights* (A.U.C. 686), Cic. 2. Quinctius R., *a celebrated actor at Rome, a native of Lanuvium; a confidential friend of Cicero, by whom he was defended in a speech still extant*, Cic.; *hence, Prov.*: *A Roscius, for one who excelled in any thing*, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere R. diceretur, Cic. 3. Sextus R., *a native of Ameria, likewise defended by Cicero* (A.U.C. 674).

ROSEA [Rosia], æ, *f.* *Rosea, a fertile district near Reate; now Le Roscie*, Cic.

ROSETUM, i, *n.* (rosa). *A hedge of roses*, Virg.

ROSEUS, a, um (rosa). I. (*for* rosaceus) *Of roses, full of roses*, Virg. —— II. *Rose-colored, rosy*, r. pannus, Plin.

ROSMARINUS. *See* Ros, II., B.

ROSTRA, orum. *See* ROSTRUM, II., B.

ROSTRATUS, a, um (rostrum). *Having a beak or hook, furnished with a crooked point, bent at the end*, r. navis, Cic.

ROSTRUM, i, *n.* (rodo). *The snout or muzzle of an animal, the beak or bill of a bird.* I. *Prop.* A) aves corneo procroque rostro, Cic.—— B) *A mouth, of men*, Petr. —— II. *Meton.* A) *The beak of a ship*, neque his (navibus) nostræ rostro nocere poterant, Cæs.—B) rostra, *a stage or platform, with the space around it in the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses; so called from the beaks of ships with which it was adorned, taken* (A.U.C. 416) *from the inhabitants of Antium*, *The Rostra*, ut semper in Rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic.; descendere de Rostris, Id.

ROSUS, a, um, *part. of* rodo.

ROTA, æ, *f.* *A wheel.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: orbes rotarum, Plin. 2) *Esp.* a) *A potter's wheel*, Hor. b) *An instrument of torture, the rack*, in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Græcos, beatam vitam non esse, Cic. —— B) *Meton.* 1) *A carriage*, Ov. 2) *Of other things in the shape of a wheel.* a) *The disk of the sun*, Lucr. b) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. —— II. *Fig.*: ne tum quidem fortunæ rotam pertimescebat, *the wheel of fortune, vicissitude*, Cic.

ROTO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (rota). I. *Act.*: *To turn round like a wheel or in a circle, to whirl round.* A) *Prop.*: jactare caput et comas excutientem r., fanaticum est, Quint. *Middle*: *To turn (itself) round in a circle, to roll, revolve*, Ov.—— B) *Fig.*, Juv.——II. *Neut.* [*for* rotari] (*of a peacock*): *To make a wheel of his tail*, i. e. *spread it out in a circular form*, Col.

ROTULA, æ, *f.* (rota). *A little wheel*, Plaut.

ROTUNDE, *adv.* I. *Roundly*, ut in orbem quam r. formetur, Col.——II. *In well-turned phrases, with smooth or regular diction*, a te quidem apte ac r.; quippe habes enim a rhetoribus, Cic.

ROTUNDO, 1 *v. a.* (rotundus). *To make round or circular, to round.* I. *Prop.*: quam similem universitatis naturæ efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *To make up a round sum of money*, Hor.

ROTUNDUS, a, um (rota). *In the shape of a wheel*, i. e. *round.* I. *Prop.*: quadratum, r., Cic.; mundum r. esse volunt, Id. —— II. *Fig.*: *Round, elegantly or tastefully formed, as the periods of a speech, well arranged so as to produce a harmonious effect on the ear, flowing*, erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi r. constructio, Cic.; ore rotundo loqui, *to speak in rounded periods, with full and flowing diction*, Hor.

ROXANE, ēs, *f.* (Ῥωξάνη). *Roxane, daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great*, Curt.

RUBEFACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* *To make red, to redden*, Ov.

RUBENS, entis. I. *Part. of* rubeo.——II. *Adj.*: *Being red, reddened, red, reddish.* A) *Gen.*: in rubente folio, Plin.——B) *Esp.*: *Blushing*, Tib.

RUBEO, ēre, *v. n.* (ruber). *To be red, esp. from a sense of shame, to blush*, rubeo, mihi crede, Cic.

RUBER, bra, brum, *adj.* I. *Prop.*: *Red*, sanguis r., Hor.; r. flamma, *red, ruddy*, Ov.——II. *Prop. name.* A) Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Gulfs of Arabia and of Persia*, Cic.—B) Saxa R., *a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with quarries*, Cic.

RUBESCO, bŭi, 3 *v. inchoat. n.* (rubeo). *To become red, to redden, blush*, Aurora r., Virg.

RUBETA, ōrum, *n. pl.* (rubus). *A thicket of brambles*, Ov.

RUBEUS, a, um (rubus). *Of or belonging to brambles*, Virg.

RUBI, ōrum, *m.* *Rubi, a town of Calabria, now Rivo*, Hor.

RUBICO [Rubicon], ōnis, *m.* *Rubicon, a small river dividing Italy from Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated by the passage of Cæsar at the beginning of the civil war; now prob. Pisatello*, Cic.

RUBICUNDULUS, a, um (rubicundus). *Rather reddish*, Juv.

RUBICUNDUS, a, um (rubeo). *Of a red color, red, rubicund*, r. luna, Plin.; Sen.

RUBIDUS, a, um (rubeo). *Red, reddish*, r. facies ex vinolentia, Suet.

RUBIGO, RUBIGALIS. *See* ROBIGO.

RUBOR, ōris, *m.* (rubeo). *Redness, red color, in all its different shades.* I. *Gen.*: illo fusco et candore mixtus r., Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A blush*, pudorem r., terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) (causa pro effectu) *Shamefacedness, modesty*, Cic. 2) *A cause or reason of shame, a shame, disgrace*, censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.

RUBRICA, æ, *f.* [*contr. for* ruberica, *from* ruber] (*sc.* terra). *Red earth.* I. *Gen.*, Vitr.——II. *Esp.* A) *Red earth used in coloring, red chalk, ruddle*, Auct. Her.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The title of a law written with red chalk, a rubric*, Dig. 2) *A law*, alii se ad album et ad rubricas transtulerunt, Quint.

RUBUS, i, *m.* [*f.*, Prud.] (*allied to* ruber). I. *A bramble, blackberry-bush*, ramis et rubis interjectis, Cæs.——II. *A blackberry*, Prop.

RUCTO [*depon.*, ructor, Varr.; ructatur, Hor.; ructaretur, Cic.], 1 *v. n. and a.* (*akin to ἐρεύγω*). *To belch.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*, Cic.—B) *Act.* 1) *To*

bring up, spit out, r acida, *to rise with a sour taste* (*of the stomach*), Plin. 2) *Meton.: To exhale*, Pall.——II. *Fig.: To eject any thing*, Hor.

RUCTUŌSUS, a, um (ructus). *Full of belching*, Cœl. ap. Quint.

RUCTUS, ûs, *m.* *A belching, rising of the stomach*, Cic.

RŪDENS, entis [*genit. plur.*, rudentium, Vitr.], *m.* [*f.*, Plaut.]. *A strong rope*, Cic. *Plur. of a ship: Cordage*, Id.

RŪDIÆ, ārum, *f.* *Rudiæ, a town of Calabria, the birth-place of the poet Ennius*, Plin.

RŪDIĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (rudis). *A gladiator presented with a* rudis, *and so discharged*, Suet.

RŪDIMENTUM, i, *n.* (rudis). *A first essay or attempt, a beginning, trial.* I. *Usually of military service:* nos minime decet, juventatem nostram pro militari rudimento assuefacere libidini prætorum, Liv.——II. *Of other things: A trial, essay*, inter muliebrem tutelam rudimentumque primum puerile regni (*sc.* Ascanii), Liv.; prima rudimenta rhetoricæ, *the rudiments, first principles of rhetoric*, Quint.

RŪDINUS, a, um. *Of Rudiæ, said of the poet Ennius*, Cic.

RŪDIS, e. *Unwrought, unshaped, undressed, rough, raw.* I. *Prop.:* r. atque infecta materies, Petr. *Meton. poet.: Young, new*, Catull.——II. *Fig.* A) *Uncultivated, rude, uncivilized, uninformed, inexperienced* (i. q. ignarus, *with genit.*), formam quandam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic.; r. rei militaris, Id.; Græcarum literarum r., Id.—B) *With* in, *or a simple abl.:* r. in jure civili, Cic.; r. studiis, Vell.—C) *With* ad: rudem ad pedestria bella, Liv.

RŪDIS, is, *f.* *A slight staff or wand, a stick, a rod.* I. *A ladle for stirring liquors*, r. ferrea, Plin.——II. *A kind of foil with which gladiators or soldiers fought for exercise; it was also presented to gladiators when discharged from service*, tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic.; Hor.

RŪDO [rūdo, Pers.], ivi, itum, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To bellow, roar.* I. *Prop. of animals, esp. of an ass: To bray*, Ov.; Virg.——II. *Fig. of men*, Virg.

RŪDUS, ĕris, *n.* I. *Gen.: Fragments of stone, broken stones, gravel*, Hirt.——II. *Esp.: Old fragments of walls, &c., rubbish*, ruderi accipiendo Ostiensea paludes destinabat, Tac.

RUDUSCULUM, i. *See* RAUDUSCULUM.

RUFULI. *Military tribunes who were chosen by the general; while those appointed by the people were called* comitiati; *the former derived their name from* Rutilius Rufus, Liv.

RŪFŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (rufus). *Reddish*, r. radices mandragoræ, Plin.

RŪFUS, a, um (*akin to* ruber). *Red* (*in all its different shades*). r. sanguis, Cels.; *red-haired*, Plaut.; Ter.; *Rufus, a Roman surname, lit., red-haired*, Quint.

RŪGA, æ, *f.* (*from* ῥύω, ἐρύω, *to draw together*) (*most frequently in the plur.*). *A wrinkle.* I. *Prop.:* non cani non r. repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.; *hence, fig., sadness, grief*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: A fold, plait*, margaritæ flavescunt senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin.

RUGII, ōrum, *m.* *Rugii, a Germanic tribe, in the modern Rügen*, Tac.

RŪGO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (ruga). I. *Neut.: To wrinkle, to fall into wrinkles* (*of a garment*), Plaut.——II. *Act.: To fold* (*in general*), Plin.

RŪGŎSUS, a, um (ruga). *Full of wrinkles or folds, wrinkled, shrivelled*, Ov.

RŪINA, æ, *f.* (ruo). *A fall, downfall, falling, overthrow.* I. *Abstr.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* r. jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 2) *Esp. of buildings: Downfall, tumbling down*, ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse, Cic.—B) *Fig.: A downfall, overthrow, destruction, breaking down, misfortune, ruin*, vis illa fuit et, ut sæpe jam dixi, r. quædam atque tempestas, *fall, overthrow*, Cic.; *also, a mistake, blunder*, (Academia) si invaserit in hæc, nimiæ edet ruinas, Id.——II. *Concr.: That which has fallen down, a ruin.* A) *Gen.* (*poet.*), Virg.—B) *Esp.: A building that has fallen down, ruins* (*usually only in the plur.*), ruinis templorum templa ædificantem, Liv.

RŪINŌSUS, a, um (ruina). I. *That is about to fall, ruinous*, r. ædes, Cic.——II. *Poet. meton.: That has fallen in, ruined*, Ov.

RULLUS, a. *Rullus, a Roman surname*, Cic.; P. Servilius R., *a tribune of the people during the consulship of Cicero*, Id.

RUMEX, icis, *f.* *Sorrel, monk's-rhubarb*, Plaut.

RŪMIFICO, are, *v. a.* (rumor, facio). *To spread a report*, Plaut.

RŪMINA FICUS. *The fig-tree of Romulus and Remus*, Ov.

RŪMINĀLIS FICUS (rumina, rumis). *The fig-tree of Romulus and Remus*, Liv.

RŪMINĀLIS, e (rumen, *the throat*). *That chews the cud, ruminating*, r. hostis, Plin.

RŪMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A chewing the cud, a ruminating.* I. *Prop.* A) r. animalium, Plin.—B) *Meton.: A repeating, repetition*, r. corticis, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Repeated conversation*, quanto magis vidi ex tuis literis quam ex illius sermone, quid ageretur, de ruminatione quotidiana, de cogitatione Publii, Cic.

RŪMINOR, ari, *v. dep. a., and* RUMINO, are, *v. n. and a.* (rumen). *To chew the cud, to ruminate.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*, Plin.—B) *Act.*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To repeat*, Varr.

RŪMIS, is, *f.* *A suckling breast*, Plin.

RŪMOR, ōris, *m.* (rumo, *prop., a chewing again; hence, fig., a repeated telling or relating*). I. *Common talk.* A) *A common report, a rumor, either absol., or with a statement of the substance of the rumor.* 1) *Absol.:* scribent alii, multi nuncupabunt, perferet multa etiam ipse r., Cic. 2) rumor est, *there is a report, report goes, it is said, they say; with the substance of the rumor stated in an object. or relat. clause, or with* de, *rarely with a genit.*, rem te valde bene gessisse r. erat, Cic.; graves de te r., Id.—B) *The voice of the people, fame, reputation*, totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic.——II. *Meton.* (*of a river*): *A murmuring, rippling*, Aus.

RUMPIA, æ, *f.* *See* RHOMPHÆA.

RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 *v. a.* *To break, tear, rend, rive, burst; to break open or to pieces.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Middle:* qua (licentia audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne moveor quidem, *I should have burst*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To break, break*

up or off, to interrupt, injure, destroy, violate, mar, damage, hunc quisquam fœdera scientem r. dicere audebit? Cic.; r. testamentum, *to annul*, Id.; r. visum, *to interrupt*, Id.

RŪMUSCŬLUS, i, *m.* (rumor). *A rumor, report, talk, gossip*, qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic.

RŪNA, æ, *f.* I. *A kind of missile weapon, a dart*, runis et sicis, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Runic writing or letters, written with a stick*, barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Venant.

RŪNCO, are, *v. a.* (runca, runcina). *To weed, to root up*, Plin. *Meton.: To pluck*, Pers.

RŪO, ŭi, ūtum [rūiturus, a, um, Plin.], 3 *v. n. and a. To fall or tumble down, to fall to the ground.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.* 1) r. illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic. 2) *Meton.: To rush, run, hasten*, at id ne ferus quidem faciunt, ut ita ruant atque turbentur, &c., Cic.; ruebant in tenebris, *they rushed blindly on*, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To go down, fall to ruin, sink*, nemo est quin intelligat, r. illam rem publicam, Cic. 2) *To run, speed, hasta*, emptorem pati r. et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, *to run or rush into wildly*, Cic. *Impers.:* ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv.——II. *Act.: To throw a thing down, to throw to the ground with violence, dash down, hurl to the ground.* 1) *Prop.*, Plaut. 2) *Poet. meton.: To uproot, to throw or tear out or up*, Virg.

RŪPES, is, *f.* (*akin to Germ.* Riff; *Engl.* reef). *A rock*, ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Cæs.; *a crag, cliff*, Ov.; *a rock in the sea, shelf*, Virg.

RŪPI-CAPRA, æ, *f.* (rupes). *A chamois*, Plin.

RUPILIUS, a. *Rupilius, a Roman family name.* 1. Publius R., *with* Popilius Lænas, *consul* A.U.C. 622, Cic. 2. Aulus R., *a physician*, Cic. 3. *An actor in the time of Cicero's youth*, Cic. 4. Publius R. Rex, *a contemporary of Horace, a native of Prænesta*, Hor.

RUPTOR, ōris, *m.* (rumpo). *One who breaks, violates, or injures*, r. fœderis (*with* violator juris), Liv.

RŬPTUS, a, um, *part. of* rumpo.

RŬRICŎLA, æ, *c.* (rus, colo). I. *That cultivates the ground, that lives in the fields, rural*, Ov.——II. *Subst.*, ruricola, æ, *m.*, *A peasant, rustic, countryman*, Col.

RŬRIGĒNA, æ, *m.* (rus, gigno). *Born or living in the country; subst., a countryman*, Ov.

RŬRO, are, *v. n., or* RŬROR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (rus). *To live in the country*, Plaut.

RURSUS *or* RURSUM [rursus *better than* rursum], *adv.* (*contr. for* reversus *or* reversum, *from* reverto). I. *Backward, back*, Ter.——II. *Meton.* A) *On the contrary, on the other hand, again*, sic hæ r. rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic. *Hence sometimes with* retro, contra, invicem: concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi . . . Vide r. retro, Cic.——B) *Again, anew*, ut r. plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.

RUS, rūris [*in the plur. only nom. and acc.*], *n.* I. *Prop.: The country, fields, a country estate, country seat*, Cic.; rura colere, *to till the fields*, Hirt.; rus ire, *to go into the country*, Ter.; vivere ruri (Cic.) *or* rure (Hor.), *to live in the country.*——II. *Fig.: Country habits, rusticity, rudeness, uncouthness*, Hor.

RUSCUM [rustum], i, *n.* *A kind of shrub, butchers-broom, knee-holly, or wild myrtle*, Virg.

RUSSĀTUS, a, um (russus). *Dressed in red, a distinction of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus*, r. auriga, Plin.

RUSSUS, a, um (*akin to* rutilus, rosa). *Red*, Lucr.; Catull.

RUSTICĀNUS, a, um, (rusticus). *Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural*, ex municipiis rusticanis, Cic.; r. homo, vir, Id.

RUSTICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A living in the country, country life*, peregrinationes r.que communes, Cic.——II. *Agriculture, husbandry*, Col.

RUSTICE, *adv. Like a rustic, rustically, clownishly*, non aspere, non vaste, non r., Cic.

RUSTICĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (rusticus). *Rural economy.* I. *Prop.* A) *Husbandry*, Pall.——B) *Concr.: Country people*, Pall.——II. *Meton.* (*in a good sense*): *Country occupation, rustic life, manners and habits of the country*; *also* (*in a bad sense*), *rusticity, clownishness*, urbanitas cui contraria sit r., Quint.

RUSTICOR, 1 *v. dep. n.* (rusticus). A) *To live in the country, rusticate*, socerum suum Lælium semper fere cum Scipione solitum r., Cic.——B) *To practice husbandry, to be a farmer*, Col.

RUSTICŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (rusticus). *Rather or somewhat rustic, unmannerly, clownish*, Mart.

RUSTICŬLUS, i, *m.* *A countryman, peasant*, Cic.

RUSTICA, æ, *f.* I. *A country woman, country girl*, Ov.——II. (*sc.* gallina) *A kind of wood-hen*, Mart.

RUSTICUS, a, um (rus). *Of or belonging to the country or the fields, rustic.* I. *Prop.*: r. prædia, Cic.; r. homo (*with* agricola), Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *In the manner of the country*; (*in a good sense*) *simple, artless, unadorned*; (*more frequently, in a bad sense*) *clownish, rustic, unmannerly, coarse*, neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere dicamus, Cic. *In a good sense:* r. mores, Cic.——B) *Indifferent to love, unsusceptible, cold-hearted*, Ov.

RUSTICUS, i, *m.* *A countryman, peasant. Plur.*, rustici, *Country people, the peasantry*, omnes urbani, r., Cic. *Plur.*, Ov. *A boor, lout, clown, clodpole*, Plaut.; Ov.

RŪTA ET CÆSA *or* RŪTA CÆSA (ruo). *Every thing on a landed estate that has been dug out of the ground* (ruta), *or cut down* (cæsa), *without being wrought, and which the proprietor keeps to himself if he sells the estate; raw materials*, Cic.

RŪTA, æ, *f.* *Rue, a bitter herb.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.; Plin.——II. *Fig.: Bitterness, unpleasantness*, cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam pulcio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic.

RŪTĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* (ruo). *An instrument for raking or stirring.* A) *An oven-rake, a poker*, Suet.——B) *An instrument for stirring liquids, a ladle*, Col.

RŪTĀCEUS, a, um (rūta). *Made of rue*, r. oleum, Plin.

RUTĒNI, ōrum, *m.* *Ruteni, a tribe in* Gallia Aquitania, *neighbors of the Cadurci, now Rhôdez, Départ. Aveyron*, Cæs.

RŪTILIUS, a (rutilus). *Rutilius, a Roman family name.* 1. Publius R. Rufus, *who was consul* A.U.C. 649, Cic. 2. Publius R. Lupus, *a rhetorician*, Quint.

RŪTILO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (rutilus). I. *Act.: To make red or reddish*, r. comas, capillos, Liv. ——II. *Neut.: To be red or reddish, to shine with a reddish, color*, Virg.

RŪTILUS, a, um. I. A) *Red (with a shade of gold color)*, fulgor r. horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Glittering, shining, gleaming*, Val. Flac.——II. *Rutilus, a Roman surname, e. g. of the augur* T. Virginius, Liv.

RŪTRUM, i, *n.* (ruo). *An instrument for turning up, grubbing, or digging, a spade, mattock*, Liv.; *also used by masons in mixing mortar, a trowel, shovel*, Vitr.

RŪTŪLI, ōrum, *m. Rutuli.* I. *An old Latin tribe, whose capital was* Ardea, Cic. *Sing.:* Rutulus, i, *m.*, Virg.——II. *The inhabitants of Saguntum, so called because they were said to be a colony from Ardea*, Sil.

RŪTŪLUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rutuli, Rutulian*, Virg.

S.

S, s, *pronounced sharp in the middle of a word, when preceded by a long vowel, for which reason such words are also written with a double s by Cicero and Virgil:* caussa, cassus, divissiones (*for* causa, casus, divisiones), Quint. *As an abbreviation it usually signifies* sacrum, sibi, *or* sui: S. C., senatus consultum; S. P., sua pecunia; S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus; S., Sextus; (L. S.) locus sigilli; D. M. S., diis manibus sacrum; S. V., siste, viator; *also, see* SALUS, I., B.

SABA, æ, *f.* (Σάβα). *Saba, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for its frankincense and myrrh*, S. turifera, Plin.

SABÆA, æ, *f. The territory of Saba*, Hor.

SABÆI, ōrum, *m. Sabæi, a tribe in Arabia Felix, named after their chief town Saba*, Plin.

SABÆUS, a, um (Σαβαῖος). *Of or belonging to the territory of Saba, Sabæan*, Virg.

SABĀTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the small town Sabate (in Etruria)*, S. lacus, *a lake in that neighborhood, now Lago di Bracciano*, Col.

SABBATA, ōrum, *n.* (σάββατα). I. *The Sabbath*, August. ap. Suet.; *also, the seventh day of the week, to denote Saturday*. Id.——II. *Meton. also of other festivals among the Jews*, Ov.

SABELLI, ōrum, *m. Sabelli, the smaller tribes that issued from the Sabines, such as the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni, &c. Poet., same as* Sabini. *Sing.*, Sabellus, *The Sabine* (i. e. *Horace, because he had a country estate in the Sabine territory*), Hor.

SABĪNI, ōrum, *m. Sabini.* I. *An old Italian people, neighbors of the* Latini, *united by Romulus, in some degree, with the Romans as one nation*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: The territory or country of the Sabines*, Liv.

SABĪNIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the lawyer Sabinus.* Sabiniani, *The disciples or followers of Sabinus*, Dig.

SABĪNUS a, um. *Sabine*, Cic. *Esp.:* S. herba, *a shrub used for frankincense, savin or sabine*, Plin.

SABĪNUS, i, *m. A Sabine*, Liv. *The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid*, Ov. Massurius, *a celebrated Roman jurist, in the time of Tiberius, from whom the school of the* Sabiniani *took its name.*

SABIS, is, *m. Sabis.* 1. *A river of Gallia Belgica, now Sambre*, Cæs. 2. *A river of Germania*, Plin.

SABŪLŌSUS, a, um (sabulo). *Full of coarse sand, sandy, gravelly, sabulous*, s. terra, Plin.

SABŪLUM, i, *n., and* SABULO, ōnis, *m.* (ψάμμος, ἄμμος). *Coarse sand, gravel*, Plin.

SABURRA, æ, *f. Sand used for ballast*, Liv.

SABURRO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (saburra). *To lade or fill with ballast.* I. *Prop.:* s. sese arenâ (echini), Plin.——II. *Meton.: Stuffed or crammed with good cheer*, Plaut.

SACÆ, ārum, *m.* (Σάκαι). *Sacæ, a tribe of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians*, Plin. *Sing.:* Saces (Σάκης), Claud.

SACCELLUS, i, *m.* (saccus). *A little bag or sack*, s. sonantes ære, Petr.

SACCHARON *or* -UM, i, *n.* (σάκχαρον). *The juice or saccharine matter obtained from the sugar-cane, sugar*, Plin.

SACCIPĒRIUM, ii (saccus, pera). *A pocket for the purse*, Plaut.

SACCO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (saccus). *To sift or strain through coarse linen*, non saccata æqua lavabatur, sed sæpe turbida, Sen.

SACCŬLUS, i, *m.* (saccus). *A small sack or bag, esp. for money; a purse*, Plin.

SACCUS, i, *m.* (σάκκος). *A sack, bag*, cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic.

SACELLUM, i, *n.* (sacrum). *A small sanctuary, any small uncovered place consecrated to a deity; a chapel*, sunt loca publica urbis, sunt s., Cic.

SACER, sacra, sacrum [*plur.*, sacres, Plaut.] (ἅγιος). *Dedicated to a deity, consecrated, sacred.* I. *Gen.* A) ædificiis omnibus, publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis, sic pepercit, Cic.; s. ædes, Id.; s. commissum, *a religious offence, offence against religion*, Id. *With dat.:* pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac.——B) *Meton. gen.: Venerable, sacred*, s. quædam patris memoria, Quint.——II. *Esp.* A) *In a bad sense*, i. e. *Devoted to a deity for destruction, cursed, execrated, accursed.* 1) *With dat.:* qui tribunis plebis, ædilibus judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi s. esset, *an ancient* plebiscitum, Liv. 2) *Absol.:* eum, qui cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv.——B) *Meton. gen.: Execrable, detestable, accursed.* 1) *Of persons*, Plaut. 2) *Of things:* s. aurum fame, Plin.

SACERDOS, ōtis, *c.* (sacer). *A priest or priestess*, divis aliis alii s. sunto, Cic.; collegium sacerdotum, Id. *Fem.:* sacra Cereris per Græcas semper curata sunt s., Cic. *In apposition:* proximi a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell.

SACERDŌTĀLIS, e (sacerdos). *Of or belonging to a priest, sacerdotal*, s. ludi, *given by priests at their consecration*, Plin.

SACERDŌTIUM, ii, *n.* (sacerdos). *The office or*

(Σάγουντον). *Saguntum, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis on the Mediterranean Sea, beyond the Ebro, the siege of which by Hannibal was the commencement of the second Punic war; now Murviédro*, Cic.

SAIS, is, *f.* (Σάϊς). *Sais, the earlier capital of Lower Egypt*, Plin.

SAITÆ, ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Sais*, Cic.

SAITES, æ (Σαΐτης). *Of or belonging to Sais, Saitic*, S. (nomos), Plin.

SAL, sālis, *m.* (ἅλς). *Salt.* I. *Prop.* A) multos modios salis simul edendos esse, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Post.: The sea.* a) *Sing.*, Virg. b) *Plur.*, Luc. 2) *A flaw in a precious stone, resembling a grain of salt; sing.*, sal, Plin.; *plur.*, sales, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Mental acumen, wit, humor; a witty saying, repartee*, Cæsar inusitatum nostris oratoribus quendam salem est consecutus, Cic.; omnes sale facetiisque superare, Id.; huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam s., Id.——B) *Good taste*, tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep.——C) *An incentive, stimulus*, quæ (calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin.

SALAMANDRA, æ, *f.* (σαλαμάνδρα). *A salamander, a kind of lizard*, Plin.

SALAMINIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Salamis*, S. tropæum, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Salaminii, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Salamis*, Id.——II. *Of Salamis*, S. Jupiter, *who was worshipped at Salamis*, Tac.

SALAMIS, is, *f.* (Σαλαμίς). *Salamis, an island off the western coast of Attica, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. In this strait was fought the celebrated naval battle with Xerxes; now Koluri*, Cic.

SALARIUM, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum). *Originally, money given to soldiers for salt; hence, in general: Pay, salary, allowance, fee*, (sal) honoribus etiam militiæque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin.

SALAX, ācis (salio). I. *Lustful, salacious, lecherous, lewd*, s. mares, Col.——II. *Poet. meton.: That provokes desire*, Ov.

SALEBRA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* silex). *A rough or rugged road.* I. *Prop.*, Col.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of style: Roughness, ruggedness*, proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: hæret in salebra, *is fast on the ground*, Cic.——B) s. tristitiæ, *a cloud of sadness, a dark cloud, a mournful event*, Val. Max.

SALEBRŌSUS, a, um (salebra). *Rugged, uneven, rough.* I. *Prop.*, App.——II. *Fig. of style:* interruptus actionis impetus et resistens ac s. oratio, Quint.

SALENTINI [Sallentini], ōrum, *m. Salentini, a people of Calabria, at the southern point of Italy*, Plin.; *also, the territory of that people*, in Salentinis aut in Bruttiis, Cic.

SALENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Salentini*, S. promontorium, *the most southern point of Italy, called also* Iapygium promontorium, Plin.

SALERNUM, i, *n. Salernum, a city of Campania, at the innermost corner of the Sinus Pæstanus, now Salerno*, Plin.

SALIARIS, e (Salii). *Of or belonging to the Salii (the priests of Mars).* I. *Prop.*: S. saltus, Sen. *At the processions of the Salii sumptuous feasts were given; hence,*——II. *Meton.*: Sumptuosus, *excellent (of feasting)*, cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic.

SALIĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (Salii). *The office or dignity of a priest of Mars* (Salius), Cic.

SALICTĀRIUS, a, um (salictum). *Of or belonging to willows*, s. lupus, *a wild hop that grows in willow grounds*, Plin.

SALICTUM, i, *n.* (*contr. for* salicetum, *from* salix). *A willow-bed, a plantation of willow-trees*, Cic.

SALIGNEUS, a, um (salix). *Of the wood of willows*, Col.

SALIGNUS, a, um (salix). I. q. saligneus, Ov.

SALII, ōrum, *m.* (salio). *The Leapers; the priests of Mars, who danced in procession through the city on the first of March yearly, carrying small bucklers* (ancilia), *armed with swords, and singing an old hymn composed in very ancient language, which had become nearly unintelligible in the time of Cicero*, Cic.; Hor.

SALILLUM, i, *n.* (*for* salinulum, *from* salinum). *A little salt-cellar*, Catull.

SALINÆ, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* fodinæ). *Salt-pits, salt-works*, Cic.

SALINÆ, *nom. prop.* I. *The salt-pits near Ostia*, Liv.——II. *A place at Rome near the* Porta Trigemina, Front.

SALINĀRIUS, a, um (salinæ). *Of or belonging to a salt-pit*, r. areæ, Vitr.

SALINĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (salinæ). *A dealer in salt*, Arn.

SALINĀTOR. *A Roman surname, given, at first in derision, to M. Livius, when censor, for having imposed a tax on salt, and afterward hereditary in the family*, Cic.

SALINUM, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas). *A salt-cellar*, Liv.

SALIO, ĭtum, 4 (salo *or* sallo, saltum). *To salt*, Cels.

SALIO, ŭi, saltum, 4 *v. n. and a.* (ἅλλομαι). I. *Neut.: To leap, jump.* A) *Prop.* 1) ambulant aliquæ (aves), ut cornices: saliunt aliæ, ut passeres, meruleæ, Plin. 2) *Meton., of inanimate subjects*, Plin.——B) *Fig.*, Hor.——II. *Act., of the copulation of animals: To leap, cover*, Ov.

SALISUBSŪLI, ōrum, *m. The dancing priests of Mars*, Catull.

SALITŪRA, æ, *f.* (salio). *A salting, seasoning with salt, pickling*, Col.

SALITUS, a, um, *part. of* salio.

SALIVA, æ, *f.* (σίαλον). *Spittle.* I. *Prop.* A) Sen.——B) *Meton.: Moisture like spittle, spittle-like humor*, s. cochlearum, *slime*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Taste, appetite*, suo cuique vino s., Plin.

SALIVĀRIUS, a, um (saliva). *Like spittle, slimy, salivary*, s. lentor (muricum), Plin.

SALIVO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* I. *To spit forth, to discharge by spitting*, s. lentorem cujusdam cœrœ (purpuræ), Plin.——II. *To cure by salivation, to salivate*, s. ægrotum pecus, vaccam, admissarium, Col.

SALIVŌSUS, a, um (saliva). I. *Full of spittle*, App.——II. *Like spittle, slimy*, s. humor (corticis ulmorum), Plin.

SALIX, īcis, *f.* (*akin to* silex). *A willow, willow-tree, sallow, osier* (Fam. Amentaceæ), Plin.

SALLO *and* SALO, ōre. *See* SALIO.

SALLUSTIĀNUS [Salustianus], a, um. *Of or*

belonging to Sallust, S. illa brevitas, Quint. *Subst.*, Sallustianus, i, m., *An imitator of Sallust*, Sen.; S. horti, *named after* Crispus Sallustius, *a great-nephew of the historian*, Tac.

SALLUSTIUS (Salustius), ii, m. *A Roman name.* 1. C. S. Crispus, *a Roman historian.* 2. *A client of Cicero*, Cic. 3. Crispus S., *the great-nephew of the historian, who possessed great wealth*, Hor.

SALMACIS, idis, *f.* I. *Salmacis, a fountain of Caria, said to render persons effeminate and voluptuous*, Vitr.——II. *Meton.: An effeminate person*, Enn. ap. Cic.

SALMO, ōnis, m. *A salmon*, Plin.

SALMŌNEUS (*trisyll.*), ĕos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς). *Salmoneus, son of Æolus, and brother of Sisyphus; he attempted to imitate lightning and thunder, and for this he was hurled into the infernal regions by lightning from Jupiter*, Virg.

SALMŌNIS, idis, *f.* (Σαλμωνίς). *Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus, and mother of Nelous and Pelias, by Neptune changed into the form of Enipeus*, Ov.

SALŌNÆ, ārum [Sălōna, æ, Plin.], *f. Salona, the capital of Dalmatia, situate on a small bay of the sea. In its vicinity Diocletian had a splendid villa*, Plin.

SALSĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um (salsamentum). *Of or relating to salted fish or its pickle*, s. cadi, Plin.

SALSĀMENTĀRIUS, ii, m. *A dealer in salted fish*, Auct. Her.

SALSĀMENTUM, i, n. (salsus). I. *Fish-pickle, brine*, de vino aut salsamento putes loqui, quæ evanescunt vetustate, Cic.——II. *Salted or pickled fish*; *plur.*, Plin.

SALSE, *adv.* (salsus). *With salt; fig., with wit, wittily, acutely, sharply*, s. dicere alqd, Cic.

SALSIPŌTENS, entis (salsus, potens). *The lord of the sea*, Plaut.

SALSŪRA, æ, *f.* (salsus). I. *Abstr.* A) *A salting, pickling*, de sucidis et salsura facienda, Col.——B) *Meton.*: ita meæ animæ s. evenit, *I am not in good humor*, Plaut.——II. *Concr.* A) *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*, Varr.——B) *Pickled fish*, Col.

SALSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* salio.——II. *Adj.*: *Salted, salt* (sal). A) *Prop.*: (gravidæ) salsioribus cibis usæ, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: *Facetious, sharp, witty, acute*, accedunt non Attici, sed s. quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic.; genus perelegans et cum gravitate s., Id. *Subst. neut. plur.*: inveni ridicula et s. multa Græcorum, Cic.

SALTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (salto). *A dancing, dance*, Cic.

SALTĀTOR, ōris, m. (salto). *A dancer*, Cic.

SALTĀTŌRIUS, a, um (salto). *Of or belonging to dancing*, s. orbis, *a dance in a circle*, Cic.

SALTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (saltator). *A female dancer*, Cic.

SALTĀTUS, ūs, m. (salto). *A dancing* (*in religious ceremonies*), (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv.

SALTEM, *adv.* (*contr. for* salutim, *from* salvus). *Without hurt or injury* (salva re). *It is also a restrictive particle* (certe): *Yet, at least, at all events.* I. *Affirmative.* A) *With statement of the opposite*: quo provocati a me venire noluerant, revocati s. revertantur, Cic.; fratres s. exhibe, Id.; si non bono, ut s. certo statu, Id.——B) *Without statement of the opposite*: s. alqd de pondere detraxisset, Cic.; nunc s. ad illos calculos revertamur, Id.——II. *With* non, neque, i. q. nequidem: *Not even, not so much as*, ibi tribuni militum non præmunito vallo, non deorum s., si non hominum, memores, nec auspicato ... instruunt aciem, Liv.

SALTITO, are, *v. intens.* (salto). *To dance much or eagerly*, Quint.

SALTO, 1 (salio). *To dance.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.*: negarem posse eum (oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palæstram, nisi s. didicisset, Cic.——B) *Fig. of a speaker*: *To hop, as it were*, i. e. *to speak in abrupt clauses*, Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic.——II. *Act.*: *To express or represent any thing by dancing or gesticulation*, pantomimus Mnester tragœdiam saltavit, Suet.

SALTŪĀRIUS, ii, m. (saltus). *One who has the care of a forest, a forester, ranger*, Petr.

SALTŪŌSUS, a, um (saltus). *Full of woods or forests*, s. loca, Sall.

SALTUS, ūs, m. (salio). *A leap, spring, bound*, nec enim excursione nec saltu nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.

SALTUS, ūs, m. (ἄλσος; *Dor.* ἄλτις). *An uncultivated tract of woodland used for pasture, a wooded chain of mountains, a forest.* I. *Prop.*: de saltu agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: ex hoc saltu damni, *out of this forest of harm or injuries*, Plaut.

SĀLUBRIS, e (salus). *Conducive to health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, serviceable, profitable.* I. *Prop.* A) *Absol.*: s. locus, Cic.; Baiæ s., Id.; s. et moderatus cultus atque victus, *strengthening, wholesome*, Id.; quicquid est salsum aut s. in oratione, *vigorous, sound*, Id.——B) *With dat.*, ad alqd, contra: hoc vinum erit suave, firmum, corpori s., Col.——II. *Meton., in a neutral sense, of the body, for* sanus: *Whole, healthy, sound*, genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall.

SĀLUBRITAS, ātis, *f.* (salubris). I. *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*, salubritatis, signa percipi, Cic.; salubritatem sequor, Id.; omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, *has lost that vigorous spirit of Attic diction, and, as it were, its health*, Id.——II. *Well-being, health*, quæ ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum darentur, Tac.

SĀLUBRITER, *adv.* (salubris). *Wholesomely, healthfully, salubriously*, ubi potest illa æstas umbris aquisve refrigerari s.? Cic.

SĀLUM, i, n. (σάλος) (*only in the sing.*). *The open sea.* A) *Prop.*, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: *The sea, in general* (*poet.*), Ov. 2) *Tossing at sea*, tirones salo nauseaque confecti, Cæs. 3) *The waves of a river*, Stat.

SĀLUS, ūtis, *f.* (salvus). *Uninjured condition, freedom from injury, health, welfare, well-being, prosperity.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: nec ego multorum ægrorum salutem non ab Hippocrate potius quam ab Æsculapio datam judico, Cic.; s. desperanda, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *Health, welfare*, &c., *wished to any one, a greeting, salutation*, Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. *Usually abridged*, S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam), *in the superscriptions of Cicero's epis-*

tion: also elliptically without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. (*abridged*, e. g. Cicero Attico S.); Dionysio plurimam salutem, Id.; Atticus plurimam salutem, Id. *Unusual is* salutem dicere alqui. *to bid farewell to:* ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiæ, vivamque tecum multum, Cic.; salutem ei nunciet verbis patris: *thus*, verbis tuis, Cic.; salutem tibi plurimam scribit, *adds a very sincere salutation*, Id.——II. Salus *personified, a Roman deity, who had a temple upon one of the points of the* mons Quirinalis: augurium Salutis, *undertaken for the welfare of the state*, Cic. *In a double sense, with reference to the appellative signification of the name:* S. ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest, Cic.

SALŪTĀRIS, e (salus). *Belonging to health, well-being, or welfare; wholesome, healthful, salubrious.* I. *Gen.* A) *Absol.:* ut quæ mala sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; res s., Id. *Of persons:* agri ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.——B) *With dat.*, ad, contra alqd: ratio quoniam admodum paucis s., Cic.; consilium s. utrique, Id.; stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum s. sit, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Appell.:* s. litera, i. e. *the letter* A, *as an abbreviation for* absolvo, *on the tablets used for voting* [*opp.* litera tristis, i. e. C, *for* condemno], Cic.; s. digitus, i. e. *the forefinger* (*perhaps as used in salutation*), Suet.——B) *Adj. pr.:* Jovem quum Salutarem dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutela, Cic.

SALŪTĀRITER, *adv.* (salutaris). *Salutarily, beneficially, profitably,* s. uti armis, Cic.

SALŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (saluto). *A greeting, saluting, salutation, salute.* I. *Gen.:* quis te communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic.——II. *Esp. of complimentary visits: Court, attendance,* ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, Cic. *Under the emperors: Attendance at court,* Suet.

SALŪTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (saluto). *One that greets or salutes.* I. *Gen.*, Stat.——II. *Esp.: One that makes a call, a visitor, or that waits upon any body*, Q. Cic. *Under the emperors: One that appeared at court, a courtier*, Suet.

SALŪTĀTŌRIUS, a, um (saluto). *Of or belonging to salutation,* s. cubile, *a hall for giving audience*, Plin.

SALŪTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* *She that salutes.* I. *Gen.*, Mart.——II. *Esp.: She that pays a complimentary visit, a female visitor*, Juv.

SALŪTIFER, ĕra, ĕrum, (salus, fero), *post. for* salubris. *That brings health, healthful*, Ov.

SALŪTIGERŬLUS, a, um (salus, gero). *Conveying a salutation or compliments,* s. pueri, *errand-boys, messengers*, Plaut.

SALŪTO, 1 (salus). I. *To preserve uninjured*, sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin.——II. *To wish health to, to salute, greet.* A) *Gen.:* quum in hunc ordinem venerint, salutabunt benigne, comiter appellabunt unumquemque nostrum, Cic.; quem sul Cæsarem salutabant, *saluted Cæsar*, i. e. *saluted him as Cæsar*, Id.; te salutat, *salutes, or sends to, greeting*, Id. *Of the adoration of a deity*, Cic. *Of the custom of saluting when a person sneezes:* cur sternumentis salutamus? Plin. *To bid farewell, take leave*, Plaut.——C) *To visit in order to show respect, to pay a complimentary visit, to pay court*, paulo post Curtius venit salutandi causa: sed mansit invitatus, Cic.; *to salute or receive visitors*, mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, Cic. *Under the emperors, used of the attendance at court in the morning*, Suet.; Tac.

SALVE, *adv.* (salvus). *Well, as well as may be wished for* (*ellipt.*), satin' salve? (*sc.* agis? agitur?) *is all well? is it well with you? how are you?* quum pater satin' salve? interrogaret eum, Liv.

SALVE, *imper.* *See* SALVĒO.

SALVĒO, ēre, *v. n.* (salvus). I. *Gen.: To be well or in good health*, Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *In greeting or salutation, in paying or returning a compliment:* salve? salveto? salvete! *How do you do? how are you? good-day to you: and* s. jubeo, *to wish good-day, to greet or salute*, Dionysium jube s., *make my compliments, remember me to*, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, *you are saluted by my son; my son desires to be remembered to you*, Id. *Of saluting*, i. e. *adoring or addressing a deity*, Virg. *A salutation when any one is sneezing: God bless you!* Gitonem centiamo sternutavit... Eumolpus s. Gitona jubet, Petr.——B) *Sometimes like* vale: *Farewell, good-by, adieu*, vale, salve, Cic.

SALVIA, æ, *f.* (salvus). *The herb sage*, Plin.

SALVUS, a, um (σάος). *Unhurt, uninjured, safe, sound, preserved inviolate, in good condition.* I. *Gen.* A) ita me geessi, Quirites, ut omnes s. conservaremini, Cic.; salvum revertisse, Id.; utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, *since every thing is still in proper order*, Id.——B) *With a noun, in the abl. absol.: Without violating, with the reservation of*, salvis auspiciis non salvis legibus, Cic.; salvis auspiciis, Id.; salvo jure nostræ amicitiæ, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) s. sum, *I am safe, all is well with me:* s. res est, *that matter is all right, all is well in that quarter;* ne sim s., si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may mischief befall me, if*, Cic.——B) s. sis (*as a term of salutation, for* salve). Plaut.

SAMARIA, æ, *f.* (Σαμάρεια). *Samaria, a district of Palestine*, Plin. *Also, the chief town of the district.*

SAMARITÆ, ārum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Samaria, Samaritans*, Tac.

SAMARŌBRĪVA, æ, *f.* *Samarobriva, a city in Gallia Belgica, the capital of the Ambiani; now Amiens*, Cic.

SAMBŪCA, æ, *f.* (σαμβύκη). I. *A triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp tone*, Petr.——II. *Meton.: A military machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could mount the wall, a kind of wooden bridge*, Vitr.

SAMBŪCINA, æ, *f.* (sambuca, cano). *A female player on the* sambuca, Plaut.

SĀMĒ, ēs (Samos, Ov.), *f.* (Σάμη). *Same, a name of the island Cephallenia, in the Ionian Sea*, Ov.; *one of the four towns in the island was also called* Same, Liv.

SAMIŌLUS, a, um (Samius). *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian*, Plaut.

SĀMIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian*, S. Juno, *worshipped at Samos*, Cic. *Subst.:* Sāmii, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Samos, Samians*, Cic.

SAMNIS, ĭtis. *Of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite*, S. ager, Liv. *Collect.: The*

Samnites, Liv.; *gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

SAMNITES, ĭum [Samnitum, Cic.]. *The inhabitants of Samnium, Samnites*, Cic.; *gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons*, Id.

SAMNIUM, ii, *n. Samnium, a country in the centre of Italy, to the east of Latium and Campania, inhabited by a warlike race who were an offshoot of the Sabines*, Liv.

SAMOS, i. *See* SAMUS.

SAMOTHRĀCA, æ, *f. Samothrace, an island of the Ægean Sea, near Thrace*, Liv.

SAMOTHRĀCE, ēs, *f.* I. q. Samothraca, Plin.

SAMOTHRĀCENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Samothrace*, S. Zancles, *a native of Samothrace*, Plin.

SAMOTHRĀCES, um, *m. The inhabitants of Samothrace*, Varr. *Adj.:* S. dii, *gods worshipped in that island*, Varr.; *also absol.*, Juv.

SAMOTHRĀCIA, æ, *f.* I. q. Samothraca, Cic.

SAMPSŬCHUM, i, *n.* (σάμψυχον). *Marjoram*, Plin.

SĀMUS *or* SĀMOS, i [*acc.*, Samum, Cic.], *f.* (Σάμος). *Samos.* 1. *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, the birth-place of Pythagoras, famous for its earthenware*, Virg. 2. *The island* Cephallenia; *see* SAME.

SĀNĂBILIS, e (sano). *Curable*, qui dicuntur iracundi . . . ii sunt constituti quasi mala valetudine animi, s. tamen, ut Socrates dicitur, Cic.

SĀNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sano). *A curing, healing*, s. corporum, Cic.; s. malorum, Id.

SANCAPTIS, idis, *f. A fictitious spice*, Plaut.

SANCIO, xi, ctum, 4 *v. a. To establish as sacred or inviolable, by a religious act.* I. *Prop. of legal statutes, or other public documents.* 1) s. legem (jus, fœdus). 2) s. lege (edicto, *or without this word*), alqd, de alqa re, ut, ne. 3) lex sancit. 4) *Poet. impers. with a relative clause: To establish irrevocably, to fix, to ordain, order, appoint.* 1) s. legem: noli putare, legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu s. voluerit, id esse actum, ut, Cic.; hæc igitur lex sanciatur, ut, Id; sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, Id.; s. fœdus, *to conclude a treaty*, Id. 2) a) s. lege alqd, de alqa re, ut, ne: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic.: Flaccus sanxit edictum, ne (aurum) ex Asia exportari liceret, Id. b) *Without abl.:* s. acta Cæsaris, Cic.; augurem s. Pompeium, Id. 3) lex sancit: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Cornelias leges non sanciunt, Sulla ipse non postulat, Cic.——II. *Meton. of crimes: To forbid under a penalty*, incestum pontifices supplicio sanciunto, Cic.; naturæ lege sanctum est, Id.

SANCTE, *adv.* (sanctus). *Conscientiously, religiously, scrupulously, carefully*, pie s. quo colimus naturam excellentem, Cic.; auguste s. que consecrare, Id.

SANCTIMŌNIA, æ, *f.* (sanctus). *Conscientiousness, uprightness, virtue, probity, purity of morals*, quæ (fortissimorum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic.

SANCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sancio). *An establishing or decreeing strictly under the penalty of execration*, s. sacrandæ sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut pœna, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic.

SANCTITAS, ātis, *f.* (sanctus). I. *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity*, fretus sanctitate tribunatus, Cic.——II. *A high degree of morality, purity of morals; sanctity, piety; integrity, virtue; chastity*, exemplum veteris sanctitatis, Cic.; sanctitate sua se tuebuntur, *higher dignity*, Id.; deos placatos pietas efficiet et s., Id.

SANCTITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (sanctus), i. q. sanctitas. *Sacredness*, s. sepulturæ, Cic.

SANCTOR, ōris, *m.* (sancio). *One who establishes, appoints, or ordains*, præcipuus Servius Tullius s. legum fuit, Tac.

SANCTŬĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (sanctus), i. q. sacrarium. *The cabinet of a prince*, s. Mithradatis, Plin.

SANCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* sancio.——II. *Adj.* A) (*originally*) *Established as inviolable; hence, gen., inviolable, sacred*, qui sanctum campum, inviolatum corpus omnium civium Romanorum, integrum jus libertatis defendo, Cic.; nullum jus tam s. atque integrum, Id.; s. officium, Id.——B) *Holy, sacred, venerable, divine*, s. augustisque fons, Cic.; tu scilicet homo religiosus et s. fœdus frangere noluisti, Id.; ne amores quidem sanctos a sapiente alienos esse arbitrantur, *pure, chaste*, Id.

SANCUS, i, *m. A Sabine deity worshipped at Rome, the same as* Dius Fidius *and* Semo, Liv.

SANDĀLIĀRIUS, a, um (sandalium). *Of or belonging to sandals or slippers*, Apollo S., *who had a statue at Rome in the Sandal Street (in the fourth district or region of the city)*, Suet. *Subst.:* in Sandalario, *in the Sandal* (i. e. *Shoemakers'*) *Street*, Gell.

SANDĀLIGERŬLÆ, ārum, *f.* (sandalium, gerulus). *A female slave that carried her mistress's sandals behind her*, Plaut.

SANDĀLIUM, ii, *n.* [*plur.*, sandālia, Albin.] (σανδάλιον). *A sandal, slipper*, Ter.

SANDĀPILA, æ, *f. A bier for persons of inferior rank; the corpses of persons of a higher class were carried on a* lectica, Suet.; Juv.

SANDIX [sandyx], ĭcis, *f.* (σάνδυξ, σάνδυξ). *A kind of red pigment, composed of red ochre and cinnabar; according to others, cinnabar*, Plin.

SĀNE, *adv.* (sanus). I. *In a sound state*, Charis.——II. A) *Reasonably, with reason*, s. sapio et sentio, *I am in full possession of my senses*, Plaut.——B) *Gen.* 1) *Truly, indeed, verily, very*, dabant hæ feriæ tibi opportunam s. facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, Cic.; odiosum s. genus, Id.; explicat orationem s. longam, Id. *In replies: Yes, certainly*, s. et libenter quidem, Cic. *With another adv.:* res rustica s. bene culta, Id.; s. quam, *exceedingly, very much*, concluso est a te tam magna lex s. quam brevi, Id. 2) *In restricted concessive clauses: To be sure, certainly; no doubt, in fact, indeed*, sit ita s., sed, Cic.; sint falsa s.: invidiosa certe non sunt, Id. 3) *With imperatives: Then, but, only*, Plaut.

SANGUEN, ĭnis. *See* SANGUIS.

SANGUICŬLUS, i, *m.* (sanguis). *A black pudding*, Plin.

SANGUĪNĀRIUS, a, um (sanguis). *Of or belonging to blood.* I. *Prop.:* s. herba, *a herb that has the property of staunching blood*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Blood-thirsty, sanguinary*, s. juventus, Cic.

SANGUĪNEUS, a, um (sanguis). *Of or be*

longing to blood, consisting of blood, bloody. I. *Prop.:* lapideus aut s. imber, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: Of the color of blood,* s. color vini, Plin.

SANGUINO, are, *v. n.* (sanguis). *To be bloody, to drip or drop with blood,* Quint. *Meton.: To be of the color of blood,* Virg. *Fig.: To be blood-thirsty or sanguinary,* lucrosæ hujus et sanguinantis eloquentiæ usus, Tac.

SANGUINŌLENTUS, a, um (sanguis). *Full of blood, bloody.* I. *Prop.* A) Ov. —B) *Meton.: Red as blood, of the color of blood,* Ov. ——II. *Fig.: Filled with blood, bloody,* s. centesimæ, *sucking blood (as it were),* Sen.

SANGUIS, inis [*neut.* sanguen, Enn. ap. Cic.]. *m. Blood.* I. *Prop.:* Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic.; mittere sanguinem, *to bleed, let blood,* Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) a) *Blood,* i. e. *descent, parentage, race, consanguinity,* pietas est, per quam sanguine conjunctus officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, *relations, those connected by ties of consanguinity,* Cic. b) *Poet.: A scion, shoot,* Ov. 2) *Of other fluids:* vinum poturus memento te bibere sanguinem terræ, Plin. —— II. *Fig.: Liveliness, vigor, spirit, strength,* amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. *Of energy or power of speech:* sucus ille et s. incorruptus usque ad hanc ætatem oratorum fuit, Cic.

SANGUISŪGA, æ, *f.* (sanguis, sugo). *A leech,* Cels.

SANIES, em, e, *f.* (*another form, probably a corruption of* sanguis). I. *Bad or corrupted blood,* Cels.; *bloody matter,* Virg.——II. *Meton.: Any thing resembling matter, humor, moisture,* Ov.; e. g. *of the matter that discharges itself from the ear,* Plin.; *poison, venom,* Hor.

SANITAS, ātis, *f.* (sanus). *Soundness or health of body or of mind,* s. est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, Cic. I. *Prop.:* qui incorrupta sanitate sunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Soundness of mind, reason, discretion, sanity, sound judgment, good sense,* audacia de sanitate ac mente deturbat, Cic.; ad sanitatem se convertere, Id.—B) *Of diction: Propriety, correctness, purity,* s. orationis, Cic.; ut omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, *that has lost all that purity, and (as it were) health, of Attic style,* Id.—C) *Also (but rarely) of other abstract objects:* sin victoriæ s., sustentaculum, columen in Italia verteretur, *completeness,* Tac.

SANNA, æ, *f.* (σάννας). *A wry mouth, especially as a scornful grimace,* Pers.

SANNIO, ōnis, *m.* (sanna). *One who makes a wry mouth, or who ridicules another with grimaces,* Cic.

SĀNO, 1 *v. a.* (sanus). *To make sound or healthy; to cure, heal.* I. *Prop.:* Ptolemæum s., Cic.; tumor sanatur, Id.; s. dolorem, Id.—— II. *Fig.: To heal, cure, correct, repair, restore, set right,* quæ s. poterunt, sanabo, Cic.; causa s. non potest, Id.

SANTŌNI, ōrum [Santŏnes, Plin.; *sing.,* Santonus, Luc.], *m. Santones, a people of Aquitania, at the mouth of the* Garumna, *opposite* Burdigala; *now Saintes, Départ. Charente Inférieure,* Cæs.

SANTŌNICUS, a, um *Of or belonging to the Santones or Santoni,* S. absinthium, Plin.; s. cucullus, Juv.

SĀNUS, a, um (σάος). *Sound, in health (bodily or mentally), well, whole, sane.* I. *Prop.* A) non est ea medicina, quum sanæ parti corporis scalpellum adhibetur atque integræ, Cic. — B) *Meton.:* s. res publica, Cic. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *Of sound mind, in one's senses, in one's right mind, rational, reasonable,* sana mente, Cic.; ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *not right in his mind, crack-brained,* Id. *With* ab: s. ab illis (vitiis), *sound, healthy,* i. e. *not infected by them,* Hor. —B) *Of diction: Correct, pure, sound,* nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque s., Cic.

SAPA, æ, *f. New wine boiled down, thickened must,* Plin.

SAPERDA, æ, *m.* (σαπέρδης). *A fish of small value, caught in the Black Sea, a sort of pilchard,* Pers.

SAPIENS, entis. I. *Part. of* sapio. ——— II. *Adj.: Acquainted with the true value of things, well advised, reasonable, prudent, judicious.* A) 1) *Gen.:* sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem, Cic.; rex æquus ac s., Id. *Subst.,* sapiens, *A wise rational, prudent, discreet man,* Hor. 2) *Of abstract objects:* nihil prætermissum est, quod non habeat sapientem excusationem, non modo probabilem, Cic.—B) *Wise; subst., a wise man, sage,* is est s. quem quærimus, is est beatus, Cic.; quos cognosse sapientis est, Id. *Esp. of the seven wise men of Greece,* septem quos Græci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic.; Sapiens, *a Roman surname of Lælius,* Id.; *of Fabricius, M'. Curius,* &c., Id.

SAPIENTER, *adv.* (sapiens). *Wisely, discreetly, prudently,* quam s. jam reges hoc nos tri viderint, Cic.; provisa s., Id.

SAPIENTIA, æ, *f.* (sapiens). I. *A deep insight into things, discernment; discretion, prudence,* Hor.——II. A) *Wisdom,* princeps omnium virtutum illa s., quam σοφίαν Græci vocant, Cic.; mater omnium bonarum rerum sit s., Id.; virtute et sapientia munitus, Id. — B) *Esp.: Practical wisdom or philosophy,* s. ars vivendi putanda est, Cic. *Of eloquence:* hanc cogitandi pronuncianditque rationem vimque dicendi veteres Græci sapientiam nominabant, Cic.

SAPIO, ivi *or* ii, 3 *v. n. and a. To have a taste, to taste, savor.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Of food:* nec dubium, quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. *With acc. of that of which any thing tastes:* quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. 2) *Of one who tastes: To taste, to have a perception of taste,* nec enim sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. — B) *Meton.: To smell of any thing,* Cicero, Melbora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quæ terram quam crocum sapiunt, Plin. ——— II. *Fig.: To perceive mentally, to possess good sense, to have discernment or discretion, to be prudent or discreet.* A) *Neut.:* populus est moderatior, quoad sapit tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic.; s. cœpit, Id.—B) *Act.: To understand any thing, to have an insight into any thing,* ista quidem conjuratio facile opprimeretur, si recta saperet Antonius, Cic.; s. nihil, Id.; sapimus patruos, *we follow them, strive to imitate,* Pers. *Prov.:* sero sapiunt Phryges, *green wisdom too late,* Cic

SAPOR, ōris, m. (sapio) (*objective*). *Taste, flavor, savor* [gustatus, (*subjective*) *taste, perception of a taste*]. I. A) *Prop.*: si quem forte inveneritis, qui asperneturur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. *In the plur.*, Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Subject. for* gustatus: *Taste*, Lucr. 2) *Concr.* (*usually plur.*): *Things of a good flavor, dainties, delicacies*, Plin. 3) *Smell*, gravitati saporis occurritur tactis naribus unguento aut odoribus, Plin. *Concr.*, sapores, *Odoriferous things, scents*, Virg.——II. *Fig., of style*: s. vernaculus, *elegant manner*, Tincam multa ridicule dicentem Granius obruebat nescio quo sapore vernaculo, Cic.

SAPPHICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sappho*, S. Musa, i. e. *Sappho* (*considered as the tenth Muse*), Catull.

SAPPHIRUS, i, *f.* (σάπφειρος). *A kind of precious stone, a sapphire, lapis lazuli*, Plin.

SAPPHŌ, ūs, *f.* (Σαπφώ). *Sappho, a celebrated poetess, a native of Mytilene*, Cic.

SAPROPHAGO, ĕre, *v. n.* (σαπροφαγεῖν). *To eat putrid meat*, Mart.

SARCINA, æ, *f.* (sarcio). *A burden, bundle; frequently plur., luggage, baggage.* I. *Prop.* A) *Sing.*, Petr.—B) *Plur.*, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: *A burden, weight, load; care, trouble*, Ov.; Hor.

SARCINĀRIUS, a, um (sarcina). *Of or belonging to luggage or baggage*, s. jumenta, Cæs.

SARCINĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (sarcio). *One who mends or patches clothes*, Plaut.

SARCINĀTUS, a, um (sarcina). *Loaded with baggage*, Plaut.

SARCIO, sarsi, sartum, 4 *v. a.* *To mend, make whole, repair.* I. *Prop.*: s. seminaria, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: *To mend*, i. e. *repair, retrieve, make up for*, s. damna, Cic.; s. injuriam, Id.

SARCŌPHAGUS, a, um (σαρκοφάγος). I. *That eats or devours flesh*, s. lapis, *a kind of limestone with which coffins were lined, so named because it had the property of consuming corpses quickly*, Plin.——II. *Subst. meton.*, sarcophagus, i, *m.*, *A tomb*, Juv.

SARCŬLUM, i, *n.* (sario, sarrio). *A rake, hoe, or weeding-hook, also used for breaking up clods of earth*, Plin.

SARDANAPĀLUS, i, *m.* (Σαρδανάπαλος). *Sardanapalus, an effeminate king of Assyria, who set fire to his palace, and burned himself, together with his treasures*, Cic.

SARDES [Sardis, Hor.], ĭum, *f.* (Σάρδεις). *Sardis, the capital of Lydia, on the River Pactolus, the residence of Crœsus*, Cic.

SARDI, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Sardinia, notorious for their perfidy and venality; hence, prov.*, Sardi venales, alius alio nequior, Cic.

SARDIANI, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Sardis*, Cic.

SARDIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sardis*, S. balani, Plin.

SARDINIA, æ, *f.* (Σαρδόνιος, *Sardinian*). *Sardinia, an island near Italy*, Cic.

SARDINIENSIS, e. *Sardinian*, S. triumphus, *for the reduction of Sardinia*, Nep.

SARDŌNYX, ȳchis, *c.* (σαρδόνυξ). *A precious stone, sardonyx, carnelian*, Plin.

SARDŌUS, a, um (Σαρδῶος). *Sardinian*, S. mare, Plin.

SARDUS, a, um. *Sardinian*, S. triticum, Plin.; S. lapis, *the carnelian* (*found in Sardinia*), Cic.

SARISSA, æ, *f.* (σάρισσα). *A long* (*Macedonian*) *lance or pike*, Liv.

SARISSŌPHŌROS, i, *m.* (σαρισσοφόρος). *A Macedonian lance-bearer*, Liv.

SARMATÆ [*Greek form*, Sauromātæ, Plin.; *and* Sauromates, Ov. *Sing.*, Sarmāta, æ, *A Sarmatian*, Luc.; Sauromata, Plin. E.], ārum, *m.* (Σαυρομάται). *Sarmatians, a people in what is now Poland, Russia, and the adjoining countries, from the Vistula to the Don*, Plin.

SARMATIA, æ, *f.* *The country of the Sarmatæ*, Plin.

SARMATICE, *adv.* *Like the Sarmatians*, Ov.

SARMATICUS, a, um. *Sarmatian*, Suet.

SARMATIS, idis, *f.* [*a Greek form*, Sauromatides Amazones, Mel.]. *Sarmatian*, Ov.

SARMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (sarpo), i. q. sarmentum. *Small twigs, brush-wood*, Plaut.

SARMENTŌSUS, a, um (sarmentum). *Full of twigs or thin branches*, s. peyllion, Plin.

SARMENTUM, i, *n.* (sarpo). *A twig or thin branch of trees, plants, or vines, whether green or dry, such as was used for fagots* (*usually plur.*), *brush-wood.* I. *Sing.*, Col.——II. *Plur.*, Cic.

SARNUS, i, *m.* *Sarnus, a river of Campania, near Pompeii; now Sarno*, Plin.

SARPĒDON, ōnis, *m.* (Σαρπηδών). *Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, slain before Troy by Patroclus*, Cic.

SARPO, sarptum, 3 *v. a.* *To cut or lop off, to clear*, Fest.

SARRA [Sars, Plaut.], æ, *f.* *The Latinized form of the Phœnician, or, rather, Carthaginian name of Tyre, famous for its purple-dye*, Enn. ap. Prob. Virg.

SARRACUM, i, *n.* I. *A kind of wagon for heavy loads*, Cic.——II. *Meton. of the constellation Charles's Wain* (Ursa Major), Juv.

SARRANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sarra*, i. e. *Tyre.* I. *Tyrian*, S. violæ, *purple*, Col.——II. *Meton.*: *Carthaginian*, Sil.

SARRASTES, um, *m.* *Sarrastes, a people of Campania, in the neighborhood of the Sarnus*, Virg.

SARRIO [sario], ŭi *and* ivi, ītum, 4 *v. a.* (σαίρω, σαρόω). *To rake or hoe*, Plin.

SARRITIO [sartio], ōnis, *f.* (sarrio). *A raking or hoeing*, Col.

SARRITOR [sartor], ōris, *m.* I. *Prop.*: *One who rakes or hoes*, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *One who fosters*, Plaut.

SARRITŪRA [sarit.], æ, *f.* *A raking or hoeing*, Col.

SARRITUS, a, um, *part. of* sarrio.

SARSINA [Sassina], æ, *f.* *Sarsina, a town of Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus* (*the modern name for it is the same*), Mart.

SARSINĀTES, ĭum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Sarsina*, Plin.

SARTĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* I. *Prop.*: *Kitchen utensils or vessels*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: s. loquendi, *a motley mixture, medley, mingled mass*, Pers.

SARTOR, ōris, *m.* I. q. SARRITOR.

SARTŪRA, æ, *f.* (sarcio). *A mending, repairing*, Cic.

SARTŪRA, æ, *f.* (sarrio). *A hoeing*, Plin.

SARTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* sarcio.——II. *Adj.*: *Mended, repaired, put in repair* (*only in the phrase* sartus tectus, *or more frequently in the neut.*

plur., sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair*). A) *Prop.:* sarta tecta ... sartum tectum, Cic.; s. tecta ædium sacrarum, Id.—B) *Fig.:* hoc mihi da, ut M'. Curium sartum et tectum; ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic.

SAT. *See* SATIS.

SATIGERUS, a, um (satago). *Fretting, over-anxious*, ut istos satageos ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen.

SATAGO, ere. *See* SATIS, III., B.

SATELLES, itis, *c. One who guards the person of a prince, a life-guard; plur., attendance, retinue, train.* I. *Prop.* A) administri et s. sex Nævii, Cic.; ista, quæ modo Mago jactavit, Himilconi ceterisque Hannibalis satellitibus jam lata sunt, *satellites, adherents, party*, Liv.—B) *Meton. of similar attendants*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: A associate*, hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic. *Frequently in a bad sense: A partner in crime, an accomplice*, stipatores corporis instituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic.; s. scelerum, Id.

SATIAS, ātis [sātĭes, ēi], *f.* (satis). *A sufficient number, sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness.* I. *Gen.:* agros invasere, frumentique ex inopia gravi s. facta, Sall. Fr. ap. Non.——II. *Esp. subject.: Satiety, disgust*, s. (*with* tædium), Tac.

SATIATE, *adv.* (satiatus). *Sufficiently, abundantly* [ad satietatem, affatim], tilia ignis et seris habendo s. atque humoris temperata, Vitr.

SATICŬLA, æ, *f. Saticula, a frontier town of Campania*, Liv.

SATICŬLANI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Saticula*, Liv.

SATICŬLUS, i, m. *An inhabitant of Saticula*, Virg.

SATIETAS, ātis, *f.* (satis). *A sufficient number or quantity, sufficiency, fullness.* I. *Gen.* in *the plur.:* quercus terreuis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens humoris et seris, Vitr.——II. *Esp. subst.: Satisfied desire, a being satisfied, satiety; disgust, loathing.* A) *Prop.:* cibi s., Cic.; facillime fugere satietatem, Id.—B) *Fig.:* ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic.; studiorum omnium s. vitæ facit satietatem, Id. *Plur.:* non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum s., Cic.

SATIN' *and* SATINE. *See* SATIS.

SATIO, 1 *v. a.* (satis). *To fill sufficiently with food, to satiate, sate, satisfy.* I. *Prop.* A) veniebat ad cœnam, ut animo quieto satiaret desideria naturæ, *satisfy, content*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: To fill up, to provide sufficiently*, Tyrium colorem pelagio, *to sate*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To satiate, content, satisfy*, s. libidines, Cic.; s. (populum) libertate, Id.; s. delectatione, Id. *Post. with genit.*, Ov.—B) *Esp. subject.: To satiate, to disgust, to glut, cloy; in the pass., to be disgusted with any thing, to have enough of it*, primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.; horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque il sationtur, qui audient, Id.

SATIO, ōnis, *f.* (sero). *A sowing or planting*, in jugero Leontini agri medimnum fere tritici seritur, perpetua atque æquabili satione, Cic.

SATIRA, æ. *See* SATURA, II.

SATIRICUS [*from a confounding of the Roman satira with the Greek* satyra, *it is often written* satyricus, *but incorrectly; hence we even find it with the Greek neuter termination* satyricon], a, um (satira). *Belonging to the Roman satire*, Lact. *Subst.*, satiricus, i, m., *A writer of satire*, Sid.

SATIS, *abbrev.* SAT (satin', i. q. satiene) (*Sanscr.* sadhu, *full, from* sadh, *to be filled*), *adj. and adv. Enough (of any thing), sufficient, so as to suffice, so that no more is wanting (objectively)* [affatim, *so that one likes no more, subjectively*]. I. *Adj.* A) Satis. 1) s. est tibi in te, s. in legibus, s. in mediocribus amicitiis præsidium, Cic.; s. habere, Id.; avidior quam s. est, Id. 2) s. est (habeo), credo, *with an inf., or a subjective or objective clause*: s. est ceteris artificia perficiendis tantummodo similem esse hominis, Cic.; s. erat respondere, Id. *With inf. perf.:* quod hactenus extendisse s. est, Quint. 3) *With genit.:* ea amicitia non s. habet firmitatis, Cic.; temporis s., Id; s. superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Id.—B) Sat. 1) tantum quantum s. est, Cic. 2) s. est (habeo, credo), *with an inf., or a subjective or objective clause*, Ov. 3) *With genit.*, Plaut.——II. *Adv.* A) Satis. 1) *With verbs:* qui si unus s. omnia consequi posset, Cic.; contra Epicurum s. superque dictum est, Id. 2) *With adj.:* s. multa restant, Cic.; s. instructum, *fairly, pretty well, tolerably (like the Fr.* assez), videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam s. bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. 3) *With adverbs or adverbial expressions:* quæ in nostris rebus non s. honeste, in amicorum fuisse honestissime, Cic.; s. bene [*like the Fr.* assez bien], *Well enough*, i. e. *pretty well, pretty fairly, tolerably*, Cic.—B) Sat. 1) *With verbs*, Plaut. 2) *With adj.:* te pugna Cannensis accusatorem s. bonum fecit, Cic.; [*like the Fr.* assez], *Pretty fairly, tolerably well*, quæ tum opera offici potuerunt, lætantibus omnibus bonis, etiam s. bonis, Cic.; *thus*, s. bonus *denotes rather less than* bonus. 3) *With adv.*, Plaut.——C) *Compar.:* Satius, *More satisfactory; hence gen., better, more serviceable, more proper.* 1) *Adj.* s. est, *with a subjective clause:* repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret s. esse, Cic. *In a positive signification: It conduces, it profits or avails*, Plaut. 2) *Adv., with a verb: Rather, sooner.*——III. *Observe the following phrases.* A) sat agito (satagito), *To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it*, Plaut.——B) satis ago *or* sat ago (satago) 1) *To satisfy a creditor, to pay*, Plaut. 2) *To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it.* a) satis ago, *impers.:* pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen s. Cic. b) sat ago (satago): Cæsar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurreret, Auct. B. Afr. 3) *To take great pains with any thing, to be very busy in doing any thing, to be much engaged about*, (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discurrentem, sallentem, manus jactantem ... non agere dixit, sed satagere, Quint.; *also* est, interea hæc satagens, *carrying on busily*, Petr.——C) satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, *to receive or have, to give, to demand, to offer, a sufficient security*, s. accipio, Cic.; s. do (satisdo), Id.; *by way of bail, security*, &c., Id.——D) sātĭs facio *or* sātĭsfacio, *To give satisfaction, to satisfy, content.* 1) *Gen. with dat.:* s. Siculis, Cic.; s. alcui potenti, Id.;

causæ atque officio s. facere, Id. 2) a) *To satisfy a creditor (either by payment or by giving security, &c.)*, pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. b) *To give satisfaction, to make reparation or amends. With dat.*: ita prædicabes, te non existimare, nisi illum interfeciseet, umquam mihi pro tuis in me injuriis s. esse facturum, Cic.

SATISDATIO *or* SATIS DATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A giving or offering of security or bail*, Cic.

SATISDATO. *See* SATIS, III., C.

SATISDATOR, ōris, m. *A security*, i. e. *person that gives security or bail, a guarantee*, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic.

SATISDO. *See* SATIS, III., C.

SATISFACIO. *See* SATIS, III., D.

SATISFACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (satisfacio). I. *A satisfying of a creditor by giving security*, Cic.——II. *Satisfaction*, i. e. *apology, excuse*, hic tu me etiam insimulas nec satisfactionem meam accipis, Cic.

SATIUS. *See* SATIS, III., C.

SATIVUS, a, um (sero). *Sown or planted*, s. morus, Plin.

SATOR, ōris, m. (sero). *A sower, planter.* I. *Prop.* A) Cic.——B) *Post. meton.*: *One who begets, a father*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *One who sows; an author, creator, originator*, s. litis, Liv.

SATRAPEA, æ, *f.* (σατραπεία). *The government of a satrap, satrapy*, Plin.

SATRAPES, is, *plur.* SATRAPÆ, m. (σατράπης) (a *Persian word*). *The governor of a province in Persia, a satrap*, Nep.

SATRICANI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Satricum*, Liv.

SATRICUM, i, n. *Satricum, a town in Latium near Antium*, Liv.

SATUR, ūra, ūrum (satis). I. A) 1) *Full of food, sated, that has eaten enough*, Cic. 2) *With abl.*, Ov. 3) *With genit., in the compar.*, agnus s. lactis, Col.——B) *Meton., of inanimate things.* 1) *Of color: Strong, deep, full*, s. color, Plin. 2) *Gen.: Rich, full, abundant*, Virg. 3) *Fat, fattened, well fed*, Mart.——II. *Fig.*: *Rich, copious, in contradistinction to what is simple or meagre*, Cic.

SATURA, æ, *f.* (sc. lanx). I. *Originally, a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, a dish of fruit; hence, food made of various ingredients, A mixture, medley, oglio; hence, meton.*, per saturam, *mixed, mingled, all in a heap.*——II. sātūra *and* sātĭra, æ, *f.*, *Satire*, i. e. *a kind of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek satyra), of a dramatical and afterward of a didactic kind; it was introduced by Ennius in a poetic form, and was subsequently cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal.*

SATURÆ PALUS. *A lake or marsh in Latium, formed by the River Nymphæus, and near the promontory Circeium; now Lago di Paola*, Virg.

SATURATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* saturo.——II. *Adj., of color: Strong, full, deep*, color in his plerumque s., Plin.

SATUREIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Saturnium, Saturian*, Hor.

SATURITAS, ātis, *f.* (satur). *The state of being saturated, satiety, fullness* I. *Prov.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* 1) *Of colors: Fullness, depth*, Plin. 2) *Abundance, copiousness*, s. copiaque rerum omnium quæ ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic.

SATURUM *or* SATUREIUM, i, n. *Saturum or Saturnium, a town in Southern Italy, near Tarentum, famed for its horses; now Saturo*, Plin.

SATURNĀLIA, ōrum, ibus. *The Saturnalia, a festival in honor of Saturn, celebrated yearly, for several days from the 17th of December*, Cic.; S. prima, *the first day of the Saturnalia*, Liv.; S. secunda, tertia, *the second, third day of the same*, Cic.

SATURNIA, æ, *f.* I. *Juno, daughter of Saturn*, Ov.——II. *An ancient town of Etruria, on the road from Rome to Cosa, about twenty miles from the sea; now Saturnia*, Plin.

SATURNINUS, i, m. *A Roman surname*, e. g. L. Appuleius S., *a tribune of the people* (A.U.C. 654), *with* C. Servilius Glaucia, *who was condemned for high treason*, Cic.

SATURNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Saturn*, S. stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic.

SATURNIUS, ii, m. I. *Jupiter, son of Saturn*, Ov.——II. *Pluto*, Ov.——III. *Plur.*: Saturnii, ōrum, *The inhabitants of the town Saturnia, acc. to* Fest.

SATURNUS, i, m. *Saturn: according to some, the most ancient king of Latium; he came to Italy in the reign of Janus, and was worshipped as the god of agriculture, and of social life, identified with the Greek* Κρόνος; Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic.

SATURO, 1 v. a. (satur). *To make fat, to fatten.* I. *Prop.* A) ea (animalia) quæ paulo ante nata sunt, sine magistro duce natura mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic.——B) *Meton. gen.*: *To fill with any thing, to provide richly or copiously, to satisfy, satiate*, s. novalia stercore, Col.——II. *Fig.* A) mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.; homines s. honoribus, Id.; saturavit se sanguine civium, Id.——B) *Esp. subjectively for* satiare: *To fill so as to produce disgust or loathing, to cloy*, Plaut.

SATUS, a, um, *part. of* sero.

SATUS, ūs, m. (sero). *A sowing or planting, ebstr.* I. *Prop.* A) herbam asperam, crede (ex. exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic.——B) *Meton.*: *A begetting, producing*, a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic.; Jovis satu, Id.——II. *Fig. concr.*: *Seed, culture animi philosophia est: hæc extrahit vitia radicitus et præparat animos ad satus accipiendos*, Cic.

SATYRICUS, a, um (σατυρικός). I. *Of or belonging to the satyrs, in the manner of satyrs*, s. signa, i. e. *images in the shape of satyrs*, Plin.——II. *Of or belonging to the Greek satire*, s. genus scenarum (*with* tragicum *and* comicum), Vitr.

SATYRISCUS, i, m. (Σατυρίσκος). *A little satyr*, Cic.

SATYRI, ōrum (Σάτυροι). *The Satyrs; a kind of semi-deities, with goats' feet, supposed to inhabit woods and forests*, Cic. *Sing.*, Cic.

SAUCIATIO, ōnis, *f.* (saucio). *A wounding*, et s. quæretur, cum fugam factam esse constabit? Cic.

SAUCIO, 1 v. a. (saucius). *To wound, hurt, injure.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) ipse Rubrius in turba saucietur, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *To stab*, meus discipulus

valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster saucíavit, *has stabbed*, Cic.——B) *Meton., of the cultivation of the soil:* s. terræ summam partem levi vomere, Col.; s. se, *to get intoxicated, to intoxicate one's self*, Enn. ap. Fulg.——II. *Fig.*, Plaut.

SAUCIUS, a, um. *Wounded, hurt, injured.* I. *Prop.* A) videmus ex acie efferri sæpe saucios, Cic.——B) *Meton. gen.: Weakened, debilitated, injured.* 1) *Of living creatures:* gladiatori illi saucio, Cic. 2) *Of things without life*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Hurt, troubled, grieved, vexed*, saucium animum, Cic.

SAUROCTŌNOS, i, m. (Σαυροκτόνος). *The Lizard-killer, a surname of Apollo; hence, the name of a statue by Praxiteles*, Plin.

SAUROMATÆ, &c. *See* SARMATÆ, &c.

SAXA, æ, m. *A surname of* L. Decidius, *an adherent of Cæsar*, Cæs.

SAXĀTILIS, e (saxum), *That is or dwells among rocks*, s. pisces, *found near rocks, on the rocks*, Col.

SAXĒTUM, i, n. (saxum). *A rocky place*, quod est tam asperum s., in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret, Cic.

SAXEUS, a, um (saxum). *Of rock or stone, rocky, stony.* I. *Prop.* A) s. est verruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. sp. Quint.——B) *Meton.: As hard as a rock or stone*, App.——II. *Fig.: Unfeeling*, quem (Iæsum) nisi cognoscere concupiscis, s. ferreusque es, Plin.

SAXĪFICUS, a, um (saxum, facio). *That turns into stone, petrifying*, Ov.

SAXIFRAGUS, a, um (saxum, frango). *That breaks rocks or stones*, s. adiantum, *which breaks stones in the body*, Plin.

SAXŌSUS [saxuosus], a, um (saxum). *Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony*, s. Euphrates, Plin. *Plur.*, saxósa, ōrum, n., *Rocky or stony places*, piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint.

SAXŬLUM, i, n. (saxum). *A little rock*, ut Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis tamquam nidulum affixam, immortalitati anteponeret, Cic.

SAXUM, i, n. (*akin to* σῶκος, *hard, stout; Sanscr.* sah, *to hold*). *Any unhewn, hard stone, a rock, a piece of rock, a crag.* I. *Gen.:* in glebis aut saxis aut fustibus alqm de fundo præcipitem egeris, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *The Tarpeian rock*, Cic.——B) *A superior kind of chalk* (creta Cimolia), Plin.——C) Saxa Rubra. *See* RUBER, II.

SCIBELLUM [*also* scabillum], i, n. (scamnum). I. *A little bench, foot-stool*, Varr.——II. *Meton.: A stringed instrument, played by the pressure of the foot, used esp. on the stage*, Cic.

SCIBER, bra, brum (scabo). *Rough, not smooth.* A) *Gen.*, Suet.——B) *Esp.: Scabby*, s. genæ, Plin.

SCIBIES, em, e, *f.* (scabo). *Roughness, want of smoothness.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*, Virg.——B) *Esp.: The scab, itch, mange*, Cels.——II. *Fig.: An itching sensation, an itching, a strong desire*, Cic.

SCABILLUM, i. *See* SCABELLUM.

SCABIŌSUS, a, um (scabies). I. *Rough, not smooth*, s. coralium, Plin.——II. *Scabby, itchy*, s. anguli (oculorum), Id.

SCABITŪDO, inis, *f.* (scabies). *An itching sensation, an itching* (*fig.*), Petr.

SCABO, scābi, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* σκάπτω, *to dig*). *To scratch, rub; to scratch off*, s. aures, Plin.

SCÆA PORTA, æ, *f.* (Σκαιαὶ πύλαι). *A gate of Troy, the western gate*, Plaut. *Plur. after the Greek:* Scæas portas, Virg.; *and simply* Scæas, Aus.

SCÆNA, æ. *See* SCENA.

SCÆVA, æ, *f.* (scævus). *An omen taken from the observation of the heavens (on the left)*, Plaut.

SCÆVA, æ, m. *A Roman surname*; e. g. D. Junius Brutus S., *a consul* (A.U.C. 429), Liv. Cassius S., *an adherent of Cæsar*, Cic.

SCÆVŌLA, æ, m. (*dim. from* scæva; *hence, left-handed*). *A surname of Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsena, in order to kill him; and, when detected, thrust his right hand into the fire*, Cic.; *hence, this became a common surname in the gens* Mucia: *thus*, P. Mucius S., *a consul* (A.U.C. 621), *a friend of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Q. Mucius S., *an augur and lawyer in the time of Cicero, son-in-law of* C. Lælius, Cic.

SCÆVUS, a, um (σκαιός). *Left, that is on the left.* I. *Prop.:* s. itinera portaram, *from the left side*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Awkward, stupid, silly, perverse*, Gell.——B) *Unpropitious, unfavorable, contrary*, App.

SCALÆ, ārum, *f.* (scando). I. *A ladder, stair-case, flight of stairs*, Cic.——II. *Poet. meton.: Steps*, Mart.

SCALDIS, is, m. [acc. Scaldem]. *Scaldis, the River Scheldt*, Cæs.

SCALMUS, i, m. (σκαλμός). *A piece of wood in which an oar works, a thole, row-lock*, Cic.; venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, *not any vestige or trace of boats*, Cic.

SCALPELLUM, i, n. (scalprum). *A surgical instrument for cutting, a little knife, a lancet, scalpel*, non est ea medicina, quum sanus parti corporis s. adhibetur, Cic.

SCALPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (γλάφω). I. *Prop.: To cut, grave, carve; to scrape, scratch*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To tickle*, Pers.

SCALPRUM, i, n. (scalpo). *An instrument for cutting or carving, a knife, a chisel*, Liv.

SCALPTŪRA, æ, *f.* (scalpo). I. *A carving or graving on stone*, s. gemmarum, Plin.——II. *Concr.: Carved work, a figure graved*, Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitr.

SCALPTŪRIO, ire, *v. n.* (scalpo). *To scratch, scrape, rub*, Plaut.

SCĀMANDER, dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος). *Scamander.* I. *A river of Troas, called also* Xanthus, Plin.——II. *A freedman of* C. *and* L. Fabricius, Cic.

SCĀMILLUS, i, m. (scamnum). *A little bench, foot-stool*, s. impares, *unequal projections on columns*, Vitr.

SCAMNUM, i, n. (*akin to* scipio, σκήπαρον, σκίπτω). *A little bench, foot-stool.* I. *Gen.: A bench, seat*, Cels.——II. *Esp., in Agric.: A bank or ridge of earth, soil left unploughed in a ploughed field*, Plin.

SCANDIA, æ, *f.*, *or* SCANDINAVIA. *The name given by the ancients to Norway, Sweden, and the surrounding islands*, Plin.

SCANDINAVIA, æ, *f.* I. q. Scandia, Plin.

SCANDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (*Sanscr.* scand, *to ascend*). I. *Act.: To mount, ascend, climb, get up.* A) *Prop.:* quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic.——B) *Fig.*, Hor.——II. *Neut.: To mount, climb, rise, ascend.* A)

Prop. 1) scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris, Quint. 2) *Meton.*, *of inanimate things*: in tecta jam silvæ scandunt, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: suadere etiam Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac.

SCANSILIS, e (scando). *That may be climbed.* I. *Prop.*: s. ficus, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: s. lex annorum, *the advancing, as it were step by step, to a certain age or period of life*, Plin.

SCANSIO, ōnis, *f.* (scando). *A climbing.* I. *Prop.*, Varr.——II. *Fig.*: s. sonorum, *a musical scale*, Vitr.

SCAPHA, æ, *f.* (σκάφη). *A small sailing-vessel, a boat, skiff, bark*, Cic.

SCAPHIUM, ii, *n.* (σκαφίον). I. *Gen.*: *A vessel in the shape of a boat, a basin*, Vitr.——II. *Esp.*: *A cup or goblet like a boat*, Cic.

SCAPTĒSŪLA [Scaptensula], æ, *f.* (Σκαπτησύλη). *Scaptesyle, more correctly Scapte Hyle, a small town on the coast of Thrace, opposite the island of Thasos. It contained gold mines*, Lucr.

SCĀPŪLA, æ, *m.* *Scapula.* I. *A Roman surname.* 1. *An adherent of Pompey, a fomenter of the Spanish war*, Cic. 2. *A certain usurer in the time of Cicero*, Cic.——II. Scapulānus, a, um, *Named after Scapula*, Horti Scapulani, Id.

SCĀPŪLÆ, ārum, *f.* I. *The shoulder-blades, shoulders* (*of men and animals*), Cels.——II. *Meton.* A) *The back*, Sen.—B) *Of inanimate objects*: s. machinæ, *the upper arms*, Vitr.

SCĀPUS, i, *m.* (σκᾶπος). *A shaft, shank, stalk, trunk, beam, pillar, stem*, Plin.; Varr.; Vitr.; Lucr.

SCARABÆUS, i, *m.* (σκαράβαιος, *from* σκάραβος). *A beetle*, Plin.

SCĀRUS, i, *m.* (σκάρος). *A sea-fish regarded as a great delicacy by the Romans*, Plin.

SCĀTEBRA, æ, *f.* (scateo). *A springing or gushing forth of water*, s. fontium, Plin.

SCĀTEO, ēre, *v. n.* (σκεδάω, σκίδνημαι). *To gush or spring forth, to bubble up.* I. *Prop.*, Lucr.——II. *Meton.* (i. q. abundare). A) *To be plentiful, to abound*, cuniculi scatent in Hispania Balearibusque, Plin.—B) *With abl.*: *To overflow with, to be full of, to abound in any thing.* 1) *Prop.* a) *With abl.*: arx (Corinthi) in altitudinem edita, scatens fontibus, Liv. b) *With genit.*, Lucr. 2) *Fig.*: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. *With acc.*, Plaut.

SCĀTŪRIGINES, um, *f.* (scaturio). *Waters gushing forth, springs*, Liv.

SCĀTŪRIO, īre, *v. n.* (scateo). *To spring or bubble forth.* I. *Prop.*, Pall.——II. *Meton.* A) *To come forth or exist in great numbers, to swarm*, Cat.—B) *To be full of any thing.* 1) *Prop.*: eligendum est solum, quod fontibus non in summo, non in profundo terræ scaturiat, Col. 2) *Fig.*: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *is full of*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

SCAURUS, a, um (σκαῦρος). I. *Having crooked ankles, club-footed*, Hor.——II. Scaurus, i, *m.*, *A surname in the* gens Æmilia; e. g. M. Æmilius Scaurus, *defended by Cicero in a speech which is partly extant.*

SCAZON, ontis, *m.* (σκάζων, *limping*). *A lame iambic trimeter with a spondee in the last foot*, Plin.

SCELERĀTE, *adv.* (sceleratus). *Wickedly viciously*, peccavi s.que feci, Cic.

SCELERĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* scelero.——II. *Adj.*: *Polluted by vice or crime.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*, Ov. 2) *Esp. of places where crime has been committed or punished.* a) S. Vicus, *the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over the corpse of her father*, Liv. b) S. Campus, *where the priestesses of Vesta were buried alive for incontinency*, Liv. c) s. sedes, *the abode of the wicked in Tartarus*, Ov.; *also*, s. limen, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *In a subjective sense*: *Vicious, criminal, bad, wicked, infamous, abominable; also subst. masc., a vicious or wicked person, a criminal, wretch*, s. preces, Cic.; s. arma, Id. 2) a) *Noxious, pernicious, injurious, disastrous, unfortunate, ill-fated*, s. serpentum hæmorrhois et prester, Plin. b) *Adj.* α) S. Porta (*also* Porta Carmentalis), *the gate through which the three hundred Fabii passed to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished*, Flor. β) S. Castra, *the camp in which Drusus died*, Suet.

SCELERO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (scelus). *To pollute by wickedness or crime, to contaminate*, Virg.

SCELERŌSUS, a, um (scelus). *Full of wickedness and crime, impious, execrable*, Ter.

SCELESTE, *adv.* (scelestus). *Wickedly, impiously, accursedly, detestably; also* (*facetè*), *roguishly*, tu s. suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, *archly*, Cic.

SCELESTUS, a, um (scelus). *Wicked, impious, accursed, execrable, roguish, vicious; also subst., an impious or wicked man, a rogue.* I. *Prop.*: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic.; res s., Id.——II. *Meton.* (*for* sceleratus): *Unfortunate, ill-fated, calamitous*, Plaut.

SCELUS, ĕris, *n.* (*Sanscr.* skialat). I. *A wicked action, crime, enormity, misdeed, sin, vice*, facinus est vincire civem Romanum, s. verberare, Cic.; tam nefariis sceleribus, Id.; detestabili scelere, Id.; s. nefarium facere, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals and things*: *Viciousness, vice, mischievous nature*, nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum s. sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin.—B) *Concr. as a term of reproach*: *A rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue*, Plaut.—C) *Misfortune, disaster*, Plaut.

SCENA (scæna), æ, *f.* (σκηνή). I. A) *Prop.*: *The place in a theatre where the actors perform, a stage, scene*, in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic.; scenæ magnificentia, Id.; s. referta est his sceleribus, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *A school of rhetoric*, at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Publicity, the public, the world*, quia maxima quasi oratori s. videatur concionis, Cic.—B) *Mere external appearance, show, state, parade*, s. rei totius hæc: Pompeius, tamquam Cæsarem non impugnet, Col. ap. Cic.

SCENICE, *adv.* (scenicus). *Theatrically, scenically, dramatically*, cum alqa velut s. fiunt, Quint.

SCĒNICUS, a, um (σκηνικός). *Of or belonging to the scene, stage, or theatr*: *scenic, theatrical, dramatic.* I. *Prop.* A) s. gestus, Cic.; s. venustas, Id.—B) *Subst.*, scēnĭcus, i, *m.*, *An actor*, ne s. plus quam nos videantur habere prudentiæ, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Fictitious, specious, feigned*, s. rex, *a stage-king*, Flor.

allisa interficeretur, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: A rock, cliff,* rationes ad eos scopulos appellere, Cic.; tamquam ad alqm libidinis scopulum appellere, Id.

SCOPUS, i, m. (σκοπός). *A mark at which one shoots, a butt,* Suet.

SCORDALIA, æ, *f.* (scordalus). *Contention, quarrel,* agite scordalias de medio, Petr.

SCORDALUS, i, m. *A quarrelsome fellow,* Petr.

SCORIA, æ, *f.* (σκωρία). *The dross or refuse of metal,* Plin.

SCORPIO, ōnis, m. (σκορπίων). I. *A scorpion,* Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *The constellation Scorpio,* Petr.——B) *A sea-fish,* Plin.——C) *A kind of prickly plant, scorpion-grass, scorpion-wort,* Plin.——D) *A shrub, otherwise called* tragos, Id.——E) *A military engine for discharging stones and other missiles,* Cæs.

SCORPIOS, ii, m., i. q. scorpio. *A scorpion,* Virg.; Ov.

SCORPIUS, ii, m., i. q. scorpio. *A scorpion,* Ov.

SCORTATOR, ōris, m. *A fornicator,* Hor.

SCORTEA, æ, *f.* (sc. vestis). *A leathern garment,* Sen.

SCORTEUS, a, um (scortum). *Of or belonging to a hide or leather, made of leather, leathern,* a. fascinum, Petr.

SCORTOR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (scortum, II.). *To commit fornication, to wench,* Plaut.

SCORTUM, i, *n.* I. *Prop.: Skin, leather,* Varr.——II. *Meton.: A harlot,* Cic.

SCŌTI, ōrum, m. *A people in the south of Scotland, the Scotch,* Amm.; *also as inhabitants of Ireland,* Claudian.

SCREATOR, ōris, m. *One who hawks or hems,* Plaut.

SCREATUS, ūs, m. (screo). *A hawking or hemming,* Ter.

SCREO, are, *v. n.* (χρέμπτομαι). *To hawk, hem,* Plaut.

SCRIBA, æ, m. (scribo). *A public writer, clerk, secretary, notary* [librarius, *a private secretary*], (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellæ publicæ periculaque magistratuum committuntur, Cic.

SCRIBLITA *or* SCRIBILITA, æ, *f. A kind of tart,* Petr.

SCRIBLITARIUS, ii, m. (scriblita). *A pastry-cook (who bakes tarts),* Afran. ap. Non.

SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (γράφω, *Icel.* skra). *To write, to draw or trace lines, letters, or figures.* I. *Gen.:* Diodotus Stoicus verbis præcipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To write, to couch in writing, to set forth, explain, or represent by writing, to inform by writing. With acc.:* quoniam de re publica multa quæsierint et scripserint, Cic.; Græcam s. historiam, Id.; scripsi versibus tres libros, Id. *Of written communications, as letters, &c.:* duabus epistolis tuis perdiligenter in eandem rationem scriptis magno opere sum commotus, Cic.; literas, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, Id.; ad me scripsit, C. Cassium sibi s., homines comparari, Id.; scripsi ad Camillum, Id.; de quibus ad me scripsisti, Id. *With dat.:* consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisio, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Cisalpinam admoveant, scribunt, Liv.——B) *Of public documents or instruments of various kinds.* 1) *To draw up, compile, or compose a public document, as, a law, a decree of the Senate, &c.,* a. leges, Cic.; senatûs consulta a., Id. *Esp.* senatûs consulto scribendo (*or simply* scribendo) adesse, *or* ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate, to subscribe,* scribendo Lamiam affuisse, Cic. 2) a) *Milit.:* a. milites (legiones, supplementum), *to levy troops, to make a levy,* Cic.; Cæs. b) *Poet. meton.,* Hor. 3) *Of lawyers: To draw up a written formulary,* a. dicam (alcui), *to bring an action against any one; it is also used of drawing up contracts, wills, &c.,* Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. *Meton., with a personal object:* a. alqm heredem, *to appoint, nominate, designate by writing, as an heir,* testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic.; a. alqm tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint in one's will as the guardian of one's children,* Id. *Of contracts, bills of exchange: thus,* a. numos, usuras (alcui), *to sign a bill or bond,* Plaut.; scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *write ten obligations for the repayment of the money after the form devised by Nerius,* Hor.

SCRIBŌNIUS, a. *A Roman family name;* e. g. S. Largus Designatianus, *a physician in the time of Tiberius, author of a work* De Compositione Medicamentorum.

SCRINIUM, ii, *n.* I. *A wooden case for keeping writings, books, papers, letters, &c.,* Flaccum prætorem a. cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall.; Hor.——II. *A small chest or box,* inter spolia Darii Persarum regis unguentorum scrinio capto, Plin.

SCRIPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (scribo). *The act of writing.* I. *Gen.:* quæ (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Any written deed or instrument, any thing couched in writing, a draught, writing,* nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum s., Cic.; ex scriptione interpretari, Id.——B) *A bond, a bill, any writing issued as an acknowledgement of a debt,* Varr. ap. Non.

SCRIPTITO, 1 *v. intens. a. To write frequently or repeatedly.* I. *Gen.:* in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin.——II. *Esp.:* et hæc et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic.

SCRIPTOR, ōris, m. (scribo). *One who writes, a writer.* I. *Gen.:* scriptore et lectore, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A writer, author, composer, compiler.* 1) *With genit.:* omnium bonarum artium s. atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic.; s. rerum, *a reporter,* Id. 2) *Absol.:* vetustissimus ille s. ac politissimus Lysias, Cic.——B) *A public writer, one who draws up deeds or documents, a notary, secretary, scribe.* 1) a. legum (Numæ), Cic. 2) s. alicui testamenti, Suet.

SCRIPTULA, ōrum, *n.* (scriptum). *Lines drawn on a playing-board for the game called* duodecim scripta, Ov.

SCRIPTUM, i, *n.* (scribo). *Any thing written, a writing.* I. *A line,* duodecim scripta, *a kind of game played on a board marked with twelve lines crossing each other,* tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reducas, si te alcjs dati pœnitet, Cic.——II. *Any thing drawn up in writing.* A) *A written document, a memorandum, pamphlet, writing, book,*

work, incredibile dictu est, quam multi Græci de harum valvarum pulchritudine s. reliquerunt, *have left in writing, relate in their writings*, Cic.; scriptis actiones mandare, Id.; de scripto dicere, *to deliver from a writing*, i. e. *to read a written speech*, recitetur oratio, quæ propter rel magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, Id.; scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, Id.——B) s. legis, *and simply* s., *A written statute, law, ordinance*, quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic.

SCRIPTŪRA, æ, *f.* (scribo). *That which is couched in writing, a writing.* I. *Gen.* A) minium in voluminibus quoque s. usurpatur clarioresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulcris facit, Plin.——B) *Concr.: A line*, supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the line or boundary between the cheeks and the eyelids*, Petr.——II. *Eep.* A) *A written composition, a writing, written draught.* 1) *Abstr.:* hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens s. superabit, Cic. 2) *Concr.: A writing, a written work or production*, s. diurna actorum, i. e. acta diurna, Tac.——B) 1) a) *A tax on public pastures*, Cic. b) *A written law*, ejusmodi vectigalibus indictis neque propositis quum per ignorantiam scripturæ multa commissa fierent, Suet. 2) *An appointment by will*, Cic.

SCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* scribo.

SCRŌBIS *and* SCROBS, is, m., *more rarely f.* (*Icel.* graf; *Gael.* cair, *to dig*). *A pit, ditch, furrow*, Cic.; *a grave*, Tac.

SCRŌFA, æ, *f.* (γροιμφάς). *A sow that has had young, or is kept for breeding*, Col.

SCRŌFA, æ, m. *A Roman surname* (*derived from keeping swine*), Cic.

SCRŌFIPASCUS, i, m. (scrofa, pasco). *That feeds or keeps sows*, Plaut.

SCRŌPEUS, a, um (scrupus). *Consisting of sharp or rough stones; rough, stony, pebbly*, Virg.

SCRŪPŌSUS, a, um (scrupus). *Full of sharp or rough stones; rough, rugged, pebbly.* I. *Prop.*, Luc.——II. *Fig.: Rough, difficult*, Lucr.

SCRŪPŪLŌSE, *adv.* (scrupulosus). *Exactly, scrupulously*, tenuis illa et s. in partes secta divisionis diligentia, Quint.

SCRŪPŪLŌSUS, a, um (scrupulus). *Full of sharp or rough stones, sharp, rough, rugged, jagged.* I. *Prop.:* tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus emavigavit oratio, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Very exact or careful, scrupulous, precise*, scio quam multiplicem habeant quamque scrupulosam dispatationem, Quint.

SCRUPULUM, i. *See the following article.*

SCRŪPŪLUS, i, m. [scrupulum, scripulum, scriplum, scriptulum, scriptlum, i, n.] (scrupus). *A little sharp or rough stone.* I. *Prop.*, Sol. A) *Gen.: The smallest part of a weight*, i. e. *the 24th part of an ounce*, neque argenti scrupulum esse ullum in ulla insula, Cic.——B) *Meton. of other measures.* 1) *The 24th part of an* uncia *of land* (*288th part of a* jugerum), Col. 2) *The 24th part of an hour*, Incer. 3) *Of any other small measure*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: An uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble, doubt, hesitation, a scruple*, hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic.

SCRŪPUS, i, m. *A sharp or rough stone.* I. *Prop.:* cum hora pæne tota per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr.——II. *Fig.: A poignant or uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble*, Cic.

SCRŪTA, ōrum, n. (γρύτη). *Frippery, trumpery, trash, lumber*, Petr.

SCRŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (scrutor). *A searching, examining.* I. *Prop.:* s. domus, *a visiting or searching*, Sen.——II. *Fig.*, Gell.

SCRŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (scrutor). *One who searches, examines, or explores.* I. *Prop.:* salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, *searchers, examiners, visitors*, Suet.——II. *Fig.: An inquirer, one who searches into a thing*, Luc.

SCRUTATUS, a, um, *part. of* scrutor.

SCRŪTILLUS, i, m. *A kind of black pudding or sausage*, Plaut.

SCRŪTOR, 1 *v. dep. a.* (scruta). *To explore, search, rummage, search through, to search the person, examine.* I. *Prop.* A) quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissime scrutarere, Cic.; scrutatus sum quæ potui et quæ vidi omnia, Id.——B) *Meton.: To search after an object, to look for*, s. venas melini inter saxa, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *To inquire into, to investigate, examine*, neque mihi placet, s. te omnes sordes, Cic.; s. locos, Id.——B) *Meton. of the object searched for: To inquire after, seek for*, s. finem principis per Chaldæos, Tac.

SCULPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* (γλύφω). *To form or fashion any thing by cutting, carving, graving in wood, bronze, stone, &c.; to grave, cut, work, form.* I. *Prop.:* non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si contingat, et sculpta, *that have been wrought out*, Quint.

SCULPŌNEÆ, ārum, *f.* (sculpo). *A kind of inferior wooden shoes*, Plaut.

SCULPTILIS, e (sculpo). *Formed by graving or carving, sculptured*, Ov.

SCULPTOR, ōris, m. (sculpo). *A sculptor, engraver, carver*, Plin.

SCULPTURA, æ, *f.* (sculpo). *A carving, engraving in stone, wood, &c.*, Quint.

SCULPTUS, a, um, *part. of* sculpo.

SCURRA, æ, m. I. *A fine gentleman, gallant, man about town*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: A jester, mimic, buffoon*, Cic.; *it was thus that Zeno called Socrates* s. Atticus, Id. *Prov.:* vetus est: de scurra multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, Cic.

SCURRILIS, e (scurra). *Buffoon-like, scurrilous*, vitandum est oratori, ne aut s. jocus sit aut inimicus, Cic.; s. dicacitas, Id.

SCURRILITAS, ātis, *f.* (scurrilis). *Drollery, buffoonery*, Quint.

SCURRILITER, *adv.* (scurrilis). *Like a buffoon, scurrilously*, qui in tanta re tam serio tempore tam s. ludat, Plin.

SCURROR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (scurra). *To act the part of a jester or* scurra, *to play the buffoon*, Hor.

SCŪTĀLE, is, n. (scutum). *The thong of a sling*, Liv.

SCŪTĀTUS, a, um (scutum). *Armed with a scutum*, s. cohortes, Cæs. *Absol.:* scutati, *troops armed with shields, targeteers, opp.* equites, Liv.

SCŪTELLA [scŭtella, Ven.], æ, *f.* (scutra). *A*

small flat dish, almost square, s. dulciculæ potionis, Cic.

SCŪTICA, æ, *f.* (σκύτος, *leather*). *A thong, lash, or strap* (*more severe than* ferula, *but less so than* flagellus, *the scourge*), Hor.

SCŪTIGĔRŬLUS, i, m. (scutum, gero). *One carrying a shield, a shield-bearer*, Plaut.

SCUTRA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* scutum). *A flat dish, plate, or platter, almost square*, Plaut.

SCŪTŬLA, æ, *f.* (scutra). I. *A small plate or dish, almost square*, Mart. ——II. *Meton.: Any rhomboidal, diamond, or lozenge-shaped figure*, (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent, Vitr.

SCŪTŬLA [*also* scytala *or* scytale], æ, *f.* (σκυτάλη). I. *Any long, round piece of wood, a roller, cylinder*, quatuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsæ vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Cæs.——II. *A private message, a secret order, such as the Lacedæmonians sent to their generals, written on a strip of leather rolled round the* σκυτάλη (*cylindrical staff*); *it was read by wrapping it round another of exactly the same size*; scytala, Nep.——III. *A snake in the shape of a cylinder*, i. e. *of the same thickness all over*, Plin.

SCŪTŬLUM, i, n. (scutum). I. *A little shield or buckler*, Cic. ——II. *Plur.*: scutula operta, *the shoulder-blades*, Cels.

SCŪTUM, i, n. (σκῦτος). I. *Prop.: An oblong shield or buckler, made of wood, and covered with leather* [clipeus, *a round shield*], ut ignavus miles abjecto scuto fugiat quantum possit, Cic.; rejecto scuto, Id.——II. *Fig.: A shield, defence, protection*, scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv.

SCYLACEUM [Scylacium], i, n. (Σκυλακεῖον). *Scylaceum, a Greek town on the eastern coast of Bruttium. It had no harbor, whence Virgil calls it* navifragum: *now Squillace*, Virg.; Plin.

SCYLACEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Scylaceum*, Plin.

SCYLLA, æ, *f.* (Σκύλλα). *Scylla.* I. A) *A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis*, in eo freto est scopulus S., item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara sævitia, Plin. *Scylla and Charybdis were equally dangerous to sailors: hence the prov.*, incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. ——B) *Personified: The daughter of Phorcys, who was changed by Circe into a sea-monster with dogs round her middle*, Cic.——II. *Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, out of love for Minos, cut off her father's hair, on which his life depended, and was changed into the bird Ciris*, Hyg.

SCYLLÆUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Scylla; meton.*, ne Scyllæo illo meris alieni in freto ad columnam adhæresceret, Cic. ——II. *Of or belonging to Scylla, the daughter of Nisus; post., Megarean*, Stat.

SCYPHUS, i, m. (σκύφος). *A cup, goblet*, Cic.; inter scyphos, *over the glass*, Id.

SCYRIAS, ădis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Scyros*, Ov. *Subst.*, Scyriades, *Women or girls of Scyros*, Stat.

SCYROS *or* SCYRUS, i, *f.* (Σκῦρος). *Scyros, one of the Sporades, opposite Eubœa, where Lycomedes kept Achilles in concealment; now Scyro*, Cic.

SCYTALA. *See* SCUTULA.

SCYTHÆ, ārum, m. (Σκύθαι). *Scythians, a general appellation of the northern nomadic tribes of Europe and Asia, north and east of the Black and Caspian Seas*, Cic. *Sing.*, Scythes, Cic.

SCYTHIA, æ, *f.* *The country of the Scythians, Scythia*, Cic.

SCYTHICUS, a, um. *Scythian*, S. tegimen, Cic.

SCYTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* *A Scythian woman*, Ov.

SCYTHISSA, æ, *f.* *A Scythian woman*, Nep.

SE, *pron. reflex.* *See* SUI.

SE, *prep.* *See* SINE.

SEBĒTHIS, ĭdis, *f.* *Of Sebethos*, Virg.

SEBĒTHOS, i, m. *Sebethos, a small river of Campania, flowing round Vesuvius, and falling into the Sinus Puteolanus at the eastern side of Neapolis; now the Maddalena*, Stat.

SEBO, are, *v. a.* (sebum). *To prepare from suet or tallow*, s. candelas, *to dip tallow candles*, Col.

SEBŌSUS, a, um (sebum). *Full of tallow or suet, sebaceous, suety*, s. medulla, Plin.

SEBUM [sevum], i, n. *Tallow, suet*, Plin.

SĒ-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.* *To withdraw, depart, separate, or secede from.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur, Cic. 2) *To depart; and perf., to be at a distance from*, (villa) decem et septem millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin.——B) *Esp.: To go aside, to retire*, s. in abditam partem ædium, Sall.; *to retire from public life*, integra ætate ac valetudine statuit repente s. æque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: antequam ego incipio s. et alia parte considere, *to change opinion*, Sen.

SĒ-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a.* *To set apart from the rest, to separate, sever, part, or remove from*; *with acc. or* ab alqa re, *seldom* ex alqa re, *poet. with abl.* I. *Prop.* A) *With acc. simply*: quum a. minus idoneos senatores removerique placuisset, Suet.——B) *With* ab: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic.; s. se a bonis, Id. ——II. *Fig.: To separate, distinguish, discern.* A) *With acc.*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic.; frugalissimum quemque a., *to reject*, Id.——B) *With* ab: ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis a. non potest a valetudine, sic hoc decorum, Cic.

SĒCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (secedo). I. *A going aside or away, a withdrawing, retiring*, seductiones testium, secessionem subscriptorum animadvertebant, Cic. ——II. *A separating, separation, secession*, secessionem tu illam existimasti, Cæsar, initio, non bellum, Cic.

SĒCESSUS, ūs, m. (secedo). *A departing, separating, withdrawing.* I. *Gen.*: s. avium, *a leaving* (*for other countries*), Plin. ——II. *Esp.* A) *Retirement, solitude* (*concr. and abstr.*) 1) *Prop.*: medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. 2) *Fig.*: s. studiorum, *a remote field of study*, Quint. ——B) secessio, *Political separation, secession*, nemo Sacros Aventinosque montes et iratæ plebis secessus circumspexerit, Plin.

SĒCIUS, *adv.* *See* SECUS.

SĒCLŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (se, claudo). *To shut up apart or in a separate place, to lock up.* I. *Prop.* A) illuc cum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, *a small piece of water inclosed all round*, Cic. ——B) *Gen.*: *To separate, to set*

apart from the rest, dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Cæs. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *To shut out*, supplicium a conspectu parentum ac liberum seclusum, Cic. —— B) *To separate, remove*, Plaut.

SECLUM, i. *See* SECULUM.

SECLŪSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* secludo. ——— II. *Adj.: Separated, removed, remote*, his devium quoddam iter esse a concilio deorum, Cic.

SECO, cāi, ctum, 1 v. a. (*Sanscr.* sagh, *to cut*). *To cut, to cut off, to cut in pieces.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* omne animal s. ac dividi potest, Cic.— B) *Esp., in Surgery: To cut off, take off, amputate*, s. varices Mario, Cic.; Marius cum secaretur, *was undergoing an operation*, Id. *Hence also, absol.*, secta, ōrum, n., *Parts of the body that have been operated upon*, spongiæ s. recentia non patiuntur intumescere, Plin. —— C) *Meton.* 1) *To slit, tear, wound, hurt*, Plaut. 2) *To cut through, to divide, cleave, separate; to cut through or divide a space by motion or moving through; hence, to run, sail, fly, &c., through*, s. medios Æthiopes (Nilus), Plin.; hinc velut diversæ s. cœperunt vias, Quint. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *To cut up, to lash* (*by speech*), Pera.— B) *To divide, distinguish*, quum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic.

SECORDIA, æ. *See* SOCORDIA.

SECRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* (secerno). *A separating, parting, secreting, secretion*, Cic.

SECRĒTO, *adv.* I. *Separately, apart, aside*, de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam s., Col. ——— II. *Secretly, privately*, s. hoc audi: tecum habeto: ne Apellis quidem, liberto tuo, dixeris, Col.

SECRĒTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* secerno. ——— II. *Adj.: Separate, separated; hence, private, apart.* A) *Gen.:* ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, Liv. —— B) *Esp.* 1) *Of localities: Remote, far off, at a distance, solitary*, s. locus, Quint. *Subst.*, secretum, i, n., *Retirement, solitariness* (*abstr. and concr.*), *a being alone, or, a lonely place, solitude*, cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 2) a) *That is remote or concealed from human knowledge, concealed, secret*, s. ars, Petr. b) *Subst.*, secretum, i, n., *Any thing secret, secret intercourse, a secret*, s. petenti non nisi adhibito Druso filio dedit, Suet. 3) *Set apart, i. e. rare, select*, (figuræ) s. et extra vulgarem usum positæ, Quint. 4) *Deprived of, wanting; with abl. or genit.*, Lucr.

SECTA, æ, *f.* (*part. perf. of* seco, *sc.* via). *A path, track; fig., a mode of proceeding, procedure, rule, method.* I. *Gen.:* nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, Cic.; cujus sectam sequi vellet, Id. ——— II. *Esp.: A philosophical school, sect*, quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, quorum in doctrina atque preceptis, Cic.

SECTĀTOR, ōris, m. (sector). *An attendant, follower, adherent.* I. *Gen.:* quid opus est sectatoribus? *of the friends of a candidate who accompany him in his canvass* (*shortly before*, assectatio *and* assectari), Cic. ——— II. *Esp.: The follower of a school or sect, a disciple*, hic (Valerius Probus) non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquo habuit, Suet.

SECTILIS, e (seco). I. *Cut, cleft, divided*, s. laminæ, Plin. ——— II. *That may be cleft or cut*, s. lapides, Id.

SECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (seco). *A cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. corporum, Vitr.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A cutting of a diseased part of the body, a surgical operation*, (mandragora) bibitur ante sectiones ne sentiantur, Plin. 2) *A dividing, distributing of booty or of confiscated goods*, si dici possit, ex hostibus equus esse captus, cujus prædæ s. non venierit, Cic. ——— II. *Fig.: A distributing of the parts of a speech*, ut te ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, Quint.

SECTOR, ōris, m. (seco). *One who cuts off.* I. *Prop.:* s. collorum, *a cut-throat*, Cic. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *One who buys the goods of proscribed persons and retails them afterward*, Cic. *Ambiguously:* nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? *a cut-throat and cutpurse*, Cic.—— B) s. favoris, *one who sells his favor*, Luc.

SECTOR, 1 *dep.* a. (sequor). *To follow eagerly or continually, in good or bad sense; to run after, to chase, pursue.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. Chrysogonum (servi), Cic.; homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Id. —— B) *Esp.: To pursue wild beasts, to hunt, chase*, Plaut. ——— II. *Fig.: To strive ardently or eagerly after any thing; to pursue, follow, to endeavor after*, quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam? Cæs.

SECTRIX, īcis, *f.* *She that buys confiscated property with a view to retail it afterward*, s. proscriptionum, Plin.

SECTŪRA, æ, *f.* (seco). *A cut, a cutting.* I. *Abstr.:* callaides sectura formantur, aliæ fragiles, Plin. ——— II. *Concr. plur.: Cuttings in the soil; hence, pits, mines*, multis locis apud eos (Aquitanos) ærariæ s. sunt, *copper mines*, Cæs.

SECTUS, a, um, *part. of* seco.

SECŬBITUS, ūs, m. (secubo). *A sleeping by one's self*, Ov.

SE-CŬBO, āi, 1 v. n. I. *To sleep apart or by one's self*, Liv. ——— II. *Gen.: To live in retirement*, Prop.

SECŬLĀRIS [sæc.], e (seculum). *Belonging to a century*, Suet.

SECŬLUM [sæcul.; sæclum, *post.*], i, n. *dim.* I. *A race, generation*, Lucr. ——— II. *Meton.* A) 1) *The period during which men of one generation live together* (*usually reckoned at* 33⅓ *years*), *an age*, cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint ... tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere, audeo, quam multa s. hominum teneantur, Cic. 2) *Meton.: Age, time*, in hujus seculi errore versor, Cic.; hujus seculi insolentiam vituperabat, Id. —— B) 1) *The space of a hundred years, a century*, quo etiam major vir habendus est (Numa), quum illam sapientiam constituendæ civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Græci natam esse senserunt, Cic. 2) *Gen.: A century*, i. e. *a long time or period*, (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum ætatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic.; aliquot seculis post, Id.

SECUM, i. q. cum se. *See* CUM *and* SUI.

SECUNDĀNI, ōrum, m. [secundus] (*sc.* milites). *Soldiers of the Second Legion*, Liv

SECUNDARIUS, a, um (secundus). I. *Of or belonging to the second class, row, line, &c.*, Plin.——II. *Of abstract objects*: habet statum secundarium, Cic.

SECUNDO, *adv.* I. *In the second place, secondly*, equidem primùm, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, s., ut existimarer, tertium mihi fuit illud quod, Cic.——II. *For the second time*, Pontica legio quum fossam circumire a. conata esset, Auct. B. Al.

SECUNDO, are, *v. a.* (secundus). I. *To manage or arrange properly, becomingly, or suitably*, Plaut.——II. *To favor, second, be propitious; absol.*, relabente æstu et secundante vento, *favorable*, Tac.

SECUNDUM. I. *Adv.* A) *After, behind*, Plaut. —B) *Next, in the second place*, Cn. Genucio, L. Æmilio Mamercino s. consulibus, *for the second time*, Liv.——II. *Prep. with acc.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Of position: Following*, i. e. *behind*, Plaut. 2) *Of extension: Along, all along, after*, quæ (legiones) iter s. mare superum faciunt, Cic. 3) *Of time or succession: Immediately after, after, next, next to*, s. comitia, Cic.; s. quietem, *after falling asleep, in sleep, in a dream*, Id.; s. to et liberos nostros, Id.—B) *Fig.* 1) *After, according to, in conformity with*, omnibus animalibus extremum esse, s. naturam vivere, Cic. 2) *In favor of, to the advantage of*, nunciat populo, pontifices s. se decrevisse, Cic.; multa s. causam nostram disputavit, Id.

SECUNDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* sequor.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *With reference to time or order: Following, the next following, the next, the second*, cum de tribus unum esset optandum . . . optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserrimum digladiari semper, *next to that*, Cic.; secundo sacramento, Id.; incendium belli Punici secundi, Id.; secundum heredem instituerit, *the next heir*, Id.; s. mensæ, *second course*, i. e. *the dessert*, Id.; s. partes, *a second part or character*; *absol.*, secundæ, arum: fuit quasi secundarum, Id.; secundas, Hor. 2) *Subst.*, secundæ, arum, *f.* (sc. membranæ), *The after-birth*, Cels.—B) *Fig.* 1) *The next following, the next*, quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut s. sit ad regium principatum, Cic. 2) a) *Of streams of air or water*, i. e. *wind or tide, when following the navigator; hence, Favorable, that suits, suitable*, quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. *Superl.*: quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Id. b) *Fig.: Favorable, propitious, happy, fortunate*, (est philosophia multitudini) suspecta et invisa, ut vel si quis universam velit vituperare, secundo id populo facere possit, *with the consent of the people*, Cic.; s. admurmurationes cuncti senatus, Id.; s. res [*opp.* adversæ], *prosperity*, Id.; s. fortunæ [*opp.* adversæ], Id.

SECURE, *adv.* (securus). I. *With freedom from grief or care*, Suet.——II. *Without incurring danger, securely*, Plin.

SECURICULA, æ, *f.* (securis). I. *A small axe or hatchet*, Plin.——II. *Archit. meton.*: *A kind of joinery in the shape of a swallow's tail, a dovetail*. Vitr.

SECURIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (securis, fero). *That carries a hatchet or axe*, Ov.

SECURIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (securis, gero). I. q. securifer, Ov.

SECURIS, is, *f.* (seco). *A hatchet, axe*. I. *Gen.*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.*: *An axe for executing malefactors*: securi ferire, *to behead*, Cic.; s. percutere, Id.; securibus cervices subjicere, Id. —B) *Fig.*: graviorem potuerunt rei publicæ infligere securim, Cic.; securim injicere petitioni, Id. *With reference to the axes in the fasces, as the insignia of power; hence, dominion*, respicite finitimam Galliam, quæ in provinciam redacta, securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, Cæs.; legum prima securis, Juv.

SECURITAS, ātis, *f.* (securus). I. *Prop.*: *A state of being free from care, fearlessness, quietness or calmness of mind*. A) optatam et expetitam securitatem (securitatem appello vacuitatem ægritudinis) habere, Cic.—B) (*in a bad sense*) *Carelessness, negligence, remissness*, neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell.——II. *Fig. meton. obj.*: *Freedom from danger, security, safety*, cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. Securitas *personified, the tutelary goddess of the Roman state*, Tac.

SE-CURUS, a, um (se, cura). *Without anxiety or care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) a. Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic.; de lingua Latina securi es animi, Id. 2) *Of inanimate objects: Calm, quiet*, s. convivia, Sen.—B) *In a bad sense: Careless, unconcerned, negligent, remiss*, iram offensio judicis facit, si contumax, arrogans, s. sit (reus), Quint. *Of inanimate objects*: quia castrensis jurisdictio s. et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exercet, Tac.——II. *Meton.* (*in an objective sense*): *That is not to be feared, or where there is nothing to fear, without danger, secure, safe*, hostis qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. *With genit.*: subita inundatione Tiberis non modo incentia et plana urbis loca sed secura ejusmodi casuum implevit, *safe or secure in similar cases*, Tac.

SECUS. *The sex*. *See* SEXUS.

SECUS [*Compar.*, sēcius, *also* sequius]. I. *Adv. Prop.*: *Following* (*with regard to rank*); *hence, behind*, i. e. *inferior to, less than any thing mentioned before; hence, otherwise, differently, not so; esp. with a negation, no other than, quite as*. *Posit.* 1) *Gen.* a) a) oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poetarum. Id. a. est, Cic.; nemo dicet a., Id.; ad amicitiam esset aptissimus: quod longe s. est, Id.; recte an secus, *right or wrong*, Id.; bene aut secus, *well or ill*, Liv.; beate aut secus, *happily or not*, Cic.; non multo secus, *not much less*, Tac. β) *With* quam *or* atque: ne quid fiat s. quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. b) non (nec) s. *or* haud s.: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo s., Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *Differently from what it ought to be, not as may be wished or expected*, i. e. *badly, unluckily*, magna consolatio est, quum recordare, etiam si s. acciderit, te tamen recte verèque sensisse, Cic.; nihilo secius Cæsar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare jussit, *nevertheless, for all that*, Cæs. *Esp.*: *Badly, ill*, vereor ne homines de me sequius loquantur, Sen.——II. *Prep. with acc.* A) *Near, by, close to, along*, Chamæleuce nascitur s. fluvios, Plin.—B) *If appended to a pronoun, it signifies* "on the side,"

altrinsecus, *on the other side;* utrinsecus, *on both sides;* circumsecus, *all round.*

SĔCŪTOR [sequŏtor], ōris, m. (sequor). *One who follows, a follower.* I. *Gen.: An attendant,* App.——II. *Esp.: One of a certain class of gladiators who fought with the* retiarius, Juv. *See* RETIARIUS.

SĔD [set]. I. *Conj.: But (exceptional),* perfectus literis, s. Græcis, Cic.; s. apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Id.; s. tamen vincit natura, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *In proceeding to another subject:* s. ecce in manibus vir, Cic.; s. ista mox, Id. *Also in returning to a former subject:* s. ad instituta redeamus, Cic.; s. perge de Cæsare, Id.; *hence also, after parenthetic clauses: But however, but now, I say,* &c., Id. 2) *In breaking off a discourse: But, however,* s., si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic.—B) *After negative clauses: But, but even.* 1) *As a simple adversative:* quæ (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex agri consitura, s. ex doctrinæ judiciis interpretabatur, Cic. 2) *By way of climax.* a) non modo (solum) . . . s. *or* s. etiam (et, quoque), *not only (merely, solely) . . . but also, but even, nay even,* non modo falsum illud esse, s. hoc verissimum, Cic.; omnia ejus non facta solum, s. etiam dicta meminisset, Id. b) non modo (solum) non . . . s., s. etiam; s. ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but not even, nay even not, but not even so much as,* ut non modo a mente non deserar, s. id ipsum doleam, me, &c., Cic.—C) *Emphatically, in affirmative clauses: But, but indeed, but even; usually with* etiam (*or* et): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, s. etiam obfuit, Cic.

SĔDĀTE, *adv.* (sedatus). *Composedly, calmly, tranquilly,* Cic.

SĔDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sedo). *An allaying, stilling, assuaging, calming,* temperantia et modestia omnisque s. perturbationum animi, Cic.

SĔDĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* sedo.——II. *Adj.: Composed, still, calm, quiet, tranquil,* alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi s. amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic.; in ipsis numeris s., Id.

SĔ-DĔCIES, *num.* (sex). *Sixteen times,* s. centena mill. passuum, Plin.

SĔDĔCIM, *num.* (sex, decem). *Sixteen,* Cæs.

SĔDĔCŬLA, æ, *f.* (sedes). *A little seat or chair,* Cic.

SĔDENTĀRIUS, a, um (sedes). *Connected with sitting, sedentary,* s. necessitas assentiendi, *to give one's assent in a sitting posture,* Plin.

SĔDĔO, sēdi, sessum. 2 *v. n.* (ἕζομαι; *Sanscr.* sad, *to sit down*). *To sit.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: Absol.:* quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting,* Cic.; sedens iis assensi, Id.; malo in illa tua sedecula s. quam in istorum sella curuli, Id. *With a simple abl.:* s. sede regia, Liv.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Of public officers, esp. of judges: To sit in judgment,* eadem consulibus sedentibus lata lex est, Cic.; in Rostris s., Id.; sedissentne judices in Q. Fabricium, s. se dicerent in Gabinium judices sediatis, Id. *Also of assessors in court, or assistants of judges:* nobis in tribunali Q. Pompii prætoris urbani sedentibus, Id. 2) *To remain sitting, to sit idle, delay, loiter, to be inactive,* iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyræ non sederemus, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To sit down, settle,* s. nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv.—B) *Esp.: To remain, rest, stick fast,* librata quum sederit (glans), Liv.

SĔDĔS, is, *f.* (sedeo). *A seat.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: That on which one sits, a seat, bench, chair, throne,* tum Crassum pulvinos poposcisse et omnes in iis sedibus, quæ erant sub platano, consedisse dicebat, Cic.; s. honoris, Id.—B) *Esp.: That part of the body on which persons sit, the seat,* Plin.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *A seat,* i. e. *a dwelling-place, habitation, abode, residence (also of a deity),* i. e. *a temple.* 1) *Sing.* (*of the seat or residence of a single person or several persons*): sedem ac domum contemplari, Cic.; eum sibi domum sedemque delegit, Id. 2) *Plur.* (*usually of the habitation of several persons*): qui incolunt eas urbes (i. e. maritimas), non hærent in suis sedibus, Cic.; s. sanctæ penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Id. *Of the habitation of a single person:* in sedibus meis, Cic.; in meis urbibus, sedibus, delubris, Id.—B) *Of inanimate and abstract objects: Seat, place, ground, soil.* 1) *Sing.:* hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et dómum summo esse imperio præbituram, Cic. 2) *Plur.:* Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, Id.

SĔDILĔ, is, *n.* (sedeo). *A seat, stool, chair,* gramineo sedili, Virg. *Plur.,* s. lignea in Campo Martio, Suet.

SĔDĬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sed (i. e. se), *and* itio; *originally, a going aside*). I. *Civil discord, a popular commotion, sedition,* ea dissensio civium s. dicitur, Cic.; seditionem commovere, Id.——II. *Meton. gen.: Discord, quarrel, altercation, strife, broil,* Archytas iracundiam, seditionem quamdam animi vere ducebat, Cic.

SĔDĬTIŌSE, *adv. Seditiously, tumultuously,* Cic. *Compar.,* Tac. *Superl.,* Cic.

SĔDĬTIŌSUS, a, um (seditio). I. *Full of civil discord, turbulent, mutinous, factious, seditious,* ut s., ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic.; triumviri s., Id.——II. *Meton. gen.: Quarrelsome, exciting commotion or tumult,* ea (Clodia) est enim s.; ea cum viro bellum gerit, Cic.

SĔDO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (sedeo). *To cause any thing to settle or sink, to settle, still, calm, pacify,* ut non facilius sit s. quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic.; s. controversiam, Id. *Middle:* sedatis fluctibus, ventis, *having gone down,* Id. *With a personal object:* ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was put down,* Liv.

SĔ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To lead or take aside, to draw aside or away, to lead astray.* A) *Prop.:* Scaptius me rursus seducit, rogat ut, &c., Cic.; te a peste seduxit, Id. *Of abstract subjects:* dum s. aliqd cupit atque in suum vertere, omnia fecerit aliena, *to set aside, to put or lay apart,* Sen.—B) *Fig. gen.:* patres consilia non publica, sed in privato seductaque a plurium conscientia habere, *distant, remote,* Liv.——II. *To separate, divide (post.),* Ov.; *with abl.,* Virg.

SĔDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (seduco). *A taking or leading aside,* testificationes, s. testium, secessionem subscriptorum, Cic.

SĔDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* seduco.——II. *Adj.: Remote, distant,* ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *that live in retirement,* Plin. E.

SĔDŬLITAS, ātis, *f.* (sedulus). I. *Diligence, assiduity, industry,* Cic.——II. *Too great*

readiness to serve or oblige, officiousness, Hor.

SĔDŬLO, *adv. Diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully.* I. *Gen.*, Cic.——II. *Esp.: With intention*, i. e. *designedly*, ego s., ne esset, feci, Liv.

SĔDŬLUS, a, um (sedeo). I. *Diligent, industrious, strenuous, assiduous, sedulous*, eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *speakers, not merely those who exert themselves in oratory*, Cic.——II. *Too diligent, officious*, Ov.

SEDŪNI, ōrum, m. *Seduni, a tribe of the Helvetii, near the modern Sitten*, Caes.

SĒGES, ĕtis, *f. A field which has been sown with corn, a corn-field.* I. *Prop.* A) segetes agricolæ subigunt aratris, Cic.—B) *Metn.: Standing corn, a crop*, lætas s., Cic.; s. farris, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *A ground, cause, occasion, material*, quid odiosat Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem sum gloriæ? Cic.—B) *Produce, proceeds (poet.)*, Ov.

SĒGESTA, æ, *f.* (Ἔγεστα). *Segesta, a town on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx*, Cic.

SĒGESTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Segesta*, S. civitas, Cic. *Subst.*, in Segestano, *in the territory of Segesta*, Cic. Sēgestāni, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of Segesta*, Id.

SĒGESTES, is, m. *Segestes, a German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, a friend of the Romans*, Tac.

SĒGESTRE, is, n. [segestria, æ, *f.*, Varr.]. *A coverlet, covering*, segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet.

SEGMENTĀTUS, a, um (segmentum). *Adorned, inlaid, set, or bordered with small pieces*, Juv.

SEGMENTUM, i, n. (seco). *A piece cut off, a shred, cutting* (*usually plur.*). I. *Gen.*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A part or portion of the world, a division, section*, Plin.—B) *Plur.: segmenta, small pieces or plates of gold sewn on the borders of garments*, Ov.

SEGNĒ, *adv.* (segnis). *Slowly, dilatorily*, Liv.

SEGNI, ōrum, m. *Segni, a people of Gallia Belgica*, Caes.

SEGNIPES, ĕdis, m. (segnis, pes). *Slow-footed, slow-paced*, Juv.

SEGNIS, e (sequor; *orig. lagging behind*). *Slow, inactive, dull, lazy, sluggish*, si cui adhuc videor s. fuisse, Cic. *With* ad aliqd, *more rarely* in alqa re, Cic.; *also with genit.*, Tac. *With inf.* (*poet.*), Hor.

SEGNITĀS, ātis, *f.* (segnis). *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness*, Cic.

SEGNITER, *adv. Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully*, s., otiose, omnia agere, Liv.

SEGNITIA, æ, *f.* (segnis). *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, inactivity*, sine segnitia verecundus, Cic.

SEGNITIES, ēi, e, *f.* (segnis). *Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, inactivity*, Cic.

SĒGONTIĀCI, ōrum, m. *Segontiaci, a British tribe*, Caes.

SĒGREGIS, e (segrego). *Separate, apart*, Sen.

SĒ-GREGO [*in tmesi*, Lucr.], 1 v. a. (grex). I. *To separate from the herd or flock*, Phædr.

——II. *Gen.: To separate, remove, put aside.* A) *Prop.*: exclusit illum a republica, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic.——B) *Fig.*, Cic.; s. sermonem, *to break off*, i. e. *cease to speak*, Plaut.

SEGUSIĀNI, ōrum, m. *Segusiani, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis*, Cic.

SEJĀNIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to (one) Sejus*, S. satellites *and* S. jugum, Sen.

SEJĀNUS. L. Ælius, *the son of* Sejus (Strabo), *a favorite of* Tiberius, Tac.

SĒ-JŬGĀTUS, a, um (jugo). *Separated, separate*, non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic.

SEJŬGIS, is, m. (se. currus) (sex, jugum). *A chariot drawn by six horses, a carriage and six*, Inscr. *In the plur.*, s. in Capitolio aurati a P. Cornelio positi, Liv.

SEJUNCTIM, *adv.* (sejungo). *Separately*, Tib.

SEJUNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sejungo). *A separating, separation*, propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, s. (*a figure of rhetoric*), Cic.

SEJUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* sejungo.

SĒ-JUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. *To separate, part, divide, disjoin, sever, put asunder.* I. *Prop.*: sejunge te aliquando ab iis, &c., Cic.; *with a simple acc.*, Lucr.; sejungere se, *or mid.*, sejungi ab aliqo, *to separate one's self from a person*, Id.——II. *Fig.*, Cic.; *with abl.*, Lucr.

SEJUS, i, m. *Sejus, a Roman name*, Cic.

SĒLAS [plur. sēlæ], n. (σέλας). *A kind of fiery meteor*, Sen.

SĒLECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (seligo). *A selecting, choosing*, rerum s., Cic.

SĒLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* seligo.

SĒLENE, ēs, *f.* (Σελήνη). *Selene, daughter of Ptolemy Physco*, Cic.

SELEUCĬA [Seleucea], æ, *f.* (Σελεύκεια). *Seleucia, the name of several towns in Asia; esp. in Syria on the Orontes, now Kepse*, Cic.

SELEUCUS, i, m. (Σέλευκος). *Seleucus.* 1. *The name of several kings of Syria, the descendants of* S. Nicator, *a general of Alexander the Great*, Just. 2. *A servant of* Q. Lepta, Cic. 3. *A certain player on the cithern*, Juv.

SĒLIBRA [*short*, Mart.], æ, *f.* (semi, libra). *Half a pound*, Liv.

SĒ-LĬGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. I. *To choose, select, cull or pick out, make choice of*, sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) judices selecti, *judges selected by the prætor in criminal causes*, Cic.—B) Dii selecti, *according to Varro, twenty deities* (*twelve male and eight female*), Varr.

SĒLINUS, untis, *f.* (Σελινοῦς). *Selinus.* 1. *A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum; now Selinonte*, Virg.——II. *A river of that name*, Luc.

SELLA [sedda, Scaur.], æ, *f.* (*contr. for* sedula, *from* sedeo). *A chair, seat*, Cic.; *a stool upon which mechanics work*, Id.; *a professor's chair*, Id.; *esp., a curule chair on which the superior magistrates sat*, sedebat in Rostris collega tuus, in sella aurea, Cic.

SELLĀRIUS, ii, m. (sellaria). *A kind of lewd fellow*, Tac.

SELLISTERNIA, ōrum, n. (sella, sterno). *A religious entertainment in honor of a goddess*, Tac.

SELLŬLA, æ, *f.* (sella). *A little chair or sedan*, Tac.

SELLULARIUS, ii, m. (sellula). *An artist who works in a sitting posture, a sedentary mechanic*, de plebeia fæce sellulariorum, Cic.

SEMEL, *adv. num.* I. *Once, a single time*, non s., sed bis, Cic.; pecuniam s. atque iterum, ac sæpius invitissimi, dare coacti sunt, *once and again, repeatedly*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Esp.: Not more than once, once for all*, quum facile exorari, Cæsar, tum s. exorari soles, Cic.; *in one word, in short*, quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, s. indicaretur (*instead of which, shortly before*, non plus quam s.), Cic.——B) 1) *Once, at first, first*, eum ad idem, unde s. profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. 2) *Gen.* (*as* primum), *denoting simple antecedence; hence, specially with* ut, ubi, quando, cum, si: *Once*, Cic.

SEMELA, æ, *f.* *Semela or Semele, daughter of Cadmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter*, Cic.

SEMELE, ēs, *f.* (Σεμέλη). I. q. Semela, Ov.

SEMELETIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Semele*, Ov.

SEMEN, ĭnis, n. I. A) 1) *Any thing which serves for sowing, planting, or propagating; seed*, Cic. 2) *Esp.: A kind of corn, spelt*, Plin.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A slip or twig used for propagating, a scion, graft*, Col. 2) *A race, generation*, ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe generis ac seminis, quam, &c., Cic. 3) *One that is begotten, a descendant, progeny, child*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Seed*, i. q. *origin, cause, rise, foundation, source.* a) *Sing.*: s. malorum omnium, Cic.; belli s., Id. b) *Plur.*, Quint.

SEMENTIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (sementis, fero). *Bearing seed, fruitful*, Virg.

SEMENTIS, is, *f.* (semen). I. A) *Prop.: A sowing*, ut, quid sit s. ac messis, omnino nesciat, Cic. *Plur.*: sementes quam maximas facere, Cæs. *Prov.*: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as we sow so shall we reap*, Cic.——B) *Fig.*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Seed-time*, media sementi, Col.——B) *Concr.: Seed sown*, ubi venit imber, multorum diorum s. uno die surgit, Col.——C) sementes, *Seed that has sprung up, young corn*, Ov.

SEMERMIS. *See* SEMIERMIS.

SEMERMUS, a, um (semi, arma). *Only half or partly armed*, hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac.

SEMESTRIS, e (sex, mensis). *Of or lasting six months, half-yearly*, s. regnum, Cic.

SEMESUS, a, um (semi, edo). *Half eaten*, s. obscœna, Suet.

SEMET. *See* SUI.

SEMI- [*before vowels* sēm; *and before* libra, mestria, *and* modius, sē] (ἡμί). *An inseparable particle, Half; also used to denote any thing small, weak, thin, &c., as in* semifunium, semipiscina, *&c.*

SEMI-APERTUS [*See syllab.*], a, um (adaperio). *Half open*, Ov.

SEMI-AMBUSTUS, a, um (amburo). *Half burned*, s. cadaver, Suet.

SEMI-ANIMIS [*per synizesin, tetrasyll.*], e (animus). *Half extinct, half dead*, Liv.

SEMI-ANIMUS, a, um (animus). *Half dead*, s. corpora, Liv.

SEMI-APERTUS, a, um (aperio). *Half open*, s. fores portarum, Liv.

SEMI-BARBARUS, a, um. *Half barbarian*, s. Galli, Suet.

SEMI-BOS, bŏvis, m. *Half ox*, Ov.

SEMI-CAPER, pri, m. *Half goat*, Ov.

SEMI-CREMATUS, a, um (cremo). *Half burned*, Ov.

SEMI-CREMUS, a, um (cremo). *Half burned*, Ov.

SEMI-CRŪDUS, a, um. *Half raw*, s. exta, Suet.

SEMI-CŬBITALIS, e. *Half a cubit long*, s. hastile, Liv.

SEMI-DEUS, a. *Half divine, demi-god*, Ov.

SEMI-DOCTUS, a, um. *Half-learned, half-taught*, et s. ipse percurro, Cic.

SĒMI-ERMIS (arma). *Only half armed, half without arms*, mille s. per agros palati sunt, Liv.

SEMIESUS, a, um (semi, edo). *Half eaten*, Virg.

SEMI-FACTUS, a, um (facio). *Half made, half ready*, s. opera, Tac.

SĒMI-FER, ĕra, ĕrum (ferus). *Half beast.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Half wild*, glires s. animal, Plin.

SEMI-GERMANUS, a, um: *Half Germanic*, S. gentes, Liv.

SĒMI-GRÆCUS, a, um. *Half Grecian*, S. poetæ et oratores, Suet.

SEMI-GRAVIS, e. *Half intoxicated*, Liv.

SE-MIGRO, avi, 1 *v. n.* *To remove from any one in order to dwell apart*, ab eo (patre) semigravit, Cic.

SEMI-HIANS, antis (hio). *Half open*, Catull.

SEMI-HŌMO, ĭnis, m. *Half man*, i. e. *half man and half beast.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Fig. Half wild*, Virg.

SEMI-HORA, æ, *f.* *Half an hour*, Cic.

SEMI-JUGERUM, i, n. *Half an acre*, Col.

SEMI-LACER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Half torn*, Ov.

SEMI-LAUTUS, a, um. *Half washed*, Catull.

SEMI-LIBER, bĕra, bĕrum. *Half free*, et s. saltem simus, Cic.

SEMI-LIXA, æ, m. *Half a sutler*, i. e. *one that is not much better than a sutler*, Liv.

SEMI-MARINUS, a, um. *Half in the sea*, Lucr.

SEMI-MAS, ăris, m. I. *Half male and half female*, i. e. *hermaphrodite*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Castrated, gelded*, Ov.

SEMI-MORTUUS, a, um. *Half dead*, Catull.

SEMINĀRIUM, ii, n. *A nursery, plantation of young trees.* I. *Prop.*, Col.——II. *Fig.* s. Catilinarium, Cic.

SEMINĀTOR, ōris, m. *A sower, originator, producer.* I. *Prop.*: s. et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic.——II. *Fig.*, Id.

SEMI-NĔCIS, is (nex). *Half dead*, seminecem inventum, Liv.

SEMINIUM, ii, n. (semen). *A stock, race, breed* (*of animals*), Plaut.

SEMINO, 1 *v. a.* (semen). *To sow.* A) Col.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To beget, engender, generate*, Col. 2) *Of plants: To bring forth, produce*, Virg.

SEMI-NŪDUS, a, um. *Half naked*, primi consules prope s. sub jugum missi, Liv.

SEMI-ŌRBIS, is, m. *A semicircle*, Sen.

SEMI-PAGANUS, i, m. *Half rustic; half accomplished, not a true poet*, Pers.

SEMI PERFECTUS, a, um (perficio). *Half finished*, s. opera absolvit, Suet.

SEMI-PLACENTINUS, i, m. *A half Placentian*, Cic.

SEMI-PLENUS, a, um. *Half full*, s. naves, Cic.

SEMI-PŪTĀTUS, a, um (puto). *Half pruned or lopped*, Virg.

SEMĪRAMIS, is or Idis, f. (Σεμιραμίς). *Semiramis, a queen of Assyria, wife of Ninus*, Just. *Sarcastically, of the voluptuous* A. Gabinius, Cic.

SEMĪRAMIUS, a, um. *Of Semiramis*, Ov.

SEMI-RASUS, a, um (rado). *Half shaven*, Catull.

SEMI-REDUCTUS, a, um (reduco). *Half bent back*, Ov.

SEMI-REFECTUS, a, um (reficio). *Half repaired*, Ov.

SEMI-RŪTUS, a, um (ruo). *Half destroyed or overthrown*, s. murus, Liv.

SEMIS, issis [*indecl.*, Vitr.], m. (semi, as). *The half of a unit or whole, a half.* I. *Gen.:* semissem Africæ possidebant, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *As a coin: The half of an as*, Cic. *Hence:* non semissis homo, *not worth a farthing*, Vatin. ap. Cic. ——B) *A half per cent.* (*a month*), i. e. *according to our calculation, six per cent.*, semissibus magna copia (pecuniæ) est, Cic.; -C) *As a measure of length.* 1) *Half a jugcr*, bina jugera et s. agri assignati, Liv. 2) *Half a foot*, Col.

SĒMI-SENEX, nis, m. *Half an old man*, Plaut.

SEMI-SEPULTUS, a, um (sepelio). *Half buried*, Ov.

SEMI-SOMNUS, a, um (somnus). *Half asleep*, quum illi interea spectarent communes mimos s., Cic.

SEMI-SŪPINUS, a, um. *Half bent back*, Ov.

SEMITA, æ, f. *A narrow way, a footpath, path.* I. *Prop.* A) non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic.——B) *Meton.*, *of other ways: A narrow street, a thoroughfare*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*, Cic.

SEMITĀLIS, e (semita). *Of or on footways*, Virg.

SEMITĀRIUS, a, um (semita). *Of or belonging to by-ways or narrow streets*, Catull.

SEMI-TECTUS, a, um (tego). *Half covered*, nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen.

SEMI-ŬSTŪLO [semustulo *and* semiustilo]. ātum, 1 *v. a. To burn half, to burn to a half*, infelicissimis lignis semiustulatum nocturnis, Cic.

SEMI-USTUS, a, um (uro). *Half burned or roasted*, Virg.; Liv.

SEMI-VIR, i, m. *Half a man.* I. *Prop.* A) *Half man and half beast*, e. g. *the centaur Chiron*, Ov.——B) *An hermaphrodite*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Castrated.* A) *Prop.: A priest of Cybele*, Juv.——B) *Fig.: Unmanly, effeminate, womanish; said esp. of lewd persons*, qui tam atrocem cædem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent, Liv.

SEMI-VIVUS, a, um. *Half alive, half dead, almost dead.* I. *Prop.:* ibi hominem semivivum reliquit, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* quum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, *with voices only half alive*, i. e. *weak, faint*, Cic.

SEMI-VŌCĀLIS, e. I. *Only half sounding*, Varr.——II. *In Gramm.: A semi-vowel*, Quint.

SEMI-ZŌNĀRIUS, ii, m. *One that makes small girdles*, Plaut.

SEMNONES [Senones, Vell.], um, m. (Σέμνωνες). *Semnones, a people of Germany*, Tac.

SĒMO, ōnis, m. (sēmen). *A tutelary deity of sown corn*, Liv.

SEMŌTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* semoveo.——II. *Adj.: Separate, apart, remote.* A) *Prop.* colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Cæs.——B) *Fig.:* semotæ dictionis, *confidential conversation*, Tac.

SĒ-MŎVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v. a. To put or set aside, separate, remove*, s. omnes sententias eorum a philosophia, Cic.

SEMPER, *adv. Always, at all times, ever continually.* I. *Gen.*, Cic.; *with* assiduus, Id.——II. *Esp.: Of constant recurrence within a certain space of time*, quibus studiis s. fueris, tenemus, Cic.

SEMPITERNUM, *adv. Always, perpetually* Plaut.

SEMPITERNUS, a, um (semper). *Everlasting, constant, perpetual, eternal*, ævo sempiterno frui, Cic.; s. ignis Vestæ, Id.

SEMPRŌNIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sempronius*, S. senatus consultum, *promoted by Sempronius Rufus*, Cic.

SEMPRŌNIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. Ti. *and* C. S. Gracchus, *from whom the* leges Sempronieæ *were so called.* Fem., Sempronia, æ, *The wife of D. Junius Brutus, involved in the conspiracy of Catiline*, Sall.

SEMUNCIA, æ, f. (semi, uncia). *Half an ounce*, i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an as.* I. *Gen.: The twenty-fourth part of a whole*, facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Cæcinam, Cic. *Meton.: A trifle*, Pers.——II. *Esp. of weight: The twenty-fourth part of a pound*, ne qua muller plus semunciam auri haberet, Liv.

SEMUNCIĀRIUS, a, um (semuncia). *Amounting to half an ounce*, i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an as*, semunciarium tantum ex unciario fenus factum, *one twenty-fourth per cent. a month*, i. e. *one half per cent. a year, according to our calculation*, Liv.

SEMŌRIUM, ii, n. *A field or open place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple*, Cic.

SEMUSTUS, a, um. *See* SEMIUSTUS.

SENA, æ, f. *Sena* (*Gallica*), *a town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by Salinator; now Sinigaglia*, Liv.

SENĀRIŎLUS, i, m. (senarius). *A little or trifling senarius*, Cic.

SENĀRIUS, a, um (seni). I. *Consisting of six things, containing six*, Front.——II. *Esp.:* s. versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, chiefly iambic*, Quint.; *simply* senarius, *subst.*, Cic.

SENĀTOR, ōris, m. (senex). *A member of the Senate, a senator*, huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt, ut assit, Cic.

SENĀTŌRIUS, a, um (senator). *Of or belonging to a senator, senatorial*, cujus ætas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic.; s. consilium, *a college of judges composed of senators*, Id.; s. liberæ, *speeches delivered in the Senate*, Id.

SENĀTŌRIUS, ii, m. *A senator*, homines nobiles cum paucis senatoriis, Sall.

SENĀTUS, ûs [*genit.*, senati, Cic.], m. (senex). I. *A council of elders, the Senate, or the supreme deliberative assembly at Rome*, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum,

Cic.; convocare senatum, Id.; (legatis) est s. datus, *an audience was given*, Id.; in senatum venire, *to come into the Senate, to attend the sittings of the Senate*, Id.; *but also, to get into the Senate, to be elected a senator*, Id.; senatum censores legerunt, septem e senatu ejecti sunt, *called over . . . were expelled.* ——II. *Fig.: Counsel, advice*, Plaut.

SENATUSCONSULTUM, i. *See* CONSULTUM.

SENECA, æ, *m.* *Seneca, a surname in the* gens Annæa. *Esp.* 1) M. Annæus S., *of Corduba* (in *Hispania Bætica*), *an orator in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.* 2. *A son of the former*, L. Annæus Seneca, *a Stoic philosopher, and teacher of Nero.*

SENECIO, ōnis, *m.* *Senecio, a Roman surname*, Tac.

SENECTA, æ, *f.* *See* SENECTUS, a, um.

SENECTUS, a, um (senex). *Aged, in years, old*, senecto corpore, Sall. *Fem. subst.*, senecta (*sc.* ætas), *Old age*, in senecta, Ter.; Virg.

SENECTUS, ūtis, *f.* (senex). I. *The age of an old man, old age, age*, quasi qui senectutem occasum vitæ velit definire, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of speech; but always with* quasi: quum ipsa oratio habet quasi senectutem, Cic.——B) *The gloominess or severity of old age, austerity, moroseness*, Hor.——III. *Concr.:* A) 1) *Old age, for an old man or old men*, s. semper agens alqd, Cic. 2) *Hoary hair, hoariness*, Virg.——B) *The slough which serpents and other reptiles cast off yearly*, angues et stellionès senectutem exuere, Plin.

SENENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Sena*, s. prœlium, *in which Hasdrubal was defeated*, Cic.

SENEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To be old*, Catull.

SENESCO, nŭi, 3. *To grow old, to become aged.* I. *Prop.:* ita sensim ætas senescit nec subito frangitur, Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *To grow old over a work*, i. e. *to be too long employed upon it*, Quint.——B) *To grow old, weak, or feeble, to become infirm or languid.* 1) *Of persons:* Hannibalem jam et fama s. et viribus, *was declining*, Liv. 2) *Of things and abstract subjects:* arboresque ut hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescentes, Cic.

SENEX, sēnis [*genit.*, sēnicis, Plaut.] (*contr. for* senicus, *from* seneo). *Advanced in years, old; also subst., an old man, a man in years.* I. *Adj.:* ille (Q. Maximus) admodum s. suasor legis Cinciæ fuit, Cic.——II. *Subst.:* ut tum ad senem s. de senectute, Cic. *Fem.*, Tib. *Compar., The elder, the more advanced in years; also sometimes for* senex, *an old man*, (Servius Tullius) populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, Cic.

SENI, æ, a, *num. distrib.* (sex). I. *Six* (*distrib.*), *six each*, senis horis, Liv.; seni deni, *sixteen each*, pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. ——II. *Meton. for* sex: *Six*, Virg.; Ov. *Sing. in post.*, senus, a, um: bis senus labor, Sen.

SENIDENI. *Sixteen* (*distrib.*). *See* SENI.

SENILIS, e (senex). *Of or belonging to an old man, like an old man*, s. stultitia, Cic.; s. statua incurva, *of an old man*, Id.

SENILITER, *adv.* *In the manner of old people*, s. tremere, Quint.

SĒNIO, ōnis, *m.* (seni). *The number six, a six* (*on dice*), August. ap. Suet.

SENIOR, oris. *See* SENEX.

SENIUM, ĭi, *n.* (seneo). *Weakness, feebleness, debility attending old age, decline.* I. *Prop.:* quod omni morbo seniore careret, Cic.; consumptione et senio aui, *a decline of one's constitution, decrease of strength*, Id.——II. *Meton.: Grief, sorrow, mourning, vexation*, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic.

SENO, ōnis, *m.* *One of the Senones*, Drappeten Senonem, Hirt.

SENONES, um, *m.* (Σήνονες). *Senones.* 1. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital was Agendicum; now Sens*, Cæs. 2. *A people or tribe descended from the former, in Gallia Cisalpina*, Liv.

SENSA, ōrum, *n.* *Things perceived by the senses, sensations; thoughts, sentiments*, quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic.

SENSIBILIS, e (sensus). *That may be perceived by the senses, sensible*, Sen.

SENSICŬLUS, i, *m.* (sensus). *A small sentence; or, a trifling thought or sentiment*, inde minuti corruptique s. et extra rem petiti, Quint.

SENSIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (sensus, fero). *That causes sensation*, Lucr.

SENSILIS, e (sensus). *Endowed with sensation, feeling*, Lucr.

SENSIM, *adv.* (sentio). *Gradually, slowly, by degrees, by little and little, imperceptibly*, progredientibus s. tardeve, Cic.

SENSUS, a, um, *part. of* sentio.

SENSUS, ūs, *m.* (sentio). *Feeling, perception, sensation, sense.* I. *Bodily feeling, sense*, omne animal sensus habet, Cic.; s. videndi, audiendi, Id.——II. A) *Mental feeling, sense, disposition, sentiment, manner of thinking or feeling*, vestri sensus ignarus, Cic.; s. amoris existit, Id.; intelligentia s.que, *mode of feeling*, Id.; s. communis, *the view usually taken of a thing, the common notion or idea*, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Reason, understanding* (mens, ratio), Ov.; s. communis, *common* (*good*) *sense, good* (*common*) *sense*, Phædr. 2) *Of words: Sense, meaning, notion, signification*, Hor.; verba duos sensus significantia, Quint.; *a sentence, period*, Id. *Hence:* communes sensus, *common-places* (loci communes), Tac.

SENTENTIA, æ, *f.* (*for* sentientia, *from* sentio). *The being in a certain state of mind with reference to an object, a thought in the mind, an opinion, idea, sense, view taken of a thing, judgment, sentiment, way of thinking.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* quoniam sententiæ meæ voluistis esse participes, Cic.; s. stat Hanniball, Liv.; animi in contrarias sententias distrahuntur, *are of different opinions, take different views*, Cic.; ex sententia, *according to one's wish*, Id.; ex animi sententia, *according to one's real opinion, sincerely, in earnest*, Id.; meâ (tuâ, &c.) quidem sententiâ, *in my, thy opinion*, Id.; quot homines, tot sententiæ, *there are as many opinions as there are men*, Id.——B) *Esp. t. t.: An official declaration of one's sentiments or wish, a vote*, (patres) quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.; ex Senatus sententia, Id.; *hence, the prescribed formula of an oath*, jurare ex animi sui sententia, *to take an oath according to the best of one's judgment* (*also* ambigue, i. e. *according to one's wish*), ap. Gell.——II. *Fig. of words.* A) *Sense, notion, idea, meaning, purport*, &c., id habet hanc sententiam; cum virtute congruere

semper, Cic.; sub voce sententiam subjicere, *to attach a certain sense to a word*, Id.——B) *Concr.: A sentence, period (inasmuch as it comprises certain thoughts conceived in words).* 1) *Gen.:* dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, Cic. 2) *Esp.: A philosophical proposition, saying, maxim, sentence, axiom, &c.*, selectæ (Epicuri) brevesque sententiæ, Cic.

SENTENTIŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sententia). *A short sentence, maxim, &c.*, Cic.

SENTENTIŎSE, *adv. Sententiously*, oratio graviter et s. habita, Cic.

SENTENTIŎSUS, a, um (sententia). *Full of thought, sententious*, s. et argutum genus dictionis, Cic.

SENTICĒTUM, i, *n.* (sentis). *A place full of thorns, a brake*, Plaut.

SENTINA, æ, *f. The filth which collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water.* I. *Prop.:* exhaurire sentinam, Cic.——II. *Fig.: The lowest of the people, dregs of the people, rabble*, exhauriatur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa s. rei publicæ, Cic.; *the refuse of an army*, Val. Max.

SENTINAS, ātis, *adj. Of or belonging to Sentinum, a town of Umbria*, S. ager, Liv.

SENTIO, si, sum, 4 [*contr. perf.*, senesti, Ter.]. *To perceive* (*bodily or mentally*); *to feel, discern, be sensible of.* I. *Bodily.* A) *Gen.:* s. suavitatem cibi, Cic.; s. famem, Liv.; s. alqm, *to cohabit with*, Cic. *Pass.:* posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, *before they would be observed*, Cæs. *With the inf. or an objective clause*, sentire sonare, *to hear the sound*, Lucr.; s. aperiri fores, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To feel the effect of any thing* (*esp. an injurious effect*), *to find to one's cost*, qui in urbe se commoverit . . . sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, *&c.*, Cic. *Absol.:* iste tuus ipse sentiet posterius, *will find it*, Ter. 2) *To be susceptible of or liable to* (*a disease*), Plin.——II. A) *To perceive mentally, to notice, observe, discover.* nullum aliud animal (ac homo) pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, Cic. *Post.:* nec insania Tartara sentit, *does not die*, Ov. *With* de: hostes, posteaquam de profectione eorum senserunt, *when they heard of their departure*, Cæs.——B) *Meton.* (*in consequence of mental perception*): *To think about any thing, to form an opinion of, to judge of, to look upon in a certain light.* 1) *Gen.:* si ita sensit, ut loquitur, homo est impurus, Cic.; bene s. de republica, *to mean well toward*, Id.; s. cum alqo, *to agree with any one, to be of any body's opinion*, nec cum Cæsare sentienti pugnandum esse cum Pompeio, Id.; abs te seorsum sentio, *I judge differently, I differ from you*, Plaut. 2) *T. t.: To pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote, to judge*, quas vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, Cic.

SENTIS, is, m. [*f.*, Ov.]. *A thorn, bramble, briar* (*usually plur. and post.*), Cæs.

SENTISCO, ĕre, *v. inchoat. n.* (sentio). *To perceive, observe*, Lucr.

SENTUS, a, um (sentis). *Rough, thorny, not smooth* (*post. rare*). I. *Prop.:* loca senta situ, *rough, uncultivated*, Virg.——II. *Meton.:* s. homo, *a rough, disagreeable person*, Ter.

SEORSUM [sĕorsus, Plaut.], *adv.* (*post. also disyll.*). *Separately, apart, not in common with others; with* ab, s. a collega omnia parando, Cœl. ap. Cic.; s. ab alqo sentire, *not to agree with, to differ from*, Afran. *Absol.:* ea dissensio civium, quod s. eunt alii ad alios, Cic.

SEORSUS, a, um (*contr. for* seversus, *from* sevorto). *Separated, apart, not common with others*, s. vocabulum, Cat.

SEPARABILIS, e *adj.* (separo). *Separable*, s. a corpore, Cic.

SEPARATE, *adv. Separately, apart*, separatius adjungi, Cic.

SEPARĀTIM, *adv.* (separo). *Separately, apart, in particular; with* ab, (dif) s. ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. *Absol.:* qui non una aliqua in re s. elaborarint, Cic.; s. dicere, *to speak incoherently*, Id.

SEPARĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A separating, setting apart, separation*, distributione partium ac separatione magnitudines sunt artium demonstratæ, Cic.

SEPARĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* separo.——II. *Adj.: Separate, apart, different, or distinct; with* ab, quæstiones separatæ a complexu rerum spectari possint, Quint.; s. juga, i. e. remota, Hor.

SEPARO, 1 *v. a. To separate, divide, part.* I. *Prop.; with* ab, s. senatoria subsellia a populari consensu, Cic.; *with abl.* (*post.*), ap. Ov.; *with acc.*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: with* ab, s. suum consilium ab reliquis, *to take a resolution of one's own, or by one's self*, Cæs.

SEPELIBILIS, e, *adj.* (sepelio). *That may be buried; hence, fig., that may be concealed*, s. stultitia, Plaut.

SEPĒLIO, pelivi *or* ĭi, pultum [*perf.* sepeli, Pers.; *part. perf.* sepellitus, Cat.], 4 *v. a. To bury inter.* I. *Prop.:* qui vos tricidatos sepelire consueus est, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *To destroy, oppress, ruin, finish, make an end of, &c.*, corpo animo sepultam patriam, *my country ruined*, Cic.; s. dolorem, *to suppress one's grief*, Id.; s. somnum, *to cease to sleep*, Plaut.; sepultus sum, *I am a ruined man, it is all over with me*, Ter.——B) *Post.: sepultus, buried alive in any thing*, i. e. *entirely wrapped up or lost in it*, somno vinoque s., Virg.; s. inertia, *remiss, lazy*, Hor.

SĒPES [sæpes], ĭs, *f. A hedge, fence*, segeti prætendere sepem, Virg. *Post., of any other enclosure*, s. portarum, Ov.

SĒPIA, æ, *f.* (σηπία). *The cuttle-fish* (*the black juice of which was formerly used for writing*). Cic.

SĒPIMENTUM [sæp.], i, *n.* (sepio). *A hedge, fence, enclosure*, Cic.

SĒPIO [sæp.], psi, ptum, 4 *v. a.* (sepes). *To hedge in, fence, surround with an enclosure.* I. *Prop.:* sepulcrum septum vepribus, Cic.; s. alqd vesta, *to cover*, Id.; s. se tectis, *to shut one's self up at home*, Virg.; urbem præsidio s., *to occupy with a garrison*, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* s. inventa memoriâ, *to retain*, Cic.; septum esse legibus, *to be protected*, Id.; natura oculos membranis vestivit et sepsit, *has guarded*, Id.

SĒPIŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sepia). *A small cuttle-fish*, Plaut.

SĒ-PŎNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a. To set apart for a particular purpose, i. e. separate from the rest, pick out.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* seponere et occultare, Cic.; s. captivam pecuniam in ædifica-

tionem templi, Liv.; interesse pugnæ imperatorem an seposui melius foret, *to keep (one's self) at a distance*, Tac.; a. de mille sagittis unam, *to pick or choose one out of many*, Ov.; seponere ab alqo loco, *to remove*, Tac.——B) *Esp.* (*post-Aug.*): *To remove any one, send into banishment, put away*, suspectum in provinciam Lusitaniam a., Tac.——II. *Fig.*: ut alius aliam sibi partem seponeret, *should choose*, Cic.; a. tempus sibi ipsi, *to fix*, Id.; a. senectuti, *to save or lay by for old age* [reservare], Tac.; a. Ægyptum, *to govern by a separate administration*, Id.; locus sepositus, *a separate place*, Quint.; a. curas, *to put or lay aside*, i. e. *to dismiss for a time*, Ov. *Post. with abl.*: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to discern, distinguish*, Hor.

SEPOSITUS, a, um, *part. of* sepono (*post.*). I. *Distant, remote* (remotus), s. fons, Prop.——II. *Select, costly*, s. vestis, *a state dress*, Tib.

SEPS, sepis, *c.* (σέψ). I. *A venomous serpent or lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh to putrefy*, Luc.——II. *An insect, perhaps a millipede*, Plin.

SEPSE, *pron. refl. f.* (se, ipse). *Herself*, quæ (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic.

SEPTEM, num. (*allied to* ἑπτά). *Seven*. I. *Gen.*: s. menses, Plaut.; s. millia, Id.; sex aut s., Lucr.; *or without a conjunction*, sex s., Ter.; Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *The seven wise men of Greece*, Bias unus e s., Cic.——B) Septem aquæ, *a lake in the territory of Reate*, Cic.——C) S. stellæ (*for* Septentriones), Sen.

SEPTEMBER, bris, m. (septem). *The seventh month of the Roman year, reckoned from the month of March, consequently our ninth month, September; usually with* mensis, Cic.; *also without* mensis, sp. Auson. *Adj.*: Kalendæ Septembres, Cic.; horæ Septembres, *the September season*, Hor.

SEPTEMDECIM. *See* SEPTENDECIM.

SEPTEM-FLŪUS, a, um, *adj.* (fluo). *That flows seven-fold*, s. Nilus, *having seven mouths*, Ov.

SEPTEM-GĒMINUS, a, um, *adj.* (*post.*). *Seven-fold*, s. Nilus, Virg.

SEPTEM-PĒDĀLIS, e, *adj.* *Seven feet high, of seven feet*, s. statua, Plaut.

SEPTEMPLEX, icis, *adj.* (plico). *Seven-fold* (*post.*), s. clipeus (*because it was made of ox-hide folded seven times*, ἑπτάβοειον σάκος, Il.), Virg.; s. Nilus (*with seven mouths*), Ov.

SEPTEMTRIO. *See* SEPTENTRIO.

SEPTEMVIR. *See* SEPTEMVIRI.

SEPTEMVIRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (septemviri). *Of or belonging to the septemviri*, s. auctoritas, Cic. *Subst.*: septemvirales, ium, m., *The septemviri*, Cic.

SEPTEMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (septemviri). *The office or dignity of a septemvir*, Cic.

SEPTEM-VIRI, ōrum, m. (vir). *A college or committee of seven men appointed for a given office or duty.* A) *The* Epulones (*see* EPULO, II.), Tac. *Sing.*: septemvir epulonum, Luc.——B) *Seven overseers for the distribution of lands*, Cic. *Sing.*, Cic.

SEPTENĀRIUS, a, um (septem). *That holds seven, containing seven*, s. numerus, *the number seven*, Plin. *Absol.*: septenarios fundere ad tibiam, Cic.; s. synthesis, *a set or service of seven vessels*, Mart.

SEPTENDECIM [septemdecim *is not quite so correct; see the latter* M], num. (septem, decem). *Seventeen*, Cic.; Liv.

SEPTENI, æ, a, num. *distrib.* (septem). I. *Seven* (*distrib.*), *seven each*, duo faces habuere septenos libros, Liv.——II. *Meton. for* septem: fistula septenis cannis, *with seven tubes*, Ov. *Post. also sing.*: Ister septenus, Stat.

SEPTENNIS, e. *See* SEPTUENNIS.

SEPTENNIUM, ii. *See* SEPTUENNIUM.

SEPTENTRIO, ōnis. *See* SEPTENTRIONES.

SEPTENTRIŌNĀLIS, e, *adj.* (septentriones, II.). *Northern*, s. oceanus, Plin. *Neut. plur. subst.*, septentrionalia, ium, *Northern regions*, Plin.; Tac.

SEPTENTRIONES [septemtriones], um, m. (*prop., the seven plough-oxen*). I. *The seven stars which form the Great Bear, the constellation otherwise called* Arctos, *the Great Bear, Charles's Wain*, Cic.; Plaut.; *also in tmesi*, septem . . . Triones, Cic.; Ov.; *the two Bears are also called* Septentriones; S. Minor, *the Little Bear*; S. Major, *the Great Bear*, Vitr.——II. *Meton.* A) *The north, northern regions.* 1) *Plur.*, sp. Cic. 2) *Sing.*, sp. Liv.; Tac. *In tmesi*, septem . . . trio, Virg.; Ov.——B) *A north wind.* 1) *Plur.*, sp. Cic. 2) *Sing.*, Liv.; Sen.

SEPTENUS, a, um. *See* SEPTENI.

SEPTIES, *adv.* num. (septem). *Seven times*, Cic.

SEPTIMĀNUS, a, um (septem). I. *Belonging to the number seven, relating to seven*, s. Nonæ, *that fell on the seventh day of the month* (*in March, May, July, and October*), Varr.——II. *Subst.*, septimani, orum, m., *Soldiers of the seventh legion*, Tac.

SEPTIMIUS, a. *The name of a Roman gens*; e. g. C. Septimius, *an augur*, Cic. P. Septimius Scævola, Id.; Porcius Septimius, Tac.; Titius Septimius, *a poet, a friend of Horace*, Hor., *to whom one of his odes is addressed. Fem.*: Septimia, Cic.

SEPTIMONTIĀLIS, e, *adj.* (Septimontium, II.). *Of or belonging to the festival Septimontium*, s. sacrum, Suet.

SEPTIMONTIUM, ii, n. (septem, mons). I. *The circuit or space of the seven hills on which Rome was built*, Varr.——II. *A festival celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to the city*, Varr.

SEPTIMUS [septūmus], a, um, num. *ord.* (septem). I. A) *The seventh*, s. Olympias, Cic.——B) *Adv.* 1) die septimi (*like* die crastini, quinti, &c.), Plaut. 2) septimum, *The seventh time*, Marius septimum consul, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: s. casus, i. e. ablativus, Quint.

SEPTIMUSDECIMUS, a, um (septem, decem), num. *ord.* *The seventeenth*, Cic.

SEPTINGENI, æ, a, num. *distrib.* (septingenti). *Seven hundred (distrib.)*, s. bracteas, Plin.

SEPTINGENTĒSIMUS, a, um, num. *ord.* (septingenti). *The seven hundredth*, supra s. annum, Liv.

SEPTINGENTI, æ, a, num. (septem, centum). *Seven hundred*, annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. *Plur. neut. subst.*, septingenta, orum (sc. sestertia), Mart.

SEPTINGENTIES, *adv.* (septingenti). *Seven hundred times*, Plin.

SEPTIRĒMIS, is, *f.* (septem, remus) (*sc.* navis). *A ship with seven rows or benches of oars*, Curt.

SEPTIZŌNIUM, ii, *n.* (septem, zona). I. *Probably, a building at Rome seven stories high*, Suet.

SEPTŬĀGĒNI, æ, a, *num.* (septuaginta). I. *Seventy* (*distrib.*), pyramides latæ pedum quinum septuagenum. Plin.——II. *Seventy*, i. q. septuaginta, Col. *Sing.*, septuagenus, a, um, *The seventieth* (*distrib.*), Plin.

SEPTŬĀGESIMUS, a, um, *num. ord.* (septuaginta). *The seventieth*, s. annus, Cic.

SEPTŬĀGIES, *adv.* (septuaginta). *Seventy times*, Col.

SEPTŬĀGINTA, *num.* *Seventy*, centum a., Cic.

SEPTŬENNIS [septennis], e, *adj.* (septem, annus). *Seven years old*, s. puer, Plaut.

SEPTUM [sæp.], i, *n.* (sepio). I. *Any enclosure, a wall, a hedge, fence, boundary* (Cic. *only in the plur.*), quibus enim septis tam immanes belluas continebimus? Cic.; victima exit septo, *a stall*, Virg.; septa domorum, *the walls*, Lucr.——II. *Esp.* A) Septa, orum, *n.*, *A large enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote*, Cic.; Ov.; *here were many large shops*, Mart.——B) s. transversum, *The diaphragm, midrif*, Cels.

SEPTUNX, uncis, *m.* (septem, uncia). I. *Seven twelfths of a whole*, s. auri, *seven ounces*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Seven pieces; also* (*in drinking*) *seven glasses*, Mart.

SEPTUS [sæp.], a, um, *part. of* sepio.

SEPULCRĀLIS, e, *adj.* (sepulcrum). *Of or relating to a sepulchre*, s. fax, *a funeral torch*, Ov.

SEPULCRĒTUM, i, *n.* (sepulcrum). *A common burying-place*, Catull.

SEPULCRUM [*more correct than* sepulchrum], i, *n.* (sepelio; *as* lavacrum, *from* lavo, &c.). I. *Prop.* A) *A grave, sepulchre*, s. Archimedis, Cic.; s. pauperum, Hor.——B) *A tomb*, i. e. *a grave with its monument and inscription*, &c., s. legere, *to read the inscription or epitaph*, Cic.; s. exstruere, condere, Hor.——II. *Poet.* A) *A corpse*, s. muta, Catull.——B) *A grave*, i. e. *abyss of ruin or destruction*, Troja, s. Europæ, Catull.——C) *Facetè: An old man*, Plaut.; s. habere et comburere diem, *to prepare to bury the day*, Plaut.

SEPULTURA, æ, *f.* (sepelio). *A burying, burial, interment, sepulture*, humatio et s., Cic.

SEPULTUS, a, um, *part. of* sepelio.

SEQUANA, æ, *f.* I. *The Sequana, now Seine, a river of France*, Cæs. *Hence*,——II. Sēquāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The Sequani*, i. e. *the dwellers on the Sequana, in the modern Franche-Compté and Burgundy*, Cic.; Cæs. *Hence, adj.*, Sēquānus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Sequani*, S. ager, Plin.

SEQUANI, orum. *See* SEQUANA, II.

SEQUANUS, a, um. *See* SEQUANA, II.

SEQUAX, ācis, *adj.* (sequor). *That follows easily or quickly.* I. *Prop.*: s. Latium (Latini), *pursuing*, Virg.——II. *Esp.*: *That easily gives way, yielding, pliant, tractable, ductile*, s. natura, Plin.

SEQUENS, entis, *part. and adj.* (sequor). *Subst.: used by some for* ἐνίβεταν, Quint.

SEQUESTER, tris [*original form*, sequester, tri], *m.* (sequor). *A mediator.* I. *Prop.*: s. pacis, *a negotiator of peace*, Luc.; *in this sense used also in the fem.*, sequestra, æ, *she that mediates or negotiates, pace sequestrâ, by the mediation of peace*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *In Law, t. t.*: *Esp. in settling disputes, An arbiter, umpire*, deponere apud sequestrem, Gell.; sequestro ponere, Plaut.——B) *As agent, middle-man, go-between* (*as in bribery, &c.*), sequestres judicii corrumpendi, Cic.; pudicitiæ sequester perjurii, *as a reward of perjury, said of judges who acquitted Clodius from improper motives*, Val. Max.

SEQUESTRA, æ. *See* SEQUESTER, I.

SEQUIOR *and* SEQUIUS. *See* SECUS.

SEQUOR, sĕcūtus [sequutus], 3 *v. dep. a. and n.* (ἕπομαι). *To follow any body, walk behind, attend, accompany.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) *With acc.*: s. Cæsarem, Cæs.; s. prætorem, Hor. 2) *Absol.* a) *Of persons*: Helvetii secuti, Cæs.; jam ego sequar, Plaut. b) *Of things*: multitudo carrorum sequitur, Hirt.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To follow with hostile purpose, to pursue, prosecute.* a) *With acc.*: s. hostes, Cæs.; s. fugacem, Hor. b) *Absol.*: finem facere sequendi, Cæs. 2) *To go to a place, to set out for*, s. Formias, Cic. 3) *Of time or order*: *To follow, to ensue.* a) *With acc.*: sermo sequitur convivia, Cic.; pax sequitur hunc annum, Liv. b) *Absol.*: et quæ sequuntur, *and so on, et cætera*, Cic. 4) *To follow or fall to, as property; to come to as heir-at-law, fall to the portion of*, belli prædæ Romanos, ager urbesque captæ Ætolos sequuntur, Liv. 5) *Esp.*: *To follow easily or voluntarily, to adapt itself to, to attend, accompany, come of itself*, oratio mollis ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, &c., Cic.; rannus volens facilisque sequetur, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To follow, to go by, to attend or adhere to*, s. formulam, Cic.; pœna sequitur aliqm, *come upon any one*, Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To follow any body* (e. g. *any body's authority, party, example, plan*), *to take for a guide, to tread in any body's footsteps, to adhere to, to imitate.* a) *With acc.*: s. auctoritatem, Cic.; s. naturam, Id. b) *Absol.*: senatus sequitur, Cæs. 2) *To follow after, to aim at, to have in view, to seek to attain, court*, s. utilitatem, Cic.; s. linguam, nomen, Liv. 3) *To follow, to come in its turn*, sequitur illa divisio, ut, &c., Cic. 4) *To follow as a consequence, to be the result of any thing.* a) *Gen.*: discordiæ sequuntur, Cic. b) *Esp. in a syllogism*: *To be the result of certain premises, to be deduced from.* α) *With subjective clause*: sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles, &c., Cic. β) *With* ut (*which is the usual construction*): sequitur, ut falsa sit (enunciatio), Cic.

SEQUUTIO, SEQUUTOR, &c. *See* SEC.

SERA, æ, *f.* (sero). *A bolt for fastening doors* (*not fixed, but movable*), μόχλος (*mostly poet.*), demere seras, Ov.

SERĀPIO *or* -ON, ōnis, *m.* (Σεραπίων). *Serapio.* 1. *A proper name of a certain Egyptian*, Cæs. 2. *A geographer of Antioch*, Cic. 3. *At Rome, probably the name of a slave*, Cic.

SERĀPIS [ă *short*, Prud.], is *and* Idis, *m.* (Σάραπις). *Serapis, the principal deity of the Egyptians; in later times also worshipped among the Greeks and at Rome*, Cic.

SERENITAS, ātis, *f.* (serenus). *Serenity.* I. *Prop.*: *Fair or clear weather*, s. cœli, Cic. *Absol.*: s. tranquilla, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *Serenity*, i. e. *calmness of mind, cheerfulness* (*seldom used in this sense*), s. fortunæ, Liv.

SERENO, 1 *v. a.* (serenus). *To make clear or serene, to clear up.* I. *Prop.*: s. cœlum, Virg. *Absol.*: serenans lux, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: s. spem, Virg.

SĒRENUS, a, um. *Clear, serene, bright.* I. *Prop.* A) s. cœlum, Cic.; s. regio cœli, Virg.; s. stella, Ov.; s. color, *bright, clear*, Plin. *Of a wind that brings fair weather*, s. Favonius, Plaut.—B) *Also as subst.*, serenum, i, *n.*, *A clear, bright, unclouded, serene sky, clear weather*, in sereno noctu, *in a clear night*, Cat.; sereno, *the sky being clear, with a serene sky*, Liv. *Plur.*: serena aperta, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *Cheerful, happy, calm, serene*, s. frons, Cic.; s. vultus, Hor.; Ov.

SĒRES, um, *m.* (Σῆρες). *The Seres, a people in the east of Asia, celebrated for their manufacture of silks; the modern Chinese (or, as others say, a people of Central Asia)*, Plin.; Virg.; Ov. *Hence, adj.*, Sērĭcus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Seres*, S. sagittæ, Hor. *Absol.*: Serica, ōrum, *n.*, *Silken garments*, Prop.; Mart.

SĒRESCO, ĕre (serenus). *To become or grow dry*, vestes serescunt, Lucr.

SERGESTUS, i, *m.* *Sergestus, a pilot in the fleet of Æneas*, Virg.

SERGIUS, a. I. *A Roman family name*; e. g. 1. L. Sergius Catilina, *a notorious conspirator*, Cic. 2. C. Sergius Orata, Cic.——II. *Hence, adj.*, Sergius, a, um, *and* Sergianus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Sergius*, Sergia tribus, Cic.; Sergiana oleæ, Cat.

SERIA, æ, *f.* *A large earthen vessel or cask, of an oblong shape, used for holding liquids, fruit, &c.*, Liv.; Varr.

SĒRICĀTUS, a, um (sericus). *Clothed in silk*, Suet.

SĒRICUS, a, um. *See* SERES.

SĒRIES, em, e, *f.* (sero). *A row, series, number of things put together.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.*: s. vinculorum, Curt.; s. juvenum (*in dancing*), Tibull.—B) *Fig.*: continuatio serieseque rerum, Cic.; s. annorum, Hor. *Plur.*: s. litium, Suet.——II. *Esp.*: *A race of descendants, posterity*, vir dignus hac serie, Ov.

SĒRIO, *adv.* (serius). *Earnestly, seriously, in good earnest*, s. agere, Liv.; nec joco nec s., Plaut.

SĒRIŎLA, æ, *f.* (seria). *A little seria*, Pers.

SERIPHUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Σίριφος). *Seriphus, a small rocky island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades; now Serfo or Serfanto*, Cic. *Hence*: Sēriphius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Seriphos*, S. absinthium, Plin. *Subst.*: Seriphius, ii, *m.*, *An inhabitant of Seriphos*, Cic.

SĒRIUS, a, um. *Earnest, serious, weighty, important*, s. res, Cic.; s. quæstiones, Suet.; severus et s., Plaut. *Subst.*: serium, ii, *n.*, *and* seria, ōrum, *n.*, *Serious affairs, weighty matters*, in serium convertere, Plaut.; joca atque seria, Id.

SERMO, ōnis, *m.* (sero, εἴρω). *Speech, discourse, conversation.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. quietus et remissus, Cic.; sermonem serere, Plaut.; Virg.; s. habere de alqa re, *to hold a conversation about any thing*, Id.; sermone alcjs cupide frui, *to enjoy one's converse or instruction*, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A learned conversation, a disputation*, s. oritur ab alqa re, *takes its beginning, commences*, Cic.; in sermonem ingredi, *to take an active part in, to enter into*, Id.; vocare alqm in longum s., *to invite any body to enter upon*, Id. 2) *Common or familiar conversation*, coetus (amicorum) et sermones, Cic.; in alqm sermonem incidere, *to begin a conversation, to happen to start a subject*, Id. *Hence, A satire (as being similar to conversational language, in regard of its poetic composition)*, s. Bionei, Hor. 3) *The common talk of people about any thing, common report, rumor*, s. atque fama, Cic.; sermones lacessere, *to cause or give rise to a conversation*, Id.; dare sermonem alcui, *to give any one something to talk about*, Id.; materiam sermonibus præbere, *subject or material for conversation*, Tac.——II. *Meton.*: *Manner of expressing one's self, expression, diction, style*, s. lenis minimeque pertinax, Cic.; s. Latinus, Id.

SERMŎCINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sermocinor). *A conversation, disputation, dialogue*, Quint.

SERMŎCINĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (sermocinor). *Holding converse (as a translation of the Platon.* προσομιλητική), Quint.

SERMŎCINOR, 1 *dep. n.* (sermo). I. *Gen.*: *To converse, to talk with any body, to speak, chat*, s. cum alqo, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: (sermo, I., B.) *To carry on a learned conversation, to dispute about any thing*, Suet.

SERMUNCŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (sermo). *The talk of the multitude, a report*, sermunculi urbani, *town-talk, gossip*, Cic.

SĔRO, sēvi, sātum, 3 *v. a.* *To sow, plant, scatter seed.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of plants*: s. oleam et vitem, Cic.; s. frumenta, Cæs. *Part. perf. subst.*: sāta, ōrum, *n.*, *Seed sown, young corn*, Virg.; Ov. *Prov.*: mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, *I have no interest in it, it does not bring me either profit or loss*, Plaut.—B) *Meton., of men*: *To beget, bring forth (frequently used by poets in the part. perf., begotten, created, sprung)*, s. genus humanum, Cic.; satus ex alqo, Quint.; satus de alqo, Ov.; satus ab alqo, Id.; *with abl.*, satus sanguine humano, Liv.; satus gente deûm, Virg. *Subst.*: satus (sata) alqo, *the son (daughter) offspring, of any one*, s. Anchisâ, *Æneas*, Virg.; s. Hammone, *Iarbas*, Id.; sati Curibus, *the inhabitants of Cures*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *To sow, beget, occasion, produce, excite*, s. rem publicam, Cic.; s. diuturnam rem publicam, *to lay the foundation of*, Id.; s. rumores, Virg.

SĔRO, ŭi, tum, 3 *v. a.* (ἔρω, εἴρω). *To combine, connect, bind or tie together, to entwine.* I. *Prop., only in part. perf.*: sertæ coronæ, Luc.——II. *Fig.*: *To join, connect, interweave*, s. causam, *to join in order or succession*, Cic.; s. colloquia, orationes, Liv.; s. bellum ex bello, *to join one war to another*, i. e. *to carry on a continual war*, Sall.; s. negotium, *to carry on*, Plaut.; s. moras fando, *to cause delay by speaking*, Sen.

SĔRO (serus), *adv.* I. *Late.* A) *Late in the day or at night*, s. venire, Cic.; s. redire domum, Id.—B) (*more frequently*) *Gen.*: *Late*, s. prodire in lucem, Cic. *Compar.*, serius notatus, Cic.; serius trajicere, Liv.; serius ocius *or* serius citius, *sooner or later, one day*, Hor.; Ov. *Superl.*, Cæs.——II. *Too late*, sero est, Cic.; s. venire, Plaut.; *ambiguè, with allusion to the meaning*, I., A, ap. Quint. *Prov.*: s. sapiunt Phryges, *arrive too late at understanding, are stupid*, Cic.

SĔRŎTINUS, a, um (sero). I. *Late*, i. e. *that happens or comes late, that ripens or grows late*, s.

pira, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: a. raptor, *that takes away too late*, Sen.

SERPENS, entis, *f.* [*sc.* bestia; *post.* m., *sc.* draco]. I. *A creeping animal, reptile.* A) *Esp.*: *A snake or serpent*, Cic.; Ov.——B) *A worm*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *The name of a constellation, between* Ursa Major *and* Ursa Minor, Ov.

SERPENTIGĒNA, æ, m. (serpens, gigno). *Born or sprung from a serpent*, Ov.

SERPENTIPES, pŏdis, m. (serpens, pes). *Serpent-footed*, s. Gigantes, Ov.

SERPERASTRA [serpir.], ōrum, n. *A kind of splint used to straighten the crooked knees of children.* I. *Prop.*: s. alligare, Varr.——II. *Fig.*: *Facetiæ, of officers employed to keep the army in check*, Cic.

SERPO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. n.* (ἕρπω). *To creep, slide, crawl.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of animals* [*but* repo *also of persons who creep or move slowly, see* REPO, L], quædam bestiæ serpentes, quædam gradientes, Cic.; serpentia secla ferarum, i. e. *serpents*, Lucr.——B) *Meton. of things that come on imperceptibly*: *To creep, make way by degrees*, vitis serpens, Cic.; s. tarda senectus per membra, Lucr.——II. *Fig.*: *To spread or extend itself by degrees or imperceptibly*, serpit res publica, Cic.; s. malum, Id. *Of style*: s. (poeta) humi, Hor.

SERRA, æ, *f.* (*for* segra, *from* seco). I. *A saw*, Cic. *Prov.*: serram ducere cum alqo de alqa re, *to dispute with any body, to discuss a point*, Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin.——B) *A kind of serrated battle array*, Cæs.

SERRĀNUS [Serranus], i, m. *The surname of* M. Atilius Regulus, *who was called from the plough to the consulate; after him another* Atilius, Cic.

SERRĀTUS, a, um (serra). *In the form of a saw, jagged*, s. dentes, Plin.; s. numi, *with a jagged edge, denticulated*, Tac.

SERRŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (serra). *A little saw*, Cic.

SERTA, ōrum [*sing.*, sertum, i., Auson.] (sēro). *Wreaths of flowers, garlands, festoons*, Cic.

SERTŌRIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sertorius*, S. bellum, Cic.

SERTŌRIUS, ii, m. Q. Sertorius, *a general of Marius, who maintained himself a long time against the army of Sulla, but was at last treacherously slain by Perperna*, Cic.

SERTUM, i, n. *See* SERTA.

SERTUS, a, um, *part. of* sero.

SERUM, i, n. (ὀρός). I. *The watery part of curdled milk, whey*, Virg.——II. *Meton., like* ὀρός, *of the watery parts of other substances*, e. g. *of resin*, Plin. *Meton.*, Catull.

SERUM, i, n. (serus). *A late hour, late* (*in the day or at night*), a. est diei, Liv.; sero diei, *late in the day*, Tac.

SERUS, a, um. I. *Late*, s. gratulatio, Cic.; s. anni, *old age*, Ov.; s. ulmus, *growing late*, Virg. *Poet. with genit.*: o seri studiorum! *that learn too late, late-learned* (ὀψιμαθεῖς), Hor. *Compar.*, serius bellum, Liv. *Superl.*, serissima omnium (pirorum), *the latest to ripen*, Plin. A) *Poet.*: serus, *instead of the adverb* sero, *said of a person that does any thing late*, s. redire, Hor.; *with inf.*, s. versare boves, Prop.——B) sera, *adv.*, s. tacere, Virg.——C) serum, *adv.*, *Late at night* noctu sedens s. canit, Virg.——II. *Esp.*: *Too late, delayed*, s. Kalendæ, Cic.; s. bellum, Sall.; s. est, *it is too late*, Liv. *Poet. for the adverb*, sera assurgere, *to rise too late*, Virg.

SERVA, æ, *f.* (servus). *A female slave*, servi natum, Liv.

SERVĀBILIS, e (servo). I. *That may be kept, that will keep*, s. uva, Plin.——II. *That may be saved*, s. caput, Ov.

SERVANS, antis. I. *Part. of* servo.——II. *Adj.*: *Keeping, observant; with genit.*, servantissimus æquitatis, Virg.

SERVĀTOR, ōris, m. (servo). I. *One that observes or takes care of*, s. Olympi, Luc.——II. *Esp.* A) *A preserver, savior, deliverer*, s. et liberator, Liv.——B) *Of abstract objects*: *One that keeps or fulfills*, s. rigidi honesti, Luc.

SERVĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (servator). *She that preserves, saves, or delivers*, Ter.; Ov.

SERVILIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to* (*one*) *Servilius*, S. horti, Suet.; Tac.

SERVILIS, e (servus). *Of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile*, s. vestis, Cic.; s. tumultus, *the servile war*, Cæs.; s. terror, *of slaves, or of disturbances by slaves*, Liv.; s. manus, *a band of slaves*, Hor.

SERVILITER, *adv. Slavishly, servilely*, s. facere alqd, Cic.

SERVILIUS [Servilius], a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, Cn. Servilius Cæpio, Cic. *Fem.*, Servilia, Id.

SERVILIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to* (*one*) *Servilius*, S. lex, Cic.; Servilius lacus, *a place at Rome in the eighth region*, Cic.

SERVIO, ivi *or* ii, itum [*imperf.*, servibas, Plaut.: *fut.*, servibo, Ter.; Plaut.: servibit, Id.], 4 *v. n.* (servus). *To be a servant or slave, to serve, to be in service, to be subject or liable to servitude.* I. *Prop.* a) *Absol.*: s. justo, Cic.; s. per centum annos, Liv. b) *With dat.*: s. optimatibus, Cic. c) *With* apud: s. apud nos, Cic. d) *With a homogeneous object*: s. servitutem, Cic.; s. servitutem alcui *and* apud alqm, Plaut. e) *With* servitute: servientes servitute (*only in* Plaut.).——II. *Gen.*: *To serve, show kindness or do a favor to, to oblige or be obliging to, to please, humor, gratify, comply with.* A) 1) *Of persons*: s. mihi, Cic.; s. commodis alcis, Id.; s. gloriæ, Id. *Impers.*: servitur utilitati, Id. 2) *With a homogeneous object*: meum animum tibi servitutem servire æquum censui, Plaut.——B) *Of things, as buildings, lands, &c.*: *To be subject to certain acts of servitude or burdens, as* edes servient, Cic.

SERVITIUM, ii, n. (servus). *The condition of a slave.* I. *Service rendered by or required from a slave, servitude, slavery.* A) *Prop.*: s. pati, Liv.; s. minari, Sall.; servitio levare, *to free from slavery*, Hor.——B) *Meton. gen.*: *Any servitude, service, bondage*, servitio corporis uti, Sall.——II. *Concr.*: *A household of slaves, the slaves* (*collectively*). A) *Sing.*: servitio dare agros, Cic.; servitii decem milia, Tac.——B) *Plur.*: lactare servitia, Cic.

SERVITRĪTIUS, a, um (servus, tritus, *from* tero). *Worn down by slavery*, s. stabulum, *a term of reproach*, Plaut.

SERVITŪDO, inis, *f.* (servus). *Slavery, servitude*, homo servitudinis expertus, Liv.

SERVITUS, ūtis, *f.* (servus). *The condition of*

a slave, servitude, slavery. I. *Prop.:* servitutem pati, Cic. *Also as a verbal noun with a dat., as governed by the verb* servire: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, *the serving a rich man, or wish a rich man,* Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.* (servio, II.): *Servitude, subjection, service, thraldom,* servitutem retringere, Cic.; s. muliebris, Liv. —B) *In Law, t. t.* (see SERVITO, II., B), *of buildings, lands, &c.: Servitude, liability to certain burdens or duties,* s. imponere, Cic.——C) *Concr.* (*for* servitium): *A household of slaves, the slaves* (*collectively*), s. crescit nova, Hor.

SERVIUS, a. I. Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome.*——II. *A Roman surname, esp. of the* Sulpicii; *hence sometimes* Servii *for* Sulpicii, Oth. ap. Tac.

SERVO, 1 v. *a. and n.* [*old fut. exact.,* servasso, Plaut.; servassis, Cat.; servassit, Plaut.; servassint, Id.] (ἐρύω, ἐρύομαι). *To save, preserve, to keep uninjured or entire, to guard, protect.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. urbem, Cic.; s. rem publicam, Id.; s. rem suam posteris, Hor. *Absol.:* servaverin, *you are the saving of me,* Plaut. *With abstract objects:* s. justitiam, Cic.; stellæ servant cursum, Id.——B) *Esp.: To keep for a future time or a certain purpose, to save, lay by, reserve,* s. se ad aliqd, Cic.; s. lectum Massicum, Hor.; *with dat.,* s. rem judicio voluntatique multitudinis, Cic.——II. *Meton., with the idea of attention paid to any thing.* A) *To observe, watch, or wait for.* 1) *Gen.* a) *With acc.:* s. iter, Caes.; s. limen, Ov. b) *With relative and other clauses denoting intention or design:* quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. c) *Absol.:* serva intus, *keep watch inside,* Plaut.; servat *mind! take heed! be on your guard!* Hor.; Plaut. 2) *Esp. in the language of religion: To observe a sign, e. g. in the heavens,* &c., s. de cœlo, Cic.——B) *As it were to keep watch,* i. e. *to remain, stay, be stationary at a place; hence, to dwell at a place,* s. atria, Hor.; nymphæ servant silvas, fluminа, Virg.

SERVŬLICŎLA, æ, *f.* (servulus, colo). *A woman that looks after slaves,* s. sordidæ, *harlots, low prostitutes,* Plaut.

SERVŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (servus). *A young female slave,* Cic.

SERVŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (servus). *A young slave, servant, boy,* Cic.

SERVUS, i, *m.* *A slave, servant,* s. capiditatum, Cic.; s. publici, *slaves belonging to the state,* Id.

SERVUS, a, um. I. *Of persons in slavery: Bound to service, slavish, servile, serving,* s. capita, i. e. servi, Liv.; s. pecus imitatorum, Hor.; s. aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov.——II. *Of houses, lands, &c.: Subject to servitude,* i. e. *liable to certain burdens or duties,* s. prædia, Cic.; s. fundus, Dig.; s. ædes, Id.

SĒSAMUM, i, *n.* (σήσαμον). *An oleaginous plant, indigenous in the East, sesamum, or sesame,* Col.

SESCUNCIA [sescunc.], æ, *f.* (sesqui, uncia). *A twelfth and a half,* Cels. *Adj.:* copulæ sescuncia, *an inch and a half thick,* Plaut.

SESCUNCIĀLIS, e (sescuncia). *Of an inch and a half,* s. crassitudo (mensæ), Plin.

SESCUPLEX, icis. *See* SESQUIPLEX.

SESCUPLUS [sesquiplus, Plin.], a, um (sesqui). *One time and a half as much,* Plin.; Quint.

SESĒLIS, is, *f.* (σέσελις). *The plant hartwort,* Cic.

SESOSTRIS [Sēsŏōstris, ap. Aus.], is, m. (Σέσωστρις). *Sesostris, a celebrated king of Egypt,* Luc. *Abl.,* Sesostride, Tac.

SESQUI, *adv. num.* *As much and half as much more, more by one half. It is used as a separate word only once by* Cic. *It is often joined to another word, denoting number or measure, and then stands for one and a half.*

SESQUI-ALTER, ĕra, ĕrum. *One and a half* (ἡμιόλιος), Cic.

SESQUI-HŌRA, æ, *f.* *An hour and a half,* Plin. E.

SESQUI-MŎDIUS, ii, m. *A modius and a half,* Cic.

SESQUI-OCTĀVUS, a, um, num. *Containing nine eighths,* i. e. *one and an eighth* (ἐπόγδοος), Cic.

SESQUI-ŎPUS, ĕris, n. *The work of a day and a half,* Plaut.

SESQUI-PĔDĀLIS, e. *A foot and a half long.* I. *Prop.,* Caes.——II. *Poet.: Very long, of unnatural length, huge,* s. verba, Hor.

SESQUI-PES, pĕdis, m. *A foot and a half* (*long, &c.*), Plaut.

SESQUI-PLĀGA, æ, *f.* *A blow or stroke and a half,* sesquiplagâ interficere, Tac.

SESQUIPLEX, icis (plico). *One and a half time,* s. aut duplex aut par, Cic. *Also,* sescuplex (*conf.* SESCUPLUS), Quint.

SESQUIPLUS, a, um. *See* SESCUPLUS.

SESQUI-TERTIUS, a, um, num. (*answering to the Greek* ἡμιτριτος). *Containing or holding four thirds,* i. e. *one and a third,* s. intervallum, Cic.

SESSIBŬLUM, i, n. (sedeo). *A seat, chair,* Plaut.

SESSILIS, e (sedeo). I. *Of or for sitting, sitting easily,* s. pira minimo pediculo, Plin.; s. tergum, Ov.; s. obba, i. e. *with a broad bottom,* Pers. *Hence,*——II. *Low,* s. genus lactucæ, *growing low, dwarf,* Plin.

SESSIO, ōnis, *f* (sedeo). *A sitting.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.:* status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, &c., Cic.——B) *Concr.: A seat, place where one sits,* s. gymnasiorum, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *An abiding, staying or tarrying in a place,* s. Capitolina, Cic.——B) *A sitting (for disputation or discussion),* s. pomeridiana, Cic.

SESSITO, avi, 1 *intens. n.* (sedeo). *To sit long or often,* dea (Suada) sessitat, Cic.

SESSIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sessio, II., B). *A short sitting; an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together,* consectari sessiunculas, Cic.

SESSOR, ōris, m. (sedeo). *One that sits any where, a sitter.* I. *Gen.,* e. g. *in the theatre,* Suet.; Hor.——II. *Esp.: One who sojourns any where, an inhabitant,* s. urbis, Nep.

SESTERTIUS, a, um (semis, tertius). *Two and a half* (*only subst.*). I. sestertius (*marked* HS., i. e. II. *and* Semis), ii, m. (*sc.* nummus), *A sesterce.* A) *A silver coin, equal to two asses and a half, the fourth part of* a denarius (*value, in our money, three cents and nine mills*). 1) *Prop.:* s. duodeni, Cic. *Frequently with* numus, Cic. *In the genit. plur.,* sestertium (*more rarely,* sestertiorum, Col.); sestertium numûm, Cic.; *also with the symbol* HS., ap. Cic. *From the frequent use of the genitive form* sestertium *with numerals above a thousand, it happened that very early although not before Augus-*

tus) this genitive sestertium *was mistaken for a nominative neuter, and so they not only formed the plural* sestertia, *but declined even* sestertium *as a noun singular. Hence it came that* sestertium (*with the omission of* mille) *denotes a sum of a thousand sesterces* (*equal to thirty-nine dollars of our money*); *and with the multiplicative adverbs* decies, centies, &c. (*omitting* centena millia), *it indicates a sum of a hundred thousand sesterces; consequently* decies sestertium = *a million*, centies sestertium = *ten millions of sesterces;* sexcenta sestertia = 600,000 *sesterces*, Cic.; millies sestertium = 100 *millions*, Id. 2) *Meton.:* numo sestertio *or* sestertio numo, *a small sum, a trifle*, Cic.——B) *Under the emperors also a copper coin of the value of four asses*, Plin.——II. sestertium, ii, *n.* (*as a measure*), *Two feet and a half in depth*, Col.

SESTIANUS [Sext.], a, um (Sestius). *Of or belonging to* (*one*) *Sestius* (*Sextius*), S. dicta, Cic.

SESTIUS [Sext.]. *A Roman family name;* e. g. P. Sestius, L. F., C. Sextius Calvinus, Cic.

SESTIUS [Sext.], a, um. *Of or belonging to a Sestius*, S. mensa, *the counter of a money-changer or banker*, Cic.

SĒSTOS *or* -US, i, *f.* (Ἧστός). *Sestus, a town of Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the abode of Hero*, Liv.

SESTUS, a, um (Sestos). *Of or belonging to Sestos*, S. puella, i. e. *Hero*, Ov.

SĒTA [sæta], æ, *f.* (χαίτη). I. *A thick strong hair of an animal, a bristle* (*usually in the plur.*). A) *Prop.* 1) *Plur.:* setis obsita (Io), Virg. 2) *Sing.:* s. equina, *horse-hair*, Cic.——B) *Fig.: Also of the strong hair of men*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Any thing made of hair, a hair-brush, a fishing-line*, &c., Mart.; *a painter's brush or pencil*, Plin.

SETANIA, æ, *f., and* SETANIUM (-ON), i, *n.* (σητανία *and* σητάνιον). *A kind of large medlar*, setania, Plin.; setanium, Plaut.

SĒTIA, æ, *f.* (Σητία). *Setia, an ancient town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes; now Sesse or Sezze, celebrated for its excellent wine*, Liv.

SETIGER [sæt.], ĕra, ĕrum (seta, gero). *Bearing bristles, bristly*, s. sus, Virg. *Subst.:* setiger, *a bristle-bearer; poet. for a wild boar*, Ov.

SĒTINUS, a, um (Setia). *Of or belonging to Setia*, S. ager, Cic. *Subst. plur.:* Setini, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Setia*, Liv.

SĒTŌSUS [sæt.], a, um (seta). *Full of bristles or strong hair, bristly, hairy*, s. aper, Virg.: s. frons, Hor.; s. verbera, *of hair*, Prop.

SEU, *adv. See* SIVE.

SEVĒRE, *adv. Seriously, gravely, earnestly*, graviter et s., Cic.; s. vindicare, Sall.

SEVĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* (severus). I. *Seriousness, gravity, severity* (*in good or bad sense*), s. adhibere in alqo, Cic.——II. *Of things:* s. aurium, *strict judgment*, Plin. E.

SEVĒRITŌDO, ĭnis, *f.* (severus). I. q. severitas: s. morum, Plaut.

SEVĒRUS, a, um. *Earnest, serious, rigorous, strict, grave, weighty, in looks, conduct*, &c. (*of persons and things, while* serius *is generally used of things only; see* SERIUS). I. *Of persons.* A) *In a good sense:* s. et gravis, Cic.; s. judices, Id.; s. in alqm, Id.; migrare ad severos, *the sober*, Catull.; s. agricolas, *hardy*, Lucr.; severus laudare, *in earnest*, Hor.——B) *In a bad sense: Severe, austere, harsh*, asevus severusque (Neptunus), Plaut.——II. *Of things.* A) *In a good sense:* sententiæ graves et s., Cic.; s. tragœdia, Hor.; s. poena, Sall. *Subst.:* linque severa, Hor.——B) *In a bad sense:* s. amnis, Virg. *Subst.:* facere istoc severum, *this dreadful thing*, Plaut. *Subst. with genit.:* severa pelagi, Lucr.

SEVĒRUS, i, m. *nom. pr.;* e. g. Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the time of Augustus.*

SĒ-VŎCO, 1. *To call apart or aside, to call away.* I. *Prop.:* s. plebem, Cic.; s. alqm ab alqo, Id.; s. se, *to separate one's self from*, Plaut.; *more rarely of things*, quioquid poterat, sevocabat ad se, *took to himself, appropriated*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To separate, withdraw*, s. animum ab alqa re, Cic.; ab his hæc eloquentia sevocanda est, *is to be avoided*, Id.; s. se in consilium, *to consult one's self alone*, Plaut.

SEVUM, i. *See* SEBUM.

SEX, *num.* (ἕξ). *Six*, s. suffragia, Cic.; s. septem menses, *six or seven weeks*, Ter.

SEXĀGĒNĀRIUS, a, um (sexageni). I. *Prop.: Containing sixty*, Frontin.——II. *Exp.: Sixty years of age*, s. Cicero, Quint.

SEXĀGĒNI, æ, a, *num. distr.* (sexaginta). *Sixty* (*distrib.*), *sixty each*, s. (i. q. sexaginta) millia modiûm, Cic.

SEXĀGĒSIMUS, a, um, *num. ord.* (sexaginta). *The sixtieth*, s. dies, Cic. *Subst.:* sexagesima denarii, *a sixtieth part*, Plin.

SEXĀGIES, *adv. num.* (sexaginta). *Sixty times*, s. sestertiûm, *six millions of sesterces*, Cic.

SEXĀGINTA, *num.* (ἑξήκοντα). I. *Prop.: Sixty*, s. anni, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Any large number, very many*, s. limina, Mart.

SEX-ANGŬLUS, a, um (angulus). *Sexangular*, s. cera, Ov.

SEXCĒNĀRIUS, a, um (sexceni). *Consisting of six hundred*, s. cohortes, Cæs.

SEXCĒNI (sesc.), æ, a, *num. distr.* (sexcenti). *Six hundred* (*distrib.*), *six hundred each*, s. numi, Cic.

SEXCENTENI, æ, a [sesc.]. I. q. sexceni, Suet.

SEXCENTĒSIMUS [sescent.], a, um (sexcenti). *The six hundredth*, s. annus, Cic.

SEXCENTI [sesc.], æ, a, *num.* (sex, centum). I. *Prop.: Six hundred*, s. anni, Cic.——II. *Meton. for any indefinite large number: Very many, exceedingly numerous*, as we use the word *thousand or thousands*, s. cives multique Siculi, Cic.; s. causæ, Plaut.

SEXCENTIES [sesc.]. *adv. num.* (sexcenti). I. *Prop.: Six hundred times*, s. HS., *six hundred times a hundred thousand sesterces, sixty millions*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Denoting any very large sum, as our thousands and thousands*, Plaut.

SEXDECIM. *See* SEDECIM.

SEXENNIS, e (annus). *Six years old, of six years*, s. herus, Plaut.

SEXENNIUM, ii, *n.* (sexennis). *A space of six years, six years*, ille biennium, hic s., Cic.

SEXIES, *adv. num.* (sex). I. *Six times*, s. per annos, *six times a year*, Plin.——II. i. q. sextum, *for the sixth time*, s. deducta (colonia), Vell.

SEXPRIMI [*also* sex primi, *conf.* DECIM. I.], ŏrum, m. (sex, primus). *The six chief men of the council in smaller towns, the six principal citizens*, Cic.

SEXTA-DECIMANI, ōrum, m. (sextus). *The soldiers of the sixth legion*, Tac.

SEXTANS, antis, m. (sex). I. *Prop.: The sixth part of an* as (*see* As), Cic. *Esp. as a coin:* sextantia conferre, &c., Liv.; *of weight, the sixth part of a pound*, Ov.; *a measure for liquids, the sixth part of a* sextarius, *two* cyathi, Plin.; Suet.——II. *Meton.: The sixth part* (*of any whole*), (heredes) in sextante, Cic.

SEXTĀRIUS, ii, m. (sextus). I. *The sixth part of a measure, weight, &c.*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A measure for liquids, the sixth part of a* congius (*about a pint and a half*), Cic.—B) *A dry measure, the fourth part of a* modius, Plin.

SEXTIANUS, a, um. *See* SEXTIANUS.

SEXTILIS, is [*sc.* mensis], m. (sextus). *The sixth month, according to the Roman computation* (*reckoned from the month of March*), *afterward called* Augustus: comitia in Sextilem, Cic.; S. Calendæ, Liv.

SEXTILIUS, a. *The name of a Roman* gens.

SEXTIUS, a. *See* SEXTIUS.

SEXTŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sextus) (*sc.* pars). *The sixth part of an* uncia; *hence, the seventy-second part of an* as *or whole* (*see* As), Cic.

SEXTUM, *adv.* (sextus). *For the sixth time*, s. consul, Cic.

SEXTUS, a, um, *num. ord.* (sex). *The sixth*, Ov.; s. decimus annus, *sixteenth*, Cic. *Also as one word*, sextusdecimus annus, dies, Liv.

SEXTUSDECIMUS, a, um. *The sixteenth. See* SEXTUS.

SEX-UNGŪLA, æ, *f. Six-clawed, a name given to a rapacious prostitute*, Plaut.

SEXUS, ūs, m. [secus, n. *indecl.*] *A sex, male or female* (*of men and animals*). A) *The form* Sexus: genus in sexu consideratur, Cic.; s. virilis, Suet.——B) *The form* Secus: s. virile, Liv.

SI (ei), *conj. If.* I. *Conditional.* A) *With indicat. of all tenses:* si quærimus, Cic.; si audietis me, Id.——B) *With subjunct. of all tenses:* si cupiant, Cic.; si affuisses, Id.——C) *Ellipt.: If at all, if indeed*, aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic.; si quidem, *if indeed*, Id.——D) *With* quod: quod si interest, Cic.——E) *With* ac *in comparisons: As if, just as if*, ac si venissem, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *Independent interrogative clauses, and such as express doubt*, i. q. num: *If, if perchance, whether perhaps* (*with a subj.*), quo minus experiretur, si ferre posset, Cic. *Implying the notion of an attempt:* præmittit, si possit, Cæs.——B) *In expressing a wish: Would that!* si ostendat! Virg.; o si! *Oh that! but! &c.*, Hor.

SIBILO, are (sibilus), *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To hiss, to whistle.* A) *Of living creatures:* serpens sibilat ore, Virg.——B) *Of things:* ferrum sibilat unda, Ov.——II. *Act.: To hiss any one, to hiss at*, s. homines modestos, Cic.

SIBILUS, i, m. [*abl.* sibilu]. *A hissing, whistling.* I. *Gen.* A) *Sing.:* s. rudentum, Poet. ap. Cic.; sibilo dare signum, Liv.——B) *Plur.:* sibila: s. horrenda, Ov.——II. *Esp.: A hissing* (*as a mark of disapprobation or contempt*) (*usually plur.*). A) *Sing.:* s. metuere, Cic.——B) *Plur.:* sibilis consectari aiqm, Cic.

SIBILUS, a, um (sibulus). *Hissing, whistling*, s. colla colubræ, Virg.

SIBUZATES. *Sibuzates, a people of Aquitania; now Sobusse*, Cæs.

SIBYLLA [Sibulla, Tac.], æ, *f.* (Σίβυλλα). *A prophetess, fortune-teller; a sibyl*, S. naturæ (Pythia), Cic. *In Roman mythology: A celebrated sibyl at Cumæ*, Ov.; Virg.; *another in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose prophecies were kept in the Capitol*, Cic.

SIBYLLINUS [Sibull.], a, um. *Of or belonging to a sibyl, sibylline*, s. vaticinationes, Cic.; S. libri (*also simply* libri, *or* libri fatales), Liv.

SIC [sicce, *like* hicce, ecce, Plaut.], *adv. So, thus, in this manner, in such manner, &c.*, hoc, tali modo, *cŏrrect*. I. *Gen.:* s. inflexerat, &c., Cic.; s. loqui, *in the following manner, as follows*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *In comparisons:* ut ille ... sic noster, Cic.——B) *Denoting degree.* 1) *In a high degree: So, in such manner*, s. diligere, Cic. 2) *In a low degree:* s. temere, Hor.——C) *Denoting the quality of an object: So, of such description*, s. est habitus, Cic.; s. sum, Ter.——D) *In affirmations:* Placet? mihi s. placet, Cic.——E) *In protestations, wishes, &c.: As true as, as sure as, &c.*, sic deus adjuvet, Ov.

SICA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.: A dagger, dirk*, hinc sicæ, hinc venena, i. e. *assassinations*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The point of a boar's tooth*, s. dentium, Plin.

SICAMBRI. *See* SIGAMBRI.

SICĀNI, ōrum, m. (Σικανοί). *Sicani, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, part of whom emigrated to Sicily*, Virg.

SICANIA, æ, *f.* (Sicani). *Sicily*, Ov.

SICANIS, idis, *f. Sicilian*, S. Ætna, Ov.

SICANIUS, a, um (Σικάνιος). *Sicilian*, S. latus, Virg.

SICĀNUS [Sicānus, Sil.], a, um (Σικανός). I. *Sicanian*, S. gentes, i. e. Sicani, Virg.——II. *Poet.: Sicilian*, S. fluctus, Virg.; S. Ætna, Hor.

SICĀRIUS, ii, m. (sica). *An assassin, cutthroat, murderer, ruffian*, s. vetus, Cic., quæstio inter sicarios, *of assassination*, Id.; quæstionem exercere de s., *of assassination*, Suet.

SICCĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A drying*, Plin.

SICCE, *adv.* (*the emphatic* sic; *see* CE). *Thus, so*, s. placidie, Plaut.; *conf.* SICCINE.

SICCE, *adv.* (*seryrare*). *Dryly, without damp.* I. *Prop.:* s. stabulatur (bos), Col.——II. *Fig.:* s. et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic.; *conf.* SICCUS, II.

SICCENSES, ium, m. (Sicca). *The inhabitants of Sicca*, Sall.

SICCINE? *adv.* (sicce). *Is it thus? Is it so?* s. hoc fit? foras ædibus me ejici? *is this, then, the way I am treated?* Plaut.

SICCITAS, ātis, *f.* (siccus). *Dryness, want of moisture.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. uvæ, Plin.——B) *Esp. of places:* s. Sipontina, Cic.——C) *Of the weather: Drought, dry weather*, s. maxima, Cic. *Plur.*, ap. Cæs.——D) *Of the human body: Dryness, freedom from unhealthy humors, as from catarrh, &c.*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* (*rarely*): s. orationis, *jejuneness*, Cic.

SICCO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (siccus). I. *Act.: To make dry, to dry, drain.* A) *Gen.:* s. paludes, Cic.; s. vellera, Virg.; siccati agri, *drained*, Suet. *Poet.:* s. ubera, *to suck dry*, Virg.; siccata ovis, *milked*, Ov.; siccati cadi, *emptied*, Hor.; s. sacram Permessida, *to drink freely from the Muse's fountain*, i. e. *to be a great poet*, Mart.——B) *Esp.: To dry up, remove* (*an unhealthy humor*), s. pituitam

oris, Plin.; s. vulnera, Ov. ——II. *Neut.: To grow dry, to dry up*, ubi siccaverit, Cat.

SICCŌCŬLUS, a, um (siccus, oculus). *With dry eyes, dry-eyed*, s. genus, Plaut.

SICCUS, a, um. *Dry.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. panis, Plin.; s. lacus, Prop.; s. agri, Hor.; *with genit.*, enses sicci sanguinis, *not wet with blood*, Sil.; *with abl.*, spolia s. sanguine, Prop.; utraque ursa s., *not dipping into the sea*, i. e. *not setting*, Ov.; s. vox (*with heat*), Ov. *Neut. sing.*, siccum, i, *and plur.*, sicca, ōrum, *The dry land, a dry place, country*, &c., in sicco, Plin.; rostra tenent siccum, *are on the dry land, or on the sands*, &c., Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Of the weather: Dry, not rainy*, s. ver, Plin.; s. tempora (canis), Tibull. 2) *Of the body: Dry, free from unhealthy humors, not subject to rheum, catarrh*, &c.; *hence, firm, robust*, s. corpora, Plin.; s. mulier, Plaut.; s. os, *without saliva*, Catull. 3) *With reference to drinking: Dry, thirsty; hence, sober, abstemious, not intoxicated*, s. sum siti, Plaut.; Hor.——II. *Fig.: Dry, meagre*, s. atque sanum in oratione, Cic.; s. atque aridi pueri, *unprepared*, Suet.; s. medulli, *cold*, Prop.

SICĔLIS, idis (Siculi), *f.* (Σικελίς). *Sicilian; subst.*, *a Sicilian*, S. musæ, *of Theocritus, Bucolic*, Virg.

SICHÆUS, i, *m.* *Sichæus, the husband of Dido*, Virg. *Also adj.*: S. cinis, Virg.

SICĬLIA, æ, *f.* (Σικελία). *Sicily*, Cic.

SICILISSITŌ, are (Sicuil). *To imitate the Sicilians*, Plaut.

SICILICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sicilis). *A small, sharp instrument, a little knife*, Plaut.

SICILICUS [siciliquus], i, *m.* I. *Gen.*: *The fourth part of an* uncia, *and so the forty-eighth part of an* as, Scæv. Dig.——II. *Esp. as a measure: A quarter of an inch*, Plin.

SICILIENSIS, e (Sicilia). *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian*, S. quæstura mea, Cic.

SICINIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. Caius Sicinius, Cic.

SICŌRIS, is, *m.* *Sicoris, a tributary of the River Iberus; now Segre*, Cæs.

SICŬBI, *adv.* (si, ubi, as sicunde, *from* si, unde). *If any where or at any place* (*rarely used*), s. incideret, Cic.; s. est certamen, Liv.; ac s. esset (exceptum), *and if in any place*, Cic.

SICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sica). *A little dagger or dirk; meton.*, i. q. membrum virile, Catull.

SICŬLI, ōrum, *m.* (Σικελοί). *The Siculi, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, who, when expelled thence, settled chiefly in Sicily*, Plin. *Hence: The inhabitants of Sicily, Sicilians*, Cic.

SICŬLUS, i, *m.* *A Sicilian*, Cic.

SICŬLUS, a, um (Siculi). *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian*, S. tellus, i. e. *Sicily*, Virg.; S. tyrannus, i. e. *Phalaris*, Ov.; S. conjux, i. e. *Proserpina* (*because she was carried away from Sicily*), Juv.; S. cantus, *of the Sirens, Id.*

SICUNDE, *adv.* (si, unde, *as* sicubi, *from* si, ubi). *If from any place or quarter* (*very rare*), s. potes, erues, Cic.

SIC-UT *and* SIC-UTI. *So as, just as, as if.* I. *Prop.* A) *With a verb*: s. factum erat, Cic.; sicuti accepi, Sall.; *with* ita, itidem, sic: s. ... ita, Liv.; s. ... sic, Cæs.; sicuti ita, Id.; sicuti ... itidem, Plaut.——B) *Without a verb*: amplectitur me, sicuti neminem, Cic.; *with* ita, item, &c.: s. in foro, item in theatro, Id. ——II. *Esp.* A) *Implying a cause*: s. cras aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut.——B) *Affirmative: As indeed it is* (*or was*), *as in fact*, quamvis felix sit, s. est, Cic.——C) *Comparative: As it were, as if*, locus s. fundamentum, Cic.——D) *In citing an instance or example: As, as for instance or example, such as*, &c., quibus in causis, s. in ipsa M. Curii, Cic.——E) s. eram, erat, &c., i. q. ὡς εἶχον, *such or so as I* (*he*, &c.) *was*, s. erat togatus, Suet.——F) *As if, just as though* (*hypothetical, only in* Sall.), sicuti foret lacessitus, Sall.

SICYON, ōnis, *f.* (Σικυών). *Sicyon, the capital of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus of Corinth*, Cic.

SICYŌNIUS, a, um (Sicyon). *Of or belonging to Sicyon*, S. magistratus, Cic.; S. calcei, *a kind of soft shoe*, Id. *Subst. plur.*, Sicyonii, *The inhabitants of Sicyon*, Cic.

SIDA, æ [Side, ēs, Plin.], *f.* (Σίδη). *Sida, a town of Pamphylia; now Eski*, Cic.

SIDĔREUS, a, um (sidus). I. *Of or belonging to the stars, starry*, s. æthra, Virg.; s. arx mundi, *the heavens*, Ov.; s. ignes, *stars*, Id.; s. Pedo, *treating of the stars*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Celestial, divine*, s. sanguis, Val. Flac.——B) *Gen.: Beaming, shining, refulgent, glittering*, &c., s. clipeus, Virg.

SIDĔRITES, æ, *m.* (σιδηρίτης). *A loadstone, magnet*, Plin.

SIDĒTÆ, ārum, *m.* (Σιδῆται) (Sida). *The inhabitants of Sida*, Liv.

SIDICINI, ōrum, *m.* *Sidicini, a people of Campania, whose capital was Teanum*, Cic.

SIDICINUS (Sidicini), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Sidicini*, S. ager, Liv.

SIDO, sīdi, 3 (ἵζω). *To sit down, to set one's self down, to settle.* I. *Gen.* A) *Of living creatures*: columbæ s., Virg.——B) *Of things: To settle, sink, go to the bottom*, gummi sedit in aqua, Plin.; s. lectica, *is put down*, Prop. ——II. *Esp.* A) *To settle, to remain in a certain position, whether by sitting, reclining, or otherwise, to stick fast*, ancoræ s., Plin.; s. in lecto, Prop. *Naut.: To run aground, to stick fast*, s. cymbæ, Liv.——B) *To sink down, sink, disappear by going down.* 1) *Prop.*: arx Cadmi s., Prop.; sidentes acervi, *tumbling together, falling down*, Luc. 2) *Fig.*: sidens civitas, Sen.

SIDO, ōnis, *m.* *Sido, a chief of the Suevi, about the middle of the first century*, Tac.

SIDON, onis [acc., Sidōna, Virg.; *ablat.*, Sidōne, Lucr.; *ablat.*, Sidōne, Sil.; Sidonis, æ, Just.], *f* (Σιδών, ῶνος, the Hebrew צִידוֹן). *Sidon, a celebrated city of Phœnicia, the mother-town of Tyre; now Saida*, Cic.

SIDONICUS (Sidon), a, um. *Of or belonging to Sidon*, Sall.

SIDONIS, idis, *f.* *Sidonian*, I. q. *Phœnician*, S. tellus, i. e. *Phœnicia*, Ov.; S. concha, i. e. *purple*, Id. *Subst.*: *A Sidonian or Phœnician woman*, Ov.

SIDONIUS, a, um (Sidon). *Of or belonging to Sidon, Sidonian, Phœnician*, S. urbs, *Sidon*, Virg.; S. mœnia, Ov.; S. hospes, i. e. *Cadmus*, Id. *Also, Carthaginian*, S. duces, Sil. *Also Theban* (*inasmuch as Thebes in Bœotia is said to have been founded by the Phœnician Cadmus*), S.

comites, i. e. Ismenides, Ov. *Subst.*, Sidonii, ōrum, m., *The Sidonians*, Sall.; *Phœnicians*, Ov.

SIDUS, ĕris, n. (εἶδος). *A group or configuration of stars, a constellation (mostly in the plur.); also, a star.* I. *Prop.*: sidera et stellæ, Cic.; sol lunaque præcipua siderum, Quint.; *the sun*, Tibull.; *the moon*, Plin. ——— II. *Meton.* (*mostly poet.*) A) *The heavens*, Æneas missus ad sidera, Juv. *Fig. of the height of fortune, glory, &c.*: feriam sidera vertice, Hor.; notus ad sidera, Virg.; contingere sidera (*of a perfectly happy person*), *to touch the stars (like gods)*, Prop.——B) *Night*, exigere sidera, *to pass the night*, Prop.——C) *Of radiant beauty, or any thing that is noble or grand*, pulchrior sidere, Hor. *Hence*: *Brightness, splendor*, Maximus, sidus Fabiæ, Ov.——D) *Denoting a season, clime, country, or region, weather, temperature, &c.*, s. confectum, *the weather that is over*, Plin.; s. hibernum, Virg.; tot saxa sideraque, *countries, regions*, Id.; s. triste Minervæ, *a storm raised by Minerva*, Id.——E) *With regard to the supposed influence of the constellations on the lives and fortunes of mankind*: *Destiny, fate, fortune*, ictus sidere pestifero, Liv.; notare sidere natalicia, Cic.

SIEM, SIES, &c. *See* SUM.

SIGAMBER, a, um (Sigambri). *Of or belonging to the Sigambri*, S. cohors, Tac. *Subst.*, Sigambra, æ, *f.* *A Sigambrian woman*, Ov.

SIGAMBRI [Sic., Syg., *and* Sug.], ōrum, m. (Σύγαμβροι *and* Σούγαμβροι). *Sigambri, a powerful Germanic tribe*, Cæs.

SIGEUM, i, n. (Σίγειον). *Sigeum, a promontory of Troas, with a town of the same name, on which was the tomb of Achilles; now Jenischer*, Cic.

SIGĒUS [Sigēia tellus, Ov.], a, um (Sigeum) *Of or belonging to Sigeum*, S. freta, Virg.

SIGILLA, ōrum, n. *dim.* (signum). I. *Small images or figures*, s. egregia, Cic. *Of the images on seal-rings*, Cic. *Hence, poet. for a seal*, s. grata, Hor.——II. *In the sing.*, sigillum *for* signum: *A token, mark, trace*, Venant.

SIGILLĀRIA, ōrum, ĭbus, *and* ĭis, n. (sigilla). I. *The last two days of the Saturnalia, on which it was the custom to exchange presents of images*, Macr. ——II. *Meton.* A) *The images presented during the Sigillaria*, Sen.——B) *A place at Rome where images were sold*, Suet.

SIGILLĀTUS, a, um (sigilla). *Adorned with images or little figures*, s. scyphi, Cic.

SIGILLUM, i. *See* SIGILLA.

SIGIMERUS, i, m. *Sigimerus, a prince of the Cherusci, father of Arminius*, Tac.

SIGLA, ōrum, n. (*contr. from* sigilla). *Abbreviations*, Just.

SIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who sets his seal to any thing as a witness, e. g. to a marriage-contract, a will, &c., a sealer, signer*, Suet.; Juv.

SIGNĀTŌRIUS, a, um (signo). *Of or belonging to sealing*, s. annulus, *a seal-ring*, Val. Max.

SIGNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* signo. ——— II. *Adj.*: *Locked up, well guarded*, s. limina, Prop.

SIGNIA, æ, *f.* *Signia, a very ancient town of Latium, where wine of a harsh flavor was grown; now Segni*, Liv.

SIGNĪFER, ĕra, ĕrum (signum, fero). I. *Gen.*: *That carries or bears a sign, image, or figure*, s. puppis, *with images or figures painted on it*, Luc. ——— II. *Esp.* A) *That contains stars or constellations, starry*, s. orbis, *the Zodiac*, Cic. ——B) *Milit.*: Signifer, eri, m., *A standard-bearer*, Cic. *Meton. for a leader, chief, guide*, s. juventutis, Cic.

SIGNIFICANS, antis, *part.* (significo). *Of speech*: *Expressive, striking, clear*, s. descriptio, Quint. *Meton. of a speaker*: *Clear, intelligible*, Attici lucidi et s., Quint.

SIGNIFICANTER, *adv.* (significans). *Expressively, strikingly, clearly*, breviter ac s. proferre, Quint. *Compar.*, significantius defendere, Cic.

SIGNIFICANTIA, æ, *f.* (significo). *Import, significancy, force of meaning*, s. verborum, Quint.

SIGNIFICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A pointing out, showing, discovering, signifying; indication, intimation; mark, sign, token, &c.* A) *Absol.*: declarare alqd significatione, Cic.; *with a subject. genit.*, s. literarum, Cic. ——B) *With an object. genit.*: s. virtutis, Cic.; s. victoriæ, Cæs. *Plur.*: s. valetudinis, Cic.——C) *Rarely with an objective clause*: s. fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. ——— II. *Esp.* A) *Like the Greek ἐπιστροφία*: *A token or mark of approbation or esteem, applause*, significatione florere, Cic.——B) *A sign or prognostic of the weather*, murmur cœli habet s., Plin.——C) *Energy of expression, emphasis*, Cic. ——D) *The signification or meaning of a word, sense*, s. scripti, Cic.

SIGNIFICO, 1 *v. a.* (signum, facio). *To give a sign, to give to understand, to give warning or notice, to signify, indicate, intimate, point out.* I. *Gen.* a) *With acc.*: s. cogitationem, Cic.; s. deditionem, Cæs. b) *Followed by an objective or relative clause*: s., nihil esse potuisse, &c., Cic. c) *With* de: s. de fuga, Cæs. d) *Absol.*: significare inter sese cœperunt, Cic. ——— II. *Esp.* A) *To announce beforehand, to betoken, portend*, futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic.; *hence, to prognosticate the weather*, ventus Africus significat tempestatem, Col.——B) *To mean, signify*, carere hoc significat, Cic.

SIGNINUS, a, um (Signia). *Of or belonging to Signia*, S. pira, Plin. *Subst. plur.*, Signini, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Signia*, Liv.

SIGNO, 1 *v. a.* (signum). *To set a mark upon, to mark, mark or point out.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: signare sonos vocis, Cic.; s. humum, *to tread upon*, Hor.; s. rem carmine, *to express a thing in song*, Virg.; s. ceram figuris, *to impress upon*, Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To mark with a seal, to seal, seal up* (*usually*, obsignare), signatum libellum, Cic. *Hence, poet.*: jura signata, Luc.; s. jura Suevis, *to fix, establish*, Claud. in Eutr.; *to close, to finish*, signare quinquennia lustro, Mart. 2) *To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp (coin), to coin*, argentum signatum, Cic.; s. pecuniam signo, Liv. *Hence, poet.*: nomen habere signatum pectore, *impressed upon*, Ov. 3) *To adorn, distinguish*, s. honore, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To mark, indicate, point out, express* (*usually*, significare), s. differentiam, Quint.; nomen (Caieta) signat ossa, Virg. ——B) *Poet.*: *To mark, observe*, s. ora sono, Id.

SIGNUM, i, n. *A mark, sign, mark of distinction.* I. *Gen.*: signa alcjs rei dare, Cic.; s. imprimere pecori, Virg.; signa pedum sequi, *to follow or trace one's footsteps*, Ov.; *also simply*, signa

sequi, Virg.; s. timoris mittere, *to utter, express*, Cic.; s. est, dominam esse, &c., Ter.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) a) *A sign to distinguish the different divisions of an army, a standard*, s. conferre cum alqo, *to join battle*, Cic.; s. relinquere, *to desert the standards*, Sall.; s. ferre, *to break up*, Cæs.; s. convertere, *to wheel about*, Id.; *for which also*, s. vertere, Liv.; s. inferre in alqm, *to advance to an attack, to attack*, Id.; *thus*, s. conferre; *but this means also to bring the standards together to one place*, Cæs.; sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, &c., *in rank and file, drawn up*, Cic. b) *The banner or ensign of a single cohort or maniple* (*opp.* aquila, *the eagle*, i. e. *the standard of a legion*), s. militaria . . . aquila, Cic. *Hence, meton.: A small division of an army, a cohort, maniple*, octo cohortes . . . reliqua signa, Sall. 2) *A sign given by a musical instrument, or by a* tessera; *a signal, watch-word, pass-word*, s. tuba dare, Cæs.; s. canere, Sall.; s. Priapi aut Veneris, *the watch-word* Priapus *or* Venus, Suet.——B) *A token, prognostic, ominous appearance, sign*, a. se objicit, Cic.——C) *Any image artificially made, a figure, statue*, &c., s. fabricari, Cic.; s. formatum marmore, Ov.——D) *Hence, the image on a seal, an impression*, s. integra, Cic.; sub signo habere, *to keep under seal*, Id. ——E) *A constellation, sign* (*conf.* SIDUS), signorum ortus et obitus, Cic.; nox cœlo diffundere signa parabat, Hor.

SILA, æ, *f.* *Sila, a large forest of the Bruttii*, Cic.

SILANUS, i, m. (Σιλανός, *Dor.* Σιλανός). *A water-spout, conduit-pipe* (*usually in the shape of the head of Silenus*), Lucr.

SILARUS [Silerus, Mel.; Siler, Luc.], i, m. (Σίλαρος). *Silarus, a river between Lucania and Campania; now Sele*, Plin.; Virg.

SILENTIUM, ii, n. (sileo). *A being silent, silence.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. est, Cic.; s. facere, *to keep silence, observe silence*, Id.; silentio præterire, *to pass over in silence; in another sense*, ut nulla pars orationis silentio præteriretur, *without noise or clamor*, Id.; s. est de alqo, *nothing is said about, all is silent about*, Id.; vindicare a s., i. e. *absence of fame, oblivion*, Id.; demere silentia furto, *to rescue from silence or oblivion*, Ov.; *the stillness of the night, dead of night*, in silentio noctis, Cæs. *Of the stillness or quietness of the country*: silentia ruris, Ov. *Of wood that does not make a crackling noise*, Plin.——B) *Esp.*: *A state of being undisturbed; hence, correctness in observing the signs in augury*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Stillness, a stand-still, stop, quietness, cessation, inactivity*, a. judiciorum ac fori, Cic.; vitam transire silentio, Sall.

SILENUS, i, m. (Σιληνός). *Silenus.* I. *The tutor and companion of Bacchus, represented with short horns, bald, always intoxicated, and riding on an ass*, Cic.——II. *A Greek historian*, Cic.

SILEO, ŭi, 2 n. *and* a. (σιγάω, *from* σίζω). *To be silent or still; also act., to be silent about, to pass over in silence* (*not used by Cæsar*). I. *Prop.* a) *With* de: ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. *Impers.*: siletur de jurgio, Ter.; Sall. b) *With acc.*: tu hoc silebis, Cic.; neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. *Pass.*: res siletur, Cic.; s. Agricolam, *not to make mention of*, Tac. c) *With a relative clause*: qua tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. d) *With an objective clause*: silent verbum facere, Auct. B. Hisp.——II. *Meton.*: *To be still or inactive, to cease, to rest*, Musæ s., Cic.; si quando ambitus silent, *ceased*, Id.

SILER, ĕris, n. *A kind of brook-willow, the common spindle-tree*, Virg.

SILER. *See* SILARUS.

SILESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (sileo). *To become still or silent*, turba s., Ter.; venti s., Ov.

SILEX, icis, m. [*f.*, Virg.; Ov.]. I. *Any hard stone found in fields, a flint, flint-stone*, cædere s., Cic.; scintillam excudere silici, Virg. *Frequently with* lapis *or* saxum: lapides s., Liv. *Meton. of hardheartedness*: natus silice, Cic.; s. stat in corde, Tibull.——II. *Gen.*: *A rock, large stone*, acuta s., Virg.

SILIANUS, a, um (Silius). *Of or belonging to Silius*, S. villa, negotium, Cic.

SILICERNIUM, ii, n. *A funeral entertainment*, Fest.; Varr. *Hence, as a term of reproach for an old man*, Ter.

SILIGINEUS, a, um (siligo). *Of or made of wheat*, s. farina, Plin.; s. cunni, *loaves*, Mart.

SILIGO, inis, *f.* I. *A kind of superior wheat, winter wheat*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *Wheaten flour*, Juv.

SILIQUA, æ, *f.* I. *A pod, shell, husk of pulse*, Virg.; Plin. *Hence, meton.*, siliquæ, ārum, *Pulse*, Juv.——II. Siliqua Græca, *St. John's bread*, Col.

SILIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. 1. P. Silius Nerva, Cic. 2. T. Silius, Cæs. 3. C. Silius Italicus, *a Roman poet of the first century, author of a poem entitled* Punica.

SILLYBUS, i, m. (σίλλυβος). *A strip of parchment appended to the rolled volumes of the ancients, on which the title of the work, the name of its author*, &c., *were written*; *a label*, Cic.

SILO, ōnis. *See* SILUS.

SILUS, a, um [silo, onis, Plaut.]. *Having the nose turned upward, snub-nosed*, σιμός, dei s., Cic. *Also a Roman surname of the gens Sergia*; e. g., M. Sergius Orata Silus, Cic.; M. Sergius Silus, Liv.; Domitius Silus, Tac.

SILVA, æ [sylva *is less correct*; *old genit.*, silvai; silua, *trisyll.*, Hor.], *f.* (ὕλη). *A forest, wood.* I. *Prop.* A) nemora silvæque, Cic.; dea silvarum, i. e. *Diana*, Ov.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A plantation of trees, an orchard*, signa disposita in s., Cic. 2) *Post. for a tree*, aliæ silvarum, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: *A dense crowd, a multitude, number*, omnis ubertas et quasi s. dicendi, Cic.; ferens s. in pectore, *a forest or cloud* (*of missiles*), Luc.; horrida s. comæ, *said of bristle-like hair, dishevelled hair*, Juv.

SILVĀNUS [Sylv.], i, m. (silva). I. *Silvanus, a deity presiding over forests and plantations, a god of woods*, Cic.——II. *Meton. plur.*: *Silvan deities*, Ov.

SILVESCO [sylv.], ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (silva). *To grow too thick or woody* (*of vines*), (vitis) se silvescat, Cic.

SILVESTRIS [sylv.], e (silva). I. *Of or belonging to a wood, grown over with wood, woody, silvan*, a. locus, Cic.; s. belua, i. e. *a she-wolf*, Id.; s. homines, i. e. *living in woods*, Hor. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals and plants*: *Wild*, s. tauri, Plin.; s. oliva, Ov.——B) *Gen.* (*for* agrestis): *Rural, rustic*, s. Musa, Virg.

SILVIA. *See* REHEA.

SILVICŌLA [sylv.], æ, c. (silva, colo). *Dwelling in the woods*, s. Faunus, Virg.

SILVICULTRIX [sylv.], īcis, *f.* (silva). *Dwelling in the woods*, s. cerva, Catull.

SILVIFRAGUS [sylv.], a, um (silva, frango). *That breaks to pieces a wood or trees*, s. flabra venti, Lucr.

SILVIGER [sylv.], ĕra, ĕrum (silva, gero). *Bearing a forest or trees, woody, wooded*, s. montes, Plin.

SILVIUS, ii, m. *The name of several kings of Alba Longa*, Liv.; Virg.

SILVŌSUS, a, um (silva). *Full of woods, well wooded, woody*, s. saltus, Liv.

SIMBRUINUS [Simbruvium], a, um. *Of or belonging to Simbruvium*, S. stagna, Tac.

SIMBRŪVIUM, ii, n. *Simbruvium, a place in Latium*, Sil.

SIMIA, æ, *f.*, *and* SIMIUS, ii, m. (simus). *An ape*, Cic. *As a term of reproach: A jackanapes*, Cœl. ap. Cic. *Esp. of persons who imitate others servilely or foolishly*, Plin. E.

SIMILIS, e (ὁμοῖος). *Like, resembling, similar; with genit.* (*in case of a real connection between two things*), *with dat.* (*in mere comparisons*), *also with* inter, atque, *and absol.* a) *With genit.*: s. hominis, Cic.; s. reges Numæ, Liv. *Compar.*: similiores Atticorum, Cic. *Superl.*: simillima societas hereditatis, Cic. b) *With dat.*: s. patri, Cic.; s. Icilio, Liv.; s. ceteris, Sall. *Compar.*: s. homini, Plaut. *Superl.*: s. veris, Liv. c) *With genit. and dat. successively*: s. illi . . . s. deorum, Cic.; s. lacti . . . s. mei, Plaut. d) *With* inter: s. inter se, Cic. e) *With* atque (ac), ut si, tamquam si: s. . . . atque, &c., Cic.; s. . . . ut si, &c., Id. f) *Absol.*: s. improbitas, Cic.; s. culpæ, Cæs.

SIMILITAS, ātis, *f.* (similis). I. q. similitudo, *Likeness, similitude*, s. morum, Cæs.

SIMILITER, *adv. Similarly, in like manner*, s. atque uno modo, Cic. *Compar.*: similius, Plmndr. *Superl.*: simillime, Cic.; s. atque, *or* ac, Id.; s. ut si, Id.

SIMILITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (similis). I. *Gen.*: *Likeness, resemblance, similitude*, s. honesti, Cic.; s. inter ipsos, Id.; s. cum alqo, Id.; s. regia, *with royal power or regal authority*, Id. *Plur.*: s. animi, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: *A parable, comparison, simile*, Cic.

SIMILO, are. *See* SIMULO.

SIMIŌLUS, i, m. *dim.* (simius). *A little ape, a young monkey* (*as a term of reproach*), Cic.

SIMITU [simitur], *adv.* (*an ante-classical form for* simul). *At the same time*, ut s., *as soon as*, Plaut.

SIMIUS, ii. *See* SIMIA.

SIMO, ōnis, m. (simus). *Simo, a proper name*, Plin.; Hor.

SIMŌIS, entis, m. (Σιμόεις). *Simois, a small river near Troy, now Mendes*, Virg.

SIMO *or* SIMON, ōnis, m. (Σιμεών, *Hebr.* שִׁמְעוֹן). *Simon, the name of a Jewish leader*, Tac.

SIMŌNIDES, is, m. (Σιμωνίδης). *Simonides, a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos*, Cic.

SIMŌNIDEUS, a, um (Simonides). *Of or belonging to Simonides*, S. lacrimæ, i. e. *the poetry of Simonides, calling forth tears*, Catull.

SIMPLEX, īcis [*abl.*, simplĭce, Lucr.] (semel, plico). I. *Gen.*: *Simple, uncompounded, unmixed, pure*, s. sententia, Cic.; s. ordo, Liv.; s. genus mortis, *without torture*, Id.; s. vicis, *once, one time*, Hor.; s. argumentum, Ter. *Compar.*: s. quantitas, Quint. *Superl.*: s. res, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *Morally simple, plain, straight-forward, upright, sincere, natural, inartificial, artless, without guile or pretence*, apertus et s., Cic.; s. virtus, Id.

SIMPLICITAS, ātis, *f.* (simplex). *Simplicity.* I. *Gen.*: s. indigesta (ligni), i. e. *straightness*, Plin.——II. *Esp.*: *Moral simplicity, sincerity, open-heartedness, integrity, honesty*, s. juvenis, Liv.; imitatio simplicitatis, Quint.

SIMPLICITER, *adv.* (simplex). I. *Simply, plainly, without ornament, naturally*, ἁπλῶς, s. videre rationem, Cic.; frondes s. positæ, Ov.——II. *Simply, sincerely, openly, candidly*, s. et candide, Cœl. ap. Cic.

SIMPLUS, a, um (*allied to* simplex). *Simple, single.* I. *Adj.*: s. mora, Prud.——II. *Subst.* A) simplum, i, n., *That which is simple or single*, duplum s., Cic.; s. solvere, Plaut.—B) simpla, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia), *The simple purchase-money*, Varr.

SIMPŬLUM, i, n. *A small vessel or ladle for pouring out wine*, Varr. *Prov.*: excitare fluctus in s., *to make much ado about nothing*, "*to raise a tempest in a tea-pot*," Cic.

SIMPŬVIUM, ii, n. *A vessel used at sacrifices for pouring out libations*, Cic.

SIMŪL, *adv.* (ἅμα). *Together, in company.* I. a) *Absol.*: s. venire, Cic.; s. esse, *to be together*, Id.; s. accumbere, Plaut.; *rendered emphatic by* una: s. bibere una, Id. b) *With* cum: animi s. cum corporibus, Cic.; s. mecum una, Plaut. c) *With* et, et . . . et, que, atque, &c.: s. et ostendi, Cic d) *With Abl.*: s. septemviris, Tac.——II. *Observe the following constructions.* A) simul . . . simul, *As well . . . as, both . . . and, on the one hand . . . on the other hand, partly . . . partly*, s. spernebant, s. . . . metuebant, Liv.; s. virtutibus, s. vitiis, Tac.——B) simul atque (simulac), *also* simul-atque (simulac), simul ut, *As soon as* (*or* simul *simply in this sense*), s. atque increpuit, Cic.; s. atque cognitum est, Cæs.; s. inflavit tibicen, *as soon as, for* simul atque, Cic.

SIMŪLĀCRUM, i, n. (similis). *A likeness, image, picture, representation of anything.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of images or figures made by art*: effigies simulacrumque, Cic.; s. Herculis, Liv.; simulacrum, *of the Trojan horse, as a work of art*, Virg. *Adverbially*, ad simulacrum, *as* ad similitudinem, ad formam, *according to or after the pattern or model of*, ad s. templi, Suet.——B) *An apparition, phantom, shade* (εἴδωλον), s. functa, *the shadows of the dead*, Ov.; s. pallentia, Virg.; *a portraiture or character*, inserere s. viri, Liv.; *a likeness*, habere s., Plaut.——II. *Esp.*: *An image, shadow, mere appearance*, s. ac vestigium civitatis, Cic.; s. pugnæ navalis, *a mock fight*, Liv.

SIMŪLĀMEN, ĭnis, n. (simulo). *An imitation, image, resemblance*, Ov.

SIMŪLANS, antis (simulo). I. *Part. of* simulo.——II. *Adj.*: *Imitating*, alec vocum simulantior, Ov.

SIMŪLĀTE, *adv. In appearance, feignedly, fictitiously*, sive ex animo, sive s., Cic.

SIMŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f. An appearance falsely assumed, a pretence, pretext, color, simulation.* a) *With gen.*: s. insaniæ, Cic.; s. timoris, Cæs.; simulatione numinum, *under pretence of*

divine inspiration, Tac. b) *Absol.*: s. et dissimulatio, Cic. *Plur.*, Tac.

SIMŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. *An imitator*, s. figurræ, Ov.——II. *He who assumes the appearance of any thing, a counterfeit, pretender, hypocrite, &c.* A) *With genit.*: s. segnitiæ, Tac.—B) *Absol.*: s. Socrates, Cic.; callidus et s., Tac.

SIMULATQUE. *See* SIMUL, II., B.

SIMŬLO [*not* similo], 1 *v. a.* (similis). *To make any thing like another, to imitate any thing, represent by imitation.* I. *Prop.*: Homeri Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic.; corpora igni simulata, *framed, made, or shaped like or after*, Lucr.; s. Catonem, Hor.; s. cupressum, *to imitate*, Hor. *With object.*: simulat terram prodere ... mirarique deos, Ov.; *gen. of any work of art*, æra simulantia vultum, Hor.——II. *Esp.*: *To simulate, to say or pretend that which is not true or real, to act as though a thing were what it is not, to assume the air or the appearance of any thing, to counterfeit, feign, pretend, &c.* A) *With acc.*: non simulabit vir bonus quicquam, Cic.; s. mortem, *to simulate death*, Ter.; s. deditionem ac metum, Sall.; s. ægrum, *to pretend to be ill, to feign illness*, Liv.—B) *With object.*: simulat se proficisci, Cic. *Pass.*: schema quo simulatur dici, Quint.—C) *Absol.*: non simulent sui commodi causa, Cic. *Impers.*: quid est, quod amplius simuletur, Ter.

SIMŬLTAS, ātis [*genit. plur.*, simultatium, ap. Liv.], *f.* (simul). I. *Contact of two persons or parties hostilely disposed toward each other; rivalry, enmity, grudge, ill-will.* A) *Plur.*: s., quas mecum habebat, Cic.; s. exercere cum alqo, Id.—B) *Sing.*: s. deponere, Cic.; s. cum Curione, Cæs.; s. gerere, *to have or entertain a grudge*, Suet.——II. *Gen.*: *A contest, fight for a prize*, simultatem constituere, Hyg.

SIMŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (simus). *With a nose rather bent upward, rather snub-nosed*, Lucr.

SIMUS, a, um (σιμός). *That has a nose bent upward, snub-nosed*, s. rostrum delphini, Plin.; s. capellæ, Virg.

SIN, *conj.* (si, ne). *But if, if however, if on the other hand or on the contrary.* I. *Preceded by* si, nisi, quando, dum; si est verus ... sin falsus, Cic.; *also with* aliter, minus, *but if not*, si ita est ... sin aliter, Cic. *In the epistolary style* sin *alone is used for* sin aliter *or* sin minus: si pares ... sin, Cic.——II. *Without* si *preceding*: ne discidia fiant: sin tale alqd evenerit, Cic.

SINAPI [sinapis, *f.*, Plaut.], is, *n.* (σίναπι). *Mustard*, Plin.

SINCĒRE, *adv. Sincerely, honestly, candidly*, s. loqui, Cic.; s. et ex animo, Catull.

SINCĒRITAS, ātis, *f.* (sincerus). *Purity, incorruptness, integrity.* I. *Prop.*: s. pura (olei), Plin.——II. *Fig.*: s. summa vitæ, *morality*, Val. Max.

SINCĒRUS, a, um. *Uncorrupt, genuine, unmixed, pure.* I. *Prop.*: sincera atque vera, Cic.; s. integerque, *uninjured*, Id.; s. porci, *sound*, Plaut.; s. vas, *clean, sweet*, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: *Uncorrupt, sincere, upright, honest, ingenuous*, s. judicium, Cic.; s. fides, Liv.; s. fama, *unspotted, unpolluted*, Gell.; s. Minerva, *chaste, pure*, Ov.

SINCIPUT, pitis, *n.* (semi, caput). I. *One half of the head, the forehead; said of a smoked pig's head*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *The head, brain*, s. sanum, Plaut.

SINE, *prep. with abl. Without*, urbs s. regibus, Cic.; *without a case*, cum fratre, an s.? Id. *Poet., it also follows its noun*, vitiis nemo s. nascitur, Hor.

SINGILLĀTIM [singŭlātim, singultim, *and* sigillatim], *adv.* (singuli). *Singly, particularly*, s. potius quam generatim loqui, Cic.; singultim, Hor.

SINGŬLĀRIS, e (singuli). *Single, belonging to one individual, peculiar, singular in its kind.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: non s. nec solivagum genus (*sc.* homines), *living singly or by itself*, Cic.; s. homo, *a private man*, Id.; s. imperium, *monarchy*, Id.; s. locus, *private, secluded*, Suet.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of or belonging to the singular number*, s. numerus, Quint. 2) singulares, ium, *m.* a) *A peculiar kind of troops, perhaps life-guardsmen*, Tac. b) *Under the later emperors, A kind of short-hand-writers*, Cod. Just.——II. *Peculiar, singular, particular, rare, extraordinary, distinguished*, Aristoteles s. in philo sophia, Cic.; s. et divina vis ingenii, Id. *In a bad sense*: s. nequitia, *unparalleled*, Cic.

SINGŬLĀRITER (*contr.* singlariter, Lucr.], *adv.* I. *Singly.* A) *Gen.*: s. apta, Lucr.—B) *Esp. in the singular number*: s. ... pluraliter, Quint.——II. *Particularly, exceedingly*, s. diligere, Cic.

SINGŬLĀRIUS, a, um (singularis). *Single, particular, singular in its kind, simple*, s. literæ, *abbreviations*, Gell.; s. catenæ, Plaut.

SINGULĀTIM, *adv. See* SINGILLATIM.

SINGŬLI, æ, a (*not class. in the sing.*) *num. distr.* I. *One (distrib.), one each, each single, each*, s. civitates, Cic.; singuli singulorum (deorum) sacerdotes, *to each deity a priest*, Id.; in dies singulos, *adv., from day to day, every day, daily*, literas mitto in dies s., Cic.——II. *Gen.*: *Each by himself or separately taken, each apart*, honestius vos universi quam s., *&c.*, Cic.; s. conquisitores, Plaut. *Sing.*: s. vestigium, Plaut.

SINGULTIM, *adv. See* SINGILLATIM.

SINGULTIO, ire, *v. n.* (singultus). I. *To sob*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *To cluck (as a hen with her chickens)*, Col.—B) *To palpitate*, s. vena, Pers.

SINGULTO, ātum, are (singultus), *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.* A) *To sob*, modo singultantium, Quint.—B) *Poet. meton. of persons dying*: *To rattle in the throat*, Virg.——II. *Act.*: s. animam, *to render up with sobs or gasping, to gasp out*, Ov.

SINGŬLTUS, ūs, *m.* (singuli). *A sobbing, a sob.* I. *Prop.*: fletus cum s., Cic.; hiccup, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *A gasping, the rattles in the throat*, Virg.; *the noise which water makes when rushing out of a narrow opening, gurgling*, Plin. E.

SINGULUS, a, um. *See* SINGULI.

SINIS, is (Σίνις). *Sinis, a notorious robber on the isthmus of Corinth, killed by Theseus*, Ov.

SINISTER, tra, trum. I. *Prop.*: *Left, that is on or to the left, on the left side*, s. cornu, Cæs.; s. humerus, Cic. *Compar.*, sinisterior pars, Varr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Left-handed, awkward, clumsy*, s. instituta (Judæorum), Tac.; s. mores, Virg.—B) *Unlucky, adverse, contrary, unfortunate, injurious, bad, &c.*, s. interpretatio, Tac.; s. pugna Cannensis, Prop. *Neut.*: me-

trona studiosa sinistri, *of evil*, Ov.——C) *According to Roman ideas of propitious omens (inasmuch as the augur, turning his face toward the south, had the east*, i. e. *the lucky quarter, to the left*), *Lucky, favorable, of good omen*, &c., sinistra nobis meliora videntur, Cic.; s. cornix, Virg. *Sometimes, according to Greek ideas, it is said of unfavorable omens*, di, removete omen s., Ov.

SINISTERITAS, ātis, *f.* (sinister). *Untowardness, awkwardness* (*opp.* dexteritas), Plin. E.

SINISTRA, æ, *f.* (sinister) (*sc.* manus). I. *The left hand*, sinistrâ impeditâ pugnare non poterat, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: The left side*, aspicite a s., Cic.; sub s., Cæs.

SINISTRORSUS [sinistrorsum, Hor.], *adv.* (*contr. for* sinistrovorsus, *from* sinister, verto). *To the left, to the left side*, s. se flectere, Cæs.

SINŌ, sīvi, situm, 3 *v. a.* [*subj. præs.*, sinit, Plaut.; Virg.; *perf.*, sii, Varr.; Ter.; *syncop. perf.*, sistis, Att. ap. Cic.; *subj.*, siris, Enn. ap. Cic.; sirit, Liv.; siritis, Plaut.; sirint, Id.; *pluperf.*, sisset, Liv.; sissent, Cic.; Liv.]. *Prop.: To let down, to lay down, only in the part.* situs *and in the compound* pōno (*instead of* pŏsĭno); *hence*, I. *Gen.* A) 1) *To allow any thing to take place or to happen, to suffer, permit; usually with an objective clause, or followed by the subj., or absol.; rarely with* ut *or with acc.*, non sinimus, Transalpinas gentes serere, Cic. *Pass.:* hic non est situs accusare eum, Cic.; sine te exorem, Plaut.; sine vivat ineptus, Hor.; non sinam, Cic.; sivi, ut expleret animum, Ter.; *with acc.*, sinite arma viris, Virg. *Sometimes the acc. is elliptical, so that an infinitive is to be supplied* (e. g. *to be, remain, do, go*, &c.), sinerem illum, *I would let him* (*do*), Ter.; istuc sino, *I leave that alone, I am not going to meddle with it*, Plaut.; sine me, *let me go my way*, Ter.——II. *Esp.* A) *In familiar language.* 1) sine, *Let or may*; e. g. sine veniat, *let him come, or, he may come*, Ter.; *also*, sine! *alone*; i. e. *May or let it be so! very well! let the matter rest there!* &c., sic sine, Plaut. 2) sine modo, *if only first*, sine modo adveniat, Plaut.——B) ne di sirint, ne Juppiter sirit, *Heaven forbid it! for Heaven's sake not!* ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv.; quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg.

SINON, ōnis, m. *Sinon, son of Æsimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to admit the wooden horse*, Virg.

SINŌPE, ēs (Σινώπη). *Sinope.* 1. *A town of Paphlagonia on the Pontus Euxinus; now Sinub*, Cic. 2. *A former name of the town* Sinuessa, Liv.

SINŌPENSIS, e (Sinope). *Of or belonging to Sinope. Subst. plur.:* Sinopenses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Sinope*, Liv.

SINŌPEUS, a, um (Sinope). *Of Sinope*, Ov.

SINUESSA, æ, *f. Sinuessa, a colony of the* Latini *in Campania, near Minturnæ; more anciently called* Sinope, Cic.

SINUESSĀNUS, a, um (Sinuessa). *Of or at Sinuessa*, S. deversoriolum, Cic.

SINUM, i, n. [sinus, m., Plaut.]. *A large round drinking-vessel; esp. for wine*, Varr.

SINUŌ, 1 *v. a.* (sinus). *To bend in the shape of a bow, to curve.* I. *Prop.:* Euphrates sinuat orbes, Tac.; angues sinuant terga, Virg.; muri sinuati, *formed as a bow*, Tac.; Chaucorum gens in Chattos usque sinuetur, *extends in a circular manner, or in a curve*, Id.——II. *Meton.: To hollow out in the form of an arch*, sana rodendo sinuare, Cels.

SINUŌSUS, a, um (sinus). *Full of bendings, turnings, or windings; crooked, winding, bent, sinuous.* I. *Prop.:* Mæander flexibus, Plin.; s. flexus anguis, Ov.——II. *Meton. of style: Full of digressions; involved, intricate*, historia non s., Quint.; *also*, in sinuoso pectore, *in the recesses of my heart, in my inmost heart*, Pers.

SINUS, ūs, m. *A bending, curving, the fold of a garment.* I. *Gen.:* sinum facere ex toga, Liv.; *said of a spider's web*, Plin.; *of a serpent*, Ov.; *of a fishing-net*, Juv.; *of a hunter's net*, Mart.; s. veli, *of a bellying or swelling sail*, Prop.; *also without* velum, Virg.; *a hair-dress*, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *The bosom or full part of a garment which covers the breast; it may sometimes be rendered the lap.* 1) *Prop.:* cedo mihi literas ex ipsius sinu, Cic.; ferre deos in s., Hor.; s. laxus, Tibull. *Prov.:* sinu laxo aliqd ferre, *to neglect*, Hor. *Also* (*as we say*), *a pocket, or a purse* (*which was worn in the folds of the bosom*), pecunias abdere per sinus, Tac.; Cynthia ponderat sinus amatorum, Prop. *Poet.: A garment*, s. Syrius, Tibull. 2) *Fig.* a) *The bosom*, i. e. *love, care, protection*, iste (Cicero) sit in s. et complexu meo, Cic.; negotium in s. alcjs delatum, *intrusted to his care or protection*, Id.; res publica confugit in s. tuum, *takes refuge in thy bosom*, i. e. *under thy protection*, Plin. b) *The inmost part of any thing, the heart*, s. urbis, *the interior or heart of a town*, Sall.; hostem excipere sinu, *in the centre*, Tac.; s. intimus pacis, *profound peace*, Plin. c) *Relating to any thing secret:* gaudere in sinu, *to rejoice in one's bosom, as we say, to laugh in one's sleeve*, Cic.; cubiculum ac s., *secrecy of the bed-chamber*, Tac.——B) 1) *A bay, gulf, creek, inlet*, ex alto sinus inflectere ad urbem, Cic. 2) *Meton.: The land adjacent to a bay or gulf, a land's end or point*, Liv.

SIPARIUM, ii, n. (σίαραρος). *The smaller curtain in a theatre.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Comedy*, Sen.——III. *A curtain spread over the seats of judges as a covering against the sun*, Quint.

SIPHO [sifo], ōnis, m. (σίφων). I. *A pipe by which liquids are drawn from a cask, a siphon*, Luc. ap. Cic.——II. *A kind of fire-engine*, Plin. E.

SIPHUNCŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (sipho). *A small water-pipe*, Plin. E.

SIPONTĪNUS, a, um (Siponturn). *Of or belonging to Siponturn*, S. siccitas, Cic.

SIPONTUM, i, n. (Σιπούς). *Siponturn, a considerable town, with a harbor, in Apulia; now Maria di Siponto*, Cic.

SIPŸLUS, i, m. (Σίπυλος). *Sipylus, a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, where Niobe is said to have been changed into stone*, Cic.

SIQUIDEM *for* SI QUIDEM. *See* SI.

SIREMPS [sirempse, Plaut.]. *The like, the same*, Cat.

SIREN, ēnis. *See* SIRENES.

SIRĒNES, um, *f.* (Σειρῆνες). *The Sirens, according to fable, they had the form of virgins above the waist, and the rest of the body like birds; with their sweet singing they allured persons sailing along the south coast of Italy, and then destroyed them.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; Sirenum scopuli, *three small*

SŎCĬĀLĬTER, *adv.* *Sociably, in a social manner*, s. cedere, i. e. *like a good comrade, good-naturedly*, Hor.

SŎCIĒNNUS, i, *m.* (socius). *A companion, comrade*, Plaut.

SŎCIĒTAS, ātis, *f.* (socius). *Any mutual connection, association, communion, conjunction, society, fellowship, alliance.* I. *Gen.:* s. conjunctioque hominum, Cic.; nulla s. cum tyrannis, Cic.; s. consiliorum, Id.; s. beate et honeste vivendi, Id. ——— II. *Esp.: A commercial association, partnership.* 1) *Prop.:* facere s. alcje rei cum alqo, Cic. 2) *Meton.: A society or association of farmers-general*, nulla s. vectigalium, Cic.; s. provinciarum, Cæs. 2) *A political alliance*, facere s. cum Ptolemæo, Cæs.; amicitia et s., Sall.; induere s. alcje, *to enter into an alliance or connection with any body*, Tac.

SŎCIO, 1 (socius). *To associate, unite, join; to hold any thing in common, to share with any body, to make common cause with any body*, &c., s. regnum cum alqo, Cic.; homines jure sociati, Id.; s. periculum vitæ cum alqo, *to expose one's life for any body*; sociari facinoribus, *to become the accomplice of crimes*, Liv.; verba sociandа chordis, *to be accompanied with the lute*, &c., Hor.; s. se alcui vinclo jugali, Virg.

SŎCIOFRAUDUS, i, *m.* (socius, fraudo). *One who deceives or defrauds his partners or comrades*, Plaut.

SŎCIUS, ii, *m.*, *and* SŎCIA, æ, *f. adj.* (*Sanscr.* sakhi, *a friend*), SOCIUS, a, um. *An associate, companion, comrade, partner; also, a female associate, partner*, &c.; *as adjective, joint, common, united, associated.* I. *Gen.* A) *Masc.:* particeps et s. belli, Cic.; s. regni, Id.; s. generis, *a relation*, Ov.——B) *Adj.:* s. amœnitas, Plin.; s. cum Jove nomen, Ov.; s. regnum, sepulcrum, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *In commercial language: A partner*, decumani s. istius, Cic.; *thus*, socii, *a company of farmers of the public revenue*, Cic. *Hence, in Law:* pro socio (agere, damnari, &c.), *an action brought on account of defrauding a partner*, Cic.——B) *An ally, confederate*, Liv.; socii et Latini, *or* socii et nomen Latinum, *nations in alliance with Rome, who lived without or beyond the borders of Latium, the Italian nations, Italian allies or confederates*, Cic.; *also*, socii ac nominis Latini, Liv.; *or* homines nominis Latini et socii Italici, Sall.; *on the contrary*, socii Latini nominis, *the Latin allies, the Latini*, Liv.; socii navales (*see* NAVALIS). *Adj.: Allied, confederate*, s. civitates, Liv.; s. urbs, Id.; s. manus, *of the allies or confederates* (*in the* bellum sociale), Ov.

SŎCORDIA [secordia], æ, *f.* (socors). *Dullness of mind.* I. *Imbecility, stupidity*, Tac.; Suet.——II. *Carelessness, listlessness, inactivity*, s. atque desidia, Auct. Her.; s. atque ignavia, Sall.

SŎCORDĬTER, *adv.* (socors). *Carelessly, negligently, inactively*, s. agere, Liv.; Tac.

SŎCORS, ordis (sĕ, cors). *Mentally dull or blunt, not acute or shrewd.* I. *Of limited mental capacity, weak in mind, stupid*, s. negligenseque, Cic.; s. ingenium, Tac.——II. *Careless, negligent, inactive*, s. futuri, Tac.; languidus et s., Sall.; s. rerum, Ter.

SŎCRĀTES, is, *m.* (Σωκράτης). *Socrates.* 1. *A well-known Greek philosopher:* S. parens philosophiæ, Cic. *Appellat. Plur.:* Socratæ et Antisthenæ et Platones, Gell. 2. *A Greek painter*, Plin. 3. *A Greek statuary*, Plin.

SŎCRĀTĬCUS, a, um (Σωκρατικός) (Socrates). *Of or belonging to Socrates*, Cic.; S. sinus, *devoted to philosophy*, Pers.

SŎCRUS, ūs, *f.* (ἑκυρός). *A mother-in-law*, Cic.; s. magna, *a husband's or wife's grandmother*, s. major, i. e. proavia uxoris, Id.

SŎDĀLĬCIUM [sodalitium], ii, *n.* (sodalicius). *Intimate friendship, companionship, brotherhood.* I. *Prop.:* s. fraternum, Catull. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Any comradeship, partnership*, Inscr.——B) *A party, association, society*, Auct. Her.——C) (*in a bad sense*) *An unlawful or secret association*, lex de sodalitiis, Cic.

SŎDĀLĬCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (sodalis). *Of or relating to partnership*, &c., *or to a comrade*, &c., jus s., Ov.; Just.

SŎDĀLIS, is [*abl.* sodali, sodale, Plin.], c. (sedeo). *An intimate friend, comrade, partner, associate, boon companion, crony.* I. *Gen.:* epulari cum s., Cic.; sodalis istius (Verris), Id.; æqualis et s., Liv.; *adjectively used by poets*, s. turba, Ov.; s. Hebrus, Hor.; s. cratera, Id. ——II. *Esp.* A) *A member of a college*, s. Augustales, Titii, Silvani, et Larum, *a college of priests*, Cic.——B) (*in a bad sense*) *An accomplice*, Cic.; Plaut.

SŎDĀLĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (sodalis). *Companionship, fellowship, brotherhood.* I. *Prop.:* s. familiaritasque, Cic.; intima s., Tac.; orator de s., Plaut. *Plur.*, ap. Gell.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any kind of connection, fellowship, association, partnership*, Cic.——B) *A meeting, society, club, a feasting or banqueting club*, Cic. ——C) *A secret or unlawful association or society*, Cic.

SŎDĒS (*akin to Sanscr.* sadhu, *good*). *A term of entreaty*, e. g. *Pray do, If you please, will you?* a) *Imperat.:* jube s., Cic.; vescere s., Hor. β) *In other connections:* at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.

SŎL, sŏlis (ἥλιος). *The sun.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Prov.:* nondum omnium dierum s. occidit, Liv.; Sol *also nom. prop., the god of the sun*, i. e. *Apollo, the Phœbus of the Greeks*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *The light of the sun, sunshine, the warmth or heat of the sun*, ambulare in sole, Cic.; procedere in solem et pulverem, *into the sun and dust*, i. e. *into battle or the public games*, &c., Id.; cedat umbra soli, *let the study of the law or jurisprudence give way to military service*, Id.; patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. *Plur.:* vitare soles, Quint.; numerare s., Ov.——B) *Post. for A day*, s. niger, Hor. *Plur.:* tres soles, Virg.——C) *As an epithet of a celebrated man, A luminary*, P. Africanus, s. alter, Cic.; Brutus s. Asiæ, Hor.

SŎLĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (solor). *A comfort, solace, consolation, relief*, Virg.

SŎLĀNUM, i, *n.* *A plant*, i. q. strychnos, *nightshade*, Plin.; Cels.

SŎLĀRIS, e (sol). *Of or belonging to the sun, solar*, s. circulus, Plin.; s. herba, *a plant, otherwise called* heliotropium, Cels.

SŎLĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (sol). I. (*sc.* horologium) A) *Prop.: A sun-dial*, Varr.——B) *Meton.* 1) ad solarium, *a place in the forum where there was a sun-dial*, Cic. 2) *A clock, time-piece*, Cic.——II. *The part of a house that has a southern aspect, and*

is exposed to the sun; a balcony, terrace, &c., Suet.

SŎLĂTĬŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (solatium). *A little comfort or consolation*, Catull.

SŎLĂTĬUM, ii, *n.* (solor). *Consolation, solace, comfort, relief. Prop.:* solatia servitutis, Cic.; s. dolorum, Id.; afficere alqm solatiis, i. e. *to solace*, Tac.; præbere solatia, Ov.; aves s. ruris, *solace of the fields (inasmuch as by their song they cheer the laborer in his work)*, Id.

SŎLĂTOR, ōris, *m.* (solor). *A comforter*, s. mitis lugentum, Stat.; ipse ego s., Tibull.

SŎLDŬRII, ōrum, *m.* (*Gallic word, same as English* soldier). *A kind of vassals or retainers in Gaul, who devoted themselves to the service of some great man, fought for him, and defended his person for pay*, Cæs.

SŎLDUS. *See* SOLIDUS.

SŎLEA, æ, *f.* (solum). I. *A sole, serving as a shoe, tied to the foot with leathern thongs, a sandal*, Gell. *Worn by men only at home; out of doors it was considered a mark of effeminacy*, Hor.; Plin. *On reclining at table the shoes* (soleæ) *were put off*: deme soleas, bibam, Plaut.; cedo s. mihi: auferte mensam, *after the end of a meal*, Id.; poscere s., Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *A kind of fetter for the foot*, Cic.—B) *A covering of the foot of animals* (*put on like a shoe*), Plin.; Suet.—C) *An oil-press*, Col.—D) *A kind of flat fish* (Pleuronectes solea, L.), Plin.—E) *A threshold*, Fest.—F) *The sole of the foot* (*of animals*), Veg.

SŎLEARIUS, ii, *m.* (soleæ). *A maker of slippers or sandals*, Plaut.

SŎLEĂTUS, a, um (soleæ). *Wearing slippers or sandals* (soleæ), Cic.

SOLEMNIS [solennis]. *See* SOLLENNIS.

SŎLĔO, ētus, 2 *v. n. To be used, accustomed, or wont.* a) *With inf.:* solet mentiri, Cic.; solitum est accidere, Id.; rex solitus est potitare, Plaut. *With inf. pass.:* solent dici, Cic.; solet fieri, Id. b) *Absol.:* artior, quam solebat, *&c.*, Cic.; sic soleo, Ter.; solens sum, *according to my custom*, Plaut.; s. facere, Id.

SOLERS, *&c.* *See* SOLLERS, *&c.*

SŎLI [Solœ, Plin.], ōrum, *m.* (Σόλοι). *Soli.* 1. *A town of Cilicia, afterward called* Pompeiopolis, Cic. 2. *A town of Cyprus*, Plin.

SŎLĬDE, *adv.* (solidus). I. *Solidly, firmly*, cista s. contexta, Col.——II. *Surely, truly, for certain*, s. scio, Plaut.

SŎLĬDĬTAS, ātis (solidus). *Density, solidity.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Thickness*, Pall.——B) *Firmness*, Vitr. *Plur.*, soliditates, *Firm or solid masses*, Vitr.

SŎLĬDO, 1 (solidus). *To make solid, dense, fast, firm, or whole; to secure, strengthen* (*usually in the pass.*), solidarentur ædificia, Tac.; s. ossa fracta, Plin.; solidanda area, Virg.

SŎLĬDUS [soldus, Hor.], a, um (solum). *Dense, solid, massive, compact, fast, firm, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) s. corpora, Cic.; s. terra, Id.; s. columna aurea, Id.; crateres auro s., *of massive gold*, Virg. *Neut. absol.*, solida, *Solid bodies*, Cic.; nihil tangi potest, quod careat solido, *has no solid mass*, Id.; inane abscindere solido, *the false from the true*, Hor.; offendere dentem solido, *to hit upon something hard*, Id.; ad s., *down to the bottom*, Ov.; solido procedere, *on firm ground*, Liv.; fundamenta subdere per solidum, *on firm ground or foundation*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Complete, whole* [integer, totus], s. usura, Cic.; s. stipendium, Liv. *Neut. absol.*, solidum, *The whole sum*, solvere s., Cic. 2) *Esp.*, solidus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), *Under the emperors, a gold coin*, Dig.——II. *Fig.: Firm, solid, lasting; solid, real, true*, s. gloria, Cic.; s. nulla utilitas, Id.; s. fides, Tac.; s. mens, *firm, unrelenting, inflexible*, Hor.; s. beneficium, Ter.; s. gratia, Ov.; in solido, *in safety*, Virg.

SŎLĪNUS, i, *m.* C. Julius S., *a Roman writer of the third century, author of a work entitled Polyhistor, containing an abstract of Pliny's* Naturalis Historia.

SOLISTIMUM TRIPUDIUM. *In the auspices*, i. e. *when the sacred fowls ate so greedily that the food fell out of their mouths on the ground*, Cic.

SŎLĬTĂRIUS, a, um (solus). *Solitary, lonely, single, alone, separate*, s. natura, Cic.; s. virtus, Id.; s. homo, *that lives alone*, Id.

SOLITAURILIA. *See* SUOVETAURILIA.

SŎLĬTŪDO, inis, *f.* (solus). *A lonely state or condition* (*of a person or a place*); *loneliness, solitariness, solitude, a desert, a lonely or solitary place.* I. *Gen.:* loqui secum in s., Cic.; s. in agris, Id.; abdere se in s., Cæs.——II. *Esp.: A being left alone or deserted by one's friends, relations, &c.; bereavement, orphanhood* (ἐρημία), s. liberorum, Cic.; s. magistratuum, Liv.; s. liberorum ac parentum, Quint.

SŎLĬTUS, a, um, *adj.* (soleo). *Usual, customary, accustomed*, s. insolitaque alimenta, Tac.; s. honores, Id.; s. virtus, Virg.; s. locus, Ov. *Neut.:* s. quicquam liberæ civitatis, *any thing usual in a free state*, i. e. *a practice, habit, &c.*, Liv.; plus solito, Id.; supra solitum, *unusual*, Sen.; præter solitum, Hor.; ex solito, *as usual*, Vell.

SŎLIUM, ii, *n. A seat.* I. *Prop.* A) *A seat, esp., a throne*, sedens in s., Cic.; s. aureum, Virg.; s. Jovis, Hor.——B) *Meton.: Dominion, kingdom*, potitur s. sceptroque, Ov.; majestas solio-rum, Lucr.——II. *A tub, esp. for bathing*, Liv.; Plin. *Also for other uses*, Plin.——III. *A stone coffin*, Suet.

SŎLIVĂGUS, a, um (solus, vagor). *That wanders about alone* (*esp. of an animal that lives by itself*). I. *Prop.:* bestiæ partim s., partim congregatæ, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Solitary, single, alone*, c. cognitio, Cic.; cœlum s. et volubile, Id.

SOLLENNIS [sollemnis, solennis, solemnis], e (sollus, i. e. totus, annus). *Prop.: Annual, yearly; hence, relating to appointed feasts or solemnities.* I. *Prop.:* s. et statum sacrificium, Cic.; s. sacra, Id.; dies festi atque s., Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Religious, festive, festival, solemn*, s. religiones, Cic.; s. epulæ, Id.; s. ludi, Id. *Neut. subst.: A religious or solemn custom, a festivity, solemnity, a feast, festival, offering, games, &c.*, publicum s., Liv.; s. clavi figendi, Id.; s. funeris, Tac.; s. nuptiarum, Suet.—B) *Usual, customary, habitual*, s. erat, Suet.; s. opus (venatio), Hor. *Neut. subst.:* servare illud s., *any thing usual, a custom, practice, habit, fashion*, Cic. *Plur.:* inter cetera s., Liv.; proin repeterent s., *the usual mode of living*, Tac. *Adv.:* insanire s., *in the usual or every-day fashion*, Hor.

SOLLENNITER [sollemn., solennit., *and* solemnit.], *adv.* I. *In a religious or formal man-*

ner, solemnly, festively, instituere s. convivium, Justin.; peragere s. sacra, Liv.——II. *In a usual or customary manner*, s. aquâ circumspergi, Plin.

SOLLERS [sŏlers], tis (sollus, i. e. totus, ars). *Expert, skillful, clever, inventive, ingenious, dextrous, adroit.* I. *Of persons:* s. in officio et sermone, Cic.; pictor s. in arte, Plin.; dare alqm sollertem, *to make any body fit*, Ter.; s. omnium (Sulla), Sall.——II. *Meton. of things: Ingenious*, s. natura, Cic.; s. animus, Liv.; s. cor, Catull.; s. custodia, Virg.; sollertissimus fundus, *creative (as it were), fertile*, Cat.

SOLLERTER [solerter], *adv.* (sollers). *Skillfully, dextrously*, s. consequi, Cic.; s. exprimere, Ov.

SOLLERTIA [solert.], æ, *f.* (sollers). *Skillfulness, cleverness, expertness, ingenuity, adroitness, genius.* A) *With subject. gen.:* s. naturæ, Cic.; s. ingeniorum; s. placuit, *an ingenious plan*, Tac.; s. ingenii, *dexterity*, Sall.——B) *With object. gen.:* s. agendi cogitandique, Cic.; s. veri, *an ingenious way of coming at the truth*, Id.

SOLLICITĀTIO [sollic.], ōnis, *f.* (sollicito). *A troubling, disturbing, inciting, instigating, tampering with*, s. Allobrogum, Cic. *Plur.:* tot s., *seductions*, Sen.

SOLLICITĀTOR (sollic.), ōris, m. *A tamper, enticer, seducer*, Sen.

SOLLICITE, *adv.* (sollicitus). I. *In a troubled manner, anxiously*, s. lustus, Sil.——II. *With anxious care, very carefully*, s. recitare, Plin.

SOLLICITO [sollic.], 1 v. a. (sollicitus). *To move violently, to shake, &c.* I. *Prop.:* s. stomachum vomitu, Cels.; s. tela, Enn.; s. mundum, Lucr.; s. tellurem, *to plough*, Virg.; s. freta remis, *to stir up*, Id.; s. spicula, *to shake*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To trouble; render uneasy: to stir, shake, disturb, disquiet*, multa me s., Cic.; cura s., Id.; s. pacem, *to disturb*, Liv.; sollicitatus Jupiter, *irritated*, Id.; s. senectutem, Ter.——B) *Esp.: To rouse, excite, provoke (esp. to a bad action); to instigate, urge on*, s. civitates, Cæs.; sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecuniâ, Id.; s. servitia, Sall.; multa me s., *provoke me to fight*, Plin. *Poet. with an inanimate object:* s. fidem, Ov.; s. judicium donis, *to offer to bribe*, Id.

SOLLICITŪDO [sollic.], inis, *f.* (sollicitus). *Anxiety, painful solicitude, trouble, care, grief*, s. animi, Cic.; sollicitudine urgeri, Id.; cura et s., Ter. *With object. genit.:* s. nuptiarum, Ter.; s. gemmarum, *care lest they should be broken*, Plin.

SOLLICITUS [sollic.], a, um (sollus, i. e. totus, cieo). *Violently moved, troubled, disturbed.* I. *Prop.:* s. mare, Virg.; s. rates, Ov.; s. motus, *strong, violent*, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of mental commotion: Disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disquieted, agitated, solicitous*, s. civitas, Cic.; s. esse de alqa re, Id.; timor angit sollicitam, Virg.; forma habet me sollicitum, *puts me out, disturbs me*, Plaut. *Of animals:* canis, animal s. ad nocturnos strepitus, *attentive, watchful*, Liv.; s. lepus, Ov.——B) *Meton., of inanimate objects:* s. justitia, *anxious, uncertain*, Cic.; s. vita, Hor.; s. preces, Id.

SOLLIFERREUM [sollif.], i, n. (sc. telum) (sollus, i. e. totus, ferrum). *A military engine for discharging missiles, made entirely of iron*, Liv.

SOLLISTIMUM. *See* SOLISTIMUM.

SOLLUS. I. q. totus, Fest.

SOLŒ. *See* SOLI.

SOLŒCISMUS [sŏlic., Aus.], i, m. (σολοικισμός). *A fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism.* I. *Prop.*, Auct. Herenn.; Quint.——II. *Meton.: A mistake or fault in general*, Mart.

SŎLŌ (Cic.) *or* SŎLŎN (Plaut.), ōnis, m. (Σόλων) *Solon.* I. *The celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, one of the seven wise men*, Cic. 2. *A military commander in Pydna*, Liv.

SOLOR, 1 v. *dep. a. To console, solace, comfort.* I. *Of persons:* fatigatio s., Quint.; s. dolentem, Virg.; s. inopem et egrum, Hor.; solantia verba, *consolatory words*, Ov.——II. *Of inanimate objects: To alleviate, mitigate, soothe, ease, relieve, allay*, s. cladem Lugdunensem, Tac.; s. desiderium fratris, Plin.; s. famem, laborem, Virg.; s. metum, amorem, curas, Id.

SOLSTITIĀLIS, e (solstitium). I. *Of or relating to the summer solstice, solsticial*, s. dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic.; s. orbis, *the tropic of Cancer; called also*, s. circulus, Varr.; s. exortus, *the part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice*, Plin.; s. nox, *the shortest night*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of or belonging to summer's heat or to midsummer*, s. tempus, Liv.——B) *Of or belonging to the sun, solar*, s. orbis, *the revolution of the sun*, Liv.

SOLSTITIUM, ii, n. (sol, sisto). *The solstice (the time when the sun seems to come to a stand in Cancer or Capricorn).* I. *Gen.:* s. æstivum, Plin.; s. brumale, Col.——II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.: The summer solstice, the longest day*, Cic.——B) *Meton. gen.: The summer season, summer heat*, Virg.

SOLUM, i, n. (*Sanscr.* tăla, *surface, sole*). *The lowest part of any thing, the bottom, ground.* I. *Prop.* A) *The soil, floor of a room, a ground or foundation; the sole of the foot*, s. marmoris, Cic.; s. agri, Cæs.; proscindere s. terræ, Lucr.; s. fossæ, *the bottom*, Cæs.; s. hominis, *the sole of the foot*, Varr.; s. Cereale, *a piece of bread that serves as a dish, as it were; a layer of bread*, Virg.; s. cœleste, *the canopy of the heavens*, Ov. *Prov.:* quodcumque or quod in s. venit, *whatever comes uppermost*, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: A place, country, land*, amicior solo, Cic.; s. patriæ, Id.; s. natale, *one's country*, Ov. *Hence:* solum vertere, *to leave one's native land, to emigrate (generally said of going into exile)*, Cic. 2) *In Law*, res soli: *ground*, i. e. *landed property, lands*, partes patrimonii collocare in s., Suet.——II. *Fig.: A ground, ground-work, foundation*, s. et quasi fundamentum, Cic.; scamna solumque, i. e. *throne*, Id.

SŎLUM, *adv.* (solus). *Alone, only, merely, simply.* I. *Affirmatively.* A) res una s., Cic.; nunciatio s., Id.; s. Græce loqui, Id.——B) *Strengthened by* modo *and formed into one word*, solummodo: una s. statua, Plin.——II. *Negatively:* non s., nec (neque) s. . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), &c. *Not only, or not simply, or merely . . . but also, &c.*, non s. multis periculis, sed etiam cæcis oppositis (urbes), Cic.; non merces s., sed etiam mores, Id.

SŎLUS, a, um, *genit.* solius, *dat.* soli [*genit.* m. soli, Cat. ap. Priac.; *dat. f.*, soiæ, Plaut.; Ter.] (ὅλος). I. *Alone, by one's self, sole, the only one*, s. regnare, Cic.; non mihi soli . . . sed etiam, &c., Id.; s. tu ex omnibus, Id.; s. novem menses, *only*, Id. *Esp.: Alone*, i. e. *without friends, relatives*, &c.: *forsaken, forlorn, destitute*, s. sum, habeo neminem, Ter.——II. *Meton.: Lonely, unfrequented, deserted*, &c., in s. locis errare, Cic.

SŎLŪTE, *adv.* (solutus). *Loosely, freely, without restraint, slackly*, &c., s. ac libere, Cic.; s. dicere, *easily, fluently*, Id.; solutius eloqui, Tac.

SŎLŪTILIS, e (solvo). *Easily loosed or undone, soluble, loose*, s. navis, Suet.

SŎLŪTIO, ōnis, *f.* (solvo). *A loosing, unloosing, dissolution.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. totius hominis, Cic.; s. linguæ, Id. *Plur.*: solutiones stomachi, *weaknesses*, Plin.—B) *Esp.: Payment*, s. rerum creditarum, Cic. —— II. *Fig.*: s. argumentorum, *solution, explanation, key*, Sen.; s. captiosis sophisticis, Gell.

SŎLŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* solvo.——II. *Adj.: Loosened, dissolved.* A) *Prop.*: s. solam, *loose*, Plin.; s. stomachus, *relaxed*, Petr.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Unrestrained, loose, free, not bound, uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked*, &c., s. a cupiditatibus, Cic.; s. optio eligendi, *unimpeded*, Id.; omnia solutissima, *are entirely at one's option*, Id.; esse solutissimæ linguæ, *to speak freely*, Sen.; s. in paupertate, *careless*, Hor. 2) *Esp. of style: Without metre, in prose, prosaic*, s. oratio, Cic.; verba s. modis, Ov. *Gen.: Simple, natural, without ornament*, s. verba, Cic.; s. numeri, Hor.

SOLVO, lvi, lūtum, 3 *v. a.* [*perf.*, sŏlāsti, Catull.; soluisse, Tibull.]. *To loosen, dissolve, separate.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. argastula, *to open, so as to set the prisoners free*, Brut. ap. Cic.; s. epistolam, *to break the seal*, Cic.; s. pontem, *to break or pull down*, Tac.; s. venam, *to open*, Col.; s. ventrem, alvum, *to open the bowels*, Id.; membra solvuntur frigore, *are relaxed*, Virg.; s. equum, *to unharness, to take out*, Hor.; s. nivem, *to melt*, Ov.—B) *Esp.* 1) s., *or* s. ancoram, navem, *to weigh anchor, to set sail; prop., to loosen the ship from the shore*, s. ancoram, Cic.; s. Alexandreâ, *to sail from Alexandrea*, Id.; s. naves, Cæs.; naves solverunt, *set sail*, Id. 2) *To pay a sum that is due*, s. pecuniam debitam, Cic.; non esse solvendo, *not to be able to pay, to be bankrupt*, Id. *Also gen.: To pay*, s. vota, Cic.; s. justa funeri, *to pay the last honors to a corpse*, Id.; s. fidem, *to fulfill one's promise*, Pl. ap. Cic.; s. pœnas capite, *to suffer capital punishment*, Sell.——II. *Fig.: To solve, explain, unravel.* A) *Gen.*: s. captiosa, Cic.; s. morem, *to give up*, Liv.; s. hesitudinem, *to recover from fatigue*, Plin.; s. ebrietatem, *to become sober*, Cels.; s. versum, *to turn into prose*, Hor.—B) *Esp.: To loosen, deliver, set at large, free*, solutus sum somno, Cic.; solutus lege, *unrestrained*, Id.

SOLYMA, &c. *See* Hierosolyma, &c.

SOMNIATOR, ōris, m. (somnio). *One who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*, Sen.

SŎMNICŬLŌSE, *adv. Sleepily, drowsily, lazily*, Plaut.

SŎMNICŬLŌSUS, a, um (somnus). *Full of sleep.* I. *Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, slothful*, s. senectus, Cic. —— II. *That renders drowsy, sleepy*, s. aspis, *that renders torpid, that kills*, Cinna ap. Gell.

SOMNIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (somnus, fero). *That causes or brings on sleep, soporific*, s. vis papaveris, Plin.; s. virga (Mercurii), Ov.; s. aspis, *that causes numbness or death, deadly*, Luc.

SOMNIFICUS, a, um (somnus, facio). *That causes sleep, soporific*, s. medicamentum, Plin.

SOMNIO, 1 *v. n. and a. To dream, see in a dream.* I. *Prop.*: s. ovum, Cic. *Absol.*: s. totas noctes, Cic. —— II. *Meton.: To dream*, i. e. *to imagine vainly, to think or believe without reason; also, to talk idly*, somniantes philosophi, Cic.; quæ somnias? Plaut.

SOMNIUM, ii, *n.* (somnus). *A dream.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. Somnia, *personified, as deities*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Any thing groundless or unreal, a dream, folly, imagination*, s. delirantium philosophorum, Cic.

SOMNUS, i, m. (ὕπνος, *Sanscr.* svapna, *from* svap, *to sleep*). *Sleep.* I. *Prop.*: tenere s., Cic.; dare se somno, Id.; capere s., Id.; oppressus somno, Cæs.; quæ visa fuerant somno, Liv.; servus ad s., *that keeps watch during one's sleep*, Curt. Somnus, *personified as a deity, the son of Erebus and Nox*, Ov.——II. *Poet. meton.* A) *Night*, Virg.—B) s. longus, frigidus, niger, *death*, Hor.; Sil.; Val. Flac.—C) *A calm at sea*, Stat.

SŎNABILIS, e (sono). *Sounding, jingling*, Ov.

SŎNANS, antis. I. *Part. of* sono.——II. *Adj.: Sounding*, Plin.

SŎNAX, ăcis (sono). *Sounding, jingling*, s. concha, Ov.

SŎNIPES, ĕdis (sonus). *Sounding with the feet. Subst.: A steed, horse, charger*, s. insultans, Virg.

SŎNITUS, ûs, m. (sono). *A sound, noise, rattling, crackling, ringing*, &c., s. verborum, Cic.; s. stertentium, Plin.; s. remorum, Cæs., s. Olympi, *the roaring of thunder*, Virg.

SŎNIVIUS, a, um (sonus). *Sounding, making a noise; used only with* tripudium, i. e. *noise which food makes in falling while fowls used in auspices are eating*, Cic.; Plin.

SŎNO, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 [*fut.*, sonaturum, Hor.] (ἀκέω τὸ τονο, tinnio). I. *Neut.: To sound, resound, to make a noise, to jingle, rattle*, &c., s. acute, Cic.; tympana s., Cæs.; omnia s. ploratibus, Liv.; mare, silvæ s. Aquilone, Hor.——II. *Act.: To cause to resound, to sound forth, utter, pronounce*, s. contrarium Catulo, *to speak*, Cic.; homines sonantes inchoatum quiddam, *pronouncing*, Id.; s. unum, *to signify the same thing*, Id.; vox s. hominem, *sound like a human voice*, Virg.; juvenci s. furem, *betray*, Prop.; s. alqm, *to sing any body's praise*, Ov.; sonari, *to be praised in song*, Hor.

SŎNOR, ōris, m. (sono). *A sound, noise, a rumbling, rattling*, &c., Tac.

SŎNŎRUS, a, um (sonor). *Sounding loud, sonorous, noisy, roaring*, &c., s. tempestates, Virg.; s. flumina, Id.; s. cithara, Tib.

SONS, sontis. I. *Hurtful*, Fest.——II. *Meton.: Guilty, punishable, obnoxious to punishment; subst.: that has committed a crime*, a *malefactor*, s. anima, Virg.; s. sanguis, Ov.: punire sontes, Cic.; vincla sontium, Id.

SONTICUS, a, um (sons). *Dangerous*, Plin. *Meton.: Important, serious, weighty*, s. causa, Tib.

SŌNUS, i, *m.* (sono). *A sound, noise, crackling, rumbling, &c.*, s. dulcis, Cic.; s. acutissimus, *the treble or soprano*, ¶d.; s. grāvissimus, *the bass*, Id.; fundere s. inanes, *to emit mere empty sounds*, Id.; s. tubæ, signorum, Cæs.

SŌPHIA, æ, *f.* (σοφία). *Wisdom*, Mart.; Enn.

SOPHISMA, ātis, *n.* (σόφισμα). *A sophism, fallacy*, Cic.; Sen.; Gell.

SŌPHISTES, æ, *m.* (σοφιστής). *A sophist*, Protagoras, s. maximus, Cic.

SŌPHOCLES, is *and* i [*genit.*, Sophocli, Gell.; *voc.*, Sophocle, Cic.], *m.* (Σοφοκλῆς). *Sophocles, a celebrated Greek tragic poet*, Cic.

SŌPHOCLĒUS, a, um (Sophocles). *Of or belonging to Sophocles, Sophoclean*, Cic.

SŌPHOS *or* SOPHUS, i, *m.* (σοφός). I. *A wise man, a sage*, Mart. *Adj.: Wise, sage*, Phædr.——II. *Nom. propr., Sophus*, Liv.

SŌPHŌS! *adv.* (σοφῶς). *Bravo! well done!* Mart.; Petr.

SOPHIRON, onis, *m.* (Σώφρων). *Sophron, a Greek writer of mimes*, Varr.; Quint.

SOPHUS, i. *See* SOPHOS.

SŌPIO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* (sopor). *To deprive of feeling or sense, to put or lull to sleep, to make drowsy.* I. *Prop.:* sopire alqm, Liv. *Pass.: To faint away, swoon, become senseless*, Id. *Part. perf.:* sopitum corpus, Cic.; tempus sopitæ quietis, *of sound, profound sleep*, Liv. *Poet.: To put to the sleep of death, to kill*, s. fratrem, Sil.; Lucr.——II. *Meton.: To lay or put to rest, to lull to sleep, to tranquillize, still*, sopita virtus, *lulled to sleep*, Cic.; venti sopiuntur, Plin.; sopitum mare, Id.; sopiti ignes, *the sacred fire of Vesta, which continues burning; sleeping embers*, Virg.

SŌPOR, ōris, *m.* (*Sanscr.* svap, *to sleep*). I. *Prop.: The juice of poppy, opium*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A sleeping draught, a soporific medicine*, Sen.——B) *Stupefaction, insensibility, deep or profound sleep; poet., sleep in general*, placare artus sopore, Att. ap. Cic.; carpere s., Virg. Sopor *personified*, i. q. Somnus, Virg. *Meton.: Sleepiness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth, lassitude*, Tac.

SŌPŌRĀTUS, a, um. *See* SOPORO.

SŌPŌRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (sopor, fero). *That causes sleep, soporific*, s. lac, Plin.; s. papaver, Virg.; s. Lethe, Ov.

SŌPŌRO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (sopor). I. *To lay asleep, cast into sleep.* A) *Prop.:* s. serpentes, Plin.; soporari, *to fall asleep*, Cels.——B) *Meton.: To lay or put to rest, to still, allay*, sopire: s. rogum, *to cool*, Stat.; soporatus dolor, Curt.——II. *To endow with soporific properties*, soporatus ramus, Virg.

SŌPŌRUS, a, um (sopor). I. *Causing sleep*, s. Nox, Virg.——II. *Heavy with sleep*, s. vino, Val. Flac.

SŌRACTE [Saur.], is, *n.* *Soracte, a mountain in Etruria, near the Tiber, about 24 miles from Rome; now Monte di S. Oreste*, Hor.; Plin.

SŌRĀCUM, i, *n.* (σώρακος). *A hand-basket or little box*, Plaut.

SŌRĀNUS, i, *m.* *A Sabine divinity, usually identified with Apollo, worshipped on Mount Soracte*, Virg.

SORBEO, ŭi, 2 (ῥοφέω). *To swallow, to suck up, to sup.* I. *Prop.:* s. sanguinem, Plin.; s. ovum, Id.; s. margaritas liquefactas, Suet. *Prov.:* simul flare sorbereque, *to do two things at once*, Plaut. *Gen.: To swallow up, to devour, to absorb, drink up*, hiatus terræ sorbuit, Plin.; charta sorbet, *sucks up the ink*, Id.; s. flumina, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To swallow, endure, brook*, s. animo, Cic.

SORBILLO, are (sorbeo), *v. a.* *To sip.* I. *Prop.:* s. cyathos, Ter.——II. *Meton.:* savia sorbillantia, App.

SORBILO, *adv.* (sorbeo). *By drops*, s. victitare, *poorly*, Plaut.

SORBITIO, ōnis, *f.* (sorbeo). *A sipping, supping up; a drinking, draught*, Plin.

SORBUM, i, *n.* (sorbus). *The fruit of the sorb or service tree, a service-berry*, Plin.

SORBUS, i, *f.* *A sorb or service tree* (S. aucuparia), Plin.

SORDEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To be filthy, dirty, or sordid.* I. *Prop.:* toga s., Sen.; manus a., Att. ap. Non.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be without splendor, to be mean or low*, dies festus sordet, *is a poor or paltry affair*, Plaut.; jacere atque s., *to be mean*, Gell.; sordentia verba, *low, mean*, Id.——B) *To be contemptible or not esteemed, to appear despicable, slight, or trifling*, s. suis, Liv.; munera tibi, s., Virg.

SORDES, is, *f.* (sordeo). I. *Prop.* A) *Dirt, filth*, s. aurium, Cic.; s. tecti, Hor.; s. collecta, Id.——B) *Meton.: Dirty, soiled, or shabby clothes*, i. e. *mourning*, jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic.——II. *Fig.* 1) *Low condition or quality, lowness, meanness, baseness.* A) *Gen.:* s. vitæ et fortunæ, *low descent or origin*, Cic.; s. verborum, *a low vulgar saying*, Id. 2) *Low people, the dregs of the people, the rabble*, s. urbis, Cic.; s. et obscuritas partium, Tac.; o lutum! o sordes! *dirty, low fellow!* Cic.——B) *Esp.: Base avarice, stinginess.* *Plur.:* s. et inhumanitas, Cic.; objicere alcui s., Hor.

SORDESCO, dŭi, 3 (sordeo). *To grow dirty or filthy*, mel s., Plin.; manus a., Id.; ager a., *to uncultivated*, Gell.

SORDIDĀTUS, a, um (sordidus). *Dressed in soiled or shabby clothes*, s. servi, Cic.; s. mancipia, Id. *Esp. as a sign of mourning (also on account of a misfortune)*, senex mœstus ac s., Cic.; s. reus, Liv.

SORDIDE, *adv.* (sordidus). I. *Dirtily, in a dirty or filthy manner.* A) *Prop.:* sordidissime trahi, *in the greatest dirt*, Lampr.——B) *Meton.: Lowly, meanly*, sordidius et abjectius, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Ignobly, shabbily, basely*, s. dicere, Cic.; s. concionari, Id.——B) *Niggardly, penuriously, sordidly*, s. dicere, Cic.; s. gerere proconsulatum, Plin.

SORDIDUS, a, um (sordeo). I. *Dirty, filthy, foul, sordid.* A) *Prop.:* s. amictus, Virg.; s. mappa, Hor.; s. servulicolæ, Plaut. *Poet.:* suctumnus a. calcatis uvis, Ov.; s. terga suis, *smoked*, Id. *Prov.:* sæpe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, *there is often great wisdom under a mean appearance*, Cæc. ap. Cic.——B) *Meton.: Low, mean, slight, paltry, poor*, homo egens, s., Cic.; s. locus, *low station or rank*, Liv.; sordidissimus quisque, *the lowest of all*, Id.——II. *Fig.*

Mean, base, ignoble, abject. A) *Gen.:* turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.; s. lucrum, Quint. ——B) *Avaricious, niggardly, stingy*, ita s., ut se vestiret, Hor.

SORDITŪDO, inis, *f.* (sordes). *Dirtiness, filthiness*, abstergere s., Plaut.

SOREX, icis, *m.* (ὕραξ). *A shrew-mouse*, Plin.

SŌRICĪNUS, a, um (sorex). *Of or belonging to a shrew-mouse*, s. nenia, Plaut.

SŌRITES, æ, *m.* (σωρείτης). *A sorites*, i. e. *a conclusion drawn from accumulated propositions*, Cic.

SŌROR, ōris, *f.* (*Sanscr.* suasar). *A sister.* I. *Prop.* A) s. germana, *one's own sister*, Cic.; s. Jovis, i. e. *Juno*, Virg.; s. Phœbi, i. e. *Luna*, Ov.; s. doctæ, i. e. *the Muses*, Tib.; novem s., *the Muses*, Ov.; s. genitæ Nocte, i. e. *the Furies*, Id.; *also*, s. crinitæ angue, *and* viperæ, Id.; s. tristes, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib.; *also*, tres s., Hor.——B) *Esp. poet.:* Sorores, *The Muses*, Prop.; *the Fates*, Catull.; *the daughters of Danaus*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A female friend, a sweet-heart*, Virg.——B) *The sister of any thing (as we say, "the fellow of any thing"), i. e. that which matches or did match before it was separated*, sorores sapore, Plin.; sorores comæ, Catull.

SŌRORCŬLA, æ, *f.* (soror). *A little sister*, s. germana, Plaut.

SŌRŌRICĪDA, æ, *m.* (soror, cædo). *The murderer of a sister*, Cic.

SŌRŌRIUS, a, um (soror).. I. *Gen.: Of or belonging to a sister, sister-like, sisterly*, s. mœnia, i. e. *of Dido*, Ov.; s. oscula, *sisterly*, Id.——II. *Esp.:* Sororium Tigillum, *a place at Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was sentenced to pass under the yoke for the murder of his sister*, Liv.

SORS, tis [*nom.* sortis, Plaut.; *abl.*, sorti, Id.], *f.* *A lot.* I. *Prop.:* conjicere s. in hydriam, Cic.; ponere s. in sitellam, Liv.; dejicere s., Cæs.; dejicere s. in id, *to draw lots for, to determine by lots*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A drawing of lots, a lot*, s. dedit quæstorem, Cic.; res revocatur ad s., *the matter is to be decided by lot*, Id; sorte ductus, *chosen by lot*, Id.; sorte, *by lot*, Id.; extra sortem, *without drawing lots*, Id.——B) *A prophecy, response of an oracle*, quæ erant parata ad sortem, Cic.; edere s., *to pronounce an oracle*, Id.; sortes Lyciæ, i. e. *of Apollo Lycius*, Virg.; s. Phœbeæ, Ov.——C) 1) *Gen.: Lot, destiny, fate, share, &c.*, s. animi ingenique, Liv.; natus in nullam s. bonorum, *to have no share in the property*, Id.; homines ultimæ sortis, *of the lowest condition*, Suet.; juvenis tuæ sortis, *of your condition or rank in life*, Hor. 2) *Esp.: Capital, money put out at interest*, Cic.

SORSUM. *See* SEORSUM.

SORTILĒGUS, a, um (sors, lego). *Prophetic, divining.* I. *Adj.:* s. Delphi, Hor.——II. *Subst.*, sortilegus, i, *m.*, *A diviner, interpreter of oracles*, Cic.

SORTIO [*act. of* sortior], ire. *To draw or cast lots.* a) sortire inter se, Varr.; s. urbem atque agros, Enn. ap. Non. b) sortitus, a, um (*passive*): consilia s., *drawn by lot*, Cic.

SORTIOR, ītus, 4 *v. n. and a.* (sors). *To draw or cast lots.* I. *Neut.:* cum prætores sortirentur, *appoint the judges by lot*, Cic.; s. de alqa re, Tac.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.: To draw lots concerning any thing, to obtain by lot, to determine by lot.* a) *With acc.:* s. provinciam, Cic.; s. judices, Id.; s. regna vini talis, Hor. b) *With a relative clause:* s., quid loquare, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To distribute, divide, share*, s. laborem, vices, pericula, Virg. 2) *To choose, elect, select*, s. fortunam oculis, *to choose*, Id. 3) *To obtain, receive*, s. mediterranea Asiæ, Liv.; s. amicum, Hor.

SORTITIO, ōnis, *f.* (sortior). *A casting or drawing of lots*, Cic.

SORTITO, *adv.* (sortitus). *By lot, by fate or chance*, s. capere sacerdotem, Cic.; s. obtigit, Plaut.

SORTITUS, a, um. *See* SORTIO *and* SORTIOR.

SORTITUS, ūs, *m.* (sortior). I. *A drawing or casting of lots*, referre uno sortitu, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A lot*, Stat.——B) *Lot, destiny, fate, share*, Id.

SOS, i. e. EOS. *See* Is.

SŌSIUS, a. *A Roman family name;* e. g. C. Sosius, Cic.; Sosii, *booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace*, Hor.

SOSPES, itis [sospita *and* sispita, æ, *f.*] (*akin to* σῶς). I. *Act.: Saving; subst., he or she who saves, a savior*, Juno Sospita, Cic.; Sospita, *an epithet of Juno, the Greek Hygiea.*——II. *Pass.: Uninjured, unhurt, sound, safe*, s. incolumisque, Plin.; s. res publica, Suet.; navis s. ab ignibus, Ov.; s. cursus, Hor.; s. dies, *favorable, lucky*, Plaut.

SOSPITO, are (sospes). *To save, preserve*, Liv.; sospitari alcui rei, Plaut.

SŌTER, ēris, *m.* (Σωτήρ). *A giver of health or safety, a preserver, savior, deliverer*, Cic.

SŌTIATES [Sottiates, Plin.], um, *m.* *Sotiates, a people of Gallia Aquitania, now Sôs*, Cæs.

SPĀDIX, icis, *c.* (σπάδιξ). I. *A palm-branch with its fruit*, Gell.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of a chestnut or date-brown color, chestnut-brown*, Virg.; Gell.——B) *A musical instrument like a lyre*, Quint.

SPĀDO, ōnis, *m.* (σπάδων). *A male without generative power, one that has been castrated, an eunuch*, Liv. *Of animals: A gelding*, Veg.

SPARGO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* (σπείρω). *To strew, scatter, throw here and there, to sprinkle.* I. *Prop.* A) s. semen, Cic.; s. venena, Virg.; pelles sparsæ albo, Liv.; s. auro et coloribus, *covered*, Sen.; s. humum foliis, Virg.; s. corpus lymphâ, Id.; s. frondes, Hor.; s. hastas, tela, Enn. *Absol.:* qui spargunt, Cic.——B) *Meton.: To distribute or divide a multitude, to disperse*, classis sparsa tempestate, Liv.; speculatores sparsi per vias, Id.; exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac.; s. sua, *to waste, spend, lavish*, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To spread abroad, disseminate*, s. animos in corpora humana, Cic.; fama sparserat nomen per urbes, Ov.——B) *Esp. in a speech: To bring in; also of a rumor, to spread, scatter abroad*, dictum est et adhuc spargetur omnibus locis, Quint.; s. argumenta libris, Juv.

SPARSIM, *adv.* (sparsus, *from* spargo). *Scatteredly, here and there, dispersedly*, s. commeminisse, Gell.; App.

SPARSIO, ōnis, *f.* (spargo). I. *A scattering, strewing, sprinkling* (e. g. *of incense*), Sen.——II. *A distributing of presents in the theatre*, Stat.

SPARSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* spargo.——II. *Adj.: Spread abroad, scattered*, Plin.

SPARTA, æ, *f.* (Σπάρτη). *Sparta, the capital of Laconia, usually called* Lacedæmon, Cic.

SPARTACUS, i, m. *Spartacus.* I. *A Thracian gladiator, who carried on war against the Romans,* Liv.——II. *Meton.: A name applied to Antony,* Cic.

SPARTANUS, a, um (Sparta). *Spartan,* S. disciplina, Liv. *Subst. sing.*, Spartanus, *A Spartan,* Plaut. *Plur.*, Spartani, ōrum, *The Spartans,* Justin.

SPARTARIUS, a, um (spartum). *Of or producing broom,* Plin. *Plur. neut. subst.*, spartāria, ōrum, *Places where broom grows,* Id.

SPARTEUS, a, um (spartum). *Of broom,* s. solea, Col.; s. funes, Cat.

SPARTIATES, æ, m. *A Spartan,* Cic.

SPARTIĀTICUS, a, um (Sparta). *Spartan,* Plaut.

SPARTICUS, a, um (Sparta). *Spartan,* Virg.

SPARTUM, i, n. (σπάρτον). I. *Spanish broom,* Liv.; Plin.——II. *Meton.: A rope made of* spartum, Plin.

SPARUS, i, m. (σπάρος). *A kind of missile, a short lance or spear,* Liv.

SPATHA, æ, *f.* (σπάθη). I. *A long broad instrument for stirring and mixing medicines, &c., a spatula,* Plin.——II. *The stay or reed of a weaver's loom,* Id.——III. *A broad two-edged sword, without a point,* Tac.——IV. *The stalk of palm leaves, or the capsule containing the fruit,* Plin.

SPATIOR, ātus, 1 (spatium). *To walk about, to take a walk or an airing for pleasure.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Gen.* A) *To walk about, stride about,* s. et fabulari, Quint.; Dido spatiatur ad aras, Virg.; s. arvo, Ov.——B) *Meton. of things: To spread,* radices spatiantur in tellure, Plin.

SPATIŌSE, *adv.* (spatiosus). I. *Widely, largely, extensively,* Plin. *Compar.*, Ov.——II. *Long; in the Compar.*, Prop.

SPATIŌSUS, a, um (spatium). *Of great extent, spacious, wide, large, taking up much room, extensive; post., great, long, broad,* &c. I. *Prop.*: s. insula, Plin.; s. loca, Quint.; s. sequor, Id.; s. corpora, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Long, lasting long (of time),* s. tempus, Ov.; s. nox, Id.; s. senectus, Id.——B) *Wide, comprehensive,* sapientia est res s., Sen.

SPATIUM, ii, n. (*akin to* pateo). I. *Prop.: Room, space.* A) *Gen.*: s. locorum, Cæs.; s. cœli, Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A measured or limited space, a distance, a space that one has to go or run through,* s. siderum, Cic.; coniecere s., *to go or get over some distance or space,* Cæs.; s. hominis, i. e. *the size,* Plin.; trahere aures in s., i. e. *in length,* Ov. 2) *A place to walk in, promenade, walk,* pergere ad s. nostra, Cic.; s. communia, *commons,* Id.; decurrere s., *the race-course,* Id.; locus porrectus planis s., *with plains,* Hor.; s. Olympi, *the course,* Id.; s. interius, *the inner room of a building,* Ov. *Meton.: A walking, promenading, taking a walk,* facere s., *to take a walk or an airing,* Cic.; colloqui inter se spatio, *in walking,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.* 1) *A space of time, time,* s. temporis, Cic.; s. annuum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Id.; s. dierum triginta, Id.; s. sexagesimum s. vitæ, i. e. *the sixtieth year,* Plin. 2) a) *Time, leisure, opportunity,* dare alqd, nihil, spatii alcui faciendi *or* ad faciendum alqd, Cic.; postulare sex dies spatii, Cæs. b) *Metrical time, measure, quantity,* trochæus, qui est eodem spatio, &c., Cic.; sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis, Quint.——B) *Space, room for action,* s. majorum, Cic.; persequi alqm in s., *to follow any one,* Id.; s. excursum, *a finished course,* Ter.

SPECIĀLIS, e (species). *Of or belonging to what is single or peculiar; special, not general, particular,* illud generale . . . hoc speciale, Quint.; s. quæstiones, Id.

SPECIĀLITER, *adv.* (specialis). *Particularly, specially,* generatim atque a disponere alqd, Col.

SPECIĀRIUS, a, um (species). *Peculiar,* s. dona, *consisting of wine, oil, wheat, &c.*, Cæs.

SPECIES, ēi, *f.* (specio). I. *A view, look, sight,* Lucr.; Vitr.——II. *A look, mien, appearance, the outside of any thing, form, shape.* A) *Prop.*: s. formæ, *outer or external appearance,* Cic.; s. præclara oppidi Athenarum, Id.; s. deformis, Id.; s. honesti, *the appearance of what is morally good,* Id.; s. nova atque inusitata, Cæs. *Meton.: An idea, notion (an object mentally perceived),* s. eloquentiæ, Cic.; ἰδέαν . . . nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Id.; s. veri sceleriqua, Her. *Esp.* a) *Appearance, semblance, image, show,* formæ, quæ nullæ sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic.; Demetrius libera specie, Liv.; per s. auxilii ferendi, Id.; ad s., *for appearance,* Cæs. b) *Brightness, sheen, splendor, show, ornament,* fuit pompa, fuit s., Cic.; præbere s., addere s., *to give splendor to,* Liv.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Concr.* a) *A dream, apparition, vision,* s. viri visa dicitur, &c., Liv.; per nocturnas s., Id. 2) *An image, likeness, statue,* s. Jovis, a ex ære, Cic. poet. 3) *A kind, species,* differre specie, Cic.; homo s. est, canis s., Sen.

SPECILLUM, i, n. (specio). *A surgical instrument, a probe,* Cic.; Plin.

SPECIMEN, ĭnis, n. (specio). *A token, mark, proof.* I. *Prop.*: s. ingenii, Cic.; dare s., *to give a proof or specimen;* s. securitatis, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A model, example, pattern,* s. humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic.; Semvola s. temperantiæ prudentisque, Id.

SPECIO (spicio), spexi, 3 v. a. (*Sanscr.* spaç, *to be visible*). *To look at, behold, to catch a sight of,* specimen specitur, Plaut.; spece, *look here,* Id.

SPECIŌSE, *adv.* (speciosus). *With good appearance, gracefully, handsomely, splendidly.* I. *Prop.*: s. vehi, *with a splendid equipage,* Plin.——II. *Fig.*: s. dictum, Quint.

SPECIŌSUS, a, um (species). *Having a good shape or appearance, beautiful, well-shaped, handsome, fine, splendid, showy.* I. *Prop.*: a) corpora, Quint.; s. femina, Id.; speciosus pelle decora, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: s. causa, *remarkable, distinguished, considerable, striking,* Cic.; speciosa dictu, Quint.; s. vocabula, Hor.; s. damnum, *a striking calamity,* Ov.

SPECTABILIS, e (specto). *That may be seen, visible.* I. *Gen.*: corpus cœli s., Cic.; s. undique campus, *open,* Ov.——II. *Meton.: Well worth seeing, considerable, distinguished, remarkable,* s. victoria, Tac.; s. mons, Plin.

SPECTACULUM, i, n. (specto). *A sight, spectacle.* I. *Gen.*: s. superarum rerum, Cic.; o s. illud! *what a sight!* Id.; s. Euripi, Liv.; sedere s., *a sight or spectacle to all,* Prop.——II. *Esp.* A) *A public sight, show, spectacle,* s. sunt data, Cic.; s. gladiatorium, Liv.; s. circi, Id.; s. neuma-

chim, Cæs.——B) *A place in which one sees spectacles, a theatre*, s. omnis, Cic.; gradus spectaculorum, *the steps of a theatre*, Tac.; s. resonant plausu, Ov.

SPECTIMEN, inis, *n.* (specto). I. *A proof, mark, sign*, Plaut.——II. *A sight, spectacle*, App.

SPECTITE, *adv.* (spectatus). *Splendidly, excellently*, Plin.

SPECTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (specto). *A seeing or looking at, a viewing, beholding.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. apparatus, *a viewing of the preparations*, Cic.; levare animum spectatione, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *An examining, trying*, s. pecuniæ, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Respect, consideration, regard*, s. gentis, *for the nation*, Flor.

SPECTATIVUS, a, um (specto). *Speculative, contemplative, theoretical*, Quint.

SPECTATOR, ōris, m. (specto). *A beholder, observer, looker-on.* I. *Gen.*: sunt homines quasi s. superarum rerum atque cœlestium, Cic.; s. certamiqis, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *A spectator (at a play)*, Plaut.——B) *An examiner, judge, critic*, s. formarum, Ter.

SPECTATRIX, īcis, *f.* (spectator). *She that sees or looks at any thing*, Plaut.

SPECTATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* specto.——II. *Adj.* A) *Proved, tried*, homines s., Cic.; fides s., Id.; virtus s. et nobilitata, Id.; s. et singularis integritas, Id.——B) *Looked up to, esteemed, considerable, excellent, celebrated*, s. vir, Cic.; s. homines, Id. *Of things*: spectatior peninsula, Plin.; spectatissima laurus, Id.

SPECTIO, ōnis (specio). *A looking at any thing; an observing of auspices; the right of a magistrate to command the augur to make observations or to make them himself*, Cic.; Varr.

SPECTO, 1 *v. int. a.* (specio). *To look at attentively, to view, behold, contemplate.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. et visere aliqd, Cic.; s. acervos, Hor.; spectans, quas res gerens, Plaut.; s. alte, Cic.; s. in aliqm, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To view a spectacle, be a spectator of a play, &c.*, s. Circenses, Suet.; s. pugiles, Id.; s. fabulam, Hor.; s. ludos, Id. *Of places*: *To look toward, to be situate toward, to face; with* ad, in, inter, *&c.*: quæ (pars crucis) ad fretum spectaret, Cic.; pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Cæs.; Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, Id. 2) *To examine, prove, try*, hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *to stand the test*, Cic.; aurum spectatur in ignibus, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: oratio s. ad te, Cic.; specta audaciam meretricum, Ter.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To have in view or mind, to keep one's eye upon, intend, endeavor, strive*, s. magna, *to aspire after great things*, Cic.; s. fugam, *to look out for*, Id.; quem locum probandæ virtutis spectas? *are you looking for?* Cæs.; res spectat ad arma, ad perniciem patriæ, Cic. 2) *To judge of*, philosophi non spectandi sunt ex singulis vocibus, Cic.; ex meo otio tuum specto, Id.

SPECTRUM, i, *n.* (specio). *An apparition, vision, a form or image*, Cic.

SPECULA, æ, *f.* (specio). I. *A high place for viewing or watching any thing from, a beacon, watch-tower.* A) *Prop.*: ignis e s. sublatus, Cic.; prospexi tempestatem ex s., Id.——B) *Fig.*: s. amicitiæ, Plin.——II. *Gen.* A) in speculis esse, *to be on the watch, to watch*, Cic.——B) *Poet.*: *An elevated place, an elevation*, s. summusque vertex, Virg. *Of the high wall of a town*, Id.

SPECULA, æ, *f. dim.* (spes). *A faint or slight hope*, Cic.

SPECULABUNDUS, a, um (speculor). *Watching, on the look-out.* Tac.

SPECULARIS, e (speculum). I. *Gen.*: *Of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror*, Sen.——II. *Esp.* A) s. lapis, *a kind of transparent stone, used by the ancients as we use panes of glass, probably mica*, Plin.——B) specularia, ōrum, n., *A window*, Plin.

SPECULATOR, ōris, m. (speculor). *One who watches or observes, a scout, spy.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. *These* speculatores *formed in every legion a separate division*, Tac. *Under the emperors they formed a separate life-guard of the general, and were otherwise employed in his special service*, Tac.——II. *Gen.*: *A searcher, observer, examiner*, physicus, id est, s. venatorque naturæ, Cic.; s. futuræ grandinis, Sen.

SPECULATORIUS, a, um (speculator). *Of or relating to espial or observation*, s. naves, *spy-ships, watch-ships*, Liv.; s. navigia, Cæs.; *called also* speculatoriæ, Liv.; s. caliga, i. e. *such as was worn by the* speculatores, Suet.

SPECULATRIX, īcis, *f.* (speculator). *She that spies or watches.* I. *Prop.*: furiæ sunt deæ s., Cic.; s. Juno, Val. Flac.——II. *Meton.*: villa s. profundi, *that looks toward the sea*, Stat.

SPECULATUS, a, um, *part. of* speculor.

SPECULOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. a.* (specula). *To look around, to watch, explore, reconnoitre, investigate, examine, spy, pry into, &c.*, s. et persecutari, Cic.; s. consilia, dicta factaque alcjs, Liv.; s. eventum, *to watch*, Hirt.; s. in omnes partes, *to spy about*, Ov.

SPECULUM, i, *n.* (specio). *A mirror.* I. *Prop.*: inspicere, tamquam, *or* ut, in speculum, Cic.; videris te alterum in s., Hor. *Meton. post.*: *The surface of water, a reflecting surface*, s. lymparum, Phædr.——II. *Fig.*: *A mirror, a likeness, image*, bestiæ, s. naturæ, Cic.; s. futuri temporis, Lucr.

SPECUS, ūs [1], m. (*f. and* n.) (σπέος). *A cave, cavern, den, grotto; also, a covered water-course, aqueduct.* I. *Prop.* a) *Masc.*: opacus s., Liv.; pauci specus, *aqueducts or ducts*, Cic. b) *Fem.*: concava s., Enn.; s. remota, Gell. c) *Neut.*: s. horrendum, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *Any cavity or hollow*, s. vulneris, Virg.; s. capacis alvi, Phædr. *Of the belly of a serpent*, Sil.; *of the interior of the Trojan horse*, Petr.

SPELÆUM [speleum], i, *n.* (σπήλαιον). *A cavern, den, cave*, s. ferarum, Virg.

SPELUNCA, æ, *f.* (σπήλυγξ, γγος). I. *A cave, cavern, den, grotto*, Cic.——II. *The villa of Tiberius, near Terracina*, Tac.

SPERABILIS, e (spero). *That may be hoped for*, Plaut.

SPERATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* spero.——II. *Adj.*: *Hoped for, longed for; one betrothed, a lover*, sperata salve, Plaut.; sperata uxor, *a wife that has not been seen for some time*, Plaut.

SPERCHEIS, idis, *f.* (Spercheos). *Of or belonging to the river Spercheos*, S. undæ, Ov.

SPERCHEOS *and* SPERCHIUS, i, m. (Σπερχεῖος). *Spercheos, a river in the south of Thessaly*,

rising in Mount Tymphrestus, and falling into the Sinus Maliacus; now the Elladha. Liv.

SPERCHIŌNIDES, æ, m. (Sperchius). *A dweller on the banks of the Spercheos,* Ov.

SPERNO, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 *v. a.* (σπείρω). I. *Prop.: To separate, sever, remove,* opes spernunt se a me, Plaut.; æquum spernit se a malis, Enn. ap. Non. ——— II. *Meton.: To reject, despise, contemn, scorn,* nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.; discipuli spernunt magistros, Id.; s. deos, Liv.; s. imperium, Id.; Polybius, haudquaquam spernendus auctor, Id.; spernendus morum, *on account of his character,* Tac.

SPĒRO, 1 *v. a.* (spes). *To expect.* I. *To expect something favorable, to hope, to promise to one's self, to flatter one's self,* s. non destiti, quoad Pompeius, &c., Cic.; ut spero, *as I hope,* Id.; Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, *will, I hope, listen to the request,* Plaut.; s. alqd, nihil, Cic.; s. meliora, Id.; s. alqd ab, *or* ex alqo, ab *or* ex alqa re, Cæs.; s. deos, *to trust in the gods,* Plaut.; spero nos perventuros, &c., Cic.; spero memoriam amicitiæ fore sempiternam, Id.; s. fore, ut id contingat nobis, Id. *Ellipt.:* sperat semper vacuam (*sc.* te fore), Hor. *With a subjective clause:* sperarer visura Ulixen (*for* se visuram esse), Prop.———II. *To expect something unfavorable, to fear, apprehend,* s. dolorem, Virg.; s. bellum, Flor.; quod non spero, *which I hope not,* Cic.

SPES, spēi, *f.* (*Sansc.* sparhā, *wish.* *Expectation.* I. *Of any thing good or favorable: Hope,* s. est exspectatio boni, Cic.; habere s. in fide alcjs, Id.; literæ tuæ adduxerunt me in tantam spem, Id.; præter spem, *beyond one's hope,* Id.; præter spem, Cæs.; dejectus spe, Id.; adductus spe mercedis, *by hope of gain,* Cic.; s. amplificandæ fortunæ, Id.; s. tenet me, hunc locum futurum, &c., Id.; veniebat in spem, fore uti, &c., Cæs.; *hope or prospect of an inheritance,* in spem secundam nepotes pronepoteseque (assumebantur), Tac.; leniter in spem arrepe officiosus, Hor. *As a term of endearment:* o spes mea! Plaut. Spes, *a Roman deity,* Cic.——*Meton.* 1) *Gen.: An object of hope,* puppes, s. vestri reditus, Ov.; hostis Argivus inimicaque castra, vestræ spes, Virg. 2) *Esp. of promising children, &c.,* s. caputque nati, Ov.; per spem surgentis Iuli, Virg.; gemelli, spes gregis, Id.———II. *Of any thing bad or unfavorable: Apprehension, dread, fear,* nobis est a. multo asperior, Sall.; omnium spe celerius, Liv.; s. necis, Stat.; naufragii s. omnis abit, Luc.

SPEUSIPPUS, i, m. (Σπεύσιππος). *Speusippus, sister's son of Plato, and his successor in the Academy,* Cic.

SPHÆRA [sphēra, Prud.], æ, *f.* (σφαῖρα). *A ball, globe, sphere.* I. *Gen.:* stellæ inerrantes habent suam s., Cic. ——— II. *Esp.: A celestial sphere or globe,* Cic.

SPHÆRISTĒRIUM, ii, *n.* (σφαιριστήριον). *A place for playing with balls, a tennis-court, bowling-green, &c.,* Plin.

SPHÆRŌMACHIA, æ, *f.* (σφαιρομαχία). *A mode of fighting with leaden balls in a leathern thong tied around the hands, instead of the cestus,* Sen.

SPHINX, ngis [*Greek gen.,* Sphingos, Stat.], *f.* (Σφίγξ). I. *The Sphinx, a female monster near Thebes, who gave travellers a riddle to solve, and tore to pieces those who could not guess it; she was represented as half woman and half lion; and also as bird, woman, and lion, or as lion and man,* Stat.; *as the image on the seal of Augustus,* Suet.———II *A kind of ape, perhaps a chimpanzee,* Plin.

SPHRAGIS, idis, *f.* (σφραγίς). I. *A kind of stone used for making mirrors,* Plin.———II. *A name of the Lemnian earth* (*marked with a seal when sold*), Plin.———III. *In Medic.: A kind of pastile,* Cels.

SPICA [spicum, Cic.], æ, *f.* (*akin to* apex). *Prop.: A point; hence,* I. *An ear of corn,* Cic. ———II. *Meton.* A) *It is used of other plants, the tops of which resemble ears of corn,* Plin.——B) *The brightest star in the constellation Virgo,* Cic. poet. ——C) *An arrow,* Lucr.——D) s. testacea, *a stone with which floors were paved in the shape of ears of corn,* Vitr.

SPICĀTUS, a, um. *See* SPICO.

SPICEUS, a, um (spica). *Consisting of ears of corn,* s. corona, Plin.; s. coma, i. e. *an ear of corn,* Prop.

SPICIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (spica, fero). *Bearing or producing ears of corn; an epithet of Ceres,* Sen.; *of the Nile,* Mart.

SPICILEGIUM, ii, *n.* (spica, lego). *A leasing, gleaning,* Varr.

SPICO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (spica). *To furnish with a point or ear of corn,* grana spicantur, *come into ear, shoot ears,* Plin.; herbæ spicatæ, Id.; testacea spicata, *a pavement of bricks in the shape of ears of corn,* Id.; Vitr.

SPICŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (spiculum). *To make pointed, to point,* s. telum, Plin.

SPICŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (spicum). I. *Prop.: A little point or sting; the sting of a bee* (Virg.); *of a scorpion* (Ov.); *of a horne,* Id.——— II. *Esp.* A) *The point of a javelin,* avellere s., Cic.; scrutari Alpes spiculis, Id.——B) *A javelin, arrow,* Cic.; *also, a later name for* pilum, Veg.; *an arrow of Cupid,* Ov.

SPICUM *and* SPICUS, i. *See* SPICA.

SPINA, æ, *f.* (*akin to Sansc.* vana, *dart;* venu, *cane;* pināka, *trident*). I. *Prop.* A) *A thorn, prickle,* Plin.; s. alba, *hawthorn or white-thorn,* Id.; s. Ægyptia, *a kind of thorn, perhaps a black-thorn,* Id.; s. Arabica, *an Acacia-tree,* Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The sting of animals,* Cic. 2) *A fish-bone,* Quint.; Ov. 3) *The back-bone or spine,* Plin. *Poet.: The back,* Ov. 4) *The low wall that ran along the circus,* Schol. Juv. 5) *A tooth-pick,* Petr.——— II. *Fig. plur.: Intricacies, subtleties, nice points,* s. disserendi, Cic.; s. partiendi et definiendi, *subtle or nice divisions or explanations,* Id. *Poet.: Cares,* Hor.

SPINĒTUM, i, *n.* (spina). *A place full of thorns or briers, a thicket of thorns,* Plin.; Virg.

SPINĒUS, a, um (spina). *Thorny,* Ov.

SPINIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (spina, fero). *Bearing thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly,* Cic.

SPINŌSUS, a, um (spina). I. *Prop.: Full of thorns or pricks, thorny, prickly,* Plin. ——— II. *Fig.: Thorny; hence, intricate, involved, obscure,* s. genus disserendi, Cic. *Of cares: Stinging, poignant,* Catull.

SPINTHER, ēris, *n.* (σφιγκτήρ). *A bracelet,* Plaut.

SPINTURNICIUM, ii, *n. dim.* (spinturnix). *A small bird foreboding misfortune, an inauspicious bird,* Plaut.

SPIRA, æ, *f.* (σπεῖρα). *A circular body in an*

and wreaths or folds, a coil, any thing wreathed or contorted. I. *Prop.: Of the veins or grain of wood* (Plin.); *of a serpent*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *A part of the base of a column, a pedestal*, Plin.; Vitr.—B) *A kind of pastry, a cracknel*, Cat.—C) *A twisted rope of a ship*, Tac.—D) *An ornament for the hair, braid*, Plin.; Val. Flac.—E) *A string or tie, with which the bonnet* (galerus) *of the Salii was fastened under the chin*, Juv.

SPĪRĀBILIS, e (spiro). I. *That can be breathed in, consisting of air or a similar substance, airy*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *That contributes to life*, Virg.—B) *That can breathe or inhale*, Plin.

SPĪRĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* (spiro). *A hole by which air is admitted, a vent-hole, spiracle*, Plin.; Virg.

SPĪRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (spiro). I. *Prop.* A) *An air-hole, vent-hole*, Virg.; Ov.—B) *A space, interval, pause*, Tac.——II. *Meton.: A breathing*, s. venti, *a draught* (*of air*), Vitr.

SPĪRĀTŪS, ūs, *m.* (spiro). *A breathing, breath*, Plin.

SPIRITUS, ūs, *m.* (spiro). *A breath, breathing of the air, breath of air, air.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. divinus, Cic.; s. cœli, Id.; s. Austri, Id.; s. aeris, Plin.; s. fœdi odoris, *odor, exhalation*, Cels.; s. unguenti, Lucr.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Air that is inhaled, the breath*, s. diffunditur per arterias, Cic.; vita tenetur spiritu, Id.; pronunciare versus uno s., Id.; excipere extremum s., Id. 2) *Meton.* a) *A breathing in of air, a fetching or drawing of breath*, anima ducitur spiritu, Cic.; auræ spiritus, Ov. b) *The breath of life, life*, debere s. patriæ, Cic.; privare spiritu, Vell. c) *Poet.: A sigh*, Hor.; Prop. d) *In Gramm.: The aspirate or soft breathing* (asper or lenis), Prisc.——II. *Fig.* A) *Undue elevation of mind, haughtiness, a being puffed up with pride, &c.* (*sing. and plur.*), s. regius, Cic.; remittere spiritus, *to leave off one's pride or haughtiness*, Id.; afferre spiritus alcui, *to make any one proud or haughty*, Id.; sumere tantos s., Cæs.; frangere vim ac spiritus, Tac.—B) *Poet.: Mind, spirit*, tactus divino s., Liv.; gerere hostiles s., Id.; s. regit artus, Virg. *Also, like* anima, *to express a beloved object: Dear heart*, cariissimus s., Vell.

SPIRO, I *v. n. and a. To breathe, blow, &c.* (*Sanscr.* svar, *to sound*). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* ventus spirat, *is blowing*, Plin.; vada spirant, *boil up, foam*, Virg.; freta spirantia, Id.; flamma spirat pectore, *breaks forth*, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To breathe, to fetch or draw breath, to respire*, s. sine metu, Cic. 2) *Meton.* a) *To live, to be alive*, Clodius spirans, Cic.; Catilina paululum spirans, Sall.; exta spirantia, *that are still palpitating*, Virg. b) *To aspirate*, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be favorably inclined toward*, Cynthia spirat nobis, Prop.—B) *To be all alive*, mens Lælii spirat in scriptis, Cic.; amor s., Hor. *Of animated descriptions, &c.:* signa spirantia, *breathing*, i. e. *as if animated*, Virg.; spirantia æra, Id.—C) *To be proud, to aspire*, Pœni spirantes, Flor.——III. *Act.: To breathe out, to exhale.* A) *Prop.:* boves spirantes flammas, Liv.; s. odorem, Virg.—B) *Fig.: To give forth*, hiatus telluris spirant divinam fidem (i. e. oracula), Luc.

SPISSE, *adv.* (spissus). I. *Thickly*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Slowly*, s. atque vix, Cic.; s. atque tarde, Nævv. ap. Non.

SPISSIGRĀDUS, a, um (spisse, gradior). *That steps slowly*, Plaut.

SPISSITŪDO, inis, *f.* (spissus). *Thickness, denseness*, Sen.

SPISSO, 1 *v. a. To make thick, to thicken.* I. *Prop.:* lac spissatur igne, Plin.; s. corpora, Id.; ignis spissatus, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To repeat in quick succession*, Petr.

SPISSUS, a, um (*Sanscr.* sphita, *swollen*). I. *Thick, dense, compact, crowded.* A) *Prop.:* s. navis, Sen.; acies s. viris, Virg.; s. arena, Id.; s. theatra, Hor.; s. sedilia, Id.; spissa tunica, *closely woven, of close texture*, Plaut.; s. caligo, Ov.; s. umbræ noctis, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Slow, tardy*, tarda et s., Cic.; spissi exitus dicendi, Id.; s. verbum, Plaut.; pro spisso evenire, *slow, late*, Id. 2) *Frequent, uninterrupted*, Petr.——II. *Fig. Difficult*, s. opus, Cic.

SPLEN, ēnis, *m.* (σπλήν). *The milt, spleen*, Plin.

SPLENDEO, ēre, *v. n. To shine, to be bright or resplendent.* I. *Prop.:* cubiculum s. a marmore, Plin.; pontus s., Virg.; focus s., Hor.——II. *Fig.: To shine, to be distinguished*, virtus s., Cic.; s. aliena invidia, Liv.

SPLENDESCO, dŭi, 3 (splendeo). *To begin to glitter or shine, to grow light, to brighten.* I. *Prop.:* corpora s. succo olivi, Ov.; vomer s., Virg.——II. *Fig.:* canorum s. in voce, Cic.; nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Id.

SPLENDIDE, *adv.* (splendidus). *Brightly, splendidly, in a shining manner.* I. *Prop.:* magnifice et s., Cic.——II. *Fig.:* honeste ac s., *gloriously, brilliantly*, Cic.; s. mendax, Hor.; splendidissime natus, *of very high birth*, Sen.

SPLENDIDUS, a, um (splendeo). *Bright, shining.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* splendidissimus candor, Cic.; s. crinis, Ov.; Galatea splendidior vitro, Id.—B) *Esp.: Splendid, brilliant*, nihil s., nihil ornatum, Cic.; splendida domus, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Brilliant, splendid, renowned, famous, illustrious, &c.*, eques Romanus splendidus, Cic.; vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus, Id.; splendidiora verba, Id.; s. arbitria, Hor.—B) *Esp.: Showy, glittering*, s. nomen, Cic.; prætendere s. verba culpæ, Ov.

SPLENDOR, ōris, *m.* (splendeo). *Brightness, lustre.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. minii, Plin.; s. argenti, Hor.; s. flammæ, Ov.; cœlum plenum splendore, Plaut.—B) *Esp.: Splendor, magnificence*, gloria et s., Cic.; s. domus atque victus, Gell.——II. *Fig.: Splendor, ornament, embellishment*, s. animi et vitæ, Cic.; s. imperii, Id.; s. nominis, Id.

SPŌLĒTINUS, a, um (Spoletium). *Of or belonging to Spoletium*, S. populus, Cic.; S. lagenæ, *wine grown near Spoletium*, Mart. *Subst.*, Spōlētini, ōrum, *m., Inhabitants of Spoletium*, Liv.

SPŌLĒTIUM, ii, *n.* [Spoletum. Prisc.]. *Spoletum, a considerable town of Umbria; now Spoleto*, Liv.

SPŌLIARIUM, ii, *n.* (spolium). I. *The place where clothes are taken off, as, from slain gladiators in the amphitheatre*, Sen.——II. *Meton.: A den of thieves, cut-throat place, slaughter-house*, Sen.

SPŌLIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (spolio). *A robbing,*

plundering. I. *Prop.:* s. omnium rerum, Cic.; s. sacrorum, Liv.——II. *Fig.:* s. consulatus, Cic.

SPŌLIĀTOR, ōris, m. *A robber, plunderer, spoliator,* s. eorum (monumentorum), Cic.; s. templi, Liv.

SPŌLIĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (spoliator). *She that robs or plunders,* Venus s., Cic.

SPŌLIĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* spolio.——II. *Adj.: Plundered, emptied,* nihil spoliatius illo regno, Cic.

SPŌLIO, 1 *v. a.* (spolium). *To strip any one of his clothes.* I. *Prop.:* spoliatus stipatusque, Cic.; s. Gallum cæsum torque, Liv.; s. magistrum equitum, Id.; s. corpus cæsi hostis, Id.——II. *Fig.: To plunder, rob, strip, usually* alqm (alqd) alqa re, *any one of any thing; to deprive of any thing, to take away,* s. fana sociorum, Cic.; s. domus, Cæs.; spoliasti Apollonium omni argento, Cic.; s. alqm regno, dignitate, Id.; s. alqm ornamento, Id. *Poet.:* hiems spoliata capillos, *shorn of its locks,* Ov.

SPŌLIUM, ii, n. (σκῦλον). I. *The skin of an animal drawn or stripped off,* pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr.; s. leonis, Ov.——II. *Armor taken from a slain enemy; hence, spoil, booty, plunder,* detrahere cruenta s., Cic.; spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv.; præferre spolia, Cæs.; Turnus ovat spolio, Virg.

SPONDA, æ, *f.* *The frame or side of a bedstead.* I. *Prop.,* Ov.——II. *Meton.: A bedstead, couch, sofa,* Suet.; s. interior, i. e. pars interior spondæ, Mart.

SPONDÆUS, i. *See* SPONDEUS.

SPONDĀLIUM *or* SPONDAULIUM, ii, n. *A hymn sung at a sacrifice, accompanied by a flute,* Cic.

SPONDĒO, spōpondi, sponsum (*subj.,* sponsis, i. e. spoponderis), 2 *v. a.* (σπένδω). I. *In Law: To promise any thing solemnly, to engage, to bind one's self, to pledge one's self, assure, make a promise,* si quis quod spopondit, Cic.; s. pro multis, *to give security,* Id.; s. filiam, *to promise one's daughter in marriage,* Plaut.——II. *Gen.: To promise solemnly or sacredly, to vow, make a vow,* spondeo, C. Cæsarem fore, &c., Cic.: quod ego non spondere possum de me, Id.

SPONDĒUS [*not* spondæus], i, m. (σπονδεῖος). *A metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables* (— —), *a spondee,* Cic.

SPONDŸLOS [sphond.], i, m. (σπόνδυλος *or* σφόνδυλος). I. *A joint of the upper part of the spine,* Plin.——II. *The hard white part of oysters, and other shell-fish,* Plin.

SPONGIA, æ, *f.* (σπογγία). I. *A sponge,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A coat of mail in the shape of a sponge,* Liv.—B) *The root of asparagus* (Plin.); *of mint,* Id.—C) *A kind of porous stone, pumice-stone,* Vitr.

SPONSA, æ, *f.* *See* SPONSUS.

SPONSĀLIS, e (sponsus). *Of or belonging to espousals or betrothing, spousal.* I. s. dies, Varr.——II. *Subst.* A) sponsālia, ium (*gen.,* sponsallōrum, Sen.), n. 1) *A betrothing, espousals,* Cic. 2) *A bridal feast,* Id.

SPONSIO, ōnis, *f.* (spondeo). *In Law: A solemn promise or engagement.* I. *Gen.:* s. voti, Cic.; facere s., Liv.; spponderunt consules, *gave security, or made themselves liable,* Id.; facere s. pro alqo, *to give security for any one,* Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *A reciprocal promise, a stipulation,* Cic.——B) *A sum of money deposited in stipulations, a wager at law,* Varr.

SPONSOR, ōris, m. (spondeo). *A bondsman, surety, bail,* sponsores et creditores, Cic.; s. promissorum, Id.

SPONSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* spondeo.——II. *Adj.* A) sponsus, i, m., *and* sponsa, æ, *f., A betrothed, a bridegroom, or bride,* nomen sponsi, Cic.; s. regius, Hor.; sponsi, *the suitors of Penelope,* Id.; suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i. e. *every one according to his taste,* Cic.——B) sponsum, i, n., *An agreement, contract,* agere ex sponso, Cic.; sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr.

SPONSUS, ūs, m. (spondeo). *A solemn promise or engagement, as, to give a daughter in marriage,* Cic.

SPONTĀNEUS, a, um (sponte). *Voluntary, spontaneous,* s. motus, Sen.

SPONTE, *ablat., and* SPONTIS, *genit.* (*akin to* spondeo). I. Sponte (*in good prose always with* meâ, tuâ, suâ). *Of one's own free will, without compulsion, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously.* A) *Prop.:* tua s. facere, Cic.; initio mea s., Id.; s. mea componere curas, Virg. *Absol.:* s. facere, Plin.; s. judicioque, Quint.; non s. sequor, Virg. *With genit.:* s. principis, incolarum, Tac.; s. deorum, Val. Flac.——B) *Meton.: By one's self, without the aid of others,* nec sua sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic.; sua s. bellum facere, Id. *Of things:* is autem ardor sua s. movetur, Cic.——II. A) Spontis, *always in the phrase* suæ s. (esse), *To be one's own master, to follow one's own pleasure or will,* sanus homo, qui suæ s. est, Cels.——B) *Of things,* i. q. sua sponte; *Voluntarily, spontaneously,* Col.

SPORTA, æ, *f.* *An osier basket,* Plin.

SPORTŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sporta). I. *A little basket,* Plaut. *In these baskets presents of money, eatables, &c., were distributed or sent to clients,* Suet. *Hence, the Emperor Claudius gave this name to some short games granted to the people,* Suet. *Prov.:* sportulam furunculus captat, *covets his neighbor's goods,* Sen.——II. *A present or gift in general,* Plin.

SPRĒTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sperno). *A despising,* Liv.

SPRĒTOR, ōris, m. (sperno). *A despiser,* s deorum, Ov.

SPRĒTUS, a, um, *part. of* sperno.

SPUMA, æ, *f.* (spuo). *Foam, froth.* I. *Prop.:* agere spumas in ore, Cic.; Venus spumâ procreata, Id.——II. *Esp.:* s. argenti, *litharge of silver,* Plin.; s. caustica, *a kind of soap or caustic for dyeing the hair auburn* (*called also* s. Batava), Mart.

SPUMESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (spuma). *To begin to foam,* Ov.

SPŪMEUS, a, um (spuma). *Full of foam, frothy,* s. succus malorum, Plin.; s. Nereus, Virg.; s. torrens, Ov.

SPŪMIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (spuma, fero). *Containing foam or froth, foaming,* s. amnis, Ov.

SPŪMO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (spuma). I. *To foam,* postquam deslerit spumare, Plin.; spumans aper, Virg.; pocula spumantia lacte, Id.——II. *To cause to foam, to cover with foam, to foam*

forth. A) *Prop.:* saxa spumata liquore, Cic. poet. ——B) *Fig.:* scelus spumans ex ore, Auct. Her.

SPŪMŌSUS, a, um (spuma). *Full of foam, foaming.* I. *Prop.:* s. undæ, Ov.; s. litora, Catull.——II. *Fig.:* s. carmen, *frothy, bombastical,* Pers.

SPŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (πτύω). *To spit, to spit up, spit out.* I. *Neut.:* s. in sinum, Plin. ——II. *Act.:* s. terram, Virg.

SPURCE, *adv.* (spurcus). *Dirtily, filthily, foully.* I. *Prop.,* Col.——II. *Fig.:* qui tam s. dixeris in illam miseram, *hast spoken so badly of,* Cic.

SPURCIDICUS, a, um (spurcus, dico). *Speaking obscenely or filthily,* Plaut.

SPURCIFICUS, a, um (spurcus, facio). *That makes filthy or dirty,* Plaut.

SPURCITIA, æ, *f.* (spurcus). *Filthiness, dirtiness, dirt, foulness.* I. *Prop.,* Plin. ——II. *Fig.,* Afr. ap. Non.

SPURCO, ātum, 1 (spurcus). *To befoul, defile, dirt, soil.* I. *Prop.,* Plaut.——II. *Fig.,* Catull.

SPURCUS, a, um (*akin to* porcus). *Dirty, unclean, filthy, foul.* I. *Prop.:* s. ager, Col.; spurca aspectu et odore, Lucil. ap. Non.——II. *Fig.: Dirty, nasty, low, mean, base,* capita deterrima et spurcissima, Cic.; homo spurcissimus, Id.

SPŪTATOR, ōris, m. (sputo). *One who spits,* Plaut.

SPŪTO, are (spuo). *To spit, spit out,* Plaut.

SPŪTUM, i, n. (spuo). I. *Spittle, that which is thrown up,* Cels. ——II. *Meton. of a thin sheet or plate,* Mart.

SQUĀLEŌ, ŭi, 2 *v. n.* (σκέλλω). *To be stiff, rough, hard, either of its own nature or by reason of a covering or coating.* I. *Gen.:* tunica squalens auro, Virg.; squalentia tela Veneris, Ov.; fauces squalebant pulvere, *were dry,* Luc.——II. *Esp.: To be stiff with dirt, to be dirty, foul.* A) *Prop.:* arma squalent situ et rubigine, Quint.; squalens litus, Tac.; arva squalent, *lie uncultivated,* Virg.——B) *Meton.: To mourn in soiled garments,* civitas squalebat, Cic.

SQUĀLIDE, *adv.* (squalidus). *Without ornament, uncouthly, plainly* (*of style*), Cic.

SQUĀLIDUS, a, um (squaleo). *Not smooth.* I. *Gen.: Rough,* s. corpora, Lucr.——II. *Esp.: Dirty, foul, filthy, uncultivated.* A) *Prop.:* s. homo, Tac.; homo horridus et s., Plaut.——B) *Fig., of style: Rough, unadorned,* Cic.

SQUĀLOR, ōris, m. (squaleo). *A being rough or hard.* I. *Gen.: Roughness,* Lucr.——II. *Esp.: Dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, filth. Prop.:* plenus squaloris ac pulveris, Cic.; vestis squalore obsita, Liv.; *soiled garments, such as were worn in mourning,* s. sordesque sociorum, Cic.

SQUĀMA, æ, *f.* I. *The scale of a fish, serpent, &c.,* Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A fish,* Juv.——B) *The scale of a coat of mail,* Virg.; *a cataract in the eye,* Plin.; *the husk of millet,* Id.; *iron-dust, filings of metal,* Id.

SQUĀMEUS, a, um (squama). *Scaly.* I. *Prop.:* s. anguis, Virg.——II. *Meton.:* s. auro, *with gold scales* (*of a coat of mail*), Claudian.

SQUĀMIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (squama, gero). *Bearing scales, scaly,* Ov.

SQUĀMŌSUS, a, um (squama). *Full of scales, scaly.* I. *Prop.:* s. draco, Virg.; s. orbes anguis, Ov.——II. *Meton.:* s. smaragdi, Plin. *Poet.:* s. lingua, *rough,* Luc.

SQUILLA, æ. *See* SCILLA.

ST! *interj. Hist! hush! still!* Cic.

'ST. *An abbreviation for* est. *See* SUM.

STĀBIÆ, ārum, *f. Stabiæ, a small town on the coast of Campania, near Pompeii, famous for its mineral waters; it was partly destroyed by Sulla in the Social War, and at last overwhelmed with Herculaneum and Pompeii,* Plin.

STĀBILIMEN, ĭnis, n. (stabilio). *A stay, support,* Cic.

STĀBILIMENTUM, i, *n.* (stabilio). *A stay, support,* s. favorum, Plin.

STĀBILIO, ivi, ītum, 4 *v. a.* (stabilis). *To cause any thing to stand firmly, to fix, support, make stable or steady.* I. *Prop.:* confirmare et s., Cæs.; quibus (*sc.* pedibus) se stabiliunt, Plin. ——II. *Fig.:* s. rem publicam, Cic.; s. leges, Id.; s. aliqm, *to make any body steadfast,* Gell.; s. regnum, Plaut.

STĀBILIS, e (sto). *That stands firm, stable, fast.* I. *Prop.:* s. via, Cic.; s. domus, Id.; s. locus ad insistendum, Liv.; s. stabulum, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: Fast, firm, steadfast, lasting, inflexible, unalterable, constant,* amici firmi et s., Cic.; s. matrimonium, Id.; s. opinio, Id.; s. spondei, *staid,* Hor.; stabile est (*with a subjective clause*), *it is determined or settled,* certum est, Plaut.

STĀBILITAS, ātis, *f.* (stabilis). *Firmness, steadfastness, stability, a lasting condition.* I. *Prop.:* dare s. alcui, Cic.; s. peditum, Cæs.——II. *Fig.:* s. fortunæ, Cic.; s. amicitiæ, Id.

STĀBILITER, *adv.* (stabilis). *Firmly, lastingly, durably,* stabilius fundare molem, Suet.

STĀBILITOR, ōris, m. (stabilio). *An establisher,* Sen.

STĀBŬLĀRIUS, a, um (stabulum). *Of or belonging to a stable or stall; only subst.,* stabularis, ii, m. A) *A stable-boy, groom, hostler,* Col.——B) *An inn-keeper, host, landlord,* Sen.

STĀBŬLOR, ātus [stabulo] (stabulum). I. *To have one's abode or stand somewhere; esp., to stand in a stable or stall.* a) *Depon.:* boe s. sicce, Col.; stabulans Phœbus, *going down, setting,* Sil. b) *Act.:* Centauri stabulant, Virg.; pecus stabulat, Stat.——II. *To take into a stable or stall, to stable,* Varr.

STĀBŬLUM, i, *n.* (sto). *A stand, stall, abode, dwelling, habitation.* I. *Gen.:* stabile s., Plaut.——II. *Esp.* A) *For cattle: Stabling, a stable, stall, &c.,* stabula pastorum, Cic. *Meton. post. for a herd of cattle,* Mart.——B) *An inn, house of entertainment,* Plin.; *a brothel* (*inasmuch as the low inns were frequented by prostitutes*), Cic. *Also as a term of contempt,* Plaut.

STACTA, æ, *or* STACTE, ēs, *f.* (στακτή). *Oil of myrrh.* I. Stacta, Plaut.——II. Stacte, Plin.

STADIUM, ii, *n.* (στάδιον). I. *A stadium, a Grecian measure of distance, containing* 125 *paces* = 606¾ *English feet,* Cic.——II. *Esp.: A race-course.* A) *Prop.,* Cic.——B) *Fig.: A race,* Cic.

STAGIRA, ōrum, n. (Στάγειρα). *Stagira, a town of Macedonia, in Chalcidice, on the Sinus Strymonicus, and the birth-place of Aristotle,* Plin.

STAGIRITES, æ, m. (Σταγειρίτης) (Stagira). *The Stagirite, a surname of Aristotle,* Cic.

STAGNO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (stagnum). I. *To become a lake or standing water, to stagnate.* A) *Prop.:* Nili aquæ ubi evagatæ stagnant, Plin.; Nilus stagnans, Virg.——B) *Meton. of places under water: To be inundated or overflowed,* solum s., Plin.; orbis s. paludibus, Ov. *Absol.:* stagnantia, Plin.——II. *To cause water to stand.* A) *Prop.,* Just.——B) *Meton.: To put a place under water, to inundate, overflow,* Tiberis stagnaverat plana Urbis, Tac.; loca stagnata, Ov.

STAGNUM, i, *n.* (sto). *A standing water, pool, pond, puddle.* I. *Prop.,* Cic. poet.——II. *Meton. poet.: Water or waters,* stagna Nerei, Virg.; Phrixeæ stagna sororis, i. e. *the Hellespont,* Ov.

STALAGMIUM, ii, *n.* (σταλάγμιον). *A kind of ear-drops,* Plaut.

STAMEN, inis, *n.* (στήμων). *The warp (in the ancient upright loom, at which the weaver stood).* I. *Prop.,* Varr.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *A thread on a spindle,* Ov.; *the thread of the Fates,* Tibull.; Ov. *Poet.:* fallebam stamine somnum, *by spinning,* Prop.——B) *Of other threads;* e. g. *that of Ariadne* (Prop.); *of a spider* (Plin.); *of a net,* Id.; *the stamen of a lily,* Id.; *the grain of wood,* Id.; *the string of an instrument,* Ov.——C) *A fillet,* Prop.; Sil.; *a garment,* Claud. in Eutr.

STANNEUS [stagneus], a, um (stannum). *Made or consisting of stannum,* Plin.

STANNUM [stagnum], i, *n.* *A composition of silver and lead,* Plin..

STATARIUS, a, um (sto). *Of or relating to standing, standing firm or fast, standing, that acts or does any thing standing.* I. *Gen.:* s. miles, Liv.; s. hostis, Id.; s. retia, *that remain long in the water,* Sid.——II. *Esp.:* s. comœdia, *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet attitude of the actors,* Ter. *Hence,* statarii, ōrum, *The actors in the* comœdia stataria, Cic. *Said of an orator who stands still in his place, without running backward and forward,* Cic.

STATERA, æ, *f.* (ἵστημι, *to weigh*). I. *A balance, steelyard.* A) *Prop.,* Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The bar on the pole of a carriage,* Stat. 2) *A kind of dish or platter,* Nep. ap. Plin.——II. *Fig.: The value of a thing,* Plin.

STATICULUS, i, *m.* (status). *A kind of gentle dance.* Plaut.

STATIM, *adv.* (sto). I. *In standing, while on one's feet, on the spot where one stands,* s. rem gerere, Plaut.; delaborat quum statim puer, *constantly,* Afr. ap. Non.——II. *Immediately, instantly, forthwith, straightway.* A) *Absol.:* s. dimittere, Cic.; s. necari, Cæs.——B) *With* ut, simul ac, atque, quam, quum, *or with abl. absol.,* ab, post, *and the like:* s. ut legeram, Cæs.; s. se iturum, simul ac, &c., Id.; a prima s. maturitate, Plin.; s. post civilia bella, Suet.

STATIO, ōnis, *f.* (sto). *A standing, a standing still.* I. A) *Prop.:* sidus facit s., *stands still,* Plin.; manere in s., Lucr.; in s., *in the firm attitude or posture of a combatant,* Ov.——B) *Fig.: That which has been established by custom, &c., the positive,* Vitr.——II. *Meton.: A place where persons or things stay or abide, a station, abode, quarter.* A) *Gen.:* s. Athenis, Cic.; qua positus fueris in s., Ov.; s. equorum, i. e. *a stable, stall,* Pallad. *Poet. of things:* pone comas in s., Ov.; s. rerum, Petr.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A military station, post.* a) *Gen.:* esse in s., Cæs.; cohortes ex s. emissæ, Id. *Meton.:* manere in s., *to be on guard,* Ov. *Fig.:* s. vitæ, Cic.; s. imperii, Ov. b) *Meton.: A guard, sentry, picket, &c.,* s. crebræ, Cæs.; custodiæ et s. equitum, Id.; disponere s., Id.; assumere s. militum, *life-guard,* Suet. 2) *An anchoring-place, station for ships, a road,* s. quieta, Cæs. 3) *The place of residence for the officers concerned with the treasury business in a province, quarters, residence,* Cod. Th.

STATIUS, ii, *m.* I. *Orig. the name of a slave,* Gell.; *thus a slave of Cicero's was named,* Cic.; *also a prænomen of free-born men,* Id.——II. *A surname:* e. g. Cæcilius Statius, *a writer of comedy;* P. Papinius Statius, *a poet who lived under Domitian.*

STATITUS, a, um (sto). *Standing fast or firm, standing still, stationary.* I. *Gen.:* s. aquæ, Varr.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Of or belonging to a military post, station, or quarters,* s. præsidium, *picket, outpost,* Cic.; s. castra, *a standing camp, station, head-quarters. Also absol.:* stativa, Liv. 2) *Meton.:* stativa, *A station, or quarters, for travellers, a resting-place, halting or baiting place,* Plin.——B) stativæ feriæ, *appointed, fixed, stated,* Macr.

STATOR, ōris, *m.* (sto). *An attendant, servant, waiter,* mittere s., Cic.

STATOR, ōris, *m.* (sisto). *One who establishes or places firmly, a founder, preserver* (*an epithet of Jupiter*), Cic.

STATUA, æ, *f.* (statuo). *A statue,* s. et imagines, Cic.; s. equestria, Id. *Fig. denoting immoveableness, muteness, &c.:* statuâ taciturnius erat, Hor.; volo erogitare ex hac s., Plaut.

STATUARIUS, a, um (status). *Of or belonging to statues,* s. ars, *statuary, the art of making statues,* Plin. *Also simply* statuaria, æ, *f.,* Plin. *Subst.,* statuarius, ii, *m., One who makes statues, a statuary, sculptor,* Plin.

STATUMEN, inis, *n.* (statuo). *That upon which any thing stands or supports itself, a support, prop,* Plin. *Plur.: The ribs of a ship,* Cæs.

STATUMINO, are (statumen), *v. a. To make firm by a prop, support, or ground-work,* Plin.; Vitr.

STATUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (status). *To cause to stand, place, set, put.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. patrem ante oculos, Cic.; captivos statuit in medio, Liv.; s. milites, Id.; s. aciem arte, Sall.; puer statuetur ad cyathum, Hor.——B) *Esp.: To set up, erect, rear, build, raise, &c.,* s. statuam, Cic.; s. tropæum, Id.; s. tabernacula, *to pitch,* Cæs.; s. mœnia, Virg.; s. arborem agro, *to plant,* Hor.; s. machinas, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *To place before or represent to one's mind,* i. e. *to imagine, believe, suppose, think, be of opinion* (*with an objective clause; seldom with a simple acc., a relative clause, or absol.*), statuo et judico, neminem habuisse, &c., Cic.; Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuit, Cæs.; vix statuere apud animum meum possum, Cic.——B) *To establish, appoint, fix, decide, determine, resolve, decree, &c.,* s. pœnam improbis, Cic.; s. tempus locumque colloquio, Liv.; statuta die, *on the appointed day,* Id.; s. modum cupidinibus, Hor.; natura s. berum, Id.; s. de lege, de religione, Cic.; s. de alqo causa cognita, Cæs.; qui de se statuebant, *have sentenced themselves, have taken their own lives,* Tac., ne quid

gravius in fratrem statueret, Cæs.; quum statuerent, ut naves conscenderent, Cic.

STATŪRA, æ, *f.* (status). *Stature, size, or height of body.* I. *Prop.*: qua facie fuerit, qua statura, Cic.; homines tantulæ staturæ, Cæs.——II. *Meton.*: *Size, height (of animals or plants)*, Altinæ vaccæ sunt humilis staturæ, Col.

STATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* sisto.——II. *Adj.* (*of time*): *Fixed, appointed, stated*, s. sacrificium, Cic.; ut hi ludi in s. diem voverentur, Liv.

STATUS, ūs, m. (sto). *A standing; hence, position.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. erectus et celsus, Cic. *Plur.*: commutat status, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Posture, carriage, attitude* (*of a combatant*), movere hostem statu, Liv.; Porphyrion minaci statu, Hor. 2) *Meton.*: *Position, situation*, quæ (vis) animum certo de statu demovet, Cic.——C) *Meton.*: *Stature, size*, s. altior, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *State, condition, situation, circumstance.* A) *Gen.* a) *With genit.*: s. rerum communium, Cic.; s. civitatis, Id.; s. vitæ, Id. b) *Absol.*: restituere in antiquum s., Cic.; res est eo statu, ut, &c., Cæs. *Plur.*: omnes s. vitæ, Cic.; s. regum, *circumstances*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Good condition, prosperity*, multorum excisi status, Tac.; habere nullum s., Vell. 2) *Station in life, rank, position in society*, in civitate distinguuntur s., Cic. 3) *In Rhet.*: *A point at issue, question*, στάσις, Cic.; Quint. 4) *The mood of a verb*, Quint.

STATŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* statuo.——II. *Adj.*: *Tall, of high stature*, Plaut.

STEGA, æ, *f.* (στέγη). *The deck of a ship*, Plaut.

STĒLA, æ, *f.* (στήλη). *A pillar*, Plin.

STELLA, æ, *f.* (*for* sterula, *dim. of* ἀστήρ). *A star.* I. *Prop.*: sidera et stellæ, Cic.; errantes s., *planets*, Id.; s. comans, *a comet*, Ov. *Poet. for* sidus, *a constellation*: s. Saturni, Virg.; s. Coronæ, Hor.; s. vesani leonis, Ov.; *the sun*, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *The figure of a star*, aureæ s., Suet.——B) *A bright spot, or sparkle, on a precious stone*, Plin.——C) *A star-fish*, Plin.——D) *A glow-worm*, Plin.

STELLANS, antis, *part. of* stello. *With stars, starry.* I. *Prop.*: s. Olympus, Cic. poet.; s. cœlum, Virg.; s. ora Tauri, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: s. volatus (cicindelarum), Plin.; s. gemmæ pavonis, *shining, sparkling*, Ov.

STELLĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* stello. *Starry.* I. *Prop.*: s. Cepheus, *placed in the heavens as a constellation*, Cic.; s. æther, Val. Flac.——II. *Meton.*: s. gemma, Plin.; variis stellatus corpora guttis, *richly studded*, Ov.; s. Argus, i. e. *with many eyes*, Id.; s. ensis, *shining*, Virg.

STELLIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (stella, fero). *Bearing stars, starry*, s. cursus cœli, Cic.; s. polus, Sen.

STELLIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (stella, gero). *Bearing stars, starry*, s. orbes, Cic.; s. polus, Stat.; s. Olympus, Sen.

STELLIO, ōnis, *m.* (stella). I. *A kind of lizard having its back variegated with spots like stars.* A) *Prop.*, Plin.——B) *Meton.*: *A cunning or deceitful person*, Plin.——II. *Stellio, a Roman surname*, Liv.

STELLO, ātum, 1 (stella). I. *Neut.*: *To be set or studded with stars; only in the part. pres.*, stellans, antis.——II. *Act.*: *To set with stars* (*frequently in the part. perf.*, stellātus, a, um), gemmæ stellantur, *are marked with stars*, Plin.

STEMMA, ātis, *n.* (στέμμα). *A wreath, crown, garland, chaplet.* I. *Gen.*, Prud.; Firm.——II. *Esp.* A) *A wreath, with which the effigies of ancestors were adorned*, Plin.; Sen.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Prop.*: *A genealogical tree, a pedigree, genealogy*, Suet. 2) *Fig.*: *Nobleness, high worth*, s. argenti, Mart.

STENTOR, ōris, *m.* (Στέντωρ). *Stentor, a herald in the Greek army before Troy, remarkable for his loud voice*, Juv.

STERCŌRĀRIUS, a, um (stercus). *Of or belonging to dung*, s. crates, Varr.

STERCŌRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (stercus). *A manuring with dung*, Plin.

STERCŌRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* stercoro. *Manured*, Col.

STERCŌREUS, a, um (stercus). *Dirty, filthy, as a term of contempt*, Plaut.

STERCŌRO, 1 *v. a.* (stercus). I. *To manure*, Cic.——II. *To cleanse from dung*, Col.

STERCŌRŌSUS, a, um (stercus). *Well manured with dung*, s. aqua, *full of dung or filth*, Col.

STERCUS, ŏris, *n.* (*akin to* tergeo). *Dung, manure, ordure, dirt*, Cic.; *also as a term of contempt*, Id.

*STERILESCO, ĕre (sterilis), *v. n.* *To become unfruitful*, Plin.

STĒRĪLIS, e (στερεός, στερῤῥός, *Sanscr.* sthira, *firm*). *Unfruitful, barren, sterile.* I. *Prop.* A) s. ova, Plin.; s. avenæ, Virg.; s. platani, Id.; s. palus, Hor.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Of things that produce sterility or render barren*, sterile est serere, *produces sterility or renders barren*, Plin.; s. rubigo, Hor.; s. hiems, Mart. 2) *Gen.*: *Empty, destitute of any thing*, s. epistolæ, Plin.; s. numi, *that bear no interest*, Dig.; s. amicus, Juv.; s. corpora sonitu, *without sound*, Lucr.; s. amator, *without gifts, barren of presents*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *Fruitless, useless, unprofitable*, s. Februarius, Cic.; s. pax, Tac.; s. amor, i. e. *not returned*, Ov.; s. seculum virtutum, Tac.; s. veri, Pers.

STĒRĪLITAS, ātis, *f.* (sterilis). *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility.* I. *Prop.* A) s. agrorum, Cic.; s. arborum, Plin.——B) *Meton.*: s. cœlestis, *weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin.; s. fortunæ, *indigence*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: majestas emarcuit in s., Plin.

STERNAX, ācis (sterno). *Throwing to the ground*, s. equus, *that throws his rider*, Virg.

STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 (στορέννυμι, *Sanscr.* stri, *to straw, spread*). *To spread, to spread out or abroad, to stretch.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: strati humi, Cic.; fessi sternunt corpora, Liv.; insulæ sternuntur inter, &c., *extend*, Plin.; s. virgas, Ov.; s. arenam, Id.; s. se somno, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *To level, make straight.* 1) *Prop.*: s. mare, Plin.; stratum iter, Quint.; s. æquor, Virg.; venti straverunt æquora, Id.; s. viam per mare, *to make*, Lucr. 2) *Fig.*: *To calm, pacify*, s. odia militum, Tac.——II. *Meton.* A) *To spread, cover*, s. lectulos pelliculis, Cic.; locus sternendus, i. e. *to be paved*, Id.; s. vias lapide, Liv.; s. equos, *to saddle*, Id.; sterni sibi jubet, *a couch to be prepared*, Plin.; s. valles cædibus, Sil.; s. litora nive, Val. Flac.; s. lectum, biclinium, triclinia, Plaut.——B) *To stretch along by throwing down, to throw*

down, throw to the ground. 1) *Prop.:* s. proximos, Liv.; stratis ariete muris, Id.; s. viros cæde, Virg.; s. alqm morti, Id. 2) *Fig.:* afflicti et strati, Cic.; pavor stravit corda, *has prostrated, humbled,* Virg.

STERNŪMENTUM, i, n. (sternuo). I. *A sneezing,* Plin.——II. *A powder to promote sneezing,* Plin.

STERNŪO, ŭi, 3 v. n. I. *To sneeze.* A) *Prop.,* Plin.—B) *Of a lamp: To crackle,* lumen sternuit, Ov. ——II. *To give a good omen by sneezing,* Prop.

STERNŪTĀMENTUM, i, n. (sternuto). I. *A sneezing,* Cic.——II. *A powder to promote sneezing,* Cels.

STĔRŌPE, es, *f.* (Στερόπη). *Steropa.* I. *One of the Pleiades,* Ov.——II. *One of the horses of the Sun,* Hyg.

STĔRŌPES, is, m. (Στερόπης). *Steropes, one of the Cyclopes in the workshop of Vulcan,* Virg.

STERQŪILĪNIUM [stercul. *and* stercil.], ii [sterquilinum, i, Phædr.], n. (stercus). *A dunghill, mixen,* Varr. *As a term of reproach,* Plaut.

STERTINIUS, ii, m. *Stertinius, a Stoic philosopher, ridiculed by Horace,* Hor. *Adj.,* Hor.

STERTO, ŭi, 3 v. n. (ἐάρτω, ἐαρτάνω). *To snore,* Cic.

STESICHŌRUS, i, m. (Στησίχορος). *Stesichorus, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Himera in Sicily, and contemporary with Sappho, Alcæus, Pittacus, and Phalaris,* Cic.

STHENĔLEIS, idis, *f.* (Sthenelus). *Stheneleian,* S. volucris, i. e. *the son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan,* Ov.

STHENĔLĒIUS, a, um (Sthenelus). *Stheneleian,* Ov.

STHENĔLUS, i, m. (Σθένελος). *Sthenelus, a Greek chieftain, who commanded the Argives under Diomede in the Trojan war,* Hor.

STIBĀDIUM, ii, n. (στιβάδιον). *A semicircular couch or seat,* Plin.

STIBIUM, ii, n. [stibi, is, *and* stimmi] (στίβι, στίμμι). *Antimony, a powder used by women for making the eyebrows black, and in medicine as an eye-salve,* Plin.; Cels.

STIGMA, ătis, n. (στίγμα). I. A) *Prop.: A brand, with which runaway slaves were marked,* Plin. —B) *Fig.: Disgrace, infamy,* Suet.; Mart. ——II. *A cut made in the face by an unskillful barber,* Mart.

STIGMĀTĬAS, æ, m. (στιγματίας). *One that has been brand-marked; said of a slave,* Cic.

STILICHO [Stelicho, Inscr.], ōnis, m. *Stilicho, a famous general, father-in-law of the Emperor Honorius (celebrated by Claudian,* de Laudibus Stilichonis).

STILLA, æ, *f.* (stiria). *A drop.* I. *Prop.,* Cic. ——II. *Meton.: A small quantity,* s. olei, Mart.

STILLĀTIM, *adv.* (stilla). *By drops,* Varr.

STILLICĬDIUM, ii, n. (stilla, cado). *A falling in drops, a dripping,* Varr. I. *Gen.:* s. urinæ, Plin. ——II. *Esp.: Rain-water falling down from the eaves of houses,* Cic.

STĬLLO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (stilla). I. *To drop, distill, fall in drops.* A) *Prop.:* s. pugio, Cic.; aqua stillat, Varr.; mella stillant de viridi ilice, Ov.; unguenta stillant o capillo, Tib.—B) *Fig.:* s. orationem, Sen.; dies s. plumis, *is full,* Stat.——II. *To let drop or fall,* s. lacrimam, Plin.; stillata electra, *dropped,* Ov.; s. rorem ex oculis, Hor.

STYLUS [stȳlus], i, m. (στῦλος). I. *A pole, stake, post.* A) *Gen.,* Auct. B. Afr.; s *pointed instrument for clearing plants of worms, removing shoots which spread too much, &c.,* Col.; *the stem or stalk of a plant,* Id.—B) *Meton.,* Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A style for writing with,* vertere s. in tabulis, *to erase what has been written,* Cic.; s. Attica, *an Attic pen,* Id.; sæpe vertas s., *be frequent in your corrections,* Hor.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A penning, writing, composing, composition,* s. exercitatus, *frequent composition,* Cic.; s. dicendi effector, Id. 2) *The manner of expressing one's self, style,* s. diligens, Tac.; s. pressus demissusque, Plin.

STIMMI. *See* STIBIUM.

STĬMŬLĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* *An inciting, incitement, instigation,* s. privata cuique, Tac.

STĬMŬLĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (stimulo). *She who excites or stimulates,* Plaut.

STĬMŬLĔUS, a, um (stimulus). *Provided with a sting,* Plaut.

STĬMŬLO, 1 *v. a.* (stimulus). *To prick with a goad, to prick.* I. *Prop.:* aries stimulatus, Col.; s. equos calcaribus, Val. Max.; s. turbatos currus, Luc. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To prick, sting, torment,* te conscientiæ stimulant maleficiorum, Cic.; cura s. consulem, Liv.—B) *Meton.: To put in motion, stir up, instigate, incite, stimulate,* gloria animum stimulabat, Liv.; tibia s. mentes, Lucr.; cupido imperii populos ad arma stimulat, Liv.; s. animum in hostes, Id.; stimulabat, ut caverem, Cic.

STĬMŬLUS, i, m. [stimulum, i, n., Plaut.] (*for* stigmulus, *from* stinguo, *Gr.* στίζω). I. *A goad, used in driving cattle.* A) *Prop.:* fodere aliqm stimulis, Cic.; increpare boves stimulo, Ov.; stimulum in manu est, agito boves, Plaut.; *as a term of contempt applied to slaves,* segnes stimulorum, Id. *Prov.:* si stimulos pugnis cædis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. *you make a bad thing worse by a foolish resistance,* Plaut.; advorsum stimulum calces, *to kick against the pricks,* Ter. — B) *Fig.: A sting, goad, pang, cause of uneasiness,* virtus, quæ animum gloriæ stimulis concitat, Cic.; s. naturæ, Id.; s. doloris, Id.; s. amoris, Liv. ——II. *In military language: A sharp stake or other pointed thing concealed under the surface of the ground in order to annoy an advancing enemy,* Cæs.

STINGŬO, ĕre (*post. for* exstinguo), v. a. *To extinguish,* stinguens insignia conti, Cic. post.; Lucr.

STĬPĀTĬO, ōnis, *f.* (stipo). *A crowd surrounding any one, attendants.* I. *Prop.:* s. greges hominum, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: A number of things crowded together,* s. enthymematum, Quint.

STĬPĀTOR, ōris, m. (stipo). *An attendant; plur., attendants, retinue, suite, body-guards,* Alexander præmittebat de stipatoribus suis, Cic.; stipatores corporis, Id.; cateryæ flagitiorum atque facinorum, tamquam stipatorum, Sall.

STĬPĀTUS, a, um. *Part. of* stipo.

STĬPENDIĀRIUS, a, um (stipendium). I *Tributary, liable to pay taxes or tribute,* s. vectigal, *a contribution in money,* Cic.; s. civitas, Cæs. *Plur.:* stipendiārii, ōrum, m., *Persons liable*

to be taxed, Cic. —— II. *Of soldiers: Serving for pay, receiving pay, stipendiary*, Liv.

STIPENDIOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (stipendium). *To serve, to be liable to serve*, Plin.

STIPENDIUM, ii, *n.* (*for* stipi-pendium, *from* stips, pendo). I. *A tax, tribute, contribution.* A) *Prop.:* pendere s., Cæs.; liberare alqm stipendio, Id.— B) *Meton.: That which one is obliged to pay or suffer, a tribute*, s. me manet, Hor.—— II. *Pay, stipend.* A) *Gen.:* numerare s. militibus, Cic.; augere s., Cæs.—B) *Meton.* 1) a) *Military service* (*thus mostly in the plur.*), merere stipendia, Cic.; emereri stipendia, *to complete the time of one's service*, Id.; milites stipendiis confecti, Id.; facere stipendia, Liv.; homo nullius stipendii, Sall. b) *Esp.: One year's military service, a campaign*, habere multa s., Liv.; quadragena s., Tac. 2) *Gen.: Service*, stipendia vitæ, i. e. *duties*, Sen.

STIPES, itis, *m.* (στύπος). I. *A pale, post, trunk of a tree* (Cæs.). *As a term of contempt: A block, blockhead*, qui, tamquam truncus ac s., Cic.; Ter. —— II. *Meton. for a tree*, Ov.; *for a branch of a tree*, Mart.; Luc.

STIPO, 1 *v. a.* (στείβω). *To press or cram together.* I. *Prop.:* Græci stipati, Cic.; stipata phalanx, Liv.; s. ingens argentum, Virg.; apes stipant mella, Id.; gregibus quum se stipat euntem, *joins to*, Prop.; secula stipantur, *press on each other*, Claud. —— II. *Meton.: To throng, crowd, surround, or attend in great numbers*, Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic.; stipatus sicariis, Id.; stipati gregibus amicorum, Id.; Roma stipata theatro, Hor.

STIPS, stipis, *f.* (stipo). *A contribution in money, gift*, conferre s. Apollini, Liv.; *thus, of money given for religious purposes*, Cic.; colligere s. a tyrannis, Liv.; *also of alms:* quis beneficium dicat stipem æris, Sen.

STIPŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (stipa). *The stalk or stem of corn*, Plin.; *of reeds*, Id.; *of beans*, Ov. *Prov.:* flammaque de stipula nostra brevisque fuit, i. e. *a fire which soon goes out again*, Ov.

STIPŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (stipulor). *A formal demand, a promise formally demanded and given, an engagement, stipulation*, pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.; pecunia debetur ex s., Id.; alligare alqm stipulatione, Id.

STIPŬLĀTIUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (stipulatio). *A small or trifling promise or engagement*, Cic.

STIPŬLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (stipulor). *One who demands a formal promise, a contractor*, Suet.

STIPŬLOR, ātus, 1 *dep. a.* (stipa). I. *To demand a verbal promise*, Cic. —— II. *To promise, stipulate, engage*, s. usuras, Dig. *Pass.:* pecunia stipulata (*for* promissa), Cic.

STIRIA, æ, *f.* (στερεός). *A frozen drop, or globule of ice, an icicle*, Plin.; Virg.

STIRPITUS, *adv.* (stirps). *With the stem and roots.* I. A) *Prop.*, Dig.—B) *Meton.*, Sid. ——II. *Fig.: Root and branch, utterly*, extrahere s., Cic.

STIRPS, pis, *f.* [*m.*, Plin., *and others*], (stipes; *akin to* trabs). *The lowest part of a tree, including the root; also, the root of a tree.* I. *Prop.* A) radices stirpesque, Cic.; alebantur stirpibus palmarum, Id.; urbs renata velut ab stirpibus, Liv.— B) *Meton.* 1) a) *A plant, shrub* naturæ stirpium, Cic.; arbores et stirpes, Id.; stirpes et herbæ, Id. b) *A trunk, stalk; sprout*, Cat., Col. 2) *Of men.* a) *A stock, lineage, family*, s. et genus, Cic.; homines, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, Id.; orti antiquissima stirpe, Id.; s. divina, Virg. b) *Offspring, race, posterity*, s. et progenies tot consulum, Tac.; relinquere s. ex sese domi, Liv.——II. *Fig.: A root, origin, beginning, source, foundation*, stirpes stultitiæ, Cic.; ejicere stirpes superstitionis, Id.; repetere stirpem juris a natura, Id.

STIVA, æ, *f. A plough-tail, or handle*, Virg.

STLOPPUS, i, *m. A sound made by striking on the cheeks when inflated*, Pers.

STO, stēti, stātum, 1 (ἵστημι). *To stand, remain standing, stand still.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. ad januam, Cic.; qui proximi steterunt, Cæs.; quorum statuæ steterunt in Rostris, Cic.; stans pede in uno, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To stand firm or unshaken, to hold on, continue, last*, nec domus nec urbs s. poterit, Cic.; viderunt muros stare, Liv.; stat glacies iners, Hor. 2) *To remain, stop, stay*, s. ad curiam, Cic.; s. paullisper in nidore atque fumo, Id. 3) *As a military term.* a) *To stand in battle-array, or under arms, to fight*, stetere haud impari acie, Liv. b) *To hold out in a combat, maintain one's ground*, s. in acie ac pugnare, Liv. c) *Meton.* (*of a battle*): *To continue, last*, pugna stetit, Liv.; dicitur certamen stetisse, Id. 4) *To lie or ride at anchor*, classis instructa s. in portu, Liv.; naves regiæ s. in sinu Meliaco, Id. 5) *Of servants: To wait, attend*, s. ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. 6) *To stand, to have been built*, mœnia jam stabant, Ov.; stet Capitolium, Hor. 7) *To stand up, stand out, stand on end*, mammæ s., Plin.; comæ steterunt, Virg. 8) *With an ablat.: To stand thick or full, be full, be overrun*, cœlum s. pulvere, Virg.; ut stet nive Soracte, Hor.; stant pulvere campi, Enn.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* utinam res publica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic.; stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiæ, Quint. —B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To stand firm or unshaken, to continue, subsist, last, remain*, res publica staret, Cic.; stamus animis, Id.; disciplina militaris, qua stetit Romana res, Liv. b) *To stand one's ground* (*in a struggle or contest*), cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic. c) s. in alqa re, alqa re, *or* alcui rei, *to stand to or abide by, to continue or persist in*, se in fide non stetit, Cic.; s. opinione, Id.; s. conditionibus, Id.; stat sententia alqd, *or simply* stat, *a resolution is firmly fixed, it is resolved or determined*, nobis stat illud, Cic.; sententia ipsi (Hannibali) stetit, Liv. 2) *Of plays and actors: To stand*, i. e. *to be approved*, cadat an stet fabula, Hor.; vix steti, Ter. 3) s. ab, cum *or* pro alqo, *or* alqa re, *to stand on one's side, stand by, side with, adhere to any one*, ut nemo steterit a senatu et a bonorum causa, Cic.; s. a se potius quam ab adversariis, Id.; cum dii cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 4) s. per alqm, *to be owing to a person, to be his fault*, per alteros s., quo minus, &c., Liv.; s. per Afranium, Cæs.; per me stetisse, Ter. 5) *Of price: To stand in, cost*, rem stetisse Achæis centum talentis, Liv.; victoria stetit Pœnis multo sanguine ac vulneribus, Id.; quæ neque magno stet pretio, Hor.

STŒCHADES INSULÆ (Στοιχάδες). *A group*

of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia; now Isles d'Hyères, Plin.

STŌICE, *adv.* (Stoicus). *Like a Stoic, Stoically*, austere et s., Cic.

STŌICUS, a, um (Στωϊκός). *Of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy, Stoic*, s. schola, Cic. *Subst.*, Stoicus, i, *m.*, *A Stoic philosopher, a Stoic; freq. in the plur.*, Stōici, ōrum, *The Stoics*, Cic.

STŌLA, æ, *f.* (στολή). *A long upper garment.* I. *Gen.:* septus stolâ, Enn.; s. muliebris, Varr.——II. *Esp.:* A) *A lady's robe or gown, a stole*, signum (Dianæ) cum s., Cic.; s. demissa, Hor.—B) *Meton.: A woman of rank, a lady*, Plin.

STŌLĀTUS, a, um (stola). *Wearing a stola*, s. mulieres, Vitr. *Subst.*, stōlātæ, ārum, *f.*, i. q. matronæ, *Ladies*, Petr. *Meton.:* s. pudor, i. e. *ladylike*, Mart.; s. Ulixes, *a female Ulysses, a name applied to Livia on account of her craftiness*, Suet.

STŌLIDE, *adv.* (stolidus). *Foolishly, stilly, stupidly*, Liv.

STŌLĪDUS, a, um. *Foolish, stupid, blockish, doltish, silly*, s. genus Æscidarum, Cic.; indocti stolidique, Hor.; o vatum stolidissime, Ov. *Meton. of inanimate or abstract objects:* hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolida quodammodo, Cic.; s. audacia, Tac.; s. aures, Ov.

STŌLO, ōnis, *m.* I. *A side-shoot, sucker, water-shoot*, Varr.——II. *A surname in the* gens Licinia, Plin.

STŌMACHICUS, a, um (στομαχικός). *Afflicted with a disorder of the stomach, having a weak stomach, disordered in the stomach*, Plin.

STŌMĀCHOR, ātus, 1 (stōmachus). I. *Neut.: To be angry or greatly displeased, to be indignant*, Cic.; s. cum alqo, *to quarrel with any one*, Id.——II. *Act.: To be angry with any thing*, s. omnia, Cic.; id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter.

STŌMACHŌSE, *adv.* (stomachosus). *Angrily, peevishly*, rescripsi stomachosius, Cic.

STŌMACHŌSUS, a, um (stomachus). *Full of indignation, passionate, fretful, peevish*, genus acuminis sæpe s., Cic.; s. eques, Hor.

STŌMACHUS, i, *m.* (στόμαχος). I. *The œsophagus, by which food is conveyed to the stomach*, Cic.; Cels.——II. *Meton.* A) *The stomach*, Cic.; movere s., Plin.; esse boni s., *of good digestion*, Quint.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Taste*, ludi non tui stomachi, Cic.; Plin. 2) *Disgust, distaste, indignation, vexation, anger*, locus animi, ubi s. habitat, Cic.; epistola plena stomachi, Id.; gravis s. Pelidæ, Hor.

STŌREA [storia], æ, *f.* (στορέννυμι). *A covering of platted straw, a mat*, Liv.

STRĀBO, ōnis, *m.* (στραβών). I. *A squint-eyed person.* A) *Prop.*, Cic.—B) *An envious person, envier*, Lucil.——II. *Strabo, a Roman surname*, Cic.

STRĀGES, is, *f.* (sterno). *A throwing down, a throwing to the ground, a striking down.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. armorum, Liv.; s. boum hominumque, Id.; s. ædificiorum et hominum, Tac.; nimbus dabit s. satis, Virg.—B) *Esp.: A defeat, overthrow, slaughter, carnage*, facere strages, Cic.; acies et s., Virg.——II. *Fig.:* quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi, Cic.

STRĀGŪLUS, a, um (sterno). *That serves for spreading or covering any thing with.* I. stragula vestis, *a covering, coverlet, carpet*, Cic.——II. stragulum, i, *n.*, *A covering, coverlet*, Cic.; *a covering for a horse, a housing, horse-cloth*, Mart.; *a soft substance placed under birds when brooding*, Plin.

STRĀMEN, inis (sterno). *Straw scattered, a litter*, Plin. *Plur.*, Ov.; Stat.

STRĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um (stramentum). *Of or belonging to straw*, Cat.

STRĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (sterno). *That which serves for covering any thing with, or strewing under any thing.* I. *Straw*, desecta cum s. seges, Liv.; casæ tectæ stramentis, Cæs.——II. *A covering, coverlet*, s. mulorum, Cæs.

STRĀMINEUS, a, um (stramen). *Made of straw*, Ov.

STRANGŪLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (strangulo). *A choking, strangling*, Plin.

STRANGŪLO, 1 *v. a.* (στραγγαλόω). *To strangle, choke, suffocate*, Domitium strangulavit, Cœl. in Cic.; strangulata laqueo, Tac.; piro strangulatus, Suet. *Of inanimate and abstract objects:* hedera arbores s., *destroys, makes barren*, Plin.; s. sata, Quint.

STRANGŪRIA, æ (στραγγουρία). *A difficulty of urine attended with pain, strangury*, Cic.

STRĀTĒGEMA, ātis, *n.* (στρατήγημα). *A military stratagem.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Any stratagem or artifice*, Cic.

STRĀTĒGUS, i, *m.* (στρατηγός). *A general.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: The president or master of a feast*, Plaut.

STRĀTIŌTICUS, a, um (στρατιωτικός). I. *Of or belonging to soldiers, soldier-like*, Plaut.——II. *Subst.*, stratioticum, i, *n.*, *A kind of eye-salve*, Scrib.

STRĀTONICEA, æ, *f.* *Stratonicea, one of the chief inland cities of Caria, built by Antiochus Soter, and called by him after his wife Stratonice; now Eski Hisar*, Liv.

STRĀTŌNICENSIS, e (Stratonicea). *Of or belonging to Stratonicea*, Liv. *Plur.*, Stratonicenses, ium, *m.*, *Inhabitants of Stratonicea*, Tac.

STRĀTUM, i, *n.* (sterno). *That with which any thing is covered.* I. *A cover for a bedstead, a mattress, &c.* A) *Prop.:* prorepere se e strato, Suet.; Lucr.——B) *Meton.: A couch, bed*, molle s., Liv.; Virg.——II. *A horse-cloth, housing; a pack-saddle*, Liv.

STRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* sterno.

STRĒNA, æ, *f.* (στρῆνος). *A sign, omen.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *A new year's gift or present given for the sake of an omen*, Suet.

STRĒNUE, *adv.* (strenuus). *Actively, briskly, busily, strenuously, promptly*, s. ædificare domum, Cic.; s. capere arma, Id.; s. facere, Plaut.

STRĒNUO, are, *v. n.* (strenuus). *To be active or prompt*, Plaut.

STRĒNUUS, a, um (στρηνός). *Active, agile, ready, brisk, strenuous.* I. *Prop.:* cognoscere alqm strenuum, Cic.; imperator s. et fortis, Quint.; milites strenuissimi, Cat.; s. militiæ, Tac.——II. *Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects:* s. manus (chirurgi), Cels.; s. inertia, *busy idleness*, Hor.

STRĒPITO, are (strepo), *v. n.* *To make a*

great noise, to sound, rustle, rattle, &c., *loudly*, corvi s., Virg.

STRĔPITUS, ûs, *m.* (strepo). *A noise, rattling, creaking, clattering, din.* I. *Prop.*: s. fori, Cic.; s. fluminum, Id.; s. tot bellorum, Liv.; s. ac tumultus, Cæs. —— II. *Poet. meton.*: *A sound*, s. citharæ, Hor.

STRĔPO, ŭi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *To make a noise or sound, to rattle, roar, rustle, murmur, ring.* A) *Prop.*: cum Achivi cœpissent inter se s., Cic.; apes strepunt, Plin.; fluvii s., Hor.; litui s., Id.; omnia strepunt terrore ac tumultu, Liv.—— B) *Fig.*, Plin. —— II. *To cause to resound*, cum streperent hæc, *uttered aloud*, Liv.

STRICTIM, *adv.* (strictus, *from* stringo). *Narrowly, closely.* I. *Prop.*: s. attondere, Plaut. —— II. *Fig.*: *Lightly, superficially.* A) *Gen.*: s. aspicere, Cic.—B) *Esp. of style*: *Briefly, summarily, in general*, breviter et s., Cic.; s. dicere, Id.

STRICTŪRA, æ, *f.* (stringo). I. *A drawing together, compression.* —— II. *A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron*, Plin.; Virg.

STRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* stringo.—— II. *Adj.*: *Drawn together, tight, close, narrow.* A) *Prop.*: strictissima janua, Ov.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Of style*: *Brief, concise*, Demosthenes strictior quam Cicero, Quint. 2) *Grave, severe*, s. lex, Stat.

STRIDĔO, di, 2, *and* STRIDO, di, 3 *v. n.* (τρίζω). *To whiz, hiss, roar, whistle, crackle, creak* (*of arrows, serpents, winds, carriages, hinges of a door, and the like*), Ov.; Virg.

STRIDOR, ōris, *m.* (strideo). *A whizzing, hissing, roaring, whistling, crackling, creaking, and the like* (*of arrows, serpents, and other animals, as swine, elephants*, &c.; *of the wind, the hinges of a door, and the like*), Ov.; Virg.; Liv.; s. tribuni plebis, Cic.

STRIDŬLUS, a, um (strideo). *Whizzing, hissing, creaking, rustling, and the like*; *of an arrow*, Virg.; *of the trunk of an elephant*, Sil.; *of a carriage*, Ov.; s. et tenuis vox, Sen.

STRIGA, æ, *f.* (stringo). I. *A row of cut corn or grass, a swath*, Col. —— II. *A furrow running from south to north*, Frontin.

STRIGILIS, is, *f.* (stringo). I. *A scraper* (*made of horn or metal*), *used by the Romans in bathing to cleanse the skin*, Cic.; Hor. —— II. *Meton.* A) *In Surg.*: *An instrument for dropping any thing into the ear*, Cels.—B) *In Spain*: *A piece of pure gold*, Plin.

STRIGMENTUM, i, *n.* (stringo). I. *Any thing scraped or scratched off*, Plin. —— II. *Esp.*: *Filth, dirt* (*scraped off*), Plin.; Val. Max.

STRIGŌSUS, a, um (stringo). *Lean, thin, lank, scraggy, meagre.* I. *Prop.*: s. equus, Col. —— II. *Fig. of an orator*: *Meagre*, in Lysia sæpe sunt etiam lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius: verum est certe genere toto strigosior, Cic.

STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 *v. a.* (στράγγω). *To tie, draw, or bind together.* I. *Prop.* A) stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv.; s. habenam, *to draw tight*, Stat.; s. rotam, *to trig a wheel*, Juv.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To touch lightly, graze*, s. cautes, Virg.; s. summas undas, Ov.; tela stringentia corpus, *grazing*, Virg. 2) *To strip off, pluck, cut off, take away, and the like*, s. folia ex arboribus, Cæs.; s. gladios celeriter, *to draw from the sheath, to draw*, Id.; *thus*, s. ensem, ferrum, Virg.; Ov.; s. cultrum, Liv. —— II. *Fig.* A) *To compress one's speech, to touch briefly*, narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint.—B) *To keep in check, rule*, Claud.—C) *To wound mentally, affect, hurt*, s. animum patriæ, Virg.; s. pectora, Ov.

STRIO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (stria). *To furnish with furrows, chamfres, or channels; to groove, chamfre, channel*, s. concham, Plin.

STRIX, ĭgis, *f.* (στρίγξ). *A horned owl, supposed to suck the blood of infants*, Plin.

STRIX, ĭgis, *f.* *A channel, furrow, hollow, chamfre, flute of a pillar*, Vitr.

STRŎPHA, æ, *f.* (στροφή). I. *A strophe in the choruses of the Greek drama*, Macr. —— II. *Dexterity, wile, artifice*, Plin.; Sen.

STRŎPHĂDES, um, *f.* (Στροφάδες). *Strophades, two islands, anciently called Plotæ, opposite the Messenian coast; now Strivali*, Plin.

STRŎPHIĂRIUS, ii, *m.* (strophium). *He who makes or deals in strophia*, Plaut.

STRŎPHIŎLUM, i, *n. dim.* (strophium). *A little garland*, Plin.

STRŎPHIUM, ii, *n.* (στρόφιον). I. *A band worn by women round the breast, a stomacher*, Plaut. —— II. *A head-band, worn esp. by priests*, Fest. —— III. *A rope*, App.

STRŎPHIUS, ii, *m.* (Στρόφιος). *Strophius, a king of Phocis, father of Pylades*, Ov.

STRUCTILIS, e (struo). *Of or pertaining to joining or building*, s. canales, cloacæ, *built*, Vitr.; s. cæmentum, *serviceable for building*, Mart.

STRUCTOR, ōris, *m.* (struo). I. *A builder, carpenter, master mason*, Cic. —— II. *One who serves up food at table*, Juv.

STRUCTŪRA, æ, *f.* (struo). *A joining or putting together.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. membranarum, Plin.; Cels.—B) *Esp.*: *A building, constructing*, &c., genus structuræ, Liv.; s. parietum, Cæs. —— II. *Fig.*: *Structure, arrangement, disposition*, s. verborum, Cic.

STRUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* struo.

STRŬES, is, *f.* (struo). *A heap, pile.* I. *Prop.*: s. laterum, Cic.; s. corporum, Liv.; s. rogi, *a funeral pile*, Tac. —— II. *Esp.*: *A heap of small offering-cakes*, Ov.

STRŬMA, æ, *f.* (στρῦμα). I. *A wen, a glandular swelling*, Plin.; Cels. *Fig.*: exsecare pestem, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. —— II. *Struma, a Roman surname*, Plin.; Catull.

STRŬO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* (στρόω, sterno). *To join together, to pile up, heap up.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quasi structa et nexa verbis, &c., Cic.; lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Cæs.; s. congeriem armorum, Tac.; apes struunt, *pile up honeycombs*, Plin.—B) *Esp.*: *To erect, build, construct, prepare, make.* 1) *Gen.*: s. convivia, *to prepare*, Tac.; s. mœnia, pyras, Virg.; s. domos, Hor.; structa saxorum, *piles of rocks heaped up*, Lucr. 2) *Esp.*: *To put in order, arrange, set in array*, s. aclem, Liv.; Virg.; s. armatos, Liv.; s. copias, Cæs. —— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To join together, compose*, Quint.—B) 1) *To prepare, contrive, occasion, or design any thing injurious*, alqd calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic.; s. sollicitudinem sibi, Id.; s. insidias alcui, Liv.; s. mortem, causas alcui, Tac. 2) *To ar-*

range, componere et s. verba, Cic.; s. orationem, Quint.

STRUPPUS [stroppus, Plin.], i, *m.* (στρόφιον). *A band, tie, strap, thong*, Plin.

STRŪTHIŌCAMĒLINUS, a, um (στρουθοκαμήλινος). *Of or belonging to an ostrich*, Plin.

STRŪTHIŌCAMĒLUS, i, *m.* (στρουθοκάμηλος). *An ostrich*, Plin.

STRYCHNOS, i, *m.* (στρύχνος). *A kind of nightshade*, s. nux vomica, Plin.

STRYMON [Strymo, Sen.], ŏnis, *m.* (Στρυμών). *The river Strymon, in Thrace, and the boundary between it and Macedonia down to the time of Philip; now the Struma or Karasu*, Plin.; Virg.; *cranes abounded on its banks*, Luc. *Poet. for Thrace*, Stat.

STRYMŌNIS, idis, *f.* (Strymon). *Of or belonging to Thrace, a Thracian woman*, Prop.

STRYMŌNIUS, a, um (Strymon). *Of or on the Strymon*, Virg. *Poet. for Thracian or northern*, Ov.

STŪDEO, ŭi, 2 *v. n.* (σπουδή, *Æol.* σπευδή). *To pursue any thing with eagerness, to bestow great pains upon, to apply the mind to, to labor or exert one's self to do or obtain a thing.* I. *Gen.* a) *Absol.*: ut studui, Ter.; s. in alqa re, Cat. ap. Gell. b) *With acc.*: illud, quod studet, Cic.; s. id, ut, &c., Ter.; s. id, ne, &c., Liv.; studebat rem ad arma deduci, Cæs.; homines qui sese student præstare, Sall. *With dat.*: studemus iisdem rebus, Cic.; studuisse pecuniæ, imperiis, opibus, gloriæ, Id.; s. alcui scientiæ, alcui arti, Id.; studendum huic rei, ut, &c., Cæs.——II. *Esp.* A) *To exert one's self for any one*, i. e. *to favor, bear good will to. With dat.*: ut studeat tibi, Cic.; multi adolescentes illi homini studuerunt, Id.—B) *To apply one's self to the study of any thing, to study, cultivate*, videatur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac.; Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, Quint.

STŪDIŌSE, *adv.* (studiosus). *Eagerly, carefully, studiously*, s. diligenterque, Cic.; s. discunt (pueri), Id.; s. cavere, Id.

STŪDIŌSUS, a, um (studium). *Eager after, desirous of, eagerly bent on any thing, diligent, zealous.* I. *Gen.* a) *With genit.*: s. venandi aut pilæ, Cic.; s. dicendi, Id.; s. doctrinarum, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *Eager on behalf of any one*, i. e. *well inclined, partial, favorable, attached to*, s. mei, Cic.; s. nobilitatis, Id.—B) *Desirous of learning, studious*, copia studiosorum, Plin.; s. juvenis, Quint.; s. cohors, Hor. *Meton., of abstract subjects*: s. disputatio, Quint.; s. otium, Plin.

STŪDIUM, ii, *n.* (σπουδή, *Æol.* σπευδή). *Earnest application, endeavor, eagerness, zeal*, Cic. I. *Gen.*: studium ... opera, Cic.; s. curasque, Id.; quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) *Eagerness on behalf of any one, devoted attachment, partiality, inclination, favor*, s. ac suffragium, Cic.; s. in omni genere officii, Id.; s. partium, *party spirit*, Id.—B) *Study; plur., studies*, s. et doctrina, Cic.; doctrina et studia, Id.; exercere studia, Id.; dare studiis septem annos, Hor.; o seri studiorum! i. e. ὀψιμαθεῖς, *late learned*, Id.

STULTE, *adv.* *Foolishly, sillily*, (stultus) verum si quærimus, stulte: quid enim stultius, &c., Cic.; stultissime creduntur, Id.

STULTILŌQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (stultiloquus). *Foolish or silly talk*, Plaut.

STULTILŌQUIUM, ii, *n.* (stultiloquus). *Foolish or silly talk*, Plaut.

STULTILŌQUUS, a, um (stultus, loquor). *That talks foolishly or sillily*, Plaut.

STULTITIA, æ, *f.* (stultus). *Foolishness, folly, silliness*, s. loquax, Cic.; est proprium stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, obliviscі suorum, Id.

STULTIVIDUS, a, um (stultus, video). *That sees things in a wrong light or incorrectly*, Plaut.

STULTUS, a, um (*for* stolidus). *Foolish, silly, stupid, simple*, o stultos Camillos, Furios! &c., Cic.; s. atque inscita mulier, Plaut. *Meton. of things or abstract subjects*: s. civitas, Cic.; quid stultius, quam, &c., Id.; s. lætitia, Sall.; s. dies, *foolishly spent*, Tibull.

STUPA, æ. *See* STUPPA.

STUPEFACIO, fēci, factum, *Pass.* STUPEFIO, 3 (stupeo). *To render insensible, to stupefy, benumb, stun*, privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv.; stupefacti intuentur, Cic.; stupefactus motu aquarum, Virg.

STŪPEO, ŭi, ēre (*akin to* stipes), *v. n.* I. *To be stunned, benumbed, or torpid; to be amazed or astonished.* A) *Prop.* a) *Absol.*: nos barones stupemus, Cic.; cum stupens intuerer, ut, &c., Id. b) *With abl., or* in *and abl.*: s. exspectatione, Liv.; s. in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. c) *With* ad: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov.—B) *Meton. of things*: *To be torpid, stand still, stop*, stupens seditio, Liv.; stupuit orbis Ixionis, Ov.——II. *To be amazed at, gaze at with astonishment*, pars s. donum, Virg. Stupendus, a, um, *Astonishing, stupendous*, Val. Max.

STŪPESCO, ĕre (stupeo), *v. inch. n.* *To become astonished or surprised*, Cic.

STUPEUS, a, um. *See* STUPPEUS.

STŪPIDITAS, ātis, *f.* (stupidus). *Dullness, insensibility, stupidity*, Cic.

STŪPIDUS, a, um (stupeo). *Stunned, amazed, aghast; also, stupid, dull, blockish*, Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, Cic.; s. stare, Plaut.

STŪPOR, ōris, *m.* (stupeo). *Numbness, stupor, senselessness; astonishment, amazement, stupefaction*, s. in corpore, Cic.; s. debilitasque linguæ, Id.; s. urget oculos, Virg.

STUPPA [stūpa *and* stipa], æ, *f.* (στύππη *or* στύπη). *Tow, oakum*, Liv.; Cæs.

STUPPEUS [stupeus], a, um (stuppa). *Of tow, hempen*, s. vincula, Virg.

STUPRO, 1 *v. a.* (stuprum). *To defile.* I. *Gen.*, Cic.——II. *To ravish, debauch*, s. filiam, Cic.

STUPRUM, i, *n.* *Contamination, disgrace, shame.* I. *Gen.*——II. *Esp.*: *Debauchery, lewdness, fornication, adultery*, inferre s., Cic.; facere s., Plaut.; domus pollutur stupris, Hor.

STURNUS, i, *m.* *A starling or stare*, Plin.

STYGIĀLIS, e (Styx). *Stygian*, Virg.

STYGIUS, a, um (Styx). *Of or belonging to the Styx, and (poet.) to the infernal regions, Stygian*, Virg. *Poet. for dreadful, deadly, fatal*, S. vis, *mortal, fatal*, Virg.; S. nox, i. e. *death*, Ov.

STYLUS, i. *See* STILUS.

STYMPHALĪCUS, a, um (Stymphalus). *Stymphalic*, Plaut.

STYMPHALIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Stymphalus). *Stymphalian*, Plin.; S. aves, Hyg. *Also absol.*, Stymphalides, Mart.

STYMPHALIUS, a, um (Stymphalus). *Stymphalian*, Catull.

STYMPHALUS, i, *m.*, *or* STYMPHALUM, i, *n.* (Στύμφαλος). *Stymphalus, a district of Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, famous in fable for a kind of monstrous birds of prey, which greatly annoyed the inhabitants, and were at last killed by Hercules*, Plin.; Suet.

STYPTICUS, a, um (στυπτικός). I. *Astringent, binding, styptic*, Plin. ——— II. *Subst.*, stypticum, i, *n.*

STYRAX [storax, Sol.], ăcis, *n.* (στύραξ). *Storax, a kind of resin*, Plin.; Virg.

STYX, ȳgis *and* ȳgos, *f.* (Στύξ). *Styx.* I. *A fountain of Arcadia, the icy cold water of which was fatal*, Plin.——II. *In fable, a river of the infernal regions, by which the gods swore*, Cic.

SUĀDĒLA, æ, *f.* (suadeo). I. *An advising, persuading*, Plaut. *and* App. ——— II. Suadela, *the goddess of Persuasion, the Greek* Πειθώ, Hor.

SUĀDĒO, si, sum, 2 *v. a.* *To advise, counsel, exhort, recommend, persuade.* I. *Gen.* A) s. alcui, Cic.; s. recte, pulchre, Ter.; s. pacem, Cic.; s. quietem et concordiam, Suet.; suades, ut scribam, Cic.; suadebimus, ut concupiscat, Quint.; s. alqm, Cic.; suasi uxorem, Plaut.——B) *Of things:* ita suadentibus annis, Plin.; fames suadet, Virg.; sidera s. somnos, Id. ——— II. *Esp.: To recommend a project of law, to speak for*, suasi legem Voconiam, Cic.; s. rogationem, Id.

SUĀDUS, a, um (suadeo). *Advising, persuading.* I. *Prop.*, Stat. ——— II. Suāda, æ, *f.*, *The goddess of Persuasion, the Greek* Πειθώ, Enn. ap. Cic.

SUĀSIO, ōnis, *f.* (suadere). *An advising, exhorting.* I. *Gen.*, Sen.——II. *Esp.* A) *The recommendation of a project of law*, s. legis Serviliæ, Cic.——B) *A recommendatory oration*, Cic.

SUĀSOR, ōris, *m.* (suadeo). *An adviser, exhorter, counsellor.* I. *Prop.*: s. facti, Cic.; s. et impulsor, Plaut.——II. *Esp.: One who recommends a project of law, or speaks in favor of a bill*, non s., sed rogator, Cic.; suasore legis Pompeio, Vell.

SUĀSŌRIUS, a, um (suadeo). *Of or belonging to advice.* I. *Gen.*: s. oscula, App.——II. *Esp.: Of or belonging to a recommendatory oration*, Quint. *Subst.*, suasoria, æ, *f.* (sc. oratio), *A recommendatory oration*, Quint.

SUASUS, a, um, *part. of* suadeo.

SUĀSUS, ūs, *m.* *An advising, exhorting*, Plaut.

SUĀVĒ-ŌLENS, entis. *Sweet-smelling*, Catull.

SUĀVIĀTIO [sav.], ōnis, *f.* (suavior). *A kissing.* Plaut. *Plur.*, Gell.

SUĀVILŌQUENS, entis (suavis, loquor). *Speaking pleasantly or charmingly*, Quint.

SUĀVILŌQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (suaviloquens). *Agreeable or pleasant speech*, Cic.

SUĀVIO, āre (*active for* suavior). *To kiss*, Pomp. *and* Nov. ap. Non. *Pass.*, suaviatus, a, um, Front.

SUĀVIŎLUM [sav.], i, *n.* (suavium). *A little kiss*, Catull.

SUĀVIOR, ātus, 1 (suavium). *To kiss*, Cic.

SUĀVIS, e (*Sanscr.* svad; *Angl. Sax.* swæt; *Gr.* ἡδύς). *Sweet, agreeable, pleasant.* I. *To the senses:* odor s., Cic.; s. accentus, appellatio literarum, Quint.; suavior color, Plin.; suavissimus gustus, Id. *Poet.*: suave, *adv.*: suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg.; suave resonare, Hor.——II. *To the mind or feelings:* s. homines, Cic.; s. amicitia, Lucr.; suave est vivere, Ter.

SUĀVĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (suavis). *Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness.* I. *To the senses:* s. piscium, Cic.; s. cibi, Id.; s. odorum, Id. *Plur.*: conquirere suavitates, Cic.——II. *To the mind or feelings:* s. delectatio in cognoscendo, Cic.: s. sermonum atque morum, Id. *Plur.*: suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis, Cic.

SUĀVĪTER, *adv.* (suavis). *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly* (*to the senses or the mind*), s. loqui, Cic.; s. blandiri, Id.; literæ suavissime scriptæ, Id.

SUĀVĪTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (suavis). *Agreeableness, pleasantness*, Plaut.

SUĀVIUM [sav.], ii, *n.* (suavis). I. *A little mouth*, Plaut. ——— II. *Meton.*: *A kiss*, dare s., Cic. *As a term of endearment:* meum s., Plaut.; Ter.

SUB, *prep. with acc. or abl.* (ὑπό). I. *With an abl., denoting a being under or beneath any thing, or a coming forth under or beneath any thing.* A) 1) *Of space:* habitare s. terra, Cic.; sæpe est s. palliolo sordido sapientia, Cæcil. ap. Cic.; ingenium latet s. hoc corpore, Hor.; dimissi sunt vivi s. terra, Liv.; non parvum furtum s. hoc verbo latet. 2) *Denoting the immediate proximity of two things: Beneath, at the foot of; before*, s. mœnibus Numantiæ, Cic.; s. monte considere, Cæs.; s. colle, s. montis radicibus considere, esse, Cæs.——B) *Of time: During, in, at, toward*, s. adventu Romanorum, Liv.; s. ipsa profectione, Cæs.; s. luce, Hor.; s. eodem tempore, Ov.——C) *Under, with, on* (*denoting the relation of two things to each other*), s. armis, s. sarcinis, s. onere, Cæs.; s. regno esse, Cic.; s. ditione atque imperio alcjs esse, Cæs.; lis est s. judice, Hor. ——— II. *With acc. it denotes motion: Under or beneath any thing.* A) 1) *With reference to place:* quum tota se luna s. orbem solis subjecisset, Cic.; mittere s. jugum, Cæs.; ire s. furcam, Hor.; cadere s. judicium sapientis, Cic. 2) *Close or near to any thing*, ædes suas detulit s. Veliam, Cic.; milites succedunt s. montem, Cæs.; struere aciem s. ipsos muros, Tac.——B) *With reference to time, it denotes approximation:* 1) *Toward, about*, s. dies festos, Cic.; s. lucem, s. vesperum, s. noctem, Cæs.; s. tempus edendi, Hor.; s. galli cantum, Id. 2) *Immediately after*, s. eas (literas) statim recitatæ sunt tuæ, Cic.; s. hæc dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv.; s. hanc vocem fremitus fuit, Id.; s. hoc herus inquit, Hor.

SŬB-ABSURDE, *adv.* *Somewhat absurdly*, Cic.

SŬB-ABSURDUS, a, um. *Somewhat absurd*, sunt illa s., Cic.; dicere subabsurda, Id.

SŬB-ACCŪSO, āre. *To accuse, criminate, or blame slightly*, reprehendere et s. discossum, Cic.; subaccusa quæso Vestorium, Id.

SUB-ĀCIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat sour, sourish, subacid*, Plin.

SŪBACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subigo). *A working or kneading thoroughly.* I. *Prop.*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.*, Cic.

SŪBACTUS, a, um, *part. of* subigo.

SŪB-ÆRĀTUS, a, um. *Having copper inside, coppered*, Pers.

SŪBAGITO, are. *See* SUBIGITO.

SŪB-AGRESTIS, e. *Somewhat rustic or clownish.* s. et subrusticum, Cic.

SŪB-ĀLĀRIS, e. *That is under the shoulders or armpits*, s. telum, Nep.

SŪB-ALBIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat white, whitish*, Plin.

SŪB-ALPINUS, a, um. *That is near the Alps*, Plin.

SŪB-AMĀRUS, a, um. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*, Cic.

SŪB-AQUILUS, a, um. *Of a dark color, brownish*, Plaut.

SŪB-ARRŌGANTER, *adv. Somewhat proudly or haughtily*, Cic.

SŪB-ASPER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Somewhat rough*, Cels.

SŪB-ASSENTIENS, ntis, *part.* (assentio). *That assents a little*, Quint.

SŪB-AUSCULTO, 1 *v. a. To listen secretly, to hearken*, excipere voces subauscultando, Cic.

SUB-BALLIO, ōnis, *m. Under-Ballio, Vice-Ballio, a comic word*, Plaut.

SUB-BASILICĀNUS, i, *m.* (basilica). *One who walks about near the basilica, a street-lounger, idler*, Plaut.

SUB-BIBO, bibi, 3 *v. a. To drink a little*, Suet.; Plaut.

SUB-BLANDIOR, īri [*fut.*, subblandibitur, *and inf.*, subblandirier, Plaut.]. *To flatter a little*, Plaut.

SUBC. *See* SUCC.

SUB-DEBILIS, e. *Slightly lame*, Suet.

SUB-DEBILITĀTUS, a, um (debilito). *Somewhat weakened. Fig.: Somewhat downcast*, Cic.

SUB-DEFICIO, ĕre, *v. n. To become somewhat weak*, Curt.

SUB-DIFFICILIS, e. *Somewhat difficult*, s. quæstio, Cic.

SUB-DIFFIDO, ĕre, *v. n. To be somewhat distrustful*, Cic.

SUBDITĪCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (subdo). *Suppositious, pretended, feigned*, Plaut.

SUBDITĪVUS, a, um (subdo). *Suppositious, substituted, spurious, counterfeit*, s. archipirata, Cic.

SUBDITO, are, *v. int. a.* (subdo). *To subjoin, add*, Lucr.

SUBDITUS, a, um, *part. of* subdo.

SUB-DO, didi, ditum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To set, place, put, or lay under.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. ignem, Cic.; s. calcaria equo, Liv.; s. pugionem pulvino, Suet. 2) *Esp.*: *To subject, subjugate*, proles subdita regno, Tibull.——B) *Fig.*: *To put or give to, add*, s. animis ignem ac materiam, Liv.; s. faces ad studia dicendi, Quint. ——II. *To put in the place of another, to substitute.* A) *Gen.*: s. alqm in locum alcjs, Cic.——B) *Esp.*: *To forge, counterfeit*, subditus et pellice genitus, Liv.; liberi subditi, Quint.

SUB-DOCEO, ēre, *v. a. To instruct as an under-teacher or assistant*, Cic.

SUB-DŌLE, *adv. Somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully*, Cic.

SŪB-DŌLUS, a, um (dolus). *Somewhat crafty, cunning, or deceitful*, Jugurtha s., Sall.; homo s., Plaut. *Of inanimate or abstract subjects*: s. oratio, Cæs.; s. lingua, Ov.

SŪB-DŌMO, are, *v. a. To tame, subdue*, Plaut.

SUB-DŪBITO, are, *v. n. To doubt or hesitate a little*, Cic.

SUB-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* [*perf. sync.*, subduxti, Ter.]. 1. *To draw, bring, take, or get forth from below.* A) *Gen.*: s. cataractam funibus, Liv.; subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *drawn up*, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To draw ashore*, classis subducta ad Gytheum, Cic.; naves, quas in aridum subduxerat, Cæs. 2) *To lead or place soldiers any where*, cohortes subductæ, Liv.; s. copias in collem, Cæs.——II. *To draw from under, withdraw, take away, remove.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. fundamenta rerum, Cic.; s. lapides ex turri, Cæs. 2) *Esp.*: *To withdraw or remove secretly, to steal, rob*, s. se, *to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away, slip away*, s. obsides, Liv.; viatica subducta, Hor. *Poet.*: colles incipiunt se subducere, *to lose themselves in the plain*, Virg.; fons subducitur, *loses itself*, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: s. rationem, *to cast up an account, to reckon, compute*, subducamus summam, Cic.; s. ratiunculam, Plaut.

SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subduco). I. *A drawing of a ship to land, a hauling to shore*, s. navium, Vitr. *Absol.*: subductiones, Cæs.——II. *A reckoning, computing*, Cic.

SUBDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* subduco.——II. *Adj.*: 1. q. remotus, *Remote, retired*, s. cubiculum, Plin. E.

SUB-DŪRUS, a, um. *Somewhat hard, hardish.* 1. *Prop.*: s. genus verrucæ, Cels. ——II. *Fig.*, Q. Cic.

SŪB-ĒDO, ēdi, 3 *v. a. To eat or wear away*, quem (scopulum) subederat unda, Ov.

SŪB-EO, ii, itum, īre, *v. n. and a. To go or come under any thing, to approach underneath, to go or come underneath.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: legio subit ad portam castrorum, Liv.; s. ad tecta, Virg.; s. muro, Id.; dexteræ alæ sinistra subit, *followed*, Liv. *Of things*: venæ subeunt, *sink*, Cels.; ne subeant herbæ, *shoot*, Virg.; barba subit, *grows up*, Mart. 2) *Esp.*: *To come on secretly, steal upon, steal into*, Prop.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. 2) *Esp.*: *To occur to the mind or thoughts, come into one's mind*, sententiæ verbaque sub acumen stili subeant, Cic.; subit, *with a subject. or relat. clause*: subit fana detexisse, Ov.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. muros, Liv.; asellus subit onus, Hor.; s. paludem, *to dive*, Ov. *Of things*: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises up to its level*, Plin.; quos (lucos) aquæ subeunt et sarra, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: *To approach any thing secretly, to steal upon*, multi thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: pœnitentia subit regem, Curt. 2) *Esp.* a) *To come into one's mind, to strike*, cogitatio animum subit, Liv. b) *To submit to any thing bad, to undergo, endure, suffer*, inimicitias sunt: subeantur, Cic.

SŪBER, ĕris, *n. The cork-tree*, Virg.

SUBF. *See* SUFF.

SUBG. *See* SUGG.

SŪB-HÆRĒO, ēre, *v. n.* *To hang or stick under or behind any thing*, Val. Max.

SŪB-HORRIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat rough*, Cic.

SŪBIGITATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A touching in a lewd manner*, Plaut.

SŪBIGITATRIX, īcis, *f.* (subigito). *A lewd woman*, Plaut.

SŪBIGITO [subagito], are (sub, agito). *To touch lewdly*, Plaut.

SŪBIGO, ēgi, actum [sūbigit, Cic. poet. Div.], 3 *v. a.* (sub, ago). *To drive under or to drive forth under any thing, to bring or lead any where under any thing*, &c. I. *Prop.* A) s. naves ad castellum, Liv.; s. ratem, Virg.; s. sonipedes jugo, *under the yoke*, Sen.——B) *Gen.: To work throughout or thoroughly*, s. glebas, Cic.; s. locum, *to break*, Cat.; s. secures in cote, i. e. *to sharpen*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To subject, subjugate, conquer, subdue*, s. tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.; s. urbes atque nationes, Sall. 2) *With* ut, ad, *or* in alqd, *rarely with an inf.: To compel, force, constrain, bring to any thing*, tu me numquam subigea, ut reddam, Plaut.; s. urbes in ditionem, Liv.; s. præbere frumentum, Id.——B) *Of the mind: To form, cultivate*, ingenium subactum, Cic.

SŪB-IMPŪDENS. *Somewhat impudent*, Cic.

SŪB-INĀNIS, e. *Somewhat empty or vain*, Cic.

SŪBINDE, *adv.* *Immediately after, soon after.* I. *Gen.:* s. bellum ortum, Liv.——II. *Esp.: In succession, repeatedly, from time to time*, s. mittere spolia, Liv.

SUB-INFLŪO, ēre. *To flow into or under any thing*, Sen.

SŪB-INJECTUS, a, um, *part.* (injicio). *Laid on beneath*, Sen.

SŪB-INSULSUS, a, um. *Somewhat insipid*, Cic.

SŪB-INVIDĒO, sum, 2 *v. n.* *To envy a little*, s. alcui, Cic. *Part. perf.: Somewhat hated or odious*, subinvisum nomen, Cic.

SŪB-INVITO, avi, 1 *v. a.* *To invite privately*, Cic.

SŪB-IRASCOR, ātus, 3 *dep. n.* *To be or become somewhat angry*, soleo subirasci, Cic.; *also with dat., or* in alqm, Id.

SŪBITARIUS, a, um (subitus). *That is done suddenly or hastily, hasty, sudden*, s. milites, *suddenly raised*, Liv.; s. res, Plaut.; s. dictio, *extemporaneous*, Gell.

SŪBITO, *adv.* (subitus). *Suddenly, unexpectedly*, s. candens, Cic.; s. timor occupavit, Cæs.

SŪBITUS, a, um (subeo). I. *Sudden, unexpected*, s. res, Cic.; s. consilia, Cæs.——II. subitum, i, *n.*, *Any thing unexpected or sudden*, an *unexpected occurrence*, s. est ei remigrare, Cic.; subita rerum, belli, Liv.

SUB-JACEO, cāi, 2 *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To lie under any thing*, femina (felis) subjacens, Plin.; vestibulum s. fenestris, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To be under, be subject or exposed to any thing, to belong to, be connected with any thing*, causa, cui subjacent lites, Quint.

SUBJACTO, are. *See* SUBJECTO.

SUBJECTE, *adv.* (subjicio). *Submissively*, demississime atque subjectissime, Cæs.

SUBJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subjicio). *A laying or putting under.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. sub aspectum, Cic.——B) *Esp.: A forging*, s. testamentorum, Liv.——II. *Fig.: An annexing, subjoining.* A) *Gen.:* s. rationis, Auct. Her.——B) *Esp.: An answer immediately subjoined to a question asked*, Auct. Her.

SUBJECTO [subjacto, Varr.], are (subjicio). *To lay or put under*, Varr.; *to apply beneath, to*, s. lasso stimulos, Hor.; *to throw, cast up, from below*, unda s. arenam, Virg.

SUBJECTOR, ōris, *m.* (subjicio). *He that puts one thing for another, a substitutor, a forger, falsifier*, s. testamentorum, Cic.

SUBJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* subjicio.——II. *Adj.* A) *Lying under or near any thing, neighboring, bordering upon*, hic alter (cingulus terræ) s. aquilonî, Cic.; rivus s. castris, Cæs.——B) *Subject or liable to*, s. invidiæ, Hor.; s. esse, *to be subject*, Ov. *Subst.: A subject*, Mithradates ab omnibus subjectis exquirens, Plin.

SUBJICIO [subicio, sūbicis, subicit], jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (jacio). *To throw, bring, put, or place under or from below.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. faces, Cic.; s. alqd oculis, Id.; s. terram ferro, *to plough*, Id.; s. regem in equum, *to help to mount*, Liv.; alnus se subjicit, *rises*, Virg.——B) *Esp.: To substitute, put in the place of, counterfeit, forge*, s. testamenta, Cic.; s. testes, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* subjecta sub sensus, Cic.; s. sententiam, *to assign, attribute*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To render subject, submit, expose*, s. se imperio et potestati, Cic.; deus subjectus naturæ, Id.; s. bona civium voci præconis, Id.; s. navigationem, *to expose*, Cæs.; s. reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet. 2) *To range or arrange under, to subordinate; pass., to be subordinate, contained, or included*, quæ cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic. 3) *To place one thing after another, to add, annex, let follow*, s. rationem, Cic.; s. breves (literas) longis, Quint. 4) *To represent, suggest, hint, prompt, bring to mind*, cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid præterea, Cic.

SUBJUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* subjungo.

SUB-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To yoke, harness.* I. *Prop.:* s. equas carpento, Plin.; s. tigres curru, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *To add, annex, subjoin.* 1) *Prop.:* Æneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, i. e. *having*, Virg. 2) *Fig.:* s. omnes artes oratori, Cic.; s. verbum cum verbo, Quint.——B) *To subjugate, subdue, make subject*, s. urbes sub imperium ditionemque, Cic.; s. res sibi, non se rebus, Hor.——C) *To lay under; hence, to substitute, put one thing in the place of another*, s. immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr.

SUB-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3 *v. dep. n.* *To fall under or down, fall in, sink.* I. *Prop.* A) ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. E.; Virg.——B) *Esp.: To slip in, slide in*, lues sublapsa veneno, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To slip or glide imperceptibly*, spes retro sublapsa, Virg.

SUBLAPSUS, a, um, *part. of* sublabor.

SUBLAQUEUM, i, *n.* *Sublaqueum, a small town of the Æqui in Latium; now Subiaco*, Tac.

SUBLĀTE, *adv.* *Highly, loftily*, s. amplequе dicentium, Cic.

SUBLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (tollo). *A raising, lift-*

ing up. I. *Prop.:* a sublatione (soni) neni, Quint. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* a. —— B) *Esp.:* *in* a. *ing.* a. judici. SUBLATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* toll *ing.* *Elated, haughty,* a. hac victoria rebus secundis, Virg.

SUBLECTO, are (sub, lacio). *To allure, decoy,* Plaut.

SUBLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* sublego.

SUB-LEGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. I. *To gather up, or from below.* A) *Prop.:* ut quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor. —— B) *To pick up secretly, to steal.* 1) *Prop.:* rosa, Plaut. 2) *Fig.:* a. carmina, Virg.; a. metu, *to listen secretly, overhear,* Plaut. —— C) *To pick or elect in the place of another,* a. i. decemvirorum, Liv.

SUBLESTUS, a, um. *Weak, little,* Plaut.

SUBLEVATIO, ōnis, f. (sublevo). *An alleviation, mitigation,* a. et medicina, Cic.

SUB-LEVO, 1 v. a. *To raise or erect below, lifting, elevate.* I. *Prop.:* s. a. —— II. *Fig.:* *To lighten, elevate, encourage, assist, encourage; to comfort, console, ease, relieve, alleviate, mitigate the loss,* a. hominem, Cic.; a. calamitatem laborem, Caes.

SUBLICA, æ, f. *A pile, stake,* Liv.

SUBLICIUS, a, um (sublica). *Consisting or resting on piles,* a. pons, *a wooden bridge* (built by Ancus Marcius), Liv.

SUBLIGACULUM, i, n. (subligo). *An apron, covering the loins, an apron,* Cic.; subligar, aris, n., Plin.

SUBLIGAR, aris. *See the preceding w.*

SUBLIGO, 1 v. a. *To tie or bind fast, to tie or bind up,* a. vinos, Col.; laxare atque humerum, Virg.; subligata b. *or garment,* Mart.

SUBLIME, adv. (sublimis). *On high.* I. *Prop.:* humile an s. patrescat, Cic.; sublime ut attollere caput, Ov. —— II. *Fig.:* *In a lofty or elevated manner,* sublime minus fit, Quint.

SUBLIMIS, e, *sing. & and plur. m. and f.* Sublimes, *Lofty or raised in the air.* I. *Prop.:* sublimem alum ferens, Plaut.; Virg.: s. aliquid, *elevated,* s. ac *looking towards heaven,* Ov.; s. fugitum, *upright,* Hor.; sublime ire, *about,* sublime in sublime, Plin., *plur.:* sublimia limina, Lucr. —— II. *Fig.:* *A great, excellent, sublime,* Virg.: s. mens, pectora, *great, high, lofty,* s. *grand, noble,* Quint. Mens s. *noble and sent,* Hor.

SUBLIMITAS, ātis, f. (sublimis), *Elevation, sublimity,* Quint. —— II. *Fig.:* *Excellence, sublimity,* Quint.

SUBLIMITER, adv. s. *sublime, upright,* Ov.

SUBLIMOGO, ōnis, f. *A sublimation,*

ÚLA, æ, *f.* (sub-uo, *like* ex-uo). *A man's* *arment, a shirt,* Suet.; Hor.
A, æ, *f.* *A shoemaker's awl,* Mart. *very small weapon,* subulâ leonem *n.*
, ōnis, *m.* I. (*a Tuscan word for* tibicen). *layer,* Fest. ——II. *A kind of hart* *horns,* Plin. ——III. *A Roman sur-*

or SUBURRA (*abbrev.* SVC.), æ, *f.* *A* *e, in the second region, in which pro-* *old and prostitutes lived,* Varr.; Quint.
US, a, um (Subura). *Of or belong-* *ubura,* S. tribus, Cic.; S. magistra, *e,* Mart.
NITAS, ātis, *f.* (suburbanus). *Near-* *city* (*Rome*), Cic.
NUS, a, um. I. *Near to the city* *rban,* s. rus, Cic.——II. *Subst.* A) *n.* (*sc.* prædium). *An estate near* B) suburbāni, ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabit-* *near Rome,* Ov.
, ii, n. (urbs). *A suburb,* Cic.
, ĕre, *v. a.* *To drive or press*
tum, ĕre, *v. a.* *To burn slight-* *scorch,* s. crura, Suet.
, um, *part. of* suburo.
, ōnis, *f.* (subveho). *A carrying* *g or conveying to, transport-* Liv.; duræ s. (frumenti), Cæs.
v. intens. a. *To carry, bring,* *aves,* quæ frumentum Tiberi sub- s. saxa humeris, Virg.
, um, *part. of* subveho.
, ūs, *m.* (subveho). *A convey-* tum, Tac.
ci, ectum, 3 *v. a.* *To carry forth* *arry or bring to, convey up* *st the stream,* &c., Philippus *so flumine,* Liv.; s. frumentum, *mid.,* subvehi, *To be conveyed* *to go or ride up,* Ov.; *to sail*

rēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.* [*fut.,* subve- *To come to, come to one's* *t, to obviate or remedy any* a) *With dat.:* s. patriæ, Cic.; s. *ers.:* huic quoque rei subventum *his,* Cic. b) *Absol.:* nisi subveni- *:* priusquam subveniretur, Sall. *me on, come after,* quod nocte

are (subvenio). *To hasten to* *ut.*
, ĕri, *v. dep. n.* *To be a little* *ious,* s., ne te delectet, &c., Cic.
(subvorso], are, *v. intens. a.* (subver- *row, destroy, subvert,* Plaut.
, ōris, *m.* (subverto). *One who* *subverter, destroyer,* s. le-

, um, *part. of* subverto.
(vorto], ti, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To over-* *w.* I. *Prop.:* s. mensam, Suet.; *moles,* Ov.; calceus . . . subvertet, *the ground,* Hor.——II. *Fig.:* *destroy, subvert,* avaritia s. *o* bonas artes, Sall.

SUBVEXUS, a, um (subveho). *Slanting upward, of a gentle ascent,* Liv.
SUB-VŌLO, are. *To fly up,* hæ (partes corporum) in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic.
SUB-VOLVO, ĕre. *To roll up,* s. saxa, Virg.
SUBVOLSUS *or* SUBVULSUS, a, um, *part. of* subvello.
SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like,* Plaut.
SUC-CAVUS [subc.], a, um. *Hollow below,* s. loca, Lucr.
SUCCĒDĀNEUS *or* SUCCIDĀNEUS, a, um (succedo). *That steps in the place of another or is put for it, substituted,* s. tergum, Plaut.
SUC-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To go forth from under a thing or from below, to ascend.* A) *Prop.:* s. tectis, Virg.; s. (corpora) tumulo terræ, *to inter,* Id.; nubes s. soli, *come under the sun,* Lucr.; s. tumulum, Liv. *With* in: cogebant silvas in montem s., *to retire up the mountains,* Lucr.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To be subject,* s. sub acumen stili, Cic. 2) *To mount, rise, ascend,* s. ad summum honorem, Lucr.——II. *To go to or toward.* A) *To advance toward, approach,* s. ad castra hostium, Liv.; s. portas, Cæs.; sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Id.; successum est iniquo loco, Liv.——B) 1) *Prop.: To succeed, supply the place of,* heres successerat, Cic.; s. in pugnam, Liv.; ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Cæs. 2) *Fig.* a) *To follow, succeed in order of time or in value,* successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic.; horum ætati successit Isocrates, Id.; succedo ei orationi, *I speak after that speech,* Cic. b) res (alcui) succedit, *or simply* succedit, *things succeed, prosper, go on well, turn out well,* si ex sententia successerit, Cic.; res nulla successerat, Cæs.; postquam inceptum non succedebat, Liv.
SUCCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (sub, cando, candeo). *To kindle or set fire to from below; hence, gen., to kindle, set fire to.* I. *Prop.:* s. ignes, Cic.; s. aggerem, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To kindle, inflame,* Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore, Ov.; succensus dulcedine formæ, Juv.; rubor s. ora, *reddens,* Luc.
SUCCENSEO, sui, sum, 2 *v. n.* (succensus, *from* succendo). *To be inflamed with anger, to be angry or enraged.* a) *With dat.:* irasci et s. hominibus, Cic.; ne tu illi succenseas, Id. b) *Absol.:* quis tandem succenseat, Liv.
SUCCENSUS, a, um, *part. of* succendo *and* succenseo.
SUC-CENTŪRIO [subc.], atum, 1 *v. a.* *To supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged; hence, fig., to supply, put in the place of,* Fest.; ego hic ero succenturiatus, *a substitute,* Ter.
SUC-CENTŪRIO [subc.], ōnis, *m.* *An undercenturion, a non-commissioned officer,* Liv.
SUC-CERNO [subc.], crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To sift through,* Plin. *Jocosely,* Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To shake,* Sever.
SUCCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (succedo, II., B). I. *A succeeding, following, succession* (*to a thing*), amotio doloris afficit s. voluptatis, Cic. ——II. *A good issue, success,* August.
SUCCESSOR, ōris, *m.* (succedo). *One who follows or succeeds another, a successor,* s. conjunctissimus, Cic.

ing up. I. *Prop.:* s. sublatione (sonî) ad positionem, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* s. animi, Cic. —B) *Esp.: An annulling,* s. judicii, Quint.

SUBLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tollo.——II. *Adj.: Elated, haughty,* s. hac victoria, Cæs.; s. rebus secundis, Virg.

SUBLECTO, are (sub, lacio). *To allure, entice, decoy,* Plaut.

SUBLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* sublego.

SUB-LĒGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To gather underneath, or from below.* A) *Prop.:* sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor.—B) *Esp.: To rob secretly, to steal.* 1) *Prop.:* s. liberos, Plaut. 2) *Fig.:* s. carmina, Virg.; s. sermonem, *to listen secretly, overhear,* Plaut.——II. *To choose or elect in the place of another,* s. in locum demortuorum, Liv.

SUBLESTUS, a, um. *Weak, little,* s. fides, Plaut.

SUBLEVATIO, ōnis, *f.* (sublevo). *An alleviation, mitigation,* s. et medicina, Cic.

SUB-LEVO, 1 *v. a. To raise or erect from below, lift up, elevate.* I. *Prop.:* s. alqm, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: To lift up, elevate, exalt, support, assist, encourage; to comfort, console, ease, relieve, alleviate, mitigate, and the like,* s. homines, Cic.; s. calamitatem, Id.; s. laborem, Cæs.

SUBLICA, æ, *f. A pile, stake,* Liv.

SUBLICIUS, a, um (sublica). *Consisting of or resting on piles,* s. pons, *a wooden bridge over the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius,* Liv.

SUBLIGĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* (subligo). *Any covering worn round the loins, an apron,* Cic.; *afterward* subligar, aris, *n.,* Plin.

SUBLIGAR, aris. *See the preceding article.*

SUB-LIGO, 1 *v. a. To tie or bind from below, to tie or bind up,* s. vites, Cat.; s. ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg.; subligata ludit, *tucked or girded up,* Mart.

SUBLIME, *adv.* (sublimis). *On high, aloft.* I. *Prop.:* humile an s. putrescat, Cic. *Compar.,* sublimius attollere caput, Ov.——II. *Fig.: In a lofty or elevated manner, sublimely,* sublimius dici, Quint.

SUBLIMIS, e [*sing. f. and plur. n.,* sublima, Att. and Sall.; Lucr.]. *Lifted or raised up, high, lofty.* I. *Prop.:* sublimem alqm rapere, arripere, ferre, Plaut.; Virg.; s. abire, *aloft through the air,* Id.; s. os, *looking toward heaven, directed upward,* Ov.; s. flagellum, *uplifted,* Hor. *Compar.:* Atlas sublimior, Juv. *Absol.:* sublime, is, *n., Height,* in sublime, Plin.; *plur.,* sublimia casus, Ov.; sublima cœli, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: Lofty, exalted, dignified, excellent, sublime.* A) *Gen.:* s. viri, Varr.; s. mens, pectora, Ov.—B) *Esp. of style: High, lofty, grand, sublime,* s. oratio, genus dicendi, Quint. *Meton. of poets and orators:* s. naturâ et acer, Hor.

SUBLIMITAS, ātis, *f.* (sublimis). *Height, loftiness, sublimity.* I. *Prop.:* s. corporis, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* s. animi, Plin.—B) *Esp. of style:* s. carminis, Quint.

SUBLIMITER, *adv. Highly, on high, aloft,* s. stare, *upright,* Cat.

SUBLINGIO, ōnis, *m.* (sub, lingo). *An underscullion, kitchen-boy,* Plaut.

SUB-LINO, lēvi, litum, 3 *v. a.* [*part. perf.,* sublinitum, Plaut.]. *To smear underneath or from beneath, to lay on a ground color.* I. *Prop.:* s. chrysocollam stramento, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *To underlay,* Plin.—B) s. os alcui, *to mock, make sport of, &c.,* os sublevit patri, Plaut.

SUBLĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* sublino.

SUBLŪCEO, ēre, *v. n. To shine or beam forth,* aries s. corpore, Cic.; purpura violæ s., Virg.

SUB-LŪO, lūtum, ēre, *v. a. To wash from below, to wash, bathe.* I. *Prop.:* s. alqd equâ, Cels.——II. *Meton. of rivers: To wash underneath, to flow by,* flumen s. montem, Cæs.

SUBLUSTRIS, e (sub, lux). *Somewhat light or clear,* s. nox, Liv.

SUBLŪTUS, a, um, *part. of* subluo.

SUBM. *See* SUMM.

SUB-NASCOR, ātus, 3 *v. dep. n. To grow up under or after,* cortex subnascens, Plin.; Sen.

SUBNĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* subnascor.

SUBNECTO, xum, ĕre, *v. a. To tie or bind under, tie underneath.* I. *Prop.:* s. velum antennis, Ov.; s. cingula mammæ, Virg.——II. *To subjoin, add,* s. judicium inventioni, Quint.

SŬB-NĒGO, avi, 1 *v. a. To deny slightly,* Cic.

SUBNEXUS, a, um, *part. of* subnecto.

SUB-NIGER, gra, grum. *Somewhat black, blackish,* Plaut.

SUB-NIXUS *or* SUBNISUS, a, um (nitor). *Supported by, resting or leaning on, and the like.* I. *Prop.:* circuli cœli verticibus s., Cic.; s. muro, Virg.; s. crinem, *tied under,* Id.——II. *Fig.: Relying or depending on.* a) *With abl.:* s. victoriis divitiisque, Cic.; s. victoria, Liv. b) *Absol.:* s. et fidens animus, Liv.

SUB-NŌTO, 1 *v. a. To mark or note underneath, subscribe,* s. libellos, *to sign,* Plin. E.

SUBNŬBA, æ, *f.* (sub, nubo). *A concubine,* Ov.

SUB-NŬBILUS, a, um. *Somewhat cloudy, overcast, gloomy,* s. nox, Cæs.

SŬBO, are (sus), *v. n. To brim, desire to copulate (of sows),* Plin. *Fig.: To be grossly lascivious,* Hor.

SŬB-OBSCŒNUS, a, um. *Smutty, somewhat obscene,* Cic.

SŬB-OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Somewhat obscure (of style),* Cic.

SŬB-ŎDIŌSUS, a, um. *Somewhat odious or vexatious,* Cic.

SUB-OLEO, ui, 2 *v. n. Prop.: To emit a scent; hence,* subolet mihi, *I get a scent of, smell, perceive any thing,* Plaut.

SŬBŎLES [soboles], is, *f.* (sub, oleseo). *A young shoot, sprout.* I. *Prop.:* campa non habuit suboles, Col.——II. *Fig.: A descendant; posterity, offspring,* propagatio et s., Cic.; s. deum, Virg.

SŬB-ŎLESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n. To grow up,* juventus subolescens, Liv.

SŬB-ŎRIOR, īri, *v. dep. n. To spring forth, grow up,* Lucr.

SŬBORNO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To fit out, equip, furnish,* subornatus a natura, Cic.——II. *To instruct privately, to instigate, suborn,* s. fictum testem, Cic.

SUBORTUS, ūs, *m. Rise, origin,* Lucr.

SUBP. *See* SUPP.

SUBR. *See* SURR.

SUB-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To write below or under, to subscribe.* A) *Gen.:* s.

statu's, Cic.; s. sepulcro, Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To subscribe a charge; hence, to accuse, commence a process or suit against any one*, s. causam parricidii, Cic. 2) *Of the censor: To sign his report (in removing persons from their rank)*, s. causam, Cic.; quôd censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint. 3) *To put one's name to any writing, to sign, subscribe.* a) *Prop.:* ut ex more subscriberet (capite damnatus), Suet. b) *Meton.: To approve of, assent, support*, consul subscripsit orationi ejus, Liv.——II. *To write or note down, register*, numerus aratorum subscribitur publice apud magistratus, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (subscribo). I. *A signature, subscription.* A) *Gen.:* s. Serapionis, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A subscription or joint subscription of a charge or prosecution*, postulare s., Cic. 2) *Of the censor: A remark in writing, accompanied with his signature, declaring the delinquencies of a person removed from his rank*, s. censoria, Cic. 3) *The contents of a document, subscribed or annexed thereto*, literæ publicæ sine s., Suet.——II. *A list, register*, s. jugerum, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* (subscribo). *One who subscribes, signs, or joins in subscribing, a charge or prosecution, an (associate) accuser, prosecutor*, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* subscribo.

SUBSECIVUS [subsicivus, subcisivus, succisivus], a, um (subseco). *That is left, remaining. Hence*, subsecivum, *A piece of land left in measuring, a small patch of land.* I. *Prop.*, Suet.——II. *Meton.: That is done besides the principal business, or remains from a principal thing*, s. operæ, *works done in leisure hours*, Cic.; tempora s., *spare time, leisure hours*, Id.

SUB-SECO, cŭi, ctum, 1 *v. a. To cut away (below)*, s. ungues ferro, Ov.

SUBSECTUS, a, um, *part. of* subseco.

SUBSELLIUM, ii, *n.* (sub, sella). *A low bench or seat.* I. *Gen.:* locus in subsellilis, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A judge's seat, bench*, accusare ad subsellia, Cic.——B) *A court of justice, tribunal*, judicatio et mora longi subsellii, Cic.; subsellia pleniorem vocem desiderant, Id.

SUBSENTIATOR, ōris, *m.* (sub, sentio). *A flatterer*, Plaut.

SUB-SENTIO, si, 4 *v. a. To notice secretly, to perceive somewhat, smell out*, Ter.

SUB-SEQUOR, cūtus, 3 *v. dep. a. and n. To follow, follow upon, come after.* I. *Prop.* a) *With acc.:* s. signa, Cæs.; s. cohortes, Id. b) *Absol.:* Cæsar s. copiis, Cæs. c) *Of things or abstractions:* Hesperus tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To follow, conform, or attach one's self to, imitate*, Speusippus subsequens Platonem, Cic.

SUB-SERVIO, īre, *v. a. To be subject to, to serve.* I. *Prop.:* s. alcui, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To be subservient to, comply with, accommodate one's self to*, s. orationi, Ter.

SUBSICIVUS, a, um. *See* SUBSECIVUS.

SUBSIDEO, ēre. *See* SUBSIDO.

SUBSIDIĀRIUS, a, um (subsidium). I. *Of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary*, s. cohortes, Liv. *Subst.*, subsidiarii, ōrum, *m.*, *Troops in reserve, a reserve*, Liv.——II. *That serves for a reserve*, s. palmes, Col.

SUBSIDIOR, ari (subsidium). *To be in reserve*, Hirt.

SUBSIDIUM, ii, *n.* (subsideo). I. *The place in which a body of reserve is posted, the rear*, subsidia et secunda acies, Liv.——II. *Gen.: A body of troops in reserve, a reserve.* A) *Prop.:* proficisci cum exercitu subsidio, Cic.; collocare subsidia, Cæs.——B) *Meton.: Help, assistance, succor, re-enforcement*, comparare sibi s., Cic.; subsidia industriæ, Id.; fidissimum s. annonæ, Liv.

SUBSIDO, sēdi, sessum, 3 *v. n.* [subsident, Luc.]. I. *To sit down, sink down, stoop or crouch down.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* subsidunt Hispani . . . inde consurgunt, Liv.; subsidens in armis, Virg. *Of things:* flumina s., *to fall lower*, Ov.; undæ s., *subside, become calm*, Virg. *Poet.:* Acestes s. ima galea, *remains at the bottom (when lots are drawn)*, Virg. 2) *Esp.* a) *To establish one's self, settle, remain sitting, stop, halt, &c., in a place*, subsedi in via, Cic.; navicula subsedit in Nilo, Liv. b) *To lie in ambush, lie in wait*, s. in loco, Cic. c) *To copulate (of female animals), to take the male*, tigres s. cervis, Hor.——B) *Fig.: To abate, decrease, subside*, impetus s. in controversiis, Quint.——II. *To lie in wait for*, devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg.

SUBSIGNĀNUS, a, um (subsignum). *That is under the standards*, s. milites, *a kind of troops who served for supporting the centre of an army*, Tac.

SUB-SIGNO, 1 *v. a. To sign, subscribe.* I. *Prop.:* s. notas, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *To note down, register*, subsignari apud ærarium, Cic.——B) *To pledge, engage*, s. alqd apud alqm, Plin. E.

SUB-SILIO, lŭi *or* lii, 4 (salio). *To leap up or upward.* I. *Prop.:* canes subsilnere, Prop.——II. *Fig.: To leap into*, s. Fortunam, Sen.

SUB-SIMUS, a, um. *With a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed*, s. boves, Varr.

SUB-SISTO, stĭti, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *To stand still, to stop, halt.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* s. in itinere, Cæs.; occultus subsistebat, *took up a post in a retired place*, Liv.; unda s., Virg. 2) *Esp.* a) *To remain, stay*, s. intra testa, Plin. E. b) *To resist, withstand*, s. Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv.; s. clipeo, Virg.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To stand still, stop*, s. in dicendo, Quint.; nomen subsistebat, *remained*, Plin. 2) *Esp.* a) *To cease*, nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint.; clamor s., Ov. b) *To be a match for, to be equal to, to stand*, s. sumptui, Brut. ap. Cic.——II. *To stop, stay, detain, check any one*, s. præpotentem Romanum, Liv.

SUB-SŌLĀNUS, a, um. *That lies under the east, Oriental, Eastern*, s. montes, Plin. *Absol.:* subsolanus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *The east wind*, Sen.

SUB-SORTIOR, ītus, 4 *v. dep. a. To choose by lot (other judges in the place of those rejected)*, s. judicem, Cic.

SUBSTANTIA, æ, *f.* (substo). *The substance, contents, essence, nature of a thing*, s. hominis, Quint.; s. facultatum, *the amount of property*, Tac.

SUB-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 *v. a. To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under.* I.

Prop. A) s. fucum marinum, *to make a layer of*, Plin.; mulier se s., Catull.; substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *lying under*, Liv.——B) *Meton.: To bestrew or cover any thing below*, gallinæ cubilia mollissime substernunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To put under, give or deliver up*, s. rem publicam libidini, Cic.

SUBSTITUO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (statuo). I. *To put or place under or after a thing.* A) *Prop.:* s. post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt.——B) *Fig.:* s. speciem animo, *to represent to one's mind*, Liv.; substituebantur crimini, *became subject or liable*, Plin.——II. *To put in the place of, substitute.* A) *Gen.:* s. et supponere cives Romanos, Cic.; consules substituti, Liv.——B) *Esp.:* s. heredem (alcui), *To constitute a joint or second heir*, Suet.

SUBSTITŪTUS, a, um, *part. of* substituo.

SUB-STO, are, *v. n.* I. *To exist under, among, or along with*, nullo dolore substante, Cels.——II. *To resist*, Ter.

SUBSTRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* substerno.

SUBSTRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (substerno). *A strewing or laying under*, Plin.

SUBSTRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* substringo. —— II. *Adj.: Small, narrow, tight*, Plin.; *straightened, close, tight*, s. tunicæ, Gell.; *drawn up, meagre, lean*, Ov.

SUB-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To bind underneath, undergird.* I. *Prop.:* s. crinem nodo, Tac.——II. *Meton.: To draw together, confine, stop, check, repress, restrain.* A) *Prop.:* s. aurem, *to prick up*, Hor.——B) *Fig.:* s. effusa, Quint.

SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (substruo). *A substructure, foundation*, Cic.

SUBSTRUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* substruo.

SUB-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To build underneath, lay a foundation*, Capitolium substructum saxo quadrato, Liv.; s. vias glareâ, *to pave*, Id.

SUBSULTIM, *adv.* (subsilio). *With jumping up, by bounds or leaps*, Suet.

SUBSULTO, are, *v. intens. n.* (subsilio). *To jump or leap up.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut. —— II. *Fig.:* ne sermo subsultet, Quint.

SUB-SUM, esse, *v. n.* *To be underneath, near, at hand, or behind*, ubi non subest, quo præcipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing below*, Cic.; subucula subest tunicæ, Hor.; planities s., Liv.; amica suberit notitiæ tuæ, *will be subject to your knowledge*, Ov.

SUB-SŪTUS, a, um, *part.* (suo). *Sewed underneath*, s. vestis, *trimmed*, Hor.

SUBTEGMEN, inis. *See* SUBTEMEN.

SUBTEMEN [subtegmen], inis, *n.* (subteximen, subtecmen, *from* subtexo). *The woof of a web.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Any thing spun or woven, thread, yarn*, s. Tyrium, Tibull.; *of the thread of the Fates*, ducere subtemina, Catull.

SUBTER, *adv. and prep.* (sub, ter). I. *Adv.: Below, underneath, beneath*, s. mediam regionem sol obtinet, Cic.——II. *Prep. with acc. or abl.: Underneath, under, below, from below, from under, near.* a) *With acc.:* locare cupiditatem s. præcordia, Cic.; exsere manum s. togam, Liv. b) *With abl.:* s. densa testudine, Virg.

SUBTER-DŪCO, xi, 3 *v. a.* *To withdraw secretly*, Plaut.

SUBTER-FŪGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To flee away or from secretly, to escape, withdraw, shun, avoid.* I. *Neut.*, Plaut. —— II. *Act.:* s. vim criminum, Cic.; s. militiam, Id.

SUBTER-LĂBOR, lābi, *v. dep. n.* *To slip away, flow away under a thing, escape*, s. celeritate, Liv.; flumina subterlabentia muros, Virg.

SUB-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 *v. a.* *To rub off below, to wear away*, boves ne pedes subterant, Cat.; *to pound or break to pieces*, Plaut.

SUB-TERRĀNEUS, a, um (terra). *Subterranean, underground*, s. specus, Cic.

SUBTER-TĒNUO, are. *To make thin below*, Lucr.

SUB-TERTIUS, a, um. *Smaller by one third*, M. Cap.

SUBTER-VĂCANS, antis (vaco). *That is empty below*, Sen.

SUB-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a.* *To weave below or under a thing, to join to.* I. *Prop.:* s. lunam alutæ, Juv.; sol dicm s. Olympo, *spreads round Olympus*, Val. Flac.; s. coelum fumo, Virg. ——II. *Fig.* A) *To join to, annex, add*, subtexit fabulæ huic, legatos esse, &c., Liv.——B) *Gen.: To put together, compose, prepare*, s carmina, Tibull.; s. originem familiarum, Nep.

SUBTEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* subtexo.

SUBTILIS, e (sub, tela, *or from* subtexilis). *Fine, thin, slender, delicate.* I. A) *Prop.*, s. farina, Plin.; s. filus, Lucr.——B) *Meton. of the senses: Having a fine taste, fine, nice, delicate*, s. palatum, Hor. —— II. *Fig.: Fine, accurate, exact.* A) *Gen.* 1) a. descriptio, Cic. ☞ *Having fine feelings, fine, nice*, s. judicium Cic.——B) *Esp. of style: Simple, plain, without ornament*, s. oratio, Cic.; s. disputator, Id.

SUBTILITAS, ātis, *f.* (subtilis). *Fineness, delicacy.* I. *Prop.:* s. linearum, Plin. —— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Accuracy, exactness; acuteness, subtlety*, s. sententiarum, Cic.——B) *Esp. of style: Unaffectedness, plainness, simplicity*, s. orationis, Cic.

SUBTILITER, *adv.* *Finely, delicately.* I. *Prop.:* res s. connexæ, Lucr. —— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* s. judicare, Cic.; s. exsequi numerum, Liv. ——B) *Esp. of style: Unaffectedly, with simplicity or plainness*, s. dicere, Cic.

SUBTIMEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To be somewhat afraid*, Cic.

SUBTRACTUS, a, um, *part. of* subtraho.

SUB-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To draw away from under or secretly, to withdraw, remove, take away.* I. *Prop.:* s. vicarium diligentiæ, Cic.; s. se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicæ, *to retire, withdraw*, Id.; s. hastatos, Liv.; s. oculos, *to turn away*, Tac.; subtrahere, *to retire*, Suet.; Plin.; solum subtrahitur, *slips away underneath, gives way*, Virg. —— II. *Fig.:* s. rem, Cic.; s. alqm judicio, Liv.; s. se, *to withdraw, retire*, Id.

SUB-TRISTIS, e. *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*, s. visus est, Ter.

SUBTRITUS, a, um, *part. of* subtero.

SUB-TURPICŬLUS, a, um. *Somewhat base or mean*, Cic.

SUBTUS, *adv.* (sub, *like* intus, *from* in). *Below, underneath, beneath*, s. oppugnare cuniculis, Liv.

SUB-TŬSUS, a, um, *part.* (tundo). *Somewhat pounded or bruised*, Tibull.

SŪBŪCŬLA, æ, *f.* (sub-uo, *like* ex-uo). *A man's under-garment, a shirt*, Suet.; Hor.

SŪBŬLA, æ, *f.* *A shoemaker's awl*, Mart. *Meton.*: *A very small weapon*, subulâ leonem excipis, Sen.

SŪBŬLO, ōnis, *m.* I. (*a Tuscan word for* tibicen). *A flute-player*, Fest. ——II. *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. ——III. *A Roman surname*, Liv.

SŪBŪRA *or* **SUBURRA** (*abbrev.* SVC.), æ, *f.* *A street in Rome, in the second region, in which provisions were sold and prostitutes lived*, Varr.; Quint.

SŪBŪRĀNUS, a, um (Subura). *Of or belonging to the Subura*, S. tribus, Cic.; S. magistra, i. e. *a prostitute*, Mart.

SŪBURBĀNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (suburbanus). *Nearness to the city* (*Rome*), Cic.

SŪB-URBĀNUS, a, um. I. *Near to the city* (*Rome*), *suburban*, s. rus, Cic.——II. *Subst.* A) suburbanum, i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium). *An estate near Rome*, Cic.——B) sūburbāni, ōrum, *m.*, *Inhabitants of towns near Rome*, Ov.

SŪBURBIUM, ii, *n.* (urbs). *A suburb*, Cic.

SŪB-URGEO, ēre, *v. a.* *To drive or press close to*, Virg.

SŪB-ŪRO, ustum, ūre, *v. a.* *To burn slightly, to singe, scorch*, s. crura, Suet.

SUBUSTUS, a, um, *part. of* suburo.

SUBVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subveho). *A carrying up, a bringing or conveying to, transporting*, s. frumenti, Liv.; durus s. (frumenti), Cæs.

SUBVECTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* *To carry, bring, or convey to*, naves, quæ frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac.; s. saxa humeris, Virg.

SUBVECTUS, a, um, *part. of* subveho.

SUBVECTUS, ūs, *m.* (subveho). *A conveying*, s. commeatuum, Tac.

SUB-VEHO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. a.* *To carry forth from below, carry or bring to, convey up a river, against the stream*, &c., Philippus subvectus adverso flumine, Liv.; s. frumentum, Cæs. *Pass. and mid.*, subvehi, *To be conveyed or brought up, to go or ride up*, Ov.; *to sail up a river*, Tac.

SUB-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.* [*fut.*, subvenibo, Plaut.]. I. *To come to, come to one's help, to assist, to obviate or remedy any thing bad*, &c. a) *With dat.*: s. patriæ, Cic.; s. homini, Id. *Impers.*: huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, Cic. b) *Absol.*: nisi subvenitis, Cic. *Impers.*: priusquam subveniretur, Sall. ——II. *To come on, come after*, quod nocte subvenit, Plin.

SUBVENTO, are (subvenio). *To hasten to one's help*, Plaut.

SUB-VERĒOR, ēri, *v. dep. n.* *To be a little afraid or anxious*, s., ne te delectet, &c., Cic.

SUBVERSO [subvorso], are, *v. intens. a.* (subverto). *To overthrow, destroy, subvert*, Plaut.

SUBVERSOR, ōris, *m.* (subverto). *One who overthrows, a subverter, destroyer*, s. legum, Tac.

SUBVERSUS, a, um, *part. of* subverto.

SUB-VERTO [vorto], ti, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To overturn, overthrow.* I. *Prop.*: s. mensam, Suet.; s. tantas operum moles, Ov.; calceus ... subvertet, *trip up, throw to the ground*, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: *To overthrow, destroy, subvert*, avaritia s. fidem, ceterasque bonas artes, Sall.

SUBVEXUS, a, um (subveho). *Slanting upward, of a gentle ascent*, Liv.

SUB-VŌLO, are. *To fly up*, hæ (partes corporum) in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic.

SUB-VOLVO, ĕre. *To roll up*, s. saxa, Virg.

SUBVOLSUS *or* **SUBVULSUS**, a, um, *part. of* subvello.

SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like*, Plaut.

SUC-CĀVUS [subc.], a, um. *Hollow below*, s. loca, Lucr.

SUCCĒDĀNEUS *or* **SUCCIDĀNEUS**, a, um (succedo). *That steps in the place of another or is put for it, substituted*, s. tergum, Plaut.

SUC-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To go forth from under a thing or from below, to ascend.* A) *Prop.*: s. tectis, Virg.; s. (corpora) tumulo terræ, *to inter*, Id.; nubes s. soli, *come under the sun*, Lucr.; s. tumulum, Liv. *With* in: cogebant silvas in montem s., *to retire up the mountains*, Lucr.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To be subject*, s. sub acumen stili, Cic. 2) *To mount, rise, ascend*, s. ad summum honorem, Lucr.——II. *To go to or toward.* A) *To advance toward, approach*, s. ad castra hostium, Liv.; s. portas, Cæs.; sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Id.; successum est iniquo loco, Liv.——B) 1) *Prop.*: *To succeed, supply the place of*, heres successerat, Cic.; s. in pugnam, Liv.; ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Cæs. 2) *Fig.* a) *To follow, succeed in order of time or in value*, successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic.; horum ætati successit Isocrates, Id.; succedo ei orationi, *I speak after that speech*, Cic. b) res (alcui) succedit, *or simply* succedit, *things succeed, prosper, go on well, turn out well*, si ex sententia successerit, Cic.; res nulla successerat, Cæs.; postquam inceptum non succedebat, Liv.

SUCCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (sub, cando, candeo). *To kindle or set fire to from below; hence, gen., to kindle, set fire to.* I. *Prop.*: s. ignes, Cic.; s. aggerem, Cæs.——II. *Fig.*: *To kindle, inflame*, Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore, Ov.; succensus dulcedine formæ, Juv.; rubor s. ora, *reddens*, Luc.

SUCCENSEO, sui, sum, 2 *v. n.* (succensus, *from* succendo). *To be inflamed with anger, to be angry or enraged.* a) *With dat.*: irasci et s. hominibus, Cic.; ne tu illi succenseas, Id. b) *Absol.*: quis tandem succenseat, Liv.

SUCCENSUS, a, um, *part. of* succendo *and* succenseo.

SUC-CENTŪRIO [subc.], atum, 1 *v. a.* *To supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged; hence, fig., to supply, put in the place of*, Fest.; ego hic ero succenturiatus, *a substitute*, Ter.

SUC-CENTŪRIO [subc.], ōnis, *m.* *An undercenturion, a non-commissioned officer*, Liv.

SUC-CERNO [subc.], crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To sift through*, Plin. *Jocosely*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *To shake*, Sever.

SUCCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (succedo, II., B). I. *A succeeding, following, succession* (*to a thing*), amotio doloris afficit s. voluptatis, Cic. ——II. *A good issue, success*, August.

SUCCESSOR, ōris, *m.* (succedo). *One who follows or succeeds another, a successor*, s. conjunctissimus, Cic.

SUCCESSUS, a, um, *part. of* succedo.

SUCCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (succedo). I. *An advancing toward, approach*, s. et incursus hostium, Cæs.——II. *A succession.* A) *Prop.:* continuus s. temporis, Just.—B) *Fig.: Good progress, prosperous issue, success*, audaciam crescere successu, Liv.; successus anni, Ov.

SUCCIDANEUS, a, um. *See* SUCCEDANEUS.

SUCCIDIA, æ, *f.* (succido). I. *Prop.: A flitch or side of bacon*, Cic.——II. *Meton.:* succidias humanas facere, *to slaughter*, Cat.

SUC-CIDO, idi, 3 *v. n.* (cado). *To fall under a thing.* I. *Gen.*, Varr.——II. *Esp.: To sink, sink down, drop* (*under one*). A) *Prop.:* genua succidunt, Plaut.; ægri succidimus, Virg.—B) *Fig.:* mens s., Sen.

SUC-CIDO, cidi, cisum, 3 *v. a.* (cædo). *To cut from below, cut off or away, cut down*, vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv.; s. florem aratro, Virg.; succisa libido, *castrated*, Claud.

SUCCIDUS, a, um. *See* SUCIDUS.

SUCCIDŬUS, a, um (succido). *Falling down, sinking*, s. genu, Ov.

SUCCINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* succingo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Ready, prepared*, proni atque s., Quint.—B) *Contracted, short, small*, succinctiores arbores, Plin.

SUCCINEUS, a, um. *See* SUCINEUS.

SUC-CINGO [subc.], nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To gird below, or to gird or tuck up from below, to truss, gird, or tuck up, gird about*, succinctus cultro, Liv.; pinus succincta comas, *with a bare stem*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To furnish, provide, equip with a thing*, s. se canibus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

SUCCINGŬLUM [subc.], i, *n.* (succingo). *A girdle, belt*, Plaut.

SUC-CINO, ĕre (sub, cano). *To sing to, accompany.* I. *Prop.:* s. cantibus, Calp.——II. *Meton.: To answer*, clamat . . . succinit alter, &c., Hor.

SUCCINUM, SUCCINUS. *See* SUCINUM, SUCINUS.

SUCCIPIO, ere. *See* SUSCIPIO.

SUCCISIVUS, a, um. *See* SUBSECIVUS.

SUCCLAMĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f. A shouting, calling out*, Liv.

SUC-CLAMO [subcl.], 1 *v. a. To cry to or after*, multitudo succlamabat, Liv.; succlamatus invidiâ, *I am called or cried out against*, Quint.

SUCCO, ōnis. *See* SUCO.

SUC-CŒNO [subc.], are, *v. a. To eat or consume from below, or underneath*, Quint.

SUC-COLLO [subc.], 1 *v. a.* (collum). *To take upon the neck or shoulders*, vicissim subcollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

SUC-CONTUMĒLIŌSE [subc.], *adv. Somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously*, Cic.

SUCCŌSUS, a, um. *See* SUCOSUS.

SUC-CRESCO [subc.], ĕre, *v. n. To grow forth from below, grow up, grow after.* I. *Prop.:* moros mali quasi herba succreverunt, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To grow up after, succeed*, ille orator vestræ quasi si ætati, Cic.

SUCCRETUS, a, um, *part. of* succerno.

SUC-CRISPUS [subc.], a, um. *Slightly curled*, s. capillus, Cic.

SUC-CUMBO [subc.], cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3 *v. n. To place one's self or fall under a burden, to fall down, sink.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* victima succumbens ferro, Catull.; Augustus Nolæ succubuit, *was attacked with illness, took to his bed*, Suet.—B) *Esp.: To cohabit*, ante nuptias ut succumberent quibus vellent, Varr.——II. *Fig.: To submit, fall, be overwhelmed or conquered, yield, succumb.* a) *With dat.:* philosopho succubuit orator, Cic.; s. oneri, doloribus, Id.; s. tempori, *to accommodate one's self to*, Liv. b) *Absol.:* non esse viri succumbere, Cic.

SUC-CURRO [subc.], curri, cursum, 3 *v. n. To run underneath or below, to run or hasten to, toward, or near.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. corpus luna, Lucr.—B) *Esp.: To hasten or come to one's help, to aid, help, succor*, s. laborantibus, Cic.; s. suis cedentibus auxilio, Cæs.; cannabis s. alvo jumentorum, *is good for*, &c., Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* s. atque subire terrores periculaque, Cic.—B) *Esp.: To occur to one's mind, come into one's thoughts*, quicquæ s., licet scribere, Cic.

SUCCUS, i. *See* SUCUS.

SUCCUSSIO [subc.], ōnis, *f.* (succutio). *A shaking, tossing, jolting*, Sen.

SUCCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* succutio.

SUCCUSSUS [subc.], ūs *m.* (succutio). *A shaking, jolting*, Pac. ap. Cic.

SUC-CUSTOS [subc.], ōdis, *m. An underkeeper*, Plaut.

SUC-CŬTIO [subc.], ussi, ussum, 3 *v. a.* (quatio). *To shake and toss, jolt*, s. mare, Sen.; s. caput, Lucr.

SŪCIDUS [succ.], a, um (sucus). *Juicy*, s. lana, *recently shorn and not yet cleansed*, Plin.; s. prælia, *pleasant*, Plaut.

SŪCINEUS [succ.], a, um (sucinum). *Of amber*, s. novacula, *with handles made of amber*, Plin.

SŪCINUM, i, *n.* (sucus). *Amber, usually called* electrum, Plin.; Juv.; Mart.

SŪCO [succ.], ōnis, *m.* (sugo). *One that sucks out, a sucker, said of a usurer*, Att. ap. Cic.

SŪCŌSUS [succ.], a, um (sucus). *Full of juice, juicy*, s. resina, Plin.; s. poma, Cels.

SUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* sugo.

SŪCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sus). I. *Prop.: A little sow*, Plaut.——II. *A windlass, winch*, Cat.

SŪCŬLA, æ, *f.* (ὗς), Suculæ, *plur. A constellation, otherwise called* Hyades, Cic.

SŪCUS [succus], i, *m.* (sugo). *Juice.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* stipes trahunt s. ex terra, Cic.; s. ambrosiæ, Virg.—B) *A medical juice, sirup*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Vigor, vital power, spirit*, s. ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. *Of strength or energy of style:* s. et sanguis oratorum, Cic.

SŪDĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (sudor). *A handkerchief or towel for wiping away perspiration, a pocket-handkerchief*, Suet.

SŪDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sudo). I. *A sweating*, Sen.——II. *A sweating-room*, Vitr.

SŪDĀTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (sudatorius). *A sweating place or room, sudatory*, Sen.

SŪDĀTŌRIUS, a, um (sudo). *Belonging to sweating*, s. unctiones, Plaut.

SŪDĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (sudo). *She that sweats, apt to sweat or cause to sweat*, s. toga, Mart.

SŪDES *or* SŪDIS, is, *f.* I. *A pale, stake*, s. stipitesque, Cæs.; s. saxeæ, *crags*, App.——II. *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin.

SŪDICŬLUM, i, n. (sudor). *A kind of whip*, Plaut.

SŪDO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *To sweat.* A) *Prop.* a) *Absol.*: s. sine causa, Cic.; sudavit et alsit (puer), Hor. b) *With an abl.*: *To sweat or drop with*, scuta sudasse sanguine, Liv. *Poet.*: *To distill, drop*, sudantia ligno balsama, Virg. — B) *Fig.*: *To labor, toil hard, to exert one's self, take much pains*, sudandum est pro communibus commodis, Cic.; sudabis satis, Ter. — II. *To exude, sweat out, emit by sweating.* A) 1) *Prop.*: ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. 2) *Fig.*: *To prepare or work with great labor*, thorax sudatus multo labore, Sil.; s. deunces, Pers. — B) *To wet or saturate with perspiration*, s. vestem, Quint.

SŪDOR, ōris, m. (sudo). *Sweat, perspiration.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. e corpore, Cic.; s. fluit rivis, Virg. *Plur.*, Lucr. — B) *Esp.*: *Moisture*, s. picis, Plin.; s. veneni, Ov. — II. *Fig.*: *Exertion, fatigue, labor, toil*, s. se labor, Cic.; phaleræ sudore receptæ, Virg.

SŪDUS, a, um (se, udus). I. *Unclouded, clear, serene, fair and dry*, s. ver, Virg. — II. *Subst.*, sudum, i, n., *Fair weather, a clear sky*, si erit s., Cic.; cum s. est, Plaut.

SŪEFO, ēre [suemus *bisyll.*, Lucr.]. *To be used or accustomed*, s. appellare, Lucr.

SŪESCO, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3 *v. inch. n.* [*contr.* suesti, suerunt, suesse, &c.]. *To accustom one's self, to be used or accustomed*, ut suesceret militiæ, Tac.; suerunt vocitare, Cic. poet. *Part. perf.*: *Accustomed*, suetus abstinere, Liv.; suetæ aquis volucres, Tac.

SŪESSA, æ, *f.* *Suessa, a very ancient town of Latium, called also* Pometia *and* Aurunca, *birth-place of the poet Lucilius; now Sessa*, Cic.

SŪESSIŌNES [Suessōnes, Luc.], um, m. *Suessiones, a people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons*, Cæs.

SUETŌNIUS, ii, m. *A Roman family name*: C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *the biographer of the first twelve Roman emperors; his father*, S. Lenis, *was a tribune in the 13th legion*, Suet.

SUETUS, a, um, *part. of* suesco.

SUEVI, ōrum, m. *Suevi, a considerable people who overspread Germany from the northeast*, Cæs.

SUEVIA, æ, *f.* *The country of the Suevi*, Tac.

SUEVICUS, a, um (Suevi). *Suevic*, S. mare, Tac.

SUEVUS, a, um (Suevi). *Suevian*, S. natio, Cæs.

SŪFES [suffes], ĕtis, m. [*Phœnic.* שופט, *a judge*]. *The chief magistrate at Carthage*, Liv.

SUF-FARCINO [subf.], 1 *v. a.* *To stuff full, to cram*, suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut.

• **SUFFARRĀNEUS** *or* **SUFFARRĀNIUS** [subf.], a, um (sub, far). *That brings or conveys corn*, s. mulier, Cic.

SUFFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* sufficio.

SUF-FERO [subf.], sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *v. a.* *To carry under a thing, lay under.* I. *Prop.*: s. corium, Plaut. — II. *Gen.* A) *To supply*, s. lac, Varr. — B) *To bear, uphold, sustain.* 1) *Prop.*: s. se, *to sustain one's self*, Suet. 2) *Fig.*: *To bear, endure, suffer*, s. pœnam *and* pœnas, Cic.; s. plagas, Plaut. *Absol.*: vix suffero, Ter.

SUFFERTUS, a, um. *Stuffed full, full*, alqd sufferti se tinniturum, *something that fills the ear*, Suet.

SUFFES, etis. *See* SUFES.

SUF-FICIO [subf.], fēci, fectum, 3 *v. a.* (facio). I. A) *To put or bring under, to present with, supply, furnish.* 1) *Prop.*: s. milites excursionibus, *to cause to take part in*, Liv.; s. lanam medicamentis, *to dye*, Cic.; nubes sole suffecta, *penetrated with rays*, Sen. 2) *Fig.*: s. animos, *to give heart*, Virg. — B) *To choose, elect, or put in the place of another*, s. collegam, Cic.; filius patri suffectus, Tac. — II. *To be sufficient or enough, to be equal to, to be able to withstand or resist.* *Absol.*; *with dat.*; *with* ad, adversus, in, *with inf.*, *or* ut *or* ne: nec scribæ s. potuerunt, Cic.; s. alimentis, Liv.; vires sufficere cuiquam, Cæs.; s. ad tributum, Liv.; *with inf.*, sufficimus tendere, Virg.

SUF-FIGO [subf.], xi, xum, 3 *v. a.* *To join to below, to join, fasten, or fix to*, s. cruci, *to fasten on a cross, crucify*, Cic.; *thus* s. alqm in cruce, Hor.; in crucem, Just.; caput hasta suffixum, *the head fixed or set up on a spear*, Suet.

SUFFIMEN, inis, n. (suffio). *Incense, perfume*, Ov.

SUFFIMENTUM, i, n. (suffio). *Incense, perfume*, Cic.

SUF-FIO [subf.], ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. n. and a.* (*obsol.*, fio, i. q. θύω). *To fumigate, perfume*, s. et purgare domos, Plin.; s. thymo, Virg.; s. carnem hædorum pilo, *to fumigate by burning*, Plin.; s. terras, *to warm*, Lucr.

SUFFITIO, ōnis, *f.* (suffio). *A perfuming, fumigating*, Plin.

SUFFITUS, a, um, *part. of* suffio.

SUFFITUS, ūs, m. (suffio). I. *A fumigating, fumigation*, Plin. — II. *Vapor or smoke caused by fumigation*, Plin.

SUFFIXUS, a, um, *part. of* suffigo.

SUFFLĀMEN, inis, n. I. *A trigger or catch to hold a wheel, a drag-chain, drag*, Juv. — II. *A hinderance, impediment*, Juv.

SUFFLĀMINO, are (suffiamen), *v. a.* *To stop, check by a trigger or drag*, Sen.

SUFFLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* suffio. — II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.*: *Swollen up*, s. corpus, Varr. — B) *Fig.*: *Puffed up with anger or pride*, s. ille veniet, Plaut.

SUFFLĀTUS [subf.], ūs, m. (suffio). *A blowing*, Sen.

SUF-FLĀVUS [subf.], a, um. *Somewhat light-colored, flaxen* (*of hair*), s. capillus, Suet.

SUF-FLO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *To blow forth from below, blow up, blow out.* A) *Prop.*: cutis suffiata, Plin.; s. buccas, Plaut. — B) *Fig.*: s. se, *to inflate one's self with anger*, Plaut. — II. *To blow at, against, or upon.* A) *Prop.*: s. buccis, Mart. — B) *Fig.*: suffla, *Boast*, Pers.

SUFFŌCĀTIO [subf.], ōnis, *f.* *A suffocating, choking*, s. mulierum, *hysterical affections*, Plin.

SUFFŌCO [subf.], 1 *v. a.* (faux). *To suffocate, choke, strangle.* I. *Prop.*: s. patrem, Cic.; suffocatæ mulieres, *hysterical*, Plin. — II. *Meton.*: s. urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve*, Cic.

SUF-FŎDIO [subf.], fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a.* *To dig under, undermine*, s. ilia, Liv.; s. equos, Cæs.

SUFFOSSIO [subf.], ōnis, *f.* (suffodio). *An undermining; plur., mines*, Sen.

SUFFOSSUS, a, um, *part. of* suffodio.

SUFFRĀGĀTIO [subf.], ōnis, *f.* *A favoring, recommending any one* (*for an office*), s. militaris, Cic.; s. consulatus, *a recommending to the consulate*, Id.

SUFFRĀGĀTOR [subf.], ōris, *m.* *One who recommends a person by his vote; a recommender, adherent, supporter*, comparatio suffragatorum, Cic.

SUFFRĀGĀTŌRIUS, a, um (suffragator). *Of or belonging to recommendation, recommendatory*, s. amicitia, Qu. Cic.

SUFFRĀGIUM, ii, *n.* *A voting-tablet, a suffrage, vote.* I. *Prop.:* ferre suffragia, Cic.; mittere centurias in s., Liv.; tacita s., *a secret voting*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *The right of voting*, ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic.; reddere suffragia populo, *elections*, Suet.—B) *A favorable judgment, consent, approbation, approval, recommendation*, rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic.; non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor, Hor.

SUFFRĀGOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (suffragium). *To give one a vote, to vote for one, support or recommend him.* I. *Prop.:* ut suffragantur, Cic.; convenerant . . . suffragandi causa, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To favor, support, recommend.* a) *With dat.:* domus suffragata domino, Cic.; s. consilio, Cæs. b) *Absol.:* fortuna suffragante, Cic.

SUFFRINGO [subfr.], ĕre (frango). *To break to pieces below*, s. crura alcui, Cic.; s. talos alcui, Plaut.

SUF-FŪGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *To flee to a place*, custodes vigilesque suffugere imber coegit, Liv.——II. *To escape, flee from a person or thing*, s. conantem orare, Suet.

SUFFŪGIUM, ii, *n.* (suffugio). *A place of refuge.* I. *Prop.:* s. et receptaculum, Tac.——II. *Fig.: A refuge, preservative*, s. malorum, Tac.

SUF-FULCIO [subf.], fulsi, fultum, 4 *v. a.* I. *To prop underneath, underprop, support.* A) *Prop.:* porticus suffulta columnis, Lucr.; nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut.—B) *Fig.:* s. artus, Lucr.——II. *To place under by way of support*, s. columnam, Plaut.

SUFFULTUS, a, um, *part. of* suffulcio.

SUF-FUNDO [subf.], fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To pour under or underneath, to cause to flow or run under*, animum esse cordi suffusum sanguineum, Cic.; aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath*, Sen.; intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, *with the dropsy*, Ov.; suffusi cruore oculi, *bloodshot*, Plin.; s. ora rubore, *to spread over, suffuse, tinge*, Ov.; rubor suffusus, *a blush*, Liv.; s. aquam frigidam, *to pour cold water under*, i. e. *to speak coldly or contemptuously*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* animus suffusus malevolentia, Cic.

SUF-FŪROR [subf.], āri, *v. dep. a.* *To rob secretly, to steal, filch, purloin*, Plaut.

SUF-FUSCUS, a, um. *Somewhat brown, brownish*, s. margarita, Tac.

SUFFŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* suffundo.

SUGAMBRI, ōrum. *See* SIGAMBRI.

SUG-GĒRO [subg.], gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.* *To carry under, carry near or to; to lay or put under, present, give, bring.* I. *Prop.:* s. cibum animalibus, Tac.; s. divitias alimentaque, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To put or set under, to carry to, to add to*, s. ludum Druso, *to impose upon, blind*, Cic.; s. firmamenta causæ, Id.; suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Id.

SUGGESTIO [subg.], ōnis, *f.* (suggero). I. *Prop.: An adding to*, potus suggestione auctus, Cœl. Aur.——II. *Fig.* A) *Addition* (*of an answer to one's own question*), schema per s., Quint.

SUGGESTUS, a, um, *part. of* suggero.

SUGGESTUS [subg.], ūs, *m.*, *and* SUGGESTUM, i, *n.* I. *An elevation.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* s. insulæ, Plin.; s. in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. 2) *Esp.: A raised place to speak from, a platform*, communis suggesta, Cic.; pro suggestu, Cæs.—B) *Fig.: A height, eminence*, s. fortunarum, App.

SUG-GRANDIS [subg.], e. *Somewhat large*, Cic.

SUGGRĒDIOR [subg.], gressus, 3 *v. dep. n.* (gradior). I. *To go near or to*, s. propius, Tac.——II. *To approach, attack*, quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, Tac.

SUGILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: A black or blue mark made by a blow upon the body*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: An insulting, an affront or insult*, s. consulum, Liv.

SUGILLO, 1 *v. a* (*cf. Gr.* συάλλω; *Germ.* schlagen). *To beat black and blue.* I. *Prop.:* qui numquam sugillatus est, Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) *To insult, affront*, viri sugillati, Liv.—B) *To beat or flog in, to suggest*, s. verba, Prud.

SUGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To suck.* I. *Prop.:* (animalium) alia sugunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To suck in, imbibe*, s. errorem cum lacte nutricis, Cic.

SUI, sibi [*old dat.*, sibe, sibei], *se or sese*, *pron. recipr.*, *nom. wanting.* I. *Gen.: Of himself, herself, itself; to himself, &c.; himself, &c.*, virtus est amans sui, Cic.; facultas sui colligendi, Cæs.; contentio inter se, Cic. *With* cum: *With himself, herself, &c.*, quæ secum possit efferre, Cic. Met *is appended for emphasis:* ne aperiret regem semet, Liv.; quas (artes) doceat semet prognatos, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) ad se, apud se, *to or near himself*, rogat, ut veniam ad se, Cic.; apud se esse, *to be in one's senses*, Ter.—B) sibi. 1) *Redundant:* quidnam sibi clamor vellet, Liv.; quid sibi vult pater, Ter. 2) *Emphatic with* suus: sibi suo tempore, Cic.

SŪILE, is, *n.* (sus). *A pig-sty*, Col.

SŪILLUS, a, um (sus). I. *Of or belonging to swine*, s. grex, Liv.——II. *Subst.*, suilla, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro). *Swine's flesh, pork*, Plin.

SUIŌNES, um, *m.* *Suiones, a people inhabiting the modern Sweden*, Tac.

SULCO, 1 *v. a.* (sulcus). *To furrow, mark with furrows.* I. *Prop.:* s. agros, Tib.; s. humum, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To furrow, plough, sail, pass, or flow through, &c.*, s. fossas, Varr.; s. vada carinâ, Virg.; s. cutem rugis, *to wrinkle*, Ov.

SULCUS, i, *m.* (ὀλκός). I. *A furrow*, cum a. esset impressus, Cic.; committere semina sulcis, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A ploughing*, hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col.—B) *A hollow, cavity, trench, ditch*, Plin. *Of a furrow in the water*, Virg. *Of a meteor cutting the air*, Virg.—C) i. q. pudendum muliebre, Virg.; Lucr.

SULFUR (sulphur *and* sulpur), ŭris, *n.* I. *Brimstone, sulphur*, Plin.; *pur.*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Lightning*, s. æthereum, Lucr.

SULFŪRĀTIO [sulph.], ōnis, *f.* (sulfur). *A vein or layer of sulphur*, Sen.

SULFŪREUS [sulph.], a, um (sulfur). *Of sulphur, sulphureous, like sulphur*, s. aqua, Virg.; s. lux fulminum, Plin.

SULLA [*less correct*, Sylla], æ, *m.* *Sulla, a surname in the* gens Cornelia. *Thus*, L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the well-known Roman dictator, rival of Marius.*

SULLĀNUS, a, um (Sulla). *Of or belonging to Sulla*, S. ager, Cic.; S. tempus, Id.

SULLĀTŪRIO, īre. *To imitate Sulla, act the part of Sulla*, Cic.

SULMO, ōnis, *m.* Sulmo. I. *A town in the territory of the Peligni, birth-place of Ovid*, Cic.——II. *The name of a hero*, Virg.

SULMŌNENSIS, e (Sulmo). *Of or belonging to Sulmo*, S. ager. Plin. *Plur.:* Sulmonenses, ium. *m.*, *The inhabitants of Sulmo*, Cæs.

SULPHUR, &c. *See* SULFUR, &c.

SULPICIĀNUS, a, um (Sulpicius). *Of or belonging to Sulpicius*, S. classis, *commanded by the prætor* P. Sulpicius, Cæs.

SULPICIUS, a. *Sulpicius, a Roman family name*; e. g. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul* A.U.C. 610, *an excellent orator*, Cic.

SULPICIUS, a, um (Sulpicius). *Of or belonging to* (a) *Sulpicius*, S. horrea, Hor.

SULTIS. *See* VOLO.

SUM, fŭi, esse; *fut. subj.*, forem, fores, &c.; *inf.*, fore [*old forms: Augustus used to say* simus *for* sumus, Suet.; *perf.*, fŭvĭmus *for* fuimus, Enn. ap. Cic.; *subj. præs.*, siem, sies, siet, *very common, esp. in* Plaut.: fuam, Plaut.; fuas, L. And.; fuvisset, Enn.; *part. præs.*, ens, *used by Cæsar, acc. to* Prisc.]. (*The root es is allied to the Greek* ἐσμί, εἰμί.) *To be.* I. *Subst.: To be, be present, exist, dwell, to be found, be at a place, have or take place.* A) *Gen.:* definitionum duo sunt genera, Cic.; esse aut non esse, Id.; qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Id.; (solis defectio) fuit Romulo regnante, *took place*, Id.; esse in servitute, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) sunt, qui (quæ) *There are some who.* a) *With indic.:* sunt qui colligunt, Cic.; sunt, qui putant, Id.; fuere complures, qui profecti sunt, Sall. b) *With subj.:* sunt qui putent, Cic.; nemo erat, in quem ea suspicio conveniret, Id. *Poet.:* est quibus (ἔστιν οἷς): est quibus concurrit, Prop. 2) a) *With dat.: To have*, cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. b) esse alcui cum alqo, *to have to do, or be in connection, with any one*, sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum, Cic. 3) esse cum alqo (alqa), *to have carnal intercourse with*, cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic.; cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens fuerit. 4) *Euphemist., in the past tense: To be deceased, to be no more*, sivo erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent, Tib.; fuimus Troes, Virg.; ita pæne tibi fuit Phronesium, *he was nearly dead, almost gone*, Plaut. 5) a) *To be real, to be the case, to have place; thus, esp.*, est, esto, *it is so, be it so, well*, sunt ista, Læli, Cic.; esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest. b) *Hence the phrases* est ut, ubi, quum, quod, *or with a subj. clause: It happens that, there are cases in which, or there is reason for, it is allowed or permitted that, one may.* α) est ut: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. β) est ubi: est, ubi id valeat, Cic. γ) est quum: est quum non est satius, Auct. Her. δ) est quod: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv.; non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. ε) est, *with a subj. clause:* verbo negare sit, Liv.; erat conjectare, Tac.; non est dicere, Hor.; *with dat.*, ne tibi sit adire, Prop.; fucrit mihi eguisse, Sall. 6) *To be*, i. e. *to come*, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic.: ecquid in mentem est tibi, Plaut.——II. *Copulat.: To be any thing or any how.* A) *Gen.:* præclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.; ego tu sum, tu es ego; unanimi sumus, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *With an adj. in the genit. or abl.:* esse nullius animi, nullius consilii, Cic.; ut bono essent animo, Id. 2) *With genit. or abl. of the value:* frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste æstimavit, Cic.; magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ, Id.; sextante sal erat, *cost*, Liv. 3) *With a possessive genit.:* quorum summa est auctoritas, Cic.; qui Romanæ partis erant, Liv.; est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut, &c., Cæs. 4) *With dat., denoting the end, and the like:* esse crimini, Cic.; qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. *With another dat., denoting the person:* esse saluti huic civitati, Cic. 5) id est *or* hoc est, *that is, that is to say*, sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic.

SŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [sugimen, sugmen, *from* sugo]. *An udder, teat.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* manus lactanti in s. sidat, Lucil.——B) *Esp.: A sow's udder* (*regarded as a delicacy by the Romans*), Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A sow, pig*, Juv.——B) *A fat part or piece*, Plin.

SUMMA, æ [*gen.*, summæ, Lucr.], *f.* (summus). (*sc.* res). *That which is chief or uppermost, a chief matter, a chief or main point, the sum and substance.* I. *Gen.:* summæ rerum, *the chief subjects or points*, Cic.; s. universi belli, Liv.; hic habet s. apud nos, *the first place*, Plaut.; dare s., *to put the finishing stroke to*, Quint.——II. *Esp.. A principal number, amount, sum.* A) *Prop.:* videre, quæ reliqui s. fiat, Cic.; de s. nihil decedet, Ter.; s. summarum, *the general contents*, Plaut.; ad s., *in a word, in short*, Cic.; in s., *in general, on the whole*, Id.——B) *Meton.: The whole quantity or amount, the totality of a thing*, s. exercitus, Cæs.; s. totius belli, *the whole conduct*, Id.; discrimen summæ rerum, Liv.; s. victoriæ, *the entire decision*, Cæs.

SUMMĀNO [subm.], are (Summanus). *To hold fast like Summanus* (*Pluto*). Plaut.

SUMMĀNUS [Subm.], i, *m.* *A Roman deity, to whom lightning during the night was ascribed* (*perhaps Pluto*), Cic.; Ov.

SUMMĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (summa). *An abstract, abridgment, epitome, summary*, Sen.

SUMMAS, ātis, *c.* (summa). *High-born, of noble extraction, high, noble*, s. vir, Plaut.

SUMMĀTIM, *adv.* (summa). *On the surface, above, on the upper part.* I. *Prop.:* s. eradere, Col.——II. *Fig.: Superficially, cursorily*, s. perscribere alqd, Cic.

SUMMĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (summa). *Supremacy*, Lucr.

SUMME, *adv.* (summus, *superl. of* superus). *In the highest degree, highly, extremely*, s. sollicitare, Cic.; s. munitus locus, Hor.

SUM-MERGO [subm.], si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To plunge under or into a fluid, submerge, sink.* I. *Prop.:* summersus equus voraginibus, Cic.; ipsos potuit s. ponto, Virg.

SUMMERSUS [subm.], a, um, *part. of* summergo.

SŪBACTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subigo). *A working or kneading thoroughly.* I. *Prop.*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.*, Cic.

SŪBACTUS, a, um, *part. of* subigo.

SŪB-ÆRĀTUS, a, um. *Having copper inside, coppered*, Pers.

SŪBAGITO, are. *See* SUBIGITO.

SŪB-AGRESTIS, e. *Somewhat rustic or clownish.* s. et subrusticum, Cic.

SŪB-ĀLĀRIS, e. *That is under the shoulders or armpits*, s. telum, Nep.

SŪB-ALBIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat white, whitish*, Plin.

SŪB-ALPĪNUS, a, um. *That is near the Alps*, Plin.

SŪB-AMĀRUS, a, um. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish*, Cic.

SŪB-AQUILUS, a, um. *Of a dark color, brownish*, Plaut.

SŪB-ARRŌGANTER, *adv. Somewhat proudly or haughtily*, Cic.

SŪB-ASPER, ĕra, ĕrum. *Somewhat rough*, Cels.

SŪB-ASSENTIENS, ntis, *part.* (assentio). *That assents a little*, Quint.

SŪB-AUSCULTO, 1 *v. a. To listen secretly, to hearken*, excipere voces subauscultando, Cic.

SUB-BALLIO, ōnis, *m. Under-Ballio, Vice-Ballio, a comic word*, Plaut.

SUB-BASILICĀNUS, i, *m.* (basilica). *One who walks about near the basilica, a street-lounger, idler*, Plaut.

SUB-BIBO, bĭbi, 3 *v. a. To drink a little*, Suet.; Plaut.

SUB-BLANDIOR, īri [*fut.*, subblandibitur, *and inf.*, subblandirier, Plaut.]. *To flatter a little*, Plaut.

SUBC. *See* SUCC.

SUB-DEBILIS, e. *Slightly lame*, Suet.

SUB-DĒBILITĀTUS, a, um (debilito). *Somewhat weakened. Fig.: Somewhat downcast*, Cic.

SUB-DEFICIO, ĕre, *v. n. To become somewhat weak*, Curt.

SUB-DIFFICILIS, e. *Somewhat difficult*, s. quæstio, Cic.

SUB-DIFFIDO, ĕre, *v. n. To be somewhat distrustful*, Cic.

SUBDITĪCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (subdo). *Supposititious, pretended, feigned*, Plaut.

SUBDITĪVUS, a, um (subdo). *Supposititious, substituted, spurious, counterfeit*, s. archipirata, Cic.

SUBDĪTO, are, *v. int. a.* (subdo). *To subjoin, add*, Lucr.

SUBDĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* subdo.

SUB-DO, didi, ditum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To set, place, put, or lay under.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. ignem, Cic.; s. calcaria equo, Liv.; s. pugionem pulvino, Suet. 2) *Esp.*: *To subject, subjugate*, proles subdita regno, Tibull.—B) *Fig.*: *To put or give to, add*, s. animis ignem ac materiam, Liv.; s. faces ad studia dicendi, Quint. ——II. *To put in the place of another, to substitute.* A) *Gen.*: s. alqm in locum alcjs, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To forge, counterfeit*, subditus et pellice genitus, Liv.; liberi subditi, Quint.

SUB-DŌCEO, ēre, *v. a. To instruct as an under-teacher or assistant*, Cic.

SUB-DŌLE, *adv. Somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully*, Cic.

SUB-DŌLUS, a, um (dolus). *Somewhat crafty, cunning, or deceitful*, Jugurtha s., Sall.; homo s., Plaut. *Of inanimate or abstract subjects*: s. oratio, Cæs.; s. lingua, Ov.

SUB-DŌMO, are, *v. a. To tame, subdue*, Plaut.

SUB-DUBITO, are, *v. n. To doubt or hesitate a little*, Cic.

SUB-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* [*perf. sync.*, subduxti, Ter.]. I. *To draw, bring, take, or get forth from below.* A) *Gen.*: s. cataractam funibus, Liv.; subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *drawn up*, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To draw ashore*, classis subducta ad Gytheum, Cic.; naves, quas in aridum subduxerat, Cæs. 2) *To lead or place soldiers any where*, cohortes subductæ, Liv.; s. copias in collem, Cæs.——II. *To draw from under, withdraw, take away, remove.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. fundamenta rerum, Cic.; s. lapides ex turri, Cæs. 2) *Esp.*: *To withdraw or remove secretly, to steal, rob*, s. se, *to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away, slip away*, s. obsides, Liv.; viatica subducta, Hor. *Poet.*: colles incipiunt se subducere, *to lose themselves in the plain*, Virg.; fons subducitur, *loses itself*, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: s. rationem, *to cast up an account, to reckon, compute*, subducamus summam, Cic.; s. ratiunculam, Plaut.

SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subduco). I. *A drawing of a ship to land, a hauling to shore*, s. navium, Vitr. *Absol.*: subductiones, Cæs.——II. *A reckoning, computing*, Cic.

SUBDUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* subduco.——II. *Adj.*: i. q. remotus, *Remote, retired*, s. cubiculum, Plin. E.

SUB-DŪRUS, a, um. *Somewhat hard, hardish.* I. *Prop.*: s. genus verrucæ, Cels. ——II. *Fig.*, Q. Cic.

SŪB-EDO, ēdi, 3 *v. a. To eat or wear away*, quem (scopulum) subederat unda, Ov.

SŪB-EO, ii, itum, īre, *v. n. and a. To go or come under any thing, to approach underneath, to go or come underneath.* I. *Neut.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: legio subit ad portam castrorum, Liv.; s. ad tecta, Virg.; s. muro, Id.; dexteræ ala sinistra subit, *followed*, Liv. *Of things*: venæ subeunt, *sink*, Cels.; ne subeant herbæ, *shoot*, Virg.; barba subit, *grows up*, Mart. 2) *Esp.*: *To come on secretly, steal upon, steal into*, Prop.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. 2) *Esp.*: *To occur to the mind or thoughts, come into one's mind*, sententiæ verbeque sub acumen stili subeant, Cic.; subit, *with a subject. or relat. clause*: subit fana detexisse, Ov.——II. *Act.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. muros, Liv.; asellus subit onus, Hor.; s. paludem, *to dive*, Ov. *Of things*: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises up to its level*, Plin.; quos (lucos) aqua subeunt et aurum, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: *To approach any thing secretly, to steal upon*, multi thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: pœnitentia subit regem, Curt. 2) *Esp.* a) *To come into one's mind, to strike*, cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. b) *To submit to any thing bad, to undergo, endure, suffer*, inimicitias sunt: subeantur, Cic.

SŪBER, ĕris, *n. The cork-tree*, Virg.

SUBF. *See* SUFF.

SUBG. *See* SUGG.

SŪB-HÆRĒO, ēre, *v. n.* *To hang or stick under or behind any thing*, Val. Max.

SŪB-HORRIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat rough*, Cic.

SŪBIGITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A touching in a lewd manner*, Plaut.

SŪBIGITĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (subigito). *A lewd woman*, Plaut.

SŪBIGITO [subagito], are (sub, agito). *To touch lewdly*, Plaut.

SŪBIGO, ēgi, actum [sūbigit, Cic. poet. Div.], 3 *v. a.* (sub, ago). *To drive under or to drive forth under any thing, to bring or lead any where under any thing*, &c. I. *Prop.* A) s. naves ad castellum, Liv.; s. ratem, Virg.; s. sonipedes jugo, *under the yoke*, Sen.——B) *Gen.: To work throughout or thoroughly*, a. glebas, Cic.; s. locum, *to break*, Cat.; s. secures in cote, i. e. *to sharpen*, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To subject, subjugate, conquer, subdue*, s. tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.; s. urbes atque nationes, Sall. 2) *With* ut, ad, *or* in alqd, *rarely with an inf.: To compel, force, constrain, bring to any thing*, tu me numquam subiges, ut reddam, Plaut.; s. urbes in ditionem, Liv.; s. præbere frumentum, Id.——B) *Of the mind: To form, cultivate*, ingenium subactum, Cic.

SŪB-IMPUDENS. *Somewhat impudent*, Cic.

SŪB-INĀNIS, e. *Somewhat empty or vain*, Cic.

SŪBINDE, *adv.* *Immediately after, soon after.* I. *Gen.:* s. bellum ortum, Liv.——II. *Esp.: In succession, repeatedly, from time to time*, s. mittere spolia, Liv.

SUB-INFLUO, ĕre. *To flow into or under any thing*, Sen.

SŪB-INJECTUS, a, um, *part.* (injicio). *Laid on beneath*, Sen.

SŪB-INSULSUS, a, um. *Somewhat insipid*, Cic.

SŪB-INVIDEO, sum, 2 *v. n.* *To envy a little*, s. alcui, Cic. *Part. perf.: Somewhat hated or odious*, subinvisum nomen, Cic.

SŪB-INVITO, avi, 1 *v. a.* *To invite privately*, Cic.

SŪB-IRASCOR, ātus, 3 *dep. n.* *To be or become somewhat angry*, soleo subirasci, Cic.; *also with dat., or* in alqm, Id.

SŪBITĀRIUS, a, um (subitus). *That is done suddenly or hastily, hasty, sudden*, s. milites, *suddenly raised*, Liv.; s. res, Plaut.; s. dictio, *extemporaneous*, Gell.

SŪBITO, *adv.* (subitus). *Suddenly, unexpectedly*, s. candens, Cic.; s. timor occupavit, Cæs.

SŪBITUS, a, um (subeo). I. *Sudden, unexpected*, s. res, Cic.; s. consilia, Cæs.——II. subitum, i, *n.*, *Any thing unexpected or sudden, an unexpected occurrence*, s. est ei remigrare, Cic.; subita rerum, belli, Liv.

SUB-JACEO, cāi, 2 *v. n.* I. *Prop.: To lie under any thing*, femina (felis) subjacens, Plin.; vestibulum s. fenestris, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To be under, be subject or exposed to any thing, to belong to, be connected with any thing*, causa, cui subjacent lites, Quint.

SUBJACTO, are. *See* SUBJECTO.

SUBJECTE, *adv.* (subjicio). *Submissively, demississime atque subjectissime*, Cæs.

SUBJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subjicio). *A laying or putting under.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. sub aspectum, Cic.——B) *Esp.: A forging*, s. testamentorum, Liv.——II. *Fig.: An annexing, subjoining.* A) *Gen.:* s. rationis, Auct. Her.——B) *Esp.: An answer immediately subjoined to a question asked*, Auct. Her.

SUBJECTO [subjacto, Varr.], are (subjicio). *To lay or put under*, Varr.; *to apply beneath, to*, s. lasso stimulos, Hor.; *to throw, cast up, from below*, unda s. arenam, Virg.

SUBJECTOR, ōris, *m.* (subjicio). *He that puts one thing for another, a substitutor, a forger, falsifier*, s. testamentorum, Cic.

SUBJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* subjicio.——II. *Adj.* A) *Lying under or near any thing, neighboring, bordering upon*, hic alter (cingulus terræ) s. aquilonî, Cic.; rivus s. castris, Cæs.——B) *Subject or liable to*, s. invidiæ, Hor.; s. esse, *to be subject*, Ov. *Subst.: A subject*, Mithradates ab omnibus subjectis exquirens, Plin.

SUBJICIO [subicio, sūbicis, subicit], jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (jacio). *To throw, bring, put, or place under or from below.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. faces, Cic.; s. alqd oculis, Id.; s. terram ferro, *to plough*, Id.; s. regem in equum, *to help to mount*, Liv.; alnus se subjicit, *rises*, Virg.——B) *Esp.: To substitute, put in the place of, counterfeit, forge*, s. testamenta, Cic.; s. testes, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* subjecta sub sensus, Cic.; s. sententiam, *to assign, attribute*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To render subject, submit, expose*, s. se imperio et potestati, Cic.; deus subjectus naturæ, Id.; s. bona civium voci præconis, Id.; s. navigationem, *to expose*, Cæs.; s. reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet. 2) *To range or arrange under, to subordinate; pass., to be subordinate, contained, or included*, quæ cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic. 3) *To place one thing after another, to add, annex, let follow*, s. rationem, Cic.; s. breves (literas) longis, Quint. 4) *To represent, suggest, hint, prompt, bring to mind*, cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid prætereo, Cic.

SUBJUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of* subjungo.

SUB-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To yoke, harness.* I. *Prop.:* s. equas carpento, Plin.; s. tigres curru, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *To add, annex, subjoin.* 1) *Prop.:* Æneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, i. e. *having*, Virg. 2) *Fig.:* s. omnes artes oratori, Cic.; s. verbum cum verbo, Quint.——B) *To subjugate, subdue, make subject*, s. urbes sub imperium ditionemque, Cic.; s. res sibi, non se rebus, Hor.——C) *To lay under; hence, to substitute, put one thing in the place of another*, s. immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr.

SUB-LĂBOR, lapsus, 3 *v. dep. n.* *To fall under or down, fall in, sink.* I. *Prop.* A) ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. E.; Virg.——B) *Esp.: To slip in, slide in*, lues sublapsa veneno, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To slip or glide imperceptibly*, spes retro sublapsa, Virg.

SUBLĂPSUS, a, um, *part. of* sublabor.

SUBLĂQUEUM, i, *n.* *Sublaqueum, a small town of the Æqui in Latium; now Subiaco*, Tac.

SUBLĀTE, *adv.* *Highly, loftily*, s. amplequeque dicentium, Cic.

SUBLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (tollo). *A raising, lift-*

ing up. I. *Prop.:* a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* a. animi, Cic. —B) *Esp.: An annulling,* s. judicii, Quint.

SUBLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tollo.——II. *Adj.: Elated, haughty,* s. hac victoria, Cæs.; s. rebus secundis, Virg.

SUBLECTO, are (sub, lacio). *To allure, entice, decoy,* Plaut.

SUBLECTUS, a, um, *part. of* sublego.

SUB-LEGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To gather underneath, or from below.* A) *Prop.:* sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor.—B) *Esp.: To rob secretly, to steal.* 1) *Prop.:* a, liberos, Plaut. 2) *Fig.:* s. carmina, Virg.; s. sermonem, *to listen secretly, overhear,* Plaut.——II. *To choose or elect in the place of another,* s. in locum demortuorum, Liv.

SUBLESTUS, a, um. *Weak, little,* s. fides, Plaut.

SUBLEVATIO, ōnis, *f.* (sublevo). *An alleviation, mitigation,* s. et medicina, Cic.

SUB-LEVO, 1 *v. a. To raise or erect from below, lift up, elevate.* I. *Prop.:* s. alqm, Cic. ——II. *Fig.: To lift up, elevate, exalt, support, assist, encourage; to comfort, console, ease, relieve, alleviate, mitigate, and the like,* s. homines, Cic.; s. calamitatem, Id.; s. laborem, Cæs.

SUBLICA, æ, *f. A pile, stake,* Liv.

SUBLICIUS, a, um (sublica). *Consisting of or resting on piles,* s. pons, *a wooden bridge over the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius,* Liv.

SUBLIGĀCŬLUM, i, *n.* (subligo). *Any covering worn round the loins, an apron,* Cic.; *afterward* subligar, aris, *n.,* Plin.

SUBLIGAR, aris. *See the preceding article.*

SUB-LIGO, 1 *v. a. To tie or bind from below, to tie or bind up,* s. vites, Cat.; s. ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg.; subligata ludit, *tucked or girded up,* Mart.

SUBLIME, *adv.* (sublimis). *On high, aloft.* I. *Prop.:* humile an s. putrescat, Cic. *Compar.,* sublimius attollere caput, Ov.——II. *Fig.: In a lofty or elevated manner, sublimely,* sublimius dici, Quint.

SUBLĪMIS, e [*sing. f. and plur. n.,* sublima, Att. *and* Sall.; Lucr.]. *Lifted or raised up, high, lofty.* I. *Prop.:* sublimem alqm rapere, arripere, ferre, Plaut.; Virg.; s. abire, *aloft through the air,* Id.; s. os, *looking toward heaven, directed upward,* Ov.; s. flagellum, *uplifted,* Hor. *Compar.:* Atlas sublimior, Juv. *Absol.:* sublime, is, *n., Height,* in sublime, Plin.; *plur.,* sublimia casus, Ov.; sublima cœli, Lucr.——II. *Fig.: Lofty, exalted, dignified, excellent, sublime.* A) *Gen.:* s. viri, Varr.; s. mens, pectora, Ov.—B) *Esp. of style: High, lofty, grand, sublime,* s. oratio, genus dicendi, Quint. *Meton. of poets and orators:* s. naturâ et acer, Hor.

SUBLIMITAS, ātis, *f.* (sublimis). *Height, loftiness, sublimity.* I. *Prop.:* s. corporis, Quint.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* s. animi, Plin.—B) *Esp. of style:* s. carminis, Quint.

SUBLĪMITER, *adv. Highly, on high, aloft,* s. stare, *upright,* Cat.

SUBLINGIO, ōnis, *m.* (sub, lingo). *An underscullion, kitchen-boy,* Plaut.

SUB-LINO, lēvi, litum, 3 *v. a.* [*part. perf.,* sublinitum, Plaut.]. *To smear underneath or from beneath, to lay on a ground color.* I. *Prop.:* s. chrysocollam stramento, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *To underlay,* Plin.—B) s. os alcui, *to mock, make sport of,* &c., os sublevit patri, Plaut.

SUBLĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* sublino.

SUBLUCĒO, ēre, *v. n. To shine or beam forth,* aries s. corpore, Cic.; purpura violæ s., Virg.

SUB-LŬO, lŭtum, ēre, *v. a. To wash from below, to wash, bathe.* I. *Prop.:* s. alqd aquâ, Cels.——II. *Meton. of rivers: To wash underneath, to flow by,* flumen s. montem, Cæs.

SUBLUSTRIS, e (sub, lux). *Somewhat light or clear,* s. nox, Liv.

SUBLŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* subluo.

SUBM. *See* SUMM.

SUB-NASCOR, ātus, 3 *v. dep. n. To grow up under or after,* cortex subnascens, Plin.; Sen.

SUBNĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* subnascor.

SUBNECTO, xum, ĕre, *v. a. To tie or bind under, tie underneath.* I. *Prop.:* s. velum antennis, Ov.; s. cingula mammæ, Virg.——II. *To subjoin, add,* s. judicium inventioni, Quint.

SUB-NĒGO, avi, 1 *v. a. To deny slightly,* Cic.

SUBNEXUS, a, um, *part. of* subnecto.

SUB-NIGER, gra, grum. *Somewhat black, blackish,* Plaut.

SUB-NIXUS *or* SUBNISUS, a, um (nitor). *Supported by, resting or leaning on, and the like.* I. *Prop.:* circuli cœli verticibus s., Cic.; s. muro, Virg.; s. crinem, *tied under,* Id.——II. *Fig.: Relying or depending on.* a) *With abl.:* s. victoriis divitiisque, Cic.; s. victoria, Liv. b) *Absol.:* s. et fidens animus, Liv.

SUB-NŌTO, 1 *v. a. To mark or note underneath, subscribe,* s. libelloe, *to sign,* Plin. E.

SUBNŬBA, æ, *f.* (sub, nubo). *A concubine,* Ov.

SUB-NŪBILUS, a, um. *Somewhat cloudy, overcast, gloomy,* s. nox, Cæs.

SŬBO, are (sus), *v. n. To brim, desire to copulate (of sows),* Plin. *Fig.: To be grossly lascivious,* Hor.

SŬB-OBSCŒNUS, a, um. *Smutty, somewhat obscene,* Cic.

SŬB-OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Somewhat obscure (of style),* Cic.

SŬB-ŎDIŌSUS, a, um. *Somewhat odious or vexatious,* Cic.

SUB-OLEO, ui, 2 *v. n. Prop.: To emit a scent; hence,* subolet mihi, *I get a scent of, smell, perceive any thing,* Plaut.

SŬBOLES [soboles], is, *f.* (sub, olesco). *A young shoot, sprout.* I. *Prop.:* cæpa non habuit suboles, Col.——II. *Fig.: A descendant; posterity, offspring,* propagatio et s., Cic.; s. deum, Virg.

SŬB-ŎLESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n. To grow up,* juventus subolescens, Liv.

SŬB-ORIOR, īri, *v. dep. n. To spring forth, grow up,* Lucr.

SŬB-ORNO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To fit out, equip, furnish,* subornatus a natura, Cic.——II. *To instruct privately, to instigate, suborn,* s. fictum testem, Cic.

SUBORTUS, ūs, *m. Rise, origin,* Lucr.

SUBP. *See* SUFP.

SUBR. *See* SURR.

SUB-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To write below or under, to subscribe.* A) *Gen.:* s.

statu's, Cic.; s. sepulcro, Ov.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To subscribe a charge; hence, to accuse, commence a process or suit against any one*, s. causam parricidii, Cic. 2) *Of the censor: To sign his report (in removing persons from their rank)*, s. causam, Cic.; quôd censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint. 3) *To put one's name to any writing, to sign, subscribe.* a) *Prop.:* ut ex more subscriberet (capite damnatus), Suet. b) *Meton.: To approve of, assent, support*, consul subscripsit orationi ejus, Liv.——II. *To write or note down, register*, numerus aratorum subscribitur publice apud magistratus, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (subscribo). I. *A signature, subscription.* A) *Gen.:* s. Serapionis, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A subscription or joint subscription of a charge or prosecution*, postulare s., Cic. 2) *Of the censor: A remark in writing, accompanied with his signature, declaring the delinquencies of a person removed from his rank*, s. censoria, Cic. 3) *The contents of a document, subscribed or annexed thereto*, literæ publicæ sine s., Suet.——II. *A list, register*, s. jugeram, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTOR, ōris, *m.* (subscribo). *One who subscribes, signs, or joins in subscribing, a charge or prosecution, an (associate) accuser, prosecutor*, Cic.

SUBSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* subscribo.

SUBSECIVUS [subsicivus, subcisivus, succisivus], a, um (subseco). *That is left, remaining. Hence*, subsecivum, *A piece of land left in measuring, a small patch of land.* I. *Prop.*, Suet.——II. *Meton.: That is done besides the principal business, or remains from a principal thing*, s. operæ, *works done in leisure hours*, Cic.; tempora s., *spare time, leisure hours*, Id.

SUB-SECO, cāl, ctum, 1 *v. a. To cut away (below)*, s. ungues ferro, Ov.

SUBSECTUS, a, um, *part. of* subseco.

SUBSELLIUM, ii, *n.* (sub, sella). *A low bench or seat.* I. *Gen.:* locus in subsellilis, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *A judge's seat, bench*, accusare ad subsellia, Cic.—B) *A court of justice, tribunal*, judicatio et mora longi subsellii, Cic.; subsellia pleniorem vocem desiderant, Id.

SUBSENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (sub, sentio). *A flatterer*, Plaut.

SUB-SENTIO, si, 4 *v. a. To notice secretly, to perceive somewhat, smell out*, Ter.

SUB-SEQUOR, cūtus, 3 *v. dep. a. and n. To follow, follow upon, come after.* I. *Prop.* a) *With acc.:* s. signa, Cæs.; s. cohortes, Id. b) *Absol.:* Cæsar s. copiis, Cæs. c) *Of things or abstractions:* Hesperus tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To follow, conform, or attach one's self to, imitate*, Speusippus subsequens Platonem, Cic.

SUB-SERVIO, īre, *v. n. To be subject to, to serve.* I. *Prop.:* s. alcui, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To be subservient to, comply with, accommodate one's self to*, s. orationi, Ter.

SUBSICIVUS, a, um. *See* SUBSECIVUS.

SUBSIDEO, ēre. *See* SUBSIDO.

SUBSIDIĀRIUS, a, um (subsidium). I. *Of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary*, s. cohortes, Liv. *Subst.*, subsidiarii, ōrum, *m.*, *Troops in reserve, a reserve*, Liv.——II. *That serves for a reserve*, s. palmes, Col.

SUBSIDIOR, ari (subsidium). *To be in reserve*, Hirt.

SUBSIDIUM, ii, *n.* (subsideo). I. *The place in which a body of reserve is posted, the rear*, subsidia et secunda acies, Liv.——II. *Gen.: A body of troops in reserve.* a) *Prop.:* proficisci cum exercitu subsidio, Cic.; collocare subsidia, Cæs.—B) *Meton.: Help, assistance, succor, re-enforcement*, comparare sibi s., Cic.; subsidia industriæ, Id.; fidissimum s. annonæ, Liv.

SUBSIDO, ēdi, essum, 3 *v. n.* [subsident, Luc.]. I. *To sit down, sink down, stoop or crouch down.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* subsidunt Hispani . . . inde consurgunt, Liv.; subsidens in armis, Virg. *Of things:* flumina s., *to fall lower*, Ov.; undæ s., *subside, become calm*, Virg. *Poet.:* Acestes s. ima galea, *remains at the bottom (when lots are drawn)*, Virg. 2) *Esp.* a) *To establish one's self, settle, remain sitting, stop, halt, &c., in a place*, subsedi in via, Cic.; navicula subsedit in Nilo, Liv. b) *To lie in ambush, lie in wait*, s. in loco, Cic. c) *To copulate (of female animals), to take the male*, tigres s. cervis, Hor.—B) *Fig.: To abate, decrease, subside*, impetus s. in controversiis, Quint.——II. *To lie in wait for*, devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg.

SUBSIGNĀNUS, a, um (subsignum). *That is under the standards*, s. milites, *a kind of troops who served for supporting the centre of an army*, Tac.

SUB-SIGNO, 1 *v. a. To sign, subscribe.* I. *Prop.:* s. notas, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *To note down, register*, subsignari apud ærarium, Cic.—B) *To pledge, engage*, s. alqd apud alqm, Plin. E.

SUB-SILIO, lŭi *or* lĭi, 4 (salio). *To leap up or upward.* I. *Prop.:* canes subsiluere, Prop.——II. *Fig.: To leap into*, s. Fortunam, Sen.

SUB-SIMUS, a, um. *With a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed*, s. boves, Varr.

SUB-SISTO, stĭti, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *To stand still, to stop, halt.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* s. in itinere, Cæs.; occultus subsistebat, *took up a post in a retired place*, Liv.; unda s., Virg. 2) *Esp.* a) *To remain, stay*, s. intra testa, Plin. E. b) *To resist, withstand*, s. Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv.; s. clipeo, Virg.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To stand still, stop*, s. in dicendo, Quint.; nomen subsistebat, *remained*, Plin. 2) *Esp.* a) *To cease*, nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint.; clamor s., Ov. b) *To be a match for, to be equal to, to stand*, s. sumptui, Brut. ap. Cic.——II. *To stop, stay, detain, check any one*, s. præpotentem Romanum, Liv.

SUB-SŌLĀNUS, a, um. *That lies under the east, Oriental, Eastern*, s. montes, Plin. *Absol.:* subsolanus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *The east wind*, Sen.

SUB-SORTIOR, ītus, 4 *v. dep. a. To choose by lot (other judges in the place of those rejected)*, s. judicem, Cic.

SUBSTANTIA, æ, *f.* (substo). *The substance, contents, essence, nature of a thing*, s. hominis, Quint.; s. facultatum, *the amount of property*, Tac.

SUB-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 *v. a. To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under.* I.

Prop. A) s. fucum marinum, *to make a layer of*, Plin.; mulier se s., Catull.; substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *lying under*, Liv.—B) *Meton.: To bestrew or cover any thing below*, gallinæ cubilia mollissime substernunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To put under, give or deliver up*, s. rem publicam libidini, Cic.

SUBSTITŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* (statuo). I. *To put or place under or after a thing.* A) *Prop.:* s. post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt.—B) *Fig.:* s. speciem animo, *to represent to one's mind*, Liv.; substituebantur crimini, *became subject or liable*, Plin.——II. *To put in the place of, substitute.* A) *Gen.:* s. et supponere cives Romanos, Cic.; consules substituti, Liv.—B) *Esp.:* s. heredem (alcui), *To constitute a joint or second heir*, Suet.

SUBSTITŪTUS, a, um, *part. of* substituo.

SUB-STO, are, *v. n.* I. *To exist under, among, or along with*, nullo dolore substante, Cels.——II. *To resist*, Ter.

SUBSTRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* substerno.

SUBSTRĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (substerno). *A strewing or laying under*, Plin.

SUBSTRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* substringo.——II. *Adj.: Small, narrow, tight*, Plin.; *straightened, close, tight*, s. tunicæ, Gell.; *drawn up, meagre, lean*, Ov.

SUB-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To bind underneath, undergird.* I. *Prop.:* s. crinem nodo, Tac.——II. *Meton.: To draw together, confine, stop, check, repress, restrain.* A) *Prop.:* s. aurem, *to prick up*, Hor.—B) *Fig.:* s. effusa, Quint.

SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (substruo). *A substructure, foundation*, Cic.

SUBSTRUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* substruo.

SUB-STRUO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To build underneath, lay a foundation*, Capitolium substructum saxo quadrato, Liv.; s. vias glarea, *to pave*, Id.

SUBSULTIM, *adv.* (subsilio). *With jumping up, by bounds or leaps*, Suet.

SUBSULTO, are, *v. intens. n.* (subsilio). *To jump or leap up.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* ne sermo subsultet, Quint.

SUB-SUM, esse, *v. n.* *To be underneath, near, at hand, or behind*, ubi non subest, quo præcipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing below*, Cic.; subucula subest tunicæ, Hor.; planities s., Liv.; amica suberit notitiæ tuæ, *will be subject to your knowledge*, Ov.

SUB-SŪTUS, a, um, *part.* (suo). *Sewed underneath*, s. vestis, *trimmed*, Hor.

SUBTEGMEN, Inis. *See* SUBTEMEN.

SUBTEMEN [subtegmen], Inis, *n.* (subteximen, subtecmen, *from* subtexo). *The woof of a web.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Any thing spun or woven, thread, yarn*, s. Tyrium, Tibull.; *of the thread of the Fates*, ducere subtemina, Catull.

SUBTER, *adv. and prep.* (sub, ter). I. *Adv.: Below, underneath, beneath.* s. mediam regionem sol obtinet, Cic.——II. *Prep. with acc. or abl.: Underneath, under, below, from below, from under, near.* a) *With acc.:* locare cupiditatem s. præcordia, Cic.; exsere manum s. togam, Liv. b) *With abl.:* s. densa testudine, Virg.

SUBTER-DŪCO, xi, 3 *v. a.* *To withdraw secretly*, Plaut.

SUBTER-FŪGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n. and a.* *To flee away or from secretly, to escape, withdraw, shun, avoid.* I. *Neut.*, Plaut.——II. *Act.:* s. vim criminum, Cic.; s. militiam, Id.

SUBTER-LĂBOR, lābi, *v. dep. n.* *To slip away, flow away under a thing, escape*, s. celeritate, Liv.; flumina subterlabentia muros, Virg.

SUB-TĔRO, trivi, trītum, 3 *v. a.* *To rub off below, to wear away*, boves ne pedes subterant, Cat.; *to pound or break to pieces*, Plaut.

SUB-TERRĀNEUS, a, um (terra). *Subterranean, underground*, s. specus, Cic.

SUBTER-TĔNUO, are. *To make thin below*, Lucr.

SUB-TERTIUS, a, um. *Smaller by one third*, M. Cap.

SUBTER-VĂCANS, antis (vaco). *That is empty below*, Sen.

SUB-TEXO, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a.* *To weave below or under a thing, to join to.* I. *Prop.:* s lunam alutæ, Juv.; sol diem s. Olympo, *spreads round Olympus*, Val. Flac.; s. cœlum fumo, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *To join to, annex, add*, subtexit fabulæ huic, legatos esse, &c., Liv.—B) *Gen.: To put together, compose, prepare*, s carmina, Tibull.; s. originem familiarum, Nep.

SUBTEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* subtexo.

SUBTILIS, e (sub, tela, *or from* subtexilis). *Fine, thin, slender, delicate.* I. A) *Prop.*, s. farina, Plin.; s. filus, Lucr.—B) *Meton. of the senses: Having a fine taste, fine, nice, delicate*, s. palatum, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Fine, accurate, exact.* A) *Gen.* 1) s. descriptio, Cic. ¶ *Having fine feelings, fine, nice*, s. judicium Cic.—B) *Esp. of style: Simple, plain, without ornament*, s. oratio, Cic.; s. disputator, Id.

SUBTILITAS, ātis, *f.* (subtilis). *Fineness, delicacy.* I. *Prop.:* s. linearum, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Accuracy, exactness; acuteness, subtlety*, s. sententiarum, Cic.—B) *Esp. of style: Unaffectedness, plainness, simplicity*, s. orationis, Cic.

SUBTILITER, *adv. Finely, delicately.* I. *Prop.:* res s. connexæ, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* s. judicare, Cic.; s. exsequi numerum, Liv.—B) *Esp. of style: Unaffectedly, with simplicity or plainness*, s. dicere, Cic.

SUBTIMĒO, ēre, *v. n.* *To be somewhat afraid*, Cic.

SUBTRACTUS, a, um, *part. of* subtraho.

SUB-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To draw away from under or secretly, to withdraw, remove, take away.* I. *Prop.:* s. vicarium diligentiæ, Cic.; s. se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicæ, *to retire, withdraw*, Id.; s. hastatos, Liv.; s. oculos, *to turn away*, Tac.; subtrahere, *to retire*, Suet.; Plin.; solum subtrahitur, *slips away underneath, gives way*, Virg.——II. *Fig.:* s. rem, Cic.; s. alqm judicio, Liv.; s. se, *to withdraw, retire*, Id.

SUB-TRISTIS, e. *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*, s. visus est, Ter.

SUBTRITUS, a, um, *part. of* subtero.

SUB-TURPICŬLUS, a, um. *Somewhat base or mean*, Cic.

SUBTUS, *adv.* (sub, *like* intus, *from* in). *Below, underneath, beneath*, s. oppugnare cuniculis, Liv.

SUB-TŬSUS, a, um, *part.* (tundo). *Somewhat pounded or bruised*, Tibull.

SŬBŬCŬLA, æ, *f.* (sub-uo, *like* ex-uo). *A man's under-garment, a shirt*, Suet.; Hor.

SŬBŬLA, æ, *f. A shoemaker's awl*, Mart. *Meton.: A very small weapon*, subulâ leonem excipis, Sen.

SŬBŬLO, ōnis, m. I. (*a Tuscan word for* tibicen). *A flute-player*, Fest. ——II. *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. ——III. *A Roman surname*, Liv.

SŬBŬRA *or* SUBURRA (*abbrev.* SVC.), æ, *f. A street in Rome, in the second region, in which provisions were sold and prostitutes lived*, Varr.; Quint.

SŬBŬRĀNUS, a, um (Subura). *Of or belonging to the Subura*, S. tribus, Cic.; S. magistra, i. e. *a prostitute*, Mart.

SŬBURBĀNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (suburbanus). *Nearness to the city (Rome)*, Cic.

SŬB-URBĀNUS, a, um. I. *Near to the city (Rome), suburban*, s. rus, Cic.——II. *Subst.* A) suburbanum, i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium). *An estate near Rome*, Cic.—B) sŭburbāni, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of towns near Rome*, Ov.

SŬBURBIUM, ii, *n.* (urbs). *A suburb*, Cic.

SŬB-URGEO, ēre, *v. a. To drive or press close to*, Virg.

SŬB-ŪRO, ustum, ĕre, *v. a. To burn slightly, to singe, scorch*, s. crura, Suet.

SUBUSTUS, a, um, *part. of* suburo.

SUBVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (subveho). *A carrying up, a bringing or conveying to, transporting*, s. frumenti, Liv.; duræ s. (frumenti), Cæs.

SŬBVECTO, 1 *v. intens. a. To carry, bring, or convey to*, naves, quæ frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac.; s. saxa humeris, Virg.

SUBVECTUS, a, um, *part. of* subveho.

SUBVECTUS, ūs, m. (subveho). *A conveying*, s. commeatuum, Tac.

SŬB-VEHO, exi, ectum, 3 *v. a. To carry forth from below, carry or bring to, convey up a river, against the stream*, &c., Philippus subvectus adverso flumine, Liv.; s. frumentum, Cæs. *Pass. and mid.*, subvehi, *To be conveyed or brought up, to go or ride up*, Ov.; *to sail up a river*, Tac.

SŬB-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.* [*fut.*, subvenibo, Plaut.]. I. *To come to, come to one's help, to assist, to obviate or remedy any thing bad*, &c. a) *With dat.:* s. patriæ, Cic.; s. homini, Id. *Impers.:* huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, Cic. b) *Absol.:* nisi subvenitis, Cic. *Impers.:* priusquam subveniretur, Sall. ——II. *To come on, come after*, quod nocte subvenit, Plin.

SUBVENTO, are (subvenio). *To hasten to one's help*, Plaut.

SŬB-VERĔOR, ēri, *v. dep. n. To be a little afraid or anxious*, s., ne te delectet, &c., Cic.

SUBVERSO [subvorso], are, *v. intens. a.* (subverto). *To overthrow, destroy, subvert*, Plaut.

SUBVERSOR, ōris, m. (subverto). *One who overthrows, a subverter, destroyer*, s. legum, Tac.

SUBVERSUS, a, um, *part. of* subverto.

SŬB-VERTO [vorto], ti, sum, 3 *v. a. To overturn, overthrow.* I. *Prop.:* s. mensam, Suet.; s. tantas operum moles, Ov.; calceus ... subvertet, *trip up, throw to the ground*, Hor.——II. *Fig.: To overthrow, destroy, subvert*, avaritia s. fidem, ceterasque bonas artes, Sall.

SUBVEXUS, a, um (subveho). *Slanting upward, of a gentle ascent*, Liv.

SŬB-VŎLO, are. *To fly up*, hæ (partes corporum) in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic.

SŬB-VOLVO, ĕre. *To roll up*, s. saxa, Virg.

SUBVOLSUS *or* SUBVULSUS, a, um, *part. of* subvello.

SŬB-VULTŬRIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like*, Plaut.

SUC-CĀVUS [subc.], a, um. *Hollow below*, s. loca, Lucr.

SUCCĬDĀNEUS *or* SUCCIDĀNEUS, a, um (succedo). *That steps in the place of another or is put for it, substituted*, s. tergum, Plaut.

SUC-CĔDO, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To go forth from under a thing or from below, to ascend.* A) *Prop.:* s. tectis, Virg.; s. (corpora) tumulo terræ, *to inter*, Id.; nubes s. soli, *come under the sun*, Lucr.; s. tumulum, Liv. *With* in: cogebant silvas in montem s., *to retire up the mountains*, Lucr.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To be subject*, s. sub acumen stili, Cic. 2) *To mount, rise, ascend*, s. ad summum honorem, Lucr.——II. *To go to or toward.* A) *To advance toward, approach*, s. ad castra hostium, Liv.; s. portas, Cæs.; sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Id.; successum est iniquo loco, Liv.—B) 1) *Prop.: To succeed, supply the place of*, heres successerat, Cic.; s. in pugnam, Liv.; ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Cæs. 2) *Fig.* a) *To follow, succeed in order of time or in value*, successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic.; horum ætati successit Isocrates, Id.; succedo ei orationi, *I speak after that speech*, Cic. b) res (alcui) succedit, *or simply* succedit, *things succeed, prosper, go on well, turn out well*, si ex sententia successerit, Cic.; res nulla successerat, Cæs.; postquam inceptum non succedebat, Liv.

SUCCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (sub, cando, candeo). *To kindle or set fire to from below; hence, gen., to kindle, set fire to.* I. *Prop.:* s. ignes, Cic.; s. aggerem, Cæs.——II. *Fig.: To kindle, inflame*, Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore, Ov.; succensus dulcedine formæ, Juv.; rubor s. ora, *reddens*, Luc.

SUCCENSEO, sui, sum, 2 *v. n.* (succensus, *from* succendo). *To be inflamed with anger, to be angry or enraged.* a) *With dat.:* irasci et s. hominibus, Cic.; ne tu illi succenseas, Id. b) *Absol.:* quis tandem succenseat, Liv.

SUCCENSUS, a, um, *part. of* succendo *and* succenseo.

SUC-CENTŬRIO [subc.], atum, 1 *v. a. To supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged; hence, fig., to supply, put in the place of*, Fest.; ego hic ero succenturiatus, *a substitute*, Ter.

SUC-CENTŬRIO [subc.], ōnis, m. *An undercenturion, a non-commissioned officer*, Liv.

SUC-CERNO [subc.], crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To sift through*, Plin. *Jocosely*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To shake*, Sever.

SUCCESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (succedo, II., B). I. *A succeeding, following, succession (to a thing)*, amotio doloris afficit s. voluptatis, Cic. ——II. *A good issue, success*, August.

SUCCESSOR, ōris, m. (succedo). *One who follows or succeeds another, a successor*, s. conjunctissimus, Cic.

SUCCESSUS, a, um, *part. of* succedo.

SUCCESSUS, ūs, *m.* (succedo). I. *An advancing toward, approach*, s. et incursus hostium, Cæs.——II. *A succession.* A) *Prop.:* continuus s. temporis, Just.——B) *Fig.: Good progress, prosperous issue, success*, audaciam crescere successu, Liv.; successus anni, Ov.

SUCCIDĀNEUS, a, um. *See* SUCCEDANEUS.

SUCCIDIA, æ, *f.* (succido). I. *Prop.: A flitch or side of bacon*, Cic.——II. *Meton.:* succidias humanas facere, *to slaughter*, Cat.

SUC-CIDO, idi, 3 *v. n.* (cado). *To fall under a thing.* I. *Gen.*, Varr.——II. *Esp.: To sink, sink down, drop (under one).* A) *Prop.:* genua succidunt, Plaut.; ægri succidimus, Virg.——B) *Fig.:* mens s., Sen.

SUC-CIDO, cidi, cisum, 3 *v. a.* (cædo). *To cut from below, cut off or away, cut down*, vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv.; s. florem aratro, Virg.; succisæ libido, *castrated*, Claud.

SUCCIDUS, a, um. *See* SUCIDUS.

SUCCIDŬUS, a, um (succido). *Falling down, sinking*, s. genu, Ov.

SUCCINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* succingo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Ready, prepared*, proni atque s., Quint.——B) *Contracted, short, small*, succinctiores arbores, Plin.

SUCCINEUS, a, um. *See* SUCINEUS.

SUC-CINGO [subc.], nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To gird below, or to gird or tuck up from below, to truss, gird, or tuck up, gird about*, succinctus cultro, Liv.; pinus succincta comas, *with a bare stem*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To furnish, provide, equip with a thing*, s. se canibus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

SUCCINGŬLUM [subc.], i, *n.* (succingo). *A girdle, belt*, Plaut.

SUC-CINO, ĕre (sub, cano). *To sing to, accompany.* I. *Prop.:* s. cantibus, Calp.——II. *Meton.: To answer*, clamat . . . succinit alter, &c., Hor.

SUCCINUM, SUCCINUS. *See* SUCINUM, SUCINUS.

SUCCIPIO, ere. *See* SUSCIPIO.

SUCCISIVUS, a, um. *See* SUBSECIVUS.

SUCCLĀMĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A shouting, calling out*, Liv.

SUC-CLĀMO [subcl.], 1 *v. a.* *To cry to or after*, multitudo succlamabat, Liv.; succlamatus invidiâ, *I am called or cried out against*, Quint.

SUCCO, ōnis. *See* SUCO.

SUC-CŒNO [subc.], are, *v. a.* *To eat or consume from below, or underneath*, Quint.

SUC-COLLO [subc.], 1 *v. a.* (collum). *To take upon the neck or shoulders*, vectatim subcollantibus (lecticam), Suet.

SUC-CONTUMĒLIŎSE [subc.], *adv.* *Somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously*, Cic.

SUCCOSUS, a, um. *See* SUCOSUS.

SUC-CRESCO [subc.], ĕre, *v. n.* *To grow forth from below, grow up, grow after.* I. *Prop.:* mores mali quasi herba succreverunt, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To grow up after, succeed*, ille orator vestræ quasi si ætati, Cic.

SUCCRETUS, a, um, *part. of* succerno.

SUC-CRISPUS [subc.], a, um. *Slightly curled*, s. capillus, Cic.

SUC-CUMBO [subc.], cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3 *v. n.* *To place one's self or fall under a burg, to fall down, sink.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* victimæ succumbens ferro, Catull.; Augustus Nolæ succubuit, *was attacked with illness, took to his bed*, Suet.——B) *Esp.: To cohabit*, ante nuptias ut succumberent quibus vellent, Varr.——II. *Fig.: To submit, fall, be overwhelmed or conquered, yield, succumb.* a) *With dat.:* philosopho succubuit orator, Cic.; s. oneri, doloribus, Id.; s. tempori, *to accommodate one's self to*, Liv. b) *Absol.:* non esse viri succumbere, Cic.

SUC-CURRO [subc.], curri, cursum, 3 *v. n.* *To run underneath or below, to run or hasten to, toward, or near.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. corpus lunæ, Lucr.——B) *Esp.: To hasten or come to one's help, to aid, help, succor*, s. laborantibus, Cic.; s. suis cedentibus auxilio, Cæs.; cannabis s. alvo jumentorum, *is good for, &c.*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* s. atque subire terrores periculaque, Cic.——B) *Esp.: To occur to one's mind, come into one's thoughts*, quicque s., licet scribere, Cic.

SUCCUS, i. *See* SUCUS.

SUCCUSSIO [subc.], ōnis, *f.* (succutio). *A shaking, tossing, jolting*, Sen.

SUCCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of* succutio.

SUCCUSSUS [subc.], ūs *m.* (succutio). *A shaking, jolting*, Pac. ap. Cic.

SUC-CUSTOS [subc.], ōdis, *m.* *An underkeeper*, Plaut.

SUC-CUTIO [subc.], ussi, ussum, 3 *v. a.* (quatio). *To shake and toss, jolt*, s. mare, Sen.; s. caput, Lucr.

SŬCIDUS [succ.], a, um (sucus). *Juicy*, s. lana, *recently shorn and not yet cleansed*, Plin.; s. pecilla, *plump*, Plaut.

SŬCINEUS [succ.], a, um (sucinum). *Of amber*, s. novacula, *with handles made of amber*, Plin.

SŬCINUM, i, *n.* (sucus). *Amber, usually called* electrum, Plin.; Juv.; Mart.

SŬCO [succ.], ōnis, *m.* (sugo). *One that sucks out, a sucker, said of a usurer*, Att. ap. Cic.

SŬCŎSUS [succ.], a, um (sucus). *Full of juice, juicy*, s. resina, Plin.; s. poma, Cels.

SUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* sugo.

SŬCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (sus). I. *Prop.: A little sow*, Plaut.——II. *A windlass, winch*, Cat.

SŬCŬLA, æ, *f.* (ŭs), Suculæ, *plur.* *A constellation, otherwise called* Hyades, Cic.

SŬCUS [succus], i, *n.* (sugo). *Juice.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* stipes trahunt s. ex terra, Cic.; s. ambrosiæ, Virg.——B) *A medical juice, sirup*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Vigor, vital power, spirit*, s. ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. *Of strength or energy of style:* s. et sanguis oratorum, Cic.

SŬDĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (sudor). *A handkerchief or towel for wiping away perspiration, a pocket-handkerchief*, Suet.

SŬDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (sudo). I. *A sweating*, Sen.——II. *A sweating-room*, Vitr.

SŬDĀTORIUM, ii, *n.* (sudatorius). *A sweating place or room, sudatory*, Sen.

SŬDĀTŎRIUS, a, um (sudo). *Belonging to sweating*, s. unctiones, Plaut.

SŬDĀTRIX, icis, *f.* (sudo). *She that sweats, apt to sweat or cause to sweat*, s. toga, Mart.

SŬDES *or* SŬDIS, is, *f.* I. *A pale, stake*, s. stipitesque, Cæs.; s. saxeæ, *crags*, App.——II. *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin.

SŪDICŬLUM, i, n. (sudor). *A kind of whip*, Plaut.

SŪDO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *To sweat.* A) *Prop.* a) *Absol.*: s. sine causa, Cic.; sudavit et alsit (puer), Hor. b) *With an abl.*: *To sweat or drop with*, scuta sudasse sanguine, Liv. *Poet.*: *To distill, drop*, sudantia ligno balsama, Virg.—B) *Fig.*: *To labor, toil hard, to exert one's self, take much pains*, sudandum est pro communibus commodis, Cic.; sudabis satis, Ter.—II. *To exude, sweat out, emit by sweating.* A) 1) *Prop.*: ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. 2) *Fig.*: *To prepare or work with great labor*, thorax sudatus multo labore, Sil.; s. deuncea, Pers.—B) *To wet or saturate with perspiration*, s. vestem, Quint.

SŪDOR, ōris, m. (sudo). *Sweat, perspiration.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. e corpore, Cic.; s. fluit rivis, Virg. *Plur.*, Lucr.—B) *Esp.*: *Moisture*, s. picis, Plin.; s. veneni, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: *Exertion, fatigue, labor, toil*, s. ac labor, Cic.; phaleræ sudore receptæ, Virg.

SŪDUS, a, um (se, udus). I. *Unclouded, clear, serene, fair and dry*, s. ver, Virg.—II. *Subst.*, sudum, i, n., *Fair weather, a clear sky*, si erit s., Cic.; cum s. est, Plaut.

SŪEO, ēre [suemus *bisyll.*, Lucr.]. *To be used or accustomed*, s. appellare, Lucr.

SŪESCO, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3 *v. inch. n.* [*contr.* sueesti, suerunt, suesse, &c.]. *To accustom one's self, to be used or accustomed*, ut sueseceret militiis, Tac.; suerunt vocitare, Cic. poet. *Part. perf.*: *Accustomed*, suetus abstinere, Liv.; suetæ aquis volucres, Tac.

SŪESSA, æ, *f.* *Suessa, a very ancient town of Latium, called also* Pometia *and* Aurunca, *birth-place of the poet Lucilius; now Sessa*, Cic.

SŪESSIŌNES [Suessōnes, Luc.], um, m. *Suessiones, a people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons*, Cæs.

SUETŌNIUS, ĭi, m. *A Roman family name*: C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *the biographer of the first twelve Roman emperors; his father*, S. Lenis, *was a tribune in the 13th legion*, Suet.

SUETUS, a, um, *part. of* suesco.

SUĒVI, ōrum, m. *Suevi, a considerable people who overspread Germany from the northeast*, Cæs.

SUĒVIA, æ, *f.* *The country of the Suevi*, Tac.

SUĒVICUS, a, um (Suevi). *Suevic*, S. mare, Tac.

SUĒVUS, a, um (Suevi). *Suevian*, S. natio, Cæs.

SŪFES [suffes], ētis, m. [*Phœnic.* שופט, *a judge*]. *The chief magistrate at Carthage*, Liv.

SUF-FARCINO [subf.], 1 *v. a.* *To stuff full, to cram*, suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut.

• SUFFARRĀNEUS *or* SUFFARRĀNIUS [subf.], a, um (sub, far). *That brings or conveys corn*, s. mulier, Cic.

SUFFECTUS, a, um, *part. of* sufficio.

SUF-FERO [subf.], sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *v. a.* *To carry under a thing, lay under.* I. *Prop.*: s. corium, Plaut.—II. *Gen.* A) *To supply*, s. lac, Varr.—B) *To bear, uphold, sustain.* 1) *Prop.*: s. se, *to sustain one's self*, Suet. 2) *Fig.*: *To bear, endure, suffer*, s. pœnam *and* pœnas, Cic.; s. plagas, Plaut. *Absol.*: vix suffero, Ter.

SUFFERTUS, a, um. *Stuffed full, full*, alqd sufferti se tinniturum, *something that fills the ear*, Suet.

SUFFES, etis. *See* SŪFES.

SUF-FICIO [subf.], fēci, fectum, 3 *v. a.* (facio). I. A) *To put or bring under, to present with, supply, furnish.* 1) *Prop.*: s. milites excursionibus, *to cause to take part in*, Liv.; s. lanam medicamentis, *to dye*, Cic.; nubes sole suffecta, *penetrated with rays*, Sen. 2) *Fig.*: s. animos, *to give heart*, Virg.—B) *To choose, elect, or put in the place of another*, s. collegam, Cic.; filius patri suffectus, Tac.—II. *To be sufficient or enough, to be equal to, to be able to withstand or resist. Absol.*; *with dat.*; *with* ad, adversus, in, *with inf.*, *or* ut *or* ne: nec scribæ s. potuerunt, Cic.; s. alimentis, Liv.; vires sufficere cuiquam, Cæs.; s. ad tributum, Liv.; *with inf.*, sufficimus tendere, Virg.

SUF-FIGO [subf.], xi, xum, 3 *v. a.* *To join to below, to join, fasten, or fix to*, s. cruci, *to fasten on a cross, crucify*, Cic.; *thus* s. alqm in cruce, Hor.; in crucem, Just.; caput hasta suffixum, *the head fixed or set up on a spear*, Suet.

SUFFIMEN, inis, n. (suffio). *Incense, perfume*, Ov.

SUFFIMENTUM, i, n. (suffio). *Incense, perfume*, Cic.

SUF-FIO [subf.], ivi *or* ĭi, itum, 4 *v. n. and a.* (*obsol.*, fio, i. q. θύω). *To fumigate, perfume*, s. et purgare domos, Plin.; s. thymo, Virg.; s. carnem hædorum pilo, *to fumigate by burning*, Plin.; s. terras, *to warm*, Lucr.

SUFFITIO, ōnis, *f.* (suffio). *A perfuming, fumigating*, Plin.

SUFFITUS, a, um, *part. of* suffio.

SUFFITUS, ūs, m. (suffio). I. *A fumigating, fumigation*, Plin.—II. *Vapor or smoke caused by fumigation*, Plin.

SUFFIXUS, a, um, *part. of* suffigo.

SUFFLĀMEN, inis, n. I. *A trigger or catch to hold a wheel, a drag-chain, drag*, Juv.—II. *A hinderance, impediment*, Sen.

SUFFLĀMINO, are (sufflamen), *v. a.* *To stop, check by a trigger or drag*, Sen.

SUFFLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* suffio.—II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.*: *Swollen up*, s. corpus, Varr.—B) *Fig.*: *Puffed up with anger or pride*, s. ille veniet, Plaut.

SUFFLĀTUS [subf.], ūs, m. (suffio). *A blowing*, Sen.

SUF-FLAVUS [subf.], a, um. *Somewhat light-colored, flaxen (of hair)*, s. capillus, Suet.

SUF-FLO, 1 *v. a. and n.* I. *To blow forth from below, blow up, blow out.* A) *Prop.*: cutis sufflata, Plin.; s. buccas, Plaut.—B) *Fig.*: s. se, *to inflate one's self with anger*, Plaut.—II. *To blow at, against, or upon.* A) *Prop.*: s. buccis, Mart.—B) *Fig.*: suffla, *Boast*, Pers.

SUFFŌCĀTIO [subf.], ōnis, *f.* *A suffocating, choking*, s. mulierum, *hysterical affections*, Plin.

SUFFŌCO [subf.], 1 *v. a.* (faux). *To suffocate, choke, strangle.* I. *Prop.*: s. patrem, Cic.; suffocatæ mulieres, *hysterical*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: s. urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve*, Cic.

SUF-FŌDIO [subf.], fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a.* *To dig under, undermine*, s. ilia, Liv.; s. equos, Cæs.

SUFFOSSIO [subf.], ōnis, *f.* (suffodio). *An undermining; plur., mines*, Sen.

SUFFOSSUS, a, um, *part. of* suffodio.

SUFFRAGATIO [subf.], ōnis, *f.* *A favoring, recommending any one (for an office)*, s. militaris, Cic.; s. consulatus, *a recommending to the consulate*, Id.

SUFFRAGATOR [subf.], ōris, *m.* *One who recommends a person by his vote; a recommender, adherent, supporter*, comparatio suffragatorum, Cic.

SUFFRAGATORIUS, a, um (suffragator). *Of or belonging to recommendation, recommendatory*, s. amicitia, Qu. Cic.

SUFFRAGIUM, ii, *n.* *A voting-tablet, a suffrage, vote.* I. *Prop.:* ferre suffragia, Cic.; mittere centurias in s., Liv.; tacita s., *a secret voting*, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *The right of voting*, ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic.; reddere suffragia populo, *elections*, Suet.—B) *A favorable judgment, consent, approbation, approval, recommendation*, rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic.; non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor, Hor.

SUFFRAGOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (suffragium). *To give one a vote, to vote for one, support or recommend him.* I. *Prop.:* ut suffragantur, Cic.; convenerant... suffragandi causa, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To favor, support, recommend.* a) *With dat.:* domus suffragata domino, Cic.; s. consilio, Cæs. b) *Absol.:* fortuna suffragante, Cic.

SUFFRINGO [subfr.], āre (frango). *To break to pieces below*, s. crura alcui, Cic.; s. talos alcui, Plaut.

SUF-FUGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *To flee to a place*, custodes vigilesque suffugere imber coegit, Liv.——II. *To escape, flee from a person or thing*, s. conantem orare, Suet.

SUFFUGIUM, ii, *n.* (suffugio). *A place of refuge.* I. *Prop.:* s. et receptaculum, Tac.——II. *Fig.: A refuge, preservative*, s. malorum, Tac.

SUF-FULCIO [subf.], fulsi, fultum, 4 *v. a.* I. *To prop underneath, underprop, support.* A) *Prop.:* porticus suffulta columnis, Lucr.; nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut.——B) *Fig.:* s. artus, Lucr.——II. *To place under by way of support*, s. columnam, Plaut.

SUFFULTUS, a, um, *part. of* suffulcio.

SUF-FUNDO [subf.], fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To pour under or underneath, to cause to flow or run under*, animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.; aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath*, Sen.; intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, *with the dropsy*, Ov.; suffusi cruore oculi, *bloodshot*, Plin.; s. ora rubore, *to spread over, suffuse, tinge*, Ov.; rubor suffusus, *a blush*, Liv.; s. aquam frigidam, *to pour cold water under*, i. e. *to speak coldly or contemptuously*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.:* animus suffusus malevolentia, Cic.

SUF-FŪROR [subf.], āri, *v. dep. a.* *To rob secretly, to steal, filch, purloin*, Plaut.

SUF-FUSCUS, a, um. *Somewhat brown, brownish*, s. margarita, Tac.

SUFFŪSUS, a, um, *part. of* suffundo.

SUGAMBRI, ōrum. *See* SIGAMBRI.

SUG-GĒRO [subg.], gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.* *To carry under, carry near or to; to lay or put under, present, give, bring.* I. *Prop.:* s. cibum animalibus, Tac.; s. divitias alimentaque, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To put or set under, to carry to, to add to*, s. ludum Druso, *to impose upon, blind*, Cic.; s. firmamenta causæ, Id.; suggerebantur damna alestoria, *were added*, Id.

SUGGESTIO [subg.], ōnis, *f.* (suggero). I. *Prop.: An adding to*, potus suggestione auctus, Cœl. Aur.——II. *Fig.* A) *Addition (of an answer to one's own question)*, schema per s., Quint.

SUGGESTUS, a, um, *part. of* suggero.

SUGGESTUS [subg.], ūs, *m., and* SUGGESTUM, i, *n.* I. *An elevation.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* s. insulæ, Plin.; s. in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. 2) *Esp.: A raised place to speak from, a platform*, communis suggesta, Cic.; pro suggestu, Cæs.——B) *Fig.: A height, eminence*, s. fortunarum, App.

SUG-GRANDIS [subg.], e. *Somewhat large*, Cic.

SUGGREDIOR [subg.], gressus, 3 *v. dep. n.* (gradior). I. *To go near or to*, s. propius, Tac.——II. *To approach, attack*, quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, Tac.

SŪGILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *Prop.: A black or blue mark made by a blow upon the body*, Plin.——II. *Fig.: An insulting, an affront or insult*, s. consulum, Liv.

SŪGILLO, 1 *v. a* (*cf. Gr.* συάλλω; *Germ.* schlagen). *To beat black and blue.* I. *Prop.:* qui numquam sugillatus est, Sen.——II. *Fig.* A) *To insult, affront*, viri sugillati, Liv.—B) *To beat or flog in, to suggest*, s. verba, Prud.

SŪGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To suck.* I. *Prop.:* (animalium) alia sugunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.: To suck in, imbibe*, s. errorem cum lacte nutricis, Cic.

SUI, sibi [*old dat.*, sibe, sibei], se *or* sese, *pron. recipr., nom. wanting.* I. *Gen.: Of himself, herself, itself; to himself, &c.*; *himself, &c.*, virtus est amans sui, Cic.; facultas sui colligendi, Cæs.; contentio inter se, Cic. *With* cum: *With himself, herself, &c.*, quæ secum possit efferre, Cic. Met *is appended for emphasis:* ne aperiret regem semet, Liv.; quas (artes) doceat semet prognatos, Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) ad se, apud se, *to or near himself*, rogat, ut veniam ad se, Cic.; apud se esse, *to be in one's senses*, Ter.—B) sibi. 1) *Redundant:* quidnam sibi clamor vellet, Liv.; quid sibi vult pater, Ter. 2) *Emphatic with* suus: sibi suo tempore, Cic.

SŪILE, is, *n.* (sus). *A pig-sty*, Col.

SŪILLUS, a, um (sus). I. *Of or belonging to swine*, s. grex, Liv.——II. *Subst.*, suilla, *m. f.* (*sc.* caro). *Swine's flesh, pork*, Plin.

SUIONES, um, *m.* *Suiones, a people inhabiting the modern Sweden*, Tac.

SULCO, 1 *v. a.* (sulcus). *To furrow, mark with furrows.* I. *Prop.:* s. agros, Tib.; s. humum, Ov.——II. *Meton.: To furrow, plough, sail, pass, or flow through, &c.*, s. fossas, Varr.; s. vada carinâ, Virg.; s. cutem rugis, *to wrinkle*, Ov.

SULCUS, i, *m.* (ὀλκός). I. *A furrow*, cum a. esset impressus, Cic.; committere semina sulcis, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A ploughing*, hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col.—B) *A hollow, cavity, trench, ditch*, Plin. *Of a furrow in the water*, Virg. *Of a meteor cutting the air*, Virg.—C) i. q. pudendum muliebre, Virg.; Lucr.

SULFUR [sulphur *and* sulpur], ūris, *n.* I. *Brimstone, sulphur*, Plin.; *plur.*, Virg.——II. *Meton.: Lightning*, s. æthereum, Lucr.

SULFŪRĀTIO [sulph.], ōnis, *f.* (sulfur). *A vein or layer of sulphur*, Sen.

SULFŪRĒUS [sulph.], a, um (sulfur). *Of sulphur, sulphureous, like sulphur*, s. aqua, Virg.; s. lux fulminum, Plin.

SULLA [*less correct*, Sylla], æ, *m.* *Sulla, a surname in the* gens Cornelia. *Thus*, L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the well-known Roman dictator, rival of Marius.*

SULLĀNUS, a, um (Sulla). *Of or belonging to Sulla*, S. ager, Cic.; S. tempus, Id.

SULLĀTŪRIO, ire. *To imitate Sulla, act the part of Sulla*, Cic.

SULMO, ōnis, *m.* *Sulmo.* I. *A town in the territory of the Peligni, birth-place of Ovid*, Cic.——II. *The name of a hero*, Virg.

SULMŌNENSIS, e (Sulmo). *Of or belonging to Sulmo*, S. ager, Plin. *Plur.:* Sulmonenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Sulmo*, Cæs.

SULPHUR, &c. *See* SULFUR, &c.

SULPICIĀNUS, a, um (Sulpicius). *Of or belonging to Sulpicius*, S. classis, *commanded by the prætor* P. Sulpicius, Cæs.

SULPICIUS, a. *Sulpicius, a Roman family name;* e. g. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul* A.U.C. 610, *an excellent orator*, Cic.

SULPICIUS, a, um (Sulpicius). *Of or belonging to* (*a*) *Sulpicius*, S. horrea, Hor.

SULTIS. *See* VOLO.

SUM, fŭi, esse; *fut. subj.*, forem, fores, &c.; *inf.*, fore [*old forms: Augustus used to say* simus *for* sumus, Suet.; *perf.*, fŭvimus *for* fuimus, Enn. ap. Cic.; *subj. pres.*, siem, sies, siet, *very common, esp. in* Plaut.: fuam, Plaut.; fuas, L. And.; fuvisset, Enn.; *part. pres.*, ens, *used by Cæsar, acc. to* Prisc.]. (*The root* es *is allied to the Greek* ἐσμί, εἰμί.) *To be.* I. *Subst.: To be, be present, exist, dwell, to be found, be at a place, have or take place.* A) *Gen.:* definitionum duo sunt genera, Cic.; esse aut non esse, Id.; qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Id.; (solis defectio) fuit Romulo regnante, *took place*, Id.; esse in servitute, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) sunt, qui (quæ) *There are some who.* a) *With indic.:* sunt qui colligunt, Cic.; sunt, qui putant, Id.; fuere complures, qui profecti sunt, Sall. b) *With subj.:* sunt qui putent, Cic.; nemo erat, in quem ea suspicio conveniret, Id. *Post.:* est quibus (ἔστιν οἷς): est quibus concurrit, Prop. 2) a) *With dat.: To have*, cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. b) esse alcui cum alqo, *to have to do, or be in connection, with any one*, sibi cum illa misma posthac nihil futurum, Cic. 3) esse cum alqo (alqa), *to have carnal intercourse with*, cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic.; cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens fuerit. 4) *Euphemist., in the past tense: To be deceased, to be no more*, sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent, Tib.; fuimus Troes, Virg.; ita pæne tibi fuit Phronesium, *he was nearly dead, almost gone*, Plaut. 5) a) *To be real, to be the case, to have place; thus, esp.*, est, esto, *it is so, be it so, well*, sunt ista, Læli, Cic.; esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest. b) *Hence the phrases* est ut, ubi, quum, quod, *or with a subj. clause: It happens that, there are cases in which, or there is reason for, it is allowed or permitted that, one may.* α) est ut: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. β) est ubi: est, ubi id valeat, Cic. γ) est quum: est quum non est satius, Auct. Her. δ) est quod: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv.; non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. ε) est, *with a subj. clause:* verbo negare sit, Liv.; erat conjectare, Tac.; non est dicere, Hor.; *with dat.*, ne tibi sit adire, Prop.; fucrit mihi eguisse, Sall. 6) *To be*, i. e. *to come*, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic.; ecquid in mentem est tibi, Plaut.——II. *Copulat.: To be any thing or any how.* A) *Gen.* præclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.; ego tu sum, tu es ego; unanimi sumus, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *With an adj. in the genit. or abl.:* esse nullius animi, nullius consilii, Cic.; ut bono essent animo, Id. 2) *With genit. or abl. of the value:* frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste æstimavit, Cic.; magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ, Id.; sextante sal erat, *cost*, Liv. 3) *With a possessive genit.:* quorum summa est auctoritas, Cic.; qui Romanæ partis erant, Liv.; est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut, &c., Cæs. 4) *With dat., denoting the end, and the like:* esse crimini, Cic.; qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. *With another dat., denoting the person:* esse saluti huic civitati, Cic. 5) id est *or* hoc est, *that is, that is to say*, sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic.

SŪMEN, ĭnis, *n.* [sugimen, sugmen, *from* sugo]. *An udder, teat.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* manus lactanti in s. sidat, Lucil.——B) *Esp.: A sow's udder (regarded as a delicacy by the Romans)*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A sow, pig*, Juv.——B) *A fat part or piece*, Plin.

SUMMĀ, æ [*gen.*, summæ, Lucr.], *f.* (summus). (*sc.* res). *That which is chief or uppermost, a chief matter, a chief or main point, the sum and substance.* I. *Gen.:* summæ rerum, *the chief subjects or points*, Cic.; s. universi belli, Liv.; hic habet s. apud nos, *the first place*, Plaut.; dare s., *to put the finishing stroke to*, Quint.——II. *Esp.. A principal number, amount, sum.* A) *Prop.:* videre, quæ reliqui s. fiat, Cic.; de s. nihil decedet, Ter.; s. summarum, *the general contents*, Plaut.; ad s., *in a word, in short*, Cic.; in s., *in general, on the whole*, Id.——B) *Meton.: The whole quantity or amount, the totality of a thing*, s. exercitus, Cæs.; s. totius belli, *the whole conduct*, Id.; discrimen summæ rerum, Liv.; s. victoriæ, *the entire decision*, Cæs.

SUMMĀNO [subm.], are (Summanus). *To hold fast like Summanus* (*Pluto*), Plaut.

SUMMĀNUS [Subm.], i, *m.* *A Roman deity, to whom lightning during the night was ascribed* (*perhaps Pluto*), Cic.; Ov.

SUMMĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (summa). *An abstract, abridgment, epitome, summary*, Sen.

SUMMAS, ātis, *c.* (summa). *High-born, of noble extraction, high, noble*, s. vir, Plaut.

SUMMĀTIM, *adv.* (summa). *On the surface, above, on the upper part.* I. *Prop.:* s. eradere, Col.——II. *Fig.: Superficially, cursorily*, s. perscribere alqd, Cic.

SUMMĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (summa). *Supremacy*, Lucr.

SUMME, *adv.* (summus, *superl. of* superus). *In the highest degree, highly, extremely*, s. sollicitare, Cic.; s. munitus locus, Hor.

SUM-MERGO [subm.], si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To plunge under or into a fluid, submerge, sink.* I. *Prop.:* summersus equus voraginibus, Cic.; ipsos potuit s. ponto, Virg.

SUMMERSUS [subm.], a, um, *part. of* summergo.

SUM-MĒRUS [subm.], a, um. *Somewhat pure or unmixed*, s. vinum, Plaut.

SUMMINIA [subm.], æ, *f.* (sub, minium). *A kind of garment for women*, Plaut.

SUMMINISTRĀTOR [subm.], ōris, m. *A supporter, promoter*, Sen.

SUM-MINISTRO [subm.], 1 *v. a. To reach forth, furnish, supply, administer.* I. *Prop.*: s. tabellarios, Cic.; s. auxilia hostibus, Cæs. ——II. *Fig.*: s. adjumenta atque ornamenta, Cic.

SUMMISSE [subm.], *adv.* (summitto). *Softly, gently, mildly; humbly, modestly, submissively.* I. *Of speech*: s. dicere, *in a low voice*, Cic.——II. *Of temper or manner*: s. supplicare, Cic. *Compar.*, summissius se gerere, Cic.

SUMMISSIM [subm.], *adv.* (summissus). *Calmly, softly, gently, in a low voice*, s. fabulantes, Suet.

SUMMISSIO [subm.], ōnis, *f.* (summitto). *A letting down, lowering, falling*, s. vocis, Cic.

SUMMISSUS [subm.], a, um. I. *Part. of* summitto.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.*: *Let down, fallen*, secundis summissioribus, *in a lower posture*, Liv.; summissior capillus, *hanging down more*, Suet.—— B) *Fig.* 1) *Fallen, lowered, in a low voice, gentle, soft, not vehement* (*of voice or speech*), s. vox, Cic.; lenior atque summissior oratio, Quint. 2) *Of disposition.* a) *Low, mean, servile, cringing*, facere alqd s., Cic.; s. adulatio, Quint. b) *Yielding, gentle, mild, humble, submissive*, s. preces, Luc.; civitates summissiores calamitate, Hirt.

SUM-MITTO [subm.], misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* I. A) *To send forth from below, to place or lay under, raise, lift up, extend upward.* 1) *Gen.*: s. equas alternis annis, Mart.; tellus s. flores, Lucr. 2) *Esp.*: *To let grow, leave behind*, s. arietes, Varr.; s. prata, *to let grow for hay*, Cat.——B) *To let down, lower, sink.* 1) *Prop.*: s. se ad pedes, Liv.; s. aures, Plin.: s. capillum, barbam, crinem, *to let grow*, Plin.; Tiberis æstate summittitur, *sinks, falls*, Id. 2) *Fig.*: s. se in amicitia, Cic.; s. multum, *to yield*, Id.; s. animos amori, Virg.; s. se culpæ, i. e. *to commit it*, Ov. ——II. *To send to, furnish, supply*, summittebat Timarchidem, *sent privately*, Cic.; huic vos non summittetis? *send a successor*, Id.; s. imperium alcui, Liv.; vinea s. capreas, *yields*, Hor.

SUMMŌLESTE [subm.], *adv.*. *With some degree of vexation*, s. fero, Cic.

SUM-MŌLESTUS [subm.], a, um. *Somewhat troublesome or vexatious*, illud mihi est s., Cic.

SUM-MŌNEO [subm.], ŭi, 2 *v. a. To admonish secretly, give a hint*, nullo summonente, Suet.; summonuit me Parmeno, quod, &c., Ter.

SUMMŌPERE, SUMMO-ŌPERE, *adv. With great pains, very much*, quæ (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, Cic.

SUM-MŌRŌSUS [subm.], a, um. *Somewhat peevish or morose*, s. ridicula, Cic.

SUMMŌTOR [subm.], ōris, m. (summoveo). *He who removes persons or clears the way; hence, a lictor*, Liv.

SUMMŌTUS [subm.], a, um, *part. of* summoveo.

SUM-MŌVEO [subm.], mōvi, mōtum, 2 [*pluperf. subj.*, summosses, Hor.]. *To remove, send away, keep off.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. concionem, Cic.; s. hostes ex agro Romano trans Anienem, Liv.; s. litora, *to remove* (*by buildings*), Hor.: Alpes summovent Germaniam ab Italia, *separate*, Plin.; silva s. Phœbeos ictus, *keeps off*, Ov.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of lictors: To clear the way, to remove the people*, s. turbam, Liv.; summoto, *after the way had been cleared*, Id.; lictor s. tumultus mentis et curas, Hor. 2) *To get rid of, to sell*, s. oves, agnos, Col.——II. *Fig.*: *To remove, keep off or at a distance*, summoveri maleficio, Cic.; s. reges a bello, Liv.

SUMMŌLA, æ, *f. dim.* (summa). *A little sum*, Sen.

SUMMUS, a, um (*from* sup-imus, supmus). *Uppermost, highest, extreme; the uppermost, highest, extreme part.* I. *Prop.*: s. sacra via, Cic.; s. jugum montis, Cæs.; s. mons, *the top or highest part of the mountain*, Id.; ad summam aquam, *to the surface of the water*, Cic.; summa urbs, *the highest part of the city*, Id.; s. digiti, *the tips of the toes*, Quint.; hæc Janus summus ab imo prodocet, Hor. *Absol.*: oratio, quæ a summo adhibetur, *from above*, Cic.; petere de summo, Plaut.; oratori summa rigurunt, *the extremities*, Sen. *Adv.*, summum, *At the highest, at the utmost, at most*, expectabam hodie, aut s. cras, Cic.; triduo aut s. quatriduo, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *In respect of time and order*: *Last, extreme*, s. senectus, Cic.; potentissima ponere prima et s., *first and last*, Quint. *Adv.*, summum, *for the last time*, s. teneo, Albin.——B) *In respect of quality, rank, authority, and the like*: *Highest, greatest, chief, most excellent, very high*, &c., s. amores puerorum, Cic.; summo jure, *with the utmost rigor of the law*, Id.; s. hiems, *the depth of winter*, Id.; vir optimus et s., Id.; s. tempus rei publicæ, *in the greatest danger*, Id.; s. salus, *the supreme welfare or safety of the state, the safety of the state in general*, Id.; s. res publica, *at the most critical juncture*, Id.; s. amicus, *the best friend*, Ter.; quo res summa loco, *the chief matter*, Virg.

SUM-MŪTO [subm.], are, *v. a. To change, exchange*, s. verba, Cic.

SŪMO, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 *v. a.* [*inf. perf.* sumpse, Nev. ap. Gell.] *To take, take up, assume.* I. *Gen.*: s. legem in manus, Cic.; s. literas, *to take or receive*, Id.; s. inimicitias, *to assume*, Id.; s. supplicium de alqo, *to take vengeance, inflict punishment on any one*, Id.; s. bellum cum alqo, *to undertake, engage in*, Liv.: s. obsequium animo, i. e. animo obsequi, Plaut.; s. animum, *to take courage*, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *To take to one's self, choose, select*, s. studium philosophiæ, Cic.; s. monitorem officii, Sall.; s. liberos, *to adopt*, Id. *Post. with an obj. clause*: s. celebrare virum, Hor. ——B) *To take as one's property, assume to one's self, arrogate*, non sumo mihi tantum, Cic.; s. imperatorias partes, Cæs.——C) *To take for any purpose or use, to use, employ*, s. dies ad labefactandam dignitatem, Cic.; s. frustra laborem, Cæs.; sumptus curis, *consumed*, Poet. ap. Cic.—— D) *In a speech, disputation, &c.* 1) *To suppose, take for granted, affirm, maintain*, s. alqd ad concludendum. Cic.; s. pro non dubio, Liv. 2) *To adduce, cite, bring forward*, s. bonines notos, Cic.——E) *To take to one's self, to buy*, tanti ista (genera signorum) quatuor aut quinque sumpsisti, Cic.; quæ parvo sumi nequeunt, Hor.—— F) s. alqam (*in an obscene sense*), *to enjoy*, Ov.

SUMPTI-FACIO, fēci, 3 v. a. (sumptus). *To lay out, spend*, Plaut.

SUMPTIO *or* SUMTIO [sumpsio, Cat.], ōnis, f. (sumo). *A taking.* I. *Prop.*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.*: *in a syllogism, The assumption*, dare s., Cic.

SUMPTUARIUS, a, um (sumptus). *Of or relating to expense*, s. rationes, Cic.; s. lex, *a sumptuary law*, Id.

SUMPTUŌSE, *adv. With great expense, expensively, sumptuously*, Cic.

SUMPTUŌSUS, a, um (sumptus). *Of great expense.* I. *Of things: Costly, expensive, dear*, s. cœnæ, Cic.; s. hostia, Hor.——II. *Of persons: Spending much, prodigal, extravagant*, Cic.

SUMPTUS, a, um, *part. of* sumo.

SUMPTUS *or* SUMTUS, ūs, *m.* (sumo). *A sum of money spent, expense, cost*, perpetui s., Cic.; parcere sumptu, Id.; publicus s., Hor.; suppeditare alcui sumptibus, *to supply one with money for his expenses*, Ter.

SUMTIFACIO, SUMTIO. *See* SUMPT.

SUNICI [Sunuci, Plin.], ōrum, *m.* *Sunici, a people of Belgium*, Tac.

SŪNIUM *or* SŪNION, ii, *n.* (Σούνιον). *Sunium, a promontory of Attica, with a town; now Capo Colonni*, Liv.

SŪO, sŭi, sūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To sew, sew or join together.* I. *Prop.*: suta tegumenta corporum, Cic.; alvearia suta corticibus, Virg. *Part. perf. subst.*, ærea suta, *a coat of mail*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: me quid suo suat capiti, *devise, contrive*, Ter.

SUOPTE. *See* SUUS.

SUŌVETAURILIA [solitaurilia], ium, *n.* (sus, ovis, taurus). *A sacrifice, offered at lustrations, consisting of a pig, a sheep, and a bull*, Tac.

SUPELLEX, lectilis, *f.* *Household stuff, furniture*, parare amicos, optimam et pulcherrimam vitæ, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic.; tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta s., i. e. *mental store*, Pers.

SUPER. *See* SUPERUS.

SŪPER, *adv. and prep.* (ὑπέρ). *Above, over.* I. *Adv.*: *Above, upward, over.* A) *Prop. of place*: eo s. tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Cæs.; reponunt purpureas s. vestes, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *As to number or measure: More, above, moreover, besides*, satis superque, Cic.; usque superque quam satis est, Hor. 2) *Of that which is left remaining: Over and above*, quid s. sanguinis, Liv.; præter arma et naves nihil erat s., Nep.——II. *Prep. with acc. or abl.*: *Over, upon, on.* A) *With acc.* 1) *Prop. of place*: statuere s. terræ tumulum, Cic.; s. lateres coria inducuntur, Cæs.; præcipitare s. vallum, Sall. *Of space or locality*: s. Numidiam, *beyond Numidia*, Sall.; Nomentanus erat s. ipsum, Porcius infra, *lay above* (*at table*), Hor. 2) *Meton.* a) *To denote duration of time: During, at*, loqui s. cœnam, Plin. E. b) *With respect to number or measure: Over, above, upon, besides*, Punicum exercitum s. morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv.; vulnus s. vulnus, Id.; savia s. savia, Plaut.; s. omnia, *above all*, Liv.——B) *With abl.* 1) *Prop.*: s. qua (navi) opposuit, Cæs.; ensis pendet s. cervice, Hor.; requiescere s. fronde viridi, Virg. 2) *Meton.* a) *Of duration of time: During, in*, s. nocte media, Virg. b) *Upon, concerning, about*, scribere s. aliqa re, Cic.; cura s. urbe, Hor.; multa s. Priamo rogitans, Virg.

SUPERA. *See* SUPRA.

SŪPERĂBILIS, e (supero). *That may be surmounted or passed over, surmountable.* I. *Prop.*: s. murus, Liv.——II. *Fig.*: *Conquerable*, invicti et nullis casibus s. Romani, Tac.

SŪPER-ADDO, dĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To add above*, s. carmen tumulo, Virg.

SŪPER-ĂDORNĂTUS, a, um. *Adorned moreover*, s. materia, Sen.

SŪPERANS, antis. I. *Part. of* supero.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prominent, high*, mons superantissimus, Sol.——B) *Getting the upper hand*, ignis superantior, Lucr.

SŪPERĂTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who overcomes, a conqueror*, s. populi Etrusci, Ov.

SŪPERBE [superbiter, Nev.], *adv.* *Proudly, haughtily*, Liv. *Compar.*, Cic. *Superl.*, Id.

SŪPERBIA, æ, *f.* (superbus). I. *Pride, haughtiness*, divitiæ plenæ sunt insolentia s., Cic.——II. *Honorable pride, high spirit*, s. quæsita meritis, Hor.

SŪPERBIFICUS, a, um (superbus, facio). *That renders arrogant or proud*, s. manus, Sen.

SŪPERBILŌQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (superbus, loquor). *Arrogant or proud speech*, Poet. ap. Cic.

SŪPERBIO, ire (superbus), *v. n.* *To be arrogant or proud.* I. *Prop.*: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, Cic.; s. spoliare Œnides, *proudly disdains*, Stat.——II. *Meton.*: *To be splendid or magnificent, to shine forth*, et quæ sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop.

SŪPERBUS, a, um (super). I. A) *That thinks himself superior, that lifts himself above others, haughty, proud*, præbere se s. in fortuna, Cic.; superbissimi homines, Sall.; superbissimum judicium (aurium), *very strict*, Id.; loqui superba, Prop.——B) Superbus, *a name given to Tarquinius the younger, the last king of the Romans*, Cic.——II. *Prominent, conspicuous, distinguished.* A) *Gen.*: populus s. bello, Virg.; s. triumphus, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) s. pira, *a kind of delicate pears*, Plin. 2) s. olivæ, *a fleshy kind of olives*, Plin.

SŪPERCILIŌSUS, a, um (supercilium). *Austere, strict, severe; proud, haughty*, Sen.

SŪPER-CILIUM, ii, *n.* I. *The eyebrow.* A) *Prop.* a) *Plur.*: remissio aut contractio superciliorum, Cic. b) *Sing.*: deprimere s., Cic.; s. salit, *as a favorable omen*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.*: *The projecting part of a thing; a top, height, eminence, brow*, s. tumuli, Liv.; stare infimo s., *at the bottom of the projection*, Id.——II. *Pride, haughtiness*, s. ac regius spiritus, Cic.

SŪPER-CORRŬO, ĕre, *v. n.* *To fall down upon*, Val. Max.

SŪPER-CRESCO, crēvi, 3 *v. n.* *To grow upon*, Quint.

SŪPER-CURRO, ĕre, *v. n.* *To exceed, surpass*, Plin. E.

SŪPER-ĔMINEO, ēre, *v. a. and n.* *To project over or above, be prominent.* I. *Act.*: s. viros, Virg.; s. undas humero, Id.——II. *Neut.*: herba supereminens, Plin.

SŪPER-ĔNĂTO, are. *To swim over*, s. amnem, Luc.

SŪPERFICIĂRIUS, a, um (superficies). *That is upon another's ground*, s. prædia, Dig.; mathematica, ut ita dicam, a. est: in alieno ædificat, Sen.

SŪPERFICIES, ēi, *f.* (super, facies). *The up-*

per part of any thing. I. *Gen.*: s. mdia, *the roof*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *In Law*: *A building, in respect of the ground on which it stands*, æstimare s., Cic. — B) *In Mathem.*: *Superficies, length and breadth without thickness*, Plin.

SŬPER-FIO, fĭēri. *To be over and above, to be remaining*, si superfiat locus, Plaut.

SŬPER-FIXUS, a, um (figo). *Fastened or fixed upon, stuck up*, s. capita hostium, Liv.

SŬPER-FLŬO, 3 *v. n and a.* I. *To overflow, stream over.* A) *Prop.*: fons s., Plin.; Nilus superfluens, Tac. — B) *Fig.* 1) *To be in superabundance or redundancy*, nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 2) *To have a superabundance*, orator superfluens, *overflowing*, Tac. ——II. *To flow by*, nec quæ dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint.

SŬPERFLŬUS, a, um (superfluo). *Overflowing.* I. *Prop.*: s. flumina campis, Plin. ——II. *Fig.*: *Superfluous, unnecessary*, quærere superflua, Sen.

SŬPER-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To pour over or upon.* A) *Prop.*: s. unguentum, Plin. E.; s. magnam vim telorum, Tac. *Pass.*: *To overflow, spread abroad abundantly*, Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv.; jacentem hostem superfusi oppresserunt, *rushing upon him in masses*, Id. — B) *Fig.*: superfundens lætitia, *overflowing*, Liv.——II. *To pour any thing over or upon another, to cover by pouring*, s. compositum oleo, Col.; s. ac operire equites equosque, Tac.

SUPERFUSUS, a, um, *part. of* superfundo.

SŬPER-GREDIOR [supergradior, Plin.], gressus, 3 *v. dep. n. and a.* (gradior). *To step over, overstep.* I. *Prop.*: s. limen, Col. ——II. *Fig.*: *To pass beyond, exceed, surpass*, s. necessitates, Sen.; s. feminas pulchritudine, Tac.

SŬPERI, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* dĭ). *The superior gods, the gods above; also, the gods (in general)*, quæ superi manesque dabant, Virg.; superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor.; vi superûm, Virg.

SŬPER-IMMINEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To overhang, jut over or beyond*, terra s., Sen.

SŬPER-IMPENDENS, entis (impendeo). *Hanging over*, s. silvæ, Catull.

SŬPER-IMPLEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To overfill, fill too much*, Virg.

SŬPER-IMPONO, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To put, lay, or place upon or over*, s. saxum, Liv.

SUPERIMPOSITUS, a, um, *part. of* superimpono.

SŬPER-INCIDENS, entis (incido). *Falling down into*, s. tela, Liv.

SŬPER-INCŬBANS, antis (incubo). *Lying over or upon*, s. Romanus, Liv.

SŬPER-INCŬMBO, cŭbŭi, 3 *v. n.* *To lie over or upon*, Ov.

SŬPER-INDŬCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* *To draw over*, s. corpus, Quint.

SŬPER-INDŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To put on over other clothes*, s. pænulam, Suet.

SŬPER-INJICIO, jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* *To cast or throw over or upon*, s. raras frondes, Virg.; s. togas, Ov.

SŬPER-INSTERNO, strāvi, 3 *v. a.* *To spread or lay over or upon*, s. tabulas, Liv.

SUPERIOR. *See* SUPERUS.

SŬPER-JACIO, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Sall.; Tac.), 3 *v. a.* I. *To throw or cast over or upon.* A) *Prop.*: s. aggerem, Suet.; membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.; æquor superjectum, *overflowing*, Hor.—B) *Fig.*: *To go too far, overdo*, s. fidem, Liv.——II. *To cover, cover over*, unda s. scopulos, Virg.

SŬPER-JACTO, are, *v. intens. a.* I. *To throw up*, s. infantes, Val. Max.——II. *To spring or leap over*, s. transversa navigia, Plin.

SŬPERJACTUS, a, um. *See* SUPERJACIO.

SŬPERJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (superjicio). I. *Prop.*: *A throwing over*, s. vestium, Arn.——II. *Fig.*: *An exaggeration, hyperbole*, Quint.

SŬPERJECTUS, a, um, *part. of* superjacio.

SŬPER-JŬMENTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* *A superintendent of drivers of beasts of burden*, Suet.

SŬPER-LĂBOR, bi. *To glide or run over*, sidera s., Sen.

SŬPERLĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (superfero). I. *An exaggeration, hyperbole*, s. atque trajectio, Cic. ——II. *In Gramm.*: *The superlative*, Quint.

SŬPERLĂTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* superfero. ——II. *Adj.*: *Excessive, exaggerated, hyperbolical*, s. verba, Cic.

SŬPER-MITTO, misi, 3 *v. a.* *To throw or pour over or upon*, Just.; *to put in afterward, to add*, Curt.

SŬPERNE, *adv.* *From above; above, upward*, gladium s. jugulo defigere, Liv.; s. desinere, Hor.

SŬPERNUS, a, um (super). *That is above, upper*, s. statio, Lucr.; s. Tusculum, *situate on a hill*, Hor.; s. numen, *celestial*, Ov.

SŬPERO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (super). I. *To go or come forth over, to project, stand out, jut, rise above, &c.* A) *Prop.*: s. jugo, Virg.; sol s. ex mari, Plaut.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To have the upper hand, superiority, or preference, to be superior, prevail*, milites superabant, Cæs.; s. numero, virtute, Liv. 2) *To be redundant, to abound*, decesse et s., Cic.; superante multitudine, Liv.; humor s. in arvis, Lucr. 3) *To be left or remaining, to remain*, quod superaret pecuniæ, Cic.; uter eorum vita superarit, *should survive*, Cæs.; si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.——II. *To pass or go over, to cross, pass by.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: tempestas superavit summas ripas fluminis, Cæs.; s. fastigium fontis, *to rise above*, Hirt.; Parnasus s. cacumine nubes, Ov. 2) *Esp.*: *To sail past or by, to double*, s. promontorium, Liv.——B) *Fig.*: *To surpass, exceed, excel.* 1) *Gen.*: s. virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.; qui summam spem virtute superavit, Id. 2) *To overcome, conquer, vanquish*, hos armatos ac victores superassent, Cæs.; s. incautum ferro, Virg.

SŬPER-OBRŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To pour or cover over*, Prop.

SŬPER-PĔNDENS, entis (pendeo). *Overhanging*, s. saxa, Liv.

SŬPER-PŎNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a.* *To set, place, or put over or upon.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.; Galatia superposita, *situate above*, Plin.——B) *Esp.*: *To apply a plaster*, Cels. ——II. *Fig.*: *To place over.* A) *To set or appoint over an office, &c.*, Perperna superpositus, ut tueri posset, Liv.——B)

To prefer, Sen.——C) *To place after, postpone*, huic deinde aliquid superpositum, Quint.

SŪPERPOSITUS, a, um, *part. of* superpono.

SŪPER-SCANDO [superscendo], ĕre, *v. a. To step or climb over*, s. corpora, Liv.

SŪPER-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a. To write over or above*, Suet.

SŪPER-SEDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2 *v. n. and a. To sit over or upon any thing.* I. *Prop.:* s. elephanto, Suet.——II. *Fig.* A) *To preside*, s. litibus familiæ, *to decide them*, Cat.——B) *To omit doing a thing, to forbear, let pass, give over, desist. With abl.:* s. labore, Cic.; s. prœlio, Cæs.; s. rebus, verbis, Plaut.; *with dat.*, s. pugnæ, Auct. B. Afr.; *also*, supersedissem loqui, Liv.

SŪPER-STAGNO, āvi, 1 *v. n. To overflow, become standing water*, Tac.

SŪPER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 *v. a. To strew or spread over or upon, to cover over*, superstrati cumuli, Liv.

SŪPERSTES, ĭtis (super, sto). I. *He who stands by or is present at any thing, a witness, acc. to* Fest.——II. *Remaining, remaining alive, surviving, outliving.* a) *With dat.:* s. rei publicæ, Cic.; s. pater filio, Liv. b) *With genit.:* non solum vitæ, sed etiam dignitatis s., Cic. c) *Absol.:* liberis superstitibus, Quint.; s. fama, Hor.

SŪPERSTITIO, ōnis, *f.* (super, sto). I. *Superstition.* A) *Prop.:* tollere s., Cic.; victi superstitione animi, Liv.; s. præceptorum, *the scrupulous observation*, Quint.——B) *Fig.: A fearful thing*, Virg.——II. *Religious reverence, awe, veneration, worship*, s. virtutis, Sen.; s. templi, Just.

SŪPERSTITIŌSE, *adv.* I. *Superstitiously*, s. aut aniliter dicere, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Scrupulously, too nicely or exactly*, s. inhærere cogitatis, Quint.

SŪPERSTITIŌSUS, a, um (superstitio). I. *Full of superstition, superstitious*, superstitiosum et religiosum, Cic.; s. principes, Liv.——II. *Prophetical*, s. hariolationes, Poet. ap. Cic.

SŪPERSTITO, are, *v. n.* (superstes). I. *To leave in existence, to preserve*, s. regnum, Enn.——II. *To be over or remaining, to remain*, Plaut.

SŪPER-STO, are, *v. n. To stand over or upon: with dat.*, quibus (columnis) superstabant, Liv. *Absol.:* pondus superstantium, Liv.

SŪPERSTRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* supersterno.

SŪPER-STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To build up, over, or upon*, s. ligneam compagem, Tac.

SŪPER-SUM, fui, esse, *v. n.* [*per tmesin*, super unus eram, Virg.]. I. *To be remaining.* A) *To be left behind, to remain, to exist still.* 1) *Gen.:* duæ partes, quæ mihi supersunt illustrandæ orationis, Cic.; quod superest, *for the rest*, Id.; qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio ap. Cic. 2) *Esp.: To survive, be still alive, outlive*, Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv.——B) 1) *To be over and above, be in great plenty, abound*, verba s., Cic.; cui tanta res erat et supererat, Ter.; s. labori, *to be a match for*, Virg. 2) *To be unnecessary or superfluous*, ut neque abeit quicquam neque supersit, Cic.——II. *To come to one's help, to assist*, si superesset ... sin desesset, Aug. ap. Suet.

SŪPER-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To cover above, cover*, s. alqm tunica, App.; candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (*per tmesin*), Tibull.

SŪPER-URGENS, entis (urgeo). *Pressing from above*, s. fluctus, Tac.

SŪPERUS (super, Cat.; Lucr.), a, um (super). *That is above, upper, above.* I. *Posit.* A) *Gen.:* ad s. deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic.; s. mare, *the upper sea, the Adriatic (in opposition to the Etrurian or Tuscan Sea)*, Plin.; de supero, *from on high, from above*, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) Superi, ōrum, m. (sc. dii). (*See* SUPERI.) 2) *That is in the upper world, or on the earth*, s. arduas linquens, Virg.; magnitudo apud superos, Vell.——II. *Compar.*, sūpĕrior, us, *That is higher, upper, superior.* A) *Prop.:* tota domus s. vacat, Cic.; dicere de s. loco, *from the tribunal*, Id.; ex loco superiore, *from an eminence*, Cæs.; neque s. accumbere possum, Plaut.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Former, previous, past; (of age) advanced, older*, s. defectiones solis, Cic.; s. vita, Id.; s. Africanus, *the elder*, Id. 2) *Superior, higher, more distinguished or noble.* a) *With abl.:* s. pecuniis, Cic.; loco, fortuna, fama superiores, Id.; hostes superiores equitatu, Cæs. b) *Absol.:* qui superiores sunt, Cic.; hoc ipso fiunt superiores, *victorious*, Hirt.——III. *Superl.:* sūprēmus, a, um, *The highest, extreme.* 1) *Prop.:* s. montes, Virg. 2) *Fig.* a) *Of time or succession: Last, latest, extreme, final, the last part.* α) *Gen.:* s. sol, *sunset*, Hor.; imponere bellis s. manum, *the last hand*, Ov. *Absol.:* suprema, æ, *f.* (sc. tempestas), *Sunset*, Varr. *Adv.:* supremum, *For the last time*, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. β) *Esp., concerning the end of life: Last*, s. dies, Cic.; s. supplicium, *capital punishment*, Id.; s. tituli, i. e. *an epitaph, inscription on a tomb*, Plin.; s. ira, *the agony of death*, Id.; s. judicia hominum, *a last will or testament*, Quint.; s. honor, *the last honor, funeral ceremonies*, Virg.; s. os, *dying lips*, Ov.; s. tori, i. e. *funeral piles*, Id. *Adv.:* supremum *and* supremo: animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, *bid farewell*, Virg. *Subst.*, suprema, orum, n., *The end or term of life, the last hours*, ut me in supremis consolatus est, Quint.; Tac. *Also*, suprema, orum, *A funeral, funeral ceremonies*, s. divi Augusti, Plin.; *also, a last will, testament*, suprema Augusti, Tac. b) *Extreme, highest, greatest, supreme, chief*, s. Juppiter, Plaut.; s. macies, Virg. Summus, a, um. *See* SUMMUS.

SŪPER-VACANEUS, a, um (vacuus). *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless*, s. opus, *done in leisure hours*, Cic.; s. defensio Pauli; Liv.; supervacaneum est dissertere, Sall.

SŪPER-VACŪUS, a, um. *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless*, non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare (*opp.* necessaria), Quint.; s. facta, Suet.; s. Baiæ, *inefficacious*, Hor.

SŪPER-VADO, ere. *To go or walk over, surmount*, s. omnes asperitates, Sall.

SŪPER-VEHOR, vectus, 3 *v. dep. n. To go, ride, sail over or past, pass by*, s. promontorium Calabriæ, Liv.; s. montem, Catull.

SŪPER-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4. *To come over, upon, or in addition.* 1. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* heres heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam, *presses or urges on*, Hor.; terra supervenit crura loquentis, *covered*, Ov.; ægris animis legati s., Liv.; Lælius Fulviusque supervenerunt, Id.——

B) *Esp. of the coupling of animals: To cover,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: To come above, over, or upon,* aliud majus alio s., *comes upon,* Quint.; vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly,* Stat.

SŪPERVENTUS, ūs, *m.* (supervenio). *A coming to or upon,* Tac.

SŪPER-VĪVO, xi, ĕre, *v. n. To outlive, survive,* s. gloriæ suæ triginta annis, Plin. E.

SUPER-VŎLITO, are, *v. intens. n. To fly frequently over, to keep flying or fluttering over,* sua tecta s. alis, Virg.

SŪPER-VŎLO, are, *v. a. and n. To fly over,* s. orbem, Ov.; hasta s., Virg.

SŪPINE, *adv. Carelessly, negligently,* s. accipere beneficium, Sen.

SŪPINITAS, ātis, *f.* (supinus). *A bending backward,* et est odiosa omnis s., Quint.

SŪPINO, 1 *v. a.* (supinus). *To bend, stretch, or lay backward, place on the back or in a supine posture.* I. *Prop.:* manus supinata, Quint.; supinata testudo, Sen.; supinari, *to lay one's self down, lie down,* Stat.; supinatæ Aquiloni glebæ, *ploughed up,* Virg.——II. *Fig.:* quid tantopere te supinet, i. e. *makes you bend back with pride,* Sen.

SŪPINUS, a, um. *Bent back, bending back, backward, on the back, supine.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. motus, Cic.; vana pleraque (utpote s. jactu) tela mittebant, Liv.; s. cubitus, *on the back,* Plin.; s. caput, *bent over,* Quint.; stertitque s., *stretched on his back,* Hor.; tendere s. manus ad cœlum, *turned toward heaven,* Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Retrograde, going back,* nec redit in fontes unda s. suos, Ov.; s. carmen, i. e. *an alternate song, strophe and antistrophe,* Mart. 2) *Of places: Inclined, sloping gently, slanting,* s. vallis, Liv.; s. colles, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of the mind.* 1) *Indolent, negligent, careless,* otiosi et s. oratores, Quint.; s. animus, Catull. 2) *Proud, elated,* hæc et talia dum refert supinus, Mart.; Pers.——B) *With the Latin grammarians:* supinum (*sc.* verbum), *A supine.* 1) *The form of the verb in* um *and* u, Charis. 2) *The form of the verb in* andum *and* endum, Prisc.

SUPPACTUS, a, um, *part. of* suppingo.

SUP-PALPOR [subp.], ari, *v. dep. n. To stroke, caress, coax, wheedle,* Plaut.

SUP-PAR [subp.], ăris. *Almost equal,* huic ætati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, Cic.

SUP-PARASITOR [subp.], āri, *v. dep. n. To flatter somewhat like a parasite, to fawn,* Plaut.

SUPPARUM [siparium], i, *n., and* SUPPARUS, i, *m.* (*an Ocean word*). I. *A linen garment, acc. to* Varr.; s. angusta, Luc.; Plaut.——II. *A small sail on the foremast, a topsail, acc. to* Fest.; *conf.* Sen.

SUPPEDITATIO, ōnis, *f. A rich supply or store; superabundance,* s. bonorum, Cic.

SUPPEDITO [subp.], 1 *v. n.* I. *To be copiously at hand or in store.* A) *Prop.:* P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, Cic.; ne charta quidem tibi s., Id.; nec consilium, nec oratio s., *is present, at hand,* Liv.; suppeditat dicere, *it is easy,* Lucr.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To have abundance, to be rich,* quibus (rebus) nos suppeditamus, egot ille, Cic.; gaudiis gaudium s., *is abundantly supplied with other pleasures,* Plaut. 2) *To be sufficient, suffice; to be equal, be a match for,* parare ea, quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic.; s. amori, *to be enough for,* Ter.; s. labori, *to be a match for,* Plaut.——II. *To furnish, supply, procure, give copiously or sufficiently.* a) *With acc.:* s. sumptum, Cic.; s. cibos, Id.; s. rem frumentariam, Id. b) *Absol.:* quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic.; s. alcui sumptibus, Ter.

SUP-PEDO [subp.], ĕre, *v. n.* I. q. paululum pedo, *To break wind slightly or gently,* pedo ad, Cic.

SUPPETIÆ [subp.], ārum, *f.* (suppeto). *Help, aid, assistance,* Suet.; *acc.,* suppetias, *to one's aid:* advenire suppetias, Plaut.

SUPPETIOR [subp.], ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (suppetias). *To come to one's help, to aid, assist,* quod mihi suppetiatus es, Cic.

SUP-PETO, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, 3 *v. n.* I. *To be at hand or present in plenty, to be in store,* cui res non suppetat, Cic.; copia frumenti s., Cæs.; nec consilium sibi s. diceret, Liv.——II. *Meton.: To be sufficient, suffice; to be a match for; to answer, correspond,* ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus copiæ suppetant, Cic.; novis ut suppetas doloribus, *may be abandoned to,* Hor.

SUP-PILO [subp.], ātum, 1 *v. a.* (pilus). *To steal craftily, to pilfer, purloin, filch,* Plaut.

SUP-PINGO [subp.], pactum, 3 *v. a.* (pango). *To fasten under, to case or cover below,* s. crepidas aureis clavis, Plin.; s. fulmentas soccis, Plaut.

SUP-PLANTO [subp.], 1 *v. a.* (planta). *To trip up one's heels.* I. *Prop.,* Cic.——II. *Gen.: To throw to the ground, to throw down,* s. vites in terram, Plin.; s. judicium, *to upset,* Quint.; s. verba palato, *to lisp, mince,* Pers.

SUPPLAUDO [subp.], ĕre. *See* SUPPLODO.

SUPPLAUSIO [subpl.], ōnis. *See* SUPPLOSIO.

SUPPLEMENTUM [subp.], i, *n.* (suppleo). *That by which any thing is filled up or supplied, a supplement.* I. *Gen.:* supplemento curculi, *by means,* Suet.——II. *Esp.: A supplying an army with new men, a recruiting, re-enforcement,* scribere s. legionibus, Cic.; in s. classis, Liv.

SUP-PLEO [subp.], ēvi, ētum, 2 *v. a. To fill up or complete, to supply, to add as a supplement.* I. *Gen.:* s. bibliothecam, Cic.; s. damna exercitus, Tac.; s. damna incendiorum multis, *to repair, make good,* Suet.——II. *Esp.: To make up the number of an army, make complete, supply, recruit,* legiones suppletæ, Cic.; s. naves remigio, *to furnish with the full complement of rowers,* Liv.; s. remigium, Virg.

SUPPLETUS [subp.], a, um, *part. of* suppleo.

SUPPLEX [subp.], ĭcis (supplico). I. *Prop.: Humbly entreating, imploring, suppliant.* a) *Absol.:* s. te ad pedes abjiciebas, Cic.; s. pro alqo, Id.; do manus supplex, Hor. b) *With dat.:* s. judicibus, Cic.; ut tibi fierem s., Plaut. c) *Sometimes subst. with pron. possess. or genit.:* veater est s., judices, Cic.; tuus s., Hor.——II. *Meton. of things:* s. manus, Cic.; s. vox, Sall.

SUPPLICATIO, ōnis, *f. A public supplication or thanksgiving; divine service,* s. diis immortalibus decreta est, Cic. *Often in honor of victorious generals:* cui uno togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic.

SUPPLICITER [subp.], *adv.* (supplex). *Supplicantly, humbly*, s. demisseque, Cic.

SUPPLICIUM [subp.], li, n. (supplex). *Public prayer, an act of religious worship, supplication.* I. A) *Prop.:* fatigare deos supplicis votisque, Liv.; s. deorum, Sall. —— B) *Meton.: Humble entreaty*, suppliciis fatigare alqm, Sall. ——II. *Punishment; torture*, sumere s. de alqo, *to inflict severe punishment on any one*, Cic.; *thus*, afficere alqm supplicio, Cæs.; dabitur s. mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut.; suppliciis delicta coercet, Hor.

SUPPLICO [subp.], 1 *v. n.* [*perf. subj.* supplicassis, Plaut.] (supplex). *To entreat or supplicate with submission or humility, to implore, supplicate.* I. *Gen.* a) *With dat.:* s. populo Romano, Cic. b) *Absol.:* precari . . . s., Cic.; supplicantes legati, Sall. ——II. *Esp.: To supplicate or worship the gods, to pray, to perform divine service*, s. Lari, Plaut.; s. diis per hostias, Sall.

SUP-PLŌDO [subplodo, supplaudo, subplaudo], 3 *v. a. To stamp with the foot*, s. pedem, Cic.

SUPPLŌSIO [subp.], ōnis, *f.* (supplodo). *A stamping with the foot*, s. pedis, Cic.

SUP-PŒNITET [subp.], ēre. *To repent a little, to be slightly dissatisfied*, Cic.

SUP-PŌNO [subp.], sŭi, sĭtum, 3 *v. a.* [*perf.* supposivi, supposivit, Plaut.; *part.* supposita, Virg.] *To put, place, lay, or set under.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. anatum ova gallinis, Cic.; s. falcem maturis aristis, Virg.; s. cultros (*of butchers, in order to kill*), Id.; ignes suppositi cineri doloso, *being or lying under*, Id.; s. pecus fano, *to drive under*, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To substitute, put in place of*, substituere et s., Cic.; s. alqm in locum alcjs, Id. 2) *To substitute falsely or fraudulently, to counterfeit, forge, falsify*, s. personam, Cic.; supposita mater, *pretended*, Virg. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To subjoin, annex, add*, s. exemplum epistolæ, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To subject*, s. æthera ingenio, Ov.; me tibi supposui, Pers. 2) *To esteem less*, s. Latio Samon, Ov.

SUP-PORTO [subp.], 1. *To carry, convey, bring*, s. frumentum, ligna, auxilia, &c., navibus, Cæs.; s. omnia in castra, Liv.

SUPPŌSITICIUS [subp.] *or* -TIUS, a, um (suppono). *Substituted, put in the place of another.* I. *Gen.:* s. gladiator ipse sibi, Mart. ——II. *Esp.: Supposititious, not genuine, false*, Plaut.

SUPPŌSITIO [subp.], ōnis, *f.* (suppono). *A laying under.* I. *Gen.:* s. ovorum, Col. ——II. *The changing of a child, substitution*, Plaut.

SUPPOSITRIX [subp.], īcis, *f.* (suppono). *She who substitutes or changes*, s. puerorum, Plaut.

SUPPOSITUS, a, um, *part. of* suppono.

SUPPRESSIO [subp.], ōnis, *f.* (supprimo). I. *Embezzlement*, prædæ ac suppressiones, Cic. ——II. *Oppression in sleep, the night-mare*, s. nocturnus, Plin.

SUPPRESSUS [subp.], a, um. I. *Part. of* supprimo.——II. *Adj.: Kept back*, i. e. A) *Short*, s. mentum, Varr.—B) *Of voice: Suppressed*, s. vox, Cic.

SUPPRIMO [subp.], pressi, pressum, 3 *v. a.* (premo). *To press under or down.* I. *Gen.* (*only as a nautical t. t.*): supprimere naves, Liv. ——II. *Esp.* A) *To keep down or back, to check, restrain, suppress.* 1) *Prop.:* s. hostes, Cæs.; s. alvum, *to bind, render costive*, Cels.; s. habenas, Ov. 2) *Fig.:* s. agritudinem, Cic.; s. impetum militum, Liv.—B) 1) *Prop.: To keep back wrongly, withhold, suppress, conceal*, s. pecuniam, Cic.; quæ antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur, Liv. 2) *Fig.:* s. famam, Liv.; s. nomen Vespasiani, Tac.

SUP-PRŌMUS [subp.], i, *m. An under-butler*, Plaut.

SUP-PŬDET [subp.], ēre. *To be somewhat ashamed*, eorum me suppudebat, Cic.

SUPPŪRĀTIO [subp.], ōnis, *f. An imposthume, abscess, suppuration*, Plin.

SUP-PŪRO [subp.], 1 *v. n.* (pus). I. *To suppurate, imposthumate, fester.* A) *Prop.*, Plin. —B) *Fig.:* voluptates angusto corpori ingestæ s. cœperunt, Sen. ——II. *To cause to suppurate.* A) *Prop. thus only in the part. perf.*, suppuratus. *Suppurated, full of ulcers*, s. aures, Plin. *Subst.*, suppurata, orum, n., *Ulcers*, Plin. —B) *Fig.:* suppurata tristitia, *concealed, festering*, Sen.

SUP-PŪTO [subp.], 1. I. *To cut off or prune below*, s. oleas, Cat.——II. *To reckon, calculate*, Ov.

SUPRĀ [sūpērā, Cic. poet.; Lucr.], *adv. and prep.* I. *Adv.: On the upper side, above.* A) *Prop.:* quæ sunt infra . . . quæ autem s., &c., Cic.; toto vertice s. est, *overtops*, Virg.; victor s. hostem, i. e. *standing above*, Ov.; superius rapi, *on high*, Id.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Before, in the foregoing part, above*, quæ s. scripsi, Cic.; s. repetere, *from times past, further back*, Tac. 2) *Above, beyond, more*, s. adjecit Æschrio, *offered more*, Cic.; tantus, ut nihil s. possit, Id.; nihil s. deos lacesso, Hor. ——II. *Prep. with an acc.: Above, over, beyond.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* nec exisset umquam s. terram, Cic.; esse s. caput, *to be burdensome*, Id. 2) *Esp.: Above, beyond*, s. Suessulam, Liv.; s. Mæotis paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. —— B) *Fig.* 1) *Of time: Past, before*, s. hanc memoriam, Cæs.; s. septingentesimum annum, Liv. 2) *Of number and measure: Above, beyond*, s. millia viginti, Liv.; s. tres cyathos, Hor.; s. vires, Id.

SUPRA-SCANDO, ĕre, *v. a. To step or climb over*, s. fines, Liv.

SUPREMUS, &c. *See* SUPERUS, III., B.

SŪRA, æ, *f.* I. *The calf of the leg*, Plin.; *the lower part of the leg*, suras vincire cothurno, Virg.——II. *The smaller bone of the leg, shin-bone*, Cels.

SURCŬLUS, i, *m.* (surgo). *A young twig or shoot, a shoot, sprout.* I. *Gen.:* defringere s., Cic. ——II. *Esp.: A young shoot for setting, a set, slip, graft*, serere s., Cic.

SURDASTER, tra, trum (surdus). *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*, Cic.

SŪRDĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (surdus). *Deafness*, Cic

SURDUS, a, um. *Deaf.* I. *Prop.:* si s. sit, varietates vocum aut modos noscere possit? Cic. *Prov.:* surdo narrare, canere, &c., *to preach to deaf ears*, Liv. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Unwilling to hear, insensible, that does not comprehend or conceive*, s. judex, Cic.; leges rem s., inexorabilem esse, Liv.; s. tellus, *not susceptible of culture*, Plin.; s. vota, *to which the gods are deaf*, Prop.; surdior scopulis, Hor.—B) *That yields*

a hollow or dull sound, where sound is not well heard, s. vox, Quint.——C) *Silent, still*, s. ictus, Plin.; s. buccina, Juv.; s. lyra, Prop.——D) *Dim, weak, faint, dull, dead*, s. colos, Plin.; cinnama surdum spirant, Pers.

SURĒNA, æ, *f.* I. *A kind of fish*, Varr.——II. *A grand vizier, grand duke, the name of the highest office, next to that of the king, in Parthia*, Tac.

SURGO, surrexi, surrectum [surrigit, surriguntur, Sen.; Virg.] 3 *v. a.* (surrigo, *from* sub-rego). I. *To lift up, raise, set up, erect*, surriguntur capilli, Sen.; surrecta cuspis, Liv.; s. aures, Virg.——II. *To rise, arise, get up, stand up.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: s. e lectulo, Cic.; s. ab umbris ad lumina vitæ, Virg.; mare s., Id.; sol. s., Hor. 2) *Esp.* a) *To rise from bed*, s. ante lucem, Cic.; s. ad lites novas, Hor. b) *To rise, spring up, grow up*, surgens arx, Virg.; Ceres s. culmo alto, Hor.——B) *Fig.*: rumor s., Tac.; sententia s. animo, Virg.

SUR-RANCIDUS [subr.], a, um. *Somewhat rancid*, s. caro, Cic.

SUR-RAUCUS [subr.], a, um. *Somewhat hoarse*, s. vox, Cic.

SURRECTUS, a, um, *part. of* surgo.

SUR-REFECTUS [subr.], a, um. *Somewhat refreshed*, Vell.

SUR-REMIGO [subr.], āre, *v. n.* *To row gently along*, tacitis s. undis, Virg.

SURRENTINUS, a, um (Surrentum). *Of or belonging to Surrentum, Surrentina*, S. montes, Plin. *Plur.*, Surrentini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Surrentum*, Liv.

SURRENTUM, i, *n.* *Surrentum, a maritime town of Campania; now Sorrento*, Mel.

SUR-REPO [subr.], psi, ptum, 3 [*perf.* surrepsti, Catull.]. *To creep forth beneath or from below; to creep, steal, or sneak to a place.* I. *Prop.*: s. sub tabulas, Cic.; s. mœnia, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: quies s. oculis, Ov.; inera ætas s., Tibull.

SURREPTICIUS [subr.] *or* -TIUS, a, um (surripio). *Stolen.* I. *Prop.*: s. filius, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *Clandestine, secret*, s. amor, Plaut.

SURREPTUS [subr.], a, um, *part. of* surripio.

SUR-RIDEO [subr.], si, 2 *v. n.* *To smile*, Cic.

SUR-RIDICŬLE, *adv.* *Somewhat laughably*, Cic.

SUR-RINGOR [subr.], 3 *v. dep. n.* *To make a somewhat wry mouth, be somewhat indignant*, Cic.

SUR-RIPIO [subr.], rīpŭi, reptum, 3 *v. a.* [surpite, Hor.; surpere, Lucr.; surpuit, Plaut.; surpuerat, Hor.; *perf. subj.* surrepsit, Plaut.] (sub, rapio). *To take away secretly, withdraw privily, to purloin, pilfer, steal, filch.* I. *Prop.*: s. vasa e privato sacro, Cic.; s. puerum, Plaut.; surripuisti te mihi de foro, *you have withdrawn from my sight*, Id. *Absol.*: surripis, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: s. alqd spatii, Cic.; s. crimina oculis patris, Ov.

SUR-RŎGO [subr.], 1 *v. a.* *To elect or procure the election of one in the place of another*, s. alios (decemviros), Cic.; s. collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.

SUR-ROSTRĀNI [subr.], ōrum, *m.* (rostrum). *Idlers about the* rostra, *loungers*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

SUR-RŎTUNDUS [subr.], a, um. *Somewhat round, roundish*, Cels.

SUR-RŬBEO [subr.], ēre, *v. n.* *To be reddish*, uva s. purpureo mero, Ov.

SUR-RŬBER [subr.], a, um. *Reddish*, Cels.

SUR-RŬBICUNDUS [subr.], a, um. *Somewhat ruddy, reddish*, Sen.

SUR-RŬFUS [subr.], a, um. *Somewhat reddish*, Plaut.

SUR-RŬO [subr.], ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To pull down from below, to undermine, dig out, and the like.* I. *Prop.*: s. arbores, Cæs.; s. mœnia cuniculo, Liv.; ætas s. spelunceas, Lucr.——II. *Fig.*: *To undermine, sap, destroy*, s. libertatem, Liv.; s. reges muneribus, Hor.

SUR-RUSTICUS [subr.], a, um. *Somewhat clownish*, pudor pæne s., Cic.

SURRUTUS [subr.], a, um, *part. of* surruo.

SURSUM [sursus, Lucr.], *adv.* (sub, versum). *From beneath, upward, up.* I. *Denoting motion*: s. deorsum, *up and down*, Cic.; curritare s. deorsum, Ter.; versare omnia s. deorsum, *topsy-turvy*, Petr. *Pleonast. with* versus (versum, versum); quum gradatim s. versum reditur, Cic.——II. *Denoting rest*: *Above, upward*, nares recte s. sunt, Cic.

SŬS, sŭis [*nom.*, suis, Prud.; *genit.*, sueris, Plaut.; *dat. plur.*, subus, Plin.; Lucr.; sulbus, Lucr.], *c.* (ὗς, σῦς). I. *A swine, pig, sow, or boar*, Cic. *Prov.*: sus Minervam (*sc.* docet), *said of one who attempts to teach one better informed that of which he himself is ignorant*, Cic.——II. *A kind of fish*, Ov.

SUSCEPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (suscipio). *An undertaking, taking in hand*, s. laborem doloremque, Cic.

SUSCEPTOR, oris, *m.* (suscipio). *One who undertakes, an undertaker, attempter*, Just.

SUSCEPTUS, a, um, *part. of* suscipio.

SUSCIPIO [succipio], cēpi, ceptum, 3 *v. a.* (sub, capio). *To take up, to keep or prop up, support.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: s. dominum ruentem, Virg.; s. ignem follis, Id.; s. labentem domum, Sen.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To take up a new-born child from the ground, to acknowledge it, own it, bring it up as one's own*, simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic.; s. puerum, Ter. b) *To get children, beget*, s. liberos ex libertini filia, Cic.; s. filiam ex uxore, Ter.; s. sobolem de alqo, Virg. 2) *To take, receive, take under one's protection*, s. alqm in civitatem, Cic.; s. alqm erudiendum, Quint.——II. *Fig.*: *To take upon one's self, undertake, undergo, submit to.* A) *Gen.*: s. inimicitias, laborem, sumptus, Cic.; s. partem rei publicæ, Id.; s. res alienum amicorum, Id.——B) *Esp.*: *To take up, resume, or continue a discourse*, s. sermonem, Quint.

SUSCITO, 1 *v. a.* (sub, cito). *To raise up, raise or lift up.* I. *Gen.*: s. terga, Virg.; aura s. lintea, Ov.; s. vulturium a cano capite, *to scare or frighten away from*, Catull.——II. *Esp.* A) *To erect, build*, s. delubra, Lucr.——B) *To rouse, excite, awaken, set in motion*, s. alqm e somno, Cic.; s. somno, Plaut.; s. e molli quiete, Catull.; s. viros in arma, Virg.; s. ægrotum, *to restore*, Hor. *Of things*: s. ignes, *stir up, rekindle*, Virg.

SUSPECTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (suspicio). *To look at accurately, to observe carefully.* I. *Gen.*: s. tabulam, Ter.——II. *Esp.*: *To suspect, entertain suspicion of, mistrust.*

Pass.: To be suspected: s. Agrippinam, Tac.; suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quæ, &c., Id.

SUSPECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* suspicio.——II. *Adj.: Suspicious, under suspicion.* A) *Of persons:* quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, Cic.; habere alqm s., Sall.; *with dat.,* s. civibus, Cic.—B) *Of things:* omnia s. atque sollicita, Cic.; s. locus, *unsafe,* Liv.; suspectum, non dare, Ov.

SUSPECTUS, ûs, *m.* (suspicio). *A looking up.* I. *Prop.* A) aspectus et s., Plin.—B) *Meton.: View upward, height,* s. cœli, Virg.——II. *Fig.: An esteeming, honoring, admiring,* nimius sui s., Sen.

SUSPENDIUM, ii, *n.* (suspendo). *A hanging one's self, hanging,* mors ac s., Cic.; finire vitam suspendio, Suet.

SUSPENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (sub, pendo). *To hang up, suspend, hang.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* suspensus reste ad pinnam muri, Liv.; oscilla s. ex alta pinu, Virg.; s. arcum humeris, Id.; (pueri) lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *hanging on,* Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To hang (in order to kill),* Dioclem hominem locupletem suspendisse se constat, Cic.; s. se e ficu, Quint. 2) *To hang up an offering in a temple, to dedicate, consecrate,* s. votas vestes, Virg.; s. insignia, Tibull. 3) a) *To cause any thing to be suspended, to erect a building on an arch or vault,* ut (opus) suspendi non posset, Cic.; duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, i. e. *hold up,* Cæs.; pes suspenditur summis digitis, *is carried, supported,* Quint. b) *To prop, support,* tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* suspensæ rationes, *dependent,* Cic.—B) *Esp.: To cause to hang or be suspended.* 1) *To make uncertain, place in uncertainty, keep in suspense,* s. diu judicum animos, Quint. 2) *To check, restrain, interrupt,* s. spiritum, Quint.; s. fletum, Ov. 3) *To fix upon,* s. vultum mentemque tabella, Hor. 4) s. alqm, *or* alqd naso (adunco), *to turn up one's nose at a person or thing,* s. ignotos naso adunco, Hor.

SUSPENSÜRA, æ, *f.* (suspendo, I., B., 3). *An arching or vaulting,* s. calidariorum, Vitr.; Sen.

SUSPENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* suspendo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Raised, elevated, high, suspended,* Roma cœnaculis sublata atque s., Cic.; rupes s. saxis, Virg.; s. mare, *high,* Sil. 2) *Moving gently over a surface, superficial, gentle, light,* s. gradus, Ter.; s. vestigia, Virg.—B) *Fig.: In suspense, wavering, doubtful, uncertain, undecided,* s. et incerta plebs Romana, Cic.; s. animus et sollicitus, Id.

SUSPICAX, ácis (suspicor). I. *Suspicious, distrustful,* s. frater, Liv.——II. *That excites suspicion, suspicious,* s. silentium, Tac.

SUSPICIO, spexi, spectum, 3 *v. a.* (sub, specio). I. *To look from below, to look up or upward, to look at,* &c. A) *Prop.:* s. cœlum, Cic.; s. in cœlum, Id.; tellus s. matrem (i. e. Pleiadem) a parte sinistra, *lies toward,* Ov.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Of the mind: To look up to, to raise one's thoughts,* nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum s. possunt, Cic. 2) *To look up to with admiration, to esteem, admire,* itaque eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, in quibus, &c., Cic.; s. argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artes, Hor.——II. *To suspect, be suspicious or distrustful of (mostly in the part. perf.),* Bomilcar suspiciens eum, Sall.

SUSPICIO, ónis, *f.* (suspicor). I. *Suspicion, mistrust, distrust.* a) *Absol.:* s. insequitur facta improborum, Cic.; levare atque removere s., Id.; segregare s., Plaut.; venire in s., cadere in s., *to fall into or incur suspicion,* Cic.; s. habere, *to suspect, mistrust; also, to be suspected,* Id.; in suspicione esse, *to be suspected,* Liv. b) *With obj. genit.:* dare alcui s. ficte reconciliatæ gratiæ, Cic.; s. belli Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) *An opinion, notion conception, idea,* s. deorum, Cic.—B) *Appearance,* s. vulneris, Petr.

SUSPICIÖSE, *adv. Suspiciously, in a manner that excites suspicion,* s. dicere, Cic.

SUSPICIÖSUS, a, um (suspicio). *Full of suspicion or mistrust.* I. *Having suspicion, suspicious,* conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat, Cic.; s. vita, Sen.——II. *Exciting suspicion, suspicious,* timor, perturbatio . . . quæ erant ante suspiciosa, Cic.; hæc sunt, quæ suspiciosum crimen efficiant, Id.

SUSPICOR, atus, 1 *v. dep. a.* [suspico, are, Plaut.] (suspicio, II.). I. *Prop.: To suspect.* a) *With acc.:* s. alqd, Cic.; s. nefas de uxore, Quint.; s. ancillas, Plaut. b) *With an objective clause:* suspicari Cæsarem habere, &c., Cæs. c) *Absol.:* fuge suspicari (*sc.* me), Hor.——II. *Meton.: To conjecture, suppose, think.* a) *With acc.:* s. figuram divinam et sensum, Cic. b) *With an objective clause,* ante . . . quam quisquam venturum (hostem) esse s. queat, Cic.

SUSPIRÄTIO, ónis, *f. The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh,* suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint.

SUSPIRÄTUS, ûs, *m.* (suspiro). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh,* aspicere sine s., Cic.

SUSPIRITUS, ûs, *m.* (suspiro). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing,* s. et gemitus, Liv.; enicare suspiritus, Plaut.

SUSPIRIUM, ii, *n.* (suspiro). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh.* I. *Prop.* A) sine s., Cic.; trahere s. ex intimo ventre, Id., Plur., Prop.—B) *Shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, asthma,* laborare suspirio, Col.——II. *Meton.: A breathing, breath,* Luc.

SUSPIRO, 1 *v. n.* (sub, spiro). I. *To fetch a deep breath, to heave a sigh, to sigh,* s. occulte, Cic.; s. ab imis pectoribus, Ov.; sola suspirat in illa, *sighs after her (with love),* Id. *Of things:* curæ suspirantes, Poet. ap. Cic.——II. *To sigh after any thing, to utter with a sigh,* s. nebulas, Luc.; s. Chloen, Hor.; s. amores, Tib.

SUSQUE-DEQUE, *adv.* (sub-que *and* de-que). *Up and down, above and below* (*used to denote neglect or indifference*), Cic.; Plaut.

SUSTENTACULUM, i, *n.* (sustento). *A support, stay.* I. *Prop.,* Tac.——II. *Meton.: Support, nourishment,* August.

SUSTENTÄTIO, ónis, *f. A deferring, keeping back, stopping, delay.* A) *Gen.:* mora et s., Cic.—B) *Esp. as a figure of rhetoric: A keeping the audience in suspense,* Cels. ap. Quint.

SUSTENTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (sustineo). *To keep up or upright, to uphold, support.* I. *Prop.*

s. fratrem ruentem, Virg.; sustentata moles, Lucr. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To sustain, uphold, support, preserve, confirm*, s. civitatem exsanguem jam et jacentem, Cic.; s. valetudinem, Id.; spes sustentabat inopiam, Cæs.; s. pugnam, aciem, *to support*, Tac.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To support, maintain, nourish*, quum esset silvestris belluæ sustentatus uberibus, Cic.; s. plebem frumento, Liv.; s. sanctos largitione et cura, Tac.; sustentari, *to maintain or support one's self*, Id.; *also simply*, sustentare, Plaut. 2) *To endure, bear, sustain*, s. vix mœrorem et dolorem, Cic.; ægre is dies sustentatur, Cæs.; nec sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 3) *To delay, defer, put off*, s. ædificationem, Cic.

SUSTINEO, tinui, tentum, 2 *v. a.* (teneo). *To keep from below, keep up or upright, support, upbear, bear.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* s. bovem humeris, Cic.; s. se, Cæs.; s. arma membraque, Liv.; s. infirmos artus baculo, Ov.—B) *Esp.: To check, keep back, stop, restrain*, s. currum, Cic.; s. equos, Cæs. —— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To keep upright, hold, support, sustain, uphold, preserve*, s. dignitatem et decus, Cic.; memoria s. historiam antiquam, Plaut. — B) *Esp.* 1) *To support, maintain, sustain, nourish, feed*, alere et s., Cic.; s. necessitates aliorum, Liv.; s. patriam nepotesque, Virg. 2) *To bear, endure, suffer, undergo, take upon one's self*, ferre et s. mala, Cic.; s. suspicionem, Plaut.; *with obj. clause*, sustinebant tales viri, se . . . non credidisse? . . . restitisse? sustineant, *they may endure that charge*, Cic. 3) *To keep back, restrain, stop, delay, put off*, s. ut currum sic impetum benevolentiæ, Cic.; s. impetum hostis, Cæs.

SUSTOLLO, ĕre, *v. a.* (sub, tollo). *To lift up, raise.* I. *Gen.:* s. amiculum, Plaut.; s. vela, Catull. ——II. *Esp.* A) *To erect, build*, s. opus, Cod. Th. — B) *To remove, destroy, pull down*, s. filiam herilem, Plaut.; s. ædes, Id.

SUSURRĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *A murmurer*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

SUSURRO, are, *v. n. and a.* (συρίζω). *To murmur, whisper.* I. *Neut.:* apes s., Virg.; s. cum alqo de alqo, Ov. ——II. *Act.:* susurrat aure, quid velit, Ov.

SUSURRUS, i, *m.* *A murmuring, whispering, whistling*, &c., s. muliercularum, Cic.; concipere vota tacito s., *with a gentle prayer*, Luc. Susurri, *the attendants of* Fama, Ov.

SUSURRUS, a, um (susurrus). *That murmurs or whispers, murmuring*, Ov.

SUTELA, æ, *f.* (suo). *A serving*, Met.; *an artifice, cunning trick*, Plaut.

SUTHUL, *indecl. Suthul, a town of Numidia*, Sall.

SUTILIS, e (suo). *Sewed or fastened together*, s. cymba, Virg.; s. coronæ, *garlands of roses entwined in the hair*, Ov.

SUTOR, ōris, *m.* *A shoemaker, cobbler*, Plaut. *It is frequently used of the lower class of people*, Cic.; Juv. *Prov.:* s. ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *the cobbler must not go beyond his last*, Plin.: Vell.

SUTORIUS, a, um (sutor). *Of or belonging to shoemakers*, s. atramentum, *blacking*, Cic.; Turpio s., *who was once a shoemaker*; s. fistula, *a shoemaker's knife*, Plin.; atrium s., *the shoemaker's hall, a place in Rome*, Varr.

SUTRINUS, a, um (sutor). I. *Of or belonging to shoemakers*, s. taberna, Tac. ——II. *Subst.*, sutrina, æ, *f.* A) (*sc.* officina) *A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall*, Plin.— B) (*sc.* ars) *The shoemaking trade*, Vitr.

SUTRINUS, a, um (Sutrium). *Of or belonging to Sutrium*, S. ager, Liv. *Subst.*, Sutrini, orum, *The inhabitants of Sutrium*, Liv.

SUTRIUM, ii, *n.* *Sutrium, a town of Etruria; now Sutri*, Liv. *Prov.:* quasi eant S., i. e. *to set about a thing well prepared for it* (*as Camillus marched out to conquer Sutrium*), Plaut.

SUTURA, æ, *f.* (suo). *A sewing, a seam*, Liv.

SUTUS, a, um, *part. of* suo.

SUUS, a, um [*genit. plur.*, suum, Ter.] (sus, ea, sum (ŏc), *Sanscr.* sva), *pron. poss.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) *His, her, its, their.* a) *Absol.:* suo magis, quam suorum civium tempore, Cic.; si suum numerum naves haberent, *their full freight*, Id. b) *With* sibi *or* proprius: suo sibi succo vivunt, Plaut.; s. proprium prœlium, Liv. c) *Strengthened by* pte *or* met *appended:* suopte nutu, Cic.; neque suamet ipsa scelera occultare, Id. 2) *Subst.:* Octavius quem sui Cæsarem salutabant, *his friends, followers*, Cic.; Cæsar suos a prœlio continebat, Cæs.; tribuere suum cuique, *his own*, Cic.— B) *Esp.* 1) *Proper, own, peculiar*, semper esse in disputando suus, Cic.; ancilla, mea quæ fuit hodie, nunc sua est, *independent*, Plaut.; vix sua erat, *in her right mind*, Ov. 2) *Favorable, propitious, devoted*, Alphenus utebatur populo suo, Cic.; s. venti, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) I. q. ejus: hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic.; sufferet suus servus pœnas Sosia, Plaut.—B) *For the obj. genit.* sui: neque cuiquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur, Sall.

SYBARIS, is, *f.* (Σύβαρις). *Sybaris.* I. *A town of Magna Græcia, noted for the luxury and profligacy of its inhabitants, afterward called* Thurii, Cic. ——II. *The river on which Sybaris was situate*, Ov.

SYBARĪTA, æ, *m.* (Sybaris). *An inhabitant of Sybaris, Sybarite*, Quint.

SYBARĪTĀNUS, a, um (Sybaris). *Of or belonging to Sybaris*, S. exercitus, Plin.

SYBARĪTIS, idis, *f.* (Sybaris). *The name of a lascivious poem*, Ov.

SYCOLATRONIDÆ, ārum, *m.* *Fig-stealers, the name of a fictitious people, facetiously formed*, in Plaut.

SYCOPHANTA, æ, *m.* (συκοφάντης). (*Prop.: One who informed against persons who clandestinely exported figs from Attica; hence*) *An informer; a false accuser; knave, calumniator, cheat*, Plaut.; Ter. *Sometimes for a cunning flatterer, parasite*, Plaut. Amph.

SYCOPHANTIA, æ, *f.* (συκοφαντία). *Artifice, knavery, deceit*, Plaut.

SYCOPHANTIŌSE, *adv.* (sycophanta). *Deceitfully, artfully*, Plaut.

SYCOPHANTOR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (sycophanta) *To act a double part or deceitfully, to play the knave*, Plaut.

SYENE, es, *f.* (Συήνη). *Syene, the southern frontier-town of Upper Egypt; now Assuan*, Mart.

SYENITES, æ, *m.* (Syene). *Of or belonging to Syene*, S. lapis, *red granite*, Plin.; Ov.

SYGAMBRI, orum. *See* SIGAMBRI.

SYLLA, æ. *See* SULLA.

SYLLABA, æ, *f.* (συλλαβή). I. *Prop.* *A syl*

lable, numerus syllabarum, Cic.; s. brevior aut longior: juris consultus, auceps syllabarum, *a sifter of the precise literal sense.*——II. *Meton. plur.: Verses, poems*, Mart.

SYLLABATIM, *adv.* (syllaba). *By syllables*, s. dictare, Cic.

SYLLŎGISMUS *or* -OS, i, m. (συλλογισμός). *A syllogism*, Quint.

SYLLŎGISTICUS, a, um (συλλογιστικός). *Of or relating to a syllogism, syllogistic*, Quint.

SYLVA, SYLVANUS, *&c.* *See* SILVA, *&c.*

SYMÆTHEUS, a, um (Symæthum). *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*, S. aquæ, Ov.

SYMÆTHIS, idis, *f.* (Symæthum). *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*, S. nympha, Ov.

SYMÆTHYUS, a, um (Symæthum). *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*, S. flumina, Virg.

SYMÆTHUM, i, n., *or* SYMÆTHUS, i, m. *Symæthus, a river and town on the eastern coast of Sicily, near Catina*, Plin.

SYMBŎLA, æ, *f.* (συμβολή). *A contribution of money given toward an entertainment*, Plaut. *Meton. of blows*, Plaut. *Of conversational questions for mutual entertainment*, Gell.

SYMBŎLICE, *adv.* (symbolum). *Symbolically, figuratively*, s. appellare, Gell.

SYMBŎLUS, i, m., *and* SYMBOLUM, i, n. (σύμβολος *or* -ον). *A mark, sign, token*, Plin.

SYMMACHUS, i, m. Q. Aurelius S., *consul and prefect of the city toward the end of the fourth century; he was an orator, and author of* Epistolæ *still extant* (in 10 *books*), Macr.

SYMMETRIA, æ, *f.* (συμμετρία). *Proportion, harmony, symmetry*, Plin.

SYMPHŎNIA, æ, *f.* (συμφωνία). *A concert of musical instruments, symphony, harmony of mingled sounds*, quum symphonia caneret, Cic.

SYMPHŎNIACUS, a, um (συμφωνιακός). *Belonging to music or a concert*, s. pueri, *belonging to a musical band or company, choristers*, Cic.

SYMPLĒGADES, um, *f.* (Συμπληγάδες). *Symplegades.* I. *Two small islands or rocks of the Black Sea, which, according to the fable, alternately struck against and separated from each other, until the Argo passed them, after which time they remained fixed*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A combination, junction, connection*, Mart.

SYMPLEGMA, ătis, n. (σύμπλεγμα). *A group* (*of wrestlers, and the like*), Plin.; Mart.

SYMPŎSIACUS, a, um (συμποσιακός). *Of or belonging to a banquet*, Gell. Symposiaca, ōrum, *A writing of Plutarch so called*, Gell.

SYMPŎSIUM, ii, n. (Συμπόσιον, *a banquet*). *The name of a well-known dialogue of Plato*, Gell.; Nep.

SYNARISTŎSÆ, ārum, *f.* (Συναριστῶσαι). *Women breakfasting together, the name of a comedy by Menander*, Plin.

SYNECDŎCHE, ēs, *f.* (συνεκδοχή). *A figure of Rhetoric, by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part; a cause for an effect, or an effect for a cause; or, a proper name for an appellative*, Quint.

SYNEDRUS, i, m. (σύνεδρος). *A member of a council, a councillor in a college* (*with the Macedonians*), Liv.

SYNĒPHEBI, ōrum, m. (Συνέφηβοι). *The Youthful Companions, the name of a comedy by Statius Cæcilius*, Cic.

SYNGRAPHA, æ, *f.* (συγγραφή). *A bond, promissory note, bill of exchange*, Cic.

SYNGRAPHUS, i, m. (σύγγραφος). I. *A written contract*, Plaut.——II. *A passport, safe-conduct*, Plaut.

SYNIZĒSIS, is, *f.* (συνίζησις). *A contraction of two vowels into one syllable*, Serv.

SYNNADA, ōrum, n. *Synnada, a city in the north of Phrygia Salutaris, famed for its marble*, Plin.

SYNNADENSIS, e (Synnada). *Of or belonging to Synnada*, Cic.

SYNŎDUS, ontis, m. (συνόδους). *A fish, a kind of bream*, Ov.

SYNTAXIS, is, *f.* (σύνταξις). *A putting together in order, construction, syntax*, Prisc.

SYNTHESINUS, a, um (συνθέσινος). *Of a dressing-gown*, a. vestis, *a dressing-gown*, Suet.

SYNTHĒSIS, is, *f.* (σύνθεσις). I. *In Med.: A composition, mixture*, Ser. Samm.——II. *A service, set of vessels*, Mart.; Stat.——III. *A set or suit of garments*, Mart. *Meton.: A dressing-gown*, Mart.

SYNTONUM, i, n. (σύντονον). *A kind of musical instrument*, Quint.

SYPHAX, ăcis, m. *Syphax, a king of Numidia at the period of the second Punic war*, Liv.

SYRACŎSIUS, a, um (Συρακόσιος) (Syracusæ). *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, S. versus, Virg.

SYRACŪSÆ, ārum, *f.* (Συράκουσαι). *Syracuse, a city of Sicily, now Siracusa*, Cic.

SYRACŪSĀNUS, a, um (Syracusæ). *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, Cic. *Subst.*, Syracusani, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Syracuse, Syracusans*, Cic.

SYRACŪSIUS, a, um (Συρακούσιος) (Syracusæ). *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, Cic.

SYRIA, æ, *f.* (Συρία). *Syria, a country of Western Asia, lying along the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. It is also taken sometimes for Assyria*, Cic.; Suet.

SYRIACUS, a, um (Syria). *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*, Cic.

SYRINX, ingis, *f.* (Σῦριγξ). I. *A nymph said to have been changed into a reed*, Ov.——II. syringes, um, *f., Caves, caverns, catacombs*, Amm.

SYRISCUS, a, um (Syria). *Syrian, of Syria*, Virg.; Ter.

SYRIUS, a, um (Syria). *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*, S. triticum, Plin.

SYRMA, æ, *f.* (σύρμα). *A robe with a long train*, Sen.; *worn esp. by tragedians*, Juv.; *hence, meton., for tragedy*, Juv.; Mart.

SYRŎPHŒNIX, icis, m. (Συροφοίνιξ). *A Syrophœnician* (*on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia*), Juv.

SYRTICUS, a, um (Syrtis). *Of or belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtic*, S. solitudines, Plin.

SYRTIS, is, *f.* (Σύρτις). *Syrtis, a sand-bank or sandy place in the sea, sands; esp. on the northern coast of Africa*, S. Major, *near Cyrenaica, now Sydra, and* S. Minor, *near Byzacene, now Cabes*, Liv. *Fig. for* scopulus, Cic.

SYRTIS, idis, *f.* *Syrtic, of or near the Syrtes*, S. gemmæ, Plin.

SYRUS, a, um (Syria). *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*, S. vina, Hor. *Pisr.*, Syri, ōrum, m., *The Syrians*, Cic.

SYRUS, i, m. Publius, *originally a slave, subsequently a celebrated composer of mimes. Many of his moral sayings still remain.*

SYSTŎLE, ēs, *f.* (συστολή). *In Gramm.: A figure when a long syllable is used as a short one*, Diomed.

SYZYGIA, æ, *f.* (συζυγία). *A joining together, conjunction, syzygy*, Quint.

T.

T, t, *the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. The sibilant sound of this letter before a vowel is perhaps of comparatively modern date.* T *is assimilated to* s *in* quatio, quassi, &c.; *entirely suppressed in* usus *from* utor, mens *from* ment-s, &c. T., *as an abbreviation, stands for* Titus; Tt. *denotes* Tiberius; TR., Tribunus; T. F., testamenti formula; T. P., tribunicia potestas.

TABANUS, i, m. *A horse-fly, breese, gad-fly*, Plin.

TABELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tabula). *A small board or table, a tablet.* I. *Gen.*: t. cerea, Plin.; t. capit lapillos, *a small gaming-board*, Ov.; pistor struit tabellas, *small slices of cake*, Mart.; *of the little cradle of Romulus and Remus*, Ov.——II. *Esp.* A) *A writing-tablet; and meton., any writing, letter, note; a contract, will, &c.*, insculpere literas tabellæ, Quint.; recitatæ sunt tabellæ, Cic.; t. allatæ sunt, Plaut.; t. publicæ, *public papers laid up in the archives*, Cic.; tabellæ quæstionis, *verbal processes*, Id.; t. dotis, *a marriage-contract*, Suet.; t. falsæ, *counterfeit wills*, Juv.; t. laureatæ, *the dispatch containing the news of a victory*, Liv.—B) *A voting-tablet.* 1) *At the* comitia, *for electing a magistrate, or for deciding upon a motion: In the former case the elector wrote down the name of his candidate; in the latter every voter received two tablets, the one with the assenting letters* U. R., i. e. uti roga, *the other with the dissenting superscription* A, i. e. antiquo: civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. 2) *In courts of law: Here they generally voted with three tablets, of which the one inscribed with* A. (absolvo), *acquitted; the other with* C. (condemno), *condemned; and the third, with* N. L. (non liquet), *left the matter undecided:* quum t. vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic.—C) *A little picture*, ornare tabellis, Cic.; priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov.—D) *A votive-tablet*, votiva t., Hor.; t. memores, Ov.; ponere t. deæ, Id.

TABELLĀRIUS, a, um (tabella). *Of or relating to tablets.* I. *Of or relating to writings or letters*, t. naves, *packet-boats*, Sen. *Subst.*, tabellarius, ii, m., *A letter-carrier*, Cic. ——II. *Of or relating to voting-tablets*, t. lex, *concerning voting, of which there were four*, lex t. Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Cœlia, Cic.

TĀBEO, ēre (τήκω, τάκω). *To melt, melt or waste away, decay*, genæ t., Virg.; artus sale tabentes, *dripping*, Id.

TABERNA, æ, *f.* (*akin to* tabula). *A booth, hut, stall, shed.* I. *Gen.*: t. pauperum, Hor. ——II. *Esp.* A) *A retail shop, shop, stall*, t. librariæ, *a bookseller's shop or stall*, Cic.; *called also simply* t., Hor.; t. argentaria, Liv.; t. cretaria, unguentaria, Varr.; t. sutrina, Tac.; t. deversoria, *a tavern*, Plaut.; *and sometimes simply* t.: devertere in t., Cic.; concursare circum tabernas, Id.——B) Tres Tabernæ, *a place on the Appia Via, near Albra and the Forum Appii*, Cic.

TABERNĀCŬLUM, i, n. (taberna). *A tent.* I *Gen.*: perpotare totos dies in t., Cic.; statuere t., Cæs.; t. regium, Liv.; qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocarunt, *established themselves, settled in*, Cic.——II. *Esp.*: *A place or tent to take the auspices in*, capere t. recte, Cic.; vitio t. capere, *not properly*, Id.

TABERNĀRIUS, a, um (taberna). I. *Of or belonging to booths*, t. blanditiæ, *low, common*, App.; t. fabulæ, *a low or common kind of comedy*, Fest.——II. *Subst.*, tabernarii, ōrum, m., *Shopkeepers*, opifices et t., Cic.

TĀBES, is, *f.* (tabeo). I. *Prop.*: *A consuming or wasting away; a wasting disease, consumption, decline*, t. cruciatus, afflictatio, fraditas, Cic.; t. cadaveris, Liv.; fames consumit nos lenta tabe, Plin.; t. soli, *sterility*, Id.; quos durus amor crudeli tabe peremit, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *A dissolving, melting, moisture*, t. liquentis nivis, Liv.; t. pituitæ, Plin.; vis aceti resolvit margaritas in t., Id.

TĀBESCO, bŭi, 3 v. n. (tabes). *To melt away, dissolve, waste away, consume away by degrees*, humor tabescit calore, Cic.; corpora t. calore, Ov.; consenescere et t., Plaut.; t. dolore ac miseria, Ter.

TĀBIDUS, a, um (tabeo). I. *Prop.*: *Melting or wasting away, decaying, pining; putrefying*, t. nix, Liv.; t. corpus, Suet.——II. *Meton.*: *Consuming, wasting, destroying*, t. venenum, Tac.; t. lues, Virg.; t. vetustas, Ov.

TĀBIFICUS, a, um (tabes, facio). *Melting, consuming, wasting*, t. venenum, Suet.; t. mens, Cic.

TABLINUM, i. *See* TABULINUM.

TABŬLA, æ, *f.* *A board, plank.* I. *Gen.*: arripere t. de naufragio, Cic.; t. inauratæ, Plin. ——II. *Esp.* A) *A tablet on which any thing is or has been written; hence, any writing, a letter, contract, account, will, &c.*, tabulæ confectæ literis Græcis, Cæs.; t. literaria, *a writing-table*, Varr.; suspensi tabulam lacerto, Hor.; t. cereæ, Plaut.; t. novæ, *new account-books, by which the old debts were annulled, an abolition of debts*, Cic.; Sall.; t. publicæ, *state papers or documents*, Cic.; XII. T., Id.; t. Sullæ, *a list of proscription*, Juv.; tabulæ, *a testament or will*, Plin.—B) *A board on which any thing is painted, a painting or picture*, t. picta, Cic. *Prov.*: manum de t., *take the hand away from the board, enough, add no more*, Cic.; Plin.—C) *A votive-tablet* (*provided with a graphical representation of the disaster of shipwrecked persons*), me tabula sacer votiva paries indicat, &c., Hor.

TABULARIUM, ii. *See the following article*, III.

TABŬLĀRIUS, a, um (tabula). *Belonging to papers or records; used only as a subst.* I. tăbŭlārius, ii, m., *A book-keeper, registrar, keeper of archives, &c.*, Sen.——II. tăbŭlārium, ii, *f.* A) (*sc.* ædes) *A building for keeping the public archives*, Suet.—B) (*sc* res) *A keeping*

of accounts or archives, &c., *registry*, Cod. Just.——III. tăbŭlārium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* ædificium), *a building containing the public archives*, Suet.

TĂBŬLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (tabula). *A boarding; wainscoting, flooring; a floor, a story*, ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Cæs.; complures t. theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr.

TĂBŬLĀTUS, a, um (tabula). I. *Prop.* A) *Furnished with boards, boarded, floored*, t. transitus, Plin.——B) *Subst.*, tăbŭlātum, i, *n.*, *Any thing covered with boards, wainscot, floor, a story*, turris quatuor tabulatorum, Cæs.; exstruere t., Id.——II. *Meton.*: *A layer, row, bed*, Plin.

TĂBUM, i, *n.* (tabes). I. A) *Corrupt moisture, clotted or foul blood, gore, matter*, Tac.——B) *Post.* (*like* sanies): *The liquor of the purple-fish*, Stat.——II. *A consuming or wasting disease, pestilence*, corpora affecta tabo, Liv.; turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg.

TĂBURNUS, i, *m.* *Taburnus, a small chain of mountains south of Caudium, between Samnium and Campania, fruitful in olives; now Tavurno*, Virg.

TĂCĔO, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. I. *Neut.*: *To be silent, not to speak, hold one's peace, say nothing.* A) *Prop.*: de alqa re t., Cic.; in quibus (rebus) de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Id.——B) *To be silent or still, to be quiet*, tacentes loci, *not frequented*, Tac.; tacet omnis ager pecudes pictæque volucres, Virg.; essedo tacente, *without noise*, Mart.; Ister tacens, *standing still, frozen*, Id.; indoles t., *does not show itself*, Liv.——II. *Act.*: *To keep silence about, not to speak of, to hush up*, enunciabo... quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic.; t. commissa, Hor.; ut alios taceam, *not to mention others*, Ov.

TĂCĬTE, *adv.* (tacitus). *Silently, in silence, tacitly*, t. non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv.; t. auscultare, Plaut.

TĂCĬTO, *adv.* (tacitus). *Silently, tacitly*, t. moliri fugam, Just.

TĂCĬTURNĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (taciturnus). *Silence, taciturnity; secrecy*, experiri t. alcjs, Cic.; t. testium, Id.

TĂCĬTURNUS, a, um (tacitus). *Silent, taciturn, still, quiet*, quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum... videbant, Cic.; t. obstinatio, Nep.; t. ripa, Hor.; t. liber, *unread*, Id.

TĂCĬTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* taceo.——II. *Adj.* A) *That is passed over in silence, unmentioned.* 1) *Prop.*: prima duo capita epistolæ tuæ tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. 2) *Meton.* a) *That is admitted tacitly, without any particular agreement, as a matter of course, tacit*, non omnia scriptis, sed quædam, quæ perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic.; t. induciæ, Liv. b) *That happens or is done in silence, still, secret*, lex de t. judicio, Cic.; t. vulnus vivit sub pectore, Virg.; tacitus decedere terrâ, *secretly*, Id.——B) *That does not speak, silent; quiet, close, reserved*, t. figura corporis, Cic.; t. exspectatio, Id.; mori tacitum *without defence*, Liv.; t. lumina, *staring eyes*, Virg.; t. nemus, *quiet*, Id.; legens aut t., *reflecting*, Hor.

TĂCĬTUS, i, *m.* *Tacitus, a Roman surname.* 1. Caius Cornelius T., *a celebrated Roman historian.* 2. Marcus Claudius T. *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 275.

TĂCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (tango). *A touching.* I. *Prop., as a verbal noun, with an acc.*: quid tibi hanc digito t. est? Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *The sense of feeling, feeling*, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic.

TĂCTUS, a, um, *part. of* tango.

TĂCTUS, ūs, *m.* (tango). *A touching, touch.* I. *Prop.*: quæ (chordæ) ad quemque t. respondeant, Cic.; leo asper tactu, Hor.; t. salutantum, Lucr.——II. *Meton.* A) *Influence, effect*, t. solis, Cic.——B) *The sense of feeling, feeling*, t. toto corpore æquabiliter fusus est, Cic.; habere t. atque gustatum, Plin.

TĂDA [tēda], æ, *f.* (δαΐς, δᾴδιον). I. *Prop.*: *A pine-tree, resinous fir-tree*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *The wood of the pine-tree, a torch, plank, or board of pine-wood, and the like*, cupæ tæda ac pice refertæ, Cæs.; t. ardentes Furiarum, Cic.; tædas Hymenæus Amorque præcutiunt, Ov. *Post. for marriage, love, and the like*, Ov.; Prop.; t. ad funera versæ, *funeral torches* (*reversed*), Sil.

TÆDET, dŭit *or* sum est, 2 (*Sanscr.* taud, *to reject, to shun*). *To be disgusted, to feel disgust, to loathe, be sick of*; *constr.* alqm alcjs rei: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamisque suæ neque pudeat neque tædeat, Cic.; t. eos vitæ, Id.; t. vos talium civium, Id.; t. sermonis tui, Plaut.; t. omnium, Ter.

TÆDĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (tæda, fero). *Bearing a torch*, t. Dea, i. e. *Ceres in search of Proserpina*, Ov.

TÆDĬUM, ii, *n.* (tædet). I. *Disgust, weariness.* A) *With a genit.*: t. belli, Liv.; t. rerum adversarum, Sall.; tædio curarum fessus, Tac.; t. laboris, Quint.——B) *Absol.*: afferre t., Liv.; parere t., Quint.——II. *A tedious or wearisome thing; any thing loathsome or irksome*, vetustas oleo tædium affert, *a rancid taste*, Plin.

TÆNĂRĬDES, æ, *m.* (Tænarus). *One of Tænarus; poet. for a Lacedæmonian, said of Hyacinthus*, Ov.

TÆNĂRIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Tænarus). *Tænarian; post. for Lacedæmonian*, T. ora, Ov.; T. terra, Id.

TÆNĂRIUS, a, um (Tænarus). *Of or belonging to Tænarus, Tænarian; post. also*, i. q. *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*, T. litus, Plin.; T. lapis, Id.; T. columnæ, *of Tænarian marble*, Id.; T. fauces, i. e. *the entrance into the infernal regions*, Virg.; T. Deus, i. e. *Neptune.*

TÆNĂRUS (-os), i, *c.*, *and* TÆNĂRUM (-on), i, *n.* (Ταίναρος *and* Ταίναρον). *Tænarus or Tænarum, a promontory of Laconia, forming the southernmost point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune. On this promontory was also a cave that led to the lower world, and through which Hercules dragged Cerberus to the light of day. Here also were celebrated marble quarries; it is now Cape Matapan*, Plin. *Post. for the infernal regions*, horrida sedes invisi T., Hor.

TÆNĬA, æ, *f.* (ταινία). *A band, head-band, fillet, or ribbon for the hair.* I. *Prop.*: Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A tape-worm*, Plin.——B) *A kind of fish*, Plin.——C) *A border or frieze on a pillar*, Vitr.——D) *A streak or stripe in paper*, Plin.——E) *A row of projecting pointed rocks in the*

sea; hence, the purple-fish found on these rocks are called tæniense genus purpurarum, Plin.

TÆNIŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tænia). *A little band or ribbon*, Col.

TÆTER, tra, trum. *See* TETER.

TAGAX, ăcis (tago). *Light-fingered, thievish*, Cic.

TAGO, ĕre. *See* TANGO.

TAGUS, i, *m. Tagus, a river of Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands; now Tajo (the Tagus)*, Plin.

TALAĬŎNIDES, æ, *m.* (Talaus). *A descendant of Talaus; Adrastus*, Stat.; of *Eriphyle*, Ov.

TALARIA, ium. *See* TALARIS, I., B.

TALĀRIS, e (talus). I. A) *Of or belonging to the ankle*, t. tunica, i. e. *reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic.—B) *Subst.*: tālāria, ĭum, *n.* 1) *The parts about the ankles, the ankles*, Sen. 2) (*sc.* calceamenta) *Ankle-shoes, winged shoes or sandals; of Mercury* (Virg.; Ov.); *of Perseus* (Ov.); *of the fifth Minerva* (Cic). *Prov.*: talaria videamus, *let us think of flying away*, Cic. 3) (*sc.* vestimenta) *A long garment reaching to the ankles*, Ov.——II. *Of or belonging to dice*, t. ludi, Quint.

TALĀRIUS, a, um (talus). *Of or belonging to dice*, t. ludum, Cic.; t. lex, *concerning games at dice*, Plaut.

TALASIO [Talassio], ōnis, *or* TALASSIUS, ii, *m. A congratulatory acclamation to brides, dating from the time of Romulus, like the Greek* Ὑμὴν ὦ ὑμέναε, Liv.

TALAUS, i, *m.* (Ταλαός). *Talaus, an Argonaut, father of Adrastus and Eriphyle*, Ov.

TALEA, æ, *f. A little piece of any thing cut off, a cutting, branch, stake.* I. *Prop.*: t. in terram infodiebantur, Cæs.; t. ferreæ, *little iron bars, used as money in Britain*, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) *A acion, set*, Varr.—B) *A small beam used for binding the junctures of a wall*, Vitr.

TALENTUM, i, *n.* (τάλαντον, *a balance; any thing weighed*). *A talent.* I. *A Greek weight, varying in amount in the different states*, t. thynni, Plin.; t. turis, Id.; t. auri eborisque, Virg.——II. *A sum of money, also varying in amount; the Attic talent, containing* 60 *minæ, may be estimated at* £243 15*s., and in our currency about* $1056, Cic.; *sometimes called* t. magnum, Plaut.; *there was another talent containing* 80 *minæ*, Liv.

TALIO, ōnis, *f.* (talis). *In Law: A repaying like for like, retaliation*, Plin.

TĀLIS, e (τοῖος, *Sanscr.* tulya, *like, similar*). I. *Gen.*: *Of such nature or kind, so conditioned, such; with the correlative* qualis, atque, ut, qui, *or absol.*: t. est quæcumque res publica, qualis, &c., Cic.; quales simus, tales esse videamur, Id.; quum esset t., qualem te esse video, Id.; faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.; tales, ut jure laudemur, Cic.; talem te esse oportet, qui te sejungas, &c., Id.; talia commemorat, Enn.; talia fatur: Salve, &c., Virg.——II. *Esp.*: *Of a peculiar nature or kind, distinguished or excellent, such*, quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic.; tot et t. viri, Id.; pro tali facinore, Cæs.; t. tempus, *so critical*, Liv.

TĀLITER, *adv. In such manner, thus, so*, Plin.

TALPA, æ, *f.* [m., Virg.] (σπάλαξ). *A mole*, Cic.

TALTHYBIUS, ii, *m.* (Ταλθύβιος). *Talthybius, a herald of Agamemnon*, Ov.; Plaut.

TĀLUS, i, *m.* (*Sanscr.* tala, *sole*; sal, *to go*; *Lat.* salio). *The ankle, ankle-bone.* I. *Prop.*, Cels.; Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *The lower part of the foot, the heel*, purpura ad talos demissa, Cic.; pulcher a vertice ad imos t., Hor.; cadat an recto stet fabulo talo, *stand upright*, i. e. *gain approbation*, Hor.; vivere recto t., *to act well*, Pers.—B) *An oblong die, of which two sides were round, and hence only four were marked* (*whereas the* tesseræ *had six sides marked*); *they played with four* tali, *but with only three* tesseræ: ad pilam se, aut ad talos, aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic.

TAM. A) *So far, so very, in such a degree, so; followed by* quam, atque, ut, qui, quasi, *or absol.*: t. esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; t. tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Plaut.; t. consimil' est atque ego, Id.; t. barbarus, ut non sciret, Cæs.; t. lynceus, qui nihil offendat, Cic.; t. pudica, quasi soror mea sit, Plaut.; rationes t. certæ tamque illustres, Cic.—B) *Observe the following phrases.* 1) *With a superl., By so much the*, t. paucissimos (canes) reliqueris, t. optimi, &c., Varr.; quam citissime concicies, t. maxime expedies, Cat.; t. gravissima tamque multa judicia, Cic. 2) non tam . . . quam, *not so much . . . as, less . . . than*: non t. imbecillitas quam naturalis congregatio, Cic.; non t. patri quam patriæ, Id. 3) tam modo *or* tammodo, *but just now*, Plaut.

TAMARICE, es. *See* TAMARIX.

TAMĀRIX, icis [tāmārice, Plin.], *f. A tamarisk*, Col.; Luc.

TAMASĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Tamasus (an ancient town of Cyprus)*, Ov.

TAM-DIU [*also* tandiu *and* tam diu], *adv. So long, followed by* quamdiu, quam, dum, quoad, ut, *or absol.*: t. requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic.; vivit t., quam licuit vivere, Id.; t. autem velle debebis, quoad, &c., Id.; t. subigenda est (inductio), ut, &c., Pallad.; tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac.

TAMEN, *adv.* (tam). *Yet, but, notwithstanding, however, but yet, nevertheless; dependent on* quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, licet, si, quum, *or absol.*: verumtamen quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione t. non caret, Cic.; tametsi miserum est, t. possim ignoscere, Id.; quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), t. eam vinces, Id.; etsi abest maturitas ætatis, jam t., &c., Id.; equidem, ut veram esset . . . t. arbitrarer, Id.; si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, nihil tamen, &c., Id.; quum eo consecutus non eram . . . tamen, &c., Id.; sed conabor t., Id.

TAMENETSI. *See* TAMETSI.

TAMESIS, is, *m.* [Tāmēsa, æ, Tac.]. *Tamesis, a river of Britain; now the Thames*, Cæs.

TAMETSI, *conj.* (tamen etsi, *which is often found in this complete form*, Cic.). *Although, though, albeit, notwithstanding that.* a) *With the indic.*: tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi, &c., Cic. b) *With the subjunct.*: t. nullus moneas, Ter.

TAMQUAM [tanquam], *adv.* I. *Gen.*: *Just as, as, as it were*, tibi etiam t. mihi, Cic.; repente t. serpens, Id.; apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, t. domi meæ, Id.——II. *Esp.* a) *With si*: omnes, t. si te esses, ita fuerunt, Cic.; t. si tua res agatur, Id. b) *Without si*: *As if, as though*, t. clausa sit Asia, Cic.; t. nesciamus, Plin.

TANAGER, gri, *m.* *Tanager, a river of Lucania, now the Negro,* Virg.

TANAGRA, æ, *f.* (Τάναγρα). *Tanagra, a city of Bœotia, on the left bank of the Asopus, and 200 stadia from Platææ; now Grimadka or Grimala,* Plin.

TANAGRÆUS, a, um (Tanagra). *Of or belonging to Tanagra,* Stat.

TANAIS, is, *m.* (Τάναϊς). *Tanais.* I. *The River Don,* Mel.——II. *A male proper name,* Virg.; Hor.

TANAITÆ, ārum, *m.* (Tanais). *Inhabitants of the country on the Tanais or Don,* Plin.

TANAITIS, idis, *f.* (Tanais). *One who lives on the Tanais,* i. e. *an Amazon,* Sen.

TANAQUIL, ilis, *f.* *Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus,* Liv.; *hence, gen., an imperious woman,* Juv.; Aus.

TANDEM, *adv.* (tam, dem). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *At length, at last,* t. vulneribus defessi, Cæs.; ut pœnas t. rogat, Ov. *Strengthened by* jam, aliquando, denique: ut jam t. illi fateantur, Cic.; t. aliquando . . . ejecimus, Id.; t. denique ductus, App.——B) *Esp. in questions*: *Then, pray,* quid tandem agebatis? Cic.; quonam t. modo? Id.; quousque t. abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Id.; ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Id.; itane t.? Ter. ——II. *Meton.*: L.q. denique, Quint.

TANGO, tĕtigi, tactum, 3 (θιγγάνω). *To touch.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. terram genu, Cic.; t. os, Ov. ——B) *Esp.* 1) *To touch, take, taste, eat,* de præda mea teruncium nec attigit nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic.; quia tangam nullum ab invito, Id.; lupi t. corpora, Ov. 2) *Of places.* a) *To enter, come to, reach, arrive at,* t. provinciam, Cic.; t. portus, Virg.; t. domos, Ov.; t. limina, Juv. b) *To touch by being contiguous to, to border upon,* qui (fundi) Tiberim tangunt, Cic.; quæ (villa) t. viam, Id.; hæc civitas t. Rhenum, Cæs. 3) *To touch, strike, beat,* t. chordas, Ov.; t. Chloen flagello, Hor.; statua de cœlo tacta, Cic.; ulmus fulmine tacta Jovis, Ov. *Prov.*: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the right nail on the head,* Plaut. 4) *To besmear, anoint, wet,* t. palpebram saliva, Plin.; t. corpus aqua, Ov. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Of the mind*: *To move, touch, affect, make an impression upon, incite,* minæ Clodii contentioneque modice me tangunt, Cic.; si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv.; tactus religione hospes, Id.; mortalia mentem tangunt, Virg.——B) 1) *To cheat, cozen, chouse, deceive,* t. senem triginta minis, Poet. ap. Cic.; t. lenunculum ære militari, Plaut.; tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am caught,* Id. 2) *To sting or vex with pointed speech, to nettle,* quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter.——C) *To touch upon, mention,* &c., tametsi neque omnia dicam et leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic.——D) *To take in hand, undertake,* t. carmina, Ov.

TANQUAM. *See* TAMQUAM.

TANTALEUS, a, um (Tantalus). *Of or belonging to Tantalus,* T. sors, Prop.; T. mensæ, Stat.

TANTALIDES, æ, *m.* (Tantalus). *A male descendant of Tantalus; said of Pelops,* Ov.

TANTALIS, idis, *f.* *A female descendant of Tantalus; said of Niobe,* Ov.; T. matres, *descendants of T.,* Id.

TANTALUS, i [*dat.* Tantaleo, *Gr.* Ταντελεύς], *m.* (Τάνταλος). *Tantalus, a king of Phrygia; acc. to the fable, a son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe; he was admitted to the table of the gods, but, having betrayed their secrets, was sent to the infernal regions, and condemned to suffer perpetual hunger and thirst; he stood up to the chin in water, and the most beautiful fruits hung all around him, but the water and fruit fled from his lips whenever he attempted to taste them; at the same time, a rock hanging over him threatened his destruction every moment,* Hyg.; Cic.

TANTILLUS, a, um, *dim.* (tantulus). *So small or little; subst., such a trifle,* febris t., ut, &c., Cels.; tantillum loci, ubi, &c., Plaut.; t. puer, Ter.

TANTIS-PER, *adv.* (tantus). *So long, for so long a time; also, in the mean time, meanwhile.* a) *Followed by* dum: ut ibi esset t., dum culeus compararetur, Cic. b) *Followed by* quoad: ut viveret t., quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. c) *Absol.*: t. impedior, Cic.; t. et res repetiverant, Liv.

TANTOPERE, *adv.* (tanto, opere). *With so great pains, so very, so much,* Cic.

TANTULUS, a, um, *dim.* (tantus). *So little, so small; subst. neut., such a trifle, only so much,* t. granum fici, Cic.; t. statura, Cæs.; non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem, Cic.; tantulum moræ, Id.

TANTUM, *adv.* (tantus). I. *So very, so much,* t., quantum me amas, Cic.; id t. abest ab officio, ut, &c., Id.; motus t. auctoritate, Nep.; nec t. dulcia, quantum et liquida, Virg.; Marius quantum bello optimus, t. pace pessimus, Vell. ——II. *Only.* A) Socratem t. de vita et de moribus solitum esse quærere, Cic.; nomen t. virtutis, Id.; dixit tantum, nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, Id.——B) *Observe the following phrases.* 1) tantum non (μόνον οὐκ), *almost, nearly,* quum vineæ t. non jam injunctæ mœnibus essent, Liv.; t. non jam captam Lacedæmonem esse, Id.; *from this we must distinguish those cases in which* non *does not belong to* tantum, *but to the verb*: t. non cunctandum esse, Liv.; t. non defuisse, Id. 2) tantum quod, *just then, just, at the moment,* t. quod ex Arpinati veneram, Cic.; t. quod puerilium egresso, Suet. 3) tantum quod non, *only that not, all but,* t. quod hominem non nominat, Cic.

TANTUMMODO (tantum, modo). *Only,* ut t. per stirpes alantur suas, Cic.; velis t., *if you but wish, you have only to entertain the wish,* Hor.

TANTUNDEM. *See* TANTUSDEM.

TANTUS, a, um (tam, tus). I. A) *So great; usually followed by* quantus, ut, qui, *or absol., less frequently followed by* quam: nullam (concionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestra est, Cic.; non fuit t. homo Roscius, ut, &c., Id.; t. illud esse maleficium, quod, &c., Id.; t. et tam infinitæ pecuniæ, Id.; t. vestis, *such a quantity,* Id.——B) *Neut. absol.* 1) tantum, *So much,* tantum molestiæ, quantum gloriæ, Cic.; tantum præsidii, Cæs.; tantum hostium, Liv.; tantum abest ut (*see* ABSUM). *In conversation*: tantum est, *nothing else, this is all,* numquid amplius? tantum est, Cic. 2) a) *Prop. genit.*, tanti: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste æstimavit, Cic. b) *Fig.*: esse tanti (alcui), *to be highly esteemed or valued, to be worth much, to be of importance,* etsi id quidem non tanti est, Cic.; est mihi tanti, Id. 3) a) *Abl.*, tanto: quanto erat gravior oppugnatis, tanto crebriores literæ mittebantur, Cæs.; his tanto amici sunt, *twice as much,* Plaut.; post tanto, Virg.; tanto præstare, Nep. b)

In familiar language: tanto melior! *so much the better! well done! excellent! bravo!* Plaut. 4) in tantum, *so far, so very, so much*, in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv.; quædam æquæ fervent in tantum, ut non possent esse uni, Sen. ——— II. *Only such, a little, so small; in the neut., such a trifle*, ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.; præsidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Cæs.

TANTUS-DEM, tantâdem, tantundem. *Just so great*, I. *Adj.:* t. est periculum, Plaut. ——— II. *Absol. neut.* A) tantundem, *Just so much*, magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum, &c., Cic.; tantundem scio, quantum tu, Plaut.; tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Cæs. — B) tantidem: tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter.

TAPĒTE, is, *n.* [*plur. acc.* m., tapetas pulcros, Virg.; *abl.*, tapetis, Id.; Mart.] (τάπης). *Cloth wrought with figures of various colors, tapestry, arras, carpeting*, Virg.; Ov.

TAPROBĀNE, ēs, *f.* (Ταπροβάνη). *Taprobane, an island in the Indian Sea; now Ceylon*, Mel.; Plin.

TARANDUS, i, *m. A northern quadruped; acc. to Cuvier, a rein-deer*, Plin.

TARANIS, is, *m. Jupiter, among the Gauls*, Luc.

TARAS, antis, *m.* (Τάρας). *Taras.* I. *A son of Neptune, founder of Tarentum*, Stat. ——— II. *Tarentum*, Luc.

TARATANTARA. *An onomatopœia to denote the sound of the tuba*, Enn.

TARBELLI, ōrum, *m. Tarbelli, a people of Aquitania, whose country extended southward from Burdigala to the Pyrenees; now Dax (d'Ags)*, Cæs.

TARDE, *adv.* (tardus). *Slowly, tardily*, tarde percipere, Cic.; tardius moveri, Id.

TARDIGRADUS, a, um (tardus, gradior). *That walks slowly, slow-paced*, Pac. ap. Cic.

TARDILŌQUUS, a, um (tardus, loquor). *That speaks slowly*, Sen.

TARDIPES, pēdis (tardus, pes). *That walks slowly; hence, meton. post. for limping, an epithet of Vulcan*, Catull.

TARDITAS, ātis, *f.* (tardus). *Slowness.* I. *Prop.:* t. pedum, Cic.; gravitas et t. navium, Cæs.; t. operis, Cic.; t. veneni, *slow operation*, Tac. ——— II. *Fig.: Slowness of intellect, dullness*, t. ingenii, Cic.

TARDITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (tardus). *Slowness*, Plaut.

TARDIUSCŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* (tardus). *Somewhat slow*, Ter.

TARDO, 1 (tardus). I. *To render slow, retard, delay, impede, stop*, t. profectionem, Cic.; negligentia t. animum, Id.; ut tardarentur adire, Cæs. ——— II. *To loiter, be slow, delay*, numquid putes rei publicæ nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic.; apes tardantes, Plin.

TARDUS, a, um (βραδύς). *Slow, tardy.* I. *Prop.:* t. aliqua et languida pecus, Cic.; tardior ad judicandum, Id. *Of things:* omnia t. et spissa, Cic.; t. tempora, Hor.; t. noctes, *coming late*, Virg.; t. menses, *long summer months*, Id.; t. podagra, *rendering slow*, Hor. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: Slow in intellect, dull, stupid*, senectus t., Cic.; indocilis et t., Id.; t. ingenii esse, Id. — B) *Esp. of style: Slow, measured*, principia (dicendi) tarda sunt, Cic.; t. stilus, Quint.; t. et supina compositio, Id.

TĀRENTINUS, a, um (Tarentum). *Of or belonging to Tarentum*, T. sinus, Mel.; T. oves, Col. *Subst.*, Tarentini, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Tarentum*, Cic.

TĀRENTUM, i, *n.* (Τάρας). *Tarentum, a Greek city on the western coast of the peninsula of Calabria, with an excellent harbor, and giving name to a great gulf adjacent to it; now Taranto*, Cic.

TARPĒIUS, a. *A Roman family name.* Tarpeia, *a Roman virgin who betrayed the citadel of Rome to the Sabines, for what they wore on their arms* (i. e. *their bracelets*); *they afterward crushed her to death by heaping their shields on her*, Liv.

TARPĒIUS, a, um. *Tarpeian*, T. mons, *the name of a rock of the Capitoline Hill, from which malefactors were thrown*, Varr.; *it is called also* T. saxum, Liv.; *also absol.*, in Tarpeio fodientes, Plin.; T. arx, *the Capitoline citadel*, Ov.; T. coronæ, *given to the victors at the Capitoline games*, Mart.; T. lex, *so called from one Tarpeius*, Cic.

TARQUINIENSIS, e (Tarquinii). *Of or belonging to Tarquinii*, T. ager, Cic. *Plur.*, Tarquinienses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Tarquinii*, Liv.

TARQUINII, ōrum, *m. Tarquinii, a city of Etruria, southeast of Cosa; now Corneto*, Cic.

TARQUINIUS, a, um (Tarquinii). *Of or belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian; the name of the fifth Roman king, a native of Tarquinii, and his descendants; esp.* Tarquinius Superbus, *the last Roman king*, Cic.

TARQUINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Tarquinii, Tarquinian*, T. nomen, Liv.

TARRACINENSIS [Terr.], e (Tarracina). *Of or belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian*, T. Ceperius, *of Tarracina*, Sall. *Plur.*, Tarracinenses, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Tarracina*, Tac.

TARRACINA [Terr.], æ, *f. Tarracina, more anciently called Anxur, a town of Latium, southeast of Rome, and lying on the coast; now Terracina*, Cic.

TARRACO, ōnis, *f. Tarraco, a town on the eastern coast of Spain; now Tarragona*, Plin.; Cic.

TARRACONENSIS, e (Tarraco). *Of or belonging to Tarraco*, T. conventus, Liv.; T. colonia, Tac.

TARSENSES, ĭum, *m.* (Tarsus). *The inhabitants of Tarsus*, Cic.

TARSUS, i, *f. Tarsus, the chief city of Cilicia, near the centre of Cilicia Campestris, on the River Cydnus, about twelve miles above its mouth*, Cic.

TARTAREUS, a, um (Tartarus). *Of or belonging to Tartarus, infernal*, T. tenebrica plaga, Cic. poet.; T. custos, *Cerberus*, Virg.; T. sorores, *the Furies*, Id.; T. antrum, *the infernal regions*, Luc.

TARTARUS *or* -OS, i, *m.*; *or plur.*, TARTARA, ōrum, *n.* (Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα). *The infernal regions, Tartarus*, Virg.

TARTESSIACUS [Tartēssiac.], a, um (Tartessus). *Of or belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian*, T. thyrsi, i. e. lactuca, Col. *Post. for Spanish*, Sid.

TARTESSIS [Tartēssis], idis, *f.* (Tartessus). *Of or belonging to Tartessus*, Col.

TARTESSIUS [Tartēsius], a, um (Tartessus). *Of Tartessus*, T. litora, Ov. *Poet. for Spanish*, Sil.

TARTESSUS [Tartēsus] *or* -OS, i, *f. Tartessus, an ancient sea-port of Spain, placed by some at the mouth of the Betis, and probably the Tarshish of Scripture*, Mel.

TAT! *interj. Strange! wonderful!* Plaut.

TATÆ! *interj. Strange! wonderful!* Plaut.

TATIUS, ii, m. Titus, *A king of the Sabines, afterward joint sovereign with Romulus*, Cic.

TAUREUS, a, um (taurus). *Of a bull or bulls*, t. vincla, *leathern*, Lucr.; t. terga, *bulls' hides*, Virg. *Meton. for a timbrel or drum*, Ov. *Subst.*, taurea, æ, *f., A thong made of ox-hide*, Juv.

TAURI, ōrum, m. *Tauri, a people of Thrace, in the modern Crimea, noted for their human sacrifices*, Cic.; Mel.

TAURICUS, a, um (Tauri). *Of or belonging to the Tauri, Taurie*, T. Chersonesus, Plin.; Ov.

TAURIFORMIS, e (taurus, forma). *Bull-shaped, having the form of a bull*, Hor.

TAURINI, ōrum, m. *Taurini, a people of Liguria, on the upper course of the Po. Their capital was Taurasia, afterward called Augusta Taurinorum; now Turin*, Plin.

TAURINUS, a, um (taurus). *Of or belonging to bulls*, t. fel, Plin.; t. tergum, *a bull's hide*, Virg.

TAURINUS, a, um (Taurini). *Of or belonging to the Taurini*, T. saltus, Liv.

TAURŌMENITANUS, a, um (Tauromenium). *Of or belonging to Tauromenium*, T. civitas, Cic. *Plur.*, Tauromenitani, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Cic.

TAURŌMENIUM [Taurōminium], ii, n. *Tauromenium, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, situate on Mount Taurus, whence it derived its name; now Taormina*. Cic.; Plin.

TAURUS, i, m. (ταῦρος). I. *A bull, ox*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *A brazen bull, constructed by Perillus for the tyrant Phalaris, and used as an instrument of torture*, Cic.—B) *The constellation Taurus*, Plin.—C) *A bird that imitates the bellowing of bulls; perhaps the bittern*, Plin.—D) *Taurus (as nom. propr.), a great mountain chain of Asia, forming the southern margin of the great table-land of Central Asia*, Plin.

TAX. *A word formed to express the sound of blows:* tax, tax meo tergo erit, *my back will get smack, smack*, Plaut.

TAXĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A valuing, rating*, facere t. rei, Cic.; Plin.——II. *In Law: A limiting clause in a document*, Dig.

TAXEUS, a, um (taxus). *Of yew-trees*, Stat.

TAXICUS, a, um (taxus). *Of yew-trees*, Plin.

TAXO, 1 *v. a.* (tago, tango). *To touch sharply.* I. *Prop.*, Gell.; Macr.——II. *Fig.* A) *To revile, reproach, cut, reprove, censure*, in piris taxatur superbia cognomine, i. e. *are called* superba, Plin.; t. aliqm, Suet.—B) *To estimate, value, rate*, t. modum summæ, Suet.; quanti illud (malum) taxavimus, Sen.

TAXUS, i, *f.* (τάξος). I. *A yew-tree*, Taxus baccata, Plin. *Considered as the tree of the infernal regions, on account of its poisonous berries*, Ov. ——II. *Meton. poet.: A javelin (made of the wood of the yew-tree)*, Sil.

TAŸGETE, ēs, *f.* (Ταϋγέτη). *Taygete, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades*, Cic.; Virg.

TAŸGETUS, i, m., *called also* TAŸGETA, ōrum, n. (Ταΰγετον). *Taygetus, a lofty range of mountains, separating Laconia from Messenia, and terminating in the promontory of Tænarus*, Virg.

TE. *Thee. See* Tu.

TE. *A pronominal suffix, as* tute, tete. *See* Tu.

TEANUM, i, n. *Teanum, the name of two towns.* I. T. Apulum, *in Apulia, on the confines of the Frentani*, Cic.; Plin.——II. T. Sidicinum, *in Campania, on the northern slope of Mons Massicus; now Teana*, Cic.; Plin.

TECHNA, æ, *f.* (τέχνη). *A wile, artifice, stratagem*, Plaut.; Ter.

TECHNICUS, i, m. (τεχνικός). *A teacher of art, technologist*, Quint.

TECMESSA, æ, *f. Tecmessa, daughter of Teleutas, a Phrygian monarch, and spouse of Ajax, son of Telamon*, Hor.; Ov.

TECTE, *adv.* (tego). *In a covert or indirect manner, covertly*, Cic.

TECTŌRIUM, ii, n. (tectorius). I. *A cover, covering*, Cat.——II. A) *Prop.: Plaster, parget, stucco, painting in fresco, and the like*, Cic. *Sarcast. of a paste with which the face was covered in order to preserve its beauty*, Juv.—B) *Fig. of style: Smooth words, flattery*, t. pictæ linguæ, Pers.

TECTŌRIUS, a, um (tego). *That serves for or belongs to covering.* I. *Gen.:* t. panicula, Plaut.——II. *Esp.: That belongs to covering or overlaying walls, floors, &c.*, t. opus, Cic.

TECTŌSAGES, um, m. *Tectosages, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, between the Pyrenees and the Rhone*, Cæs. *Called also* Tectōsāgi, ōrum, Liv.

TECTUM, i, n. (tego). *A roof.* I. *Prop.*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: Any covered place, a shelter, dwelling, house, lodging, &c.*, recipere exercitus tectis, Cic.; subire t., Cæs.; recipere in tectum, Plaut.; solida t., *a prison*, Ov.

TECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tego.——II. *Adj.: Covered, concealed, secret.* A) *Prop.:* t. cuniculi, Hirt.—B) *Fig.: Covert, hidden, close, deep*, t. sermo, *covert*, Cic.; t. verba, Id.

TECUM. *See* Tu.

TEDIGNILŌQUIDES, is. *A name facetiously formed*, i. q. te digna loquens, Plaut.

TEGEA, æ [Tēgēe, Stat.], *f.* (Τεγέα). *Tegea, a city of Arcadia; now Piali*, Plin.

TEGEÆUS *or* TEGEEUS, a, um (Tegea). *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegean; poet. also for Arcadian*, T. virgo, i. e. *Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia*, Ov.; T. parens, *mother of Evander*, Id.; T. volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat.

TEGEATÆ, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of Tegea*, Cic.

TEGEATICUS, a, um (Tegea). *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegeatic*, T. volucer, T. ales, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat.

TEGEATIS, idis, *f.* (Tegea). *Tegeatic; poet., Arcadian*, T. mater, *the Arcadian Atalanta*, Stat.

TEGILLUM, i, n. *dim.* (tegulum). *A small covering or hood, veil*, Plaut.

TEGIMEN [tēgĭmen, tegmen], ĭnis, n. *A covering*, t. Scythicum, Cic.; consertum tegumen spinis, Virg.; nec ros ulla geri sub cœli tegmine posset, *vault of heaven, firmament* Lucr.

TEGMEN, inis. *See* TEGIMEN.

TEGMENTUM, i. *See* TEGUMENTUM.

TEGO, texi, tectum, 3 *v. a.* (στέγω). *To cover, cover over.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. corpus pallio, Cic.; tectus esse soleo, Plaut.; Mars tunica tectus, Hor.; casæ stramentis tectæ, Cæs.; naves tectæ, *having decks*, Id.; t. latus alcja, *to walk by one's side*, Hor.; *hence*, t. alqm, *to accompany or attend any one*, Stat.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To cover, hide, conceal*, feræ latibulis se tegunt, Cic. 2) *To cover, defend, protect, shelter*, t. alqm, Cic.; abscedere latere tecto, *safe*, Ter. 3) *To cover, bury*, te modo terra tegat, Prop.; humus t. ossa, Ov.; tumulus t. ossa, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* tectus modestiâ, Plaut.; t. verecundiam et virtutis modum, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To cover, conceal, disguise, cloak*, t. prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ, Cic.; t. rem turpissimam honesta præscriptione; Cæs.; t. commissa, Hor. 2) *To shelter, protect*, talis improborum consensio non modo excusatione amicitiæ tegenda non est, sed, &c., Cic.; tecti innocentia, Id.

TEGULÆ, ārum [*rarely, and mostly poet.*, tegula, æ], *f.* (tego). *Tiles; a tiled roof.* I. *Plur.:* demitti per tegulas, Cic.; tempestas confringit tegulas, Plaut.; anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter.——II. *Sing.:* relinquere nullam t., *not a tile*, Cic.; t. prohibet imbrem, Ov. *Prov.:* extremâ tegulâ stare, *to stand on the edge of the roof, to be near falling*, Sen.

TEGUMEN, inis. *See* TEGIMEN.

TEGUMENTUM [tegimentum *and* tegmentum], i, *n.* (tego). I. *Prop.: A covering, cover*, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.; detrahere tegimenta, Cæs.——II. *Fig.:* habui tegumentum ætati, *shelter, protection*, Plaut.

TEIUS, a, um (Teos). *Of or belonging to Teos, Teian*, T. Anacreon, Hor.; T. Musa, Ov. *Plur.:* Tēii, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Teos*, Liv.

TELA, æ, *f.* (*contracted for* texela, *from* texo). *A web.* I. *Prop.* A) plena domus telarum, Cic.; Penelope telam retexens: tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg.; lanâ et telâ victum quæritans, Ter. *Of a spider's web*, Catull.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The warp* (*into which the woof is woven*), *thread*, firma conductis annectit licia telis, Tib. 2) *A weaver's beam, a loom*, Cat.; Ov.——II. *Fig.: A series, tissue*, quamquam ea tela textitur et ea fucitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, &c., Cic.

TELAMO *or* TELAMON, ōnis, *m.* (τελαμών, *supporter*). *In Archit.: A male figure supporting parts of a building* (*corbels or cornices*), Vitr.

TELAMO *or* TELAMON, ōnis, *m.* (Τελαμών). *Telamon, an Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer*, Hyg.; Cic.

TELAMONIADES, æ, *m.* (Telamo). *A male descendant of Telamon*, i. e. *his son Ajax*, Ov.

TELAMONIUS, a, um (Telamo). *Son of Telamon, for Ajax*, Ov.

TELCHINES, um, *m.* (Τελχῖνες). *According to the fable, Telchines, a family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their sorcery, and also for their skill in working brass and iron*, Ov.; Stat.

TELEGONUS, i, *m.* (Τηλέγονος). *Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe. When he was grown up he went to see his father, whom, on his arriving in Ithaca, he killed, without knowing him. On his return he built Tusculum*, Hyg. *Appell.:* Telegoni, orum, *The erotic poems of Ovid, so called because they were pernicious to their author*, Ov.

TELEMACHUS, i, *m.* (Τηλέμαχος). *Telemachus, son of Ulysses and Penelope*, Hyg.

TELEPHUS, i, *m.* (Τήλεφος). *Telephus.* I. *Son of Hercules and the nymph Auge, and king of Mysia; he was wounded at Troy by Achilles, and cured again by the rust of the spear that inflicted the wound*, Ov. 2. *A contemporary and friend of Horace*, Hor. 3. *The title of a poem*, Juv.

TELIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (telum, gero). *Bearing darts or arrows, an epithet of Cupid*, Sen.

TELLUS, ūris, *f.* (*akin to* terra). I. *The terrestrial globe, the earth*, Cic.——II. A) *Personified: The Earth, as a nourishing deity*, ædes Telluris, Cic.; in Telluris (*sc.* æde), Id.; piare Tellurem porco, Hor.——B) *Meton.: A land, region, country*, barbara t. Scythiæ, Tib.; t. Gnosia, Virg.

TELMESSICUS [Telmiss.], a, um (Telmessus). *Of Telmessus, Telmessic*, T. sinus, Liv.

TELMESSIUS [Telmis.], a, um (Telmessus). *Of or belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian*, T. Ptolemæus, *of Telmessus*, Liv. *Subst.:* Telmissii, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Telmissus*, Liv.

TELMESSUS *or* TELMISSUS, i, *f.* (Τελμισσός *or* Τελμισσός). *Telmessus.* 1. *A city of Lycia, near the borders of Caria, on the Sinus Telmessicus.* 2. *A city of Caria, near Halicarnassus, celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants in augury and divination*, Plin.

TELUM, i, *n.* (τῆλε). *A missile, weapon, as a dart, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) depellere tela, Cic.; conjicere tela, Cæs.; dirigere tela arcu, Hor.; volatile t., Lucr.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: Any offensive weapon, as a dagger, sword, axe*, stare in comitio cum t., Cic.; esse cum t., *to be armed*, Id.; relinquere t. in vulnere, Liv.; t. frontis, *a horn*, Ov. 2) *Esp. poet. like the Greek βέλος.* a) *A sunbeam*, tela diei, Lucr. b) *Lightning*, tela Jovis, Ov.——II. *Fig.: A weapon, arrow, dart*, t. pdres gerendas, Cic.; necessitas, quæ ultimum ac maximum t. est, Liv.

TEMERARIUS, a, um (temere). I. *That happens by chance, accidental, casual*, non temerarium est, Plaut.——II. *Inconsiderate, rash, imprudent*, cæca ac t. dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.; t. consilium, Planc. ap. Cic.; t. animus, Liv.; t. mulier, Ter.; t. homo, Cæs.; t. tela, *discharged at random*, Ov.

TEMĔRE, *adv.* I. *Gen.: Accidentally, casually, thoughtlessly, by accident or chance; at random, inconsiderately, rashly*, forte, t., casu, Cic.; non t. nec fortuito, Id.; non scribo hoc t., Id.; t. insecutæ Orphea silvæ, Id.; Hor.——II. *Esp.* A) non t. est, *it is not by chance or accident, it is not unimportant*, Plaut.; Ter.; Virg.——B) non t., *not easily*, qui hoc non t. nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.; non t. adire, Cæs.

TEMERITAS, ātis, *f.* (temere). I. *Hap, chance*, t. fortunæ, Cic.; declinare fortunam in t., Sall.——II. *Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness, rashness; an unfounded or rash judgment*, omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, Cic.; t. et cupiditas militum, Cæs.

TEMĔRO, 1 (temere). *To dishonor, profane, violate, pollute*, t. templa Minervæ, Virg.; t. sacra hospitii, Ov.; sepulcra majorum temerata

ac violata, Liv.; castra temerata, *disgraced by the crime of sedition*, Tac.

TEMESA, æ, TEMESE, ēs, *and* TEMPSA [Temsa], æ, *f.* (Τεμέση or Τέμψα). *Temesa, a town in the territory of the Bruttii, with copper mines; now Torre del Lupi*, Mel.; Plin.

TEMESÆUS, a, um (Temesa). *Of or belonging to Temesa*, T. æra, Ov.

TEMETUM, i, *n.* *An intoxicating liquor, mead, wine* (Plaut.); *facetè*: temeti timor, *to denote a parasite*, Nov. ap. Fest.

TEMNO, ĕre, *v. a.* (τέμνω). *To despise, contemn*, haud temnendæ manus ductor, Tac.; t. præsentia, Lucr.; jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor.; t. divos, Virg.

TEMO, ōnis, *m.* *The beam or pole of a carriage.* I. *Prop.*, Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) *A carriage, wagon, wain*, t. Britannus, Juv. *Hence, also, the constellation Charles's Wain*, Cic. poet. —B) *Any pole*, Col.

TEMPE, *indecl. n.* (Τέμπη, τά). *Tempe.* I. *A valley of Thessaly, famous for its beautiful situation, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, on the Peneus*, Mel.; Plin.——II. *Meton.: Any pleasant or beautiful valley*, Virg.

TEMPERAMENTUM, i, *n.* (tempero). *Right distribution, proportion, measure or quality, due temperature*, inventum est t., quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarunt, Cic.; egregium t. principatus, Tac.

TEMPERANS, antis. I. *Part. of* tempero.——II. *Adj.: Moderate, temperate*, aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic.; t. fœmæ, Ter.; temperantior potestatis, Tac.

TEMPERANTER, *adv.* (temperans). *With moderation, moderately*, Tac.

TEMPERANTIA, æ, *f.* (temperans). *A moderating, moderation*, quæ (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo, cui temperantiæ nomen est, Cic.

TEMPERATE, *adv.* *With moderation, moderately.* I. *Prop.:* arbores humoris t., parum terreni habentes, Vitr.; t. tepebit, Cat.——II. *Fig.:* t. agere, Cic.; temperatius scribere, Id.

TEMPERATIO, ōnis, *f.* (tempero). *Right distribution, measure, or proportion; a right quality, proper condition*, t. aeris, Cic.; t. coeli, Id.; t. caloris, Id.; t. civitatis, *organization*, Id.; sol, mens mundi et t., *the regulating principle*, Id.

TEMPERATOR, ōris, *m.* (tempero). *One who duly regulates or moderates any thing*, t. voluptatis, *one who enjoys it with moderation*, Sen.

TEMPERATURA, æ, *f.* (tempero). *Right distribution, measure, proportion, or quality, due temperature of a thing*, t. aeris, Plin.; t. coeli, Varr.

TEMPERATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tempero.——II. *Adj.* A) *Properly constituted or arranged, regular*, t. prela, Cat.—B) *Moderate, temperate.* 1) *Prop.:* t. potiones, Cic.; temperatiora loca, Cæs.; mitis ac t. annus, Col. 2) *Fig.: Sober, steady, calm*, t. mores, Cic.; justus, t., sapiens, Id.; mens t. ab insolenti lætitia, Hor.

TEMPERI *or* TEMPORI *and* TEMPORE, *adv.* (tempus). *At the right time, at the time appointed, seasonably, in due time*, renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic.; qui (homo) vult sua tempori conficere officia, Plaut.; venire adversum temperi, Id.; temperius fiat, Cic.; modo surgis Eoo temperius cœlo, *earlier*, Ov.

TEMPERIES, ēi, *f.* (tempero). *Right distribution, proportion, mixture, quality, &c.*, magna et in colore t., Plin.; ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov.; t. coeli, Id.

TEMPERO, 1 *v. a.* (tempus). I. *To distribute properly, to mingle in due proportion, mix, temper; to moderate, mitigate, allay.* A) *Prop.* 1) nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic.; t. æs, Plin.; t. ferrum, Id.; t. acetum melle, Id.; t. vinum, Id.; t. unguentum, Id.; t. venenum, Suet.; t. arva scatebris, *to water*, Virg. 2) *To direct with regulation; to regulate, arrange, manage, rule*, t. rem publicam, Cic.; t. orbem, Ov.; t. undas, Id.; t. citharam nervis, *to tune*, Ov. —B) *Fig.:* temperata libertas, Cic.; amara temperet leno risu, Hor.; Æolus t. iras, Virg.——II. *To observe due measure, be moderate or temperate, to restrain, refrain, set limits to.* A) *Gen., with a dat.:* t. linguæ, Liv.; t. manibus, Id.; t. victoriæ, Sall.; t. sibi, Id. *With* ab *or a simple ablat.:* t. ab injuria et maleficio, Cæs.; t. risu, Liv.—B) *Esp.: To spare (with dative)*, si cuiquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic.; t. superatis hostibus, Id.

TEMPESTAS, ātis, *f.* (tempus). *A certain point or space of time, a period, time.* I. *Prop.:* ea tempestate flos poetarum fuit, Plaut.; qua tempestate egerat juvencos a stabulis, Prop.; tertia t., *the third day*, Cic. poet.; carmen illa tempestate laudabile, Liv.; multis tempestatibus, Sall.; Liv.——II. A) *Prop.: Temperature, weather*, 1) bona et certa t., Cic.; clara t., Virg.; turbida t., Cæs.; fœda t., Liv.; sæva t., Plaut.; *a storm, tempest*, tanta t. cooritur, ut, &c., Cæs.; vis tempestatis, Id.; maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis, Cic.; tempestates commoventur, Id. 2) Tempestates: *Goddesses of the weather*, Cic.; Hor.—B) *Fig.: Disquietude, calamity, trouble, misfortune*, t. populi et fluctus, Cic.; t. invidiæ nobis impendet, Id.; t. horribilis Gallici adventus, Id.

TEMPESTIVE, *adv.* *In good or proper time, in due season, seasonably*, Cic.

TEMPESTIVITAS, ātis, *f.* (tempestivus). I. *Prop.: Seasonableness, proper time, due season*, sui cuique parti ætatis t. est data, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Proper or due condition*, tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin.

TEMPESTIVO, *adv.* *At the right time, seasonably*, Hor.

TEMPESTIVUS, a, um (tempestas). I. *Gen.: Belonging to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, seasonable; proper, suitable, fit, and the like*, t. venti, Cic.; t. mare ad navigandum, Id.; t. tempora, Liv.; t. oratio, Id.; multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *suitable circumstances*, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Mature, ripe*, t. maturitas, Cic.; t. fructus, Id. 2) *Of persons: Grown up, mature, adult*, Hor.; Ov.—B) *Premature, untimely, early*, sani atque tempestivi, *early risers*, Plin.; t. convivia, *commencing before the close of day*, Cic.; t. epulæ, Tac.

TEMPLUM, i, *n.* (*allied with* contemplor, *and*

Gr. τέμενος). I. *Any space limited or marked off; hence,* A) *An augur's open place of observation,* Serv.; capere templa, Liv.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Any open space, any place that commands an extensive view, a circle,* deus cujus hoc t., est omne quod conspicis, Cic.; globus (terræ), quem in hoc templo medium vides, Id.; cœrulea t. cœli, Enn.; lucida t. cœli, Lucr.; Acherusia t., Enn.; templa Neptuni, Plaut. 2) a) *Any consecrated place.* a) *Gen.:* t. inauguratum, Cic. *Thus also of the* rostra, Cic.; fecit t. curiam, Liv. β) *Esp.: A sanctuary,* (curia) t. sanctitatis, Cic.; templa mentis, Lucr. b) *A temple,* t. Herculis, Cic.; t. Jovis, Id.; reficere templa, Hor. *Thus also of the sepulchral monument of the deified Sichæus,* Virg. ——II. *A piece of wood placed cross-wise upon the rafters,* Vitr.

TEMPORĀLIS, e (tempus). A) *Belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary,* t. causa, Sen.—B) *Esp.:* t. verbum, *denoting time,* Varr.; t. nomen (*as* annus, mensis), Prisc.; t. adverbia (*as* pridem, nunc, modo), Id.

TEMPORĀRIUS, a, um (tempus). *Belonging to time, happening at times, lasting for a time,* t. mora, Plin.; t. motus, animi, Quint.

TEMPUS, ŏris, *n.* (*akin to* τέμνω, τέμενος). I. A) *A certain part or space of time,* extremum t. diei, Cic.; matutina t., *early hours,* Id.; hibernum t. anni, Id.—B) *Meton.: Time.* 1) *Prop.* a) *Gen.:* t. est, id quo nunc utimur, Cic.; ex quo tempore tu me diligere cœpisti, Id.; per idem t., Id.; id temporis, Id.; t. edendi, Hor. b) *Esp.* α) *A right, proper, or convenient time, the right or favorable moment,* t. habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam, Cic.; occasio et t., Plaut.; t. conari majora, Liv. β) tempora, um (τὰ καίρια, *the right places for a mortal blow*), *The temples of the head* (*rarely sing.*), Cels. *Meton. poet.: The face, countenance,* Prop.; *the head,* Id. 2) *Meton.* a) *Circumstances of the times, the times (as they are, and as we find them), state of affairs, individual interests,* si ad tuum t. perducitur, *period of office, consulate,* Cic.; cedere tempori, Id.; suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex tempore necessariorum, Id.; in hoc tempore, *under these circumstances,* Id. *Plur.:* incidunt sæpe tempora, quum ea, &c., *occasions,* Cic. b) *Time required for the pronunciation of a syllable, measure, quantity,* idem facit in trochæo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic.; tempora modique, Hor.; rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. c) *The tense of a verb,* Varr.; Quint. —— II. *Adverbial expressions.* A) tempore, tempori, *or* tempori (*see* TEMPERI).—B) ad tempus. 1) *At the right time, at the time appointed, in time,* redire ad t., Cic.; venire ad t., Liv. 2) *For a time, for the present,* quæ (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad t., Cic.; dux lectus ad t., Liv.—C) ex tempore, *extemporaneously, impromptu, without preparation,* fundere versus ex tempore, Cic.; dicere ex tempore, Id.—D) in tempore, *at the right or proper time, in due season, in time,* subvenire in tempore, Liv.; memorare in tempore, *in time,* Tac.; in tempore ad eum veni, Ter.—E) per tempus, *at the right time, in time,* advenire per t., Plaut.; subvenire per t., Id.—F) pro tempore, *according to circumstances, as the occasion requires* (*or required*), capere consilium pro t. et pro re, Cæs.; pauca pro t. hortatus milites, Sall.

TEMULENTER, *adv.* (temulentus). *Drunkenly,* Col.

TEMULENTIA, æ, *f.* (temulentus). *Drunkenness,* Plin.

TEMULENTUS, a, um (temetum). *Drunk, intoxicated,* temulentus tueri tempestatem, Cic.; t. mulier, Ter.

TENĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (tenax). *A holding fast, tenacity.* I. *Gen.:* t. unguium, Cic.——II. *Esp.: Parsimony, niggardliness,* Liv.

TENĀCITER, *adv.* (tenax). *Firmly, fast.* I. *Prop.,* Ov.; Macr.——II. *Fig.,* Ov.

TĒNAX, ācis (teneo). *Holding fast, tenacious.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* ferrum tenaci forcipe, Virg.; ancora dente tenaci, Id.; t. hedera, Catull. *Subst.,* tenaces, ium, *Things that hold fast, bands, cords, and the like.*—B) *Esp.: Parsimonious, stingy, niggardly,* pater parcus ac t., Cic.; tenax quæsiti, Ov.; tenaciores eorum (armorum) in prœlio, Suet.—C) *Meton.: Holding fast, fast, firm, tight,* t. gramen, *firmly adhering to the ground,* Virg.; t. passus, Ov.; pondere tenacior navis, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Holding fast, persevering, retentive, tenacious,* memoria tenaciasima, Quint.; t. propositi, Hor.; t. justitiæ, Juv.; t. ficti pravique (fama), Virg.—B) *Obstinate, stubborn,* t. equus, Liv.; t. morbi, Suet.; t. fata, Ov.

TENCHTERI [Tencteri], ōrum, *m.* *Tenchteri, a people of Germany, on the Rhine, in the territory of modern Cleves, Essen, and Bergen,* Cæs.

TENDO, tĕtendi, tentum, *and* tensum, 3 v. a. *and* n. (τείνω). I. *Act.: To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend.* A) *Prop.:* suntne igitur insidiæ, tendere plagas? Cic.; t. arcum, Virg.; t. chordam, Plaut.; t. sagittas arcu, Hor.; t. berbiton, *to tune,* Id.; Noti tendunt vela, *swell,* Virg.; t. prætorium, *to pitch,* Cæs.; t. manus ad cœlum, Id.; supplex manus tendit patria, Id.; (conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *stretched out,* Virg.; plaga se tendit, *spreads,* Lucr.—B) *Fig.:* insidiæ tenduntur alcui, *are spread,* Cic.; t. omnes insidias animis, Id.; t. cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii, *to stretch out or offer like a hand,* Id.; t. noctem sermone, *to prolong,* Hor.; t. iter ad naves, Virg.; t. cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil. —— II. *Neut.* A) *To bend one's way toward, tend toward, to aim at, to travel, go, march, or the like.* 1) *Prop.:* t. Venusiam, Cic.; t. ad domum, Suet.; t. ad limina, Virg.; fragor t. æthera, Luc.; via t. sub mœnia, Virg.; Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, *stretching, reaching,* Plin.; portus Caspiæ, quæ per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt, Id. 2) *Fig.* a) *Gen.: To aim at, have in view, be directed, or inclined to,* ad reliqua alueri tendebamus animo, Cic.; quorsum hæc tendant, *aim,* Hor. b) (*followed by a clause expressing the end at which one aims*) *To exert one's self, take pains, strive after any thing,* t. imponere leges, Liv.; manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg.; aqua t. rumpere plumbum, Hor. *Esp.: To strive against, oppose, fight, contend against,* quid tendit? *why does he take such trouble?* Cic.; t. summa vi, Liv.; t. acrius contra, Id.—B) *For* tentoria tendere: *To pitch tents, to be in tents, be encamped,* t. sub vallo, Cæs.; ut iisdem castris tenderet, Liv.; iisdem hibernis tendentes, Tac.; hic sævus tendebat Achilles, *was encamped,* Virg.

TENEBRÆ, arum, *f.* *Darkness, gloom.* I.

Prop. A) *Gen.:* obscurato sole t. factæ, Cic.; t. noctis, Quint.——B) *Esp.* 1) *The darkness of night, night,* classem primis tenebris movit, Liv.; tenebris, *by night,* Tibull.; per t., Luc. 2) *The dimness of a swoon, a swoon,* Plin. 3) *The darkness of death,* juro, me tibi ad extremas mansuram, vita, tenebras, Prop.——C) *Meton.: A dark, gloomy place (of a prison),* clausi in tenebris, Sall.; *of a dark place for bathing,* Mart.; *of lurking-places, retreats,* Catull.; *of the infernal regions:* t. infernæ, Virg.; t. Stygiæ, Id.; quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov.——II. *Fig.: Dimness or confusion (of the mind), obscurity (of condition), calamity, disturbance,* &c., offusus tenebris, Cic.; obducere t. rebus clarissimis, Id.; quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? *tricks,* Plaut.; t. vitæ, *obscure destiny,* Lucr.

TĒNEBRICŌSUS, a, um (tenebricus). *Full of darkness, dark, that is in darkness, obscure,* t. sensus, Cic.; t. popina, Id.; t. iter, Catull.

TĒNEBRĪCUS, a, um (tenebræ). *Dark, obscure,* Tartarea t. plaga, Cic. poet.

TĒNEBRŌSUS, a, um (tenebræ). *Dark, obscure,* t. aer, Virg.; t. palus, Id.; t. Tartara, Ov.

TĒNĒDOS *or* -ŌS, i, *f.* (Τένεδος). *Tenedos, an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Troas, named after Tenes or Tennes* (Τέννης), *who was worshipped as a deity; now Tenedos,* Cic.

TĒNELLŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (tenellus). *Extremely tender,* t. hædus, Catull.

TĒNĔLLUS, a, um, *dim.* (tener). *Very tender,* t. ungulæ pullorum equinorum, Varr.; bella et t. Casina, Plaut.

TĒNĔO, tēnŭi, tentum, 2 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To hold, have.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic.; leges quatenus manu tenere possunt, *to have in the hand, as something palpable,* Id.; t. alqm in sinu *or* sinu, Ov. 2) *Esp.* a) *To occupy, possess, keep possession of, have in one's power or at one's command,* multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.; t. provinciam, Id.; t. rem publicam, Id.; t. loca, Liv.; t. summam imperii, Cæs.; *of the possession of a beloved object:* t. tenet, Tibull.; *in familiar language, of seeing a beloved person after absence:* teneo te, *I have you again,* Cic. *Absol.:* qui tenent (*sc.* rem publicam), *they who guide the helm of the state:* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. b) *To hold fast, keep, preserve,* t. oleam sempiternam in arce, Cic.; t. cursum secundissimo vento, Id.; vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Cæs. c) *To reach, get to a place,* t. montes, Liv.; t. regionem, terram, Id.; t. Hesperiam, Ov.; t. portus, Id. d) *To hold, stop, keep back, detain,* quem diutius tenui, Cic.; si id te non tenet, Id.; sed tamen teneo (me), *I check myself,* Id.; castris sese tenebat, Cæs.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To grasp with the mind, comprehend, understand, know,* t. sensus (sermonis), Cic.; tenes, quorsum hæc tendant, quæ loquor? Plaut. 2) *Esp.* a) *To occupy, possess,* quum rem publicam opes paucorum, non virtutes tenere cœperunt, Cic. b) *To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain,* t. consuetudinem, Cic.; t. ordinem, Id.; est boni viri, tenere hæc duo in amicitia, Id.; t. memoriam alcjs, Id.; t. memoriâ, Id. c) *To obtain, gain,* t. regnum, Cic.; t. multa vi, dolo, Liv. d) *To keep back, detain; to convict; to hold, bind,* iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coerceat, Cic.; t. dolorem, Id.; t. cupiditates, Id. e) *To contain, comprehend, comprise; pass. to be included in, founded on, consist in, belong to,* hæc magnos formula reges tenet, Hor.; quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, Id.——II. *Neut.* A) *Prop.* 1) *To keep or maintain one's ground,* statio armatorum tenebat, Liv.; duo extra ordinem millia tenuere, Id.; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis, Virg. 2) *To make for, make way toward,* tenuere ad Mendin, Liv.; t. Diam, Ov.; t. Hesperiam, Id.——B) *Fig.: To last, continue,* imber tenuit per noctem totam, Liv.; incendium tenuit per duas noctes ac diem unum, Id.; per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, Id.

TĒNER, ĕra, ĕrum (τέρην). *Tender, soft.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* procera et t. palma, Cic.; t. radices, Cæs.; t. plantæ, Virg.; t. gramen, Hor.; t. aer, *transparent,* Lucr.——B) *Esp.: Of tender age, young,* t. et rudis, Cic.; t. puer in cunis, Prop.; t. manes, *children who died young,* Stat.; a teneris, *from childhood* (*supply* annis); de tenero ungui, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* virtus tenera atque tractabilis in amicitia, Cic.; teneræ mentes, Hor.; t. poeta, *an elegiac poet,* Catull.——B) *Esp. of any thing tender or young:* t. animus ejus (pueri), Anton. ap. Cic.; t. et rudes animi, Tac.

TĒNĔRE, *adv.* (tener). *Tenderly,* t. recitare, Plin.

TĒNĔRESCO, ĕre (tener). *To grow tender or soft,* in tantum teneresceret acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin.

TĒNĔRĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (tener). *Tenderness, softness.* I. *Prop.:* t. uvarum, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* in primo ortu (rerum) inest t. quædam, Cic.; t. ætatis, Vitr.

TĒNĔRĬTŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (tener). *Tenderness, softness,* terra habet t., Varr.; t. casei, Pall.; pueri primæ teneritudinis, *of very tender age,* Suet.

TĒNESMOS, i, *m.* (τεινεσμός). *Tenesmus; a disease consisting in a frequent desire of going to stool, sometimes attended with a discharge of blood,* &c., Plin.

TĒNOR, ōris, *m.* (teneo). *Continuance, uninterrupted course,* t. rerum, Liv.; servare tenorem pugnæ, Id.; t. vitæ, Id.; servare tenorem in narrationibus, *connection,* Quint.; acutus t., *an accent,* Id.; (aulæa) placido educta tenore patent, *in an uninterrupted course,* Ov. *Adv.:* uno tenore, *in one course, without interruption, uninterruptedly.* isque (stilus medius) uno tenore fluit, Cic.; si uno tenore (res) peragitur, Liv.

TĒNOS *or* -ŌS, i, *f.* (Τῆνος). *Tenos, one of the Cyclades, near Delos; now Tino,* Mel.; Plin.

TENSA, æ, *f.* *The chariot on which the images of the gods were carried in the* Ludi Circenses: via tensarum atque pompæ, Cic.

TENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (tendo). *A stretching, extending, straining,* t. papilionum, Hyg.; brachia, quæ in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitr.

TĒNSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tendo.——II. *Adj.: Stretched, strained, tight,* via rectissima linea tensa, Quint.; t. collum, Id.

TENTĀBUNDUS, a, um (tento). *Attempting, trying,* Liv.

TENTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (tento). *A trial, attempt, essay,* Ov.

TENTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (tento). *A trial, attempt, essay,* tentamenta civilium bellorum, Tac.; mortalia t., Ov.; tentamenta tui, Virg.

TENTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (tento). I. *An attack, assault*, valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis t., gaudeo, Cic.——II. *A trial, proof*, t. perseverantiæ, Liv.

TENTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who tries, an attempter*, t. integræ Dianæ (Orion), Hor.

TENTĪGO, inis, *f.* (tendo). *A stretching out, extension, desire, lust*, Hor.; Juv.

TENTO [tempto], 1 (tendo). *To touch, handle, feel.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. flumen pede, Cic.; t. pectora manu, Ov.; t. aciem pugionum, Suet.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In Medic.*: t. venas, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. 2) *To attack, assail*, t. mœnia oppidi, Cæs.; t. opera, Id.; t. urbem, Liv.; t. munitiones, Id.; gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Cæs.; tentari a morbo, Plin.; vina t. caput, *affect*, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To examine, try, put to the test, prove.* A) *Gen.*: t. se ipsum, Cic.; t. scientiam alcjs, Id.; t. chordas pollice, Ov.; t. iter per provinciam, Cæs.; t. Oceanum, Tac.; t. pericula, Cic.; t. fortunam belli, Cæs.; t. carmina, Hor.; t. majora, cœlestia, Id.; tentavi quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; tenta, qua lubet, Plaut.——B) *Esp.*: *To try, tempt, incite, endeavor to gain over, to tamper with*, t. alqm omni ratione, Cic.; t. animos servorum spe et metu, Id.; t. judicium pecuniâ, Id.; t. animos popularium, Sall.; t. deos multa cæde bidentium, Hor.

TENTŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (tendo). *A tent*, Suet.; Virg.

TENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tendo.——II. *Part. of* teneo.

TENTYRA, ōrum, *n.* (Τέντυρα, τά). *Tentyra, a city of Upper Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile, between Abydos and Coptos; now Denderah*, Juv.

TENTYRITES, æ (Tentyra). *Of or belonging to Tentyra*, Plin. *Plur.*: Tentyritæ, ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tentyra*, Plin.; Sen.

TENUICŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (tenuis). *Very thin, common, poor*, t. apparatus, Cic.

TENUIS, e (*root*: Sanscr. tanu, *to extend*). *Thin, fine, tender, subtile, narrow, small.* I. *Prop.* A) t. subtemen, Plaut.; t. vestes, Tibull.; toga tenuissima filo, Hor.; t. agmen (militum), Liv.; t. vinum, Plin.; t. nitrdula, *slender*, Id.——B) *Meton.*: *Small, trifling, weak, poor, &c.*, t. oppidum, Cic.; t. rivulus, Id.; tenuem victum, Id.; tenuissimum lumen (lunæ), Id.; t. prædæ, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *Fine, nice, subtle, accurate*, t. distinctio, Cic.; t. orator, Id.; t. aures, *having a fine sense of hearing*, Lucr.——B) *Meton.*: *Weak, insignificant, low, trivial, feeble*, t. exsanguisque sermo, Cic.; minimæ tenuissimæque res, Id.; inanis et t. spes, Id.; tenuissima valetudo, Cæs.; t. curæ, Virg.; tenuiores, *the lower class of people, populace*, t. homines, Cic.; commoti animi tenuiorum, Id.; ortus tenui loco, Liv.

TENUITAS, ātis, *f.* (tenuis). *Thinness, fineness, slenderness.* I. *Prop.* A) t. ejus (animi), Cic.; t. delectat, *slenderness*, Id.; t. crurum, Phædr.; t. aeris, Sen.——B) *Meton.*: *Littleness, poorness, poverty*, t. Magii, Cic.; t. æraril, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *Delicacy, fineness* (*of speech*), limata t. et rerum et verborum, Cic.

TENUITER, *adv.* (tenuis). *Thinly, poorly.* I. *Prop.*: alutæ t. confectæ, Cæs.——II. *Fig.* A) *Exactly, acutely*, t. disserere, Cic.——B) *Lightly, slightly*, t. colligere argumenta voluntatis, Cic.

TENUŌ, 1 *v. a.* (tenuis). *To make thin, fine, slender, or lean.* I. *Prop.*: sol matutinum tenuat aera spissum et humidum, Sen.; corpus parco victu tenuatum, Tac.; t. chartam interpolatione, Plin.; t. vocem, Quint.; vocis vla est tenuata, *narrowed*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *To lessen, weaken*, t. famam culpæ, Ov.; t. iram, Id.; t. vires amoris, Id.; t. magna parvis modis, *to debase*, Hor.

TENUS, ōris, *n.* (τένος). *A snare, gin, springe, noose for catching birds.*

TENUS, *prep. with genit. and abl., very rarely with the accus. As far as, up or down to.* I. *Gen.* a) *With gen.*: lumborum t., *up to the loins*, Cic.; aurium t., Quint.; crurum t., Virg.; urbium Corcyræ t., Liv. b) *With abl.*: Tauro t., Cic.; Arimino t., Suet.; summo t. ore, Virg.; capulo t., Id.——II. *Esp.*: verbo tenus (*less frequently* nomine tenus), *according to the word or name, as far as the meaning of the word extends*, veteres verbo t. disserebant, Cic.; usurpatas nomine t. urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac.

TEOS *or* TEUS, i, *f.* (Τέως). *Teos, one of the Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned as the birth-place of Anacreon and Hecateus; now Sighajik*, Mel.; Plin.

TĒPĔFĂCIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (tepeo, facio). *To make tepid, lukewarm, or warm, to warm*, is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam sæpe comburat, Cic.; t. ferrum, Hor.

TĒPĔO, ere, *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* tap, *to burn, warm*). *To be tepid, lukewarm, or warm.* I. *Prop.*: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsæ, Plin.; tepentes auræ Zephyri, Virg.; ubi plus tepesunt hiemes, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To be warm with love, to be enamored*, nescio quem sensi corde tepente deum, Ov.; virgines tepebunt, Hor.——B) *To be lukewarm, be cold or indifferent, to have lost its fire* (*of love, or the like*), sæpe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, Ov.

TĒPĔSCO, pŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (tepeo). *To become lukewarm.* I. *To grow warm, to warm*, maria agitata tepescunt ventis, Cic.——II. *To lose its warmth, to cool.* A) *Prop.*: incipiat positus quam tepulsæ calix, Mart.——B) *Fig.*: *To cool, abate*, mentes tepescunt, Luc.

TĒPĬDĀRIUS, a, um (tepidus). *Of or belonging to lukewarm water or baths*, t. abenum, Vitr. *Subst.*, tēpĭdārium, ii, *n.*, *A room where lukewarm baths are taken*, Cels.; Vitr.

TĒPĬDE, *adv.* (tepidus). *Lukewarmly, tepidly*, Col.

TĒPĬDUS, a, um (tepeo). *Lukewarm, moderately warm.* I. *Prop.*: t. lac, Ov.; t. jus, Hor.; t. sol, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *Lukewarm, cool, indifferent*, t. mens, Ov.

TĒPOR, ōris, *m.* (tepeo). *Mild heat, lukewarmness.* I. (*not cold*) t. uvæ, Cic.; t. solis, Liv.——II. (*not warm*) A) *Prop.*: balineas petit: excepta vox est, quum teporem incusaret, statim futurum, ut incalesceret, Tac.——B) *Fig.*: *Languor, want of animation or vigor* (*in style*), Tac.

TER, *adv.* num. (tres). *Three times, thrice.* I. *Prop.*: unde vix t. in anno audire nuncium possunt, Cic.; t. aut quater die, Cels.; is de se t. sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæs.; t. amplus Geryon, *having three heads*, Hor.; ter centum (*or* tercentum), Virg.——II. *Meton.* *For any indefinite large number, or to denote repetition or frequency*,

ludos apparat . . . bis terque, Cic.; terque quaterque, Virg. *With adj.: To denote a very high degree*, o terque quaterque beati, Virg.; o ego t. felix, Hor.

TERCENTUM. *See* TER.

TER-DECIES, *adv. num. Thirteen times*, Cic.

TERĒBINTHUS, i, *f.* (τερέβινθος). *The turpentine-tree*, Plin.

TERĒBRA, æ, *f.* (tero). *An instrument for boring, a borer*, Plin.; *as a surgical instrument*, Cels.; *as a military engine for making a breach in the walls of a besieged town*, Vitr.

TERĒBRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A boring*, Col. ——II. *A hole bored*, Vitr.

TERĒBRO, 1 *v. a.* (terebra). *To bore, bore through.* I. *Prop.* A) t. ossa (capitis), Liv.; t. lumen telo acuto, Virg.; t. buxum per rara foramina, Ov.——B) *Meton.: To search*, t. digito regustatum salinum, Pers.——II. *Fig.: To bore, to endeavor to carry a point*, Plaut.

TERĒDO, ĭnis, *f.* (τερηδών). *A worm that gnaws wood, a wood-fretter, wood-worm*, Plin.

TERĒIDES, æ, *m. A male descendant of Tereus*, i. e. *his son Itys*, Ov.

TERENTIĀNUS, a, um (Terentius). *Of or belonging to Terentius, Terentian*, T. Chremes, i. e. *found in the writings of the poet Terentius*, Cic.

TERENTIĀNUS, i, *m.* S. T. Maurus, *a grammarian of the first century, author of a treatise on metres.*

TERENTIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. M. T. Afer, *the well-known writer of comedies.* Terentia, æ, *f.*, *The wife of Cicero.*

TERĒS, ētis (tero). *Made round, rounded, finished off, polished, round and smooth.* I. *Prop.:* t. stipites, Cæs.; t. hastile, Liv.; t. membra, Suet.; t. collum, Id.; t. suræ, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Polished, fine, elegant*, t. aures, Cic.; t. vox in disputationibus, *without stammering or hesitation*, Quint.

TEREUS, ĕi *or* ŏos, *m.* (Τηρεύς). *Tereus, a king of Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela*, Hyg.; Ov. *Also, the title of a tragedy by Attius*, Cic.

TER-GĒMINUS, a, um. *See* TRIGEMINUS.

TERGĒO *or* TERGO, si, sum, 2 *or* 3 *v. a.* (τέρω, τείρω). *To wipe, scour, clean.* I. *Prop.:* t. frontem sudario, Quint.; t. arma, *to scour*, Liv.; t. argentum, vasa, Juv.; t. palatum, *to tickle*, Hor. *Absol.:* qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic.——II. *Fig.:* t. librum, *to correct*, Mart.; t. scelus, *to atone for*, Sen.

TERGESTE, is, *n. Tergeste, a town on the northern coast of Istria; now Trieste*, Mel.; Plin.; *called also* Tergestum, Mel.

TERGESTĪNUS, a, um (Tergeste). *Of or belonging to Tergeste*, Plin. *Subst.*, Tergestini, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tergeste*, Hirt.

TERGINUS, a, um (tergum). *Of or belonging to a skin or hide, of leather. As a subst.*, terginum, i, *n.*, *A leathern scourge*, Plaut.

TERGIVERSANTER, *adv.* (tergiversor). *With hesitation, unwillingly*, Vell.

TERGIVERSĀTIO, ōnis, *f. Hesitation, delay*, mora et t., Cic.

TERGIVERSĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who hesitates or is reluctant*, Gell.

TERGIVERSOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (tergum, verto). *To turn the back upon any thing; hence, to be backward or reluctant, to hesitate, shuffle*, eam (vitam beatam) tergiversari non sinent (virtutes) secumque rapient, Cic.; hunc æstuantem et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur, Id.; consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv.

TERGO, ĕre. *See* TERGEO.

TERGUM, i, *n.* (*skin to* dorsum). *The back.* I. *Prop.:* terga boum, Cic.; manus ad t. rejectæ, Asin. Poll.; dare supplicium de t., Plaut.; tergo ac capite puniri, Liv.——II. *Meton.* A) *The back, hinder part, part turned away*: vertere terga, *to turn the back*, i. e. *to flee*, Cæs.; dare terga, Liv.; præbere terga fugæ, Ov.; terga collis, Liv.; retro atque a tergo, *on one's back, behind*, Cic.; qui jam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, *has behind him*, Juv. *Of animals:* terga suum, Virg.; tergum bovis, Ov.——B) *The covering of the back, hide, skin, leather.* 1) *Prop.:* taurinum tergum, Virg. 2) *Fig.: Anything made of leather*, venti bovis tergo inclusi, *the skin*, Ov.; ferire taurea terga, i. e. *timbrels*, Id.; terga ferri, *a shield*, Virg.

TERGUS, ŏris, *n.* (tergum). *The back*, Virg.; *bacon*, Ov.; *a skin, hide*, Virg.; *a covering*, Mart.

TERINA, æ, *f. Terina, a town on the western coast of Bruttium; now St. Eufemia*, Liv.; Plin.

TERINÆUS, a, um (Terina). *Of or belonging to Terina*, T. Elysius, *of Terina*, Cic.

TERMES, ĭtis, *m. An olive-branch cut off*, Hor.

TERMESSUS, i, *f. Termessus, a city of Pisidia, in the pass through which the River Catarrhactes flowed; now Schenet* (Liv.). Termessenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Termessus*, Liv.

TERMINĀLIS, e (terminus). I. *Of or belonging to boundaries, boundary*, t. lapides, Amm. *Subst.*, Terminalia, ium, *n.*, *Annual festivals in honor of Terminus (god of landmarks), celebrated on the 23d of February*, Cic.——II. *Of or relating to an end*, t. sententia, *definitive*, Cod. Just.; t. tuba, *announcing the end of the games*, App.

TERMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (termino). *A fixing of limits, determination of boundaries.* I. *Prop.*, Sen.——II. *Fig.: A fixing, determining, limitation*, quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, Cic.

TERMINO, 1 *v. a.* (terminus). *To furnish with limits or bounds; to fix bounds or limits, limit, bound.* I. *Prop.:* t. fines, Cic.; quem (finem) oleæ terminabant, Id.; t. agrum publicum a privato, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *To limit, fix the limits of, determine, define*, si iisdem finibus gloriam meam, quibus vitam essem terminaturus? Cic.; t. bona voluptate, mala dolore, Id.; t. summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, Id.——B) *Meton.: To end, terminate, conclude, settle*, t. sententiam, Cic.; imperio annuo terminato, Id.

TERMINUS, i, *m.* (τέρμα, τέρμων). *A boundary, line of demarkation, bound.* I. *Prop* A) contentio de terminis, Cic.; t. possessionum, Id.; t. templi, Liv.; t. agrorum, Plin.——B) Terminus, i, *m.*, *The god of landmarks*, Varr.; Liv.——II. *Meton.: A bound, limit, end*, constituendi

sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, ut quasi termini deligendi, Cic.; t. vitæ, Id.; termini egestatis, Plaut.

TERNĀRIUS, a, um, (terni). I. *Containing the number three*, Col.——II. *Subst.*, ternarius, ii, *m.*, i. q. triens, *The third part of an as*, Pelag. Vet.

TERNI, æ, a. I. *Three* (*distrib.*), ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic.; ternæ sunt utriusque partes, Id.; t. juvenci, Virg.; ter t. cyathi, Hor. *Sing.:* ternus ordo, Virg.; terna Gratia, *the three Graces*, Claud.——II. *Meton. for* tres: tres equitum numero turmæ ternique vagantur ductores, Virg.; terna guttura monstri, Ov.; dare terna millia macello, Hor.

TERNI-DĒNI, æ, a, num. *distrib.* *Thirteen* (*distrib.*), t. ova, Plin.

TERNIO, ōnis, *m.* (terni). *The number three, a three*, τριάς, Gell.

TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 *v. a.* (τείρω). *To rub, rub to pieces, grind.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. alqd in mortario, Plin.; t. alqd in farinam, Id.; t. cibum in ventre, *to digest*, Cels.; t. bacam trapetis, Virg.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To tread out or thresh* (*corn*), t. frumentum, Varr.; area dum messes teret, Tibull.; area t. culmos, Virg.; bis frugibus area trita est, *there have been two harvests*, Ov. 2) *To rub, rub off, smooth, polish*, t. vitrum torno, Plin.; hinc radios trivere rotæ, *turned* (*by a lathe*), Virg.; t. catillum manibus, Hor. 3) *To rub or wear away, wear out*, tempus adamanta terit, Ov.; t. ferrum, *to make blunt*, Id.; dii terant illum, *rub hard, ruin*, Plaut. 4) *To tread or walk upon often, to frequent* (*a place or road*), t. iter, Virg.; longa terenda via est, Ov.; t. Appiam mannis, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *To spend, pass* (*time*), t. tempus, Cic.; t. ætatem in discendis rebus, Id.; t. tempus in convivio luxuque, Liv.; t. diem sermone, Plaut.; t. alteram ætatem bellis civilibus, Hor.——B) *Of speech: To render common, familiar, or trite*, jam enim hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic.——C) *To trample upon, violate*, majestas deorum teritur, Claud.

TERPSICHŌRE, ēs, *f.* (Τερψιχόρη). *Terpsichore, the Muse who presided over the choral song and dancing; hence gen. for a Muse, poetry*, Juv.

TERRA, æ, *f.* (ἐρα, *Germ.* Erde). *The earth, land, soil, ground.* I. *Gen.* A) principio terra universa cernatur, Cic.; t. in medio mundo sita, Id.; fremitus terræ, *an earthquake*, Id.; ipse terra eodem pergit, Liv.; in t. atque in tuto loco, *on terra firma*, Plaut.; terrâ marique, *by sea and by land*; Messalam terrâ dum sequiturque mari, Tibull.; sub terris, *in the lower world*, Prop.; qui terrâ dicuntur orti, *earth-born, indigenous*, Quint.; petere aquam terramque ab Lacedæmoniis (*as a token of submission*), Liv.——B) Terra, *The Earth, as a goddess; usually called* Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, *&c.*: nam si est Ceres a gerendo, t. ipsa dea est, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A land, country*, qui in hac terra fuerunt Magnamque Græciam eruditerunt, Cic.; usus terræ Galliæ, Cæs.; t. Italia, Liv.; t. Hispania, Id.; pecunia tanta, quanta sit in terris, *on earth*, Cic.; orbis terrarum, *the whole world*, Id.; ubicumque terrarum, Id.

TERRĒNUS, a, um (terra). I. A) *Consisting of earth, earthen*, t. tumulus, Cæs.; t. colles, Liv.; t. agger, Virg.——B) *Subst.*, terrenum, i, *n.*, *Earth, ground, field*, Liv.——II. *Of or belonging to the earth, on the earth, living on land*, t. concretaque corpora, Cic.; terrena et humida, Id.; t. iter, *by land*, Plin.; t. eques Bellerophon, *mortal*, Hor.; t. numina, *subterraneas, infernal*, Ov.

TERREO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. a.* *To frighten, terrify, alarm.* I. *Prop.:* nec me ista terrent, Cic.; t. adversarios, Id.; multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Cæs.; territus hoste novo Cadmus, Ov.; territ urbem, territ gentes, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To frighten off or away*, t. profugam per totum orbem, Ov.; Deus t. fures vel falce vel inguine, Cic.; arundo t. volucres, Hor.——B) *To keep off or back by fear, to deter*, ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quominus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Cæs.; dum vos metu gravioris servitii a repetenda libertate terremini, Sall.

TERRESTRIS, e (terra). *Of or belonging to the earth or land*, res cœlestes atque terrestres, Cic.; in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, Id.; t. iter, *by land*, Plin.; t. prælia, *on land*, Nep.; t. cœna, *rustic, poor*, Plaut.

TERRĒUS, a, um (terra). *Of or from earth*, t. agger, *a bank of earth*, Varr.; t. murus, Id.

TERRIBILIS, e (terreo). *Dreadful, terrible*, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.; t. mors, Id.; t. et invisus cunctis, Suet.

TERRICŬLA, ōrum, *n.* (terreo). *Means of terrifying, bugbears, scarecrows, terrors*, nullis t. se motos, Liv.; t. tribunicæ potestatis, Id.

TERRIFICO, are (terrificus), *v. a.* *To frighten, terrify*, ignes terrificant animos, Virg.

TERRĪFĪCUS, a, um (terreo, facio). *That excites terror, terrific*, t. vates, Virg.; t. cæsaries capitis, Ov.

TERRIGĒNA, æ, *c.* (terra, gigno). *Born or produced from the earth, earth-born; a poet. epithet of the first men*, Luc.; *the men said to have sprung from dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Ov.

TERRILŌQUUS, a, um (terreo, loquor). *That speaks terrible things*, Lucr.

TERRITO, are, *v. intens. a.* (terreo). *To frighten, alarm, terrify*, alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando, *&c.*, Cæs.; t. urbes, Virg.

TERRITŌRIUM, ii, *n.* (terra). *The land or fields belonging to a town, a territory*, t. colonias, Cic.

TERRĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* terreo.

TERROR, ōris, *m.* (terreo). *Fright, terror.* I. *Prop.:* definunt terrorem metum concutientem, Cic.; t. periculumque mortis, Id.; inferre terrorem alcui, Id.; arcanus t., *secret fear*, Tac.; t. belli, *the dread of war*, Cic.; nullum terrorem externum esse, *fear of foreign enemies*, Liv.; t. servilis, *of slaves*, Id.; vis dicendi terrorque, *a fearful power*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: An object of fright, a terror* (*thus mostly in the plur.*), duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic.; non mediocres terrores jacit atque denunciat, Id.

TERSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tergeo.——II. *Adj.: Clean, neat.* A) *Prop.:* t. mulier, Plaut.; t. plantæ, Ov.——B) *Fig.: Pure, nice, fine, terse*, judicium acre tersumque, Quint.; t. atque elegans elegiæ auctor Tibullus, Id.; multo est tersior et purus magis Horatius, Id.

TERSUS, ūs, *m.* (tergeo). *A wiping, cleaning*, App.

TERTIADECIMĀNI, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) (tertia, decima sc. legio). *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion*, Tac.

TERTIĀNUS, a, um (tertius). I. *Of or belonging to the third*, t. febres, *tertian fevers*, Cic.——II. *Subst.* A) tertiana, æ, *f.* (sc. febris), *A tertian fever*, Cels.——B) tertiani, ōrum, m. (sc. milites), *Soldiers of the third legion*, Tac.

TERTIĀRIUS, a, um (tertius). *Containing a third part*, t. stannum, *containing a third part of white and two thirds of black lead*, Plin. *Subst.*, tertiarium, ii, n., *A third part, a third*, Cat.

TERTIO, *adv. num.* (tertius). I. *For the third time*, ille iterum, ille t. pecuniam dedit, Cic.; semel . . . iterum . . . tertio, Liv.——II. *Thirdly*, spectans . . . tertio, ut auctoritatem minueret, Cæs.

TERTIO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (tertium). *To repeat for the third time*, t. jugerum, *to plough*, Col.; t. campos, agrum, Pall.; tertiata verba, *stammered out*, App.

TERTIUM, *adv. num.* (tertius). *For the third time*, consules creati Q. Fabius Maximus tertium et L. Cornelius, Liv.; mori consulem t. oportuit, Id.

TERTIUS, a, um (ter). I. *The third*, t. annus, Cic.; t. sententia, Id.; mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertia, *on the third day of the Saturnalia*, Id.; ab Jove t. Ajax, *the third generation, great grandson*, Ov.; t. regna, *the infernal regions*, Id.; t. numina, *the infernal gods*, Id.——II. *Subst.* A) tertius, arum (sc. partes) 1) *A third part*, t. oris Cypri, Plin. 2) *The third part or character*, Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin.——B) tertia, æ, *f.*, *A woman's name, ambigud, for Tertia, daughter of Servilia; or, a third part of the purchase-money*, Suet.

TERTIUS-DECIMUS, a, um. *The thirteenth*, t. legio, Tac.; t. dies, Col.

TERTULLIĀNUS, i, m. Q. Septimius Florens, *a learned ecclesiastical writer, a native of Carthage, who flourished in the first half of the third century.*

TĒRUNCIUS, ii, m. (sc. numus) (ter *or* tres, uncia). I. *The fourth of an as*, Varr.; Plin. *Usually to denote a trifle:* ut nullus t. insumatur in quemquam, *not a farthing*, Cic.——II. *The fourth part of an inheritance*, facere alqm heredem ex teruncio, Cic.

TER-VENĒFICUS, i, m. *A knave thrice over, a thorough knave*, Plaut.

TESCA [tesqua], ōrum, n. [tescum, i, n., *in a religious formula*, ap. Varr.]. *Rough, wild, or desert places*, deserta et t. loca, Att. ap. Varr.

TESSĒLLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tessera). *A small square piece of stone for pavements, &c.*, Sen.

TESSĒLLĀTUS, a, um (tessella). *Furnished with small square stones, tessellated*, t. pavimenta, *a tessellated pavement*, Suet.

TESSĒRA, æ, *f.* (τέσσερες, α, *Ion.* for τέσσαρες, α). *A square, a square piece of stone, wood, &c., for various purposes.* I. *A die for playing with, marked on six sides*, homines se conferunt ad tesseras, Cic.——II. *A square tablet on which the watch-word or word of command was inscribed, a watch-word, signal*, t. per castra ab Livio consule data erat, ut, &c., Liv.——III. t. hospitalis, *a tablet by which friends recognized each other, a tally*, conferre t. hospitalem, Plaut.——IV. *A small square piece of stone used for ornamenting any thing*, Plin.——V. *A ticket or token, entitling one to receive corn or money*, t. frumentariæ, Suet.

TESSĒRĀRIUS, a, um (tessera). I. *Of or belonging to a tessera*, t. ars, *the art of playing at dice*, Amm.——II. *Subst.*, tessērārius, ii, m., *One who received the watch-word from a general, and passed it on*, Tac.

TESSĒRŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tessera). *A small tessera.* I. *A small square piece of stone for inlaying floors*, Lucil.——II. *A small tablet for voting with*, Varr.——III. *A small ticket or token*, Pers.

TESTA, æ, *f.* (*for* tosta, *from* torreo). I. *Burned clay, a tile, brick* (ὄστρακον), Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) *Any baked earthen vessel, an earthen pot, jug, or the like*, Plin.——B) *A potsherd, shard*, Tac. *Hence, also meton.: A piece of bone*, Cels.——C) *A potsherd used by the Greeks in giving votes*, i. q. ὄστρακον, Nep.——D) 1) *The hard shell of testaceous animals*, nativæ t., Cic.: t. ostreæ, cochleæ, muricum, Plin.; *hence*, 2) *Meton.* a) *A testaceous animal*, Hor. b) *A shell or hard covering*, t. premebat aquas, *a crust of ice*, Ov. c) *The skull*, Aus.——E) *A spot on the face, of the color of a tile*, Plin.——F) *A manner of applauding with flat hands, contrived by Nero*, Suet.

TESTĀCEUS, a, um (testa). I. A) *Consisting of tiles or bricks*, t. opus, Plin.; t. pavimentum, Vitr.——B) *Subst.*, testăcĕum, i, n., *A kind of brick*, Plin.——II. *Covered with a shell*, t. operimentum, Plin.——III. *Having the color of a tile*, t. gemmæ, Plin.

TESTĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um (testamentum). I. *Belonging to wills or testaments*, t. lex Cornelia, Cic.——II. *Subst.*, testamentarius, ii, m. A) *One who draws up wills*, Dig.——B) *In a bad sense: One who forges wills*, Cic.

TESTĀMENTUM, i, n. (testor). *That by which one declares his last will, a last will, testament*, factio testamenti, Cic.; obsigna t., Id.; rumpere t., Id.; supponere t., Id.

TESTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A witnessing, attesting*, Quint.——II. *A calling to witness*, inter fœderum ruptorum testationem, i. e. *a calling the gods to witness*, Liv.

TESTĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who makes a will, a testator*, Suet.

TESTĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* testor.——II. *Adj.: Testified, proved, evident, clear, manifest*, Cic.

TESTIFICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (testificor). I. *An attestation, proving by witnesses*, t. rei, Cic.——II. *Gen.: An attestation, evidence, proof, testimony*, t. sempiterna repudiatæ legationis, Cic.

TESTIFICOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. a.* (testis, facio). I. A) *To bear witness, testify, attest*, hæc quum maxime testificaretur, Cic.; testificor, denuncio, ante prædico, nihil M. Antonium, &c., Id.——B) *Meton.: To make known, show, manifest, exhibit*, t. sententiam, Cic.; t. amorem, Id.; t. lenitatem, Tac.——II. *To call to witness, attest*, deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, Cœl. ap. Cic.; t. numen Stygiæ aquæ, Ov. *Pass.:* testificata tua voluntas, *manifested*, Ov.

TESTIMŌNIUM, ii, n. (testor). I. *Testimony*, dicere t. in alqm, Cic.; dicere t. de conjuratione, Id.; falsa t., Liv.——II. *Meton.: Proof, evi-*

dence, t. judicii, Cic.; t. laudum suarum, Id.; testimonio sunt clarissimi poetæ, Quint.

TESTIS, is, *c.* I. *He or she who attests any thing, a witness*, apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic.; quo me teste convinces? Id.; idoneî t. et conscii, Id.; dare testes, Id.; anulus mecum t. est, Ter.; t. Metaurum flumen, Hor.——II. *Meton.: An eye-witness* [*see* ARBITER], facies caret bona teste, Ov.; ac luna teste moventur, Juv.

TESTOR, atus, 1 *v. dep. a.* (testis). I. *To witness, testify, give evidence, depose.* A) *Prop.:* quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint.; testere licet, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.: To attest, prove, manifest, show, exhibit, assure, certify*, nunc illa testabor, Cic.; testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum petere, Id.; benigne allocutus Tarentinos testatusque, Liv.; campus sepulcris prœlia testatur, Hor. 2) *Esp.: To make a will or testament*, t. de filii pupilli re, Cic.; decedere in testando, Liv.; nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, *in the will*. Catull.——II. *To call to witness*, vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor, Cic.; t. deos hominesque, Id.

TESTU (*indecl.*) *or* TESTUM, i, *n.* (testa). I. *An earthen lid or cover*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *An earthen vessel*, Ov.—B) *A lid or cover; gen.*, æreum t., Plin.

TESTŪDINEUS, a, um (testudo). *Of or belonging to a tortoise*, t. gradus, *a tortoise pace*. Plaut.; t. lyra, *inlaid with tortoise-shell*, Prop.

TESTŪDO, inis, *f.* (testa). I. *A tortoise*, Cic. *Prov.:* t. volat (*of any thing impossible*), Claud.——II. *Meton.* A) *Tortoise-shell, used for inlaying*, Plin.; *hence*,—B) *Meton.* 1) *Any arched stringed instrument, a lute, lyre*, Cic. 2) *An arch or vault of a building*, Cic. 3) *In Milit.* a) *A wooden covering or shed used for the protection of besiegers*, Cæs. b) *A covering or shed made of shields, held together by soldiers over their heads*, Cæs.; Liv. 4) *The covering of a hedge-hog*, Mart.

TESTŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (testa). I. *A small potsherd or stone*, Col.——II. *Meton.: A potsherd used as a voting-tablet with the Athenians*, Nep.

TETANUS, i, *m.* (τέτανος). *A stiffness or cramp of the nerves and muscles of the neck*, Plin.

TETE. *See* TU.

TETER [teter], tra, trum. *Ugly, shocking, hideous, nasty, foul.* I. *Prop.:* t. et immanis belua, Cic.; t. tenebra et caligo, Id.; teterrima hiems, Cœl. ap. Cic.; t. odor, Cæs.; mulier teterrima vultu, Juv.——II. *Fig.: Abominable, horrid, disgraceful, shameful, vile, base*, teterrimus homo, Cic.; cupiditates, quibus nihil tetrius excogitari potest, Id.; teterrimum facinus, Id.; t. libido, Hor.

TETHYS, yos, *f.* (Τηθύς). *Tethys.* I. *A sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the Oceanides*, Ov.——II. *Meton.: The sea*, Ov.

TETRACHORDOS, on (τετράχορδος). I. *Having four strings or notes*, t. machina, *a water-organ*, Vitr.——II. *Subst.* A) *Prop.*, tetrachordon, i, *n.*, *A harmony of four notes, a tetrachord*, Vitr.—B) *Fig.:* t. anni, *the four seasons*, Varr.

TETRACŌLON, i, *n.* (τετράκωλον). *A period of four members*, Sen.

TETRADRACHMUM, i, *n.* (τετράδραχμον). *A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmæ*, Cass. ap. Cic.; Liv.

TETRARCHES, æ, *m.* (τετράρχης). *A prince who rules over the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch; gen., any petty prince*, Cic.

TETRARCHIA, æ, *f.* (τετραρχία). *The territory subject to a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*, Cic.

TETRASTICHOS, on (τετράστιχος). I. *Containing four rows or lines*, t. porticus, Treb. Gall.——II. *Subst.*, tetrastichon, i, *n.*, *A poem of four verses, a tetrastic*, Quint.; Mart.

TETRASTYLOS, on (τετράστυλος). I. *Having four columns*, Vitr.——II. *Subst.*, tetrastylon, i, *n.*, *A building with four columns*, Capitolin.

TETRE, *adv.* (teter). *Foully, hideously, shockingly, disgracefully*. Cic.

TETRICUS, a, um (teter). I. *Morose, sullen, stern, severe, rigid*, t. ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv.; t. animus, Sen.; t. deus, i. e. *the Fates*, Mart.——II. Tetrica Rupes, *a mountain in the Sabine territory*, Sil.; *also simply* Tetrica, æ, *f.*, Virg.

TEUCER [Teucrus, Virg.], cri, *m.* (Τεῦκρος). *Teucer.* 1. *A son of king Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*, Hor. 2. *A son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterward king of Troy*, Virg.

TEUCRI, ōrum, *m., post. for* Trojani, Virg.

TEUCRIA, æ, *f. The Trojan territory*, Virg.

TEUCRION [teucrium *and* teucria], ii, *n.* (τεύκριον). I. *The herb germander*, Plin.——II *The herb spleen-wort*, Plin.

TEUCRUS, i. *See* TEUCER.

TEUCRUS, a, um (Teucer, 2). *Of or belonging to Teucer; post. for Trojan*, Ov.

TEUS, i. *See* TEOS.

TEUTHRANIA, æ, *f. Teuthrania.* I. *That part of Mysia over which Teuthras ruled*, Plin.——II. *A river of Campania*, Prop.

TEUTHRANTEUS, a, um (Teuthras). *Of or belonging to Teuthras; post. for Mysian*, T. Calcus, Ov.

TEUTHRANTIUS, a, um (Teuthras). *Of or belonging to Teuthras*, T. turba, *the daughters of Thespius, son of Teuthras*, Ov.

TEUTHRAS, antis, *m.* (Τεύθρας). *Teuthras, a king of Mysia, father of Thespius*. Hyg.

TEUTONI, ōrum [Teutones, um, Vell.], *m. Teutoni, a people of Germany*, Mel.; Cic.

TEUTONICUS, a, um. *Teutonic; post. for Germanic*, T. opes, Prop. *Subst.*, Teutonici, ōrum, *m., The Teutoni*, Sen.

TEXO, xui, xtum, 3 *v. a. To weave.* I. *Prop.* A) tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.; t. vestes, Tib.; t. telam, Catull.——B) *Meton.: To put together, make, frame, construct, build*, t. basilicam, Cic.; texta hibernacula, Liv.; t. sepes, Virg.; t. crates, Hor.; t. coronam, Mart.; t. varios flores, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To weave, compose, frame, form*, t. epistolas quotidianis verbis, Cic.; t. sermones, Plaut.

TEXTILIS, e (texo). *Woven, embroidered.* I. *Prop.* A) t. stragulum, Cic.; t. dona, Virg.——B) *Subst.*, textile, is, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *Any thing woven, cloth, linen, stuff*, nego picturam in t. fuisse, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Plaited, intermixed,*

joined together, t. serta, *festoons of roses*, Mart.

TEXTOR, ōris, m. (texo). *A weaver*, Hor.

TEXTŌRIUS, a, um (textor). I. *Prop.: Of or pertaining to weaving or platting*, t. opus, *platted work*, Col. ——II. *Fig.*: alqd est textorium, *deceitful, artful*, Sen.

TEXTRĪNUS, a, um [*contr. for* textorinus, *from* textor]. I. A) *Of or pertaining to weaving*, t. ars, *the art of weaving*, Firm.——B) *Subst.* 1) textrinum, i, n. (sc. opus), *Weaving*, Cic. 2) textrina, æ, *f.* (sc. officina), *A weaver's shop or factory*, Vitr.——II. *Of or belonging to joining together or constructing. Subst.*, textrinum, i, n., *A dock-yard*, Enn.

TEXTRIX, icis, *f.* (textor). *A female weaver*, Mart.; Textrices anus, *the Fates*, App.

TEXTUM, i, n. (texo). *A web.* I. *Prop.* A) t. pretiosa, Ov.——B) *Meton.: A texture; any thing joined together, united, or constructed*, t. non enarrabile clipei, Virg.; t. pinea carinæ, Catull. ——II. *Fig.: A style, manner of writing*, t. dicendi, Quint.

TEXTŪRA, æ, *f.* (texo). I. *A web*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: A putting together, constructing*, Lucr.; Luc.

TEXTUS, a, um, *part. of* texo.

TEXTUS, ūs, m. (texo). *A weaving; a web, texture; construction.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Fig., of Speech: Connection, connected order, construction*, jungere verba in textu, Quint.

THAIS, idis, *f.* (Θαΐς). *Thais, a famous courtesan at Athens*, Prop.

THALA, æ, *f.* *Thala, a town of Numidia*, Sall.; Tac.

THALAMĒGUS, i, *f.* (θαλαμηγός). *A yacht or pleasure-boat, with apartments*, Suet.

THALAMUS, i, m. (θάλαμος). I. *A sleeping-room, bed-room*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A marriage-bed*, Prop.——B) *Marriage*, degere vitam expers thalami, Virg. — C) *A sitting-room; abode, dwelling, lodging*, delubra (Apis), quæ vocant thalamos, Plin.

THALASSICUS, a, um (θαλασσικός). *Sea-green*, t. vestis, Plaut.

THALASSINUS, a, um (θαλάσσινος). *Sea-green*, t. vestis, Lucr.

THALES, is [*dat.*, Thaleti, Val. Max.], m. (Θαλῆς). *Thales, a celebrated Ionic philosopher, and one of the seven sages, born at Miletus about* B.C. 636, Cic.

THALIA, æ, *f.* (Θάλεια). *Thalia.* I. *One of the Muses, the muse of comedy*, Virg.; Ov.——II. *One of the Graces*, Sen. ——III. *A sea-nymph*, Virg.

THALIARCHUS, i, m. *The name of a youth, a friend of Horace, to whom one of his odes* (i., 9) *is addressed.*

THAMYRAS, æ, m. *Thamyras, an ancient Thracian bard, who challenged the Muses to a trial of skill, and, being overcome in the contest, was deprived by them of his sight, and of the power of singing*, Prop.

THAPSUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Θαψία). *Thapsus.* 1. *A city on the eastern coast of Sicily, on a peninsula of the same name*, Ov. 2. *A city on the coast of Byzacena, in Africa Propria, where Cæsar finally defeated the Pompeian army, and finished the civil war*, B.C. 46, Liv.; Plin. Thapsitāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Thapsus*, Auct. B. Afr.

THASUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Θάσος). *Thasus, an island on the Thracian coast of the Ægean Sea*, Mel.; Cic.; Plin.

THAUMANTEUS, a, um (Thaumas). *Of or belonging to Thaumas, Thaumantian*, T. virgo, i. e. *Iris*, Ov.

THAUMANTIAS, ădis, *f.* (Thaumas). *Daughter of Thaumas*, T. iris, Ov.; *also simply*, Thaumantias, Virg.

THAUMANTIS, idis, *f.* (Thaumas). *Daughter of Thaumas*, Ov.

THAUMAS, antis, m. (Θαῦμας). *Thaumas, the father of Iris*, Cic.

THEĀTRĀLIS, e (theatrum). *Of or belonging to a theatre, theatrical*, t. gladiatorilque consessus, Cic.; t. operæ, Tac.; t. lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre*, Plin.; t. humanitas, i. e. *false*, Quint.

THEĀTRUM, i, n. (θέατρον). I. *Prop.* A) *A theatre*, num t. . . . rem publicam efficiebat? Cic.; vacuum t., Hor.; *of the Greek theatre, which served as a public place for deliberation*, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Any place in which public games are exhibited*, Virg. 2) *The spectators at a theatre, a house, audience*, frequentissimum t., Cic.; spis se theatra, Hor.——II. *Fig.: A theatre, a stage*, i. e. *space and opportunity for the exercise or display of one's powers*, nullum t. virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic.; optimus præceptor majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint.

THEBÆ, ārum [Thēbe, es, Plin.; Juv.], *f.* (Θῆβαι *or* Θήβη). *Thebes, the name of several ancient towns; of which the most celebrated were*, 1. *A town of Upper Egypt, with a hundred gates*, Mel. 2. *The chief city in Bœotia*, Mel.; Cic. 3) (*or* Thebe), *a town of Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*, Mel.

THĒBĀICUS, a, um (Thebæ). *Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban*, T. palmæ, Plin.

THEBĀIS, idis, *f.* (sc. terra). I. *A country of which Thebes was the capital, the Thebaid*, Plin. ——II. *Theban*, T. chelys, *of the Theban Amphion*, Stat. *Subst.: A Theban woman*, Ov.; *also the name of a poem by Statius, embodying the ancient legends with regard to the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, in Bœotia.*

THEBĀNUS, a, um (Thebæ). *Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban*, T. urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, Hor.; T. Semele, Id.; T. deus, i. e. *Hercules*, Prop.; T. duces, i. e. *Eteocles and Polynices*, Id.; T. modi, i. e. *Pindaric*, Hor. *Subst. plur.*, Thebāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Thebes, Thebans*, Cic. Thebana, æ, *f.*, *A Theban woman; said of Andromache, daughter of King Eetion of Thebe in Mysia*, Ov.

THEBE, es. *See* THEBÆ.

THECA, æ, *f.* (θήκη). *A covering, case, sheath*, Cic.

THEMA, ātis, n. (θέμα). I. *A subject treated on, a theme*, Quint. ——II. *The position of the heavens or planets at one's birth, horoscope, nativity*, Suet.

THĒMIS, idis, *f.* (Θέμις). *Themis, the goddess of justice*, Ov.

THEMISTOCLES, i *and* is, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς). *Themistocles, a well-known general of the Athenians, whose life has been written by Nepos*, Cic.

THEMISTOCLEUS, a, um (Themistocles). *Of or belonging to Themistocles*, T. consilium, Cic.

THEOCRITUS, i, m. (Θεόκριτος). *Theocritus, a well-known Greek Idyllic poet*, Quint.

THEODAMAS, antis, m. (Θεοδάμας). *Theodamas, a king of the Dryopes, father of Hylas*, Hyg.

THEODŌRUS, i, m. (Θεόδωρος). *Theodorus.* 1. *A Greek atheist*, Cic. 2. *A famous rhetorician of Gadara*, Quint.

THEOGNIS, idis, m. *Theognis, a Greek elegiac and gnomic poet, who flourished about* B.C. 548 *or* 544.

THEOGŌNIA, æ, *f.* (Θεογονία). *The Theogony, the name of a poem by Hesiod*, Cic.

THEOLŌGUS, i, m. (Θεολόγος). *One who treats of God or the gods, a theologist*, Cic.

THERONINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a certain Theon, a slanderous and calumnious fellow*, Hor.

THEOPHRASTUS, i, m. (Θεόφραστος). *Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher of Eresus, pupil of Plato and Aristotle*, Cic.

THEOPOMPUS, i, m. *Theopompus, a Greek historian and orator, pupil of Isocrates*, Cic.

THERAPNÆ [Therammæ], ārum, or -E, ēs, *f. Therapna, a town in Laconia, on the left bank of the Eurotas, and a little above Sparta, the birth-place of Helena*, Mel.

THERAPNÆUS [Theramn.], a, um (Therapnæ). *Of or belonging to Therapna, Therapnæan; post. for Laconic, Spartan*, T. marita, i. e. *Helen*, Ov.; T. fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Stat. *Also for Tarentine*, T. Galesus, Stat.; *for Sabinian*, Sil.

THERIACUS, a, um (θηριακός). I. *Good against the venom of poisonous animals, esp. of serpents*, t. pastilli, Plin.——II. *Subst.*, Theriaca, æ, or -e, ēs, *f.*, *A medical preparation against the bite of serpents and poison in general*, Plin.

THERMÆ, ārum, *f.* [sc. aquæ] (θερμὰ ὕδατα). I. *Warm or hot springs, warm baths*, Plin.; Cic. —— II. *Therme, a town of Sicily, near Himera*, Mel.; Plin.; Cic.

THERMITANUS, a, um (Thermæ). *Of or belonging to the Therme*, T. homo, *of Therme*, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Thermitāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Therme*, Cic.

THERMODON, ontis, m. (Θερμώδων). *Thermodon, a river of Pontus, in the district of Themiscyra, the reputed country of the Amazons; now Thermeh*, Mel.; Plin.

THERMODONTEUS, a, um (Thermodon). *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian; post. for Amazonian*, T. agni, Prop.

THERMODONTIACUS, a, um (Thermodon). *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian; post. for Amazonian*, T. aurum, Ov.

THERMODONTIUS, a, um (Thermodon). *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian; post. for Amazonian*, T. ripæ, Sen.

THERMOPŌLIUM, ii, n. (θερμοπώλιον). *A place in which warm drink is sold, a public house, coffee-house*, Plaut.

THERMOPŌTO, are (vox hybr. θερμός, poto). *To refresh with warm drink*, Plaut.

THERMOPŌLÆ, ārum, *f.* (Θερμοπύλαι). *Thermopylæ, the well-known pass of Mount Œta, where Leonidas and his Spartans fell*, Mel.; Cic.

THERŌDAMAS, antis, m. (Θηροδάμας). *Therodamas, a Scythian king who fed lions with human flesh*, Ov.

THERSITES, æ, m. (Θερσίτης). *Thersites, the most deformed and the ugliest of the Greeks that came before the walls of Troy, and noted also for his propensity to scurrility and abuse*, Ov.; Juv. *Hence, for a very deformed person*, Juv.; *also for an abusive fellow*, Sen.

THESAURĀRIUS, a, um (thesaurus). *Of or belonging to a treasure*, Plaut.

THESAURUS [thesaurus], i, m. (θησαυρός). I. *A treasure laid up, store.* A) *Prop.*: qui thesaurum solus invenit, Cic.; thesauri prædida regni, Sall.; effodere t., Plaut. —— B) *Fig.*: t. mali, *a great amount*, Plaut.——II. *A treasure-chamber, treasury, a subterranean repository for the public treasure.* A) *Prop.*: efringere t., Plin. *Post. of the cells in a bee-hive*, Virg.; t. publicus, Liv. —— B) *Fig.*: *A store, collection*, memoria, t. rerum, Cic.; thesauri argumentorum, Id.

THESEIS, idis, *f.* (Theseus). *The Theseis, the title of a poem on Theseus*, Juv.

THESEIUS, a, um (Theseus). *Of or belonging to Theseus*, T. heros, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov.; T. Troezen, *governed by the ancestors of Theseus*, Stat.

THESEUS, ēi and ĕos, m. (Θησεύς). *Theseus, king of Athens, son of Ægeus and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and Phædra, father of Hippolytus by the Amazon Hippolyte, friend of Pirithous, vanquisher of the highwaymen Periphetes, Sinis, &c., and of the Cretan Minotaur*, Ov.; Cic.

THESEUS, a, um (Theseus). *Of or belonging to Theseus, Theseian; post. for Athenian*, T. ŭdes, Ov.; T. crimen, i. e. *the abandoning of Ariadne*, Id.; T. Hymettus, *Attician*, Mart.

THESIDES, æ, m. (Theseus). *A male descendant of Theseus*, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov.

THESIS, is, *f.* (θέσις). *A proposition, question, or supposition (esp. when of general nature)*, Quint.

THESMŌPHŌRIA, ōrum, n. (θεσμοφόρια, τά). *The Thesmophoria, a festival among the Greeks in honor of Ceres (as lawgiver)*, Plin.

THESPIÆ, ārum, *f.* (Θεσπιαί). *Thespiæ, a town of Bœotia, at the southeastern foot of Mount Helicon; now Neochorio*, Plin.; Cic.

THESPIAS, ădis, *f.* (Thespiæ). *Thespias*, T. Musa (*on Mount Helicon*), Ov.; *also simply*, Thespiades, Cic.

THESPIS, is, m. (Θέσπις). *Thespis, the founder of the Greek drama*, Hor.

THESPRŌTIA, æ, *f.* (Θεσπρωτία). *Thesprotia, a maritime district of Epirus*, Plin.; Cic.

THESSALIA, æ, *f.* (Θεσσαλία). *Thessaly, a country of Greece, bounded by Macedonia, Epirus, Doris, Locris, and the Ægean Sea*, Mel.; Cic.

THESSALICUS, a, um (Thessalia). *Thessalian*, T. Tempe, Plin.; T. dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Flac.; T. traba, i. e. *Argo*, Sen.; T. axis, i. e. *the chariot of Achilles*, Ov.; T. clades, i. e. *the battle of Pharsalus*, Luc.

THESSALIS, idis, *f.* *Thessalian*, T. umbra, i. e. *of Protesilaus*, Prop. *Subst.*: *A Thessalian woman*, Ov.

THESSALŌNICA, æ, *or* -E, ēs, *f.* (Θεσσαλονίκη) *Thessalonica, more anciently* Therma, *a city in Macedonia, at the northeastern extremity of the Sinus Thermaicus; now Saloniki*, Mel.

THESSALONICENSES, ium, m. (Thessalonica). *The inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Cic.

THESSALUS, a, um (Thessalia). *Thessalian*, T. tela, i. e. *of Achilles*, Stat.; T. ignes, *in the camp of Achilles*, Hor.; T. dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Flac. *Subst. plur.*, Thessali, orum, m., *The Thessalians*, Cæs.

THESTIADES, æ, m. (Thestius). *A male descendant of Thestius*, T. duo, i. e. *Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov.

THESTIAS, ădis, *f.* (Thestius). *Daughter of Thestius*, i. e. *Althæa*, Ov.

THESTIUS, ii, m. (Θέστιος). *Thestius, king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althæa, of Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov.

THESTOR, ŏris, m. (Θέστωρ). *Thestor, the father of the soothsayer Calchas*, Hyg.

THESTŎRIDES, æ, m. (Thestor). *Son of Thestor*, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov.

THĒTA, *indecl. n.* (θῆτα). *The Greek letter* Θ. *As the initial letter of the word* θάνατος (*death*), *it was with the Greeks a token of condemnation on the voting-tablets* (Mart.). *In Latin epitaphs it is* i. q. obiit. *Also, a critical mark of censure when added to a writing* (Sid.).

THĒTIS, idis *or* Idos, *f.* (Θέτις). *Thetis.* I. *A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*, Hyg.——II. *Meton. for the sea*, Mart. *Hyperbol. of a large bath*, Mart.

THĪA, æ, *f.* (Θεία). *Thia, wife of Hyperion, mother of Sol*, Catull.

THIASUS, i, m. (θίασος). *A Bacchic dance*, Virg.; *the dancers*, Catull.

THISBÆUS, a, um (Thisbe). *Thisbæan*, Ov.

THISBĒ, ēs, *f.* (Θίσβη). *Thisbe.* I. *A small maritime town of Bœotia, famous for its wild doves*, Plin.——II. *A maiden beloved by Pyramus*, Ov.

THŌANTEUS, a, um (Thoas). *Of or belonging to Thoas; poet. for Taurian*, T. Diana, Val. Flac.

THŌANTIAS, ădis, *f.* (Thoas). *Daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Ov.

THŌANTIS, idis, *f.* (Thoas). *Daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Stat.

THŌAS, antis, m. (Θόας). *Thoas.* 1. *A king of the Chersonesus Taurica*, Ov. 2. *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle*, Hyg.

THŌLUS, i, m. (θόλος). *A cupola, round roof, dome*, Vitr. *Votive gifts were suspended in the* tholi *of temples*, Val. Flac.; Virg.; Stat.

THŌRĀCĀTUS, a, um (thorax). *Having on a cuirass*, Plin.

THŌRAX, ăcis, m. (θώραξ). I. *The breast*, Cels.; Plin.——II. *Meton. A breast-plate, cuirass, corselet*, Liv.

THRĀCIA, æ [Thrăca, æ; Thrăce, ēs; Thrōce, ēs], *f.* (Θρᾴκη). *Thrace, a country bounded by Macedonia, Mount Hæmus, the Ægæan Sea, the Hellespont, the Propontis, and the Bosporus*, Mel.; Plin.

THRĀCIUS, a, um (Thracia). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian*, T. notæ, Cic.; T. Orpheus, Virg.; *called also simply*, Thracius, Stat.

THRĀCUS, a, um (Thracia). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian*, T. natio, Gell.

THRÆX [Threx], ēcis, m. (Thracia). *Thracian; or, subst., a Thracian; esp. the name of a kind of gladiators, so called from their Thracian armor*, Cic.

THRASO, ōnis, m. (Θράσων), *Thraso, the name of the braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch; hence*, Thrasōnĭānus, a, um, *Bragging*, Sid.

THRASYBŪLUS, i, m. (Θρασύβουλος). *Thrasybulus, an Athenian, the deliverer of his native city from the thirty tyrants*, Nep.

THRASYMĀCHUS, i, m. (Θρασύμαχος). *Thrasymachus, a celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcedon*, Cic.

THRAX, ăcis, m. *Thracian; subst., a Thracian*, Liv.

THRĒĬCIUS, a, um (Θρηΐκιος). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian*, T. sacerdos, Virg.; T. Boreas, Ov.; T. Orpheus, Hor.

THRĒISSA *or* THRĒSSA, æ, *f.* (Θρῄσσα *or* Θρῇσσα). *Thracian; or, subst., a Thracian woman*, T. Harpalyce, Virg.; caræ Thressæ, Val. Flac.

THREX, ēcis. *See* THRÆX.

THRŌNUS, i, m. (θρόνος). *A raised seat, throne*, t. Jovis, Plin.; t. Cæsaris, *a constellation*, Id.

THŪCYDIDES, is, m. (Θουκυδίδης). *Thucydides, a well-known Greek historian*, Cic.

THŪCYDIDĬUS, a, um (Thucydides). *Of or belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian*, T. genus (orationis), Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Thūcȳdidii, ōrum, m., *Imitators of Thucydides*, Cic.

THŪLE [Thȳle], ēs, *f.* (Θούλη *or* Θύλη). *Thule, an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the Shetland Islands: others take it for part of the coast of Norway*, Mel.; Plin.

THUNNUS [thynn.], i, m. (θύννος). *A tunny-fish*, Plin.

THŪRIÆ, ārum, *f.* *Thuria, a town of Calabria*, Liv.

THŪRII, ōrum, m. (Θούριοι) [Thūrium, ii, n. (Θούριον), Cic.]. *Thurii, a Greek city of Lucania, near the site of the ancient Sybaris*, Cic.

THŪRINUS, a, um (Thurii). *Of or belonging to Thurii*, T. ager, Cic.; in Thurinum, *into the country of the Thurini*, Cæs. *Subst. plur.*, Thūrini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Thurii*, Liv.

THUS, thuris. *See* TUS.

THYAMIS, is, m. (Θύαμις). *Thyamis, a river in Epirus, emptying into the sea opposite Corcyra, and separating Thesprotia from Cestryna; now the Kalama*, Cic.

THYBRIS, is. *See* TIBERIS.

THYESTES, æ, m. (Θυέστης). *Thyestes, son of Pelops, brother of Atreus (who served up to him his own sons as food), and father of Ægisthus*, Hyg.; Cic.

THYESTEUS, a, um (Thyestes). *Of or belonging to Thyestes*, T. exsecratio, Cic.

THYESTIADES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Thyestes, Ægisthus*, Ov.

THYĬAS *or* THYAS, ădis, *f.* (Θυιάς *or* Θυάς). *A Bacchanal*, Virg.

THYMBRA, æ, *or* THYMBRE, ēs, *f.* (Θύμβρη). *Thymbra, a city of Troas, north of Ilium vetus, with a celebrated temple of Apollo, who derived a surname* (Thymbræus) *from this place*, Plin.

THYMBRÆUS, i, m. (Thymbra). *The Thymbræan, an epithet given to Apollo*, Virg.

THYMĒLA, æ, *and* THYMĒLE, ēs, *f.* (θύμελη). I. *An alter-shaped platform, with steps up to it, in the middle of the orchestra, on which stood the leader*

of the chorus to direct its movements. Hence, also, the orchestra or stage itself, Sid.——II. *Thymele, a famous female dancer*, Juv.

THYMIAMUS, a, um (thymum, amo). *Fond of thyme*, Plaut.

THYMUM, i, *n.* (θύμον). *Thyme*, Virg.

THYNI, ōrum, *m.* *Thyni, a Thracian people who migrated to Bithynia*, Plin.

THYNIA, æ, *f.* *The country of the Thyni in Bithynia*, Catull.

THYNIAS, ădis, *f.* *Thynian; post., Bithynian*, Prop.

THYNNUS, i. *See* THUNNUS.

THYNUS, a, um (Thyni). *Of or belonging to the Thyni, Thynian; poet. for Bithynian*, Hor.

THYŌNEUS, ĕi, *m.* *Son of Thyone*, i. e. *Bacchus*, T. intonsus, Ov.

THYRSIGETÆ [Thyssagetæ], *m. plur.* [*sing.*, ea, æ, m., Val. Flac.]. *Thyssagetæ, a people in Asiatic Sarmatia*, Mela; Plin.

THYRSUS, i, *m.* (θύρσος). I. *The stalk or stem of a plant*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: The Thyrsus, a staff wound round with ivy and vine-shoots, carried by the Bacchanals at their orgies*, Hor. *Poet. meton., for a sting*, Ov.; Lucr.

TIARA, æ, *f.*, *or* TIARAS, æ, *m.* (τιάρα *or* τιάρας). *An Eastern head-dress, a turban*, Sen.

TIBERIANUS, a, um (Tiberius). *Of or belonging to the Emperor Tiberius*, T. domus, Suet.

TIBERINIS, idis, *f.* *Of the Tiber*, Ov.

TIBERINUS [Tibrin., Claud.], a, um (Tiberis). I. *Of or belonging to the Tiber*, T. ostium, Cic.; T. lupus, *caught in the Tiber*, Hor.; T. pater, i. e. *the Tiber as a river-god*, Virg.——II. *Subst.*, Tiberinus, i, *m.* A) *The Tiber*, Virg.——B) *A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named*, Varr.; Liv.

TIBERIS [Tibris, Tybris, Thybris], is *or* idis, *m.* I. *The river Tiber*, Plin.; Cic.——II. Tibris [Tybris], *the river-god Tiber*, Virg.

TIBERIUS [*abbrev.* Ti.], ii, *m.* *Tiberius, a prænomen among the Romans; esp. the emperor* Tib. Claudius Tib. F. Nero.

TIBIA, æ, *f.* I. *The shin-bone*, Cels.; Plin.——II. *Meton.: A pipe, flute* (*originally made of bone*), inflare tibiam, Cic.; canens t., Id.; referre t. ad labias, Plaut.; querula t., Hor. *Prov.:* apertis tibiis, *with all the holes open, at the top of one's voice*, Quint.

TIBICEN, inis (*for* tibicen, *from* tibia, cano). I. *A player on the flute, a piper*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A pillar of a house, a support, buttress*, Ov.; Juv.

TIBICINA, æ, *f.* (tibicen). *A female player on the flute*, Plaut.

TIBICINIUM, ii, *n.* *A playing on the flute, flute-playing*, Gell.

TIBRIS, is *and* idis. *See* TIBERIS.

TIBULLUS, i, *m.* (Albius). *Tibullus, a Roman elegiac poet; he was born about* A.U.C. 700, *and died about* 735; *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.*

TIBUR, ŭris, *m.* *Tibur, an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio; now Tivoli*, Virg.

TIBURNUS, i, *m.* (Tibur). *An inhabitant of Tibur*, Stat. *Esp. for* Tiburtus, *the founder of Tibur*, Hor.

TIBURS, urtis (Tibur). *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtian*, T. populus, Liv. *Subst.:* in Tiburti, *in the territory of Tibur; also*, in Tiburte, Cic. *Plur.:* Tiburtes, um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tibur*, Plin.

TIBURTINUS, a, um (Tibur). *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine*, T. ficus, Plin. *Subst.*, in Tiburtino Scipionis, *at the Tiburtian* (*country seat*) *of Scipio*, Cic.; Sen.

TIBURTUS, i, *m.* *Tiburtus, brother of Catillus, the founder of Tibur*, Plin.; Virg.

TICINENSIS, e (Ticinus). *Of or belonging to the Ticinus*, T. campi, *on the Ticinus*, Aurel. Vict.

TICINUM, i, *n.* *Ticinum, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the River Ticinus; now Pavia*, Plin.; Tac.

TICINUS [Ticinus, Sid.], i, *m.* *Ticinus, a river of Gallia Cisalpina, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans; now Tessino*, Plin.

TIFATA, ōrum, *m.* *Tifata, a range of hills to the north of Capua*, Liv.

TIFERNUM, i, *n.* *Tifernum.* 1. *A town of Umbria, on the Tiber, called also* T. Tiberinum, Plin. *Its inhabitants*, Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 2. *A town of Umbria, on the Metaurus. Its inhabitants*, Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3. *A town of Samnium, on the mountain and river Tifernus*, Liv.

TIFERNUS, i, *m.* *Tifernus.* I. *A mountain of Samnium, on which is the town Tifernum*, Liv.——II. *A river flowing near it; now Biferno*, Mel.; Plin.

TIGELLIUS, ii, *m.* *The name of two musicians.* I. T. Sardus, *the elder, a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic.——II. T. Hermogenes, *the younger, a censurer of Horace*, Hor.

TIGILLUM, i, *n.* *dim.* (tignum). *A little beam*, Liv.

TIGNARIUS, a, um (tignum). *Of or belonging to beams*, t. faber, *a carpenter*, Cic.

TIGNUM, i, *n.* [*plur.*, tigni, Liv.]. *Building materials.* I. *Gen.*, Dig.——II. *Esp.: A piece of timber, a beam, a trunk of a tree*, injicere tigna transversa, Cæs.; defigere t., Id.

TIGRANES, is, *m.* *Tigranes.* 1. *A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithradates*, Cic. 2. *His son*, Cic.

TIGRIS, is *or* idis (τίγρις). I. *c. g.* A) *A tiger*, Varr.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A tiger's skin*, Stat. 2) *The name of a spotted hound of Actæon*, Ov. 3) *The name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger*, Virg.——II. *Masc.*, Tigris, *The river Tigris*, Varr.

TIGURINUS PAGUS. *A canton or district of Helvetia, perhaps the modern Zurich*, Cæs. Tigurini, ōrum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Cæs.

TILIA, æ, *f.* I. *A linden-tree, lime-tree*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: The inner bark of the linden-tree, or a band made from this bark*, Plin.

TIMÆUS, i, *m.* (Τίμαιος). *Timæus.* 1. *A Greek historian of Sicily, in the time of Agathocles*, Cic. 2. *A Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato*, Cic.; *from him one of Plato's dialogues, which Cicero translated into Latin, is entitled* Timæus, Cic.

TIMANTHES, is, *m.* (Τιμάνθης). *Timanthes, a celebrated painter, contemporary with Parrhasius*, Plin.

TIMAVUS, i, m. *Timavus, a small river in the north of Italy, forming the boundary between Istria and Venetia, and falling into the Sinus Tergestinus; now the Timavo*, Mel.; Virg.

TIMEFACTUS, a, um (timeo, facio). *Frightened, terrified*, t. libertas, Cic.

TIMEO, ŭi, 2 *v. a. and n. To fear, be afraid; dread, be alarmed at*, t. periculum, Cic.; quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent, Cæs.; t. nomen atque imperium absentis, Id.; t. iram numinis, Ov.; t. nihil de bello, Cæs. *With dat.*: t. sibi, *to fear for one's self*; t. urbi, *to fear for the city*; timetur urbi, *fears are entertained for the city*, Sen.; quid possem, timebam, Cic.; quid agatur, timeo, Id. *With object. clause:* Cæsar timebat tantæ magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Cæs.; timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. *With* ne *and* ut: time ne, *I fear that*; time ut, *I fear that . . . not*, Cic.

TIMIDE, *adv.* (timidus). *Fearfully, timidly, timorously*, t. . . . fidenter, Cic.; t. facere alqd, Id.

TIMIDITAS, ātis, *f.* (timidus). *Fearfulness, timidity, faint-heartedness*, formido, t., pavor, ignavia, Cic.; quantæ timiditates, Id.

TIMIDUS, a, um (timeo). *Fearful, timid, timorous, cowardly*, nimium me timidum . . . fuisse confiteor, Cic.; t. atque ignavus, Id.; animus t., humilia, demissus fractusque, Id.; nihil timidius columbâ, Varr.; non t. perire pro patria, Hor.

TIMON, ōnis, m. (Τίμων). *Timon, a well-known misanthrope of Athens*, Cic.

TIMOR, ōris, m. (timeo). I. A) *Fear, apprehension, dread*, definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.; t. belli impendet, Id.; affici timore de alqo, Id.; deponere timorem, Brut. ap. Cic.—B) *Personified*, Timor, Hor.——II. *Poet. meton.* A) *Awe, reverence*, t. deorum, Hor.—B) *That which occasions fear, a terror*, Plin.

TIMOTHEUS, ĕi, m. (Τιμόθεος). *Timotheus.* 1. *An Athenian general, son of Conon*, Cic. 2. *A musician of Miletus*, Cic.

TINCTILIS, e (tingo). *In which any thing is steeped*, Ov.

TINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* tingo.

TINCTUS, ūs, m. (tingo). *A steeping in or dipping into any thing*, Plin.

TINEA, æ, *f. Any gnawing worm; a moth, wood-worm* (Col.); *also of worms in the human body* (Plin.).

TINGO [tinguo], nxi, tinctum, 3 *v. a.* (τέγγω). *To wet, moisten.* I. *Prop.* A) tunica tincta sanguine, Cic.; tinget pavimentum mero, Hor.; non ego te meditor tingere poculis, *to entertain, regale*, Id.; t. corpora flumine, lymphis, Ov.; Phœbus æquore tinget equos, *will set*, Id.—B) *Esp.: To wet with any color, to color, tinge, dye*, t. lanas murice, Ov.; t. cultros sanguine, Id.; t. vestem rubro cocco, Hor.; tinguntur sole populi, *are tanned*, Plin.; tinctus lumine, *illuminated*, Lucr. *Subst. part.*: officina tingentium, *of dyers*, Plin.; tincta absint, *any thing colored*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: orator tinctus literis, *imbued, filled with*, Cic.

TINNIMENTUM, i, n. (tinnio). *A tinkling, ringing*, Plaut.

TINNIO, ivi or ĭi, itum, 4 *v. n.* (*akin to* tono). I. *To tinkle, clink, jingle, ring*, tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn.; tinnit tintinnabulum, Plaut.; auriculæ tinniunt, M. Aurel. ap. Front.; exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *clink with money*, i. e. *pay*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To have a loud voice, to cry, sing*, nimium tinnis, Plaut.; tinnire canora voce, Id.; aliquid sestinniturum promisit, Suet.

TINNITUS, ūs, m. (tinnio). *A tinkling, jingling, singing, sounding.* I. *Prop.*: tinnitus cie, Virg.——II. *Meton.: A tinkling or jingling of words*, t. Gallionis, Tac.

TINNULUS, a, um (tinnio). *Ringing, tinkling, clinking.* I. *Prop.*: t. sistra, Ov.; t. Gades, i. e. *the jingling noise made by the Gaditanian girls*, Stat.; t. chordæ, Sen.——II. *Meton.: A jingling orator*, (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et t., Quint.

TINTINNABULUM, i, n. (tintinno). *A bell*, Suet.; Plaut.; Plin.; Mart.

TINTINNACULUS, a, um (tintinno). *Belonging to ringing or tinkling*, educi ad tintinnaculos viros, *to the executioners* (*who hung bells on the malefactors*), Plaut.

TINTINNO *or* TINTINO, are, *v. intens.* (tinnio). *To tinkle, clink, ring*, aures tintinant sonitu, Catull.

TIPHYS, ŷos, m. (Τίφυς). *Tiphys, the pilot of the ship Argo*, Virg.

TIPPULA, æ, *f. An insect that runs on the surface of stagnant water, a water-spider*, Varr.; *to denote a very light thing*, Plaut.

TIRESIAS, æ, m. (Τειρεσίας). *Tiresias, a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*, Cic.; Hor. *Meton. for a blind man*, Juv.

TIRIDATES, æ, m. *Tiridates, the name of several kings of Armenia*, Suet.

TIRO, ōnis, m. I. *A recruit, young soldier*, ætas tironum, Cic. *Adj.*: t. milites, Id.; t. exercitus, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A beginner, novice*, *tiro*, nulla in re t. ac rudis, Cic.; deductus in forum t., *as a youth after assuming the* toga virilis, Suet.

TIRO, ōnis, m. *Tiro, a Roman proper name; thus*, M. Tullius T., *a learned freedman of Cicero*, Cic.

TIROCINIUM, ii, n. (tiro). I. A) *First military service, the state of a recruit, rawness, or inexperience in warfare*, t. et perturbatio juvenis, Liv.—B) *Meton.: The body of young soldiers or recruits*, Liv.——II. *Meton.: A first beginning or attempt, first essay or trial, a début*, ponere t. et documentum eloquentiæ dare, Liv.; nec differendum est t. in senectutem, Quint.; t. navium, *their setting sail for the first time*, Plin.

TIRONIANUS, a, um (Tiro). *Of or belonging to a certain Tiro, Tironian*, T. liber, Gell.

TIRUNCULUS, i, m. *dim.* (tiro). *A young beginner, a little novice*, t. miles, Suet.

TIRYNS, this *or* thos, *f.* (Τίρυνς). *Tiryns, a town of Argolis, in which Hercules was brought up*, Plin.

TIRYNTHIUS, a, um (Tiryns). *Of or belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian. Poet. also, of or belonging to Hercules, Herculean*, T. heros, i. e. *Hercules*, Ov.

TIS. *See* TU.

TISIPHONE, ēs, *f.* (Τισιφόνη, *avenger of murder*). *Tisiphone, one of the Furies*, Virg.

TISIPHONEUS, a, um (Tisiphone). *Of Tisiphone, Tisiphonian*, T. tempora, i. e. *wicked, bad*, Ov.

TISSENSES [Tissinenses, Plin.], ium, m. (Tissa).

The inhabitants of Tissa, a town of Sicily, Cic.

TITAN, ānis [Titānus, i; *dat. ptcr.*, Titanis; *acc.*, Titanas, Hor.], *m.* (Τιτάν). *Titan.* 1. *Son of Cœlus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, ancestor of the Titans* (Titanes or Titani), *who fought with Jupiter for supremacy, and were hurled by him into Tartarus*, genus Titanum, Cic.; Titanus, *of an old man*, Plaut. 2. *A grandson of the former, son of Hyperion, The Sun* (Sol), Cic. 3. *Prometheus, as grandson of Titan*, Juv.

TITĀNĬĀCUS, a, um (Titan). *Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian*, T. dracones, *sprung from Titanian blood*, Ov.

TITĀNIS, idis *or* ĭdos, *f.* *Titanian*, T. puppa, Juv.; T. Circe, *as a daughter of Sol*, Ov.; *she is called also simply* Titania, Id.

TITĀNIUS, a, um (Titan). *Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian*, T. pubes, *the Titans*, Virg. *Subst.*, Titania, æ, *f.*, *Latona, as a daughter of the Titan Cœus*, Ov.; *also Pyrrha, as a descendant of the Titan Prometheus*, Id.; *also Diana, as a sister of Sol*, Id.

TITĀNUS, i. *See* TITAN, I.

TITHŌNĬUS, a, um (Tithonus). *Of or belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian*, T. conjux, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov.

TITHŌNUS, i, *m.* (Τιθωνός). *Tithonus, son of Laomedon, husband of Aurora, father of Memnon, endowed with immortality, but subject to the infirmities of age; at last transformed into a cicada*, Virg.

TITIĒNSES [Tities, Prop.], ĭum, *m.* *One of the three Roman centuries of cavalry; conf.* TATIUS.

TITILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (titillo). *A tickling*, Cic.

TITILLO, 1 *v. a.* *To tickle.* I. *Prop.*: t. sensus, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.

TITIUS, a. *Titius, a Roman family name*; e. g. Sex. T., *a plebeian tribune; from him a dance was called* Titius, Cic.

TITIUS, a, um (Titius). *Of or belonging to Titius*, T. lex, Cic.; T. sodales, *instituted by King Titius Tatius for the Sabine worship*, Tac.

TITIVILLĪTIUM, ii, *n.* *A very small trifle, a bagatelle*, Plaut.

TITŪBANTER, *adv.* (titubo). *Staggeringly, waveringly, with doubt or hesitation*, t. et strictim, Cic.

TITŪBANTIA, æ, *f.* (titubo). *A staggering, wavering*, t. linguæ, oris, *a stammering*, Suet.

TITŪBĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A staggering, wavering; uncertainty, hesitation, embarrassment*, t. aut offensio, Auct. Her.

TITŪBO, 1 *v. n.* *To stagger, totter, reel.* I. *Prop.*: cave, ne titubes, Hor.; titubata vestigia, *tottering*, Ov.; lingua t., *stammers*, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *To waver, hesitate, be perplexed*, Sicinius titubans, Cic.; si verbo titubarint, Id.

TITŪLUS, i, *m.* *An inscription, title.* I. *Prop.*: aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv.; t. librorum, Quint.; domus proscribebatur . . . legit titulum, *advertisement of sale*, Plin.; aut quorum t. per barbara colla pependit, i. e. *slaves offered for sale*, Prop.; ite sub imperium titulumque lares, *for sale*, Tibull.——II. *Meton.* A) *A title, appellation of honor, honor*, t. consulatus, Cic.; t. prioris perpetrati belli, Liv.—B) *An alleged reason, cause, pretext, pretence*, prætendere t. belli, Liv.

TITŪRIĀNUS, a, um (Titurius). *Titurian*, T. clades, Suet.

TITŪRIUS, ii, *m.* *Titurius, a legate of Cæsar in the Gallic war*, Cæs.

TITUS (*abbrev.* T.), i, *m.* *Titus, a Roman prænomen.*

TITYOS, yi, *m.* (Τιτυός). *Tityos or Tityus, son of Jupiter, killed by Apollo with arrows, for offering to insult Latona*, Virg.

TITYRUS, i, *m.* *Tityrus.* I. *The name of a herdsman in Virgil's Eclogues*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *A herdsman*, Virg.—B) *To denote the Eclogues of Virgil*, Ov.—C) *For Virgil*, Prop.

TLĒPŌLĒMUS, i, *m.* (Τλῃπόλεμος). *Tlepolemus, son of Hercules, commander of the Rhodians at Troy*, Ov.

TMĀROS *or* -US, i, *m.* *Tmarus, a mountain of Epirus; now Tomaro*, Virg.; *called also* Tomarus, Plin.

TMŌLĪTES, ia, *m.* *Of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian*, T. vicanus, Cic.

TMŌLĬUS, a, um (Tmolus). *Of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian*, T. terra, Ov. *Subst.*, Tmolius, ii, *m.* (sc. mons), *Mount Tmolus*, Virg.

TMŌLUS [Tȳmōlus, Ov.], i, *m.* (Τμῶλος). *Tmolus, a mountain of Lydia, in which the Pactolus took its rise; now Kistija Musa Dagh*, Plin.

TŌCULIO, ōnis, *m.* (τόκος). *A* (*contemptible*) *usurer*, Cic.

TŌFINUS, a, um (tofus). *Of tophus*, t. metus, Suet.

TŌFUS (tophus), i, *m.* *Tophus, a porous and friable stone, sandstone*, Ov.; Plin.

TŌGA, æ, *f.* (tego). *A covering, a garment.* I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.*, Varr.——B) *Meton.*: *A roof, house, acc. to* Non.——II. *Esp.* A) *The long and loose upper garment, gown, or robe of the Romans, worn in time of peace; it was made of a single piece of cloth*, sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic.; t. prætexta, *a toga bordered with purple, worn by magistrates and free-born children* (*see* PRÆTEXTO); t. pura, *more frequently it is called* t. virilis, *the unadorned toga, worn by young people who quitted the* prætexta: sumere t. virilem, Cic.; t. candida, *the white toga worn by persons canvassing for an office* (*see* CANDIDUS); t. pulla, *of a dark-gray color, worn in mourning* (*see* PULLUS).——B) *Meton.* 1) *Peace*, Cic. 2) *For a client; because, in the time of the emperors, the toga was chiefly worn by the clients*, Mart. 3) *A courtesan; because they were allowed to wear the* toga, *but not the* stola, Tibull.

TŌGĀTĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (togatus). *An actor in the* fabula togata, Suet.

TŌGĀTUS, i, *m.* [togata, æ, *f.*, *and* togatum, i, um] (toga). *Wearing a toga.* I. *Prop.*: *A Roman citizen, in opposition to one who is not a Roman, or who is a Roman soldier*, modo palliati, modo togati, Cic.; gens togata, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) Togata, æ, *f.* (sc. fabula), *A kind of Roman drama, the subjects of which were Roman; the national drama*. Cic.——B) Gallia Togata, *that part of* Gallia Cisalpina *which had been brought under the dominion of the Romans on this side of the Po*, Mel.——C) *A man of the lower order, a client*, t. opera, *service rendered by clients*, Mart.——D) *A woman of bad character, a courtesan*, Hor.

TŎGŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (toga). *A little toga*, Cic.

TŎLĔRĂBĬLIS, e (tolero). I. *That can be borne or endured, bearable, tolerable*, t. amicitiæ, Cic.; t. conditio, Id.; Minucius vix t., Liv.——II. *That easily bears or endures, bearing, enduring*, t. homo, Ter.

TŎLĔRĂBĬLĬTER, *adv.* I. *Tolerably, passably*, t. dicere, facere, Col. —— II. *Patiently*, tolerabilius pati dolores, Cic.

TŎLĔRANS, antis. I. *Part. of* tolero. —— II. *Adj.: Bearing, suffering*, corpus t. laborum, Tac.

TŎLĔRANTER, *adv.* I. *Patiently*, t. ferre aiqd, Cic.——II. *Tolerably*, Plin.

TŎLĔRANTIA, æ, *f.* (tolero). *A bearing, enduring, suffering*, t. rerum humanarum, Cic.

TŎLĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A bearing, enduring, suffering*, t. dolorum, Cic.

TŎLĔRĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tolero. —— II. *Adj.: Tolerable*, Tac.

TŎLĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (*allied to* tollo, tuli, *Gr.* ταλάω). *To bear, endure, suffer.* I. *Prop.* A) t. militiam, Cic.; t. facile labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. *Absol.*: longius tolerare posse, Cæs.; an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet, *to remain*, Tac.—B) *Of things*: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To support, nourish, maintain, sustain*, t. equitatum his rationibus, Cæs.; t. equos, Id.; t. inopiam, Sall.

TŎLLĔNO, ōnis, *m.* (tollo). *A beam lying across another beam, one end of which goes up when the other goes down* (*used in drawing water*), *a swipe*, Liv.

TŎLLO, sustŭli, sublātum, 3 *v. a.* (ταλάω). I. *To lift or take up, raise, elevate.* A) *Prop.* 1) tunc vel in cœlum vos humeris nostris tollemus, Cic.; t. alqm in currum, Id.; t. gradum, Plaut.; in arduos tollor Sabinos, Hor. 2) *Esp.* α) a) t. liberos, *to take up* (*from the custom of laying new-born infants on the ground*); *to bring up, educate, acknowledge*, educare et t., Plaut.; t. puellam, Ter. β) *Meton.: To beget, get*, qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. b) *A Naut. t. t.*: t. ancoras, *to weigh anchor.* α) *Prop.*, Cæs. β) *Meton.: To break up, depart*, Varr.—B) *Fig.*: clamor tollitur, Cic.; t. oculos, *to raise, turn up*, Id.; t. animum alcui, *to animate*, Liv.; t. amicum, *to console*, Hor. ——II. *To take up, remove, take or put away, carry off or away.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: t. frumentum de area, Cic.; t. pecunias e fano, Cæs.; navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, *had on board*, Id. 2) *Esp.* α) *To put out of the way, destroy, kill*, t. hominem de medio, Cic.; t. alqm ferro, veneno, Id.; t. Titanas fulmine, Hor. b) t. signa, *to march off*, Cæs.—B) *Fig.: To put away, do away, finish, destroy*, t. ac delere funditus memoriam rei, Cic.; t. legem, Id.; t. diem, *to waste*, Id.

TŎLŎSA, æ, *f. Tolosa, a town of Gallia Narbonensis; now Toulouse*, Cic.

TŎLŎSĀNUS, a, um (Tolosa). *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan*, T. aurum, *carried off by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa*, Cic.

TŎLŎSĀS, ātis (Tolosa). *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan*, T. caseus, Mart. *Plur.*, **Tŏlŏsātes**, ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Tolosa*, Cæs.

TŎLŎSENSIS, e (Tolosa). *Of or belonging to Tolosa*, T. lacus, Just.

TŎLŬTĀRIUS, a, um (tolutim). *Trotting*, t. equus, Sen.

TŎLŬTĬM, *adv. With a trot*, Plin.

TŎMĂCŬLUM *or* TŎMĂCLUM, i, *n.* (τομή). *A kind of sausage*, Juv.

TŎMARUS, i. *See* THMARUS.

TŎMENTUM, i, *n. Stuffing for cushions, &c.*, Tac.

TŎMIS, is, *f.* [Tŏmi, ōrum, *m.*, Stat.; Tomos, Mel.] (Τόμις *or* Τόμοι). *Tomis, a town of Mœsia, on the Pontus Euxinus, Ovid's place of banishment*, Ov.

TŎMĬTÆ, ārum, *m.* (Tomis). *The inhabitants of Tomis*, Ov.

TŎMĬTĀNUS, a, um (Tomis). *Of or belonging to Tomis*, T. terra, Ov.

TŎMYRIS [Tamyris, Thamyris, Tamiris], is, *f.* (Τόμυρις). *Tomyris, a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was conquered and slain*, Just.

TONDĔO, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2 *v. a. To shear, shave, clip, cut.* I. *Prop.*: t. barbam et capillum, Cic.; tonsa saltatrix, *with short hair* (*of the consul Gabinius*), Id.; t. comam hyacinthi, Virg.; t. puer *or* minister, *common, low* (*from his hair being unadorned*), Mart. *Absol.*: ut tondens calvus fiam, *shaving myself*, Varr. —— II. *Meton.* A) *To pluck, pull off, graze*, t. dumeta (juvenci), Virg.; t. violas manu, Prop.—B) *To deprive of*, t. alqm auro, Plaut.

TŎNĬTRĀLIS, e (tonitru). *Thundering*, Lucr.

TŎNĬTRUS, ūs, *m., or* TŎNĬTRŬUM, ūi, *n. Thunder*, fulgores et tonitrua, Cic.; tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv.

TŎNO, ŭi, 1 *v. n. To thunder.* I. *Prop.*: si tonuerit, Cic.; tonans Juppiter, Hor.; *also absol.*, Tonans, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *To sound or resound aloud, to roar*, Ætna t. horriferis ruinis, Virg.; tympana tenta tonant, Lucr.; *to speak with a thundering voice*, Cic.—B) *To thunder forth, cause to resound or roar*, tercentum tonat ore deos, Virg.

TONSA, æ, *f.* (*perhaps from* tondeo). *An oar*, Virg.

TŎNSĬLLA, æ, *f.* I. *A post or stake set upon the shore to fasten ships to*, Pac. *and* Att.——II. *Plur.*, Tonsillæ, ārum, *f., Glands at the entrance of the throat, tonsils*, Cic.

TONSĬTO, are, *v. intens. a.* (tondeo). *To shear*, Plaut.

TONSOR, ōris, *m.* (tondeo). *A barber, haircutter*, Cic. *Prov.*: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, *of any thing generally known*, Hor.

TŎNSŌRĬUS, a, um (tonsor). *Belonging to shearing or shaving*, t. culter, *a razor*, Cic.; t. cultellus, *for paring the nails*, Val. Max.

TŎNSTRĬCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tonstrix). *A little female barber*, Cic.

TŎNSTRĬNA, æ, *f.* (tondeo). *A barber's shop*, Plin.

TŎNSTRIX, īcis, *f.* (tondeo). *A female barber*, Plaut.

TONSŪRA, æ, *f.* (tondeo). *A shearing, clipping, cutting, pruning*, t. capillorum, Ov.; t. lanæ, Plin.

TONSUS, a, um, *part. of* tondeo.

ice was performed also by female slaves; hence, tractatrix, Mart.

TRACTĀTUS, ūs, m. (tracto). *A handling, feeling, working, cultivation.* I. *Prop.:* t. nucum, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Management, profession, practice.* A) t. artium, Cic.; t. judicialis officii, Quint.——B) *Meton.: A treatise, writing,* Plin.

TRACTIM, *adv.* (tractus, *from* traho). *In a drawling way; protractedly, slowly,* t. dicere, Sen.; t. tangere alqm, *to give a sound beating,* Plaut.; t. susurrant, Virg.; t. pronunciata littera, *lengthened in pronunciation, long,* Gell.

TRACTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (traho). I. *To draw with force, to drag, drag about,* tractata comis antistita Phœbi, Ov.; tractari morsu ferarum, *to be lacerated,* Lucr.——II. *To handle, touch, manage, take in hand, undertake, work at, be engaged in.* A) *Prop.:* ut ea, quæ gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, &c., Cic.; t. gubernacula, *to handle, manage,* Id.; t. bibliothecen, *have the care or management of,* Id.; t. tela, *to manage, handle,* Liv.; t. ceram pollice, Ov.——B) *Fig.* 1) *To manage, carry on,* causas amicorum t. atque agere, Cic.; t. personam in scena, *to act, represent,* Id.; ita me in re publica tractabo, ut, &c., Id.; t. bellum, *to carry on, wage,* Liv. 2) *Esp.* a) *To treat, conduct one's self toward, use,* omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, &c., Cic.; pauloque benignius ipsum te t. voles, Hor. b) *To handle, treat of, discuss,* oratori omnia quæsita, audita, lecta, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic.; t. partem philosophiæ, Id.

TRACTUM, I. *See* TRACTUS, II., B.

TRACTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* traho.——II. *Adj.* A) *Of style: Proceeding in a smooth course, flowing,* genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic.——B) *Subst.,* tractum, i, n., *Any thing prolonged.* 1) *Wool prepared for spinning,* t. de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. 2) *A piece of oblong pastry,* Cat.; *also,* tracta, æ, Plin.

TRACTUS, ūs, m. (traho). *A drawing, a draught.* I. *Prop.* A) Syrtes ab tractu nominatæ, Sall.; t. corporis, *motion,* Quint.; t. aquarum, *a draught,* Luc.; aut si qua incerto fallet te litera tractu, *a dash, stroke,* Prop.——B) *Meton.: The situation of a thing that has length, extent, reach, stretch,* t. urbis, Cic.; t. castrorum, Liv.; *a region, tract of land, country,* t. ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic.; t. oppidi, Cæs.; tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A course, current, motion; of time or space, a course, period,* t. orationis, Cic.; continuus t. orationis, Quint.——B) *Esp.: A drawing out in length, extension, length,* quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum! Cic.; t. belli, Tac.; illa (historia) tractu placet, *minuteness of detail,* Plin.

TRĀDITIO, ōnis, *f.* (trado). *A delivering or giving up, surrender.* I. *Prop.:* abalienatio est ejus rei, quæ mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, Cic.; t. Gomphorum (urbis), Liv.——II. *Fig.: Instruction, a lesson,* jejuna atque arida t. (præceptorum), Quint.

TRĀDITOR, oris, m. *One who delivers or surrenders; hence, a betrayer, traitor,* Tac.

TRĀDITUS, a, um, *part. of* trado.

TRĀDO [transdo, Cæs.], didi, ditum, 3 *v. a.* (trans, do). *To give or deliver up, put into one's hands, give.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. poculum, Cic.; traditus magistris, Id.; t. alqm in custodiam vel in pristinum, Id.; t. filiam equiti, Tac.; t. alqm ad carnificem, Plaut.; t. testamentum alcui legendum, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To deliver or commit to one's care, to commend,* sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.; t. alqm custodiendum, Cæs. 2) *To give up treacherously, betray,* quem dedi putabas, defendi intelligis: quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic.; tibi trado petriosque meos Penates, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* quæ dicam trade memoriæ, Cic.; si liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) t. se, *To give one's self up to, to yield,* t. se totos voluptatibus, Cic.; te in disciplinam meam tradideras, Id. 2) a) *To transmit as an inheritance, to bequeath,* consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic.; qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. b) *To hand down, report, relate,* quarum nomini multi poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt, Cic.; qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Id. 3) *To deliver, impart, teach,* t. et docere, Cic.; t. elementa loquendi, Id.

TRĀDŪCO [transduco, Cæs.], xi, ctum [*imperat.* traduce, Ter.; *perf. sync.,* traduxti, Plaut.], 3 *v. a.* (trans, duco). *To conduct, lead, carry, or bring over or to a place.* I. A) *Prop.:* t. multitudinem hominum trans Rhenum in Galliam, Cæs.; t. copias præter castra, Id.; t. hostes in castra ad se, Id.; carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, *was led or carried along,* Suet.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To lead, conduct, or convey over water or a bridge,* flumen subito accrevit, ut ea traduci non potuerint, Cic.; t. exercitum flumen Axonam, Cæs.; quos Cæsar transduxerat Rhenum, Hirt. 2) *Polit. t. t.:* t. equum, *to lead his horse by; said of a knight when he passed muster at a review of his order by the censor,* jussit equum traducere, Cic. 3) *To lead along in order to expose to public ignominy,* Suet.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* t. animos (Judicum) a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, Cic.; centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus virtutis causa in superiores ordines transducti, *promoted,* Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To bring over to one's side,* t. hominem ad optimates, Cic.; traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Id. 2) *To exhibit in public, expose to ridicule, defame, dishonor,* an non sensistis ... vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 3) *To publish, make known, show,* t. carmina, Mart.; t. se, *to show one's self in public, appear,* Juv. 4) *Of time: To spend, pass,* t. otiosam ætatem et quietam sine ullo labore, Cic. 5) *With later grammarians.* a) *To translate,* t. vocabulum Græcum in linguam Romanam, Gell. b) *To derive,* Id.

TRĀDUCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (traduco). I. *Prop.: A leading past or by, a leading in triumph,* t. captorum, Aus.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A removing or transferring to another station of life,* t. ad plebem, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *An exhibiting in public, exposure to public ignominy, public disgrace,* dedecus et t., Sen. 2) *A passing away, course, of time,* t. temporis, Cic. 3) *In Rhet.* a) *Metonymy,* t. atque immutatio in verbo, Cic. b) *A repetition of the same word in different cases,* Auct. Her.

TRĀDUCTOR, ōris, m. *One who conveys over, a carrier, transporter, a name given to Pompey, as having occasioned the removal of Clodius from the patricians to the plebeians,* Cic.

TRADUCTUS, a, um, *part. of* traduco.

TRĀDUX, ŭcis, m. (traduco). *A branch or twig of a vine carried over to another tree for propagation*, Tac.

TRAGICE, *adv. Tragically, in a tragic manner*, rhetorice et t. ornare mortem, Cic.

TRAGICŌMŒDIA, æ, *f.* (τραγικωμῳδία). *Tragi-comedy, a drama in which tragedy and comedy are combined*, Plaut.

TRĀGICUS, a, um (τραγικός) I. A) *Of or relating to tragedy, tragic*, t. Orestes aut Athamas, *brought forward in tragedies*, Cic.; t. actor, *a tragic actor*, Liv.; t. carmen, *tragedy*, Hor.; t. cerva, *in the tragedy Iphigenia*, Juv.—B) *Subst.* tragicus, i, m., *A tragic poet*, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Tragic, sublime*, t. orator, Cic.; t. color, Hor.—B) *Tragical, horrible, awful, atrocious*, t. scelus, Liv.; t. Erinnyes, Prop.

TRAGŒDIA, æ, *f.* (τραγῳδία). I. *A tragedy*, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Sublime or lofty diction*, neque vero istis tragœdiis tuis... perturbor, Cic.—B) *A great disturbance or commotion*, ejus Appiæ nomen quantas tragœdias excitat! Cic.; movere tragœdias in parvis litibus, Quint.

TRAGŒDUS, i, m. (τραγῳδός). I. *A tragic actor, tragedian*, Cic.; *a tragic poet*, Quint.—II. Tragœdus, *An epithet of Jupiter, from the* Vicus Tragœdus *at Rome, in the* Regio Esquilina, Suet.

TRAGŪLA, æ, *f.* (traho). I. A) *A kind of javelin*, Cæs.—B) *Fig.: A trick, intrigue, artifice*, tragulam in te injicere adornat, Plaut.—II. *A kind of drag-net*, Plin.

TRAHA (trāhēa, Virg.), æ, *f.* (traho). *A vehicle without wheels, a sledge*, Col.

TRAHAX, ăcis (traho). *That attracts things to itself, grasping, greedy*, rapax, trahax, Plaut.

TRAHEA, æ. *See* TRAHA.

TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* [*inf. perf. sync.*, traxe, Virg.] *To draw, draw to itself, draw away, to drag, drag away.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic.; Servilius exigua in spe trahebat animam, Liv.; limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall.; navigium aquam trahit, *lets in water, leaks*, Sen.; trahebatur virgo passis crinibus a templo, Virg.; t. hærentia viscere tela, *to draw out, extract*, Ov.; t. colorem, *to take*, Id.; t. pocula arente fauce, *to drink*, Hor.; sine trahi, quum egomet trahor, *am dragged after*, Plaut.; coria et carnem trahit (æs aurumque) et conducit in unum, *draws together, contracts*, Lucr.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry off or away*, t. spolia, Cic. 2) *To throw away, squander*, t. pecuniam, Sall. 3) *To spin, work, manufacture*, t. vellera digitis, Ov.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* trahimur omnes studio laudis, Cic.; scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, *originates*, Id.; omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were interpreted*, Sall.; t. vitam, *to drag on*, Plin.; t. verba, *to pronounce with difficulty*, Sil.—B) *Esp.: To draw out, protract, prolong, delay*, sin trahitur bellum, Cic.; t. pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv.; querentes, trahi se a Cæsare, *were detained*, Suet. *In a neuter sense: To linger, hold on, remain*, si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels.

TRĀJECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (trajicio). I. *Prop.: A passing over, passage*, honestior existimatur trajectio, *a sailing over to Pompey*, Cic.; trajectiones motusque stellarum, *shooting stars*, Id.—II. *Fig.* A) *A transposing or displacing of words*, Cic.—B) *Exaggeration, hyperbole*, veritatis superlatio atque t., Cic.

TRĀJECTUS, a, um, *part. of* trajicio.

TRAJECTUS [transjectus, Cæs.], ūs, m. (trajicio). I. *A passing or crossing over*, t. in Britanniam, Cæs.—II. *A passage, place of crossing*, auxilia ad trajectum, Auct. B. Al.

TRĀJICIO [transjicio, Cæs.], jēci, jectum, 3 *v. a.* (jacio). I. *To throw, shoot, carry, or bring over.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* t. murum jaculo, Cic.; t. telum, Cæs.; pontibus transjectis, *laid across*, Hirt.; quod est levissimum ac summum, ut trajicant in alia vasa, *pour from one vessel into another*, Varr. 2) *Esp.: To convey across, ferry over, transport*, t. milites trans flumen, Liv.; t. sese duabus navibus in Africam, *to go over, cross*, Id.; t. sese ex regia ad alqm, Cæs.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.:* quum ex filius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere cœperit, Cic.; dolor trajectus in cor, *having passed*, Hor. 2) *Esp.:* t. verba, *to transpose*, Cic.; Quint.—II. *To cause one thing to pass through another, to run, stick, or pass through*, t. procurrentem (pilo), Cæs.; t. pectus ferro, Liv.; pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through*, Id.

TRALATICIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um. *See* TRANSLATICIUS.

TRALLES, ĭum (Trallis, is, Plin.), *f. Tralles, a town of Lydia*, Cic.

TRALLIANUS, a, um (Tralles). *Of or belonging to Tralles, Trallian*, T. fuerit Demosthenes, *of Tralles*, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Trallĭāni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Tralles*, Cic.

TRĀ-LŎQUOR, qui. *To tell through and through, to relate entirely*, Plaut.

TRALUCEO, ere. *See* TRANSLUCEO.

TRĀMA, æ, *f. The woof (in weaving).* I. *Prop.*, Sen.—II. *Meton.:* t. figuræ, *of a thin, lean person*, Pers.; t. putidæ, *trifles, bagatelles*, Plaut.

TRAMEO, are. *See* TRANSMEO.

TRĀMES, ĭtis, m. (trameo). I. *A cross-way; side-way, a by-way.* A) *Prop.:* egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A way, path, passage, course, flight*, Virg. 2) *Plur.: The branches of a family*, Gell.—II. *Fig.: A way, method*, atque viam monstravit tramite parvo, Lucr.

TRAMIGRO, TRAMITTO, TRANATO. *See* TRANS.

TRĀNO [transno], 1 *v. a. and n.* (trans, no) *To swim over, across, or through.* I. *Prop.* t. Gangem, Cic.; t. flumen, Cæs.; t. Lethæas per undas, Virg.—II. *To go, sail, fly, or pierce through*, t. turbida nubila, Virg.

TRANQUILLE, *adv. Quietly, calmly*, t. placideque, Cic.; tranquillissime senuit, Suet.

TRANQUILLITAS, ātis, *f.* (tranquillus). *Quietness, stillness.* I. *Prop.* A) *Calmness, still weather*, nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic.; malacia ac t., Cæs.—B) *Meton. of color: Clearness*, nubilus color aut t., Plin.—II. *Fig.* A) *Serenity or calmness of mind, peace*, quies et t., Cic.; otium ac t., Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) De Tranquillitate Animi, *the title of one of Seneca's writings.* 2) Tranquillitas tua, *in later times, a title of the Roman emperor, Your Serene Highness*, Eutr.

TRANQUILLO, *adv.* *In a calm*, t., ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est. Sen.; cetera tribuni t. peregere. Liv.

TRANQUILLO, 1 *v. a.* (tranquillus). *To calm, tranquilize, make calm or quiet.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin.——B) *Meton.*: t. vultum, *to clear*, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic.

TRANQUILLUS, a, um. *Quiet, still, calm.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Of the weather*, mare sua natura tranquillum, Cic.; t. serenitas, Liv. 2) *Subst. in the neut.*: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, *the sea being calm*, Liv.; tranquillum est, *there is a calm*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.*: t. et serena frons, *calm*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Calm, tranquil, still, peaceful*, efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli, Cic.; tuæ literæ t., i. e. *announcing tranquillity*, Id.; esse tranquillior animo, Id.; t. senectus, Hor.

TRANS, *prep. with acc.* *Beyond, over, on the other side of*, Nævus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic.; arreptum vexillum t. vallum hostium trajecit, Liv.; parare hortos t. Tiberim, Cic.

TRANS-ABEO, ii, ire, *v. a.* I. *To go or pass beyond or by*, t. alqm fugâ, Stat.——II. *To go, pass, or pierce through*, ensis transabiit costas, Virg.

TRANSACTOR, ōris, *m.* (transigo). *One who accomplishes or brings about any thing*, rerum t. et administer, Cic.

TRANSACTUS, a, um, *part. of* transigo.

TRANSADACTUS, a, um, *part. of* transadigo.

TRANS-ADIGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.* *To run through, perforate, transfix*, et, qua fata celerrima, transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem, Virg.

TRANS-ALPINUS, a, um (Alpes). *That is beyond the Alps, Transalpine*, T. Gallia, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Transalpini, ōrum, *m.*, *People beyond the Alps*, Suet.

TRANSCENDO *or* TRANS-SCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a.* (scando). I. *Prop.*: *To step, go, pass, or climb over*, t. in hostium naves, Cæs.; t. in Italiam, Liv.; t. flumen exercitu, Tac.——II. *Fig.*: t. ad leviora, *to pass on or over*, Quint.; t. fines juris, Lucr.

TRANSCENSUS, a, um, *part. of* transcendo.

TRANSCIDO, idi, 3 *v. a.* (trans, cædo). *To cut through, cut to pieces*, Plaut.

TRANSCRIBO *or* TRANS-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 *v. a.* *To transcribe, transfer, copy off or out.* I. *Gen.*: testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *To make over or transfer by a writing or instrument*, t. nomina in socios, Liv.; Turne, patiere, tua Dardanils transcribi sceptra colonis? *to go over*, Virg.; t. spatium vitæ alcui, *to add, assign*, Ov.——B) *To transfer, remove*, quum . . . te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen.; transcribunt urbi matres, Virg.——C) *To copy (in painting)*, Plin.

TRANSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of* transcribo.

TRANS-CURRO, curri *or* cucurri, cursum, 3 *v. n. and a.* I. *To run over, across, or past.* A) *Prop.*: transcurrentes detergere remos, *in sailing by*, Cæs.; cito transcurro curriculo ad nos, Plaut.——B) *Fig.*: t. in dissimilem (rem), Auct. Her.——II. *To run, go, or pass through.* A) *Prop.*: t. Campaniam, Suet.; cœlum t. nimbus, Virg.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: t. cursum, *to finish the course quickly*, Cic. 2) *Esp. in speech*: *To run over rapidly or briefly, touch briefly upon*, t. partem operis, Quint.

TRANSCURSUS, a, um, *part. of* transcurro.

TRANSCURSUS, ūs, *m.* (transcurro). *A running or passing by or through.* I. *Prop.*: t. fulguris, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: *A running over rapidly, a touching briefly upon*, in transcursu, Plin.

TRANS-DANUBIANUS, a, um (Danubius). *Beyond the Danube*, T. regio, Liv.

TRANSDITUS, a, um, *part. of* transdo. *See* TRADO.

TRANSDO, ĕre. *See* TRADO.

TRANSDUCO, &c. *See* TRADUCO, &c.

TRANSENNA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.*: *A rope, line*, nunc ab t. hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut.; quasi per t. prætereuntes, *passing by at a distance (as it were, outside the line, beyond the bounds)*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *A snare*, ducere hominem doctis dolis in transennam, Plaut.

TRANS-EO, ii, itum, ire, *v. n. and a.* *To go over, pass by, pass.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. e suis finibus in fines Helvetiorum, Cæs.; Mosa transit in Rhenum, Id.; t. ac transvehi, Liv.; t. per media castra, Sall.; t. Formias, *to go through Formiæ*, Cic.; Rhodanus transitur, Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To go over to a party*, t. ad adversarios, Cic.; t. ad Pompeium, Cæs. 2) *To go or pass into, be changed into*, ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. 3) *To pass through or off (of food)*, cibi transeunt, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: quod quædam animalia intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *penetrates*, Cic.; t. vitam silentio, *to spend or pass*, Sall.; nil transit amantes, *escapes*, Stat.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To go over in opinion, to pass over*, transierunt illuc, ut oratio ejus esset habenda, qui, &c., Cœl. ap. Cic.; t. in sententiam alcjs, Liv. 2) *To go or pass into by change*, frequens imitatio t. in mores, Quint. 3) *In speech.* a) *To pass or go over to another subject*, t. ad partitionem, Cic.; transeatur ad alteram concionem, Liv. b) *To run over hastily, touch briefly upon*, leviter t. ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. c) *To pass over, omit*, multa transi, Cœl. ap. Cic. 4) *To pass by or away, pass, elapse*, quum legis dies transierit, Cic.; multi jam menses t., Cæs.

TRANS-FERO, tŭli, lātum [*also* trālātum], ferre, *v. a.* *To carry, convey, or bring over, transfer.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: simulacrum translatum Carthaginem, Cic.; transferri trans Alpes, Id.; in eo triumpho coronæ aureæ translatæ sunt, *led by*, Liv.; o Venus . . . vocantis ture te multo Glyceræ decoram transfer in eadem, *betake thyself*, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Of plants*: *To transplant*, semina, quæ transferuntur e terra in terram, Varr. 2) *To transfer into another book, transcribe, copy*, literæ . . . de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic.; versus translati, Suet.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To transfer, accommodate, adapt, give another turn to*, t. sermonem alio, Cic.; t. definitionem in aliam rem, Id.; t. culpam in alios, Id.; t. bellum in Celtiberiam, Cæs.; t. invidiam criminis, *to remove from one's self*, Tac.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To put off, defer*, sese in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. *put off his canvassing*, Cic. 2) *Of speech or*

writing. a) *To turn, translate,* istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli, Cic. b) *To use metaphorically or figuratively,* verba propria aut quæ transferuntur, Cic.

TRANS-FIGO, xi, xum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To pierce or run through,* evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic.; t. alqm gladio per pectus, Liv.; scutum transfigitur, Cæs. ——— II. *To run or thrust one thing through another,* (hasta) duplicat virum transfixa dolore, Virg.

TRANS-FIGŪRO, 1 *v. a. To change in form, transfigure, transform,* t. puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet.; et qui corpora prima transfigurat, i. e. *Ovid, in his Metamorphoses,* Stat.

TRANSFIXUS, a, um, *part. of* transfigo.

TRANS-FŎDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3 *v. a. To run or pierce through,* Galli transfodiebantur,-Cæs.; transfossi pectora ligno, Virg.

TRANSFORMIS, e (transformo). *That is transformed or changed,* Proteus t., Ov.

TRANS-FORMO, 1 *v. a. To alter or change in shape, transform.* I. *Prop.:* (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg.; t. membra in juvencos, Ov.———II. *Fig.:* t. animum ad naturam alcjs, Gulnt.

TRANS-FŎRO, are, *v. a. To bore through, perforate,* Sen.

TRANSFOSSUS, a, um, *part. of* transfodio.

TRANS-FRETO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (fretum). *To pass over or cross the sea,* quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet.

TRANSFŬGA, æ, *c.* (transfugio). I. *Prop.: He who runs from one to another, a renegade, deserter,* non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere, Cic.———II. *Meton.:* t. divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.

TRANS-FŬGIO, fūgi, 3 *v. n. To run to the other side, go over, desert.* I. *Prop.:* t. ad Romanos, Liv. ——— II. *Fig.:* oculi atque aures atque opinio transfugere ad nos, Plaut.

TRANSFŬGIUM, ii, *n.* (transfugio). *A going over, desertion,* t. impeditiora, Liv. *Meton.:* t. sacrarii, *the immigrants into Rome,* Prud.

TRANS-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 *v. a. To pour out of one vessel into another, pour out or off.* I. *Prop.:* t. aquam in alia vasa, Col.; t. in urnam (Pompeium mortuum), *to inter,* Luc.; sanguis in venas transfunditur, *pours or discharges itself,* Cels. ——— II. *Fig.:* libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, *would have transferred,* Cic.; studia latius transfusa, *extending,* Id.

TRANSFŬSIO, ōnis, *f.* (transfundo). *A pouring out of one vessel into another, a pouring out, transfusing.* I. *Prop.:* t. aquæ, Plin. ———II. *Fig.:* quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coaluisse, *migrations,* Cic.

TRANS-FUSUS, a, um, *part. of* transfundo.

TRANS-GRĔDIOR, gressus, 3 *v. dep. n. and a.* (gradior). *To step or go over, surmount, cross.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. pomœrium, Cic.; t. flumen, Cæs.; transgressos (*sc.* flumen) recipit mons, Sall.; t. in Corsicam, *to cross over,* Liv.—B) *Esp.: To go over to a party,* transgredior ad vos, Tac.———II. *Fig.:* t. alqm, *to surpass, excel,* Plin.; t. mensuram, *to exceed,* Id. *Pass.:* transgresso Apennino, Liv.

TRANSGRESSIO, ōnis, *f.* (transgredior). *A going or passing over.* I. *Prop.:* t. Gallorum, Cic ——— II. *Fig.* A) *An overstepping or transgressing the usual order of words, a transposition,* t. concinna verborum, Cic.—B) *In speech: A transition,* Quint.

TRANSGRESSUS, a, um, *part. of* transgredior.

TRANSGRESSUS, ūs, *m.* (transgredior). *A going or passing over, passage,* in transgressu amnis, Tac.

TRANS-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.* (ago). I. *To pierce or thrust through, transfix,* t. se ipsum gladio, Tac.; ensis t. viscera, Luc. ——— II. *To perform, bring about, accomplish.* A) *Gen.:* auscipere, t. negotium, Cic.; t. pieraque per se, Liv.; sin transactum est, *is over,* Cic.—B) *Esp.: To settle, conclude, finish, agree, come to an agreement,* t. cum reo, Cic.; t. alqd secum qualubet conditione, Id.—C) *To bring to an end, pass, spend* (*of time*), t. tempus per ostentationem, Tac.; t. placidas noctes, Sen.

TRANSILIO *or* TRANS-SILIO, ĭvi *or* ūi, 4 *v. n. and a. To leap or jump over.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. per hortum ad nos, Plaut.; t. ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv.; t. per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Græciam, *to go quickly through,* Flor. — B) *Esp.: To go over to a party,* t. ad Thessalum, Plin.———II. *Fig.:* t. ad ornamenta (t. e. aureos anulos), Plin.; onyx t. in gemmam ex lapide Caramaniæ, *the term onyx was transferred,* Id.; t. ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to pass over, omit, neglect,* Cic.; t. munera modici Liberi, *to enjoy immoderately,* Hor.

TRANSITANS, antis (*obsol.* transito, *from* transeo). *That travels through,* t. Julia lege, *travelling through the province,* Cic.

TRANSITIO, ōnis, *f.* (transeo). *A going or passing over, passage.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. visionum, Cic.—B) *Esp.: A going over to any one's side or party,* Cic. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *Infection, contagion,* Ov.—B) *In Rhet.: Transition,* Auct. Her.—C) *Inflection, by declining or conjugating,* Varr.

TRANSITŌRIUS, a, um (transitus). *Fit for or provided with a passage, passable,* t. domus, Suet.

TRANSITUS, ūs, *m.* (transeo). *A passing or going over.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. fossæ, Cic.; t. spiritus, *the windpipe,* Plin.; t. auditus, i. e. *the auditory canal,* Id.—B) *Esp.: A going over to another party,* t. facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac.———II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* t. a puerilia ad adolescentiam, Quint.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A passing from one step to another,* gradus præbens transitum, Quint. 2) *A passing from one subject to another,* hic erit ad alia t., Quint.; quæ leviter in transitu attigeram, *by the way,* Id.

TRANSJECTIO. *See* TRAJ.

TRANSLĀTĬCIUS [trālāt] *or* -TIUS, a, um (transfero). I. *Introduced by custom, customary, usual,* vetus edictum et t., Cic.———II. *Meton.: Ordinary, common, mean,* loqui more t., Phædr.; hoc vero . . . tralaticium est, Cic.

TRANSLĀTIO *or* TRĀLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (transfero). *A conveying over, transferring, removing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* t. pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic.; t. domicilii, *removal,* Suet.—B) *Esp.: The transplanting or engrafting of trees,* Plin.———II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* t. criminis, *a turning off,* Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A translation, version,* Quint. 2) *A trope, metaphor,* Cic.

TRANSLĀTĪVUS, a, um (translatio). *Transferring*, t. constitutio, Cic. *Subst.*, Quint.

TRANSLĀTOR, ōris, m. (transfero). *One who transfers*, Verres...t. quæsturæ, *who, as quæstor, conveyed the fines to Sulla*, Cic.

TRANSLĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* transfero.

TRANSLĀTUS [trālat.], ūs, m. (transfero). *A carrying by in procession, a carrying along*, Sen.

TRĀNS-LĒGO, ĕre, *v. a. To read through*, Plaut.

TRANS-LŪCEO *or* TRĀLŪCEO, ēre, *v. n.* I. *To shine across or over*, Lucr.——II. *To shine through, be transparent*, Plin.

TRANS-LŪCIDUS [trālūc.], a, um. I. *Prop.: Transparent*, t. crystallus, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Lucid, clear*, t. elocutio, Quint.

TRANS-MĀRINUS, a, um. *Beyond sea, transmarine*, t. vectigalia, Cic.; t. gentes, Liv.

TRANS-MEO *or* TRĀMEO, 1 *v. a. and n. To go or pass over, to go or pass through*, t. terra marique, Tac.

TRANS-MIGRO, āvi, 1 *v. n.* I. *To remove to another place, in order to settle there*, t. urbem, Liv.; t. in hortos, Suet.——II. *Meton.: To be transplanted*, Plin.

TRANSMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (transmitto). *A passing over, passage*, ab ea urbe t. in Græciam, Cic.

TRANSMISSUS, a, um, *part. of* transmitto.

TRANSMISSUS, ūs, m. (transmitto). I. *A transmitting*, Pac.——II. *A passing over, passage*, t. ex Gallia in Britanniam, Cæs.

TRANS-MITTO *or* TRĀMITTO, misi, missum, 3 *v. a.* I. *To send, bring, or convey over.* A) *Prop.:* exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), *is conveyed over*, Cæs.; t. classem in Eubœam ad urbem Oreum, Liv.; t. pontem, Suet.; t. hereditatem alcui, *to give or make over*, Plin.; (Gallorum reguli)...exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, *let cross, gave a passage*, Liv.—B) *Fig.:* t. bellum alcui, *to commit, leave to*, Cic.; t. tempus temporibus amicorum, *to devote*, Id.; t. vim in alqm, *to use*, Tac.; t. munia imperii, *to give up*, Id.; t. Junium mensem, *to let pass*, Id.; t. quicquid acceperat, *to forget*, Sen.——II. *To pass, go, step, or climb over any thing.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* grues cum maria transmittant, Cic.; Iberum pœnas transmisisse, Liv.; cervi transmittunt campos cursu, Virg. 2) *Esp.: To go or pass over to another party, desert*, Vell.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To pass over in silence, omit*, t. sententiam, Tac.; t. nihil silentio, Id. 2) *Esp.: To spend, pass (time)*, t. tempus quiete, Plin. E.; t. vitam per obscurum, Sen.; t. ardorem febrium, *to survive*, Plin.

TRANSMONTĀNUS, i, m. *That is or has come from beyond a mountain*, adoriri transmontanos, *the people on the other side*, Liv.

TRANS-MŎVĔO, ōtum, 2 *v. a. To carry or move over, remove.* I. *Prop.:* t. legiones, Tac.——II. *Fig.:* t. gloriam verbis in se, Ter.

TRANSMŪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A transposing of letters*, Quint.

TRANS-MŪTO, āre, *v. a. To exchange, change*, (Fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor.

TRANS-NĀTO *or* TRĀNĀTO, 1 *v. n. To swim over or through*, Cæs.

TRANSNO. *See* TRANO.

TRĀNS-NŌMINO, āvi, 1 *v. a. To change a name, call by another name*, Suet.

TRANS-NŪMĔRO, āre, *v. a. To count out*, Auct. Her.

TRANS-PĀDĀNUS, a, um. *Beyond the Po, Transpadan*, T. clientes, Cic.

TRANSPĀDĀNI, ōrum, m. *People beyond the Po*, Cic.

TRANSPECTUS, ūs, m. (transpicio). *A looking through*, Lucr.

TRANSPICIO *or* TRANS-SPICIO, ĕre, *v. a. To look through*, Lucr.

TRANS-PŎNO, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 *v. a. To carry or put over, transport.* I. *Gen.:* classis t. militem, Tac.——II. *Esp.: To transfer, transplant*, t. arborem in alium locum, Gell.

TRANSPORTĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A removing from one place to another, migration*, Sen.

TRANS-PORTO, 1 *v. a. To carry, bring, or convey over, remove, transport*, t. exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic.; t. onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Cæs.; t. Agrippinam in insulam, i. e. *to banish*, Suet.; t. ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to put over*, Virg.

TRANSPŎSĪTIVUS, a, um (transpono). *That relates to transposing or transferring*, Quint.

TRANSPOSĪTUS, a, um, *part. of* transpono.

TRANS-RHĒNĀNUS, a, um. *Beyond the Rhine*, T. Germani, Cæs.

TRANSSCENDO, TRANSSERO. *See* TRANSCENDO, &c.

TRANS-TIBĔRĪNUS, a, um. *Beyond the Tiber*, t. ambulator, Mart. *Subst.*, Cic.

TRANS-TINEO, ēre, *v. n.* (tenco). *To go through, to have a passage*, Plaut.

TRANSTRUM, i, n. *A cross-bench, a bench for rowers.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A cross-beam*, Vitr.

TRANSULTO *or* TRANSSULTO, āre, *v. freq. n.* (transilio). *To leap over*, Liv.

TRANSUMPTIO, ōnis, *f.* (transumo). *A transferring, transfer*, Quint.

TRANSUMPTĪVUS, a, um (transumptio). *Transferring*, Quint.

TRANSŪO *or* TRANS-SŪO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a. To stitch through*, t. exta verubus, Ov.

TRANSVECTIO *or* TRĀVECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (transveho). *A passing over, by, or across.* I. *Gen.:* t. Acherontis, Cic.——II. *Esp.: A riding by (of Roman knights in review before the censor), a review, muster*, Suet.

TRANSVECTUS, a, um, *part. of* transveho.

TRANS-VĔHO *or* TRĀVĔHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. To carry over to a place, to carry, convey, or bring from one place to another.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* quid militum transvexisset, Cæs.; ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint ut res, Liv. *Middle* (transvehor): *To drive, ride, go, come over or by a place*, transvectus Corcyram, Liv.; legiones ex Sicilia in Africam transvecti, Sall.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To convey past, to carry by or along in a triumphal procession*, arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 2) *To ride past the censor in a review, to pass muster*, Liv.——II. *Fig.: To pass by, elapse (of time)*, abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac.

TRANS-VERBERO, 1 *v. a. To pierce or*

strike through, præclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic.

TRANSVERSARIUS, a, um (transversus). *Lying across, transverse, cross*, t. tigna, Cæs.

TRANSVERSUS *or* TRĀVERSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* transverto.——II. *Adj.: Lying across, transverse, athwart, cross-wise, oblique.* A) *Prop.* 1) una lata via (urbis) perpetua multisque transversis divisæ privatis ædificiis continentur, *cross-streets, cross-ways*, Cic.; t. tigna, *cross-beams*, Cæs.; ambulari transverso foro, *across the market-place or forum*, Cic.; t. digitus, *a finger's-breadth wide*, Id. 2) *Neut. absol.:* in transversum positæ arbores, Plin.; ex transverso cedere, Plaut.; venti transversa fremunt, *across, cross-wise*, Virg.——B) *Fig.* 1) t. incurrit misera fortuna rei publicæ, *came across*, Cic.; quum cœpit transversos agere felicitas, *to lead aside from the right way*, Sen. 2) *Neut. absol.:* de transverso, *unexpectedly, contrary to expectation*, Cic.

TRANS-VERTO, ti, sum, 3 *v. a. To turn from one place to another*, ut quæ defensio fuerat ... in accusationem transverteretur, *should be altered, changed*, App.

TRANS-VŌLITO, are, *v. intens. n. To fly through*, Lucr.

TRANS-VŌLO *or* TRĀVŌLO, 1 *v. n. and a. To fly over, beyond, or to the other side.* I. *Prop.:* perdices non transvolant Bœotiæ fines in Attica, Plin.——II. *Meton.: To come, fly, &c., through rapidly, to pass over quickly.* A) *Prop.:* t. Alpes, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic.; t. Oceanum, Auct. Her.; importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. — B) *Fig.:* cogitatio animum transvolans, *passing rapidly through*, Plin.

TRĀPĒTUS [trāpētum, i, *n.* (τραπητόν), Col.; *plur.*, trapetes, um, *m.* (τράπητες), Varr.], i, *m.* (τραπητός). *An olive-press, oil-press*, Plin.

TRĀPEZITA, æ, *m.* (τραπεζίτης). *A money-changer*, Plaut.

TRĀSIMENUS [Trasym.] LACUS, *or simply* TRASIMENUS (Τρασιμένη λίμνη). *Lake Trasimenus, a lake of Etruria, near Perusia, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans; now Lago di Perugia*, Cic.

TRAVEHO, ere, *and* TRAVECTIO. *See* TRANSV.

TRĀVIO, are, *v. a.* (trans, vio). *To go through*, Lucr.

TRAVOLO, are. *See* TRANSVOLO.

TREBĀTIUS, ii, *m.* C. Trebatius Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero*, Cic.; Hor.

TREBĒLLIUS, a. *Trebellius, a Roman family name*, L. T., Cic.

TREBIA, æ, *f.* [*m.*, Sil.] Τρεβίας, ὁ (*sc.* ποταμός). *Trebia, a river of upper Italy, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans; now Trebbia*, Liv.

TREBŌNIUS, a. *Trebonius, a Roman family name*, Cic.

TREBŪLA, æ, *f. Trebula, a town of Campania; now Maddaloni*, Liv.

TREBŪLĀNUS, a, um (Trebula). *Of or belonging to Trebula*, T. ager, Liv. *Subst.*, Trēbūlānum, i, *n.*, *A country estate near Trebula*, Cic.

TRECĒNI, æ, a, *num. distr.* (tres, centum). I. *Three hundred (distrib.), three hundred each*, t. equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. *Also for an indefinite large number*, t. tauri. Hor. ——II. *Meton.: Three hundred*, vivere annis trecenis, Plin.

TRECENTĒSIMUS, a, um (trecenti). *The three hundredth*, t. annus, Cic.

TRECENTI [tricenti, Col.], æ, a, *num.* (tres, centum). *Three hundred*, t. viri, Cic. *Also of an indefinite large number*, t. catenæ, Hor.

TRECENTIES [tric., Mart.], *adv. num.* (trecenti). *Three hundred times*, Catull.

TRECHĒDIPNUM, i, *n.* [*sc.* vestimentum] (τρεχέδειπνον). *A kind of light garment worn by parasites at dinner*, Juv.

TREDECIM, *num.* (tres, decem) [*for this we find* decem et tres, Cic.]. *Thirteen*, t. naves, Liv.

TREMEBUNDUS, a, um (tremo). *Trembling*, t. voce, Auct. Her.; t. membra, Ov.

TREMEFĀCIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (tremo, facio). *To cause to tremble*, t. Olympum, Virg.; folia tremefacta Noto, Prop.

TREMENDUS, a, um (tremo). *Terrible, formidable, tremendous*, t. rex, Virg.; t. Chimæra, Hor.

TREMISCO [tremesco], ĕre, *v. inchoat. n. To tremble, quake, be afraid*, tecta t., Lucr.; tonitruque tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg.

TREMO, ŭi, 3 *v. n. and a. To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with fear; also with an acc., to tremble at any thing, to be afraid of, dread*, si qui tremerent, Cic.; tremis ossa pavore, Hor.; tremit artus, Virg.; ripæ t. verbere, Hor.; te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Orci, Virg.

TREMOR, ōris, *m.* (tremo). *A trembling, tremulous motion.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* pallor et t., Cic.; gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg. — B) *Esp.: An earthquake*, Plin. ——II. *Meton.: A fright, terror*, (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart.

TREMŬLUS, a, um (tremo). I. *Having a tremulous motion, trembling, quaking, tremulous*, t. manus, Plin.; t. flamma, Cic. poet.; t. lumen, Virg.; t. motus, Lucr. *Neut. adv.:* puella tam tremulum crissat, Mart. ——II. *That causes trembling*, t. frigus, Cic. Arat.

TREPIDANTER, *adv. Trembingly, with trepidation or fear*, t. effatus, Suet.; trepidantius timidiusque, Cæs.

TREPIDĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A trembling or shaking motion, as that of a person in a state of alarm or in a great hurry, consternation, confused hurry, trepidation*, numquæ t.? numqui tumultus? Cic.; res plus tropidationis fecit, Liv.; t. nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen.

TREPIDE, *adv. With trepidation, in a confused hurry, busily, hastily*, classis t. soluta, Liv.; t. concursans, Phædr.

TREPIDO, 1 *v. n.* (trepidus). *To be in a trembling or bustling motion, to run to a place in a great hurry or with trepidation, to be in a state of trepidation or alarm*, t. concursare, Cæs.; t. et festinare, Sall.; t. omnibus locis, Id.; mens t. metu, Hor.; flammæ t., *flicker*, Hor.; trepidantis exta, *trembling*, Ov.

TREPIDUS, a, um. *Trembling, in a state of trepidation or alarm, unquiet, in commotion*, t. apes, *busy*, Virg.; mœstus ac trepidus metu, Liv.; t. ahenum, *boiling, bubbling*, Virg.; t. res, *a critical situation*, Liv.; t. literæ, *containing bad news*, Curt.

TRES [treis *and* tris], tria, *num.* (τρεῖς, τρία).

Three, horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. *It also is used to express a very small number*, tribus primis verbis, *in the first three words, in a word or two*, Cic.

TRESDECIM. *See* TREDECIM.

TRES-VIRI, ōrum, *m.* *Three joint commissioners*, e. g. *three overseers of prisons*, Plaut.; *certain inferior priests*, Cic.; *three commissioners to superintend the distribution of land*, Liv.

TRĒVERICUS, a, um (Treviri). *Of or belonging to the Treviri*, T. ager, Plin.; T. tumultus, Tac.

TRĒVIRI [Trēvēri], ōrum, *m.* *Treviri, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the Moselle; now Trèves and the surrounding country*, Cæs. *Sing.*, Trevir, Tac. *Ambigue, with allusion to* Tresviri, Cic.

TRIANGŬLUS, a, um (tres, angulus). I. *Triangular*, sidera t., Cic.——II. *Subst.*, triangulum, i, *n.*, *A triangle*, Cic.

TRIĀRII, ōrum, *m.* (tres). I. *A class of Roman soldiers occupying the third line, ranged behind the* hastati *and* principes, Liv.——II. Triārius, ii, *m.*, *A cognomen in the* gens Valeria, Cic.

TRIBAS, ădis, *f.* (τριβάς). *A lewd woman*, Phædr.; Mart.

TRIBOCCI [Triboci], ōrum, *m.* *Tribocci, a Germanic tribe on the left of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace*, Cæs.

TRIBRACHYS, ŏos, *m.* (τρίβραχυς). *A tribrach, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), Quint.

TRIBŬĀRIUS, a, um (tribus). *Of or belonging to a tribe*, t. crimen sodalitiorum, i. e. *of bribing a tribe*, Cic.

TRIBŬLIS, e (tribus). I. *Of or belonging to a tribe; hence* (*subst.*), *one who belongs to a tribe, one of the same tribe*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: One belonging to the lower class of people*, Hor.

TRĪBŬLUM, i, *n.* (tero). *A threshing-machine, a kind of drag used by the ancients for beating out their corn*, Varr.; Virg.

TRĪBŬLUS, i, *m.* (τρίβολος). *A triangular instrument thrown on the ground in order to harass an enemy, esp. the cavalry, a caltrop.* I. *Prop.*, Veg.——II. *Meton.: A kind of prickly weed, a thorn or thistle*, Plin.

TRIBUNAL, ālis, *n.* (tribunus). I. *A stage or raised semicircular or square floor upon which magistrates sat, a tribunal*, compleatur tribunal, Cic.; pronunciare de sella ac tribunali, Id.; dicere apud tribunalia, Quint.; *the raised seat of the general in a camp*, Liv.; *the seat of a prætor in the theatre*, Suet.; *a monument in honor of the dead, a sepulchral mound*, Tac.——II. *Meton.: Any raised place, a mound, dam, dike*, Plin.

TRIBŪNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (tribunus). *The office of a tribune, tribuneship*, petere t. plebis, Cic.

TRIBŪNĪCIUS, a, um (tribunus). I. *Of or pertaining to a tribune, tribunicial*, t. potestas, Cic.; t. candidati, Id.; t. via, Cæs.; equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, i. e. *of the military tribunes*, Cæs.——II. *Subst.*, tribunicius, ii, *m.*, *One that has been tribune*, Cic.; Liv.

TRIBŪNUS, i, *m.* (tribus). *A president, chief, or commander of a tribe; a tribune.* I. tribuni ærarii, i. e. *persons who assisted the quæstor in the payment of money, and who became judges on the part of the people, according to the* Lex Aurelia, Cic.——II. tribuni celerum, *captains of the royal bodyguard, called the* celeres, Liv.——III. tribuni militares *or* militum, *military tribunes, of whom there were six in each legion, who each in turn commanded that legion during two months*, Cic.; *also, sing.*, tribunus militaris *and* tribunus militum, Id.——IV. tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*, i. e. *magistrates who had the same power and dignity as consuls, from* A.U.C. 310 *until* A.U.C. 388, *chosen from the patricians and plebeians; they were at first three, afterward six, and after* A.U.C. 352 *even eight*, Liv.——V. tribuni plebis, *or more frequently simply* tribuni, *the tribunes of the people, guardians of the rights of the citizens against the encroachments of the higher orders*, Cic.; Liv.

TRIBŬO, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* *To bestow, impart, confer, or give to any body as his share or due.* I. *Prop.*: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic.; t. suum cuique, Id.; t. pecunias ex modo detrimenti, *to distribute*, Tac.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: To give, present, bestow, impart*, t. misericordiam alcui, Cic.; t. tantum dignitatis civitati Æduæ, Cæs.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To concede, grant, allow, yield, give up*, t. alqd voluptati, Cic.; t. alqd rei publicæ et amicitiæ, Cæs.; ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi arrogo, *esteem thee as much*, Cic.; mihi tribuebat omnia, *esteemed me above all*, Id. 2) *To ascribe, attribute, impute, assign*, hoc nostra laus erit illustrior, quod illi tribuebatur ignavia, Cic. 3) *To divide, distribute*, t. rem in partes, Cic. 4) *To bestow upon, spend upon*, t. dies comitiis, Cæs.; t. tantum temporis his rebus, Id.

TRIBUS, ūs, *f.* I. *Originally, the third part of the Roman people; then, in general, A division, a tribe* (*of which the greatest number was thirty-five*, viz., *thirty-one* rusticæ *and four* urbanæ); *esp.*, Varr.; Cic.; movere centurionem tribu, *to eject or expel from the tribe*, Cic.; grammaticas ambire tribus, *the grammarians*, Hor.——II. *Meton.: The mass, the people, common people*, Plin.; Mart.

TRIBŬTĀRIUS, a, um (tributum). *Of or pertaining to tribute or taxes*, t. tabellæ, *containing a promise of payment of money*, &c., Cic.; t. solum, *subject to tribute, tributary*, Plin.

TRIBŬTIM, *adv.* (tribus). *By tribes*, t. et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic.; numis t. divisis, Id.

TRIBŬTIO, ōnis, *f.* (tribuo). *A dividing, distributing*, Cic.

TRIBŬTUM, i, *n.* (tribuo). I. *A tax, contribution, tribute*, exigere tributa, Cic.; imponere t. in singula capita, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: A present*, Mart.

TRIBŬTUS, a, um, *part. of* tribuo.

TRIBŬTUS, a, um (tribus). *According to tribes*, Liv.

TRIBŬTUS, i, *m.* (tribuo). I. q. tributum; pendere t., Plaut.

TRICÆ, ārum, *f.* (*perhaps* θρίξ). I. *Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, gimcracks*, spinas tricæque, Mart.——II. *Meton.: Perplexity, embarrassment*, Cic.

TRICĒNĀRIUS, a, um (triceni). *Containing thirty*, t. filius, *thirty years old*, Sen.

TRICĒNI, æ, a [*genit.*, tricenum, Auct. Her.] (triginta). I. *Thirty* (*distrib.*), *thirty each*, t.

milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr.——II. *Meton.: Thirty*, Plin.

TRICENTI, TRICENTIES. *See* TRECENTI, &c.

TRICEPS, cipitis (tres, caput; *conf.* Cic.). I. *Three-headed*, t. Cerberus, Cic.; t. Hecate, *because she is at the same time Luna and Diana*, Ov. ——II. *Meton.: Three-fold*, Varr.

TRICESIMUS [*more rarely* trigesimus], a, um (triginta). *The thirtieth*, t. dies, Cic.; t. sabbata, Hor.

TRICESSIS, is, *m.* (triginta, as). *Thirty asses* Varr.

TRICHILA (*akin to* tragula, *Greek* δρῦς, *Sanscr.* tru, *to grow*), æ, *f.* *An arbor, bower*, Cæs.

TRICHITIS, idis, *f.* (τριχῖτις). *A kind of alum*, Plin.

* TRICIES [tricēsies, B. Afr.], *adv. num.* (triginta). *Thirty times*, mea (filia) t. (æris millies) non posset (habere), *three millions of sesterces*, Cic.

TRICIPITINUS, i, *m.* *A cognomen in the gens* Lucretia, Liv.

TRICLINIĀRIS, e (triclinium). I. *Of or belonging to a triclinium*, t. gradus, Varr.; t. mappæ, Id.——II. *Subst. plur.*, tricliniāria, ium, *n.* A) *A dining-room, supping-room*, Varr. ——B) *Tapestry or covering for table-couches*, Plin.

TRĬCLINIUM, ii, *n.* (τρικλίνιον). I. *A couch or sofa upon which the Romans reclined at table*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: A dining-room, supping-room*, t. hiberna et æstiva, Varr.

TRICŌLUM, i, *n.* (τρίκωλον). *A period consisting of three members*, Sen.

TRICOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (tricæ). *To make or start difficulties*, Publilius tecum tricatus est, Cic.

TRICORNIS, e. *Having three horns, three-horned*, Plin.

TRICORPOR, ŏris (tres, corpus). *That has three bodies, three-bodied*, Virg.

TRICUSPIS, idis (tres). *Having three points, three-pointed*, t. telum, i. e. tridens, Ov.

TRIDENS, entis (tres, dens). *That has three teeth or prongs, three-pronged*, t. rostra, Virg. *Subst.*, *m.*, *A trident or three-pronged instrument used by fishermen in killing large fish*, Plin.; *also, the sceptre of Neptune*, Virg.; *a kind of weapon used by the* retiarii, Juv.

TRIDENTIFER, ĕri, *m.* *That carries a trident, trident-bearing; an epithet of Neptune*, Ov.

TRIDENTIGER, ĕri, *m.* (tridens, gero). I. q. tridentifer, Ov.

TRIDŬUM, i, *n.* (tres, dies) (*sc.* spatium). *A space of three days*, decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic.; via tridui, Cæs.

TRIENNIA, ium (triennium) (*sc.* sacra). *Festivals celebrated every three years, triennial festivals*, Ov.

TRIENNIUM, ii, *n.* (tres, annus) (*sc.* spatium). *A space of three years*, biennium aut t. est, Cic.

TRIENS, entis, *m.* (tres). *The third part of a whole, one third.* I. *Gen.:* quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. *Of inheritances:* esse in triente, Cic.; heredes ex triente, Suet.——II. *Esp.* A) *As a coin.* 1) *The third part of an as*, Varr. 2) *Under the later emperors, a coin equal in value to the third of an aureus*, Gall.——B) *As a measure for liquids: A third of a sextarius*, i. e. *four* cyathi, Mart.

TRIENTIUS, a, um (triens). *That is given or sold for a third*, Liv.

TRIĒRARCHUS, i, *m.* (τριήραρχος). *The captain of a trireme, a trierarch*, Cic.; Tac.

TRIĒRIS, e (τριήρης). *That has three banks of oars*, t. navis, Auct. B. Afr.

TRIETERICUS, a, um (τριετηρικός). *That happens or is celebrated every three years, triennial*, t. orgia, *of Bacchus*, Virg.; t. sacra, Ov. *Absol.:* Trieterica, Ov.

TRIETĒRIS, idis, *f.* (τριετηρίς). I. *A space of three years, three years*, Stat.; Mart.——II. *A festival celebrated every three years in honor of Bacchus*, Cic.

TRIFARIAM, *adv.* (trifarius). *In three parts, on three sides*, t. adortus, *in three places*, Liv.; dispertire epulas t., Suet.

TRIFAUX, cis (tres, faux). *Having or proceeding from three mouths or throats*, t. latratus Cerberi, Virg.

TRIFIDUS, a, um (ter, findo). *Cloven into three parts, three-pronged, three-forked*, t. hasta (Neptuni), Val. Flac.; t. flamma, *forked lightning*, Ov.; t. viæ Phocææ, *a cross-road*, Sen.

TRIFOLINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Trifolium, a mountain near Naples*, T. ager, Juv.

TRIFORMIS, e (tres, forma). *That has three forms, triform*, t. Chimæra, Hor.; t. canis, i. e. *Cerberus*, Sen.; t. diva, i. e. *Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate*, Hor.; t. mundus, *consisting of earth, sea, and air*, Ov.

TRIFUR, ŭris, *m.* (ter, fur). *A notorious thief; a great rascal*, Plaut.

TRIFURCIFER, ĕri, *m.* (ter). *A thorough knave, a consummate scoundrel*, Plaut.

TRIGEMINUS *or* TERGEMINUS (*chiefly poet.*), a, um (tres, geminus). I. *Three-fold, triple*, t. fratres, *three brothers of the same age*, i. e. *the* Horatii *and* Curiatii, Liv.; t. spolia, *of the* Curiatii, Liv.; Trigemini, *the title of a comedy by Plautus*, Gell. ——II. *Meton.: Three-fold*, t. natura pomorum, Plin.; t. vir, i. e. *Geryon*, Ov.; t. Hecate (*because she was also Luna and Diana*), Virg.; *of any thing existing in a very high degree*, certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *to the highest posts of honor*, Hor.; at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *with the greatest applause*, Mart.——III. Porta Trigemina, *a gate in ancient Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine*, Liv.

TRIGINTA, *num.* (τριάκοντα). *Thirty*, septem et t. annos, Cic.

TRIGON, ŏnis, *m.* (τρίγων *or* τρίγωνον). *A kind of ball for playing with*, Mart.

TRIGŌNUS, i, *m.* *A kind of fish, otherwise called* trygon, Plaut.

TRILĪBRIS, e (ter, libra). *Of three pounds weight*, Hor.

TRILINGUIS, e (ter, lingua). *Having three tongues, three-tongued*, t. os (Cerberi), Hor.

TRILIX, icis (ter, licium). *Having or consisting of three threads, wrought with a triple tissue*, t. lorica auro, Virg.

TRIMESTRIS, e (ter, mensis). *Of three months*, t. consul, Suet.; t. hædi, Varr.

TRIMETROS *or* -TRUS, a, um (τρίμετρος). *Containing three metres trimeter*, t. versus, Quint.

TRIMŎDIA, æ, *f.*, TRIMODIUM, ii, n., Plaut. (tres, modus). *A measure of three modii*, Col.

TRIMŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (trimus). *Of three years, three years old*, trimulus patrem amisit, Suet.

TRIMUS, a, um (tres). *Of three years, three years old*, filia, t. quæ perlit mihi, Plaut.; utrumne in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, *as a child of three years old*, Hor.

TRĪNACRĬA, æ, *f.* (Τριναχρία) (*sc.* insula), *Sicily*, Virg.

TRĪNACRIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Trinacria). I. q. *Sicilian*, T. terra, i. e. *Trinacria*, Ov. *Subst.*, Trinacris (*sc.* insula), *The island* Trinacria, i. e. *Sicily*, Ov.

TRĪNACRIUS, a, um (Trinacria). *Sicilian*, T. Pachynus, Virg.; T. mare, Ov.

TRĪNI, æ, a, *num. distr.* (tres). I. *Three* (*distrib.*), *three each*, t. literæ, Cic.; hiemare trinis hibernis, Cæs. —— II. *Meton.: Three-fold, triple*, vinctus trinis catenis, Cæs.; t. nomina, Ov. *In the sing.*, trino relicto præsidio, Auct. B. Afr.

TRINOBANTES, um, *m.* *Trinobantes, a people in the east of Britain, at the mouth of the Thames* (*in Kent*), Cæs.

TRĪNŎDIS, e (ter, nodus). *Having three knots*, t. clava, Ov.

TRINŬMUS [Trinummus], i, *m.* *The name of a comedy of Plautus*, Plaut.

TRĪNUNDINUS, a, um. *See* NUNDINUS.

TRINUS, a, um. *See* TRINI.

TRIO, ōnis. *See* SEPTENTRIONES.

TRIŎBŎLUS, i, *m.* (τριόβολος). I. *A coin equal in value to three oboli, or half a drachma; also used to denote a very small number or trifle*, negare se debere tibi triobolum, Plaut.——II. *As a weight: Half a drachma*, Cat.

TRIŎCĂLĪNUS, a, um (Triocala). *Of or belonging to Triocala, a fortress in Sicily*, in Triocalino (*sc.* agro), Cic.

TRIŎNES, um, *m.* (*Prop.: Oxen yoked to a plough, or threshing-oxen, acc. to* Varr.). *The constellations called the Greater and Lesser Bear* (*compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it*), gemini T., Virg.; T. gelidi, Ov.

TRIŎPĒIS, ĭdis, *f.* (Triopas). *A female descendant of Triopas, daughter of Erisichthon, Mestra*, Ov.

TRIŎPĒIUS, ii, *m.* (Triopas). *Son of Triopas*, i. e. *Erisichthon*, Ov.

TRI-PARCUS, a, um (ter). *Very niggardly or stingy*, Plaut.

TRI-PARTITO, *adv.* *Into three parts, or in three parts*, qui bona dividit t., Cic.; t. divisus equitatus, Cæs.

TRĪPARTITUS *or* -PERTITUS, a, um (ter, partior). *That is or may be divided into three parts*, t. causa in accusatione, Cic.

TRĪPECTOR, ōris (ter, pectus). *That has three breasts*, Lucr.

TRIPĒDĂLIS, e (ter, pes). *Of three feet* (*in dimension*), t. altitudo, Plin.; t. parma, Liv.

TRIPERTITUS. *See* TRIPARTITUS.

TRIPES, ĕdis (ter). *Three-footed, having three feet*, t. mulus natus, Liv.; t. mensa, Hor.

TRĪPLEX, ĭcis (ter, plico). I. A) *Three-fold, triple*, Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.; t. acies, Cæs.; t. murus, Virg.; t. cuspis, i. e. *the trident of Neptune*, Ov.; t. mundus, *as sky, land, and sea*, Id.; t. regnum, i. e. *divided among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto*, Id. *Poet. of three things that belong together*: t. sorores, *the three Fates*, Id.; *called also* t. deæ, Id.; t. pollex, i. e. *the finger of the three Fates*, Id.; t. gens, *three tribes*, Virg.; t. greges, *three companies of Bacchanals*, Prop.——B) *Subst.* 1) triplex, icis, *n.*, *Triple, a three-fold portion*, peditibus singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, t. equiti, Liv. 2) triplicca, ium, *m.* (*sc.* codicilli), *A writing-tablet of three leaves*, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Exceedingly great, strong*, triplici fluctu, Sall.

TRIPLICĬTER, *adv.* (triplex). *In a three-fold manner*, Auct. Her.

TRIPLĬCO, 1 *v. a.* *To treble, make three-fold*, t. numerum, Gell.

TRIPLUS, a, um, *num.* (τριπλοῦς). *Three-fold*, t. pars, Cic. *Neut. absol.*: plus triplo, *more by three times*, i. e. *three times as much or many*, Plaut.

TRIPTŎLĔMUS, i, *m.* (Τριπτόλεμος). *Triptolemus, son of Celeus king of Eleusis, and Metanira, inventor of agriculture, and guardian of the infernal regions*, Ov.; Cic.

TRĪPŬDIO, 1 *v. n.* I. *To jump, leap, or skip in religious ceremonies*, Venant. —— II. *Meton. gen.: To leap, jump*, exsultare et t., Cic.

TRIPŬDIUM, ii, *n.* (*contr. from* terripavium, terripudium, Cic.). I. A) *A leaping, jumping, or dancing in religious ceremonies, a solemn dance, tripudiation*, sollemnia t., Liv.—B) *Meton. gen.*: tripudia Hispanorum motusque, Liv. ——II. *A favorable auspice* (*when the sacred fowls ate so fast that the food fell out of their mouths*), Cic.

TRIPUS, ŏdis, *m.* (τρίπους). *A three-footed seat, a tripod.* I. *Gen.*: donarem tripodas, Hor. ——II. *Esp.* A) *The tripod of the Pythia at Delphi*, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *The oracle at Delphi, or an oracle in general*, Ov.

TRIQUETRUS, a, um. I. *Three-cornered, triangular*, (Britannia) insula t., Cæs.——II. *Adj. prop.*: *Of or belonging to Sicily*, T. prædia, Hor.

TRIREMIS, e (ter, remus). I. *Having three banks of oars*, t. naves, Cæs.——II. *Subst.*, triremis, is, *f.*, *A galley with three banks of oars, a trireme*, Cic.

TRISCURRĬA, ōrum, *n.* (ter, scurra). *Very ludicrous or trifling things, buffooneries*, Juv.

TRISTE, *adv.* (tristis). *Sadly, sorrowfully; severely, harshly*, t. et acutum resonare, Hor.; tristius curantur (adolescentes), *with more difficulty, by a more painful course of treatment*, Cic.; tristius respondere, *more harshly, severely*, Id.

TRISTICŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (tristis). *Somewhat sad or sorrowful*, filiolam suam Tertiam ... animadvertit tristiculam, Cic.

TRISTĬFICUS, a, um (tristis, facio). *That makes sorrowful, saddening*, t. voces, Cic. poet.

TRISTĬMŌNĬA, æ, *f.* (tristis). *Sorrow, sadness*, metus ac t., Auct. B. Afr.

TRISTIS, e. *Sorrowful, sad, troubled, melancholy.* I. *Gen.* A) quærere ex te, quid t. esses, Cic.; oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of things: Sad, doleful, dismal, sombre, disagreeable; noxious, hurtful, baleful*, ut tuum lætissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic.; t. fune-

ra. Virg. 2) *Neut. absol.*: triste lupus stabulis, mataris frugibus imbres, &c., *something destructive*, Virg.; mitibus mutare tristia, Hor.; Tristia, *a poem written by Ovid in exile, The Sorrows of Ovid.* ——II. *Esp.* A) *Gloomy, morose, displeased; severe, grave*, judex t. et integer, Cic.; t. amica ingrato viro, Prop.; esse t. alcui, Plaut.; t. sorores, i. e. *the Fates*, Tibull.—B) *Meton of things*: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.

TRISTITIA, æ, *f.* (tristis). I. *Gen.* A) *Sadness, sorrow, gloom*, tum ad tristitiam, tum ad lætitiam, Cic.; t. invasit omnes, Sall.—B) *Of things*: t. temporum, *dismal state of things, melancholy circumstances*, Cic.; mitigare t. rei, *hardness*, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *A gloomy or morose disposition or behavior, moroseness, harshness, severity*. t. ac severitas, Cic.; causa tristitiæ, Prop.

TRISTOR, ari, *v. dep. n.* (tristis). *To be sad*, Sen.

TRISULCUS, a, um (ter, sulcus). *Having three furrows; three-fold or treble; three-pronged*, t. lingua (serpentis), Virg.; t. telum Jovis, Ov.; t. fores, *with three folds or leaves*, Varr.

TRISYLLABUS, a, um (τρισύλλαβος). *Trisyllabic, of three syllables*, Varr.

TRITANNUS, i, m. *Tritannus, a gladiator famous for his bodily strength*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

TRITICEUS [triticeius, Plaut.], a, um (triticum). *Of or made of wheat, wheaten*, t. furfures, Varr.; t. messis, Virg.

TRITICUM, i, *n.* (tero, *or perhaps Sanscr.* tru, *to grow*). *Wheat*, Cic.

TRITON, ōnis *or* ōnos, m. (Τρίτων). I. A) *Triton, son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-deity*, Ov. *Plur.*, Tritones, *Tritons, as attendants of Neptune*, Tritoneaque citi, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Facit*: *An immoderate lover of fish-ponds*, Cic. 2) *A sea-fish of the genus* pelamides, Plin. 3) *The name of a ship*, Virg.——II. *A river and lake of Africa near the Syrtis Minor, where Pallas* (*Minerva*) *was said to have been born*, Luc.

TRITONIA, æ. *See* TRITONIUS.

TRITŌNIĀCUS, a, um (Triton). *Of or relating to Triton*, T. palus, Ov.; T. arundo, i. e. *the pipe or flute* (tibia) *invented by Pallas*, Id.

TRITŌNIS, idis, *f.* (Triton). *Of or belonging to Triton, or* (*meton.*) *to Pallas*, T. Pallas, Lucr.; *also absol.*, Tritonis, Virg.; T. arx, i. e. *Athenæ*, Ov.; T. pinus, i. e. *the ship Argo, built after the plan of Pallas*, Id.

TRITŌNIUS, a, um (Triton). *Of or belonging to Triton*, T. Pallas, Virg.; T. virgo, Id.; *more frequently absol.*, Tritonia, æ, *f.*, Id.

TRITOR, ōris, m. (tero). *One that rubs or rubs off, a rubber, grinder*, Plin.; t. compedium, *as a term of reproach, applied to a slave in fetters*, Plaut.; t. stimulorum, *of one that is frequently scourged*, Id.

TRITŪRA, æ, *f.* (tero). *A rubbing, rubbing off; esp., a threshing*, Virg.

TRITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tero.——II. *Adj.* A) *Prop. of a road*: *Trodden, worn by treading; hence, often visited, frequented*, t. iter, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Skilled, practiced, experienced*, t. aures, Cic. 2) *Of speech*: *Frequently used, well known, familiar, common, trite*, quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, Cic.

TRITUS, ūs, m. (tero). *A rubbing, rubbing off*, conflictu atque tritu lapidum, Cic.

TRIUMPHĀLIS, e (triumpho). *Of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal*, t. provincia, *the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic.; t. porta, *through which a triumphant general entered Rome*, Id.; t. ornamenta, Suet.; *or simply*, triumphalia, *and under the emperors also granted without a triumph*, Tac.; t. vir, *who has celebrated a triumph*, Vell.; *more frequently* triumphalis, is, m., Suet.; Quint.; t. imagines, *the images or busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, Hor.

TRIUMPHO, 1 *v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.*: *To celebrate a triumph, to triumph.* A) *Prop.*: Murenæ pater quum amplissime et honestissime ex prætura triumphasset, Cic.; t. ex Macedonia, Id.; Nero ovans triumphavit, *celebrated an ovation*, Vell.——B) *Fig.*: *To exult, rejoice, be glad or joyful*, exsultare lætitia, t. gaudio, Cic.; oratio exsultat et triumphat.——II. *Act.*: *To triumph over, conquer*, triumphata Capitolia, Virg.; Roma caput triumphati orbis, Ov.; triumphatus bos, *obtained as booty*, Id.

TRIUMPHUS (*anciently* triumpus], i, m. (θρίαμβος). I. triumpe, *An exclamation of the Fratres Arvales in their religious processions*, Inscr.——II. A) *The solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome, after having obtained an important victory; a triumph*, disseres de triumpho, Cic.; decernere alcui t., Id.; t. Boiorum, *over the Boii*, Liv.; res justissimi triumphi, *worthy of a triumph*, Vatin. ap. Cic.; *the soldiers and the crowd on such occasions exclaimed*, Io triumphe! Hor.——B) *Fig.*: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum dixerint, Cic.; t. luxuriæ, *over luxury*, Plin.

TRIUMVIR, iri. *See* TRIUMVIRI.

TRIUMVIRĀLIS, e (triumviri). *Of or belonging to the triumviri*, sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i. e. *of the head jailers*, Hor.; t. proscriptio, *ordered by the* triumviri, Sen.

TRIUMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (triumviri). *The office or function of triumviri, triumvirate*, t. (coloniæ deducendæ), Cic.; tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv.

TRIUMVIRI, ōrum *or* um, m. (tres, vir). *Three joint commissioners or colleagues, three public functionaries associated in office.* I. t. coloniæ deducendæ, *or* agro dando, *for settling new colonists and distributing lands among them*, Liv. *Sing.*, Sall.——II. t. capitales, *head jailers, three officers who had charge of the public prisons*, Cic. *Sing.*, Val. Max.——III. t. epulones (*see* EPULO).——IV. t. nocturni, i. e. *who had the care of the city at night to guard it against fire*, Liv.——V. t. mensarii, *three commissioners for the regulation of money, public bankers*, Liv.——VI. t. rei publicæ constituendæ, *three commissioners for regulating and establishing the constitution of the state*; a title *conferred upon M. Antony, Lepidus, and Octavianus*, Liv.; Suet. *Sing.*, Suet.; Vell. (*The coalition between Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus is commonly called the first triumvirate; but they never bore the title of* triumviri, *nor were they invested with any office under that name.*)

TRIVENĒFICA, æ, *f.* (ter, veneficus). *An arch-sorceress, an arrant witch*, Plaut.

TRIVIA, æ. *See* TRIVIUS.

TRIVIĀLIS, e (trivium). *Accessible to all, common, ordinary, vulgar*, t. scientia, Quint.

TRIVICUS or -UM I. *Trivicum, a small town of the Hirpini*, Hor.

TRIVIUM, ii, *n.* (ter, via). *A place where three ways meet.* I. *Prop.:* ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. ——— II. *Meton.: A public place, public street or road,* nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbes, Virg.; docere pueros in trivio, Tibull. *Prov.:* arripere maledictum ex trivio, *from the streets,* i. e. *from the common people,* Cic.

TRIVIUS, a, um [*genit. fem.,* Trivial, Lucr.] (trivium). *An epithet of deities who were particularly worshipped in the* trivia; t. virgo, i. e. *Diana or Hecate,* Lucr.; *called also* t. dea, Prop.; *more frequently absol.,* Trivia, æ, *f.,* Virg. Lacus Trivius, *Lake of Diana or Hecate, a lake in Latium, near Aricia; now Lago di Nemi,* Virg.

TRŌAS, ădis or ădos, *f.* (Troa). I. *Trojan,* T. humus, Ov.———II. *More frequently subst.* A) *A Trojan woman,* Ov. *Thus also,* Troas, *the title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero,* Cic.; Troades, *the title of a comedy by Seneca.*—B) *The country about Troy, the Troad,* Nep.

TRŌCHÆUS, i, m. (τροχαῖος). I. *A trochee, a metrical foot, consisting of one long syllable and one short* (— ⏑), Cic.; Quint. ——— II. *Another name for the tribrachys,* i. e. *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), Quint.

TRŌCHAICUS, a, um (τροχαικός) *Trochaic, consisting of trochees,* t. versus, Quint.

TRŌCHILUS, i, m. (τρόχιλος). *A very small bird, a kind of wren,* Plin.

TRŌCHLEA, æ, *f.* (*contr. from* τροχαλία). *A machine for raising weights, a pulley, windlass,* Vitr. *Prov.:* trochleis pituitam adducere, *to hawk violently,* Quint.

TRŌCHUS, i, m. (τροχός). *An iron hoop set round with rings, trundled by children for amusement,* Hor.

TRŌES, um. *See* Troes.

TRŒZEN, ēnis, *f.* (Τροιζήν). *Trœzen, an ancient town of Argolis, of which Pittheus was king; now Damala,* Cic.

TRŒZENIUS, a, um (Trœzen). *Of or belonging to Trœzen, Trœzenian,* T. ager, Plin.; T. heros, i. e. *Lelex, son of Pittheus,* Ov.

TROGLODYTÆ, ārum, m. (Τρογλοδύται). *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwelt in caverns,* Cic.

TROGLODYTICUS, a, um (Troglodytæ). *Of or belonging to the Troglodytes,* T. myrrha, Plin.

TROGUS POMPEIUS. *A Roman historian, under Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justinus.*

TRŌIA *or* TRŌJA, æ, *f.* (Troe). I. *Troy,* Liv.; Virg. ———II. *Meton.* A) *A place built by Æneas, in the Laurentine territory, in Italy,* Liv. —B) *A place in Epirus, built by Helenus,* Ov.; Virg. —C) *A Roman horse-race,* Virg.

TRŌIADES, um, *f.* (Troia). *Trojan women,* Pers.

TRŌICUS, a, um (Troia). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan,* T. tempora, Cic.; T. ignis, *the perpetual fire of Vesta in Rome,* Stat.

TRŌILUS, i, m. (Τρῶιλος). *Troilus, the son of Priam, killed by Achilles,* Virg.

TRŌIUS, a, um (Troia). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan,* T. Æneas, Virg.; T. sacra, Tibull.

TRŌJA, æ. *See* Troia.

TRŌJĀNUS, a, um (Troja). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan,* T. urbs, i. e. *Troy,* Virg.; T. regna, Ov.; T. judex, i. e. *Paris,* Id. *Prov. of any latent danger,* T. equus, Cic. *Subst. plur.,* Trōjāni, ōrum, m., *The Trojans,* Cic.

TRŌJŪGĒNA, æ, *c.* (Troja, gigno). *Sprung from Troy, Trojan,* T. gentes, Lucr.; T. Romanus, *descending from Trojans,* Liv. *Subst. plur.,* *The Trojans,* Virg.; *the Romans,* Juv.

TROMENTINA TRIBUS. *One of the* tribus rusticæ, Liv.

TRŌPÆUM, i, *n.* (τρόπαιον). I. *A public monument erected in commemoration of a victory, a trophy,* Cic.———II. *Meton.* A) *A victory,* tropæa Cæsaris, Hor. —B) *A monument,* t. cupiditatis an necessitudinis, Cic.

TRŌPHŌNIĀNUS, a, um (Trophonius). *Of or belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian,* T. narratio Chæronis, *of one Cheron, who descended into the cavern of Trophonius,* Cic.

TRŌPHŌNIUS, ii, m. (Τροφώνιος). *Trophonius.* 1. *Brother of Agamedes, with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi,* Cic. 2. *A deity who pronounced oracles in a cavern near Lebadea, in Bœotia, called also* Juppiter T., Cic.

TRŌPUS, i, m. (τρόπος). *The improper or figurative use of a word, a metaphor, trope,* Quint.

TRŌS, ōis, m. (Τρώς). *Tros, son of Erichthonius, grandson of Dardanus, king of Phrygia, from whom Troy was so named,* Virg.

TRŌS, ōis, m. *A Trojan,* Virg. *Plur.,* Troes, *The Trojans,* Virg.

TROSMIS, is, *f.* *Trosmis, a town of Mœsia,* Ov.

TROSSŪLI, ōrum, m. *A name given to the Roman knights* (equites), *from the town* Trossulum *of Etruria, which was taken by them without the assistance of the infantry,* Varr. *Sing.,* Pers. *In the age of Augustus this was a term of reproach for dandies; fop, beau, petit maître,* Sen.

TRŪCIDĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A slaughtering, massacre,* t. civium, Cic.; t. velut pecorum, Liv. ——— II. *Meton.: A cutting up or to pieces,* t. arborum, *a lopping,* Plin.

TRŪCIDO, 1 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To cut to pieces, to slaughter, massacre, butcher,* necare trucidareque, Cic.; t. aliqm ferro, Id.; trucidando occidere, Liv.———II. *Meton.: To crush, annihilate, ruin, destroy,* juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic.; seu pisces seu porrum et cæpe trucidas, *chew,* Hor.; hæc (nubes) . . . continuo magno clamore trucidat, *becomes extinct,* Lucr.

TRŪCULENTE, *adv.* *Fiercely, sternly, roughly,* truculentius se gerere, Cic.; truculentissime sepicere, Quint.

TRŪCULENTIA, æ, *f.* (truculentus). *Fierceness, savageness, roughness, sternness,* quid tuam exspecto truculentiam, Plaut.

TRŪCULENTUS, a, um (trux). I. *Rough, fierce, grim, stern,* quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.; t. æque sævus, Quint. *Of things:* vocibus truculentis strepere, *with a tumultuous voice,* Tac.; t. æquor, Catull.———II. Truculentus, i, m., *The title of a comedy by Plautus.*

TRŪDIS, is, *f.* (trudo). *A pointed pole* (*used for pushing*), t. ferratæ, Virg.

TRŪDO, si, sum, 3 *v. a.* *To push, thrust; to push or thrust away or to a place; to push along, forward, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* trudi et trudi, Plaut.; t. montem pectore, Virg.; t. apros in

plagas, Hor. — B) *Esp.: To drive forth, or cause to be driven or pushed forth, or to rise,* (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. — II. *Fig.:* trudi ad mortem, Cic.; in quos (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *pushes him on to get into office,* Id.; fallacia alia aliam trudit, *follows another,* Ter.

TRUENTINUS, a, um (Truentum). *Of or belonging to Truentum, Truentine,* T. Castrum, *another name of the town Truentum,* Pompei. ap. Cic. *Subst. plur.,* Trüentini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Truentum,* Plin.

TRULLA, æ, *f. dim.* (trua). I. *A small vessel used in pouring out liquids, especially wine out of the crater or bowl into the cups, a kind of ladle,* Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) *A chafing-dish in the shape of a ladle,* Liv. — B) *A wash-hand basin, a basin,* Juv.

TRUNCO, 1 *v. a.* (truncus). *To lop, maim, mangle, mutilate,* truncatum ex vulneribus corpus, Tac.; truncat olus foliis, Ov.; t. frontem, i. e. *to deprive of an eye,* Sil.; truncatus manibus et armis, *deprived of, without,* Claud.

TRUNCUS [troncus, Lucr.], i, m. *The trunk of a tree.* A) quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, &c., Cic. — B) *Meton.* 1) *The trunk of the human body,* nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, Cic.; jacent ingens litore truncus, Virg. 2) *The shaft of a column,* Vitr. 3) *A piece cut off;* e. g. *of a branch,* t. frondentes, Val. Flac.; *of meat,* Virg. 4) *As a term of reproach: A blockhead dunce, dolt,* qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia, Cic.

TRUNCUS, a, um (truncus). I. *Mutilated, maimed, mangled.* A) *Prop.:* t. corpus, Liv.; t. pinus, *a branch lopped off,* Virg.; t. tela, *broken,* Id.; t. frons, *deprived of a horn,* Ov.; t. alnus, *without a rudder,* Val. Flac. — B) *Meton.* 1) *Undeveloped, imperfect,* imperfecta et trunca (animalia), Ov.; t. manus nani, Prop. 2) *Cut off,* t. manus, Sen. — II. *Fig.:* t. urbs, Liv.; actio t. ac debilis, Quint.

TRUSITO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (truso). *To push often,* Phædr.

TRŪSO, are, *v. intens. a.* (trudo). *To push often,* Catull.

TRUSUS, a, um, *part. of* trudo.

TRŪTINA, æ, *f.* (τρυτάνη). *A balance, pair of scales.* I. *Prop.,* Varr. — II. *Fig.:* Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor.

TRŪTINOR, atus, 1 *v. dep. a.* (trutina). *To weigh,* t. verba, Pers.

TRUX, ūcis (*akin to Sanscr.* truh, *to threaten to kill*). *Fierce, ferocious, savage, grim, stern; harsh, severe, violent,* horridus ac t. tribunus plebis, Cic.; t. arietes, Plaut.; t. blattens, *harmful to books,* Mart. *Of things:* t. oculi (draconis), Cic. poet.; t. aspectus, Pac. ap. Cic.; t. vultus, Hor.

TRYBLIUM, ii, n. (τρύβλιον). *A plate, dish,* Plaut.

TŪ, tui [*genit. sing.,* tis, Plaut.; *genit. plur.* m., vestrorum *or* vostrorum, Pac.; Plaut.; *f.* vostrarum, Ter.], *pron. pers.* (σύ, *Dor.* τύ). I. *Gen.: Thou, you (sing.),* ego tu sum, tu es ego, Plaut.; neque mei neque tui intus puditum est, Id.; *genit. f.,* quia tis egeat, quia te careat, Id.; tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seria, tibi eidem metis, Id.; vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. *Strengthened by* te, met, *thou thyself,* &c., utere igitur argumento, Læli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.; tum non modo tete viceris, Id.; tutemet mirabere, Ter.; vosmet ipsi, Plaut. — II. *Esp.* A) tibi *redundant, as in English,* "*for you,*" alter tibi descendit de palatio et sedibus suis, *look, there comes down another,* Cic.; hæc vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit. Liv. — B) vos, *with a collective noun in the sing.,* vos, Romanus exercitus, Liv.; vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i. e. *ye Muses,* Virg.

TŪĀTIM, *adv.* (tuus). *After your manner,* jam t. facis, Plaut.

TŪBA, æ, *f.* (tubus, *a tube, pipe*). I. *Prop.* A) *A wind instrument used especially in the army, a trumpet (distinguished from the* cornu *by being straight, while the latter was curved),* ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic.; dare signum tubâ, Cæs.; *used also at religious ceremonies,* Varr. — B) *Meton.* 1) *A signal of war, or war itself,* Claud. 2) *A loud sound.* a) *Prop.:* t. nimborum, *a roaring of thunder,* Claud. b) *Full-sounding or sublime epic poetry,* Mart. — II. *Fig.:* t. belli civilis, *an instigator, exciter, author,* Cic.; t. rixæ, Juv.

TŪBER, ĕris, n. I. *Any projecting substance on the body, a protuberance, excrescence, swelling, tumor,* &c., t. cameli, Plin.; colaphis tuber est totum caput, *is altogether one boil (as it were),* Ter. *Prov.:* qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, *boils . . . blisters,* i. e. *great and small faults, failings,* Hor. — II. *Meton.* A) *A knot, knob, or excrescence on wood,* Plin. — B) *A kind of mushroom, a truffle, a favorite dish with the Romans,* Liv.; Juv.

TŪBĔRO, ōnis, m. *A cognomen in the* gens Ælia; e. g. Q. Ælius T., *a Stoic, the adversary of Tiberius Gracchus,* Cic.

TŪBICEN, inis, m. (tuba, cano). *A trumpeter,* cornicines tubicinesque canere ante vallum jubet, Liv.

TŪBILUSTRIUM [tubul.], ii, n. (tuba, lustro). *A festival in which the* tubæ *used at sacrifices were purified, the trumpet-feast (on the 23d of March and the 23d of May),* Varr. *Plur.,* Ov.

TŪBŬLUS, i, m. *dim.* (tubus). I. *A little pipe or tube,* Varr. — II. *Meton.: A bar or mass of metal,* Plin.

TŪBURCINABUNDUS [tuburchin.], a, um (tuburcinor). *That gulps down or devours, gobbling up,* Cat. ap. Quint.

TŪBURCINOR, atus, 1 *v. dep. a. To devour, eat greedily, gobble up,* Plaut.

TŪBUS, i, m. *A pipe, tube,* Col.; Sen.

TUCCĒTUM *or* TŪCĒTUM, i, n. *A kind of minced meat, a Gallic sausage,* Pers.

TŪDITANS, antis (tundo). *Beating, pounding, or stirring forcibly or strongly,* t. corpora, *beating or hammering bodies,* Lucr.

TŪDITĀNUS, i, m. *A cognomen in the* gens Sempronia, Cic.

TŪEO, ēre, *v. a. To observe, guard, keep,* censores vectigalia tuento, Cic.; quasi ut ad tornum saxorum structa tuantur, Lucr.

TŪEOR, tūĭtus, 2 *v. dep. a.* [*part.* tutus, Sall.; *after the third conj.* tuor, Catull.; tuimur, tuantur, tuēre, Lucr.]. I. *To see, look at, behold, view, contemplate, look upon, regard, consider, notice, observe,* t. terribiles oculos, vultum,

Virg.; acerba tuens (serpens), Lucr.——II. *To look to, take care of, guard, protect, maintain*, t. et conservare alqd, Cic.; t. concordiam, Id.; sedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to be kept in good condition or repair*, Id.; t. vitam corpusque, *to nourish, keep, sustain*, Id.; t. oppidum præsidio, Cæs.; arma tuta sunt Numidas, Sall.

TUGURIUM, ii, n. (tego). *A hut, hovel, cot*, Cic.

TUISTO, ônis, m. *A deity worshipped by the ancient Germans as their progenitor*, Tac.

TUITIO, ônis, f. (tueor). *A taking care of, maintaining, defending, protecting*, t. sui, Cic.

TUITUS, a, um, *part. of* tueor.

TULLIA, æ, f. (Tullius). *Tullia.* 1. *Daughter of King Servius Tullius, wife of Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv. 2. *Daughter of M. Tullius Cicero*, Cic.

TULLIANUS, a, um (Tullius). *Of or belonging to Tullius, Tullian*, T. semia, Cic. *Subst.*, Tullianum, i, n., *A part of the Roman state prison, built by King Servius Tullius*, Varr.

TULLIOLA, æ, f. *dim.* (Tullia). *A familiar name for* Tullia, *Cicero's daughter: dear Tullia, dear little Tullia*, Cic.

TULLIUS, a. *Tullius, a Roman family name;* e. g. Ser. Tullius, *the sixth Roman king;* M. Tullius Cicero, *a well-known statesman and orator; and many others.*

TULLUS, i, m. *Tullus, a Roman prænomen;* e. g. T. Hostilius, *the third Roman king;* T. Clullius, *a legate*, Cic.

TUM, *adv. Then, at such or such a time.* I. *Denoting a point of time which coincides with another.* A) *Gen.:* tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic.; postquam res publica adolevit . . . tum lex Porcia, &c., Sall.; tum demum, *then at length*, Liv.; *thus*, tum denique, Plaut.; tum maxime, quum, &c., *then especially, thus*, Quint.; tum vel maxime . . . quum, &c., Id.; *also*, tum vero, Cic.; tum quoque, Quint. — B) *Esp.: Denoting a given or definite point of time, with reference to a past event, then, at the or that very time*, tum, quum rem habebas, Cic.; nisi forte hæc illi tum arma dedimus, Id.; tum temporis, *at that time*, Just.——II. *Denoting succession of time: Then, thereupon, after that.* A) *Prop.:* tum ille (inquit) . . . tum Scipio . . . tum ille . . . dein Tubero . . . tum Scipio: sunt ista ut dicis, Cic.; quid tum? *what else? what now?* Id.; quid tum postea, Ter.—B) *Meton.* 1) *In enumerations: Then, next, again, next to this or that, further*, gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.; primum quod . . . tum etiam, quod . . . &c., Cæs. 2) *As a correlative conjunction (repeated)* tum . . . tum, *or (when the second* tum *is emphatic)* quum . . . tum: *As well . . . as; not only . . . but also; both . . . and; at one time . . . at another; now . . . now; not alone or merely . . . but even; partly . . . partly, &c.*, tum Græce tum Latine, Cic.; tum adjungi tum non adjungi, Id.; tum . . . tum autem; tum . . . tum quoque, Id. *It is sometimes repeated several times:* tum . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum, &c., Cic.; quum . . . tum vero; quum . . . tum etiam, Id.

TUME-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a. To cause to swell or to become inflated.* I. *Prop.:* vis ventorum extentam tumefecit humum, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To inflate, puff up*, i. e. *to make haughty, elate*, tumefactum lætitiâ, Prop.

TUMEO, ēre, *v. n. To swell, to be swollen, tumid, or inflated.* I. *Prop.:* nares ac pectus t., Quint.; pedes t., Virg.; lumina t. fletu, Tibull.; anni t. (virginis), *are mature or ripe*, Stat.——II. *Fig.* A) *To boil up, swell, be inflated (with passion, &c.); to be puffed up (as with pride, &c.), be proud or haughty, to boast, &c.*, sapientis animus numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic.; negotia t., *are in a ferment*, Id.; laudis amore tumes, Hor.; sinus t., *is heaving with desire*, Tibull.; Galliæ t., *are in a state of rebellion*, Tac.—B) *Of style: To be inflated or bombastical*, inflatus et tumens (Cicero), Tac.; sermo t., Quint.

TUMESCO, mŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (tumeo). *To begin to swell, to swell up.* I. *Prop.:* inflatum mare quum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poet.; maria t., Virg.——II. *Fig.: To swell (as with rage, &c.), to get angry or into a passion, to be puffed up or elated (with pride, &c.), to be ready to burst forth or break out, to ferment*, mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit insani persuasione, Quint.; bella t., *are fermenting, are about to break out*, Ov.

TUMIDE, *adv. Pompously, boastfully, timidly*, Sen.

TUMIDOSUS, a, um (tumidus). *Much swollen, tumid*, t. terræ Germaniæ, Tac.; t. montes, Ov.

TUMIDUS, a, um (tumeo). *Swollen, puffed up, inflated.* I. *Prop.:* t. ac turgidum membrum, Cic.; t. venter, Ov.; t. virginitas, *with breasts swelling*, Stat.; t. Nilus, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Swollen (with anger), enraged, incensed; also, elated, puffed up (with pride, &c.)*, tumida ex ira cordis, Virg.; t. honor, Prop.; t. cor, *swollen with ambition*, Hor.; t. ingenia, Just.; Alexander tumidissimum animal, *very vain, ambitious, haughty*, Sen.—B) *Of style: Inflated, turgid, bombastical*, quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint.; tumidior sermo, Liv.; tumidior Cicero, Quint.

TUMOR, ôris, m. (tumeo). I. *The state of being swollen; a swelling, tumor; (of the ground) a rising, elevation, hillock*, t. oculorum, Cic.; t. excitat papillas, Mart.; t. loci, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of the mind: Commotion, passion, anger; also, elation, vanity, pride, haughtiness*, quum t. animi resedisset, Cic.; t. et vana de se persuasio, Quint.; t. rerum, *a fermentation, commotion*, Cic.—B) *Of style: Bombast*, genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint.

TUMULO, 1 *v. a. To cover with a mound or tomb, to entomb*, t. alqm, Ov.

TUMULOSUS, a, um (tumulus). *Hilly, full of hills*, t. locus, Sall.

TUMULTUARIUS, a, um (tumultus). I. *Of or relating to great hurry or tumult, brought together or collected hastily; said esp. of soldiers who were hastily enlisted in the event of a sudden war or outbreak*, tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv., t. milites, Id.——II. *Meton.: That is done hastily; precipitate, sudden, hasty*, t. pugna, Liv.

TUMULTUATIO, ônis, f. *A noisy confusion, bustle, tumult*, Liv.

TUMULTUO, are, *v. n.* (*act. of* tumultuor). *To be in confusion, to make a bustle or tumult*, quid tumultuas? Plaut. *Impers.:* nunciatur

in castris Romanorum...tumultuari, Cæs., tumultuari primum cœptum est, Liv.

TŪMULTŬOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (tumultus). *To be in confusion, to be confused or unquiet, to be in an uproar*, quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? Cic.; t. sæpe et sine causa, Id.; tumultuari Gallias comperit, *was in rebellion*, Suet.

TŪMULTŬŌSE, *adv. With great bustle or confusion, tumultuously, with much noise*, t. excepta est (res), Liv. *Compar.*, Cæs. *Superl.*, Cic.

TŪMULTŬŌSUS, a, um (tumultus). *Full of tumult, agitation, or confusion, tumultuous*, seditiosa ac t. vita, Cic.; t. nuncius, Liv.; tumultuosiores literæ, *communicating the intelligence of a greater rebellion*, Suet.

TŪMULTUS, ūs [tumulti, Sall.; Plaut.], *m.* (tumeo). *A tumult, bustle, commotion, uproar, disturbance.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* numquæ trepidatio? numqui t.? Cic.; strepitus ac t., Cæs.; quum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, Liv.; vides quanto trepidet tumultu pronus Orion, *with stormy weather*, Hor.; tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, *with the roaring of thunder*, Id.——B) *Esp.: A war that suddenly breaks out, an insurrection, outbreak*, quid est enim aliud t., nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? Cic.; decernere t., *to proclaim a sudden outbreak of war or rebellion*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Mental disquietude, confused or perturbed state of mind, uneasiness*, t. mentis, Hor.——B) *Confusion, disorder (in speech)*, t. sermonis, Plin.

TŪMULUS, i, *m.* (tumeo). I. *Gen.: An artificial mound of earth, a hillock, barrow*, ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic.; t. terrenus, Cæs.——II. *Esp.: A mound over a grave, tomb, sepulchre*, nam super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, Cic.; t. honorarius, *a cenotaph*, Suet.; *also*, inanis t., Virg.

TUNC, *adv.* (*contr. from* tum-ce). I. *Gen.: Then, at that time, then only* (i. e. *not before, not till then*), tunc est commovendum theatrum, quum, &c., Quint.; t. ego crediderim vobis, et sidera et amnes, &c., Prop.——II. *Esp.: Then, just then, then precisely, at that time* (*denoting a fixed or definite point of time past*), cujus erat tunc nationis, quum tunc abiit? Plaut.; quia nunc aiunt, quod te negabant, Cic.; quæ (Magna Græcia) nunc quidem deleta est, t. florebat, Id.; de gente obscura t. temporis, *of that time, of yore*, Just.

TUNDO, tŭtŭdi, tunsum *or* tūsum, 3 *v. a.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.: To beat, strike repeatedly, hammer*, t. oculos converso bacillo, Cic., t. pectora manu, palmis, Ov.; t. terram pede, Hor.; t. cymbala, Prop.; ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, *to be rebeaten or remodelled by beating*, Plin. *Prov.:* uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to be always harping on the same string, to be incessantly working at the same thing*, Cic.——B) *Esp.: To bray, pound, bruise, crush*, t. alqd in pila, Plin.; tunsum galbæ admiscere saporem, Virg.——II. *Fig.: To weary any body by repeating the same thing, to bore*, t. aures, Plaut.; assiduis vocibus heros tunditur, Virg.

TŪNES, ētis, *f. Tunes, a town on the coast of Africa propria; now Tunis*, Liv.

TUNGRI, ōrum, *m. Tungri, a people of Gallia Belgica, near the modern Tongres*, Tac.

TŪNICA, æ, *f.* I. *An under garment of the Romans, worn by both men and women, a tunic*, Cic.; *a long-sleeved tunic was considered effeminate*, Id. *Prov.:* tunica propior pallio est, *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: Any tegument, covering, husk, skin, shell*, &c., t. oculorum, Cels.; Plin.

TUNICATUS, a, um, *part. of* tunico.

TŪNICO, ātum, 1 *v. a.* (tunica). I. *To clothe with a tunic*, t. homulum, Varr.——II. *More frequently in the part. perf.*, tūnicātus, a, um. A) *Wearing a tunic*, Cic. *Poet. of rural life:* t. quies, Mart. *Of the lower orders of people, who wore only a tunic, without any upper garment*, Cic.——B) *Meton.: Covered with a skin, shell*, &c., tunicatum cæpe, Pers.

TŪNICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tunica). I. *A small tunic*, Plaut.——II. *A little coat or skin*, t. oculorum, Plin.

TUNSUS, a, um, *part. of* tundo.

TUOR, tui. *See* TUEOR.

TŪRĀRIUS [thur.], a, um (tus). A) *Of or belonging to frankincense*, t. tibiæ, *played at sacrifices, when incense was burned*, Sol.——B) *Subst.*, tūrārius, ii, *m.*, *A dealer in frankincense*, Firm.

TURBA, æ, *f.* (τύρβη). I. *The noisy confusion of a crowd, turmoil, uproar, din*, t. et confusio rerum, Cic.; t. atque seditiones, Sall.——II. *Meton.* A) *Noise, bustle, great stir, tumult*, t. atque rixa, Cic.; ne quid hic turbæ fiat itidem, Plaut.——B) *A confused or irregular multitude, a crowd, throng, swarm*, in foro turbaque, Cic.; t. Quiritium, Hor. *Of other objects:* magna t. ignotorum deorum, Cic.; vulgus turbaque animantum, Lucr.; t. argumentorum, Quint.

TURBĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (turbo). *That by which trouble or disturbance is caused, a means of excitement or discontent*, t. vulgi, Tac.; t rei publicæ, Sall.

TURBĀTE, *adv. Disorderly, in confusion*, aguntur omnia raptim atque t., Cæs.

TURBĀTIO, ōnis, *f. A state of confusion, disorder, confusion*, t. rerum, Liv.

TURBĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who disturbs, confuses, or excites; an agitator, disturber*, t. vulgi, Liv.; t. plebis, Tac.

TURBĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* turbo.——II. *Adj.: Agitated, disturbed, troubled, unquiet, excited.* A) *Prop.:* turbatius mare, Suet.; turbatius cœlum, Id.——B) *Fig.:* hostes...inopinato malo turbati, Cæs.; oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv.: seditionibus omnia turbata sunt, Sall.

TURBELLÆ, ārum, *f. dim.* (turba). *Stir, bustle, confusion*, Plaut.

TURBEN, inis. *See* TURBO.

TURBIDE, *adv. In disorder, confusedly*, Cic.

TURBIDUS, a, um (turba). *Full of confusion or disorder, disturbed, confused, troubled, out of order.* I. *Prop.:* t. tempestas, Cic.; t. nubila, Virg.; t. Auster, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Unquiet, stormy, violent, turbulent, boisterous*, t. motus (mentis), Cic.; t. ingenium, Tac.; t. et clamosus altercator, Quint.; res timida aut t., *critical*, Plaut.; turbidissimus quisque, Tac. *Neut. absol.:* in turbido, Liv. *Adv.*, turbidum, i. q. turbide: turbidum lætatur, Hor.

TURBINEUS, a, um (turbo). *Like a top*, t. vortex, Ov.

TURBO 1 *v. a.* (turba). *To throw into confu-*

sion, to disturb, disorder, confuse; to excite, make a stir. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* agitari atque turbari (mare) ventorum vi, Cic.; t. ordines, Liv.; t. capillos, Ov.——B) *Eep.: To trouble, disturb, render turbid,* t. lacus, Ov.; t. aquam limo, Hor. ——II. *Fig.:* qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.; Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, Id.; t. omnibus in rebus, i. e. *to have all one's affairs in confusion,* Cœl. ap. Cic.

TURBO, ĭnis, *m.* [turben, ĭnis, *n.*, Tib.] *Any thing that turns round in a circle.* I. A) *Prop.: A whirlwind, hurricane,* procellæ, turbines, Cic.; pulvis collectus turbine, Hor.; ventus turbo exoritur, Plaut.——B) *Fig.:* turbines ac fluctus rei publicæ, Cic. —— II. A) *A whipping-top,* Virg. — B) *Meton.: A reel, whirl of a spindle, a spindle itself,* Cic. —— III. *A winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, twirl, rotatory motion,* t. saxi, *a circular throw or hurling,* Virg.; non modo militiæ turbine factus eques, i. e. *by military service, in which one was promoted gradually,* Ov.; momento turbinis, *of turning round,* Pers.; t. cœli, Lucr.

TURBO, ŏnis, *m.* *Turbo, the name of a gladiator,* Hor.

TURBULENTE, *adv.* *Confusedly, boisterously, turbulently,* qui non t. humana patiantur, *without losing the head,* Cic.

TURBULENTER, *adv.* (turbulentus). I. q. turbulente: nihil t., nihil temere facere, Cic.

TURBULENTUS, a, um (turba). I. *Full of disturbance, unquiet, confused,* t. tempestas, *stormy, tempestuous,* Cic.; t. concursio atomorum, Id.; turbulentior annus, Liv. —— II. *That causes disturbance or confusion, unruly, seditious, turbulent,* Decius turbulentus ut vita sic oratione, Cic.; t. tribuni, Tac.; turbulentissimi tribuni plebis, Cæs.

TURDA, æ. *See* TURDUS.

TURDĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (turdus). *A place where thrushes are bred or kept,* Varr.

TURDĒTĀNI, ōrum, *m.* *Turdetani, a people of Bætica, near the modern Seville,* Liv. . *Ambigui, with allusion to* turdus (*a thrush*), Plaut.

TURDŪLI, ōrum, *m.* *Turduli, a people of Bætica, the eastern neighbors of the Turdetani,* Varr.

TURDŪLUS, a, um (Turduli). *Of or belonging to the Turduli,* T. bellum, Liv.

TURDUS, i, *m.* [turda, æ, *f.*, Pers.]. I. *A thrush,* Plin.——II. *Meton.: A fish, sea-carp,* Plin.

TŪREUS [thur.], a, um (tus). *Of or belonging to frankincense,* t. virga, *the shrub,* Virg.; t. grana, Ov.

TURGEO, rsi, ēre, *v. n.* *To be swollen or tumid, to swell out, swell.* I. *Prop.:* mammæ t., Plin.; frumenta t., Virg.; lumina t. gemitu, Prop. ——II. *Fig.:* quæ (oratio) turget et inflata est, *is inflated or bombastic,* Auct. Her.; tota turget mihi uxor, *swells with anger,* Plaut.

TURGESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (turgeo). *To begin to swell, swell up.* I. *Prop.:* ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr.; semen t. in agris, Ov.; t. somno, *to grow thick,* Pers.; pagina t. nugis, *is full of,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To swell with passion,* sapientis animus . . . numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic.——B) *To become bombastic,* genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint.

TURGIDŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* (turgidus). *Somewhat swollen,* t. ocelli fiendo, Catull.

TURGIDUS, a, um (turgeo). *Swollen, inflated, turgid, thick, protuberant.* I. *Prop.:* membrum tumidum ac t., Cic.; t. frons cornibus, Hor.; t. vela vento, Ov. —— II. *Fig., of style: Inflated, bombastic,* t. Alpinus, Hor.

TŪRIĀNUS, a, um (Turius). *Of or belonging to Turius,* T. hereditas, *of Q. Turius,* Cic.

TŪRIBŪLUM [thur.], i, *n.* (tus). *A vessel in which incense is burned, a censer,* Cic.

TŪRICREMUS [thur.], a, um (tus, cremo). *Burning with incense,* t. ara, Virg.; t. foci, Ov.

TŪRIFER [thur.], ēra, ērum (tus, fero). *Bearing or producing frankincense,* t. regio, Plin.; t. Indus, Ov.

TŪRILĒGUS [thur.], a, um (tus, lego). *That collects frankincense,* t. Arabes, Ov.

TŪRIUS, a. *A Roman family name;* e. g. Q. Turius, Cic.

TURMA, æ, *f.* I. *A division of the Roman cavalry, consisting of thirty (and afterward thirty-two) men, being the tenth part of an* ala; *a troop of horse,* Cic. —— II. *Meton.: A crowd, throng, multitude, troop,* t. inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic.; t. immanis Titanum, Hor.; t. Gallica, *priests of Isis,* Ov.

TURMĀLIS, e (turma). *Of or belonging to a troop.* I. *Prop.:* T. Manlius . . . cum suis turmalibus evasit, *with the men belonging to his troop,* Liv.——II. *Meton.:* t. sanguis, *the rank or condition of a knight,* Stat. *Ambigue:* Scipio ille major Corinthius statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi alborum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, *a great crowd or heap,* Cic.

TURMĀTIM, *adv.* (turma). I. *By turmæ or troops,* equites . . . se t. explicare cœperunt, Cæs. ——II. *Meton.: In crowds or troops,* Lucr.

TURNUS, i, *m.* *Turnus, a king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas,* Liv.

TURŌNES, um, *m.* *Turones, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger (Loire), near the modern Tours,* Cæs.; *afterward called* Tūrōni, ōrum, Tac.

TURPICŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* (turpis). *Rather ugly; somewhat foul, deformed, or offensive.* I. *Prop.:* t. res, Varr.; t. nasus, Catull.—— II. *Fig.:* jocus in turpiculis et quasi deformibus, Cic.

TURPIFICĀTUS, a, um (turpis, facio). *That has been rendered base or foul, disfigured;* t. animus, Cic.

TURPILIUS, a. *A Roman family name;* e. g. Ser. Turpilius, *a Roman comic writer, a contemporary and friend of Terence,* Turpilia, Cic.

TURPILUCRICŬPIDUS, a, um (turpis, lucrum, cupidus). *Covetous of base or dishonest gain,* Plaut.

TURPIO, ōnis. *See* AMBIVIUS.

TURPIS, e. *Ugly, offensive, unseemly, deformed, unsightly.* I. *Prop.:* aspectus deformis et t., Cic.; t. membra udo fimo, *filthy, foul,* Virg.; t. toral, Hor.; t. viri morbo, *disfigured,* Id. ——II. *Fig.: Base, shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable, vile,* aut fuga t. aut gloriosa mors, Cic.; t. causa, Cæs.; t. repulsa, Hor.; turpissima fuga, Cæs. *Neut. absol.: A base thing, shame, disgrace,* turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. *Adv.:* turpe incedere, Catull.

TURPITER, *adv.* *In an ugly or unsightly*

manner, offensively, foully. I. *Prop.*: t. claudicare, Ov.; ut t. atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. ——— II. *Fig.*: *Basely, shamefully, dishonorably*, t. et nequiter facere alqd, Cic.

TURPITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (turpis). *Ugliness, deformity, unsightliness, offensiveness.* I. *Prop.*: an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. ——— II. *Fig.*: *Baseness, disgracefulness, disgrace, dishonor*, objicere t. alcui, Cic.; t. fugæ, Cæs.; t. generis, Quint.

TURPO, 1 *v. a.* (turpis). *To render ugly or deformed; to mar, disfigure.* I. *Prop.*: scabies t. ipsos, Tac.; t. canitiem pulvere, Virg.; cicatrix t. frontem, Hor. ——— II. *Fig.*: *To disgrace, dishonor*, t. avos, Stat.

TURRĀNIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. D. T. Niger, *a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero*, Cic.

TURRIGER, ĕra, ĕrum (turris, gero). I. *Bearing a tower, towers, or turrets; towered, turreted*, t. humeri elephantorum, Plin.; t. urbes, Ov. ——— II. Turrigera, æ, *f.*, *An epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a circle of towers on her head*, Ov.

TURRIS, is, *f.* (τύρρις). I. *A tower*, Dionysius concionari ex alta turri solebat, Cic.; celsæ graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor.; *a tower (as a military engine of defence)*, Cæs.; *an engine used at sieges, a besieging-tower*, Cic.; Liv.; *on the back of elephants*, Id.; *on the deck of a ship, the forecastle*, Id. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *Any high building, a palace, castle, fortress*, t. Mæcenatiana, Suet.; regum turres, Hor.; t. regia, Ov. ——— B) *A pigeon-house in the shape of a tower*, Varr. ——— C) *A kind of battle-array in a square*, Cat.

TURRITUS, a, um (turris). *Furnished or fortified with towers, towered, turreted.* I. *Prop.*: t. puppes, Virg.; t. mœnia, Ov.; t. elephanti, Auct. B. Afr.; *also adj. propr.*, Turrita, æ, *f.*, *An epithet of Cybele*, T. Berecynthia mater, Virg.; T. dea, Prop. ——— II. *Meton.*: *In the shape of a tower; high, lofty, towering, turret-like*, t. scopuli, Virg.; t. corona, *a kind of head-dress*, Luc.

TURTUR, ŭris, *m.* (τρύζω, *to coo*; *akin to* turdus *and* tetrao). *A turtle-dove* (Columba turtur, L.), Plin.

TURTŬRILLA, æ, *f. dim.* (turtur). *A young turtle-dove; also fig., an effeminate man*, Sen.

TŪRUNDA, æ, *f.* I. *A ball or pellet of paste, used for fattening geese*, Varr.; Cat. ——— II. *A cake used at sacrifices*, Varr. ——— III. *A roll of lint for wounds, a tent*, Cat.

TŪS [thus], tūris, *n.* (θύος, τό). *Frankincense, incense.* Plin.

TUSCĀNICUS, a, um (Tusci). *Of or belonging to the Tusci, Tuscan*, T. impluvium, *in the Tuscan style*, Varr.; T. statuæ, Quint.

TUSCĀNUS, a, um (Tusci). *Of the Tusci, Tuscan*, T. dispositiones, *in the Tuscan style*, Vitr.

TUSCI, ōrum, *m.* *Another name for the* Etrusci, *the inhabitants of Etruria*, Mel.; Cic.

TUSCŪLĀNENSIS, e (Tusculanum). *Of Tusculanum*, T. dies, *spent at Tusculanum*, Cic.

TUSCŪLĀNUM, i, *n.* (Tusculum). *The name of several estates near Tusculum*; e. g. *that of Cicero*, Cic.

TUSCŪLĀNUS, a, um (Tusculum). *Of or belonging to Tusculum*, T. aqua, Cic.; T. populus, Liv. *Subst.*, Tuscŭlāni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tusculum*, Cic.

TUSCŪLĀNUS, a, um (Tusculanum). *Of or belonging to Tusculanum, an estate near Tusculum*, T. Disputationes, *the Tusculan Disputations, a philosophical work of Cicero's, in five books, so called from their containing an account of a five days' disputation held by Cicero with some of his friends at his Tusculan villa.*

TUSCŪLUM [thusc.], i, *n. dim.* (tus). *A small portion of frankincense, a little frankincense*, Plaut.

TUSCŪLUM, i, *n.* *Tusculum, an ancient town of Latium, about ten miles southeast of Rome, on a lofty summit of the Tusculani Montes; now Frascati*, Liv.; Cic.

TUSCŪLUS, a, um (Tusculum). *Of or belonging to Tusculum*, T. tellus, Tib.; T. colles, Mart. *Subst.*, Tuscŭli, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Tusculum*, Mart.

TUSCUS, a, um (Tusci). *Of or belonging to the Tusci, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian*, T. mare, Mel.; T. sinus, Plin.; T. amnis, *the Tiber, because it flows through Etruria*, Hor.; T. alveus, Id.; T. dux, i. e. *Mezentius*, Ov.; T. eques, i. e. *Mæcenas*, Mart.; T. cadi, *Tuscan wines*, Id.; T. vicus, *a street in Rome inhabited by low and worthless people*, Varr.

TUSSICŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (tussis). *A slight cough*, Cels.

TŪSSIO, ire (tussis). *To have a cough, to cough*, t. crebro, Quint.; t. male, Hor. *Part. pres. subst.*: *One who has a cough*, nuces tussientibus inimicæ, Plin.

TUSSIS, is, *f.* *A cough*, Ter.; t. sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels.

TUSUS, a, um, *part. of* tundo.

TŪTĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (tutor). *A means of defence, a protection*, decus et t., Virg.

TŪTĀMENTUM, i, *n.* (tutor). I. q. tutamen, Liv.

TUTE, *pron.* *See* Tu.

TŪTE, *adv.* (tutus). *Safely, without danger*, t. vivere, Auct. Her.; t. cauteque agere, Id. *Compar.*, tutius consistere, Cæs. *Superl.*, nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Cic.

TŪTĒLA, æ, *f.* (tutor). *A watching over, guarding, defending, protecting, defence, protection, guard, care, guardianship.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. villarum, Plin.; t. pecudum, Col.; t. tenuiorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet.; esse in tutela alcjs, Id.; commendare alqd tutelæ alcjs, Id. ——— B) *Esp. in Law*: *The protection or care of a minor, guardianship*, venire in tutelam alcjs, Cic.; gerere t., Id. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *A guardian, protector*, t. templi, Ov.; proræ tutela Melanthus, i. e. proreta, Id.; o tutela præsens Italiæ dominæque Romæ (Augustus), Hor.; cujus (navis) tutela ebore cælata est, i. e. *her tutelary deity*, Sen. ——— B) 1) *Gen.*: *That which is guarded or under protection*, t. Deliæ deæ, Hor.; Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 2) *Esp.*: *That which is under tutelage or guardianship*, t. legitima, *property*, Cic.

TŪTĒLĀRIS, e (tutela). *Of or belonging to protection, protecting, tutelary.* I. *Of or belonging to guardianship*, t. causa, Dig. ——— II. t. dii, *tutelary deities*, Macr.

TŪTĒLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (tutela). *One that takes care of any thing, a keeper or warden*, Plin.

TŪTĒLINA [Tutil], æ, *f.* (tutela). *A tutelary goddess.* I. *Of Rome*, Varr.——II. *Of corn*, Plin.

TŪTO, *adv.* (tutus). *With safety, safely, without danger*, ut t. sim, *in safety*, Cic.; t. dimicare. Cæs.

TŪTO, are, *v. a.* (*act. of* tutor). *To protect, defend, guard, take care of*, t. terminos, Nævi.

TŪTOR, ōris, *m.* (tuitor, *from* tueor). *A protector, defender.* I. *Gen.*: t. imperii, Suet.; t. finium, Hor.——II. *Esp. in Law, t. t.*: *A guardian* (*of a minor*), Cic. *Fig.*: eloquentiæ quasi tutores, Cic.

TŪTOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. a.* (tueor). I. *To preserve, keep safe, protect, defend, guard, cover*, genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.; t. rem publicam, Id.; locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac.——II. *Meton.*: *To protect one's self against any thing, to ward off, seek to avert*, ipse præsentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Cæs.

TŪTŪLUS, i, *m.* *A kind of head-dress formed by tying up the hair in the form of a cone over the forehead, worn especially by the flamen and his wife*, Varr.; Fest.

TŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* tueor.——II. *Adj.*: *Safe, secure, out of danger.* A) *Prop.*: t. res, Cic.; t. locus, Id.; t. mare, Id.; nihil tutum, Cæs.; t. diadema, *safe, firm*, Hor.; male t. mens, *affected*, Id.; t. aures, *well guarded*, Id.; non est tua t. voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov.; t. ab insidiis inimici, Cic.; t. a periculo, Cæs. *Neut. absol.*: esse in tuto, Cic.; in tutum receptus est, Liv.; tuta et parvula laudo, Hor.——B) *Meton.*: *Cautious, provident, careful*, id sua sponte, apparebat, tuta celeritas consiliis præpositurum, Liv.; serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellæ, Hor.

TŪUS, a, um, *pron. poss.* (tu). *Thy, your* (*sing.*), t. est servus, Plaut.; t. manus, Id.; quojus nunc est? Tuus, Id.; vigebat auditor Panætii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic.; tuum est, *it is your part or duty*, Ter.; *it is yours, your property*, Plaut. *Rendered emphatic by the suffix* pte *and* met: tuopte ingenio, Plaut.; tuopte consilio, Id.; sponte non tuapte, Id.; tuismet literis, App.

TYANEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Tyana* (*in Phrygia*), T. incola, Ov.

TYBRIS. *See* TIBERIS.

TYDEUS, ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.* (Τυδεύς). *Tydeus, son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes*, Virg.

TYDIDES, æ, *m.* (Tydeus). *Son of Tydeus*, i. e. *Diomedes*, Virg.

TYMPANIZANS, antis (τυμπανίζω). *Beating a drum or tambourine*, Suet.

TYMPANOTRIBA, æ, *m.* (τυμπανοτρίβης). *A drummer or player on the tambourine, as a term of reproach applied to an effeminate man* (*with allusion to the priests of Cybele, who used to beat a drum at her feasts*), Plaut.

TYMPANUM, i, *n.* (τύμπανον). I. A) *Prop.*: *A kind of drum, a tambour, tambourine, timbrel, used esp. in the sacred rites of Cybele by her priests*, Cæs.——B) *Fig.*: tympana eloquentiæ, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *A wheel made of boards, without spokes*; *a mill-wheel*; *also, a wheel for raising weights*, Plin.; Vitr.——B) *In Archit.* 1) *A tambour*, Vitr. 2) *A panel of a door*, Id.

TYNDAREUS, ĕi [Tyndārus, i, Hyg.], *m.* (Τυνδαρεύς). *Tyndareus, a king of Sparta, son of Œbalus, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra*, Cic.

TYNDARIDES, æ, *m.* (Tyndareus). *A male descendant of Tyndareus*, i. e. *Castor or Pollux*; *mostly used in the plur.*, Tyndaridæ, *both of them*, Cic.; *also, more generally, offspring of Tyndareus*, (Clytæmnestra) fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor.

TYNDARIS, idis, *f.* (Tyndareus). I. *A female descendant of Tyndareus* (*Helen or Clytæmnestra*), Virg.——II. *The name of a town on the western coast of Sicily*, Plin.; Cic. *Its inhabitants were called* Tyndaritani, ōrum, *m.*, Cic.——III. *The name of a female friend of Horace*, Hor.

TYNDARIUS, a, um (Tyndareus). *Of or belonging to Tyndareus*, T. fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Val. Flac. *Subst.*, Tyndarii, orum, *m.*, *poet.*, *Spartans*, Sil.

TYNDARUS, i. *See* TYNDAREUS.

TYPHŒUS, ĕi *and* ŏos, *m.* (Τυφωεύς). *Typhœus, a giant whom Jupiter killed by lightning, and who was buried under Ætna*, Virg.; *called* centimanus, Ov.

TYPHŒIS, idis, *f.* (Typhoeus). *Of or belonging to Typhœus*, T. Ætna, Ov.

TYPHŒIUS, a, um (Typhoeus). *Of or belonging to Typhœus*, T. tela, Virg.

TYPHON, ōnis, *m.* (τυφών). I. *A violent whirlwind*, Plin.——II. Typhōn, ōnis, *m.*, *Another name of the giant Typhœus*, Ov.

TYPHONEUS, a, um (Typhon, II.). *Of or belonging to Typhon*, T. specus, *the cave of Typhon in Sicily*, Mel.

TYPUS, i, *m.* (τύπος). *A figure, image*, Cic.

TYRANNICE, *adv.* (tyrannicus). *Tyrannically*, Cic.

TYRANNICIDA, æ, *m.* (tyrannus, cædo). *The killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*, Suet.

TYRANNICIDIUM, ii, *n.* (tyrannus, cædo). *The killing of a tyrant*, Plin.

TYRANNICUS, a, um (τυραννικός). *Tyrannical, despotic*, t. leges, Cic.; t. ira, Sen.; t. dominatio, Just.

TYRANNIO, ōnis, *m.* *Tyrannio, a grammarian in the time of Cicero*, Cic.

TYRANNIS, idis, *f.* (τυραννίς). *The rule of a tyrannus, a despotic government, despotic or absolute monarchy, despotism*, o dii boni! vivit t., tyrannus occidit, Cic.; petere t., Quint.; odium tyrrannidis, Ov.; t. sæva crudæque Neronis, Juv.

TYRANNOCTŌNUS, i, *m.* (τυραννοκτόνος). *The killer of a tyrant*, Cic.

TYRANNUS, i, *m.* (τύραννος). I. *Gen.*: *A sole monarch, sovereign*, Nep.; *Neptune*, Ov.; *Pluto*, Id.; *the constellation Aries, because it exercises an influence on the waters*, Hor.——II. *Esp.*: *An absolute sovereign, despot, tyrant*, Cic.

TYRAS, æ, *m.* (Τύρας). *Tyras, a river of Sarmatia; now the Dniester*, Mel.; Ov.; *called also* Tyra. Plin.

TYRIUS, a, um (Tyrus). *Of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian*, T. purpura, Cic.; T. murex, Ov.; T. colores, Id.; T. vestes, Hor.; T. puella, i. e. *Europa*; T. pellex, *the same*, Id.; T. taurus, *that carried her*, Mart. *Post. also for Theban, because Thebes was founded by the Phœnician Cadmus*: T.

montes, *in the neighborhood of Thebes*, Stat.; T. Eteocles, Id.; T. exsul, i. e. *Polynices*, Id. *Also for Carthaginian:* T. arcus, Virg.; T. ductor, i. e. *Hannibal*, Sil.; T. miles, *his army*, Id. *Plur.*, Tyrii, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Tyre*, Cic. *Poet. meton.: Thebans*, Stat.; *Carthaginians*, Virg.

TYRO, ūs, *f.* (Τυρώ). *Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus*, Prop.

TYRŎTARĬCHOS, i, m. (τυροτάριχος). *A dish composed of salt-fish, cheese*, &c., Cic.

TYRRHĒNI, ōrum, m. (Τυῤῥηνοί). *The Tuscans, Etrurians*, Virg.

TYRRHĒNIA, æ, *f.* (Tyrrheni). *Tuscany, Etruria*, Ov.

TYRRHĒNICUS, a, um (Tyrrheni). *Of or belonging to Tuscany or Etruria, Etruscan, Tuscan*, T. Tarraco, *on the Etruscan Sea*, Aus.

TYRRHĒNUS, a, um (Tyrrheni). *Of or belonging to the Tyrrheni or Etrusci, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan*, T. mare, Mel.; T. æquor, Virg. *The same personified*, Tyrrhenus, i, m., Val. Flac.; T. flumen, *the Tiber*, Virg.; T. progenies regum, *Mæcenas*, Hor.; T. corpora, *the Tyrrheni*, Ov. *Poet. for Italic:* T. pubes, Sil.

TYRTÆUS, i, m. (Τυρταῖος). *Tyrtæus, a Greek poet, whose productions were held in high esteem by the Spartans. He flourished about* B.C. 680 *or* 668, Hor.

TYRUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* *Tyre, a celebrated Phœnician city, noted for its commerce, purple, &c.; now the ruins of Sur* (*or Sour*), Mel.; Cic. *Poet. for purple*, Mart.

U.

U, u, *originally* V, v. *When long, it corresponded to the Greek* ου *and our* oo (*as to sound*); *but when short it had an indistinct sound between the French* u *or the German* ü *and our* u *and short* i; *hence, it was sometimes the representative of the Greek* υ, *as in* fuga (φυγή); *sometimes it was changed into* i, *as* optimus *for* optumus. *As an abbreviation*, V. (*if* i. q. *vowel* u) *stands for* uti; V.V. *for* uti vovrant.

ŬBER, ĕris, n. (οὖθαρ). *A teat, pap, nipple; also, a breast, udder, which gives suck*, u. nutricis, Suet.; binos alit (vitula) ubere fetus, Virg.; u. distentum, Ov.; sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac.

ŬBER, ĕris, *adj.* *Fruitful, fertile, productive; copious, abundant, plentiful, rich.* I. *Prop.:* seges spicis uberibus, Cic.; u. messis, Plaut.; u. fruges, Hor.; u. ager, Liv.; u. bellum, *lucrative, rich in booty*, Just.; u. aquæ, *fertilizing*, Ov.; uberius subtemen, Plaut.; uberrimi lætissimique fructus, Cic.; arbor uberrima pomis, Ov.; uberrimus quæstus, *very lucrative or profitable*, Ter. ——II. *Fig.:* motus animi, qui et ad excogitandum acuti et ad explicandum ornandumque sit uberes, Cic.; commoveri uberiore spe, Id.; uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Id.

ŬBERIUS, *adv.* (*comp. of* uber). *More fruitfully or productively; more plentifully or copiously.* I. *Prop.*: u. fieres, Cic.; uberius nulli proveniet ista seges, Ov.——II. *Fig.:* u. disputare, Cic.; u. explicare, Suet.

ŬBERTAS, ātis, *f.* [uberitas *on coins*] (uber). *n. Prop.: Productiveness, fruitfulness, fertility; abundance*, u. mammarum, Cic.; u. agrorum, Id.; u. frugum et fructuum, Id.——II. *Fig.:* ubertates virtutis, Cic.; u. dicendi, Id.; illa Livii lactea u., Quint.

ŬBERTIM, *adv.* (uber). *Copiously, richly*, u. fiere, Suet.; u. fundere, Catull.

ŬBERTO, āre, *v. a.* (uber). *To make fruitful, to fertilize*, u. fovereque terras, Plin.

ŬBI, *adv.* (*for* cubi *or* quubi, *from* qui *or* quis). *Where, in which or what place.* I. *Prop.* A) u. tyrannus est, ibi, &c., Cic.; omnes qui tum eos agros, u. hodie est hæc urbs, incolebant, Id.; in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, u. eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset, Cæs. *With the interrogative particle* nam *suffixed:* in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic. *With* terrarum, loci, gentium: *Where in the world, where on earth*, quid agores, u. terrarum esses, Cic.; non ... u. terrarum sim, nescio, Plaut.; u. illum quæram gentium? Id. *Also by repetition*, ubi ubi, *or as one word*, ubiubi: *Wherever, wheresoever* [ubicumque], ubi ubi est, Ter.; ubiubi essent, Liv.; ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut.——B) *In direct questions: Where?* u. sunt, qui Antonium Græce negant scire? Cic.; u. ego perii? u. immutatus sum? u. ego formam perdidi? Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *When, after that, as soon as*, u. semel quis pejeraverit, Cic.; u. summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut.; u. friget, huc evasit, Ter.; quem u. vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic.; at hostes, u. primum nostros equites conspexerunt, *as, soon as, the moment that*, Cæs. ——B) *Wherein, concerning which, through or by means of whom or which*, quum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatus consultis, u., si verba, non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic.; ne illi sit cera, u. facere possit literas, Plaut.; neque nobis adhuc præter te quisquam fuit, u. nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *through whom*, Cic.

ŬBI-CUMQUE [-cunque], *adv.* *Wheresoever.* I. *Relative:* etsi, u. es, in eadem es navi, Cic.; des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarias, u. erimus, sistas, Id.; sis licet felix, u. mavis, Hor.; qui u. terrarum sunt, ibi est omne rei publicæ præsidium, Cic.; u. erit gentium, a nobis diligetur, Id.——II. *Absol.: Wherever it may be, everywhere*, quidquid loquemur u., Quint.; in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et u., Id.

UBII, ōrum, m. *Ubii, a Germanic tribe, on the Rhine, in the neighborhood of the modern Cologne*, Cæs. *Sing. fem.:* Ubia mulier, Tac.

ŬBI-LIBET, *adv.* *Wherever you like, anywhere*, cibus parabilis facilisque, u. non defuturus, Sen.

UBINAM. *See* UBI, I., A.

ŬBI-QUĀQUE, *adv.* *Wheresoever*, Plaut.

ŬBI-QUE, *adv.* [*different from* ubique, *for* et ubi]. *Wheresoever, wherever, at whatever place, anywhere*, Verres quod u. erit pulcherrimum auferet, Cic.; tum navium, quod u. fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, Cæs.; jusserat literas omnes, quæ u. depositæ essent, et pecuniam regiam conferri, Liv. *A common phrase in Cicero is:* omnes qui u. sunt, *as many as there may be any where, in all the world:* ceteri agri omnes qui u. sunt ... decemviris addicentur, Cic.; omnes mortales qui u.

sunt, *also without* omnes: utinam, qui u. sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, &c., Cic.

ŬBIUBI. *See* UBI, I., Ā.

ŬBI-VIS, *adv.* (volo). *Wherever you like or please, any where*, nemo sit, quin u., quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic.; u. gentium agere ætatem, Ter.

ŬCALEGON, ontis, *m.* (Οὐκαλέγων). *Ucalegon, one of the elders at Troy, whose abode was among the first burned at the destruction of the city, and adjacent to that of Æneas*, Virg.; Juv.

ŬDUS, a, um (*contr. from* uvidus). *Wet, moist*, cum sint humidæ (nubes), imo udæ, Sen.; u. palatum, Virg.; u. tempora Lyæo, Hor.; u. litus, Id.; u. humus, Id.; u. aleator, *tipsy*, Mart.; u. gaudium, *mixed with tears*, Id. *Neut. absol.*: udo colores illinere, i. e. *to paint in fresco*, Plin.

ŪFENS, tis, *m.* *Ufens.* I. *A small river of Latium, flowing from Setia, and falling into the Amasenus; now Uffente*, Plin.——II. *A man's name*, Virg.; Sil.

ŪFENTINUS [Ouf.], a, um (Ufens). *Of or belonging to Ufens*, U. tribus, *one of the Roman tribes*, Liv.

ULCERĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ulcus). *Ulceration*, Plin.

ULCERO, 1 *v. a.* (ulcus). *To cause to ulcerate.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; Hor.——II. *Fig.*: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, i. e. *wound by love*, Hor.

ULCERŌSUS, a, um (ulcus). I. *Prop.* A) *Full of ulcers or boils, ulcerous*, u. facies, Tac.——B) *Meton. of trees: Knotty*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: u. jecur, i. e. *wounded* (*with love*), Hor.

ULCISCO, ultum, ĕre, *v. inch. a.* (*act. of* ulciscor). *To revenge, avenge*, u. patrem, Enn. ap. Non.; consules magis ob iras graviter ultas quam ob magnitudinem perfecti belli triumpharunt, Liv.; quicquid sine sanguine civium ulciscі nequitur, Sall.

ULCISCOR, ultus, 3 *v. inch. dep.* (ὀλέκω, ὄλλυμι, οὖλος). I. *To take revenge, inflict vengeance upon, avenge one's self upon*, odi hominem et odero: utinam ulciscі possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic.; quos ego ... non tam ulciscі studeo, quam sanare, Id.; u. alqm pro scelere, Cæs.; u. injuriam, Cic.; ultum ire scelera et injurias, Quint.; u. senis iracundiam, Ter.; u. offensas, Ov.——II. *To avenge any body, to take revenge for any body*, u. se armis, Cic.; u. cadentem patriam, Virg.; u. cæsos fratres, Ov.

ULCUS *and* HULCUS, ĕris, *n.* (ἕλκος). I. *Prop.* A) *An ulcer, sore*, Cels. *Prov.*: ulcus tangere, *to touch upon a dangerous or critical point*, Ter.——B) *An excrescence on trees*, Plin.; u. montium, i. e. *marble*, Plin.——II. *Fig.*: quicquid horum attigeris, u. est, *is good for nothing*, Cic.

ULCUSCŬLUM, i, *n. dim.* (ulcus). *A small ulcer or sore*, Cels.

ŬLIGINŌSUS, a, um (uligo). *Full of natural moisture, damp, marshy, oozy, moist*, u. terra, Plin.

ŬLIGO, inis, *f.* (*contr. for* uviligo, *from* uveo, uvens, uvidus). *The natural moisture of the earth*, Col.

ULIXES, is [Ulixet, Hor.], *m.* *The more correct Latin appellation for* Odysseus (Ὀδυσσεύς), *son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus and Telegonus, and king of Ithaca, one of the heroes who besieged Troy*, Cic.

ULLUS, a, um; *genit.*, ullius; *dat.*, ulli [*genit sing.*, ulli, Plaut.; *dat. fem.*, ullæ, Lucr.] (*contr. for* unulus, *from* unus). *Any one, any.* I. A) *With a negative*: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa, &c., Cic.; non possum equidem dicere, me ulla in cogitatione, &c., Id. *Subst.*: reor non ullis ... posset esse jucundior, Cic.; dare ulli iter per provinciam, Cæs.——B) *In a negatively interrogative or hypothetical clause*: est ergo u. res tanti ... ut, &c., Cic.; si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret, Id.——II. *In affirmative propositions*: ultra quam u. spiritus durare possit, Quint.; dum annes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg.

ULMEUS, a, um (ulmus). *Of elm, elm*, u. frons, Col.; mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, &c., *shall turn into rods*, i. e. *be soundly beaten*, Plaut.

ULMITRIBA, æ, *m.* (vox hybr., ulmus, τρίβω). *Elm-rubber; facetè, one who is often beaten with elm-sticks*, Plaut.

ULMUS, i, *f.* *An elm, elm-tree*, Plin. *Meton.*: ulmorum Acheruns, *destruction of elm-rods, said of one frequently beaten with elm-sticks*, Plaut.; u. Falernæ, i. e. *wine* (*because vines were often trained to elms*), Juv.

ULNA, æ, *f.* (ὠλένη). I. *The elbow*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *The arm*, tremula patris ulna, Catull.——B) *As a measure of length.* 1) *The space from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, a foot and a half, a cubit*, Virg. 2) *As much as a man can clasp with both arms*, Plin.

ULPIANUS, i, *m.* Domitius U., *a celebrated Roman lawyer, during the reigns of Caracalla, Elagabalus, and Alexander Severus.*

ULPIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. M. U. Trajanus, *a well-known Roman emperor.*

ULS [oals], *prep. with acc.* *On the other side, beyond*, Cat. ap. Fest.; Varr.

ŬLTER, tra, trum [*Comper.*, ulterior; *Superl.*, ultimus] (uls). I. *Posit., only in the adverbs* ultra *and* ultro.——II. *Compar.*, Ultĕrior, us, *That is further or at a greater distance, on the further side, ulterior*, u. Gallia, Cic.; u. ripa, Ov. *Subst.*: proximi ... ulteriores, *the more distant or remote*, Cæs.; ulteriora coloniæ, Tac.; struere ulteriora, *what is further off*, Quint.——III. *Superl.*, Ultĭmus, a, um, *The farthest, extreme, the last.* A) *Prop.*: illa minima (luna), quæ u. a cœlo, citima terris luce lucebat alienæ, Cic.; ultimæ maris terrarumque oræ, Liv. *Subst.*: primi ... ultimi, Cæs.; præponens ultima primis, Hor.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Most remote, oldest, earliest, first*, u. et proximum tempus, Cic.; u. auctor sanguinis, Virg.; u. dies, *the last day*, i. e. *day of death*, Id.; u. cœræ, i. e. *last will, testament*, Mart. *Subst. neut.*: perferto et ultima expectato, *the end*, Cic.; si fidem ad ultimum fratri præstitisset, *to the very last*, Liv.; *also, at last, at length* [ad extremum, postremo], vetant mirari, si quales in cives, quales in socios, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv.; *also*, ultimo, Suet.; ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 2) *Of order or rank.* a) *Extreme, utmost, highest, greatest*, summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic.; ultimæ perfectæque naturæ, Id.; u. supplicium, i. e *punishment of death*, Cæs.; u. scelus, Curt. *Subst. neut.*: omnia ultima pati, *the very worst*, Liv.; prinsquam ultima experirentur, *the extreme*, Id.; ad ultimam demens, *to the extreme, in the greatest degree*, Id. b)

The lowest, qui se Philippum regiæque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimæ, Vell. *Subst.:* ultimi militum, Liv.; ponere in ultimis, Plin.

ULTERIOR, us. *See* ULTER, II.

ULTERIUS, *adv. See* ULTRA, I., B.

ULTIME, *adv. See* ULTRA, I., C.

ULTIMO. *See* ULTER, III., B.

ULTIMUM, *adv. See* ULTER, III., B, 1.

ULTIMUS, a, um. *See* ULTER, III.

ULTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ulciscor). *A taking revenge, revenge, revengeful punishment*, Tac.

ULTOR, ōris, *m.* (ulciscor). I. *A revenger, revengeful punisher*, conjurationis investigator atque u., Cic.; u. injuriarum, Id. ——— II. *A surname of Mars*, Suet.

ULTRA, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (ulter). I. *Adv.* A) *Beyond, on the other side, further*, estne aliquid u., quo prôgredi crudelitas possit, Cic.; ut nihil possit u., Id.; u. porrectæ syllabæ, *longer*, Quint.; *frequently followed by* quam: u. enim quo progredior, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic.; u. quam satis est, Id.; u. quam oporteat, Quint. —— B) *Compar.*, Ultĕrĭus, *Further on, further, to a greater extent*, u. procedere, Quint.; u. ne tende odiis, Virg.; u. nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov.; rogabat ulterius justo, *more than was right*, Id.——C) *Superl.*, Ultĭmē, *To the extreme, to the utmost*, App.———II. *Prep. with acc.* A) *Beyond, on the further side of, past*, u. Siliranam villam, Cic.; u. eum montem, Cæs.; u. sinum, Quint.; u. terminum, Hor.; sunt certi denique fines, quos u. citraque nequit consistere rectum, Id. —— B) *Meton.* 1) *Beyond, past* (*of time*), u. Socratem usque duravit, Quint.; u. rudes annos, Id. 2) (*of number or measure*) *Over, beyond, more than, besides* [supra], u. eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex.; quem (modum) u. progredi non oporteat, Cic.; u. vires sortemque senectæ, Virg.

ULTRIX, īcis (ultor). I. *Avenging*, u. Diræ, *the goddesses of revenge, the avenging goddesses*, Virg.; u. Curæ, Id.———II. *Subst.: She that revenges*, u. afflictæ civitatis, Cic.

ULTRŌ, *adv.* (ulter). *On the further side, beyond.* I. *Prop. Usually in the phrases* u. citroque, u. et citro, u. ac citro, u. citro: *This way and that, to and fro, on one side and the other, on both sides* (*see* CITRO).———II. *Meton.* A) *Hence! away!* u. te amator apage te a dorso meo, Plaut.; u. istum a me, *away with that fellow from me*, Id.——B) *Besides, in addition, moreover, even*, celavit suos cives u. quo lis sumptum intulit, Cic.; cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos u. se offerunt, Liv.——C) *Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily*, spes u. oblata, Cic.; u. deferre, Id.; u. venire, Id.; u. polliceri, Cæs.; *thus also*, u. tributa (*or, in one word*, ultrotributa), *a portion of the taxes annually expended upon public buildings*, Liv. *Fig.:* virtus sæpius in u. tributis est, *gives rather than takes*, Sen.

ULTRŌNEUS, a, um (ultro). *Voluntary, spontaneous*, jussi an ultronei, Sen.

ULTROTRIBUTA, orum, *n. See* ULTRO, II., C.

ULTUS, a, um, *part. of* ulciscor.

ŪLUBRÆ, ārum, *f. Ulubræ, a small town of Latium, near the Pontine marshes; now the village Cisterna*, Cic.

ŪLUBRĀNUS, a, um (Ulubræ). *Of or belonging to Ulubræ*, U. populus, *the inhabitants of Ulubræ*, Cic.

ŪLŪLA, æ, *f.* (ululo) (*sc.* avis). *An owl*, Plin.; Virg.

ŪLŪLĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (ululo). *A howling, yelling, lamenting*, Plin.; *the whoop or war-shout of the Gauls*, Cæs.; *the wild cry of the Bacchanals*, Catull.; Ov.

ŪLŪLO, 1 *v. n.* (ὀλολύζω). I. A) *To howl, yell, utter a mournful cry or shriek*, inclinata ululanseque vox, Cic.; canes u., Virg.; lupi u., Id.; summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ, Virg.—— B) *Meton.: To fill with howling or yells*, ædes u. plangoribus, Virg.; ripæ u., Sil. ——— II. *To cry out* (*with a howl or yell*), quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart.; Hecate ululata per urbem, Virg.; ululata prœlia, *filled with shouts*, Stat.

ULVA, æ, *f. Sedge*, Plin.

ULYSSES, is (Ὀδυσσεύς). *The less correct form of the name Ulixes. See* ULIXES.

UMBELLA, æ, *f. dim.* (umbra). *A little shade; hence, a parasol or umbrella*, Juv.; Mart.

UMBER, bra, brum (Umbri). *Of or belonging to the Umbri, Umbrian*, U. maritus, Ov.; U. porcus, aper, Catull. *Subst.*, Umber, bri, *m.* (*sc.* canis), *An Umbrian dog or hound*, Virg. Umbra, æ, *f., An Umbrian woman*, Plaut.; Mart.

UMBĬLĪCUS, i, *m.* (ὀμφαλός). I. *The navel*, Cels.———II. *Meton.* A) *The navel-string, umbilical cord*, Cels.——B) *The middle, centre*, qui locus, quod in media insula est situs, u. Siciliæ nominatur, Cic.; u. orbis terrarum, Liv.; u. Græciæ, Id.; u. Italiæ, Plin.——C) *The projecting end of the roller round which manuscripts* (i. e. *books*) *were wound*, Mart. *Fig.:* iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. *to bring to an end or close, to finish*, Hor.; pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, Mart.——D) *Also of plants: The part which projects or appears in the middle*, Plin.——E) *A small circle*, Plin.——F) *The gnomon or pin of a sun-dial*, Plin.——G) *A kind of shell-fish*, Cic.

UMBO, ōnis, *m.* I. A) *The boss of a shield*, Virg.; Enn.——B) *Meton.: A shield*, Liv.———II. *The elbow*, Suet.———III. *A cape, promontory*, Stat. *Meton.:* u. Isthmius, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, Stat.———IV. *A projecting stone serving as a land-mark*, Stat.———V. *The projecting part of a gem, a boss, knob*, Plin. *Meton.:* u. candidus, i. e. toga pura *or* virilis, Pers.

UMBRA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* abhra, *a cloud*). I. A) *A shade, shadow*, cujus (platani) umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic.; spissis noctis se condidit umbris, Virg. *Prov.:* umbras timere, *to be afraid of a shadow*, i. e. *without cause*, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *In Painting: Shade, opposed to light*, umbræ et eminentia, *shade and light*, Cic. 2) *Plur.: The shades of departed souls in the infernal regions*, Suet. *Plur.: As also of one departed spirit*, umbræ matris, Ov. 3) *An uninvited guest* (*like the Greek σκιά*), Hor. 4) *A place or object that affords shade or casts a shadow, a shady place*, studia in umbra educata, *in the study*, Tac.; nudus arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov.; vacua tonsoris in umbra, i. e. *in a cool barber's shop*, Hor.; dum roseis venit u. genis, i. e. *the beard*, Stat.; summæ cassidis umbra, i. e. *the crest of a helmet*, Id.; arcus et umbræ, i. e. *quiver*, Id.———II. *Fig.* A) *A shadow*, i. e. *a trace, obscure image or appearance, semblance of*

any thing, u. luxuriæ, Cic.; consectari umbras falsæ gloriæ, Id.; sub umbra fœderis, Liv.——B) *A refuge, protection, shelter*, u. et recessus, Cic.; umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv.; sub umbra Romanæ amicitiæ latebant, Id.

UMBRĀCŬLUM, i, n. (umbra). I. A) *Any thing that affords shade; a shady place, a bower, harbor, summer-house*, Varr.——B) *Meton. for a school:* Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic.——II. *An umbrella, parasol*, Ov.

UMBRĀTICŬLA, æ, m. (umbra, colo). *One that is fond of the shade, an idler* [umbraticus], Plaut.

UMBRĀTICUS, a, um (umbra). *Of or belonging to the shade, living in the shade, retired, recluse, delicate*, u. homo, *an idler*, Plaut.; Epicureorum delicata et u. turba, Sen.; solitaria et velut u. vita, Quint.; u. literæ, *from the study*, Plin.; u. negotium, *that is done at home*, Gell.; u. doctor, i. e. *a master that teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr.

UMBRĀTILIS, e (umbra). I. *That is fond of or remains in the shade or at home; hence, retired, recluse, private*, vita u. et delicata, Cic.; mora u., Col.——II. *Esp. of speech or style according to scholastic rules:* u. exercitatio (dictionis), Cic.; mollis est oratio philosophorum et u., Id.

UMBRI, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Umbria*, Liv.; Plin.

UMBRIA, æ, *f.* (Umbri). *Umbria, a district of Italy, between the Apennines and the Gulf of Venice, the Piceni, and the River Nar*, Cic.

UMBRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (umbra, fero). I. *That affords or casts a shade, shady*, u. platanus, Cic. poet.; u. nemus, Virg.; u. rupes, Varr.; u. Academia, Cic. poet.——II. *Bearing or carrying departed spirits*, u. undæ, Stat.

UMBRŌ, 1 *v. a.* (umbra). *To cover with a shade or shadow; to shade, cover, obscure*, u. carchedonios purpureos, Plin.; u. tempora quercu, Virg.; u. colles, Stat.; u. Matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr.; umbratus genas, *covered with a beard*, Stat.; vitare ne umbrent, abraduntur, *give or cast a shadow*, Col.

UMBRŌSUS, a, um (umbra). *Full of shade or shadow, shadowy, shady*, umbrosior locus, Cic.; inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Virg.; u. cavernæ, Id.; u. lucus, Hor.

UMQUAM [unquam], *adv.* (*contr. for* unumquam). *Ever, at any time.* I. *In negative clauses.* A) nemo u. mortalis, Cic.; nihil u. omnino deesse, Id.; non hoc u. dixi, Quint.——B) *Meton.* 1) *In negative interrogative clauses:* ullam ne ego rem u. in vita mea volui, quin, &c., Ter. 2) *In conditional clauses:* si u. in dicendo fuimus aliquid . . . tum, &c., Cic.; mihi si u. filius erit, nec ille, &c., Ter.——II. *In affirmative clauses:* qui u. orationes attigerunt, Cic.; major quam u. moles premat, Quint.

ŪNĀ, *adv.* (unus). *At one and the same place or time, together, along with another*, si . . . cognoverit, u. et id quod facio probabit, Cic.; qui una venerant, Id.; quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, Id. *Poet. with a dat.:* Pallas huic filius u., *together with him*, Virg.

UNAETVICESIMUS, &c. *See* UNETV.

ŪNANIMANS, antis (unus, animus). I. q. unanimus: u. socia, Plaut.

ŪNANIMIS, e (unus, animus). I. q. unanimus, Claud.

ŪNANIMITAS, ātis, *f.* (unanimus). *Concord, agreement, unanimity*, u. fraterna, Liv.

ŪNANIMUS, a, um (unus, animus). *Of one mind, concordant, unanimous*, Liv.

UNCIA, æ, *f.* (unus). I. *The twelfth part of an as; also, the twelfth part of any whole, as of a pound; also, of an inheritance of which a person has a twelfth part for his share*, Cic. *In computation of interest, one twelfth per cent. a month, according to our reckoning*, 1 *per cent. per annum*, Dig. *As a weight: An ounce*, Plin. *As a measure of land: One twelfth of a jugerum*, Col. *As a measure of length: An inch*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A trifle, little bit*, u. piscium, Plaut.

UNCIALIS, e (uncia). *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one twelfth*, u. asses, *of an ounce weight*, Plin.; u. uva, Id.; u. altitudo, *of an inch*, Id.

UNCIARIUS, a, um (uncia). *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one twelfth of a whole*, u. fenus, i. e. *one per cent.*, Tac.; u. heres, i. e. *that comes in for a twelfth*, Dig.; u. lex, i. e. de fenore unciario, Fest.; u. stipe collata, i. e. *of asses of full weight*, Plin.; u. vitis, *bearing grapes of an ounce weight*, Col.

UNCIATIM, *adv.* (uncia). *By twelfths or ounces.* I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: By little at a time, by little and little*, quod ille u. vix de demenso suo . . . comparsit miser, *by farthings*, Ter.

UNCINĀTUS, a, um (uncinus). *Furnished with hooks, hooked*, u. corpuscula, Cic.

UNCINUS, i, m. (uncus). *A hook, barb*, App.

UNCIŎLA, æ, *f. dim.* (uncia). *A little uncia*, Juv.

UNCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ungo). I. *An anointing*, philosophum omnes unctionis causa relinquant, *for the purpose of anointing*, i. e. *in order to go and wrestle in the palæstra*, Cic.; u. quotidiana, Col.——II. *Meton.: Ointment, unguent*, fta ut u. inarescat, Plin.

UNCTITO, are, *v. freq. a.* (ungo). *To anoint often*, u. se unguentis, Plaut.

UNCTIUSCŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (unctus, *from* ungo). *Somewhat more anointed, somewhat fatter or richer*, Plaut.

UNCTOR, ōris, m. (ungo). *An anointer*, Cic.

UNCTORIUM, ii, n. (ungo) (*sc.* cubiculum). *A room in a bath for anointing the body, an anointing-room*, Plin.

UNCTŪRA, æ, *f.* (ungo). *An anointing of the dead*, u. servilis, Cic.

UNCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* ungo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Made oily, anointed, greasy; hence, rich, delicate, fat*, ita palæstritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, Cic.; nitidus sol u. que, *a basking in the sun and anointing*, Id.; unctior splendidiorque consuetudo, *richer*, Id.; mollius et unctius, Hor.; unctior cœna, *more elegant, more sumptuous*, Mart.; u. Corinthus, *luxurious*, Juv.——B) *Subst. neut.* 1) *A rich or sumptuous meal*, unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor.; cœnare sine u., Pers. 2) *Ointment, unguent*, App., Veg.

UNCTUS, ūs, m. (ungo). *An anointing*, Plin.

UNCUS, i, m. (ὄγκος). I. *Gen.: A hook, barb*, Liv. *As an emblem of* Necessitas, Hor. *Poet. An*

anchor, Val. Flac. *Such hooks were fixed into the necks of malefactors who were dragged into the Tiber.* Cic.——II. *Esp.: A surgical instrument*, Cels.

UNCUS, a, um (uncus). *Bent or curved like a hook, hooked, crooked*, u. digiti, Col.; u. aratrum, Virg.; u. dens, Id.; u. pedes (harpyiæ), Id.; u. hamus, Ov.; u. avis Minervæ, i. e. *with crooked beak and claws*, Stat.

UNDA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* uda, *water*; und, *to be wet*). *A wave, billow.* I. *Prop.* A) mare plenum undarum, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *Water, esp. flowing or undulating water; also, any fluid substance*, u. preli, i. e. *oil*, Plin.; ignis contrarius undis, Ov.; u. fontis, Id.; faciunt justos ignis et u. viros, *good husbands* (*because water and fire were used at marriage ceremonies*), Id.; u. sanguinis, Sil. 2) *Any thing in the form of a wave*, u. aeriæ, i. e. *the air when agitated*, Lucr.; qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. 3) *In Archit.: An ornament otherwise called* cymatium, *an ogee*, Vitr.——II. *Fig.: (of the restless motion of a multitude, and the like) A turbulent motion, a rush, stream* [æstus], campus atque illæ u. comitiorum, Cic.; mersor civilibus undis, Hor.; u. adversæ rerum, Id.; domus . . . vomit sedibus undam, *a multitude, mass*, Virg.

UNDE, *adv. Whence, from what place.* I. *Prop.* A) *Correlative:* inde venit, u. mallem, Cic.; ut aliæ (naves) eodem, u. erant profectæ, referrentur, Cæs.; Latobrigos in fines suos, u. erant profecti, reverti jussit, Id.; quum ad idem, u. semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic.——B) *Absol.* 1) *In direct questions:* u. dejectus est Cinna? . . . u. qui cum Graeeho fuerunt? Cic.; unde is? Plaut. 2) *In indirect questions:* ut mihi responderet . . . u. esset, Cic.; u. initium belli fieret, explorabant, Cæs.——II. *Meton.* A) *Denoting an origin, cause, means, &c.: From what source?* 1) a) *Correlative:* u. necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic.; lux, u. omnes opem petere solebant, Id.; u. agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Cæs. b) *Esp. in Law:* u. petitur, i. e. *the accused or defendant*, ego omnibus, u. petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. 2) *Absol.* a) *In direct questions:* u. iste amor, &c.? Cic.; u. sed hos novi? Ov.; u. gentium? Plaut. b) *In indirect questions:* u. consilietur risus . . . difficillimum dicere, Quint.; u. sit infamis . . ., Ov.——B) unde unde (*for* undecumque), *whencesoever, from whatever place or quarter*, u. u. foret, Catull.; mercedem aut numos u. u. extricat, Hor.

UNDĒCENTĒSIMUS, a, um, *num.* (undecentum). *The ninety-ninth*, u. annus, Val. Max.

UNDĒCENTUM, *num.* (unus, de, centum). *Ninety-nine*, u. anni, Plin.

UNDĒCIES, *adv. num.* (unus, decies). *Eleven times*, hanc summam u. multiplicatio, Col.

UNDĒCIM, *num.* (unus, decem). *Eleven*, Cic.

UNDĒCIMUS, a, um, *num.* (unus, decimus). *The eleventh*, u. legio, Liv.

UNDĒ-CUMQUE [undecunque], *adv. Whencesoever, from whatever place or quarter*, u. fluens sanguis, Plin.; u. inceperis, Id.

UNDĒ-LIBET, *adv. Whencesoever you please, from any place or quarter whatsoever*, u. invenire, Auct. Her.

UNDĒNI, æ, a, *num. distrib.* (undecim). *Eleven* (*distrib.*), *eleven each*, u. pariuntur, Plin.; Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. *with hexameters and pentameters*, Ov.

UNDĒNŌNĀGINTA, *num.* (unus, de, nonaginta). *Eighty-nine*, Liv.

UNDĒOCTŌGINTA (unus, de, octoginta). *Seventy-nine*, Hor.

UNDĒQUADRĀGĒSIMUS, a, um, *num.* (undequadraginta). *The thirty-ninth*, Val. Max.

UNDĒQUADRĀGIES, *adv. num.* (undequadraginta). *Thirty-nine times*, Plin.

UNDĒQUADRĀGINTA, *num.* (unus, de, quadraginta). *Thirty-nine*, regnare u. annos, Cic.

UNDĒQUINQUĀGĒSIMUS, a, um, *num.* (undequinquaginta). *The forty-ninth*, u. dies, Cic.

UNDĒQUINQUĀGINTA, *num.* (unus, de, quinquaginta). *Forty-nine*, u. corona aurea, Liv.

UNDĒSEXĀGINTA, *num.* (unus, de, sexaginta). *Fifty-nine*, u. vivi capti, Liv.

UNDĒTRICĒNI, æ, a, *num. distrib.* (undetriginta). *Twenty-nine* (*distrib.*), *twenty-nine each*, Macr.

UNDĒTRICĒSIMUS [undetriges.], a, um, *num.* (undetriginta). *The twenty-ninth*, u. dies, Liv.

UNDĒTRIGINTA, *num.* (unus, de, triginta). *Twenty-nine*, u. mensibus, Vitr.

UNDĒVICĒNI, æ, a, *num. distrib.* (undeviginti). *Nineteen* (*distrib.*), *nineteen each*, Quint.

UNDĒVICĒSIMĀNI, ōrum, *m.* (undevicesimus). *Soldiers of the nineteenth legion*, Auct. B. Alex.

UNDĒVICĒSIMUS [undeviges.], a, um (undeviginti). *The nineteenth*, u. anno, Cic.

UNDĒVIGINTI, *num.* (unus, de, viginti). *Nineteen*, u. annos natus, Cic.

UNDIQUE, *adv. indef.* (unde, que). *From all sides or quarters, from every spot; every where, all over, on all sides*, u. cinctus, Cic.; u. colligere, Id.; vita u. referta bonis, Id.

UNDĪSŌNUS, a, um (unda, sono). *Roaring with waves*, u. rupes, Stat.; u. dei, i. e. *sea-deities*, Prop.

UNDO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (unda). I. *Neut.* A) *To rise in waves or surges, to throw up waves*, solet æstus æquinoctialis . . . undare, Sen.; ahena undantia flammis, Virg.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To overflow, to be full* [abundare], regio u. equis, Val. Flac.; vultus u. sanguine, Stat. 2) *To move like waves, undulate*, undans buxo Cytorus, Virg.; undantes habenæ, *loose, slack, not tight*, Id.; undans fumus, Sen.; undantes chlamys, *waving*, Plaut. *Fig.: To be restless*, u. curis, Val. Flac.——II. *Act.* A) *To overflow, inundate, deluge with any thing*, undans Ætna, Virg.; u. campos, Stat.——B) *To make in the form of waves*, Plin.

UNDŌSUS, a, um (unda). *Full of waves or surges, billowy*, u. æquor, Virg.

UNELLI, ōrum, *m.* *Unelli, a people on the northern coast of Gaul, on a promontory opposite Britain; the modern Cotantin*, Cæs.

UNETVĪCĒSIMĀNI, ōrum, *m.* (unetvicesimus). *Soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac.

UNETVĪCĒSIMUS, a, um, *num.* (unus, et, vicesimus). *The twenty-first*, u. legio, Tac.

UNGO [unguo], nxi, nctum, 3 *v. a.* (*akin to* ὑγρός, *and Sanscr.* ux, *to wet*). *To anoint, besmear, bedaub with oil or some other fat substance*, u. unguentis, Cic.; unctus est, Id.; uncta carina, *pitched*, Virg.; u. tela, *to besmear with poison, to dip in poison*, Id.; arma uncta cruoribus, *stained*, Hor.

UNGUENTĀRIUS, a, um (unguentum). I. *Of*

or belonging to unguent, u. taberna, Suet.; u. vasa, Plin.——II. *Subst.* A) unguentarius, ii, m., *A dealer in unguents, a perfumer*, Cic. ——B) unguentāria, æ, *f.* 1) *A female perfumer*, Plin. 2) (*sc.* ars) *The art of preparing unguents*, Plaut.——C) unguentarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum), *Money for buying unguents*, Plin.

UNGUENTO, 1 *v. a.* (unguentum). *To besmear or do over with unguent; mostly in the perf. part., to anoint*, Plaut.

UNGUENTUM, i, *n.* (unguo). *Unguent, ointment, perfume*, Cic.

UNGUICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (unguis). *A finger-nail*, Cic. *Prov.*: a teneris unguiculis (ἐξ ἀναλῶν ὀνύχων), *from infancy*, Cic.

UNGUIS, is, *m.* (ὄνυξ). *A nail of the finger or toe; also a claw or talon of an animal or bird*, Plin. *Prov.*: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem, *from top to toe*, Cic.; discedere transversum unguem, *to digress a finger's breadth; or simply* transversum unguem, *a finger's breadth*, Id.; ostendere medium u., *to point at any body with the middle finger* (*by way of contempt*), Juv.; de tenero ungui, *from childhood*, Hor.; ad *or* in unguem (εἰς ὄνυχα *or* ἐπ' ὄνυχος), *most accurately, most perfectly* (*because artists in giving the last finish to a work used to pass the nail over it*), Col.; ad unguem factus homo, *a perfect gentleman, highly polished*, Hor.; homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, *who had more wit in his little finger than you have in your whole body*, Petr.

UNGŬLA, æ, *f.* (unguis). I. *Prop.*: *A claw, talon, hoof*, Cic. *Prov.*: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, i. e. *with might and main*, Cic.; ungulæ binæ, *cloven hoof*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *A horse*, Hor.; Mart.

UNGUO, ere. *See* UNGO.

ŬNICE, *adv.* (unicus). *Singly, singularly, exceedingly*, u. deligere alqm, Cic.; amator u. fuit, Quint.; u. securus, *quite unconcerned, utterly careless*, Hor.; u. unus ex omnibus, Plaut.

ŬNICOLOR, ŏris (unus, color). *That has a single color, all of the same color*, u. oculus, Plin.

ŬNICORNIS, e (unus, cornu). *That has one horn, one-horned*, u. Indici boves, Plin.

ŬNICUS, a, um (unus). *Single, only, alone, sole.* I. *Prop.*: u. filius, Cic.; u. filia, Ter.; u. vestis, Plaut.; u. maritus, Hor. ——— II. *Fig.*: *Alone or peculiar in its kind, singular, distinguished, extraordinary, rare, unique*, u. liberalitas, Cic.; u. fides, Liv.; u. spes, Quint.; unicus ad rem, *peculiarly adapted or appropriate to*, Plaut.; unus atque u. amicus, Catull. *Seldom in a bad sense*: *Singularly bad, atrocious*, u. malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her.; u. scelus, Vell.

ŬNIFORMIS, e (unus, forma). *That has only one form, of one shape, uniform, simple*, Tac.

ŬNIGENA, æ (unus, gigno). I. *Only-begotten*, singularis mundus atque u., Cic.——II. *Of the same blood or family*, u. cultrix, i. e. *Diana, sister of Phœbus*, Catull.

ŬNIJŬGUS, a, um (unus, jugum). *That has only one yoke*, u. vinea, *fastened by only one cross-bram*, Plin.

ŬNIMANUS, a, um (unus, manus). I. *Having only one hand, one-handed*, u. puer natus, Liv.——II Unimanus, *a surname of* Claudius, Flor.

ŬNIO, ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* *To unite*, u. corpora, Sen.

ŬNIO, ōnis, *f.* (unus). *A single large pearl*, Plin.

ŬNITAS, ātis, *f.* (unus). *Oneness, unity.* I. *Prop.*: u. numeri, Gell.; coire in unitatem, Cels. ——II. *Fig.* A) *Sameness, resemblance, agreement, uniformity*, u. foliorum, Plin.—— B) *Oneness in sentiment, unanimity, concord*, consensus atque u., Sen.

ŬNITER, *adv.* (unus). *Conjointly, together in one* [in unum], u. aptus, Lucr.

ŬNIUSMODI. *See* UNUS, I., B, 1.

ŬNIVERSĀLIS, e (universus). *Of or belonging to all or to the whole, universal*, u. vel perpetualia præcepta, Quint.; u. quæstiones, Id.

ŬNIVERSE, *adv.* (universus). *Universally, altogether*, cetera u. mandavi, Cic.

ŬNIVERSITAS, ātis, *f.* (universus). I. *Entireness, the entire number of things, the whole*, u. generis humani, Cic.; u. rerum, *the universe*, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *The universe*, corpus universitatis, Cic.

ŬNIVERSUS, a, um (unus, verto). I. *All together, collective, entire, whole*, u. provincia, Cic.; u. mundum, Id.; u. dimicatio, *a general struggle or contest*, Liv.; omnes universi, Plaut.; App. ——— II. A) *Subst.*, universum, i, *n.*, *The whole world, the universe*, principia mentis, quæ sunt in eodem u., Cic.; genitor universi, Col. ——B) *Adv.*: in universum, *generally, on the whole, in general, taking the whole together*, non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv.; terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen, &c., Tac.

ŬNŌCŬLUS, a, um (unus, oculus). *Having only one eye, one-eyed*, u. Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. *Subst.*, unoculus, i, *m.*, *A one-eyed man*, Plaut.

ŬNŌMAMMIA, æ, *f.* (unus, mamma). *Fem.*: *The country of the one-breasted* (i. e. *the Amazons*), Plaut.

UNQUAM, *adv.* *See* UNQUAM.

ŬNUS, a, um, *genit.*, unius; *dat.*, uni [*genit.*, unius, Lucr.; uni, Plaut.; Tit. ap. Prisc.; *dat.* meæ, uno, Varr.; *fem.*, una, Cat.; *in the plur. only when joined with a noun that has no sing.*], num. (εἷς, ἑνός, ἕν, *Gothic* ain). I. *Prop.* A) *One, one and no more, single*, mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, Plaut.; mors Tiberii Gracchi ... divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic.; uno et octogesimo anno, Id.; una ex parte, altera ex parte, Cæs.; u. nuptiæ, Ter.; u. excidia, Virg. *Adv.*: in unum, *in one, to one* (*and the same*) *place, confusedly* in unum, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *One and the same, one, the same*, unius ætatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostræ civitatis viri, Cic.; noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Id.; (*also written as one word*), ferar unus et idem, Hor. 2) *Single, alone, only, sole* [solus], unum hoc definio, tantam esse, &c., Cic.; quum mihi ait u. opus hoc ... relictum, Id.; unus inter omnes, Id.; unus ex omnibus, Id.; sequere me tres unos passus, *three paces or steps only*, Plaut.; unus quisque minus, Id.; res una solaque, Hor. ——II. *Meton.*: *One, any one, any*, sicut u. paterfamilias, Cic.; unus de multis, Id.; u. gladiator nequissimus, Id.; confugere ad unum aliquem, Id.; unus quisque regum, Id.; *also in one word*, unusquisque.

ŬPILIO [opil. *and* ovil.], ōnis, *m.* (ovis). *A shepherd*, Col.

ŬPŬPA, æ, *f.* (ἔποψ). I. *A hoopoe*, Plin.; Varr.——II. *Meton.: A kind of mattock*, Plaut.

ŪRANIA, æ, *or* ŪRANIE, ēs, *f.* (Οὐρανία *or* Οὐρανίη, *the Heavenly One*). *Urania, the Muse of Astronomy*, Cic.

ŪRANUS, i, m. (Οὐρανός). *Uranus, the father of Saturn*, Cicero, Lact.

URBĀNE, *adv.* (urbanus). I. *Mannerly (as in cities), politely, courteously*, urbanius agere alqm, Cic.——II. *Wittily*, facete et u., Cic.; u. dicere, Quint.; u. interrogare, Id.

URBĀNITĀS, ātis, *f.* (urbanus). I. *A living in a city or large town, city life*, desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic.——II. *Meton.: The manners or fashions of a city or large town.* A) (*in a good sense*) 1) *Polished or refined manners, politeness, courtesy, good breeding*, Cic. 2) a) *Gen.: Elegance (of style)*, urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.; Quint. b) *Esp.: Fine wit, humor, pleasantry*, ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, Cic.; incurrere in facetorum hominum urbanitatem, Id. —B) (*in a bad sense*) *Trickery, cunning, subtlety, roguery, finesse*, vernacula utebantur urbanitate, Tac.

URBĀNUS, a, um (urbs). *Of or belonging to a town or city, city.* I. *Prop.: rustica et u.* vita, Varr.; u. tribus, Cic.; u. prætor, Cæs.; u. exercitus, Liv.; u. luxus, Tac. *Subst.*, urbanus, i, m., *An inhabitant of a city or large town*, sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum, Cic.; u. otiosi, Liv.——II. *Meton.: Polite, mannerly, refined, accomplished.* A) 1) a) u. homo, *a man of the world*, Cic. b) *Meton. of plants: Well-nursed, cultivated, choice*, hæ mites (arbores) ... non improbe dicantur urbanæ, Plin. 2) *Of style.* a) *Refined, polished, elegant*, in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinuit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic.; u. genus dicendi, Quint. b) *Esp.: Witty, facetious, humorous*, qui est in eo genere urbanissimus, Cic.; urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col.; comis et u., *intelligent*, Hor.—B) *Bold, shameless, impudent*, u. audacia, Cic.; u. frons, Hor.

URBICAPUS, i, m. (urbs, capio). *A taker of cities*, Plaut.

URBICUS, a, um (urbs). *Of the city, civic, esp. Roman*, u. negotiatores, Suet.; u. magistratus, Id.

URBIGENUS PAGUS. *A canton of Helvetia; perhaps the modern Orbe, in the canton of Vaud*, Cæs.

URBĪNAS, ātis (Urbinum). *Of or belonging to Urbinum*, U. Petisius, *of Urbinum*, Cic. *Plur.*, Urbinātes, um, m., *The inhabitants of Urbinum*, Plin.

URBĪNUM, i, n. *Urbinum.* I. *A town in Umbria; now Urbino.*——II. *Another, also in Umbria, on the River Metaurus, near its source; now Urbania*, Plin.

URBS, urbis, *f.* (orbis). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.: Any city or large town*, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; designare urbem aratro, Virg.: arx et u., Enn. ap. Cic. 2) *Esp.: The city (Rome)* (*as ἄστυ, of Athens*), hujus urbis condendæ principium profectum a Romulo, Cic.; (Cæsar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Cæs.; conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov.; ad urbem esse, *to be before Rome*, i. e. *to sojourn without the walls*; e. g. *of generals returning home, who were obliged to wait for permission of the Senate to enter the city*; *also of magistrates who were about setting out for their province*, Cic.; Ascon.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The inhabitants of a city or large town*, invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg.; u. mœsta attonitaque, Juv.——II. *Fig.*: u. philosophiæ, Cic.

URCEŎLUS, i, m. *dim.* (urceus). *A little pitcher*, Col.

URCEUS, i, m. [urcĕum, i, n., Cat.]. *A pitcher, water-pot*, Plin.

ŪREDO, inis, *f.* (uro). I. *A blast or blight on plants*, Cic.——II. *A burning itch*, Plin.

URGENS, entis, *part. of* urgeo.

URGEO [urguĕo], ursi, 2 *v. a.* *To press, drive, impel, urge.* I. *Prop.* A) u. pedem pede, Virg.; Eurus urget naves, Id.; urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor.; unda urgetur prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov.; u. alqm in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To press to do any thing, to urge, insist, compel, constrain, solicit earnestly; also, to oppress, distress, incommode*, onus urgentis senectutis, Cic.; præsens atque urgens malum, Id.; Cæsar quum septimam legionem ... urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Cæs.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.; quem scabies aut morbus urget, Id. 2) *To press or be hard upon, be near*, ne urbem hanc urbe alia u. possitis, Cic.; quaque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urget, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *In disputation: To press or urge (an opponent), to ply, follow closely with objections, interrogations, &c., to question closely*, urgerent præterea philosophorum greges, Cic.; u. interrogando, Id.—B) *To apply one's self diligently to any thing, to follow up or persist in any thing, to insist upon, not to depart from any thing, not to let go, to urge*, u. locum diutius, Cic.; quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, Id.; u. forum, *to be a great deal in the forum*, Id.; u. altum, *to keep always in deep water*, Hor.; u. opus, iter, Ov.

ŪRINA, æ, *f.* (οὖρον). *Urine*, Cic.

ŪRINĀTOR, ōris, m. (urinor). *A diver*, Liv.

ŪRINOR, āri, *v. dep.* [*old form*, urino, are]. *To dive* (*under the water*), Plin.

ŪRINUS, a, um (οὔριος). *Full of wind, windy*, u. ovum, *a wind-egg*, Plin.

URNA, æ, *f.* *A pot or vessel for holding or drawing water, a water-pot, urn, ewer, &c.* I. *Prop.*, Varr.; Plaut.——II. *Meton.: Any urn, pot, vessel.* A) *An urn into which the tablets were thrown at voting, a ballot-box*, u. senatorum copiose absolvit, equitum adæquavit, Cic.; educere ex u. tres (judices), Id.; omnium versatur urna serius ocius sors exitura, Hor.—B) *A sepulchral urn*, Suet.—C) *An earthen vessel for holding money*, Hor.—D) *A measure for liquids, holding half an* amphora; *a pot, jar*, Plin. —E) *A measure, in general*, Cat.; Juv.

ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3 *v. a.* (*originally* buro, *akin to* πῦρ). *To burn.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: uri calore, Cic.; u. picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammæ, Ov.; sacer ignis urit, Lucr. 2) *Esp.* a) *To burn*, i. e. *to consume by burning, to burn up*, u. hominem mortuum, Cic.; u. agros, Liv.; u. urbes hostium, Tac.; ustus a sole, Plin.; ignis u. domos, Hor. b) *To burn in, to make*

by burning (*of encaustic painting*), u. tabulam coloribus, Ov. — B) *Meton.* 1) *To burn, to parch, scorch; to cause acute pain, gall,* pestilentia, urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv.; calx urit, *is heating* (*if taken as medicine*), Plin.; (cicer) urit solum, Id.; (seges) urunt campum, Virg. 2) *To injure by friction,* i. e. *to rub sore, to gall, fret,* Gallica excavat nec urit, Col.; calceus ... si minor, uret, Hor.; gravis sarcina chartæ urit, Id. 3) *To injure, as by burning; to nip or pinch with cold, blast, chill,* pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic.; frigus u., Plin. —— II. *Fig.: To kindle, inflame, consume, incite; pass., to be inflamed, to burn, glow.* A) *Prop.:* amor u. me, Virg.; uritur infelix Dido, Id.; urit me Glyceræ nitor, urit grava protervitas, Hor.; meum jecur urere bilis, Id.; urit enim fulgore suo, *fills with envy,* Id.; u. alqm, *to vex, annoy,* Ter. — B) *Meton.: To cause pain; to gall, annoy, harass, plague,* hæc eos jactantes ... bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.; quo (bello) Italia urebatur, Id.

URSA, æ, *f.* (ursus). I. *Prop.* A) *A she-bear,* Ov.; Mart. — B) *Poet. for a bear in general,* Virg.; Ov. —— II. *Meton.:* Ursa *as a constellation, the Greater or Lesser Bear,* Suet.

URSINUS, a, um (ursus). I. *Of a bear,* u. fel, Plin.; u. rabies, Id. —— II. *Subst.,* ursina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *The flesh of a bear,* Petr.

URSUS, i, *m.* (ἄρκος, ἄρκτος, *Sanscr.* arxa). *A bear,* Plin. *Prov.:* fumantem nasum vivi tentare ursi, i. e. *to offend any one who can do us harm,* Mart.

URTICA, æ, *f.* (uro). I. A) *A nettle,* Plin. — B) *Meton.: A kind of zoophyte, sea-nettle,* Plin.; *called also* u. marina, Plaut. —— II. I. q. libido, Juv.

ŪRUS, i, *m.* *A kind of wild ox, the urus,* Cæs.

USIPETES, um [Usipii, Tac.], *m.* *Usipetes, a Germanic tribe on the Rhine, neighbors of the* Tencheri, Cæs.; Tac.

ŪSITĀTE, *adv.* (usitatus). *According to custom, customarily, in the usual manner,* u. loqui, Cic.; usitatius dicere, Gell.

ŪSITĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* usitor. —— II. *Adj.: Usual, customary, common,* hoc vetus est et u., Cic.; u. vocabula, Id.; genus cuniculorum notum atque u., Cæs.

USPIAM, *adv.* (*same as* usquam). *Anywhere, at or in any place,* sive est illa (lex) scripta u., sive nusquam, Cic.; si inveniam u. aurum, Plaut.

USQUAM, *adv.* (us *akin to* ad, quam). I. *Prop.* A) *Anywhere, at or in any place,* nullus u. consistendi locus, Cic.; nec u. insistentes, Quint.; numquam etiam fui u., Ter.; nec sane u. terrarum locum, &c., Just.; num ejus color pudoris signum u. indicat? Ter. — B) *In any thing, in any matter,* quum dominatu unius omnia teneentur neque esset u. consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic.; neque u. nisi avaritia ... spem habere, Sall. —— II. *Meton.: Any whither, to any place,* u. discedere, Cic.; u. prorepere, Hor.; u. gentium deducere alqm, Plaut.

USQUE, *adv.* (us *akin to* ad, que). *In a continued course, without ceasing or intermission.* I. *Of space: As far as, all the way, quite, even,* u. a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic.; ex omnibus spectaculis u. a Capitolio plausus excitatus, Id.; u. ex ultima Syria atque Ægypto navigare, Id.; ab imis unguibus u. ad verticem summum, Id.; mittere legatos ad eum u. in Pamphyliam, Id.; quod eos u. istinc exauditos putem, Id.; Miletum u., Ter.; ab Attica Thessaliam u., Plin. —— II. *Of time: Up to* (*such or such a period*), *until, till, all the while,* augures omnes u. a Romulo, Cic.; opinio u. ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Id.; u. a mane ad vesperum, Plaut.; u. ad extremum vitæ diem permanere (amicitia), *even unto the last day of existence,* Cic. —— III. *Of other relations.* A) *As far as, up or down to, even to,* hoc malum u. ad bestias perveniat, Cic.; omnes ... u. ad Pompeium, i. e. *besides him,* Plin.; familiaris est factus, u. eo, ut, &c., Cic. — B) *Absol.: Incessantly, continually,* cantantes licet u. esamus, Virg.; juvat u. morari, Id.; posnasque dedit u. superque, Hor.; verberare u., Ter.

ŪSQUEQUAQUE. *See* Usque.

USTICA, æ, *f.* *Ustica, a mountain and valley near the Sabine farm of Horace,* Hor.

USTIO, ōnis, *f.* (uro). *A burning, cauterizing,* u. vehementior sinapis, Plin.

ŪSTOR, ōris, *m.* (uro). *One who burns dead bodies,* Cic.

USTŬLO, 1 *v. dim. a.* (uro). I. A) *Gen.: To burn a little, to scorch, singe,* u. palos, Vitr.; u. caput ferventi ferro, *to curl or crisp the hair,* Mart. — B) *Esp.: To burn, consume by fire, burn up,* u. scripta lignis, Catull. —— II. *Meton.: To blast, pinch* (*with cold*), *to nip,* frigoris aura u. gemmas (arboris), Mart.

ŪSTUS, a, um, *part. of* uro.

ŪSŪ-CAPIO, cēpi, captum, 3 *v. a.* (usus). *In Law, t. t.: To acquire the property of a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession,* u. hereditatem, Cic.; u. Italiam (Hannibal), Liv.

ŪSŪ-CAPIO, ōnis, *f.* *In Law, t. t.: An acquiring the right of property in a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession of it,* Cic.

USUCAPTUS, a, um, *part. of* usucapio.

ŪSŪRA, æ, *f.* (utor). *The temporary use or enjoyment of a thing.* I. *Prop.:* u. hacia, Cic.; u. unius horæ, Id.; u. sedium, Plaut. —— II. *Esp.* A) *The use of borrowed capital,* quum centus usura publicanos sæpe juvisset, Cic. — B) *Meton.: Interest of money, usury* (*paid monthly by the Romans*). 1) *Prop.:* pendere u., Cic.; minuere u., Plin.; certare cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, i. e. *to employ the whole produce of one's estates* (*one's whole income*) *to pay interest due,* Cic. 2) *Meton.:* terra ... nec umquam sine u. reddit quod accepit, Cic.

ŪSŪRĀRIUS, a, um (usura). I. *Only for use* (*especially temporary use*) [usuarius], Plaut. —— II. *Of or pertaining to interest,* Plaut.

ŪSURPĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (usurpo). *The making use of a thing, use.* I. *Gen.:* u. et renovatio doctrinæ, Cic.; u. vocis, Liv. —— II. *Esp.: In Law, t. t.: Unlawful use of a thing, an assumption without right,* Cod. Just.

ŪSURPO, 1 *v. a.* (*for* usu rapio). *To use or make use of any thing, to employ, exercise, practice.* I. *Gen.:* u. nomen tantum virtutis, Cic.; consolationes a sapientissimis viris usurpatas, Id.; u. memoriam alcjs, *to remember, call to mind,* Id.; u. munia, Tac.; u. Romana nomina, Suet.; usurpatum est, *it is a custom, is usual or customary; with* ut, Dig. —— II. *Esp.* A) u. alqd oculis, aures

bus, &c., *to perceive (by the senses), to observe*, Lucr.; Plaut.——B) 1) *In Law: To obtain possession of, to acquire*, u. amissam possessionem, Cic.; usurpata uxor, *married by having lived one year with a man*, Q. Muc. ap. Gell. 2) *To assume unlawfully, to usurp*, u. civitatem Romanam, Suet.——C) *To name, call, to take any body or any thing to be such or such*, u. atque appellare, Cic.; C. Lælius, is, qui sapiens usurpatur, Id.

USUS, a, um, *part. of* utor.

ŪSUS, ūs, *m.* (utor). *A using or making use of any thing; use, practice, exercise of any thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* virtus in usu sui tota posita est, Cic.; tractatio atque u. magnarum rerum, Id.; u. vitæ, Id.; naves non eundem u. celeritatis habebant, Cæs.; tantum usu quotidiano exercitatione efficiunt, ut, &c., Id.; quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Intercourse, connection, terms of intimacy with any body, &c.*, domesticus u. et consuetudo, Cic.; usus et amicitia, *familiar intercourse*, Ov.; Tib. 2) *In Law.* a) usus et fructus, usus fructusque, *more frequently* ususfructus, *The temporary use of another person's property*, u. enim ejus fundi et fructus, Cic.; ususfructus omnium bonorum, Id. b) *Use and possession of a thing for a prescribed period of time, so as to gain the right of property in it*, usus et auctoritas *or* usus auctoritas (*conf.* AUCTORITAS).——II. *Meton.* A) *Practice, experience, skill, expertness in a thing*, u. atque exercitatio, Cic.; res posita in usu militari, Id.; habere magnum in re militari usum, Cæs.——B) *Use, usefulness, utility*, nescis . . . quem præbeat (numus) usum, Hor.; esse usui civitati, Cic.; magno usui esse, Id.——C) 1) *Need, necessity, occasion; also, wants, necessities, necessary things*, u. provinciæ, Cic.; quæ belli u. poscunt, Liv. 2) u. est *or* u. venit, *it is or becomes of use, or necessary*, si quando u. esset, Cic.; quod u. est, Plaut.; u. est filio argenti minis, *has need of*, Id.; speculo ei (mulieri) u. est, Id.; naves, quibus consuli u. non esset, Liv.——D) *Suitable occasion or opportunity*, u. est *or* adest, *an opportunity presents itself; or, more usually*, usu venit alqd, *any thing comes to pass, happens, occurs, falls out*, dicemus si u. fuerit, Cic.; quum adesset u., Cæs.; ante quam hoc usu venit, Cic.; quod hæc de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat, Cæs.

ŪSUSFRUCTUS, ūs. *See the foregoing article.*

ŬT *or* ŬTI, *adv. and conj.* I. *Prop. adv.: As, like or just as, even as.* A) *Gen.:* u. rogas, u. meretur, et u. debeo, Cic.; perge, u. instituisti, Id.; est, u. dicis, Id.; homo demens, ut isti putant, Id.; u. opinio mea fert, Id.; ut ut *or* utut, *however* [utcumque]: u. u. res hæc sese habet, Plaut.; utut illud acceptum sit, Id.; Ter.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *In comparisons, with* sic, ita, item, &c.: sic, Scipio, u. avus hic tuus, u. ego, justitiam colo, Cic.; sic loqui, u. tecum, Id.; u. ex se natis, ita, &c., Id.; ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceni, *as well . . . as*, Id.; hæc omnia, u. invitis ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, *although . . . yet not*, Liv. b) u. quisque *with Superl. . . . ita with Superl., The more . . . the, the . . . the:* u. quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime, &c., Cic.: u. quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime, &c., Id. Ita *is often omitted, and instead of the Superl. another degree of comparison is used:* facillime ad res injustas impellitur, ut quisque altissimo animo est, Cic.; major autem (societas est), u. quisque proxime accederet, Id. 2) *In enumerating instances or citing examples:* in libero populo, u. Rhodi, u. Athenis, Cic.; est quiddam, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, u. amicitia, bona existimatio, &c., Id. 3) *Explicative: As, for, according to*, ut hi quidem, u. populi Romani ætas est, senes, *according to the age of the Roman people*, Cic.; scriptor, u. temporibus illis, luculentus, Id. 4) *How, how much*, quæ u. sustinuit? u. contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic.; u. se ipse sustentat! u. omnia verba moderatur! u. timet! Id.; ut vales? *how do you do?* Id.; ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. 5) *With reference to time.* a) *When, as soon as*, iste continuo u. vidit, Cic.; eum quoque u. salutavit, Id.; res u. est . . . enunciata, Cæs.; u. semel copias vicerit, Id.; literas scripsi statim, u. tuas legeram, Cic.; u. Athenas veneram, Id.; u. primum loqui posse cœpi, *when first, as soon as*, Id.; u. primum cœpit suspicari, Id. b) *During, while*, u. numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo, Ter.——II. *Meton. conj., with a subjunctive.* A) *In such manner as or that, so that, that.* 1) *Gen.:* sic Servium diligebat, u. is ejus haberetur filius, Cic.; non solum ita hebes, u. istuc dicam, Id.; adeo, u., *to such a degree, that*, &c., Id.; tanta imbueremur superstitione, ut, &c. 2) *Esp., with reference to a preceding word: That*, facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.; eniti et efficere, ut . . . excitet, Id.; casu accidit, ut, &c., Id.; accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset, Id.; hortari, u., &c., Id.; suadere, u., &c., Id.; vetus est lex, u. . . . velint, Id.; est consuetudo . . . ut eximant, Id. *Elliptically for* fac, ut: *Supposing that, in case that, allowing or granting that, if even*, verum, u. ita sit, Cic.; ut essent vera, Id.; u. uno consensu juncta (natura) sit et continens, Id.——B) *Denoting design: In order that, with a view to, for the purpose of*, neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut . . . exspectaret, Cic.; sementes quam maximas facere, ut copia frumenti suppeteret, Cæs.

UT-CUMQUE, *adv.* I. *However, in whatsoever manner, whichever way*, (orator) u. se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, Cic.; u. res postularet, Id.; u. erit, Liv.; u. casura res est, Tac.; u. se ea res habuit, Id.——II. *Whenever* [quandocumque], ibimus, u. præcedes, Hor.; u. defecere mores, indecorant, &c., Id.

ŬTENS, entis. I. *Part. of* utor.——II. *Adj.: Possessing*, utentior sane sit, *more wealthy*, Cic.

ŬTENSILIS, e (utor). *Fit for use, useful*, quid utensile, Varr. *Substant.*, utensilia, ium, *n., Things for use, necessaries; utensils, implements*, exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv.; u. divina humanaque, Id.

ŬTER, tris, *m.* (*akin to* uterus). *A leathern bag or bottle, a skin*, Plin.; *such were frequently used in crossing rivers*, Cæs. *Poet.:* crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *said of a vain person*, Hor.

ŬTER, utra, utrum; *genit.*, utrius; *dat.*, utri, *pron.* (*for* cuter *or* quuter, *from* qui *or* quis). I. *Whether of two, which*, ignorante rege, u. esset Orestes, Cic.; uter utri anteferendus videretur, Cæs.; neuter uti invidet, Plaut.; uter eratis, tun' an ille, major? Plaut. *Sometimes in the plur.:* utros ejus habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) an utrosque nescio, Cic.; quæstio sequitur, utri meliores viri, Quint.——II. *Meton.* A) *Whichsoever*

of the two, one of two [alteruter], si uter (arator et decumanus) velit, Cic.——B) *Whatever, of several*, quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr.

ŪTER-CUMQUE, utrācumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* I. *Whichsoever of two*, utercumque vicerit, Cic.; ea res, utrocumque dicitur modo, Quint. ——II. *Any whatever*, utrocumque modo, *any how, any way whatever*, Quint.

ŪTER-LIBET, utrālibet, utrumlibet, *pron.* I. *Whichever of the two* (*you please*), *whichsoever of the two it may be, one of the two* (*no matter which*), utrumlibet eligo, Cic.——II. *Indefinite:* fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, Quint.; si parti utrilibet alteram detrahas, Id.

ŪTER-QUE, utrāque, utrumque, *pron.* *Both the one and the other, both*, uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.; in utramque partem vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, Id.; disserere in utramque partem, i. e. pro et contra, Id.; quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Cæs.; uterque . . . exercitum educunt, Id.

ŪTERUS, i, *m.* [āter, Cæc. ap. Non.; uterum, i, *n.*, Plaut.] (ὀῦδαρ). I. *The womb, matrix*, Plaut. ——II. *Meton.* A) *An envelope*, Lucr.——B) *A fetus, child*, femina uterum gerentes, *with child, pregnant*, Cels.——C) *Gen.* 1) *The belly, abdomen, paunch*, Cels. 2) *Of things:* u. equi lignei, Virg.; naves lato utero, *ships of a large cavity*, Tac.

ŪTER-VIS, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indef.* I. *Prop.: Which of the two you will, one of two* (*no matter which*), *either*, at minus habeo virium quam utervis vestrum, Cic.; vel ego amare utramvis possim, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: Both* [uterque], dormire in aurem utramvis otiose, (*prov.*) *to make one's self perfectly easy about a thing*, Ter.; de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *likewise proverbial, in the same sense*, Plaut.

UTI. I. *Inf. of* utor.——II. I. q. ut.

ŪTIBILIS, e (utor). *That can be used, useful, serviceable*, u. locus factis, Plaut.; u. servi heris, Id.

ŪTICA, æ, *f.* *Utica, an ancient town of Africa Propria, twenty-seven Roman miles northwest of Carthage, where Cato the younger slew himself*, Cic.

ŪTICENSIS, e (Utica). *Of or belonging to Utica*, U. ager, Liv.; U. Cato, Plin. *Subst. plur.*, Uticenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Utica*, Cæs.

ŪTILIS, e (utor). *Fit for use, useful, fit, proper, adapted, serviceable*, u. et salutares res, Cic.; cibus homini ad nullam rem utilis, Id.; vita utilior quam animi talis affectio; u. amici, Cæs.; u. lignum navigiis, Virg.; u. equi bello, Ov. a) *Poet. with genitive:* radix medendi utilis, Ov. *With inf.:* (tibia) aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. b) *Neut. absol.:* utilia honestaque, Quint.; præferre honestum utili, Hor.; miscere utile dulci, Id.; sapere est utile, Id.

ŪTILITAS, ātis, *f.* (utilis). *Usefulness, serviceableness, service, advantage, profit*, servire utilitati, Cic.; referre nihil ad utilitatem suam, Id.; etiamsi nulla sit u. ex amicitia, Id.; u. belli, *advantages resulting from war*, Id.; utilitates ex amicitia maximæ capientur, Id.; utilitatibus tuis possum carere, i. e. *your services*, Id.; satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? i. e. *do not my eyes deceive me?* Plaut.

ŪTILITER, *adv.* (utilis). *Usefully, profitably, with advantage*, u. a natura datæ permotiones animis, Cic.

ŪTI-NAM, *adv.* *Oh that, would that, would that . . . but, oh if but*, u. ipse Varro incumbat in causam, Cic.; (Tibur) sit meæ sedes u. senectæ, Hor.; u., Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis! Cic.; u. promissa liceret non dare! Ov.; illud u. ne vere scriberem! *would that not*, &c., Cic.

ŪTI-QUE, *adv.* *At all events, by all means, undoubtedly, certainly, surely, indeed*, velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii u., Cic.; illud vero u. scire cupio, Id.; cetera u. ab Roma mittenda esse, Liv.

ŪTOR, ūsus, 3 *v. dep.* *To make use of, avail one's self of, to use, enjoy*, &c. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* a) *With abl.*: u. et frui suis bonis, Cic.; u. voce, Id.; u. pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegumentis, Cæs.; u. ære aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Id.; u. materia atque ære ad reficiendas (naves), Id.; administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Id.; u. se, *to enjoy or indulge one's self*, Plaut. b) *Absol.:* divitiæ (*sc.* sunt) ut utare, Cic.; tot annos in utendo . . . exhauserunt, Quint. c) *With acc.:* u. quicquam, Cic.; u. rem, Varr.; u. operam, Plaut.; quæ utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Id.——B) *Esp.:* u. algo, *to have intercourse or to associate with, to be familiar or intimate with any one*, his Fabricius semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic.; Trebonio utor valde familiariter, Id.; u. majoribus, Hor.——II. *To be in possession of, to have, possess, enjoy*, u. (Lacedæmon) bonis justisque regibus, Cic.; u. justo domino, Id.; u. valetudine, Cæs.

UT-PŌTE, *adv.* *Namely, as, inasmuch as, since*, nos, u. qui nihil contemnere solemus, Cic.; satis nequam sum, u. qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut.; inde Rabus fessi pervenimus, u. longum carpentes iter, Hor.

UTPUTA. *See* Puto.

UTRĀLIBET, *adv.* (*sc.* parte). *On which side soever, on one of two sides*, Plin.

ŪTRĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (ūter). *One that carries water*, &c., *in a leathern bag, a water-carrier in the army*, Liv.

ŪTRICŬLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (utriculus). *A player on the bagpipe, a bagpiper*, Suet.; Inscr. Orell.

ŪTRICŬLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (ūter). *A small leathern bag or bottle*, Cels.

ŪTRICŬLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (uterus). I. *The abdomen; also, the womb, matrix*, Plin.——II *Meton.: A small husk or case* (*as of a flower*), Id.

UTRIMQUE [utrisque], *adv.* (uterque). *From or on both sides*, magnus u. copiæ, Cic.; scriter u. . . . pugnatum est, Cæs.; u. multis interfectis, Id.; u. præcisa vipera, *at the head and the tail*, Plin.; virtus est medium vitiorum et u. reductum, Hor. *Also with* secus (*likewise written* utrimque secus), *along both sides, on both sides*, quare u. secus quam corpus vapulet, Lucr.

UTRIMQUESECUS. *See* Utrimque.

UTRO, *adv.* (ūter). *To which of the two sides, to which side or part, whither* (*of two*), u. vomer jecit, Plin.; nescit u. ruat, Ov.

UTROBI, *adv.* *See* Utubi.

UTROBIDEM, *adv.* *See* Utubidem.

UTROBIQUE, *adv.* *See* Utubique.

UTRŌLIBET, *adv.* (uterlibet). *To whichso-*

ever of the two sides you please, to whichever side it may be, inclinata u. cervix, Quint.

UTRŌQUE, *adv. To both places or sides,* u. . . . cursum confecimus, Cic.; exercitus u. ducti, Liv. *With* versum (*written also* utroqueversum): u. vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut.; accidit, ut quædam vocabula . . . u. versum dicantur, *in a double sense,* Gell.

UTROQUEVERSUM, *adv. See* UTROQUE.

UTRŪBI [utrobi *and* utribi], *adv.* (ūter, ubi). *On which of the two or of both sides,* u. cœnaturi estis, Nævius ap. Charis.; u. accumbo? U. tu vis, Plaut.

UTRŪBIDEM [utrob.], *adv.* (utrubi, dem). *On each side, on both sides,* utroque percognovi u., Plaut.

UTRŪBIQUE [utrob.], *adv.* (utrubi, que). *On each of both sides, on both sides,* u. autem conventicium accipiebant, Cic.; sequitur ut eadem veritas u. sit eademque lex, Id.; u. Eumenes plus valebat, Nep.

UTRUM, *adv.* (ūter), *an interrogative particle, to which* an *corresponds. Whether.* 1) a) *In direct questions:* u. ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.; u. tu mas an femina es, qui? &c., Plaut. b) *In indirect questions:* id u. Romano more locutus sit, an . . postea videro, Cic.; multum interest, u. laus imminuatur an salus deseratur, Id.; u. illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelligas, Id.; percunctarier, u. aurum reddat, anne eat secum simul, Plaut.; u. prœlium committi ex usu esset necne, Cæs. 2) *Sometimes without the second part of the question with* an. a) *In direct questions:* u. enim in clarissimis civibus estis, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. b) *In indirect questions:* an hoc dicere audebis, u. de te aratores, u. denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic.

UTUT, *adv. See* Ut.

ŪVA, æ, *f.* (ὗω, uvus, uvidus). I. *A bunch or cluster of grapes; hence also, a vine,* Col.; Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of other plants: A bunch or cluster of fruit,* u. amomi, Plin.—B) *A lump or cluster* (*said of bees*), Plin.

ŪVESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n. To become moist or wet,* Lucr.; *to drink freely, to tope, tipple,* Hor.

ŪVIDŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (uvidus). *Somewhat wet or moist,* Catull.

ŪVIDUS, a, um (ὗω). *Wet, moist,* u. ventosusque status cœli, Col.; u. terra, Id.; u. Juppiter, Virg.; u. Menalcas, *wet with dew-drops, bedewed,* Id.; u. Bacchus, i. e. *drunken,* Hor.; u. Tibur, *well-watered or irrigated,* Id.

ŪVIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (uva, fero). *Bearing grapes,* u. Massicus, Stat.; u. glebæ, Sil.

UXELLODUNUM, i, *n. Uxellodunum, a town of the Cadurci in Gallia Aquitania; now Capdenac,* Hirt.

UXOR, ōris, *f.* (unxor, *from* jungo). I. *A wife, spouse,* adjungere, ducere uxorem, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals:* olentis uxores mariti, *she-goats,* Hor.—B) *Facetè: A cloak worn by poor persons* (abolla), Mart.

UXORCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (uxor). *A little wife,* App. *As a term of endearment: My dear wife!* mea u.! Plaut.

UXŌRIUS, a, um (uxor). *Of or pertaining to a wife or spouse.* I. *Gen.* A) u. res, Cic.; u. imber, *tears shed at the death of a wife,* Sil.—B) *Subst.,* uxōrĭum, ii, *n., A tax on bachelors,* Fest.——II. *Esp.: Devoted to one's wife; also, over-fond of one's wife, obsequious or submissive to one's wife, uxorious,* Virg.; Hor.

V.

V, v, *originally written with the sign of the vowel* u, *but considered even by the ancients as essentially different from that vowel: on account of this relationship* v *was frequently changed into* u; e. g. solvo, solutum; silva, silŭa. *As an intermediate sound between two vowels* v *was in many cases suppressed;* e. g. amasti *for* amavisti. *In ancient manuscripts we find also a purely orthographical omission of the* v; e. g. serus *for* servus, *&c. As an abbreviation,* V. *signifies* vir, vivus, *&c.;* V. C. *or* VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voto compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis. *As the sign of a numeral* (5), V *does not properly belong to this, inasmuch as it is the sign of the open hand* (*with allusion to the five fingers*).

VĀCANS, antis. I. *Part. of* vaco.——II. *Adj.: Idle, superfluous,* vacantia ac non necessaria, Gell.

VĀCANTER, *adv.* (vacans). *Idly, superfluously, to no purpose,* v. et inaniter, Gell.

VĀCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vaco). I. *A being free, freedom, exemption,* v. omnium munerum, Cic.; v. sumptus, laboris, militiæ, omnium denique rerum, Id.; v. malorum, Sen.; v. a causis, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Money paid for exemption from service,* Tac.

VACCA, æ, *f.* (*Sanscr.* bhaga, *a female*). *A cow,* Cic.

VACCINIUM, ii. *A kind of plant, perhaps a kind of whortleberry, a bilberry,* Plin.

VACCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vacca). *A little cow,* Catull.

VĀCILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vacillo). *A reeling, waddling,* v. fœda, Suet.; Quint.

VĀCILLO, 1 *v. n. To totter, waver, not to stand firmly, to be inconstant or unsteady, to vacillate.* I. *Prop.:* v. in utramque partem toto corpore, Cic.; v. ex vino, id. Fragm. ap. Quint.; arbor ventis pulsa vacillans æstuat, Lucr.——II. *Fig.:* tota res v., Cic.; legio vacillans, *wavering in its fidelity, not to be depended upon,* Id.; memoriolâ vacillare, Id.

VĀCIVE, *adv.* (vacivus). *At leisure, leisurely,* v. perlegere libellum, *at leisure,* Phædr.

VĀCIVĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (vacivus). *Emptiness; hence, want,* v. cibi, Plaut.

VĀCIVUS, a, um (vaco). *Empty,* v. ædes, Plaut.; v. tempus laboris, Ter.; v. virium, *without strength,* Plaut.

VACO, 1 *v. n.* (*Hebr.* פָּנָה, *to be empty*). *To be empty or void, to be free from, to be without, not to have.* I. *Gen.:* ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic.; agri v., *remain uncultivated or uninhabited,* Cæs.; mens vacans corpore, Id.; nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest, Id.; res publica et militi illic et pecunia vacet, *be free from,* Liv.——II. *Esp.* 1) *To be free from work, to be unoccupied, to have leisure or spare time,* si forte vacas, Hor. 2) v. alcui rei, *to be free or ready for any thing, to have leisure or time for, to apply*

one's self to, v. philosophiæ, Cic.; v. clientium negotiis, Tac.; v. libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet. 3) vacat (alcui), *there is time or leisure for any thing*, tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint.; nobis venari nec vacat nec licet, Plin.; vacet audire annales nostrorum laborum, Virg.

VACUE-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.* (vacuus, facio). *To make empty or void, to empty*, subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.; v. domum, Id.; v. Scyrum, Nep.

VACŬĬTAS, ātis, *f.* (vacuus). I. *The state of being empty, emptiness, the being without a thing, freedom or exemption from any thing*, liberatio et v. omnis molestiæ, Cic.; v. doloris, Id.——II. *Meton.: An empty space*, Vitr.

VACŬNA, æ, *f. The goddess of rural leisure, worshipped esp. by the Sabines*, Plin.

VACŬNĀLIS, e (Vacuna). *Of or belonging to Vacuna*, V. foci, Ov.

VACŬO, 1 *v. a.* (vacuus). *To make empty or void, to empty*, v. sulcum, Col.; v. Elysium nemus, Mart.

VACCUS, a, um (vaco). *Empty, void, vacant, free.* I. *Gen.* A) a) *Absol.:* v. castra hostium, Cæs.; v. tabellæ, Quint.; v. theatrum, Hor.; v. aula, Id. b) *With abl.:* animus per somnum sensibus ac curis vacuus, Cic.; v. mœnia defensoribus, Liv.; v. agri cultoribus, Ov. c) *With prep. and abl.:* Messana ab his rebus . . . v. est, Cic.; hora nulla v. a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio, Id.; v. oppidum ab defensoribus, Cæs.; v. a culpa, Sall. d) *With genit.:* ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall.; v. manus cædis, Ov.; v. criminis, Id. ——B) *Subst.*, vacuum, i, *n.*, *Empty space, vacuum*, publicani per vacuum irruperunt, Liv.; in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg.——II. *Esp.* A) *Free from work, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure; idle, doing nothing*, quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; animus v. ad res difficiles scribendas, Id.; aures v. atque eruditæ, Quint. *Meton. poet., of places of leisure: Lounging, idle*, v. Tibur, Hor.; v. Athenæ, Id.; Rutilius animo vacuus, *without care, free from grief*, Sall.; cantamus vacui, *free from love*, Hor.——B) *Not married, single*, v. mulier, Tac.——C) *Free, without a master*, v. possessio regni, Cæs.; sacerdotia ut vacua, Tac.; v. Armenia, *without a ruler*, Id.; venire in vacuum, *into the vacant possession*, Hor.——D) *Free, open, accessible, wide*, v. porticus, Virg.; ut v. patuerunt æquore campi, Id.——E) *Empty, worthless, useless, unprofitable, vain, void, null*, si res publica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac.; tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her vain head*, Hor.

VADIMŌNIS LACUS. *A small lake in Etruria, of a circular form, with sulphureous waters, and famed for its floating islands. The Etrurians were twice defeated in its vicinity by the Romans*, B.C. 309 *and* 283. *It is now merely a small stagnant pool, called Lago di Bagsano*, Plin.

VADIMŌNIUM, ii, *n.* (vas). I. *In Law, t. t.: A promise, confirmed by surety, to appear in a court of justice, a giving of bail, recognizance*, promittere v., Cic.; concipere v., *to draw* (i. e. *the instrument or writing in which the security is contained*), Id.; capere v., Ov.; res est in vadimonium, *is about being settled by way of security*, Cic.; v. est mihi cum alqo, *to be obliged to appear* (*as any body's surety*), Id.; sistere v., *to appear* (*as any body's surety*), Id.; facere v., *to appear in court*, Plaut.; differre v., *to put off the time or term fixed for appearance in court*, Cic.; deserere v., *not to appear in court*, Id.; missum facere v., *to dismiss or release from*, Id.——II. *Meton.: An appointed day, term*, App.

VADO, vāsi, 3 *v. n.* (*akin to* bito, βαδίζω, βαίνω; *Sanscr.* path, *to go*). I. *Prop.: To go, esp. to go hastily, speedily, or without delay*, ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic.; v. in hostem, Liv.; v. in primum adiitum pontis, Id.; v. per hostes, Tac.; Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* et eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin.

VADOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. a.* (vas). *To require any one to give security for his appearance in court, to summon any body before a judge for the sake of giving bail*, neque v. neque vadimonium promittere, Cic.; v. hominem, Id.; tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv.; casu tunc respondere vadato debebat, Hor. *Pass.:* vadatus, a, um, *Bound over, admitted to bail*, vadatus amore vinctusque, Plaut.

VADŌSUS, a, um (vadum). *Full of shallows or fords*, v. mare, Cæs.; v. ostium, Liv.; v. Syrtes, Sall.

VADUM, i, *n.* (vado). I. *Prop.* A) *A shallow spot in any water, as a river, &c.; shallow water itself; a shallow place through which one can pass, a ford, shallow, shoal, &c.*, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Cæs.; ibi vadis repertis partem suarum coplarum transducere conati sunt, Id.——B) *Meton.* 1) *A body of water, a sea, river, &c.*, longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. 2) *The bottom of a river, sea, &c., the bed of a river*, Plin.——II. *Fig.:* quoniam emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos prætervecta oratio mea, Cic.; omnis res est jam in vado, *in safety*, Ter.; Plaut.; cera vadum tentet rasis infusa tabellis, i. e. *will make an attempt, try whether it can go safely*, Ov.

VÆ, *interj.* (*ovai*). *Ah! alas! woe!* Mantua, væ, miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ, Virg. *Very frequently with a dat.:* væ victis! Liv. *Also the title of a satire of Varro, of which there are fragments* ap. Non.—*Rarely with acc.:* væ te! *woe to thee!* Plaut.; væ me! Sen.

VÆNEO, ire; VÆNUM, i. *See* VENEO; VENUM.

VAFER, fra, frum. *Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, wily*, v. in disputando, Cic.; (Chrysippus) Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Id. *With genit.:* vafer juris, Ov.

VAFRE, *adv.* (vafer). *Cunningly, artfully, slyly*, nihil sane v. nec malitiose facere consuetus est, Cic.; Val. Max.

VAFRITIA, æ, *f.* (vafer). *Craftiness, slyness, subtlety*, Sen.

VAGE, *adv.* (vagus). *In a wandering manner, wanderingly*, v. effusus per agros, Liv.

VAGINA, æ, *f.* I. *A sheath, scabbard*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: Any similar tegument; a husk or case, as of corn before it shoots forth*, Cic.

VAGIO, ivi or ii, 4 *v. n.* (*Sanscr.* vac; *akin to* voco). I. *To cry, squall, as children*, quod si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate reparescam et in cunis vagiam, Cic.; populum non ut in cunabilis vagientem, sed, &c., Id.——II. *Meton.: To sound, resound*, clamor vagit, Ens.

VAGITUS, ūs, *m.* (vagio). *A crying, squall-*

ing (*of infants*), v. et ploratus, Plin.; *of young kids*, Ov. *A moaning with pain*, Cels.

VAGOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep, n.* (vagus). *To wander about, go to and fro, move from place to place; to be unsettled, to ramble, rove about.* I. *Prop.:* volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic.; quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, Id.; Germani latius jam vagabantur, Cæs.——II. *Fig.:* qui incolunt eas urbes (maritimas) animo excurrunt et vagantur, Cic.; quorum vagetur animus errore, Id.; vagantibus Græciæ fabulis, *told in various ways*, Plin.; fama v., *is spread abroad*, Virg.

VAGUS, a, um. *Wandering or running about, going to and fro, rambling or roving about, unsettled.* I. *Prop.:* quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; multitudo dispersa atque v., Id.; v. fel toto corpore, *spreading itself over*, Plin.; v. mercator, *roaming*, Hor.——II. *Fig.:* bestiæ motus solutos et vagos, Cic.; (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *extravagant, diffuse*, Id.; v. nomen Ambrosiæ et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, *indefinite, undetermined*, Plin.; v. adhuc Domitius, *hesitating between two parties, fluctuating*, Vell.; v. puellæ, *inconstant in love*, Prop.; v. juventa, *volatile, giddy, not serious or steady*, Mart.

VAH [vahe, Plaut.], *interj. Ah! oh!* vah! perii! Ter.; vah! apage te a me! Plaut.

VAHALIS, is, *m. Vahalis, now the Waal, the left branch of the Rhine*, Cæs.

VALDE, *adv.* (*contr. from* valide). I. *Powerfully, strongly; very, very much, greatly*, quod v. mihi arriserat, Cic.; non v. moveri, Id.; v. probare, Cæs.; v. bene, Id.; v. multum, Id. ——II. (*as an emphatic answer*) *Yes, certainly*, mecum tu amicam vendidisti? Valde, Plaut.

VALE. *See* VALEO.

VALEDICO, ĕre, *v. n.* (valeo, dico). *To say farewell, to take leave*, Ov.

VALENS, entis. I. *Part. of* valeo.——II. *Adj.: Strong, powerful.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.:* valentissimi homines, Cic.; valentissima bestia, Id.; valentior faba quam pisum, *strong, substantial*, Cels.; v. trunci, Virg.; v. tunicæ, *coarse, thick*, Ov. 2) *Esp.* a) *Sound, well, in good health*, medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem foro, Cic.; puer, quum v. in publico visus esset, Id. b) *Powerful, efficacious*, v. medicamenta, Cels.—B) *Fig.: Powerful, mighty, strong*, mallem tantas ei (Cæsari) vires non dediisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resistere, Cic.; v. causæ, Ov.

VALENTER, *adv.* (valens). *Powerfully, strongly.* I. *Prop.:* v. resistere, Col.; nimis v. retenta materia, Cels.; valentius spirare Eurus (cœpit), Ov.——II. *Fig.:* non diu dicebat sed v., Sen.

VALENTIA, æ, *f. Valentia, the name of several towns.* 1. *Of the* Editani, *in Hispania Tarraconensis; now Valencia*, Mel. 2. *A town of Gallia Narbonensis; now Valence*, Plin. 3. Vibo Valentia (*called also* Vibo *or* Vibon, Cic.), *a town in the territory of the Bruttii; now Monteleone*, Mel. 4. *A district of North Britain* (*Scotland*), Amm.

VALENTULUS, a, um (valens). *Strong*, Plaut.

VALEO, ŭi, itum, 2 *v. n. To be strong or powerful; to have great weight or influence, to prevail*, &c. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* fiet enim quodcumque volent, qui valebunt: valebunt autem semper arma, *will be in power*, Cic.; jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat, Sall.; si conjuratio valuisset, Id.; pro deplorato non valitura (verba) viro, *to be efficacious or effectual*, Ov.—— B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To be strong in or at any thing, to be effectual, to exercise an influence upon, to have weight, avail*, velocitate ad cursum, viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic.; v. non solum ad negligendas leges verum etiam ad evertendas, Id.; cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, Plin.; ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. b) *With an objective clause: To be able or fit to perform any thing, to have any thing in one's power, to be in a condition to do any thing*, v. discutere infamiam, Suet.; valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor.; acutum reddere quæ (eos) ferrum valet, Id.; quid ferre recusent, quid valeant (*sc.* ferre) humeri, Id. 2) a) *To be well or in good health, to find one's self well*, optime valere, Cic.; v. corpore, Id. *Thus, as an introductory formula of a letter:* si vales, bene est (*abbreviated* S. V. B. E.); *also with* ego *or* equidem valeo (*abbreviated* E. V. *or* E. Q. V.), Cic. *Impers.:* ut valetur? Plaut. b) vale, *or* valeas, *as a salutation at parting: Farewell, good-by*, valeas: vale, Plaut.; bene vale, Id.; vale atque salve, Id. *Also in the conclusion of a letter:* vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas, Cic. *Also as a last farewell to a deceased person*, Virg. *As an expression of refusal or aversion, as in English, Away with you! begone! I wish to have no more to do with you!* si talis est deus... valeat, Cic.; valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, redde meas, Plaut.; valeat res ludicra, Hor.; valete curæ, Petr.; valere jubere *or* dicere, *to bid any body farewell or adieu, to wish good-by*, illum salutavi, post etiam jussi valere, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: To have power, be in force, have value*, qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic.; longe plurimum valere ingenio, Id.; multum v. equitatu, Cæs.; minus v., Id. ——B) *Esp.* 1) *To be worth, to have a certain value*, dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv.; ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 2) *To mean, signify, denote*, (*like the Greek δύνασθαι*), quod idem (verbum) valeat, Cic.

VALERIANUS, i, *m.*, Licinius. *A Roman emperor from* A.D. 253 *to* 260; *after him the* Valeriani Aurei *were so called.*

VALERIUS, a [*an old form* Valesius, *acc. to* Fest.] *Valerius.* I. *A Roman family name;* e. g. P. V. Publicola.——II. *Adj.:* V. gens, Cic.; V. lex, *of the interrex L. Valerius Flaccus*, Id.; V. tabula, *a place in the forum, next the* Curia Hostilia, Id.

VALESCO, ĕre, *v. inch n.* (valeo). *To grow strong, acquire strength*, scelera impetu, bona consilia mora v., Tac.; superstitiones v., Id.

VALETŪDINARIUS, a, um (valetudo). I. *Sickly, ill*, v. pecus, Varr.——II. *Subst.* A) valetudinarius, ii, *m.*, *A sickly person, one that is always sick, an invalid*, Sen.——B) valetudinarium, ii, *n.*, *A sick-room, hospital, infirmary*, Id.

VALETŪDO, inis, *f.* (valeo). *The habit, state, or constitution of the body; health, whether good or bad.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* bona v., Cic.; v. infirma atque etiam ægra, Id.; uti optima valetudine, Cæs.; v. dura, Hor.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Good health, health*, v. (opportuna) ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. 2) *Bad*

health, illness, sickness, gravitas valetudinis, qua tamen jam paulum videor levari, Cic.; uti excusatione valetudinis, Id.: v. oculorum, Id.——II. *Fig. of style*: quos (Lysiæ studiosos), v. modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic.

VALGUS, a, um. *One that has his legs turned outward, bow-legged.* I. *Prop.*, Cels.——II. *Meton.*: *Wry*, v. suavia, *wry mouths*, Plaut.

VALIDE, *adv.* (validus). *Strongly, vehemently, very much*, ut v. tonuit, Plaut.; fluctuat v. mare, Id.; quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. *It is sometimes used as an emphatic answer*: *Yes verily, surely, by all means*, legirupa...v., Plaut.

VALIDUS, a, um (valeo). *Strong, powerful.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: videmus ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic.; v. homines, Plaut.; v. vires, Virg.; v. robur pectoris, Ov.; v. urbs muris, Liv.; validissima materia, *the strongest food*, Cels.; v. bipennis, Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In good health, healthy, sound, well*, si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.; nondum ex morbo satis validus, Liv.; v. color, *a healthy complexion*, Plin. 2) *Strong, powerful, efficacious* (*of medicine*, &c.), v. venenum, Tac.; v. medicamen, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *Mighty, powerful, strong*, v. urbs, Cic.; ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv.; corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac.

VALLĀRIS, e (vallum). *Of or relating to a rampart or palisades*, v. corona, *presented to him who first mounted the rampart of an enemy's camp*, Liv.

VALLES *or* VALLIS, is, *f.* (*Sanscr.* valá, *bank, limit*). I. *Prop.*: *A valley, vale*, (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic.; magna v. intercedebat, Cæs.; vicus positus in valle, Id.; v. cavæ, Virg.; v. saxosæ, Id.; v. opaca, Hor.; v. reducta, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *A hollow, cavity, pit*, v. alarum, Catull.

VALLIS, is. *See* VALLES.

VALLO, 1 *v. a.* (vallum). *To surround with a rampart and palisades, to fortify, to intrench.* I. *Prop.*: v. castra, Tac.; v. noctem, *by night*, Id.; muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *To surround, fortify, fence, guard, protect, cover, secure*, &c., Pontus et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic.; Catilina ... vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Id.; v. aciem elephantis, Flor.

VALLUM, i, *n.* (vallus). I. *A mound furnished with palisades, a rampart, fortification, wall*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *Any fence, protection, safeguard*, non Alpium vallum contra ascensionem transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic.; munitæ sunt palpebræ tamquam vallo pilorum, Id.

VALLUS, i, *m.* (*akin to* palus). *A stake.* I. *Gen.*: *A stake with pikes, used by the Gauls in reaping*, Plin.; *used as a prop for supporting a vine*, Virg.——II. *Esp.* A) *A palisade*, ferre vallum, Cic.; virgulta vallo cædendo, Liv.; acutissimi valli, Cæs.—B) *Meton.* 1) I. q. vallum, *A mound or rampart with palisades*, Cæs. 2) *A point*, v. pectinis, *the tooth of a comb*, Ov.

VALVÆ, ārum, *f.* (volvo). *Folding-doors*, Cic.

VALVĀTUS, a, um (valvæ). *Provided with folding-doors*, v. triclinia, Varr.; v. foros, *folding*, Vitr.

VANESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (vanus). *To vanish, disappear.* I. *Prop.*: cuncta v. in cinerem, Tac.; incipiunt gravidæ vanescere nubes, Ov.; spiritus v. in auras, Id.——II. *Fig.*: inanis crudelitas v tempore ipso, Tac.; amor v., Ov.; vos nolite patri nostrum vanescere luctum, i. e. *to be in vain*, Catull.

VANGIŌNES, um, *m.* *Vangiones.* I. *A Germanic tribe on the Rhine, near the modern Worms*, Cæs.——II. *Meton.*: *The capital of the Vangiones, now Worms*, Amm.

VANIDICUS, a, um (vanus, dico). *That speaks vainly or falsely, lying*, Plaut.

VANILŌQUENTIA, æ, *f.* (vaniloquus). *Empty or vain talk; deceitful words, untruth, falsehood*, hac vaniloquentia primum Aristæmum prætorem Achæorum excitavit, Liv.

VANILŌQUIDŌRUS, i, *m.* (vox, hybr. vanus, loquor, δῶρον) (*facet*). *A fictitious name of a liar*, Plaut.

VANILŌQUUS, a, um (vanus, loquor). *Speaking vain or empty things.* I. *Lying, false*, Plaut.——II. *Boastful, vain-glorious*, is... vaniloquus maria terrasque inani sonitu verborum complevit, Liv.

VĀNITĀS, ātis, *f.* (vanus). *Emptiness, absence of truth or reality, falsehood; boastfulness, boasting, vain or empty talk; vanity, unprofitableness, uselessness*, nulla in cœlo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erratio nec v. inest, Cic.; v. orationis, Id.; v. opinionum, Id.; vanitates Magorum, Pythagoricorum, Plin.

VĀNITŪDO, ĭnis, *f.* (vanus). I. q. vanitas, Plaut.

VANNUS, i, *f.* *A winnowing-machine, a fan or van* (*for corn*), Col.

VĀNUS, a, um. *Empty, containing nothing, void.* I. *Prop.*: leve ac vanum (granum), Col.; v. aristæ, Virg.; v. imago, *without body*, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Empty, idle, futile, to no purpose or effect, ineffectual, groundless, fruitless, without truth or reality, void, null*, v. oratio, Cic.; v. promissa, Tac.; v. metus, Hor.; v. gaudia, Id.; v. spes, Ov. *Subst.*, vānum, i, *n.*, *A vain thing, vanity, nothing*, ad vanum redacta victoria, Liv.; criminatio ex vano, i. e. *without foundation, vain, void*, Id.; vana rumoris, Tac.—B) *Meton. of persons that do or say things to no purpose: Idle, vain, false, lying, deceitful, boasting*, vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *lying*, Cic.; vanus assidere iisdem castris, *in vain*, Tac.

VAPIDE. *Meton.*: *Badly, poorly, ill*; sine *Augustus said* v. se habere *for* male se habere, Suet.

VĀPIDUS, a, um (vapor). *Exhaling vapor.* I. *Prop.*: v. vinum, i. e. *vapid, bad, spoiled*, Col.——II. *Meton.*: *Corrupt, bad.* A) *Prop.*: v pix, *of a bad scent*, Pers.—B) *Fig.*: v. pectus, Id

VĀPOR, ōris, *m.* *Steam, vapor, exhalation.* I. *Gen.*: vapores aquarum, Cic.; formidare nocturnos vapores, Hor.; volat ater v. ad auras, i. e *smoke*, Virg.——II. *Esp.* A) *Warm exhalation or vapor; hence, warmth, heat*, (semen) tepefactum vapore, Cic.; lentusque carinas est vapor, Virg.—B) *The glow of love*, Sen.

VĀPORĀRIUM, ii, *n.* *A tube or pipe in a bath, by which heat was conveyed to the bathing apartment*, Cic.

VĀPORĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vaporo). *A streaming, exhaling; exhalation, steam, vapor* v. ha-

linearum, a vapor-bath, Plin.; v. inundantium aquarum. Sen.

VAPŌRIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (vapor). *Emitting steam or vapor*, v. fornax, Stat.; v. Balæ, Id.

VAPŌRO, 1 *v. n. and a.* (vapor). I. A) *To emit vapor or steam, to exhale steam*, aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin.——B) *Fig.: To glow*, Lucr.——II. *To fill with vapor, steam, or smoke, to fumigate*, vaporatæ nebulæ, Col.; v. templum ture, Virg.; glebæ solibus æstivis vaporatæ, *warmed, heated*, Col.; v. oculos, *to foment*, Plin.

VAPPA, æ, *f.* (vapor). I. *Prop.: The mould or mustiness of wine; hence, wine spoiled by heat, vapid or insipid wine*, Plin.; Hor.——II. *Meton.: A worthless or good-for-nothing fellow*, Hor.

VĀPŪLĀRIS, e (vapulo). *That is beaten*, v. tribunus (*of a slave*), *captain or foreman of the flogged*, Plaut.

VĀPŪLO, 1 *v. n. To be beaten, to receive blows.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter.; v. fustibus, Quint. 2) vapula, vapulet, *thou shalt, he shall, be beaten*, Plaut.——B) *Meton.* 1) *To be beaten by an enemy, to be routed*, septimam legionem vapulasse, Cœl. ap. Cic. 2) *To be ruined* (*in fortune*), multa v., Sen.; vapulat peculium, Plaut.——II. *Fig.: To be attacked*, v. sermonibus, Cic.

VARIĀNUS, a, um (Varus). *Of or belonging to Varus*, V. clades, Suet.

VARIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vario). *Variation, difference*, sine variatione ulla, Liv.

VARIĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* vario.——II. *Adj.: Manifold, various, varied*, App.

VĀRICO, 1 *v. n.* (varicus). *To spread the feet asunder, to straddle*, varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est et, &c., Quint.

VARICUS, a, um (varus). *Straddling*, illa ambulat varica, Ov.

VARIE, *adv.* (varius). *With divers colors, variegatedly.* I. *Prop.:* mithrax gemma . . . v. refulgens, Plin.——II. *Fig.: Variously, diversely, in different ways*, v. moveri, Cic.; qui (sermones) ab hia, qui illum audierunt, perscripti v. et copiose sunt, Id.; v. agitari, Sall.

VARIĒTAS, ātis, *f.* (varius). *Variety, diversity, difference*, v. florum, Cic.; v. fructuum, Id.; v. cœli, Id.; bellum in multa varietate versatum, *change, vicissitude*, Id.; v. atque infidelitas exercitus, *fickleness, inconstancy*, Pl. ap. Cic.

VARIO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (varius). I. *To make of different colors, to variegate.* A) *Prop.:* variante se uva, *coloring*, Plin.; (sol) variat ortum maculis, *diversifies*, Virg.; v. corpora cœruleis guttis, Ov.; variare virgis et loris, *to beat black and blue*, Plaut.; formas variatas in omnes, *variegated, diversified*, Ov.——B) *Fig.: To make different, manifold, various or diversified, to vary, diversify, change*, v. vocem, Cic.; v. sententiam, Id.; quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *relate differently*, Liv.; v. laborem otio, otium labore, Plin.; quum sententiis variaretur, *there were different opinions*, Liv.——II. *To be variegated, or party-colored, to change color.* A) *Prop.:* ostrea v. caloribus, *vary in color*, Plin.; figuræ v., Lucr.; undæ variant Aquilonibus, Prop.——B) *Fig.: To be diverse or different, to vary, change*, fama v., Liv.; timores variant, Ov.

VĀRIUS, a, um. *Of divers colors, variegated, party-colored.* I. *Prop.* A) lingua nigra aut varia, *party-colored*, Varr.; v. uvæ, Cat.; v. lynces, Virg.; v. columnæ, *of spotted marble*, Hor.; v. auctumnus purpureo color, Id.; v. cœlum, *speckled with stars*, Ov.; v. latera, *black and blue, or of all sorts of colors*, Plaut.——B) *Esp.:* v. terra, *moist on the surface and dry below*, Col.——II. *Fig.: Manifold, diverse, various, different, not uniform, variable*, v. poema, v. oratio, v. mores, v. fortuna, voluptas etiam v., Cic.; v. victoria, *fluctuating, wavering*, Liv.; v. animus, *inconstant*, Sall.; varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg.; quales sint (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail on that point*, Cic.

VĀRIX, icis, *m.* (varus). I. *Crookedness.*——II. *A swollen or dilated vein, varicose vein*, Cic.

VARRO, ōnis, *m. A cognomen in the* gens Terentia; e. g. M. Terentius Varro, *a contemporary of Cicero, who wrote* De Re Rustica, De Lingua Latina, &c.; P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet of the same date*; C. Terentius Varro, *a consul, who commanded at the battle of Cannæ.*

VARRŌNIANUS, a, um (Varro). *Of or belonging to Varro*, V. milites, i. e. *of the consul C. Terentius Varro*, Liv.

VĀRUS, a, um. *Parting from each other; hence, bent asunder, bent outward, straddling.* I. *Prop.:* v. tales, Col.; varus distortis cruribus, Hor.; v. manus, Mart.; v. cornua, Ov.——II. *Fig.: Dissimilar, unlike, different*, geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers.; alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum, *differing from the latter*, Hor.

VARUS, i, *m. A cognomen, esp. in the* gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, *who was conquered by Arminius*, Suet.

VAS, vādis, *m.* (vado). *A surety, bail*, i. e. *one who gives security for the appearance of a party in a court of justice, esp. in capital causes* [*but* prius *is said to denote only one who is surety in a civil action, as, in the execution of a contract, or for the preservation of litigated property*], Varr.; Fest.; Ascon. ad Cic.; vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, Cic.

VĀS, vāsis, *plur.* vāsa, ōrum, *n.* [*nom. sing.*, vāsum. Cat. ap. Gell. *and* Plaut.; vāsus fictilis, Petr.; *genit.*, vasi, Lucr.; vas' argenteis *for* vasis, *acc. to* Cic.]. *A vessel, vase; also a utensil, implement*, corpus quasi v. est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic; v. vinarium; colligere vasa, *to pack up the baggage*, Cic.; conclamare vasa, *to give the signal for packing up the baggage*, Cæs.

VĀSĀRIUM, ii, *n.* (vās). I. *Money given to a governor upon going into a province, to provide furniture, equipage*, &c., Cic.——II. *Money paid for the use of an oil-press*, Cat.——III. *Furniture and vessels in bath-rooms*, Vitr.——IV. *Public records, archives*, Plin.

VASCO, onis. *See* VASCONES.

VASCŌNES, um, *m. Vascones, a powerful people on the northern coast of Hispania Tarraconensis, between the Iberus and the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarre and Guipuzco. Their name is still retained in that of the modern Basques*, Plin.

VASCŪLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (vasculum). *One that makes metal utensils, esp. a maker of cups; a goldsmith, silversmith*, Cic.

VASCŪLUM, i, *n. dim.* (vās). I. *A little ves-*

sel, esp. of metal or bronze, Quint.; *a beehive*, Pall. ——II. *The seed-vessel or capsule of certain plants*, Plin.

VASTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vasto). *A devastating, ravaging, laying waste*, ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? Cic.; intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

VASTĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (vasto). *A destroyer, devastator*, Arcadiæ v. aper, Ov.; v. ferarum (Amycus), Virg.

VASTĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (vasto). *She that devastates*, luxuria terrarum marisque v., Sen.

VASTE, *adv.* (vastus). I. *Awkwardly, uncouthly*, ut neve aspere concurrant (verba) neve vastius diducantur, Cic. ——II. *Widely, hugely, vastly*, v. cedentia litora, Mel.; vastius ... ruit impetus undæ, Ov.

VASTIFICUS, a, um (vastus, facio). *Laying waste, devastating*, v. belua, Cic. poet.

VASTITAS, ātis, *f.* (vastus). I. *A wilderness, solitude, desert*, Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Devastation, wasting, desolation*, quum cædem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, Cic.; reddere vastitatem, Liv.; dira v., Tac.—B) *Fearful state or condition, terrible or excessive size, hugeness*, belua pari vastitate, *of equally horrible size*, Col.; v. immensa æquorum, Plin. *Fig.:* v. instantis laboris, *enormous amount*, Col.

VASTITES, ēti, *f.* (vastus). *Devastation*, discidium, v. venit, Plaut.

VASTITŪDO, Inis, *f.* (vastus). I. *A devastating, laying waste*, Cat. ——II. *Uncouth form or size*, impetus et v. corporis (leonis), Gell.

VASTO, 1 *v. a.* (vastus). *To make empty or void.* I. *Prop.:* lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto agro, Cic.; vastari (terram) stirpium asperitate, *to be uncultivated*, Id.; venator vastata lustra fugit, i. e. *deprived of game*, Val. Flac. ——II. *Meton.: To lay waste, devastate, pillage, plunder.* A) *Prop.:* v. agros, Cic.; v. partem provinciæ incursionibus, Cæs.; v. omnia, Sall. —B) *Fig.:* conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *confused, disturbed*, Sall.

VASTUS, a, um. I. *Prop.* A) *Waste, desert, uninhabited, desolate*, v. ac deserta urbs, Liv.; mons v. ab natura et humano cultu, Sall.; dies per silentium vastus, Tac.—B) *Fig.: Uncultivated, unmannerly, awkward, clumsy, ill-bred*, vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic.; v. homo atque fœdus, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Laid waste, desolated*, nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv.; hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg. —B) 1) *Awkwardly great, monstrous, unwieldy, enormous, huge*, v. belua, Cic.; v. solitudines, Id.; vastior litera, *having a very broad sound*, Id.; v. atque apertum mare, Cæs.; v. clamor, Virg.; v. antrum, Id.; v. iter, *on the wide ocean*, Ov.; v. pondus, Id. 2) *Fig.:* v. animus, *insatiable*, Sall.; varia v. que scientia, *comprehensive*; v. potentia, Ov.

VASUM, i, *and* VASUS, i. *See* VAS.

VĀTES, is, *c.* (*from* for, *as* φάτις *from* φημί). I. *A soothsayer, prophet, seer; also of a woman, a prophetess*, &c., Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *A poet, poetess*, Hor.—B) *A teacher, instructor, master*, Herophilus medicinæ vates, Plin.; Q. Scævola legum clarissimus et certissimus v., Val. Max.

VĀTICĀNUS, a, um. V. mons, collis, *one of the hills of Rome, west of the Tiber*, Hor. *Plur.: The hill and the surrounding country*, Cic.; V. ager, campus, Id.; V. vallis, *the valley between the Vatican and Janiculum*, Tac.; V. Circus, Plin.; V. vina, *a very inferior sort*, Mart. *Subst.:* in Vaticano, Plin.

VĀTICINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vaticinor). *A soothsaying, prophesying*, Cic.

VĀTICINĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *A soothsayer*, Ov.

VĀTICINIUM, ii, *n.* (vaticinus). *A soothsaying, prophesying*, Plin.; Gell.

VĀTICINOR, ātus, 1 (vates). *To prophesy as a soothsayer.* I. *Prop.:* v. per furorem, Cic.; sævam læsi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, Ov. *Poet.:* parcite, vaticinor cognatas cæde nefanda exturbare animas, *I admonish or warn as a seer*, Ov. ——II. *Meton.* A) *To sing or celebrate as a poet*, v. carminibus Græcis, Cic.; vetera vaticinamini, *you are telling us nothing new*, Plaut.—B) *To rave, to be mad or enthusiastic, to talk idly or to no purpose*, sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic.

VĀTICINUS, a, um (vates). *Soothsaying, prophetical*, v. libri, Liv.; v. furores, Ov.

VĒ (*an enclitic, formed from* vel). *Or*, libidines ... iracundiæve, Cic.; albus aterve, Id.; plus minusve, Id.; aliquis unus pluresve, Id. *Poet.:* ve ... ve *or* ve ... aut; corpora verterunt, nec quod fuimusve sumusve, Ov.

VĒ [vē]. *An inseparable particle which, in composition, has the power of negativing a positive idea, or of strengthening a negative*, as in vecors, vegrandis, vepallidus.

VĒCORDIA, æ, *f.* (vecors). *Want of reason, madness, frenzy; also, foolishness, silliness*, objectare vecordiam Mario, Sall.; formidine quasi vecordia exagitari, Id.; prorsus in facie vultuque v. inerat, Id.

VĒ-CORS, dis (ve, cor). *Without reason*, i. e. *frantic, mad; or, silly, foolish, stupid*, aliis cor ipsum animus videtur, ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic.; impetus prope v., Liv.

VECTĀBILIS, e (vecto). *That can be carried*, v. materia insulæ, Sen.

VECTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vecto). *A carrying; also, a riding on horseback or in a carriage*, v. assidua equi post cibum, Suet.

VECTIGAL, ālis, *n.* (*for* vectigale, *from* vectigalis). I. *That which is paid to the state, tax, revenue, duty, impost*, &c., ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. ——II. *Meton.: Revenue, income, private property, rent*, vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic.; ex meo tenui vectigali detractis sumptibus cupiditatis aliquid etiam redundabit, Id. *Prov.:* magnum v. est parsimonia, Cic.

VECTIGĀLIS, e (vectus, *from* veho). I. *That is paid as a tax or tribute*, v. pecunia, *tax, impost*, Cic.; v. civitas, *that pays taxes or tribute*, Id.; v. agri, Id.; facere alqm sibi vectigalem, Cæs. ——II. *That brings in income or profit, profitable*, v. equi, *that produce gain*, Cic.

VECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (veho). *A carrying; a riding*, vectiones quadrupedum, Cic.

VECTIS, is, *m.* (veho). *A wooden or iron bar for lifting weights*, &c., *a lever*, demoliri signum et vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic.

VECTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (veh.). *To carry, bear, bring*, v. super fluctus dorso edito Delphinum, Gell.; corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. *Pass.:* vectari humeris, Hor.; vectari equis, *to ride, go on horseback*, Ov.

VECTOR, ōris, *m.* (veho). I. *One that carries, bears, conveys, or transports any thing, a carrier, bearer*, debet semper plus esse virium in vectore quam in onere, Sen.; v. Sileni (Atlas), Ov.——II. *One that rides, goes, or travels, a traveller, passenger, rider, &c.*, etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic.; v. equum regit, Ov.

VECTŌRIUS, a, um (vector). *Of or belonging to carrying or transportation*, v. navigia, *transports*, Cæs.

VECTŪRA, æ, *f.* (veho). I. *A carrying, conveying; carriage, transportation*, solvere pro vectura, *for freight or passage*, Cic.; sine vecturæ periculo, *of transport or conveyance by sea*, Id.; v. imperabantur, *imports*, Cæs.; vecturæ frumenti, Id.——II. *Meton.: Money paid for carriage or conveyance, freight, fare*, Sen.

VECTUS, a, um, *part. of* veho.

VEGĒO, ēre, *v. a.* (vigeo). *To set in violent motion, to excite, disturb*, v. sequora ventis, Enn.; moderari et v. equum, Lucr. *Also neut.: To be active*, viget, veget utpote plurimum, Varr.

VEGĒTIUS, ii, *m.* *A personal name.* I. Flavius V. Renatus, *a writer* De Re Militari *in the fourth century.*——II. *A later writer*, De Re Veterinaria.

VEGĒTUS, a, um (*for* vegitus, *part. of* vegeo). I. *Prop.: Lively, active, sprightly, fresh, vigorous*, te vegetum nobis in Græcia aiste, Cic.; nigri v.que oculi, Suet.; vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Active, quick, sharp, vigorous*, v. mens, Cic.; v. tertia pars rationis et mentis, Id.; vegetissimum intervallum temporis, *most lively*, Plin.

VĒ-GRANDIS, e. *Not very large, diminutive, little, small*, v. atque imbecillæ oves, Varr.; vegrandia farra coloni, Ov. *It is very doubtful whether* vegrandis *was used for* valde grandis, *acc. to* Non.; *hence*, v. macies *in Cic. is a doubtful reading.*

VEHEMENS, entis [*dissyll.* vémens, Lucr.; Hor.] (vemens). *Very violent, impetuous, ardent, vehement, strenuous.* I. *Prop.:* Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando v. atque incensus, Cic.; v. feroxque naturâ, Id.; v. et iratus lupus, Id.——II. *Meton.: Strong, powerful, mighty, energetic, operative, efficacious*, vehementissimus cursus, Hirt.; vehementius ictu missusque telum, Liv.; v. dolor capitis, Plin.; v. imber, Lucr.

VEHEMENTER, *adv.* (vehemens). I. *Very violently, impetuously, ardently, vehemently*, v. se agere, Cic.; insectari alqm vehementius, Id.; v. eos incusavit, Cæs.; quibus rebus Cæsar v. commotus, Id.——II. *Extremely, exceedingly, strongly, very, very much*, quod . . . v. id retinebatur, Cic.; v. etiam atque etiam rogare, Id.; v. displicere, Id.; v. astringere manus, Plaut.; v. fluctuare (mare), Id.

VEHEMENTIA, æ, *f.* (vehemens). I. *Vehemence, violence, impetuosity*, Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiæ, Plin.; v. Gracchi, Gell.——II. *Strength*, v. odoris, Plin.; v. vini, Id.; v. venarum, i. e. *a strong pulsation*, Id.; v. linteorum strigilumque, *strong scent or smell*, Id.

VEHES, is, *f.* (veho). I. *That which can be carried at one time*, e. g. *in a wagon; hence, gen., a cart-load or wagon-load, a load*, v. fœni large onusta, Plin.; v. fimi, Id.; lapis magnitudine vehis, i. e. *making up a cart-load, a cart-load*, Id.——II. *Meton. as a measure: A cart-load, a load*, Col.

VEHICŪLUM, i, *n.* (veho). I. *A vehicle, carriage; a cart, wagon; a vessel, ship, &c.*, Cic.; v. furtorum, *a ship*, Id.——II. *Meton.: An instrument for cutting corn*, Pall.

VEHO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (ὀχέω, *Sanscr.* vah). I. *To carry, convey, bear*, taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic.; v. reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.; v. cibum ore, Ov.; v. uxorem plaustro, Tib.; quodque suo Tagus amne vehit aurum, Ov.; quod fugiens hora semel vexit, *has brought along with it*, Hor. *Absol.:* quanti veheret (navis) interrogavi, Quint. *Pass.: To be carried or conveyed; to go, proceed, advance*, vehi curru quadrigarum, Cic.; vehi in essedo, Id.; vehi in navi, Id.; vehi in equo, Id.——II. *To ride*, per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic.; lectica per urbem vehendi jus, Suet.

VEIUS *or* VEIUS, a, um (Veii). *Of or belonging to Veii*, V. dux, i. e. *Volumnius*, Prop. *Subst.: Veia, a female proper name*, Hor.

VEIENS, entis (Veii). *Of or belonging to Veii*, V. ager, Cic.; V. bellum, Id.; V. senatus, Liv. *Subst.:* Veientes, um, *m., The inhabitants of Veii*, Cic.

VEIENTĀNUS, a, um (Veii). I. *Of or belonging to Veii*, V. ager, Liv.; V. uva, Mart.——II. *Subst.:* Veientānum, i, *n., A wine of inferior quality*, Hor.; Veientani, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Veii*, Plin.

VEII, ōrum, *m.* *Veii, one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, on the River Cremera, about twelve miles from Rome. It stood in the neighborhood of the modern hamlet of Isola Farnese*, Cic.; Liv.

VEL, *conj.* (*akin to* volo, velle). *Or; it is frequently repeated*, vel . . . vel, *either . . . or; whether . . . or.* I. *Gen.* A) vel . . . vel: vel sumptuosæ vel desidiosæ illecebræ multæ cupiditatum, Cic.; pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, Id. *With* aut: aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim, &c., Cic.; aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, Id. *The last* vel *is sometimes rendered emphatic by* etiam, vero etiam, omnino: vel ad usum vitæ vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam, Cic.; vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos, &c., Id. *With the poets:* aut . . . vel *for* vel . . . vel: tellus aut hisce, vel istam quæ facit, ut lædar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. (*conf.* AUT).——B) vel *is sometimes used singly:* ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; constituere vel conservare, Id.——II. *Esp. in proceeding from weaker to stronger terms: Even, nay even*, sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic.; isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, Id.; hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv.; vel ut a te ipso ordiare, *especially to begin with yourself*, Cic. *Very frequently with a Superl.*, vidi in dolore pedagræ ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, *the very greatest*, Cic.; hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least . . . the very most*, Cic.

VĔLĂBRENSIS, e (Velabrum). *Of or belonging to the street Velabrum*, V. caseus, Mart.

VĔLĂBRUM, i, *n.* (velo). *A covering spread over the theatre, an awning*, Amm.

VĔLĂBRUM, i, *n.* *A street at Rome on Mount Aventine, inhabited chiefly by oil-men and cheesemongers*, Varr.

VĔLĂMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (velo). *A covering, garment, clothing*, Tac.

VĔLĂMENTUM, i, *n.* (velo). *A covering, clothing.* I. *Prop.* A) tunicas, quæ testiculos ambiunt, velamenta vocant, Cels.——B) *A curtain*, Sen.——C) velamenta, *Olive-branches, round which woollen fillets were tied, such as persons supplicating for peace, &c., carried in their hands*, velamenta et infulas præferentes, Tac.; velamenta manu prætenderis supplice, Ov.——II. *Fig.: A covering, cloak, disguise*, patrocinium aliquod seu velamentum libidinibus, Sen.

VĔLĂRIS, e (velum). *Of or belonging to a curtain*, v. anuli, *curtain-rings*, Plin.

VĔLĂRIUM, ii, *n.* (velum). *A large curtain spread over the theatre for the sake of keeping off the sun's rays, an awning*, Juv.

VĔLES, ĭtis [*plur.* velites], *m.* (*akin to* velox, volo). I. *A kind of light-armed soldier, who did not stand in the ranks, but was employed in skirmishing in front of the main body, a kind of chasseur, a skirmisher*, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: v. scurra, *skirmishing, provoking, irritating*, Cic.

VĔLĬA, æ, *f.* I. *A part of the Palatine Hill at Rome*, Cic.——II. (*called also* Elĕa *and* Hyĕle) *a town on the western coast of Lucania, between Pæstum and Buxentum, the birth-place of the philosophers Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic school; it is now Castell' a Mare della Brucca*, Cic.; Plin.

VĔLĬENSIS, e (Velia). I. *Of or belonging to Velia* (*see* VELIA, I.), Varr.——II. *Of or belonging to Velia* (*see* VELIA, II.), V. sacerdotes, Cic. *Plur.*: Vĕlĭenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Velia*, Cic.

VĔLĬFER, ĕra, ĕrum (velum, fero). *Carrying canvas or sails*, v. carina, Ov.; v. malus, Val. Flac.; v. venti, *that swell the sails*, Sen.

VĔLĬFĬCĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A sailing*, Cic.

VĔLĬFĬCO, āre (*act. of* velificor). I. *To make sail, sail*, v. per summa æquora, Plin.; v. per urbanas aquas, Prop.——II. velificatus, a, um (*pass.*): velificatus Athos, *sailing through*, Juv.

VĔLĬFĬCOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.* (velum, facio). *To make sail, to sail.* I. *Prop.*: (ratis) cærula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop.; sic velificantes triumphantium in modum, &c., Flor.——II. *Fig.*: v. alcui, *to work eagerly in favor of, to favor, promote*, v. honori, Cic.; ne aut velificatus alcui dicaris, Cœl. ap. Cic.

VĔLĬNUS. *Velinus, a river in the territory of the Sabines, rising in the central Apennines, and falling into the Nar. In the neighborhood of Reate it formed several small lakes, the largest of which was called* Lacus Velinus. *In order to carry off these waters, a channel was cut through the rocks by Curius Dentatus, forming a celebrated cascade, now the Falls of Terni*, Plin. Velina tribus, *a tribe in this region*, Cic.; Liv.

VĔLĬNUS, a, um (Velia, II.). *Of or belonging to Velia*, V. portus, i. e. *Velia*, Virg.

VĔLĬTĂRIS, e (veles). *Of or belonging to the velites*, v. hastæ, Liv.; v. arma, Sall.

VĔLĬTĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A skirmishing*, Plaut.

VĔLĬTERNUS, a, um (Velitræ). *Of or belonging to Velitræ*, V. ager, Liv.; V. populus, Id. *Plur.*: Vĕlĭterni, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Velitræ*, Liv.

VĔLĬTES, um. *See* VELES.

VĔLĬTOR. *To fight in the manner of the velites, to begin to fight by skirmishing, to skirmish.* I. *Prop.*: v. in eum lapidibus crebris, App.——II. *Fig.*: v. armis primis disciplinæ, i. e. *to make the first attempt with*, Id.; nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos, *have been wrangling about*, Plaut.; v. periculum alcui, *to threaten with*, App.

VĔLĬTRÆ, ārum, *f.* *Velitræ, a town of the Volsci in Latium, celebrated as the birth-place of the Emperor Augustus; now Velletri*, Liv.

VĔLĬVŎLANS antis (velum, volo). *Flying with sails* (*a poet. epithet of a ship*), Poet. ap. Cic.

VĔLĬVŎLUS, a, um (velum, volo). *Flying with sails, winged or furnished with sails* (*a poetical epithet of a ship*), v. naves, Enn. *Absol.*: mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. *Meton. of the sea: Full of sails, sailed over*, v. mare, Virg.

VĔLLĔIUS, a. *A Roman family name; esp., the historian* C. V. Paterculus *under Augustus and Tiberius.*

VĔLLICĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vellico). *A plucking, twitching; a bantering, taunting*, quum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen.

VĔLLĬCO, 1 *v. a.* (vello). *To pluck, twitch, pluck.* I. *Prop.* A) vellicari (puer) a pædagogo, Quint.; v. (cornix) vulturios, Plaut.——B) *Meton. of a bee: To suck*, Varr.——II. Fig. A) *To rouse by pinching, to quicken, make lively, excitare et v. animum e somno*, Sen.——B) *To taunt, carp, or rail*, v. in circulis, Cic.; sibilent, vellicent, vocent, &c., Plaut.

VĔLLO, vulsi, vulsum, 3 *v. a.* *To pluck, pluck out, pull out, off, or up, pluck or tear up, out, or off &c.* I. *Prop.*: v. oves, Plin.; v. anseres, Id.; v. comam, Mart.; v. pilos equinam caudæ, Hor.; v. barbam, Id.; v. signa, Virg.; v. aurem, *to pull the ear, in order to remind one of any thing*, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: secreto vellentur pectora morsu, Stat.

VĔLLUS, ĕris, *n.* (vello). I. *Shorn wool*, Plin.; Varr.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, a fleece*, Col. 2) *Also for the skin of any other animal*: v. fulvi leonis, Ov.——B) *Of things like wool, down*, velleraque ut folliculi despectant tenuia Seres, i. e. *silk or cotton*, Virg.; *of light, fleecy clouds*, Id.; *of snow*, Mart.——C) *Of things made of wool*, v. Parnasia, *woollen bands or fillets*, Stat.

VĔLO, 1 *v. a.* (velum). I. A) *To cover with any tegument, to cover, veil, wrap up in any thing*, v. caput, Cic.; v. partes tegendas, Ov.; velatus toga, *clothed*, Liv.; velare tempora tiaris, *to bind round*, Ov.; v. delubra deum fronde, Virg.; velatus manus, i. e. *holding the* velamenta, Plaut.——B) *In military language*: vĕlāti, ōrum, *m.* (*like accensi*), *A kind of supernumerary troops, who stepped into the place of those that were killed*, accensi velati, Cic.——II. *To cover, conceal, veil, cloak*, v. odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.; v. culpam invidia, Id.

VELŌCITAS, ātis, *f.* (velox). *Swiftness, quickness, fleetness, velocity.* I. *Prop.:* v. ad cursum, Cic.; non viribus aut velocitatibus res magnæ geruntur, sed, &c., Id.——II. *Fig.:* v. mali, Tac.; v. animi exercitata studio, Quint.; *also of a rapid style:* v. immortalis illa Sallustii, Id.

VELŌCITER, *adv.* (velox). *Swiftly, quickly, fleetly,* Cic.

VELŌX, ōcis (volare). *Swift, quick, fleet, rapid.* I. *Prop.:* peditis velocissimi ac fortissimi, Cæs.; v. juvenes, Liv.; v. arbores, *of quick growth,* Plin.; v. cervi, Virg.; v. toxicum, *that works speedily,* Hor.; v. munera (thermæ), *built up or constructed quickly,* Mart.——II. *Fig.:* nihil est animo velocius, Cic.; v. ac mobile ingenium, Quint.; stilus quam velocissimus, Id.

VĒLUM, i, *n.* I. A) *A sail,* dare vela, Cic.; facere vela, Id.; pandere vela, Id.; contrahere vela, Id.; legere vela, Virg. *Poet. of wings:* vela pennarum, Lucr.; vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. *Prov.:* remis velisque, *with might and main,* Cic.——B) *Fig.:* vela orationis, Cic.; dare vela Famæ, Mart.——II. *A covering; a curtain, hanging,* tabernacula carbasois intenta velis, Cic.; *an awning spread over the theatre as a protection from the sun,* Lucr.

VĒL-UT *or* VĒL-ŪTI, *adv. As, like as, just as.* I. A) *With* sic, ita: v. in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic.; v. Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydorum clades, &c., Liv.——B) *Esp. in comparisons:* v. consul . . . sic exspectabat populus, &c., Enn.; ac v. magno in populo quum sæpe coorta est seditio . . . sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg.——II. *Absol.* A) *Gen.:* instructas v. in acies legiones, Cæs.; ne vitam silentio transeant v. pecora, Sall.——B) *Esp.* 1) *In citing examples or proofs:* v. apud Socraticum Æschinem demonstrat Socrates, &c., Cic.; est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus ila, quæ gignuntur in terra. V. crocodili, &c., Id. 2) *In comparisons: As, as if, as it were,* concurrunt v. venti, Enn.; undique conveniunt v. imber, Id.; migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes, ac, v. ingentem formicæ farris acervum quum populant, &c., Virg.; v. si, *just as, just as if, just as though:* v. si coram adesset, horrerent crudelitatem, Cæs.; (tantus patres) motus de summa rerum cepit, v. si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv.

VĒNA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.: A vein,* venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ et profectæ in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic.; incidere venam, Id.; interscindere, abrumpere, abscindere, exsolvere, aperire, pertundere venam, Tac.; Juv. 2) *Esp.: An artery,* si cui venæ sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic.; tentare v., *to feel the pulse,* Suet.; tangere v., Pers.; v. concidunt, *the pulse becomes weak,* Cels.——B) *Meton. of things bearing an impression as of veins, or in the shape of veins: A vein, stripe, streak, line; of metal,* Cic.; *of wood,* Plin.; *of marble, stones,* &c., Id.; *of rows of trees in a garden,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *The inward nature or innermost part of any thing, a vein,* venæ et viscera rei publicæ, Cic.; (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, ætatis, ordinis, Id.——B) *Mental power, genius,* v. tenuis et angustia ingenii, Quint.; v. benigna ingenii, Hor.; ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Id.

VĒNABŬLUM, i, *n.* (venor). I. *A hunting-spear,* Cic.——II. *Meton.:* v. sagittarum, *large arrows in the shape of a hunting-spear, for killing elephants,* Plin.

VĒNAFER, fra, frum (Venafrum). *Of or belonging to Venafrum,* V. oleum, Varr.

VĒNĀFRĀNUS a, um (Venafrum). *Of or belonging to Venafrum,* V. agri, Hor. *Subst.,* Venafranum, i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum), *Oil from Venafrum,* Juv.

VĒNĀFRUM, i, *n. Venafrum, a town in the north of Samnium, near the River Vulturnus, and on the confines of Latium, celebrated for its olives and oil; now Venafri,* Cic.; Hor.

VĒNĀLĪCIUS *or* -TIUS, a, um (venalis). *Of or belonging to sale.* I. *Gen.:* v. jumenta, Petr.——II. *Esp.: Of or belonging to the sale of slaves,* v. familiæ, i. e. *young slaves exposed for sale,* Suet.; v. greges, Plin. *Subst.,* venalicius, ii, *m., A dealer in slaves,* Cic.

VĒNĀLIS, e (venus). *Of or belonging to sale, for sale, to sell.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* v. horti, Cic.; v. vox, i. e. *of a præco,* Id.; urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall.——B) *Esp.,* venalis, is, *m., A young slave offered for sale,* Cic. *Adj.:* v. familia, Quint.——II. *Meton.: That may be bought, venal,* quæ ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic.; v. juris dictio, Id.; v. multitudo pretio, Liv.

VĒNĀTĬCUS, a, um (venatus). I. *Of or belonging to hunting,* v. canis, Plaut.; v. genus canum, Varr.——II. *Meton.:* prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, i. e. *hunted down like hounds, lean,* Plaut.

VĒNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (venor). *A hunting, hunt.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* aucupium atque v., Cic.; (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Cæs.——B) *Esp.: A spectacle of hunting, a hunting-show exhibited in the circus,* ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic.——II. *Meton.: That which is or has been hunted, game,* quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia v., Liv.; septum venationis, *an enclosure in which game is kept, a preserve, cover,* Varr.

VĒNĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (venor). *A hunter, huntsman.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.,* Cic. *Adj.:* v. canis, *a hound,* Virg.; v. equus, *a hunter* (i. e. *a horse used in hunting*), Stat.——B) *Esp.: A fighter with wild beasts in the Roman circus,* Dig.——II. *Fig.: One who inquires into things, an inquirer, explorer,* physicus, id est speculator v. que naturæ, Cic.; v. adest nostris consiliis, Plaut.

VĒNĀTŌRIUS, a, um (venator). *Of or belonging to a hunter or to hunting,* v. galea, Nep.; v. culter, Suet.

VĒNĀTRIX, īcis, *f.* (venator). *A female hunter,* Virg. *Adj.:* v. dea, i. e. *Diana,* Ov.; v. puella, *Diana,* Juv.; v. canis, Mart.

VĒNĀTŪRA, æ, *f.* (venor). *A hunting, hunt, chase; fig.,* facere v. oculis, *to be on the watch,* Plaut.

VĒNĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (venor). I. *A hunt, chase,* Cic.——II. *Meton. also of fishing:* capere in venatu, Plaut.

VENDAX, ācis (vendo). *Fond of selling,* patrem-familias vendacem non emacem esse oportet, Cat.

VENDIBILIS, e (vendo). *That is or may be*

easily sold, salable. I. *Prop.:* v. via Herculanea multarum deliciarum et magnæ pecuniæ, Cic.; v. fundus, Hor.——II. *Fig.: Agreeable, acceptable, popular,* v. orator, Cic.; v. oratio, Id.

VENDITĀRIUS, a, um (vendo). *For sale, venal,* v. lingua, Plaut.

VENDITĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vendito). *An offering for sale; hence, a crying up, setting off, an ostentatious display of any thing,* v. atque ostentatio, Cic.; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ v., Plin.

VENDITĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (vendito). *A braggart, boaster,* Tac.

VENDITIO, ōnis, *f.* (vendo). *A selling, sale,* v. bonorum, Cic.

VENDITO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (vendo). *To offer repeatedly for sale, to desire to sell, put up for sale.* I. *Prop.:* v. Tusculanum, Cic.; v. agellum, Plin.——II. *Fig.: To show or display in a boasting manner, to set off, try to recommend, puff,* v. omnia decreta, imperia, literas, Cic.; v. se alcui, *to seek to insinuate one's self into any body's favor,* Id.; v. se plebi, Liv.; v. ingenium, *to make the best of it,* Auct. Her.

VENDITOR, ōris, *m.* (vendo). *A seller,* Cic.; Varr.

VENDITUS, a, um, *part. of* vendo.

VENDO, didi, ditum, 3 *v. a.* (venum, do). *To sell, vend.* I. *Prop.:* vendo meum pluris, minoris, *at a higher or lower price, dearer, cheaper,* Cic.; mole v., Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *To give or deliver up for money, to betray, sell,* quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses ... quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic.; v. patriam auro, Virg.; v. suffragia nulli, Juv.; v. sua funera, *to sell themselves to fight in the public shows,* Id.; hoc ridere meum tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, *do not sell it for an Iliad,* Id.—B) *Meton.: To commend ostentatiously, to boast of,* Ligarianam præclare vendidisti, Cic.

VENEDI, ōrum, *m.* (*or* VENEDÆ, ārum). *Venedi or Venedæ, a people in European Sarmatia, dwelling on the Baltic, east of the Vistula,* Tac.

VENEFICA, æ. *See* VENEFICUS.

VENĒFICIUM, ii, *n.* (veneficus). I. *A making or mixing of poison, a poisoning,* accusare de veneficiis, Cic.——II. *A preparing of magic potions, enchantment, witchcraft, sorcery,* idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titinius factum esse dicebat, Cic.

VENĒFICUS, a, um (venenum, facio). I. *Mixing poison, poisoning; hence* (*because sorcerers sometimes prepared poisons*), *sorcerous, magical,* v. artes, Plin.; v. herba, Id.——II. *Subst.,* veneficus, i, *m.,* and venefica, æ, *f., One who mixes or prepares poisons, a poisoner,* Cic.; *as a term of reproach, wizard, witch,* Plaut.; Ter.

VENĒNĀRIUS, a, um (venenum). *Of or belonging to poison,* v. calix, *a poisoned cup,* Mart. *Subst.,* venenarius, ii, *m., A preparer of poison,* Suet.

VENĒNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* veneno.——II. *Adj.: Poisonous, venomous.* A) *Prop.* 1) v. dentes, Ov.; v. vipera, Cic.; v. colubræ, Lucr. 2) *Meton.: Magical,* v. puella, Ov.—B) *Fig.: Virulent, baneful, dangerous,* v. jocus, *satirical,* Ov.

VENĒNIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (venenum, fero). *Bearing poison, poisonous,* v. palatum, Ov.

VENĒNO, 1 *v. a.* (venenum). I. *To poison, infect with poison.* A) *Prop.:* v. carnem, Cic.; v. telum, Id.; v. sagittas, *to dip in poison,* Hor.——B) *Fig.:* non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *injures, hurts,* Hor.——II. *To saturate with dye, to dye, color,* v. tapetes concha purpura, Matt. poet. ap. Gell.

VENĒNUM, i, *n. Juice, a potion, drug.* I. *Prop.:* v. mala, Sall.——II. *Esp.* A) *In a bad sense.* 1) *Poison, venom, whether natural or prepared.* a) *Prop.:* ipsius veneni quæ ratio fingitur? ubi quæsitum est? quomodo paratum, cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. b) *Fig.: Destruction, ruin,* discordia ordinum est v. hujus urbis, Liv. 2) *A magical drug or mixture, a charm.* a) *Prop.:* qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. b) *Fig.:* v. blandum, Sil.; intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop.—B) *In a good sense.* 1) *Dye, color, paint,* alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. 2) *A medicament, a preparation for embalming the dead,* Luc.

VENEO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 [*the* i *of the supine is short acc. to* Priscian, *but long* ap. Sedul.] (venum, eo). *To go to sale,* i. e. *to be sold* (*by auction or otherwise*), cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic.; v. ab hoste, Quint.; venibunt servi, suppellex, fundus, ædes, omnia venibunt quique licebunt ... venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut.

VENERĀBILIS, e (veneror). I. *Venerable, honorable, reverend,* v. vir miraculo literarum ... venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentis metris, Liv.; magnos quidem illos et venerabiles, Quint.; v. donum, Virg.——II. *That shows honor or respect, full of veneration or reverence, reverential,* v. senatus in deum, Val. Max.

VENERĀBUNDUS, a, um (veneror). *That revures, reverent,* venerabundi templum intera, Liv.

VENERANDUS, a, um, *part. of* veneror.

VENERĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (veneror). I. *A revering, venerating, respect, veneration,* v. justa, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Venerable character, dignity,* Just.

VENERĀTOR, ōris, *m. One who venerates or reverences,* v. domus vestræ, Ov.

VENĒREUS *or* VENĒRIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Venus,* V. servi, *attendants in the temple of Venus Erycina in Sicily,* Cic.; V. res, voluptates, &c., *of or belonging to sexual intercourse,* Cic.; V. homo, *voluptuous, licentious* (*of Verres*); V. delphinus, *lascivious,* Gell.——II. *Subst.* A) Venereus [Venerius], i, *m.* (*sc.* jactus), *The lucksest throw at dice* (*when all the dice came up differently*), Cic.—B) Venerei *or* Veneriî, orum, *m.* (*sc.* servi). *The attendants in the temple of Venus Erycina,* Cic.—C) Veneres (Veneriæ), arum, *f* (conchæ), *A kind of shell-fish,* Plin.

VENĒRO, āre [*act. of* veneror], v. a. (*contr. from* veniam oro). *To honor, revere, reverence, venerate,* saluto te, vicine Apollo, venerosque te, Plaut. *Pass.:* Veneratus, a, um: venerata Sibylla, Virg.

VENĒROR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. a.* I. *To adore with religious awe, to worship, pay divine hon-*

ovs to, &c., dii, quos nos colere, precari v.que solemus, Cic.; v. auguste sancteque deos, Id.; v. lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, Id.; v. memoriam alcjs, Tac.; v. templa dei, Virg.; v. Augustum, Hor. ——— II. *Meton.: To entreat or supplicate reverently, to petition, implore*, qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Cæc. ap. Cic.; nunc, quisquis est deus, veneror, ut, &c., Plaut.

VĔNĔTI, ōrum, *m.* *Veneti.* I. *A people of Gallia Togata, in the modern Venetian territory*, Mel. ——— II. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis; now Vannes*, Plin.; Cæs.

VENĔTIA, æ, *f.* (Veneti). *The country of the Veneti.* I. *In Gallia Togata*, i. e. *the modern Venetian territory*, Plin.——II. *In Gallia Lugdunensis*, Cæs.

VENĔTICUS, a, um (Veneti, II.) *Of or belonging to the Veneti*, V. bellum, Cæs.

VĔNĔTUS, a, um (Veneti). I. *Prop.:* V. terræ, Mart.; V. Eridanus, Prop.; V. Virgilius, Macr. ——— II. *Meton.: Of a sea-blue color, bluish.* A) *Prop.:* V. color, Veg.; V. cucullus, Juv.; V. lutum, Mart.——B) *Esp.:* V. factio, *the party or faction of the blue* (i. e. *in the circus*; *see* FACTIO), Suet.; Mart.——C) V. lacus, *a part of the modern lake of Constance*, Mart.

VĔNIA, æ, *f.* I. *Gen.: Any favor or indulgence, readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness*, ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, &c., Cic.; dare v., Id.; datur hæc venia antiquitati, ut, &c., Liv.; quum data esset venia ejus diei, *since this day had been given*, i. e. *permission granted for the day*, Id.; bonâ veniâ *or* cum bonâ veniâ, *with* (*your*, &c.) *kind permission or leave, by* (*your*) *favor*, bona venia me audies, Cic.; bona venia hujus optimi viri dixerim, Id.; primum abs te hoc bona venia peto, ut, &c., Ter.——II. *Esp.: Forgiveness, pardon, indulgence*, impetrare veniam errati, Cic.; petere veniam ignoscendi, Id.; pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv.

VĔNĬLIA, æ, *f.* *Venilia, the name of several sea-nymphs.* 1. *The mother of Turnus*, Virg. 2. *The wife of Janus*, Ov.

VĔNIO, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.* *To come.* I. *Prop.:* ut veni ad urbem, Cic.; cupio, te ad me venire, Id.; sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Id.; non nos Libycos populare penates venimus, Virg.; veniunt fellicius uvæ, *grow*, Virg.; arbores v. sponte sua, Id.; ubi eo ventum est, Cæs.; ad quos ventum erat, Id. ——— II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic.; v. contra gratiam, contra injuriam, *to appear against, oppose*, Id.; alqd venit in buccam, *comes* (*as it were*) *into one's mouth*, Id.; v. in mentem, *to strike*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) v. in alqd, *to come or get into any situation, state, or position*, v. in calamitatem, Cic.; v. in discrimen, Id.; v. in odium, Id.; v. in partem alcjs, *to come in for a share, to partake of*, Id.; v. in sermonem, *to become the general talk*, Id.; veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, *I happened to speak about*, Id. 2) *In a speech: To come to, to pass from one subject to another, to arrive or approach a given point of a subject*, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic.; ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, Id.

VĔNOR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* I. *Neut.:* qui v. solent, Cic.; canum alacritas in venando, Id.; quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut.; in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. ——— II. *Act.* A) *Prop.:* v. leporem, Plaut.; v. damas, Virg.——B) *Fig.: To hunt after a thing*, i. e. *to pursue eagerly*, v. laudem modestia, Auct. Her.; v. suffragia ventosæ plebis, Hor.; v. viduas avaras frustis et pomis, Id.

VĔNŏSUS, a, um (vena). I. *Full of veins*, v. folia, Plin.; v. radices, Id. ——— II. *Fig.:* v. liber Atti, *dry*, Pers.

VENTER, tris, *m.* (ἔντερον). I. *Prop.* A) *The belly, paunch*, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) *The stomach*, inani ventre diem durare, Hor. 2) *Meton.: A gormandizer, glutton*, Lucil. ap. Non. ——— II. *Meton.* A) 1) *The womb*, Juv. 2) *A fetus, embryo*, ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv.——B) *The intestines*, Col.; Plin.——C) *Any thing in the shape of a belly, a protuberance, swelling*, v. concavus tali, Plin.; v. aquæ ductus, Vitr.; v. lagenæ, Juv.

VĔNTIDIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. P. V. Bassus, *a partisan of Antony*, Cic.

VENTILĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (ventilo). *An airing, ventilating, exposing to the air*, v. uvarum, Plin.

VENTILĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (ventilo). I. *One that fans or winnows corn*, Col.——II. *Meton.: A juggler*, Quint.

VĔNTILO, 1 *v. a.* (ventulus). *To swing or wave in the air, to air, ventilate, fan.* I. *Prop.* A) v. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint.; v. signum pugnæ, Sen.; aura v. populeas comas, Ov.; flatus ventilat incendia, *fans*, Sil.; v. frigus, *to fan coolness, to cool by fanning*, Mart. *Absol.:* aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet.; alio atque alio positu ventilari, *to move to and fro*, Sen.——B) *Esp.: To set the air in motion upon corn*, i. e. *to winnow*, Plin. ——— II. *Fig.: To put in motion, to disturb*, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, Cic.

VENTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vento). *A coming*, Plaut.

VENTITO, āre, *v. intens. n.* (venio). *To be in the habit of coming, to come frequently*, quum ipse ad Scævolam ventitarem, Cic.; v. in castra, Cæs.

VENTŎSUS, a, um (ventus). *Full of wind, windy.* I. *Prop.* A) v. dies, Quint.; v. auctumnus, hiems, Plin.; v. folles, Virg.; v. mare, Hor.; v. Alpes, Ov.; v. cucurbita, *a cupping-glass*, Juv.——B) *Meton.: Fleet, swift*, v. equi, Ov.; v. mens cervorum, Lucr.——II. *Fig.* A) *Light, fickle, inconstant, changeable*, extraordinarium imperium populare atque v. est, Cic.; v. ingenium, Liv.; v. plebs, Hor.——B) *Vain, empty, trifling, frivolous*, v. et insolens natio, Plin.; v. gloria, Virg.

VENTRICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (venter). *The belly.* I. *Prop.*, Juv.——II. *Meton.* A) *The stomach*, Cels.——B) v. cordis, *a ventricle of the heart*, Cic.

VENTRIŎSUS, a, um (venter). *That has a thick belly, pot-bellied*, v. homo, Plaut.

VENTŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (ventus). *A little wind, some air*, facere v., *to fan, cool by fanning*, Ter.; Plaut.

VENTUS, i, *m.* I. *Prop.* A) *The wind*, (aer) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic.; qui (divi) simul stravere ventos, Hor. *Prov.:* in vento et aqua scribere, *to lose one's pains, labor in vain*, Ca-

tull.; dare verba ventis, *not to keep one's word*, Id.; ventis, remis facere alqd (*see* REMUS).—B) *Meton.: Flatulency*, Col.——II. *Fig.: The wind, as an image of fate, fame, applause, &c.*, quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however things may turn out*, Cic.; vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm*, Id.; rumorum et concionum venti, Id.

VĒNŬCŬLA [venuncula, vennucula, venicula] UVA. *A kind of preserved or dried grapes*, Hor.; Plin.

VĒNŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vena). *A little vein*, Quint.

VENUM. i. *See* VENUS.

VĒNUN-DO, dĭdi, dătum, 1 *v. a.* (venus, do). *To sell*, v. captivos, Suet.; Tac.

VĒNUS, ĕris, *f.* [*gen. sing.*, Venerus, Inscr.]. I. *Venus, the goddess of love*, Cic.; Veneris filius, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov.; *also of Æneas*, Virg.; *facetè*, Venere prognatus, *of C. Julius Cæsar*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; Veneris mensis, i. e. *April*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* 1) *Sexual love*, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. 2) *A mistress, sweet-heart*, Virg.; Hor. 3) *Charm, grace, attractiveness*, sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, Quint.; amœnitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Plaut. 4) *The planet Venus*, Cic. 5) *The luckiest throw at dice* (i. e. *when each die showed a different number*), Aug. ap. Suet.; Prop.

VĒNUS, ūs, m., *or* vēnum, i, *n.* [*only in the forms* venui, veno, *and* venum). *Sale*, posita veno irritamenta luxus, *exposed for sale*, Tac.; dare alqm venum, *to set to sale, offer for sale*, Liv.; seque et sua tradita venum castra videt, Luc.; exercere alqd veno, *to traffic in a thing*, Tac.

VĒNUSIA, æ, *f. Venusia, a town on the frontiers of Apulia and Lucania, birth-place of Horace; now Venosa*, Cic.

VĒNUSINUS, a, um (Venusia). *Of or belonging to Venusia*, V. silvæ, Hor.; V. colonus, i. e. *Horace*, Id.; V. lucerna, i. e. *the poetry of Horace*, Juv. *Subst. plur.*, Vēnŭsīni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Venusia*, Liv.

VĒNUSTAS, ātis, *f.* (Vēnus). *Comeliness of form, elegance, gracefulness, charm, beauty; also, elegance, politeness, good breeding, gentleness, &c.* I. *Prop.:* v. et pulchritudo corporis, Cic.; signa . . . eximia venustate, Id. ——II. *Meton.:* homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic.; mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut.; diem venustatis plenum, *pleasure*, Id.

VĒNUSTĒ, *adv. Elegantly, gracefully, finely*, v. cecidisse, *charmingly*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; venustissime respondere, Id.

VĒNUSTŬLUS, a, um, *dim. Somewhat beautiful, pretty*, v. oratio, Plaut.

VĒNUSTUS, a, um (Vēnus). *Endowed with grace or beauty, comely in form, graceful, elegant, beautiful; pleasing, agreeable; polite, polished, fine.* I. *Prop.:* v. gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; v. species, Plaut. ——II. *Meton.:* Græcus facilis et valde v., Cic.

VĒ-PALLĬDUS, a, um. *Very pale*, v. mulier, Hor.

VEPRECŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vepres). *A little bramble or thorn bush*, illa ex vepreculis extracta nitidula, Cic. *Prov.:* vipera est in vepreculis, *a latent danger*, Pomp. ap. Var.

VĒPRES, ĭs, *commonly in the plur.*, VEPRES, um, m. [*f.*, Lucr.]. *A bramble, thorn, brier*, sepulcrum septum . . . vepribus, Cic.

VĔR, vĕris, *n.* (ἔαρ, ἦρ, *with the digamma prefixed*). I. *Gen.* A) *The spring*, Cic.——B) *Meton. of the produce of spring*, breve Cecropiæ ver, Mart.——II. *Esp.* A) v. sacrum, i. e. *an offering of the firstlings of spring, which was promised or made in case of any critical state of public affairs*, vovere v. sacrum, Liv. —— B) *Fig.: Spring, spring-time (of life)*, i. e. *youth*, Catull.; Ov.

VĒRĂCĬTER, *adv.* (verax). *Veraciously, truly*, Plaut.

VĒRAGRI, ōrum, m. *Veragri, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Alps*, Cæs.

VĒRĂTRUM, i, *n. Hellebore*, Plin.

VĒRAX, ăcis (verus). *Speaking the truth, according to truth, true, veracious*, v. oraculum, Cic.; v. Parcæ, Hor.; veracissima promissio, August.

VERBENÆ, ārum, *f. Branches of laurel, olive, and myrtle, which were considered sacred: these branches were worn by the* fetiales, Liv.; *also by priests supplicating for protection, &c.*, Cic.

VERBĒNĂTUS, a, um (verbenæ). *Crowned with sacred branches*, Suet.

VERBER, ĕris, *n.* [*usually in the plur.; in the sing. only occurring in the genit. and ablat.*]. *A whip, scourge, rod, lash.* I. *Prop.:* adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv.; cædere verberibus, Plaut. ——II. *Meton.* A) *The leather thong of a javelin, &c.*, Virg.——B) *A whipping, scourging, flagellation.* 1) *Prop.* a) mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic.; percutimur caput conversæ verbere virgæ, Ov. b) *A blow, stroke, push, thrust, throw, shock*, v. adversum siderum, Plin.; trementes verbere ripæ, Hor.; puppis verberibus sævis agitur, *strokes of the oars*, Luc. 2) *Fig.: Blows, lashes*, subire verbera contumeliarum, Cic.; verbera linguæ, *a scolding, reviling*, Hor.

VERBĔRĂBILIS, e (verbero). *That deserves a drubbing or flogging*, Plaut.

VERBĔRĂBUNDUS, a, um (verbero). *That beats or flogs*, Plaut.

VERBĔRĂTIO, ōnis, *f. A beating, drubbing.* I. *Prop.*, Dig. ——II. *Fig.: A chastising, punishing, chastisement*, mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti, Q. Cic.

VERBĔRĂTUS, a, um (verber). *That deserves blows or stripes*, v. caput (*as a term of reproach*), *a rascal, scoundrel*, Plaut.

VERBĔRO, 1 *v. a. To beat, drub, scourge, whip, flog.* I. *Prop.:* pulsare v.que homines, Cic.; v. civem Romanum, Id. *Prov.:* noli v. lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. *Of things:* aquila ætherea verberat alis, Virg. ——II. *Fig.: To lash with words, to cut up, censure; to chastise, reprove, &c.*, verberari convicio senatus, Cic.; orator in dicendo exercitatus istos verberabit, Id.

VERBĔRO, ōnis, m. (verbero). *One that deserves a beating; also, as a term of reproach, scoundrel*, Cic.

VERBĬFĬCĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (verbum, facio). *A speaking, talk*, Cæcil.

VERBŌSĒ, *adv. With many words, prolixly, verbosely*, Cic.

VERBŌSUS, a, um (verbum). *Full of words, prolix, loquacious, verbose*, v. simulatio pro-

dentiæ, Cic.; verbosior epistola, Id.; verbosissimi loci, Quint.

VERBUM, i, n. [*genit. plur.*, verbum, Plaut.] (εἴρω, ἐρῶ, ῥῆμα). *A word; plur., words, expressions, sayings, speech.* I. *Gen.* 1) facere verbum, *to speak*, Cic.; v. ipsum voluptatis non habet dignitatem, Id.; verba rebus impressit, Id.; multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, i. e. *speeches*, Id.; facere verba mortuo, i. e. *in vain*, Plaut. 2) *Adverbial expressions* a) ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, *literally, exactly, in the very words, to a word, word by word*, fabellæ Latinæ ad v. de Græcis expressæ, Cic.; v. de verbo expressum, Ter.; verbum verbo reddere, Hor. b) verbi causa *or* gratia, *for instance, for sake of example*, si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula natus est, Cic. c) uno verbo, *in one word, briefly, in short*, Cic. d) meis tuis, suis verbis, *in my (thy, &c.) name, for or on behalf of me (thee, him, &c.)*, si uxori tuæ meis verbis eris gratulatus, *will make my compliments*, Cic.——II. *Esp.* A) *An expression, sentence, saying, word*, illud mihi verbum non placet, Plaut.; *also, a proverb, adage*, verum est verbum, quod memoratur, Id.—B) *A mere or bare word, a mere saying*, verborum momenta, non rerum pondera, Cic.; verba atque inepti æ, *empty or mere words*, Id.; in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes, *as to the term*, Id.; dare verba alcui, *to give empty words*, i. e. *to deceive*, Id.; dare verba curis, *to silence, banish*, Ov.—C) *In Gramm.: A verb*, Cic.

VERCELLÆ, ārum, *f. Vercellæ, a town of Gallia Cisalpina; now Vercelli*, Plin.

VERCELLENSIS, e (Vercellæ). *Of or belonging to Vercellæ*, V. ager, Plin.

VERCINGETORIX, ĭgis, *m. Vercingetorix, a chief of the Gauls in the Gallic war*, Cæs.

VERCŬLUM, i, n. *dim.* (ver). *Young springs; a term of endearment*, Plaut.

VERĒ, *adv. According to truth, truly, really, in reality or fact, rightly, correctly; in earnest, seriously*, quod proprie v.que dicitur, Cic.; libentius quam verius, Id.; verissime dicere, Id.

VERECUNDE, *adv. Bashfully, modestly, shamefacedly*, Cic. *Compar.*, Id.

VERECUNDIA, æ, *f.* (verecundus). I. *Gen.: Respect, reverence, veneration; modesty, shamefacedness*, homo . . . puderis ac verecundiæ particeps, Cic.; esse verecundiâ, Liv.; v. oris, *a modest blushing*, Suet.; v. turpitudinis, *dread of evil*, Cic.; quidam ita sunt receptæ auctoritatis ac notæ verecundiæ, ut, *&c., of well-known high character*, Quint.——II. *Esp.: Bashfulness, shyness, diffidence, timidity*, optima est autem emendatio verecundiæ fiducia, Quint.

VERECUNDOR, āri, *v. dep. n.* (verecundus). *To be bashful or ashamed, to feel diffidence*, cunctans et quasi verecundans, Cic.; (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express bashfulness or modesty*, Quint.

VERECUNDUS, a, um (vereor). *Respectful, bashful, shamefaced, modest, unassuming*, homo . . . non nimis v., Cic.; innocentes et verecundi, Id.; v. vultus, Ov.; v. color, *a blush*, Hor.; v. Bacchus, *moderate*, Id.; Pompeius . . . in gerendis (honoribus) verecundissimus, Vell.

VERĒDUS, i, *m.* (*akin to Germ.* Pferd). *A fleet horse, hunting-horse, hunter*, Mart.

VERENDUS, a, um (vereor). *That is to be reverêd or feared, venerable, terrible*, v. majestas, Ov.; v. Alexander Parthe, Luc. *Subst.*, vērenda, ōrum, *n.*, i. q. pudenda, Plin.

VERĒOR, ĭtus, 2 *v. dep. a. and n. To fear with reverential awe, to reverence, revere, respect; also, to fear, be afraid of, apprehend, dread*, metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.; v. supplicium ab alqo, Auct. Her.; v. hostem, Cæs.; v. pauperiem, Hor.; vereor committere, ut, *&c.*, Cic.; quos . . . interficere vereretur, Cæs.; v. feminæ primariæ, Ter.; v. tui testimonii, Cic.; v., ne non, Id.; non vereor, ne . . . videar, Id.; Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, *anticipate with fear, apprehend*, Id.; hic vereri perdidit, *has lost all shame*, Plaut.; v. de alqa re, Id.; veritus navibus, Cæs.

VERĒTRUM, i, *n.* (vereor). I. q. membrum virile. Suet.

VERGILIÆ, ārum. *f.* (vergo). *The seven stars or Pleiades*, Cic.

VERGO, ĕre, *v. a. and n.* I. *To turn, bend, or direct toward*, in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, *inclines*, Lucr.; v. sibi venena, *to pour in*, Id.——II. A) *To incline or tend toward, to lean, lie, or be situate toward*, tectum ædium v. in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic.; collis v. ad flumen Sabin, Cæs.; portus v. in meridiem, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Ital iam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic.; suam ætatem vergere, *to be on the decline*, Tac.

VERGOBRĒTUS, i, *m.* (Βεργόβρετος). *The title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui*, Cæs.

VERIDICUS, a, um (verus, dico). I. *That speaks truly, true, veracious*, v. voces, Cic.; v. os, Lucr.——II. *Meton.: Truly said, veritable, true*, v. usus, *proved by experience*, Plin.

VERILŌQUIUM, ii, *n.* (verus, loquor). *A literal translation of the Greek* ἐτυμολογία, *etymology* (notatio), Cic.

VERISIMILIS, *&c. More correctly two words*, VERI SIMILIS.

VERITAS, ātis, *f.* (verus). *Truth, verity; a true, right, or proper condition or state, the real nature of a thing*, veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Cic.; æstimare alqd ex veritate, *according to its reality*, Id.; alqd habet in se numeros veritatis, *of inward truth*, i. e. *necessity*, Id.; consule veritatem, i. e. *grammatical correctness*, Id.; fides, v., *integrity, probity*, Id.; rustica v., *love of truth, sincerity*, Mart.

VERITUS, a, um, *part. of* vereor.

VERIVERBIUM, ii, *n.* (verus, verbum). *A speaking of the truth, veracity*, Plaut.

VERMICŬLĀTE, *adv. In a tesselated style, variegatedly, in marquetry*, Lucil. ap. Quint.

VERMICŬLĀTUS, a, um, *adj.* (vermiculor, *to be worm-eaten*). *Pierced by worms, worm-eaten; meton.: Tesselated, checkered, variegated*, pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. ap. Cic.

VERMICŬLUS, i, *m. dim.* (vermis). *A little worm, grub*, Plin.

VERMINA, um, *n.* (vermis). *The gripes, a griping of the bowels, as if one had worms*, Lucr.

VERMINĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A being diseased with worms, the bots (a disease of cattle)*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: A sharp pain in the limbs*, Sen.

VERMINO, āre, *v. n.* [verminor, ari, Sen.] (ver-

mina). I. *To have worms*, Sen.——II. *Meton.: To have a sharp pain in the limbs*, auris v., Mart. *Depon.*, Sen.

VERMIS, is, *m.* *A worm*, Plin.

VERNA, æ, *c.* I. *A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; *such slaves were brought up as jesters or buffoons*, Mart.; *as a term of reproach, fool*, Plaut.——II. *A native; or adj., native, indigenous*, v. apri, Mart.; v. liber, *written or composed at Rome*, Id.

VERNĂCŬLUS, a, um (verna). I. A) *Of or belonging to home-born slaves*, v. multitudo, *a multitude of slaves*, Tac.—B) *Subst.*, vernăcŭli, ōrum, *m.*, *Jesters, buffoons*, Suet.——II. *Native, indigenous*, antiqua et v. festivitas, Cic.; v. sapor, *innate*, Id.; crimen domesticum ac v., *invented by the accuser*, Id.

VERNILIS, e (verna). *Of or belonging to a* verna. I. *Slavish, servile, crouching, cringing*, v. blanditiæ, Tac.——II. *Facetious, wantonly witty, waggish, pert*, v. dictum, Id.

VERNĬLITAS, ātis, *f.* (vernilis). I. *A cringing civility, as that of a* verna, Sen.——II. *Low or wanton wit, pertness*, Quint.

VERNĬLITER, *adv.* *In the manner of a* verna, *servilely*. I. *Prop.:* s. fungi officiis, Hor. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Crouchingly, cringingly, fawningly*, nimis hoc fit v., *most cringingly, with abject flattery*, Cæc.—B) *With low wit, pertly*, Sen.

VERNO, āre, *v. n.* (ver). *To be renewed as in the spring, to recover its youth, to grow young again*. I. *Prop.:* arbores v., Plin.; anguis v., *casts off its slough*, Id.; avis vernat, *begins to sing*, Col.; ager vernat arguto passere, *resounds anew or again*, Mart.——II. *Meton.:* quum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine malæ, *were covered with the first down*, Mart.; dum vernat sangula, *is young*, Prop.

VERNŬLA, æ, *c. dim.* *A home-born slave, a slave*. I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Meton.: Native, home-born, indigenous*, v. lupus Tiberinus, Juv.; v. libelli, Mart.

VERNUS, a, um (ver). *Of or belonging to the spring, vernal*, v. tempus, Cic.; v. æquinoctium, Liv.; v. venti, Hor. *Neut. subst.:* vernum, *the spring-time, spring*, Plin.

VĔRO, *adv.* (verus). I. A) *In truth, truly, indeed, really*, ego v. tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, Cic.; iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse; et qui v. est negat, Plaut.—B) *In emphatic answers: Yes certainly, by all means*, fuisti sæpe, credo, in scholis philosophorum: vero ac libenter quidem, Cic.; immo v., inquit, ii vivunt, qui, &c., Id.—C) *In encouraging or urgent addresses:* cape v., *do take it, pray do*, Plaut.—D) *In a climax, by increasing the emphasis: Even, nay even, nay indeed, fully*, neque solum . . . sed etiam . . . vel v. etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic.; nec v. jam meo nomine abstinent, Id.——II. *Meton.: But, but now, however (in this sense always placed after one or more words)*, ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo: de re publica v. non minus vehemens orator, quam bellator fuit, Cic.

VERŌNA, æ, *f.* *Verona, a town of Gallia Transpadana, the birth-place of Catullus, and perhaps of Pliny the Elder*, Plin.

VERŌNENSIS, e (Verona). *Of or belonging to Verona*, V. ager, Plin. *Subst.*, Vĕrōnenses, ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Verona*, Tac.

VERPA, æ, *f.* I. q. membrum virile, Catull.

VERPUS, i, *m.* *One that has been circumcised*, Catull.

VERRES [verris, Varr.], is, *m.* (verro). *A boar pig, a boar*, Col. *Meton., as a term of contempt*, Plaut.

VERRES, is, *m.* *Verres, cognomen of a well-known prætor in Sicily, notorious for his bad administration*, Cic.

VERRICŬLUM, i, *n.* (verro). *A drag-net*, Val. Max.

VERRINUS, a, um (Verres). *Of or belonging to Verres*, V. jus (*ambiguous*), *Verrine law* (*or pork-broth*), Cic.

VERRIUS, a, um (Verres). I. *Of or belonging to Verres*, V. lex, *proceeding from him*, Cic. ——II. *Subst.*, Verria, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* solemnia), *A festival instituted by him*, Cic.

VERRO, verri, versum, 3 *v. a.* *To brush or sweep, to brush or sweep out or together, to clean by sweeping, brush or sweep clean*. I. *Prop.:* qui tergunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic.; stratæ passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, *sweeping*, Liv.; v. arenas caudâ, *to trail along* Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: To drive, set in motion, move, raise*, v. cærula (remis), Virg.; verrentes æquora venti, Lucr.; mare v. ossa, *drives about*, Prop.—B) *To drag away, take or sweep away, carry off*, futurum et omnia verrerent Verres, Cic.; domi quicquid habet, verritur ἅξαι, Plaut. —C) *To cover by trailing; hence, to efface or to conceal*, v. vestigia, Stat.

VERRŪCA, æ, *f.* *A height, eminence*. I. *Prop.*, Quint.——II. *Meton.: An excrescence, a wart*. A) *Prop.*, Plin. —B) *Fig.: A fault, failing*, Hor.

VERRŪCŌSUS, a, um (verruca). *Full of warts. Meton.: Rough, rugged*, Pers.

VERRUNCO, āre. *To turn, turn out; hence*, v. bene, *to take a happy turn or issue*, Att. ap. Cic.; Liv.

VERSĂBILIS, e (verso). *Movable, changeable*. I. *Prop.:* v. aer, Sen. ——II. *Fig.:* v. omnis conditio, Sen.

VERSĂBUNDUS, a, um (verso). *That turns round, revolving*, v. turbo, Lucr.

VERSĂTILIS, e (verso). *That turns itself or may be turned round, revolving, movable*. I. *Prop.:* v. tabulæ, Suet.; v. templum cœli, Lucr.——II. *Fig.:* v. ingenium, *versatile*, Liv.

VERSĂTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A turning, turning round or about, rotation*. I. *Prop.:* v. cœli, Plin.——II. *Fig.: A change, revolution*, v. rerum sursum ac deorsum cuntium, Sen.

VERSICŎLOR, ōris (verso, color). *That changes color, of variable color*, v. plumæ, Cic.; *hence, party-colored, variegated, of divers colors*, v. vestis, Liv. *Fig.:* translucida et v. quorundam elocutio, Quint.

VERSICŬLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (versus). *A little or short line; also, a little verse*, v. epistolæ, Cic.; quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, Id.

VERSIFICATIO, ōnis, *f.* *The making of verses, versification*, Quint.

VERSIFICĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *One who makes verses*, Quint. *Meton. for a poet*, Just.

VERSIFICO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (versus, facio). *To write or make verses, to versify*, genus versificandi, Quint.; portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil.

VERSIPELLIS, e (verto, pellis). I. A) *Gen.: That changes its skin; hence, that changes its form*, Plaut.——B) *Esp.: One who, according to vulgar belief, has been turned into a wolf*, Plin. ——— II. *Fig. also of the mind: Dissembling, crafty, cunning, sly, wily*, versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, Plaut.

VERSO [verso], 1 *v. intens. a.* (verto). *To turn round, to turn from side to side, to turn in all directions, roll about, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) Sisyphu' versat saxum, Poet. ap. Cic.; v. currum in gramine, *to drive about or round*, Virg.; v. oves, *to feed, cause to graze*, Id.; v. Græca exemplaria manu, *to turn over, be very conversant with*, Hor.; v. sortem urnâ, *to shake*, Id.; v. glebas ligonibus, *to turn up, dig*, Id.; v. turbinem (puer), Tibull.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To turn, twist, bend, shift, change*, v. mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem, Cic.; v. verba, *to wrest*, Id.; huc et illuc Torquate, vos versetis licet, Id. 2) *To agitate, disturb, discompose, harass*, quæ (cura) nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic.; v. domos odiis, Virg.; versabo ego illum hodie, Plaut. 3) *To think or reflect upon, consider*, v. in animis secum unamquamque rem, *to turn over in one's mind*, Liv.; illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, Virg.; v. somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop.———II. *Meton. in middle form:* versor [versor], atus, *To frequent a place, to remain, stay, reside, live, dwell.* A) *Prop.:* non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic.; v. in fundo, Id.; v. inter eos, Id.; v. cum alqo, Id.; v. inter aciem, Cæs.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.:* ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic.; v. in culpa, Cæs.; alqd versatur in dubitatione, Cic. 2) *Esp.: To have to do or be concerned with, to be occupied, engaged, or employed about any thing, to be exercised in any thing*, v. in sordida arte, Cic.; acrius ac diligentius v. ulla in cogitatione, Id.; si diutius in hoc genere verser, Id.; dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *turns, rests, or depends upon*, Id.; circa quæ versari videatur omnis quæstio, *seems to turn upon*, Quint.; viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, Cic.

VERSOR. ari. *See* VERSO, II.

VERSŌRIA [vors.], æ, *f.* (verto). *A turning or twisting round (fig.)*, capere v., *to turn round, tack about, desist from a thing*, cape versoriam, recipe te ad herum, Plaut.

VERSUM [vors.], *adv.* *See* VERSUS.

VERSŪRA [vors.], æ, *f.* (verto). *A turning, turning round.* I. *Prop.:* v. foliorum, Varr. ——— II. *Meton.* A) *A turning*, i. e. *the end of a furrow at which the plough is turned*, Col.——B) *In Archit.: The turn or angle of a wall, a corner*, Vitr.——C) *A new loan contracted for the sake of liquidating an old debt*, Fest.; mutuatio et v., Cic.; solvere alqd versura, *to pay by means of a new loan*, Id. *Prov.:* in eodem luto hæsitas, versura solves, *out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Ter.

VERSUS [vors.], a, um. *part. of* verto.

VERSUS [vors.], *or (more rarely)* VERSUM, *adv. and prep.* I. *Adv., denoting direction: -Ward or -wards, toward*, verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; Brundisium versus, Id.; dimittit quoquo versus legiones, Cæs.; in Galliam versus, Sall. ——— II. *Prep. with acc.: In the direction of, toward*, navigare Italiam versus, Suip. ap. Cic.; positi (sunt orbes) versus eadem Quirini, Liv.

VERSUS [vors.], ūs, *m.* [*plur.*, versi, ōrum, Læv. ap. Prisc.] (verto). I. *A furrow (because at the end of it the plough is turned round)*, Plin.——II. *A row, line, tier, rank.* A) *Gen.:* v. remorum, Liv.; in versum distulit ulmos, Virg.——B) *Esp.: A line in writing or in poetry, a verse; hence, verse, poetry*, primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. *Hence, also, the song of a nightingale*, Plin. ——— III. *A measure of land*, Varr.——IV. *A kind of dance, a turn or movement made in a dance, a step*, Plaut.

VERSŪTE, *adv.* *Craftily, cunningly, slyly*, Cic.

VERSŪTIA, æ, *f.* (versutus). *Slyness, cunning, craftiness, subtlety*, Liv.

VERSŪTILŌQUUS, a, um (versutus, loquor). *That talks craftily*, v. malitiæ, Poet. ap. Cic.

VERSŪTUS [vors.], a, um (versus, *from* verto). *Turning easily; dexterous, quick, versatile; cunning, crafty, wily, subtle*, homo v. et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, &c.), Cic.; versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedæmonium Lysandrum accepimus, Id.

VERTAGUS, i, *m.* (*a Celtic word*). *A greyhound*, Mart.

VERTEBRA, æ, *f.* (verto). I. *A joint of the limbs*, Cels. ——— II. *Esp.: A joint of the backbone, vertebra of the spine*, Cels.

VERTEX [vort.], icis, *m.* (verto). I. A) *That which turns or about which any thing turns; hence, a whirlpool, eddy*, Liv.——B) *Fig.:* v. officiorum, Sen.———II. *A whirlwind*, Liv.——— III. *The crown of the head.* A) *Prop.:* ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The head*, Virg. 2) *The pole of the heavens*, Cic. poet.; Virg. 3) *The highest point of any thing, a summit, top, height*, v. Ætnæ, Cic.; a vertice, *from on high or above*, Virg. *Fig.: The highest, extreme, greatest*, dolorum anxiferi vertices, Cic. poet.

VERTICORDIA, æ, *f.* (verto, cor). *The changer of the heart; an epithet of Venus, as supposed to turn the female mind from wantonness to chastity*, Val. Max.

VERTICŌSUS [vort.], a, um (vertex). *Full of whirlpools, &c.*, v. amnis, Liv.

VERTIGO, inis, *f.* (verto). A *turning, turning round or about.* I. *Prop.:* v. venti, Sen.; v. cæsidua cœli, Ov.; quibus una Quiritem v. facit, *the turning round of a slave in the ceremony of manumission*, Pers.———II. *Meton.: A dizziness or swimming of the head*, Liv.———III. *Fig.: A change, turn (of affairs)*, v. rerum, Luc.

VERTO [vorto], ti, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* I. *Act.: To turn, turn aside, toward, or away; also, to turn round.* A) *Prop.* 1) verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; v. se, *to turn*, i. e. *betake one's self to flight*, Cæs.; v. terga, *to turn one's back (upon the enemy), take to flight*, Id.; v. hostem in fugam, *to put to flight*, Liv.; v. terram aratro, Hor.; v. cadum, *to upset, overthrow*, Id. *Middle*

veral in fugam hostes, Tac.; Philippis versa acies retro, Hor.; vortier ad lapidem, *to turn toward*, Id. 2) *Esp.: To turn upside down, to turn topsy-turvy, to upset, overturn*, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic.; v. fluxas Phrygiæ res fundo, Virg. — B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.:* ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, Cic.; Philippus totus in Persea versus, *turned toward*, i. e. *entirely devoted or having all his attention turned to*, Liv.; dî vortant bene, quod agas, *turn it to the best, prosper it*, Ter. 2) *Esp.* a) *To turn into, change, convert*, terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.; Auster ... in Africum se vertit, Cæs.; v. solum, *to emigrate*, Cic. b) *To turn (into another language), to interpret, translate, render*, si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poetæ fabulas, Cic. c) *Middle: To turn upon*, i. e. *to depend or rest upon*, omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic.; spes civitatis v. in dictatore, Liv. — II. *Neut.: To turn, turn round, turn about.* A) *Prop.:* v. in fugam, Liv. — B) *Fig.: To turn out*, detrimentum verteret in bonum, Cæs.; quod bene vertat, Liv.; male res vortunt, *turn out ill, take an unfavorable turn*, Plaut.; annus, mensis vertens, *the current, or the whole, year (month), all the year round*, anno vertente, Cic.; numquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut.; annus vertens *denotes also the great year, a space of time equal to* 15,000 *solar years, within which all the heavenly bodies perform their revolution, so that at the expiration of this period the stars are all in their primitive position*, Cic.

VERTUMNUS [Vort.], i, m. (verto). *Vertumnus, originally an Etruscan deity, supposed to preside over the changes in nature, over the seasons, the fruits of the earth, traffic, &c.*, Cic.; *near the statue of this deity, in the forum, were the stalls of the booksellers*, Hor.; *also personified as the image of changeableness*, vertumnis natus iniquis, *said of an inconstant person*, Id.

VĒRU, ūs, n. [vērum, i, Plaut.; *nom. plur.*, verones, Aur. Vict.]. *A spit, esp. for roasting; a roasting-spit, broach*, Plin.; *a javelin*, Virg.

VERŪINA, æ, f. (veru). *A little spit or spear*, Plaut.

VĒRUM, i. *A spear, spit. See* VERU.

VĒRUM, i. *Truth. See* VERUS.

VĒRUM, *adv. In truth, indeed, really, in reality.* I. *As an affirmative answer, Certainly*, facies? V., Ter.; men' quærit? V., Id. — II. *Meton.* A) 1) *As an emphatic adversative particle: In truth, just, exactly, however; after a negative clause, but, but however;* sed nos non, quid nobis utile, v. quid oratori necessarium sit, quærimus, Cic.; ea sunt omnia non a natura, v. a magistro, Id. 2) *In connection with* non modo (solum, tantum) ... v. etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, v. etiam cogitando, Cic.; servavit ab non solum facto, v. opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. — B) *Esp.* 1) *In transitions: But, yet*, v. quod ego laboribus ... me persecuturum esse polliceor, &c., Cic. *Rendered more emphatic by* enim, vero, enimvero: *But indeed, but truly*, v. enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter.; si ... v. enimvero quum, &c., Cic. 2) *In making a pause or break in a discourse*, v. præterita omittamus, Cic.; v. hoc, ut dixi, nihil ad me, Id.

VĒRUM-TAMEN *or* VĒRUM-TAMEN [*sometimes written as two words*, verum tamen, *and also separated by another word*], *conj.* (verum, tamen). *But however, yet however*, consilium capit primo stultum, v. clemens, Cic.; *also used in resuming the thread of a discourse that has been broken by a parenthesis*, quum essem in Tusculo (...) v. quum ibi essem, Id.

VĒRUS, a, um. I. *Prop.* A) *True, conformable to truth, real, genuine, not fictitious, not artificial or counterfeit*, omnia fucata et simulata ... sincera atque vera, Cic.; vera an falsa, Ter.; verissima causa, Cic.; v. mea uxor, Plaut. — B) *Subst. neut.:* verum, i, *What is true, true, truth*, rectum et pravum, verum et falsum, Cic.; verum quidem si audire volumus, Id.; res facit controversiam de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting that which really happened*, i. e. *a reality*, Id.; veri similia, *sometimes as one word*, verisimilia, e, *like the truth, likely, probable*, narratio veri a., Cic.; non verisimile est, *it is not likely*, Id.; veri similitudo *or* verisimilitudo, *likelihood, probability, verisimilitude*, Id. — II. *Meton.* A) *Conformable to reason or morality, right, proper, suitable, reasonable*, alqd v. ac rectum, Cic.; lex v. atque princeps, Id.; præclarum illud est, et, si quæris, rectum quoque et v., ut, &c., *just and right*, Id. — B) *Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious*, sum verus? Ter.; v. vates, Ov.; viri verissimi, Plin. E.

VĒRŪTUM, i, n. (veru). *A spear, javelin*, Cæs.

VĒRŪTUS, a, um (veru). *Armed with a spear or javelin*, v. Volsci, Virg.

VERVEX [berbex *and* verbex], ēcis, m. *A wether sheep*, Cic. *Also as a term of reproach for a stupid fellow: Mutton-head*, Plaut.; Juv.

VĒSANIA, æ, f. (vesanus). *Madness, insanity*, v. discors, Hor.

VĒSANIENS, entis (vesanus). *Mad, insane*, Catull.

VĒ-SANUS, a, um. *Out of his senses, insane, mad, raving.* I. *Prop.:* v. remex, Cic.; v. poeta, Hor. — II. *Meton.: Violent, enormous*, v. vultus, Liv.; v. fames, Virg.; v. flamma, Catull.

VESBIUS, i. *See* VESUVIUS.

VESCIA, æ, f. *Vescia, a small town of Latium on the River Liris*, Liv.

VESCINUS, a, um (Vescia). *Of or belonging to Vescia*, V. ager, Cic. *Subst.*, Vescini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Vescia*, Liv.

VESCOR, vesci. I. *Prop.: To eat and drink, to feed, subsist on, live upon, to eat, usually with an abl., seldom with an acc. or absol.* a) *With abl.:* v. cecis aut potionibus (dii), Cic.; v. piris, Hor. b) *With acc.:* v. lauros, Tibull.; v. infirmissimos suorum, Tac. c) *Absol.:* pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. — II. *Meton.: To enjoy, make use of, employ*, v. peratissimis voluptatibus, Cic.; v. vitalibus auris, Lucr.

VESCŬS, a, um (ve, esca). *Small, thin, slight*, v. frondes, Virg.; v. sal, *in small grains*, Lucr.; vivere fastidiosum ac vescum, *indigently*, Lucil.

VESERIS, is, m. *Veseris, a river and town of Campania*, Cic.

VĒSEVUS, i. *See* VESUVIUS.

VESICA, æ, f. I. *Prop.: A bladder; esp. the urinary bladder*, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) *Any thing made of bladder*, Plin. — B) *A swelling*

in the form of a bladder. 1) *Prop.*, Plin. 2) *Fig.: Bombast*, Mart.——C) pudendum muliebre, Juv.

VESICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vesica). *A little bladder, filled with air*, Lucr.; *filled with seeds, as in plants*, Cic.

VESONTIO, ōnis, *f. Vesontio, a town in Gallia Belgica; now Besançon*, Cæs.

VESPA, æ, *f.* (Greek σφήξ). *A wasp*, Plin.

VESPĀSIĀNUS, i, *m.* T. Flavius V., *a Roman emperor from* A.D. 69 *to* 79.

VESPER, ĕris *and* ĕri, *m.* (ἕσπερος). I. *The evening, evening time, eve, even*, perpotavit usque ad vesperum, Cic.; sub vesperum, Cæs.; jam diei v. erat, Sall.; vesperi, *in the evening, late*, Cic.; de vesperi suo vivere, *to be one's own master*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *The evening star*, Plin.—B) *The west*, Ov.

VESPERA, æ, *f.* (ἑσπέρα). *Evening time, evening, eve, even*, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.; inumbrante vespera, Tac.; prima vespera, *in the beginning of the evening*, Just. *Adv.:* vesperā, *In the evening*, Plin.

VESPERASCO, āvi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (vesper). *To become evening, to grow dusk*, vesperascente jam die, Tac.; et vesperascit, *evening draws on*, Ter.

VESPERTINUS, a, um (vesper). I. *Of or belonging to evening, evening*, v. tempora, Cic.; v. literæ, *received in the evening*, Id.; v. Senatusconsulta, *decreed in the evening*, Id.; v. acies, *that sees dimly in the evening*, Plin.; v. cantus, *of the cock*, Id. *Adv.:* si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i. e. *in the evening*, Hor. *Absol.:* matutinis vespertiniaque, *in the morning and evening hours*, Plin.——II. *Belonging to the west, western*, v. regio, Hor.

VESPĔRŬGO, inis, *f. The evening-star*, Plaut.

VESPILLO, ōnis, *m. dim. One who carries out the bodies of the poor to burial, a bearer*, Suet.

VESTA, æ, *f.* (Ἑστία). *Vesta.* I. *Another name for* Ops, Cybele, Terra, *wife of Cœlus and mother of Saturn*, Cic.; Ov.——II. A) *Her granddaughter, the daughter of Saturn, goddess of the hearth and domestic life*, Cic.; Vestæ Sacerdos, i. q. Pontifex Maximus, i. e. *Cæsar*, Ov.—B) *Meton. poet.* 1) *The temple of Vesta*, Ov. 2) *Fire*, Virg.

VESTĀLIS, e (Vesta). I. *Of or belonging to Vesta*, V. virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestals*, Cic.; V. sacra, Ov.——II. *Subst.*, Vestalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* virgo), *A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal*, Liv. *Adj.:* V. oculi, *of the Vestals*, Ov.

VESTĔR [vost.], tra, trum, *pron. poss.* (vos). *Your*, num sermonem vestrum diremit noster interventus, Cic.; voster senex, Plaut.; vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, Ov.; v. odium, *hatred of* (i. e. *against*) *you*, Liv. *Subst.*, Ibi voster cœnat, *your master*, Plaut.

VESTĀRIUS, a, um (vestis). I. *Of or belonging to garments or clothes*, v. arca, *a clothes-chest*, Cat.——II. *Subst.*, vestiārium, ii, *n.* 1) *A place to keep clothes in, a wardrobe, clothes-press*, Plin. 2) *Dress, clothes, wardrobe*, Sen.

VESTIBŬLUM, i, *n. An enclosed place between the house-door and the street, a fore-court, entry.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: An entrance*, s. sepulcri, Cic.; v. castrorum, Liv.—B) *Fig.: A beginning, introduction*, vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic.

VESTIGĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (vestigio). *One who searches out, a spy*, Sen.

VESTĪGIUM, ii, *n. The print, mark, or impression of a foot; a tread or footstep, trace, track.* I. *Prop.* A) facere v. in foro, *to appear in the forum*, Cic.; ponere vestigia, Id.; vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv.; abscedere vestigium ab Hannibale, *a step*, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The foot treading, the under part or sole of the foot*, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, Cic. 2) *A horse-shoe*, Plin. 3) *An impression, trace, mark, token, sign, vestige*, quum in lectulo decumanæ mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *A footstep, track*, vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, *treading in the footsteps*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A moment, instant, point of time*, eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic.; in illo vestigio temporis, Cæs. 2) *Adv.:* e (ex) vestigio, *this very moment, forthwith, immediately*, repente e vestigio, Cic.

VESTĪGO, āre, *v. a.* (vestigium). *To follow a track, to search or trace out, investigate.* I. A) *Prop.:* (tigris) v. odore, Plin.; v. alqm oculis, Virg.—B) *Fig.:* v. causas rerum, Cic.——II. *Meton.: To find by tracing out*, perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo v. potuerint, reddidisse, Liv.

VESTIMENTUM, i, *n.* (vestis). *Any thing that serves for covering, a covering, cover, clothing*, Cic. *Prov.:* nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes, i. e. *you command me to do a thing impossible*, Plaut.

VESTIO, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4 *v. a.* [*imperf.*, vestibat, Virg.] (vestis). *To cover with a garment, to clothe.* A) *Prop.:* vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ v., Cic.; homines male vestiti, Id.—B) *Meton.: To clothe*, i. e. *to cover or adorn as with a garment, to invest, surround*, &c., natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic.; montes vestiti, *grown over*, Id.; montes vestiti silvis, Liv.

VESTIS, is, *f.* (ἐσθής). *A covering for the body, a garment, vestment, clothes.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; mutare vestem, *to put on a mourning-dress*, Id.——II. *Meton.: A cloth, tapestry, arras*, Cic. *Poet.: A veil*, Stat.; *the slough of a serpent*, Lucr.; *the beard*, Id.; *a spider's web, cobweb*, Id.

VESTISPICA, æ, *f.* (vestis, spicio). *A female slave who had the care of the wardrobe*, Plaut.

VESTITUS, ūs, *m.* (vestio). A) *Prop.: Clothing, clothes, dress, attire*, v. muliebris, Cic.; mutare vestitum (i. q. mutare vestem), *to put on mourning*, Id.; redire ad suum v., *to put on one's usual dress again, to go out of mourning*, Id.; vestitu (*dat.*) nimio indulges, Ter.—B) *Meton.: Covering, vesture, decoration*, adde huc liquores perlucidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic.

VESŬLUS, i, *m. Vesulus, a mountain of Liguria; now Viso*, Mel.

VESŬVIUS [Vĕsĕvus, i, *m.*, Suet.; Vesvius *or* Vesbius, ii, *m.*, Mart.], ii, *m. Vesuvius, a well-known volcanic mountain in Campania*, Mel.; Plin.

VETER, eris. *See* VETUS.

VETERĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um (vetus). *Of or*

belonging to old clothes, &c., v. sutor, i. e. *a cobbler*, Suet.

VĒTERĀNUS, a, um (vetus). *Old*, v. milites, *old and experienced soldiers, veterans*, Cic.; *called also* veterani, Id.; v. legiones, Cæs.

VĒTERASCO, āvi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (vetus). *To grow old*, v. ad gloriam, Cic.

VĒTERĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (veteratus). *One who has grown old in any thing, and so is well versed in it.* I. *Gen.*: v. in privatis (causis), Cic. ——II. *Esp.*: *A cunning or crafty person, an old fox, old soldier*, acutus versutus, v., Cic.

VĒTERĀTŌRIE, *adv.* *Cunningly, subtilely, craftily*, acute et v. dicere, Cic.

VĒTERĀTŌRIUS, a, um (veterator). *Cunning, subtle, crafty*, nihil ab isto vafrum, nihil veteratorium exspectaveritis, Cic.

VĒTERĀTUS, a, um (vetus). *That has grown old, old*, v. ulcera, Plin.

VĒTERNŌSUS, a, um (verternus). I. *Prop.* A) *Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic*, Plin.—B) *Meton.*: *Not lively, sleepy, lethargic, drowsy*, v. homo, Ter.——II. *Fig.*: *Weak, feeble, impaired*, v. animus, Sen.

VĒTERNUS, a, um (vetus). I. *Old, stricken with age*, Fulg.; Prud.——II. *Subst.*, veternus, i, *m.* A) *Old age*, Stat.—B) *Old filth or dirt*, Col.—C) *Lethargy.* 1) *Prop.*, Plaut. 2) *Fig.*: *Sleepiness, sluggishness, inactivity*, Cœl. ap. Cic.

VĒTITUM, i, *n.* (veto). I. *That which is forbidden, a forbidden thing*, nitimur in vetitum semper, Ov.——II. *A prohibition*, jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic.

VĒTITUS, a, um, *part. of* veto.

VĒTO, āi, itum, 1 *v. n.* [*perf.*, vētāvit, Pers.; *part.*, vētitus, Plaut.]. *Not to allow to take place, not to permit, to forbid, prohibit; to hinder, prevent, oppose; to dissuade, discountenance.* I. *Gen.*: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.; vetabant, me reipublicæ penitus diffidere, Id.; castra . . . vallo muniri vetuit, Cæs.; tabulæ peccare vetantes, Hor.; quis bella vetabat, Virg.——II. *Esp.*: Veto, *the word by which the tribunes of the people protested against an act of the Senate or the magistrates; I forbid it, I protest against it*, Liv. *Also, of the protest of a prætor*, Cic. *In the language of the augurs*, volucres, haruspex, auspicium, &c., v. (*when they are unfavorable*), Cic.

VĒTŬLUS, a, um, *dim.* (vetus). I. *Rather old, elderly*, v. gladiator, Cic.——II. *Subst.* A) vetulus, i, *m.*, *An old man*, mi vetule, *my good old fellow*, Cic.; Plaut.—B) vetula, æ, *f.*, *An old woman*; *sometimes contemptuously used*, Plaut.

VĒTŬRIUS. *Veturius, a Roman family name*; e. g. L. V. Philo, *consul* A.U.C. 548, Cic. Veturia, æ, *f.*, *Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus*, Liv.

VĒTUS, ĕris [*nom. sing.*, veter, Enn.; Att. ap. Prisc.; *abl.*, veteri *for* vetere, Stat.]. I. *That has existed for a long time, old*, recens, vetus ac liituruus, Cic.; veteres et prisci viri, Id.; veterrimæ legiones, Hirt.; vetus militia, *grown old in the service*, Tac.——II. *Subst.*, vēteres, um. A) *The ancients, old writers*, majores nostri, veteres illi, adinodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic.—B) sub Veteribus (*sc.* tabernis), "*under the Old Stalls*," *a place so called at Rome*, Liv.

VĒTUSTAS, ātis, *f.* (vetus). *Oldness, antiquity.* I. A) *Prop.*: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *Antiquity*, i. e. *old or ancient times*, historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic. ——II. *Meton.* A) *Long duration, great age*, habere vetustatem, *to last long*, Cic.; conjuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentia, *old friendship, long acquaintance*, Id.——B) *In medical language*: v. ulcerum, *the unsightly appearance of wounds when growing old*, Cels.

VĒTUSTUS, a, um (vetus). *That has existed or has been kept for a long time, old.* I *Prop.*: v. opinio, Cic.; vetustissima fœdera, Quint.; vetustissimus ex iis qui viverent censoriis, Liv., vetustissimum instrumentum imperii, *containing the most ancient records of the state*, Suet.; v. vinum, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *Antiquated, old-fashioned*, Lælius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

VEXĀMEN, ĭnis, *n.* (vexo). *A shaking, violent motion*, v. mundi, Lucr.

VEXĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vexo). *A shaking, violent motion.* I. *Prop.*: v. partus, Plin.——II. *Meton.* 1) *Trouble, pain, torment, distress*, v. corporis, Cic.; per vexationem et contumelias, Liv. 2) *Harassing, molestation, ill-treatment, abuse*, ut Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem, Cic.; v. direptioque sociorum, Id.

VEXĀTOR, ōris, *m.* *A tormentor, troubler*, custosne urbis an direptor et v. esset Antonius, Cic.; v. furoris (Clodii), i. e. *a disturber*, Id.

VEXILLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (vexillum). I. A) *A standard-bearer, ensign*, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: *A chief of banditti*, App.——II. vexillārii, ōrum, *m.*, *In the time of the emperors, The oldest class of veterans, forming a body of reserve*, Tac.

VEXILLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vexillum). *A body of the* vexillarii, Suet.

VEXILLUM, i, *n.* (veho). I. A) *A standard, banner, ensign*, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *A red flag, hoisted at the general's tent as a signal for marching or battle*, Cæs.——II. *Meton.*: *The squadron or troop belonging to one standard*, Liv.

VEXO, 1 *v. a.* (veho). *To shake, stir, move violently, toss, agitate.* I. *Prop.*: vexantes in turba, *pushed to and fro*, Suet.; Dulichias vexaso rates, Virg.——II. *Meton.*: *To push hard, injure, ill-treat, abuse, harass, molest, plague, torment.* A) *Prop.* a) agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic.: v. comas, *to crisp, curl*, Ov.; v. rosas, *to quash, smash*, Mart. b) *Subst.*: vexāta, ōrum, *n.*, *Injured parts of the body, contusions, bruises*, Plin.——B) *Fig.*: v. alqm probris maledictisque, Cic.; vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, *is attacked*, Id.; sollicitudo v. impios, *torments*, Id.

VIA, æ, *f.* [*gen. sing.*, vial, Lucr.]. *A way, road, highway, street.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: viæ se mitteque, Cæs.: v. æstuosa et pulverulenta, Cic.; declinare de via ad dexteram, Id.; milites monsit, via omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, *should keep in the straight road*, Liv. *Prov.*: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic.; tota via errare, *to be completely mistaken, to err greatly*, Ter. 2) *Esp.*: *A (certain) road or street*, tres ergo viæ, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic.; Sacra

Via, *at Rome, leading to the Capitol, along which triumphal processions passed.*——B) *Meton.* 1) *A march, journey,* quum ĕa via languerem, Cic.; v. bidui, tridui, &c., Cic.; Cæs.; inter vias, *on the road,* i. e. *on the journey,* Plaut. 2) *A way, passage, canal or channel; a tube, conduit, pipe,* &c.; *also, in the human body, a passage, canal,* e. g. *the gullet,* Cic.; *the principal passage or street through a camp,* Cæs.; *a passage, gallery, or corridor, as in a theatre,* Mart.; *a rift, chink, gap, cleft,* Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A way, means, or opportunity of doing or obtaining any thing, a method, mode of proceeding, rule,* &c., habeo certam viam atque rationem, qua, &c., Cic.; v. docendi, Id.——B) *Esp.: A right way or method,* in omnibus quæ ratione docentur et via, &c., *rationally, methodically,* Cic.; dicere via et arte, Id.

VIĀLIS, e (via). *Of or belonging to a way or road,* v. Lares, i. e. *which stood in the high roads (esp. cross-roads), and were worshipped there,* Plaut.

VIĀRIUS, a, um (via). *Of or relating to the roads or streets,* v. lex, *relating to keeping the roads in good repair,* Col. ap. Cic.

VIĀTĬCĀTUS, a, um (viaticum). *Furnished with money for travelling expenses,* Plaut.

VIĀTĬCUS, a, um (via). I. *Of or pertaining to a journey,* v. cœna, *a meal given on occasion of setting out on a journey; a farewell supper,* Plaut.——II. *Subst.,* viāticum, i, *n., Travelling expenses, money for a journey,* Cic. A) *Fig.,* Quadrig. ap. Gell.——B) *Meton.: Money saved by a soldier, or made in war, savings,* Suet.; Hor.

VIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* I. *A traveller,* Cic.——II. *Esp.: An attendant on a magistrate, an apparitor, pursuivant, beadle,* Cic.

VIBEX *or* VIBIX, ĭcis, *f. The mark of a blow or stripe on the skin, a weal,* Plin.

VIBŌ *or* VIBON, ōnis, *f. Vibo, a town in the territory of the Bruttii (called also* Vibo Valentia); *now Monteleone,* Cic.

VIBŌNENSIS, e (Vibo). *Of or belonging to Vibo,* V. ager, Liv.

VIBRO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To put in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to shake violently, to vibrate.* A) *Prop.* 1) v. hastas, Cic.; viscera vibrantur (equitando), *shaken (in riding),* Tac.; sustinentium (scutum) humeris vibratus (dux), *shaken,* Id.; (flamma) v. vestes, *blow about,* Ov.; crines vibrati, *curled, crisped,* Plin.; vibrata flammis æquora, i. e. *glittering, glimmering,* Val. Flac. 2) *Meton.: To hurl, throw, brandish, flourish,* sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt, Cic.; v. spicula per auras, Ov.——B) *Fig. of style: To launch forth,* v. truces iambos, Catull.——II. *Neut.:* A) *To be in a tremulous motion, to tremble, quiver; also, to sparkle, glitter, flash,* mare qua a sole colluet albescit et vibrat, Cic.; v. tres linguæ (anguis), Ov.——B) *Of style:* non tam vibrarent fulmina illa (Demosthenis), *be hurled,* Cic.

VIBURNUM, i, *n. The wayfaring-tree, a kind of shrub,* Virg.

VICĀNUS, a, um (vicus). I. *Of or dwelling in a village,* Tmolites ille vicanus, *inhabitant of a village,* Cic.; v. haruspices, *moving about from village to village,* Enn. ap. Cic.——II. *Subst.,* vicāni, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of a village, villagers,* Liv.

VICA POTA. *A female victor; a cognomen of the goddess of Victory,* Cic.; Liv.

VICĀRIUS, a, um (vicis). I. *That fills the place of another person, vicarious,* v. fides amicorum supponitur, Cic.——II. *Subst.,* vicarius, ii, *m., A substitute, deputy, vicar, vicegerent,* succedam ego v. muneri tue, Cic.; *also of slaves that were kept by superior slaves, an under-slave,* Hor.

VICĀTIM, *adv.* (vicus). I. *From street to street, by streets,* Suet.——II. *From village to village, by villages,* v. habitare, Liv.

VICĒNĀRIUS, a, um (viceni). *Of or belonging to twenty,* lex quina vicenaria, *by virtue of which persons under twenty-five years could not give bills of exchange or make any covenant,* Plaut.

VICĒNI [vigeni], æ, a, *num. distrib.* (viginti). I. *Twenty (distrib.), twenty each,* annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent, Cæs.——II. *Meton.: Twenty,* diebus vicenis interpositis, *full twenty days,* Plin.

VICESĪMA, æ. *See* VICESIMUS.

VICESĪMĀNI, ōrum, *m.* (vicesimus). *Soldiers of the twentieth legion,* Tac.

VICESĪMĀRIUS, a, um (vicesimus). *Of or pertaining to the twentieth part,* v. aurum, *a tax consisting of the twentieth part of the value of slaves that were emancipated,* vicesima, Liv.

VICESĪMUS [vigesimus, Cæs.; *but not in* Cic.], a, um (viginti). I. *The twentieth,* tertius et v. annus, Cic.; annus v., Cæs.——II. *Subst.,* vicesima, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars). *The twentieth part,* i. e. *a tax on the emancipation of slaves, calculated according to the amount of their purchase-money,* Cic.; *a custom on exported articles, exportation duty,* v. portorii, Cic.

VICĒTIA [Vicentia], æ, *f. Vicetia, a town of Gallia Transpadana; now Vicenza,* Tac.

VICĒTINI [Vicentini], ōrum, *m.* (Vicetia). *The inhabitants of Vicetia,* Brut. ap. Cic.

VICIA, æ. *A vetch (kind of pulse),* Virg.

VICIES, *adv. num.* (viginti). *Twenty times.* HS. vicies, *twenty hundred thousand sesterces,* Cic.; v. centena millia passuum, *two thousand miles,* Cæs.

VICILINUS, i, *m. The Vigilant, a surname of Jupiter,* Liv.

VICĪNĀLIS, e (vicinus). *Of or belonging to neighbors,* v. usus, Liv.; v. via, *a common path through a field, village-path,* Sen.

VICĪNIA, æ, *f.* (vicinus). *Neighborhood, vicinity, nearness.* I. A) *Prop.:* in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, Cic.; huc viciniæ, Ter.——B) *Meton.: A neighborhood,* i. e. *neighbors,* Hor.——II. *Fig.: Affinity or resemblance,* est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quædam v., Quint.

VICĪNITAS, ātis, *f.* (vicinus). *Neighborhood, vicinity.* I. A) *Prop.:* propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic.——B) *Meton.: A neighborhood,* i. e. *neighbors,* caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic.——II. *Fig.: Affinity or resemblance,* v. virtutibus ac vitiis, Quint.

VICĪNUS, a, um (vicus). *That is, dwells, or lives in the neighborhood, neighboring, in the vicinity, near.* I. *Prop.* A) *Adj.:* v. bellum, Liv.; v. sedes astris, Virg.; v. taberna, Hor.; v. jurgia, *of neighbors,* Id.——B) *Subst.* 1) vicinus, i, *m., and* vicina, æ, *f., A neighbor (male or*

female), v. proximus, Cic.; anus vicina loci, Ov. 2) vicinum, i, *n.*, *A neighboring place, neighborhood, a place close by*, in vicino terræ, Plin.; in Syriæ vicina pervenire, Id.——II. *Fig.*: *That comes near* (*in respect of resemblance*), *like, similar, resembling*, dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiæ, Cic.

VICIS [*in the genit.; the nom. does not occur*], vicem, vice; *plur.*, vices, *nom. and acc.; and* vicibus, *dat. and abl.*, *f.* *Change, vicissitude, alternate succession, alternation, interchange.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) a) *Sing.*: vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv.; hac vice sermonum, *dialogue*, Virg.; solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor.; nox peragit vicem, *accomplishes the change*, i. e. *exchanges with the day*, Ov. b) *Plur.*: non ingratæ vices, Quint.; per vices, *by turns*, Plin.; per vices annorum, *every other year*, Id.; mutat terra vices, *renews the change*, Hor.; peragere vices, *to undergo changes*, Ov.; cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately, by turns*, Id. 2) *Adv.*: in vicem (*also as one word*, invicem), *more rarely* vicem, in vices, *In turn, by turns, first one and then the other, alternately, reciprocally*, simul eramus invicem, Cic.; hi rursus in vicem, anno post in armis sunt, Cæs.——B) *Esp.* 1) *Reciprocal behavior or conduct, the conduct of one person regulated by that of another; return, requital, recompense, retaliation*, recito ... vicem officii præsentia, Cic.; redde vicem meritis, Ov. 2) *Change, hap, fate, lot, fortune*, vicem suam conquestus est, Suet.; convertere humanam vicem, Hor.; vitare vices Danaum, *fortunes, struggles*, Virg.——II. *Meton.* A) *Place, room, stead, part, office, business*, ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigrarit, propius accedat, Cic.; fungi vice, *to act in any body's place, or instead of any body*, Plin.; vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac.——B) *Adv.*: vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, *Instead, for, on account of; in the manner of, like*, tuam vicem sæpe doleo, Cic.; heri vicem meamque, Plaut.; Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, *like Sardanapalus*, Cic.; oracli vice accipiens, *as*, Tac.; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, *in their place*, Cæs.

VICISSATIM, *adv.* (vicis). I. q. vicissim, Plaut.

VICISSIM, *adv.* (vicis). *In turn, in return, again, alternately*, terra uno tempore florere, deinde v. horrere potest, Cic.

VICISSITŪDO, inis, *f.* (vicis). *Change, vicissitude, alternation*, v. atque mutatio, Cic.; vicissitudines dierum noctiumque, Id.

VICTIMA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.*: *An animal* (*of a larger size*) *offered in sacrifice, a victim*, Cic.——II. *Fig.*, Cic.

VICTIMĀRIUS, a, um (victima). I. *Of or belonging to victims*, v. negotiator, *a dealer in animals for sacrifice*, Plin.——II. *Subst.*, victimarius, ii, *m.* A) *An attendant at a sacrifice*, Liv.——B) *A dealer in animals for sacrifice*, Val. Max.

VICTITO, āre *v. intens.* a. (vivo). *To live or feed on any thing*, ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut.

VICTOR, ōris, *m.* (vinco). *A conqueror, vanquisher, victor.* I. *Prop.*: v. omnium gentium, Cic.; v. belli, *in war*, Sust.; victores exercitus, *as conqueror*, Cæs.; æstus victor, *victorious, vanquishing*, Luc.; v. currus, *a triumphal chariot*, Ov.——II. *Fig.*: animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall.

VICTŌRIA, æ, *f.* (victor). *Victory.* I. *Prop.* A) insignia victoriæ, non victoriam reportare, Cic.——B) Victoria, æ, *f.*, *As a Roman goddess*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: v. penes patres fuit, Liv.; v. litium, *in lawsuits*, Plin.

VICTŌRIĀTUS, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) (Victoria). *A silver coin with the impression of the goddess of Victory, struck in the time of Varro, of the value of half a* denarius, Cic.

VICTŌRIŎLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (Victoria). *A small statue of the goddess of Victory*, Cic.

VICTRIX, īcis, *f.* (victor). *A female conqueror; adj., conquering, victorious.* I. *Prop.*: victrices Athenæ, Cic.; victrices literæ, *containing the news of a victory*, Id.; victricia arma, Virg.——II. *Fig.*: mater v. filiæ non libidinis, Cic.

VICTŬALIS, e (victus). *Of or belonging to sustenance*, Plaut.

VICTUS, a, um, *part. of* vinco.

VICTUS, ūs, *m.* (*gen. sing.*, victi, Plaut.; victūis, Varr.) (vivo). I. *Any thing by which life is supported, sustenance, maintenance, food, nourishment, provision*, &c., tenuis v. cultusque, Cic.——II. *A mode of life, way of living*, in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

VICŬLUS, i, *m.* *dim.* (vicus). *A little village, hamlet*, Cic.; Liv.

VICUS, i, *m.* (οἶκος, *with* F). I. *A part, quarter, or division of a town* (*as with us, suburb*); *hence, a street*, nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, Cic.——II. *A village*, si quis Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, &c., Cic.

VIDĒLICET, *adv.* (videre, licet). *It is easy to see, you may see, it is clear; hence, plainly, evidently, apparently; certainly, truly, surely, &c.* I. *Prop.* A) v. parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit ... v. fuisse illum nequam adolescentem, Plaut.; esse v. in terris primordia rerum, Lucr.; illud v. unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, Cic.——B) *Esp. by way of irony, or sarcastically, when the contrary of what one says is meant*, homo v. timidus et permodestus (Catilina), Id.——II. *Explicatively: Namely, that is to say, to wit*, casta jubet lex adire ad deos, animo v., Cic.; de Homero ... de quo v., Id.

VIDEO, vidi, visum, 2 *v. a.* [videri *for* videsse, Plaut.] (εἶδον, ἰδεῖν, *with* F). *To see, perceive with the eyes, behold.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) nec enim ne nunc quidem oculis ceralmus ea, quæ videmus, Cic.; qui visum processerant, Sall. 2) *Meton.* a) *Of things*: et cæsas ables visura marinas, *to experience*, Virg. b) *Also of the other senses: To perceive, observe*, mugire videbis sub prædibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos, Virg.——B) *Esp.*: *To look attentively at a thing, to look to*, vide sis signi quid sit, Plaut.; illud vide, ne et sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter.; me vide, *look to me, depend upon me*, Plaut.; *but*, quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To understand, perceive, see, be aware of*, quorum exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quæ oculis cernimus, Cic.; quod ego, cur nolim, non video, Id.; v. plus, *to see further*, Id.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To see, look to, take care, have a care, be careful; to weigh over in one's mind, reflect or think upon, consider*, nunc ea videamus, quæ

contra ab his disputari solent, Cic.; videas ... et consideres, quid agas, Id.; ipse viderit, *let him look to it himself, it is no business of mine*, Id.; ut prandium nobis videret, *prepare, get ready*, Id.; v. aliud consilium, *to look about for*, Id. 2) *To live to see, witness, experience*, ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos lætissimosque viderit, &c., Cic. 3) *Pass.* a) *To be viewed or looked upon, to be esteemed, taken for*, &c.; *hence, to appear, seem*, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic.; quæ quibusdam admirabilia videntur, Id.; *with inf.*, ut beate vixisse videar, Id.; *with nom. and inf.*, ut extinctæ potius amicitiæ quam oppressæ esse videbantur, Cic.; *also, impers. with acc. and inf.*, non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. b) videri, "*To appear that*," &c. (i. e. *a term used in official decrees, sentences, verdicts, &c., by way of caution, instead of pronouncing a definite or conclusive judgment which would not be open to an appeal*), majores nostri voluerunt, quæ jurati judices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut "videri" pronunciarent, Cic. c) videtur (alcui), *It appears or seems good, fit, or proper to any body; it pleases*, eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic.

VIDŬĬTĂS, ātis, *f.* (viduus). *The state of being deprived of any thing, want, bereavement.* I. *Prop.*: v. omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. ——II. *Esp.*: *Widowhood*, Cic.; Liv.

VIDŬLĂRIA, æ, *f.* *The title of a lost comedy of Plautus.*

VIDŬLUS, i, *m.* *A leathern travelling-bag, a portmanteau, valise*, Plaut.

VIDŬO, 1 *v. a.* (viduus). I. *To make empty, to empty, deprive or bereave of any thing*, v. urbem civibus, Virg.; v. ornos foliis, Hor.——II. *Esp. adj.*: viduata, æ, *Bereft of a husband, widowed*, Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet.

VIDŬUS, a, um. I. *Deprived or bereft of a husband or wife, widowed, made a widower or widow*, Penelopa v. viro, Plaut.; v. puellæ, Prop.; cognitor viduarum, Cic.; vidui viri, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals*: v. columbæ, Plin.——B) *Of things*: v. cubile, Ov.; v. torus, Prop.; v. vitis, *that is not tied to a tree*, Catull.; v. arbores, *that are without vines*, Hor.——C) *Gen.*: *Empty, without, devoid*, v. lacus a lumine Phœbi, Virg.; v. pectus amoris, Ov.

VIENNA, æ, *f.* *Vienna, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone; now Vienna*, Cic.

VIENNENSIS, e (Vienna). *Of or belonging to Vienna*, V. ager, Plin. *Subst. plur.*, Viennenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Vienna*, Tac.

VIĔTOR, ōris, *m.* (vieo, *to bind with twigs*). *A cooper*, Plaut.

VIĔTUS, a, um [vĭĕtus, *or as a dissyllable*, Ter.; Hor.] (vieo). *Shrivelled, withered, faded.* I. *Prop.*: aliqd vietum et caducum, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: v. cor, Cic.; v. vestis, *moth-eaten*, Lucr.

VIGENI, æ, a. *See* VICENI.

VIGEO, ēre, *v. n.* *To live, thrive, be in full life or vigor, be robust or lively; to be prosperous, to flourish*, quæ a terræ stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent, Cic.; v. memoriâ, Id.; quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, i. e. *to be in great repute or estimation*, Id.; animus v. lætitiâ, Lucr.

VIGESCO, gŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* (vigeo). *To become lively, sprightly, or vigorous; to get strength, to begin to flourish*, vestræ tum aræ, vestræ religiones viguerunt, vostra vis valuit, Cic.; pedes v., Catull.; copia rerum v., Lucr.

VIGESIMUS, a, um. *See* VICESIMUS.

VIGIL, ĭlis (vigeo). *Awake, not asleep, watching.* I. *Prop.* A) prius orto sole v. calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor.; v. canes, *watchful*, Id.; v. oculi, Virg.; v. ignis, *always burning*, Id.; v. auris, *watchful*, i. e. *listening acutely, quick*, Stat.——B) *Subst.*: *A watch, guard*, vigiles custodesque, Cic. *There were seven divisions of them at Rome from the time of Augustus, constituting a nocturnal police*, Suet.; v. nocturni, *cocks*, Plin. ——II. *Meton.*: v. cura, *active, anxious*, Ov.; v. quæstus, *during the night*, Stat.

VIGILANS, antis. I. *Part. of* vigilo.——II. *Adj.*: *Watchful, careful, vigilant, attentive*, vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic.; v. et acutus tribunus plebis, Id.; vigilantissimus dux (Hannibal), Val. Max.

VIGILANTER, *adv.* *Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully, with diligence*, Cic.

VIGILANTIA, æ, *f.* (vigilans). *Watchfulness, the taking of little sleep.* I. *Prop.*: v. mirifica, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: *Active solicitude, vigilance, carefulness*, Siciliam virtute lætius et vigilantia singulari ... tutam esse servatam, Cic.

VIGILAX, ăcis (vigilo). *Very watchful; or simply, watchful.* I. *Prop.*: v. canes, Col.——II. *Fig.*: v. curæ, Ov.

VIGILLA, æ, *f.* (vigil). *A watching, a being awake.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *A being awake by night, sleeplessness*, cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ, Cic.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *A watch, guard for the safety of a place by night*, noctu vigiliis agere ad ædes sacras, Cic.; exercitus stationibus vigiliisque tessus, Liv. b) *Meton.* α) *The time of a nightly watch; with the Romans, the fourth part of a night*, venire secundâ vigiliâ, Cic. β) *A watch, watch-post, a post*, Cic. 2) *A nocturnal religious ceremony in honor of Ceres, a vigil*, vigiliæ Cereris, Plaut.——II. *Fig.*: *Vigilance, care, attention, solicitude, zeal*, &c., v. et prospicientia, Cic.; cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere, *my watch*, i. e. *my post or office*, Id.

VIGILIĂRIUM, ii, *n.* (vigil). *A watch-house*, Sen.

VIGILO, 1 *v. n.* (vigil). I. *To watch, be awake, not to sleep.* A) *Prop.*: v. ad multam noctem, Cic.; v. proxima nocte, Id.; v. ad ipsum mane, Hor.; lumina v. (*of a light-house*), Ov.; hic vigilans somniat, *dreams awake*, i. e. *builds castles in the air*, Plaut.; vigilans dormire, *of an idle person*, Id.——B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To be awake*, &c., vigilantes curæ, *anxious cares*, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *To be watchful, vigilant, attentive, careful*, &c., excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.; ut vivas vigila, Hor.; v. studiis, *to attend to*, Prop.——II. *To spend or pass awake or watching; to compose or prepare by night, while keeping awake*, v. noctes, Ov.; ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior ætas, quæ vigilanda viris, Virg.

VIGINTI, *num.* (ĭĭxarī). *Twenty*, v. dies, Cic.

VIGINTIVIRĀTUS, ûs, *m.* *An office held by twenty commissioners*, e. g. *for the distribution of lands*, Cic.; *a subordinate civic office*, Tac.

VIGINTI-VIRI, ōrum, *m.* *Twenty colleagues in commission or office.* I. *For the distribution of*

lands, Cic.——II. *A subordinate civic office for various purposes*, Tac.

VIGOR, ōris, *m.* (vigeo). *Energy or vigor of life, activity, liveliness, sprightliness*, v. animi, Liv.; v. gemmæ, *splendor, brilliancy*, Plin.

VILIPENDO, ĕre (vilis, pendo). *To value or esteem lightly, to despise*, Plaut.

VILIS, e. *For sale; hence, cheap, of small price, low.* I. *Prop.:* frumentum quoniam vilius erat, Cic.; vilissimæ, pretiosissimæ res, Id.; vili emere, *to buy cheap, at a low price*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Of no value, common, paltry, vile, despicable, contemptible*, si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic.; perfecti vetereseque, viles et novi, Hor.; v. Europe, *rejected, outcast*, Id.; vili virere, *in the common way*, Claud.—B) *Numerous, existing in numbers*, v. poma, Virg.; v. phaselus, Id.

VILITAS, ātis, *f.* (vilis). I. *Cheapness, lowness of price*, v. annonæ, Cic.; offerre alqd vilitati, *to offer at a low price*, Plaut.——II. A) *Smallness of value, meanness, insignificancy*, v. verborum, Plin.—B) *A valuing at a low rate, contempt*, v. sui, Sen.

VILITER, *adv. At a low rate or price, cheaply*, vilissime constat, Plin.

VILLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vicus). I. *A country house or seat, a country estate near a village or small town with grazing-lands, vineyards, fields, &c.*, Cic.——II. *Esp.:* Villa publica, *on the* Campus Martius, *used for various purposes*, e. g. *as a place of rendezvous for recruits, also for the taking of the census, &c.*, Liv.; *as the residence of foreign ambassadors*, Id.

VILLĀRIS, e (villa). *Of or belonging to a country-house*, v. gallinæ, *bred there*, Plin.

VILLĀTICUS, a, um (villa). *Of or belonging to a country-house*, v. quadrupedes, Plin.

VILLICA, æ. *See* VILLICUS.

VILLICO, āre, *v. n.* (villicus). I. *To superintend a country estate, to be a steward*, dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo v., Cic.——II. *To live in the country*, Aus.

VILLICUS [villicus], a, um (villa). *Of or belonging to a country estate.* I. *Adj.:* v. nomina lini, Aus.——II. *Subst.* 1) villicus, i, *m.*, *One who superintends a country estate and the husbandry connected with it, a steward, overseer, &c.*, Cic.; Hor. 2) villica, æ, *f.*, *A female overseer or steward*, Col.

VILLŌSUS, a, um (villus). *Shaggy, rough, hairy*, v. leo, Virg.; v. pectora (Casci) setis, Ov.

VILLŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (villa). *A small country-house, a little villa*, Cic.; Hor.

VILLUM, i, *n. dim.* (vinulum, *from* vinum). *A little wine*, Ter.

VILLUS, i, *m. Long hair, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair; of animals*, Cic.; *a fleece*, Ov.; *of cotton*, Plin.

VIMEN, inis, *n.* (vieo). *Wicker-work, osier-work; also, a pliant twig, osier, withe*, Cæs.

VIMENTUM, i, *n.* (vimen). *Wicker-work*, Tac.

VIMINEUS, a, um (vimen). *Consisting of osiers, made of wicker-work*, v. tegumenta, Cæs.

VIN', i. e. visne. *See* VOLO.

VINĀCĔUS, i, *m.* [vinacĕum, i, *n.*, Col.] (vinum). *A grape-stone*, Cic.

VINĀRIUS, a, um (vinum). I. *Of or pertaining to wine*, v. vas, Cic.; v. crimen, *relating to the duty on wine*, Id.——II. *Subst.* A) vinarius, ii, *m.*, *A wine-merchant, dealer in wine*, Suet.; Plaut.——B) vināria, ōrum, *n.*, *Wine-bottles*, Hor.

VINCEUS, a, um (vincio). *That serves for binding*, v. potione, *faceté, a binding-potion*, i. e. *a halter, a rope for hanging*, Plaut.

VINCIBILIS, e (vinco). *That can be easily gained*, v. causa, Ter.

VINCIO, vinxi, vinctum, 4 *v. a. To bind, bind or wind about, fetter.* I. *Prop.:* conjicere in vincula, v., Cic.; vinctus catenis, Cæs.; v. tempora novis floribus, Hor.; anule formosæ digitum vincture puellæ, *that will surround*, Ov.——II. *Fig.: To bind, to fortify, secure, make close or tight by binding*, religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic.; v. (loca) præsidiis, *to protect*, Id.; v. mentem multo Lyæo, Prop.

VINCO, vici, victum, 3 *v. a. To conquer, to obtain the victory, get the upper hand, to overcome, vanquish.* I. *Prop.:* v. Carthaginienses, Cic.; quam (Galliam) bello vicisset, Cæs.; v. L. millia, *to win at play*, Suet.; *of gaining a lawsuit*, v. judicio, Cic.; v. causam suam, Ov.; v. alqm, *to outbid at an auction*, Id. *Of things:* (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg.; v. noctem flammis, Id.; v. secula, *to last longer, to outlive*, Id.; vincunt æquora navitæ, Hor.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura sæpe rationem, Cic.; vinci a voluptate, Id.; victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv.; vincor, ut credam, *am compelled*, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To surpass, surmount, excel*, stellarum globi terræ magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic.; v. expectationem omnium, Id.; v. beluas morum immanitate, Id.; vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, *excelled by no one in pitching a camp, &c.*, Sil. 2) *In debate: To prevail, carry the day, prove evidently, demonstrate*, vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum, *&c.*, Cic.; nec vincet ratio hoc, tantumdem ut peccet idemque qui, *&c.*, Hor. 3) *To carry one's point, to accomplish one's end or purpose; but only in the following phrases.* a) vicimus: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. b) vincita, viceris, vincerent, *You (they, &c.) shall be in the right*, i. e. *I will not contradict you*, vincita, si ita vultis, *you shall have your own way*, Cæs.; viceris, Ter.

VINCTUS, a, um, *part. of* vincio.

VINCŬLUM [vinclum], i, *n.* (vincio). *A band, bond, tie, a cord, &c., which binds or fastens any thing.* I. *Prop.:* constricta (corpora) vinculis, Cic.; vincula tenent naves, Virg.; solvere vincla, Tib.; laxaro v. epistolæ, Nep.; pedum circumdat vincula plantis, *fastens or ties the sandals to his feet*, Virg. *Plur.: Fetters or bonds of a prisoner; sometimes, also, a place where prisoners are bound, a prison*, mandare alqm æternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic.; conjicere alqm in vincla, Cæs.; vinculis causam dicere, *fettered, in chains*, Id.——II. *Fig.: A bond, fetter*, qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; v. ad astringendum fidem, Id.; vincla summæ conjunctionis, Id.

VINDĒLICI, ōrum, *m. Vindelici, a Celtic people, south of the Danube, between the Rivers Vindo*

and Licus; whence their name. Their capital was Augusta Vindelicorum, *now Augsburg*, Plin.

VINDĒLICIUS, a, um (Vindelici). I. *Of or belonging to the Vindelici*, V. oræ, Mart.——II. *Subst.*, Vindelicia, æ, *f.*, *The country of the Vindelici*, Inscr.

VINDEMIA, æ, *f.* (vinum, demo). I. *A gathering of grapes, vintage*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *Grapes, wine*, Virg.——B) *The time of the vintage*, M. Aurel. ap. Front.——C) *A gathering of fruit, harvest*, v. olearum, Plin.

VINDĒMIĀTOR [vindemitor, Sen.], ōris, *m.* I. *A vine-dresser*, Varr.; Hor.——II. *Meton.*: Vindemiator *or* Vindemitor, *a star in the constellation* Virgo, Plin.; Col.

VINDĒMIO, āre, *v. n.* (vindemia). *To gather grapes*, Plin.

VINDĒMIŎLA, æ, *f.* (vindemia). *A little vintage. Meton.*: *A gathering, revenue, income*, Cic.

VINDĒMITOR, ōris. *See* VINDEMIATOR.

VINDEX, icis, *c.* (vindico). I. *One who legally lays claim to any thing, a claimant; hence, one that takes any thing under his protection, a protector, defender, maintainer, deliverer*, habet sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic.; v. æris alieni, *a defender of creditors*, Id.; v. majestatis imperii, Liv.; v. injuriæ, *an avenger of wrongs*, Id.; v. periculi, *in danger*, Id.——II. *An avenger, punisher*, v. conjurationis, Cic.; furiæ deæ . . . vindices facinorum et scelerum, Id.; vindice flamma, *avenging*, Ov.

VINDICĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vindico). I. *A laying claim to any thing*, Dig.——II. *A protecting, defending; vengeance*, Cic.

VINDICIÆ, ārum, *f.* (vindico). *A judicial or formal claiming of any thing by two parties before the prætor, a claim at law*, conf. Fest.; Gell.; aut pro præde litis vindiciarum quum satis accepisset, sponsionem faceret, Cic.; dare v. a libertate in servitutem, (*of the prætor*) *to allow the claim on the side of slavery*, i. e. *to decide that the person claimed is the slave of the claimant*, Id.; decresse vindicias secundum servitutem, Liv.; dare v. secundum libertatem, (*of the prætor*) *to give sentence in favor of freedom*, i. e. *to decide that the person in question is free*, Id.

VINDICO [vendico], 1 *v. a.* (vim, dico). *To lay claim to a thing in a court of law, to put in a* (*legal*) *claim for.* 1) *Prop.*: v. sponsam in libertatem, Liv.; vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *To lay claim to any thing as one's right or property, to claim, to assume, appropriate to one's self, arrogate*, omnia pro suis vindicare, Cic.; videor, id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, Id.; Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Id.; ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, Id.; v. libertatem, *to maintain*, Cæs.; v. antiquam faciem, *to resume*, Ov.——B) *To free, liberate, deliver, save, rescue*, v. rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, Cic.; v. alqm a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore, Id.; v. laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, Id.; v. se ad suos, *to re-establish, restore*, Id.; quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, *liberates*, Ov.——C) 1) *To avenge, revenge, punish*, v. alqd in altero, Cic.; v. facinus in nullo etiam, Id.; v. Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, Id.; in quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, Cæs. 2) *Meton.*: v. se ab alqo, *to revenge one's self on any one*, Sen.

VINDICTA, æ, *f.* (vindico). *The wand or rod with which the prætor touched a slave in making him free.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A maintaining, defending, defence*, Vell.; Ov.——B) *Vengeance, revenge, punishment*, Tac.

VINEA, æ, *f.* *See* VINEUS.

VINĒTUM, i, *n.* (vinum). *A place planted with vines, a vineyard*, Cic. *Prov.*: vineta sua cædere, *to cut one's own vineyard*, i. e. *to censure one's self, or one's own friends*, Hor.

VINEUS, a, um (vinum). *Of or belonging to wine.* I. *Adj.*: v. latex, i. e. *wine*, Sol.——II. *Subst.*, vinea, æ, *f.* A) *A vineyard*, Cic.——B) *A vine*, Col.——C) *A kind of roof or shed in the shape of an arbor, used by besiegers for protection against the missiles of the besieged while they began to undermine the walls, or worked the battering-ram*, Cic.; Cæs.

VINITOR, ōris, *m.* (vinum). *A vine-dresser*, Cic.; Virg.

VINNŬLUS, a, um (*acc. to* Isid., *from* vinnus, i e. cincinnus molliter flexus). *Delightful, charming*, v. oratio, Plaut.

VINŎLENTIA, æ, *f.* (vinolentus). *Intoxication with wine, wine-bibbing*, Cic.

VINŎLENTUS, a, um (vinum). *Full of wine, drunken, intoxicated*, Liv.; *made with wine, with a strong mixture of wine*, Cic.

VINŎSUS, a, um (vinum). *Full of wine, drinking or containing much wine*, modice v., *intoxicated*, Liv.; v. convivia, Ov.; moris succus in carne vinosus, *like wine*, Plin.

VINUM, i, *n.* (οἶνος). I. *Prop.*: *Wine*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *A grape*, Var.——B) *A liquor resembling wine, home-made wine*, Plin.

VIŎLA, æ, *f.* *dim.* (ἴον). I. *A violet* (*of whatever color*); *also a stock gillyflower*, Cic.; Virg.; Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *A violet color, violet*, Plin.; Hor.

VIŎLĀBILIS, e (violo). *That can or may be violated or injured, easily injured*, non v. numen, Virg.; v. cor levibus telis, Ov.; v. turba nullis armis, scenes, Stat.

VIŎLĀCEUS, a, um (viola). *Violet-colored*, v. flos herbæ, Plin.

VIŎLĀRIUS, ii, *m.* (viola). *A dyer of the violet color*, Plaut.

VIŎLĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (violo). *A dishonoring, violating*, v. templi, Liv.

VIŎLĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (violo). *A violator, dishonorer, profaner*, v. juris gentium, Liv.; v. fœderis, Tac.; v. dictatoris (C. Cæsaris) i. e. *the assassin*, Macr.; natrix v. aquæ, *poisoning*, Luc.

VIŎLĀTUS, a, um, *part. of* violo.

VIŎLENS, entis (vis). *Violent, impetuous, furious*, v. Aufidus, Hor.; v. victor equus, Id.

VIŎLENTER, *adv.* (violens). *Violently, by force, impetuously*, v. dirimere, Liv.; v. audire, Ter.; v. undis ire (Tiberis), Hor.

VIŎLENTIA, æ, *f.* (violens). *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity*, furor, v., Cic.; v. gentium, *wildness, ferocity*, Tac.; v. radii solis, Plin.; v. vultus, *fierceness*, Ov.

VIŎLENTUS, a, um (violens). *Using great force, impetuous, boisterous, vehement, violent*, homo v., Cic.; violentissimæ tempestates,

Id.; nimis violentum est, nulla esse diverv, *exaggerated*, Id.; Piso ingenio violentus, Tac.

VIŎLO, 1 *v. a.* (vis). *To use force toward, to injure, dishonor, violate*, v. parentes, Cic.; v. loca religiosa et lucos, Id.; v. amicitiam, Id.; v. inducias per scelus, Caes.; v. hospites, *to injure, maltreat*, Id.; v. Indum ebur sanguineo ostro, I. e. *to dye of a blood-red color*, Virg.

VIPĔRA, æ, *f.* (*for* vivi-para, *from* vivus *and* pario, *because she brings forth her young alive*). I. *A viper*, Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *A snake* (*in general*), Virg. *Prov.:* viperam nutricare sub ala, *to cherish a serpent on one's breast*, Petr.; v. est in veprecula, (*of a latent danger*) *there is a snake in the grass*, Pomp. ap. Non.——B) *A viper, serpent, as a term of abuse, or applied to a dangerous person*, Juv.

VIPĔREUS, a, um (vipera). *Of vipers or serpents*, v. dentes, Ov.; v. monstrum, I. e. *Medusa's head*, Id.; v. sorores, i. e. *the Furies*, Id.; v. pennæ, *winged serpents, dragons*, Id.; v. anima, i. e. *a venomous breath*, Virg.

VIPĔRINUS, a, um (vipera). I. A) *Of vipers or serpents*, v. morsus, Att. ap. Cic.; v. caro, Plin.——B) *Subst.*, viperina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba). *The herb dragonwort, otherwise called* serpentaria, App.——II. *Like a serpent*, Plin.

VIPSĂNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus*, V. columnæ, *in the portico of Agrippa*, Mart.; V. laurus, Id.

VIR, viri, m. (*Sanscr.* vîr, *a hero; allied to* vis *and* ἰς). *A male person, a man.* I. *Gen.:* sapientissimi viri, Cic.; v. prudens, Id.; v. clari, Id.; v. bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, Id.; v. fortis, Id.; virum me natam yelleun. Ter. ——— II. *Esp.* A) *A husband, consort*, Suet. *Meton. of animals: The male*, Virg.——B) *A man* (*as opposed to a boy*), *one grown up to man's estate*, puereque viroque, Ov. —— C) *A true man, one of manly character, a brave man, one like a man, a hero*, Marius rusticanus v., sed plane vir ... tulit dolorem ut v., Cic.; v. inter viros, Id.; te oro, te colligas virumque præbeas, Id.; si quid in Flaceo viri est, non feret, Hor.——D) *In military language:* 1) *A soldier, man*, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres, Cic.; vir unus cum viro congrediendo, Liv.; quum vir virum legisset, *for the protection of his comrade next to him*, Id.; legitque virum vir, *each one picks out his adversary for the combat*, Virg. 2) *Esp.: A foot-soldier*, equites viriique, Liv. *Prov.:* equis viris *or* viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, I. e. *with might and main* (*see* EQUUS).——E) *Manhood, virility*, ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Catull.

VIRĂGO, inis, *f.* (vir). *A masculine woman, a heroine*, &c., illa v. viri, poet. ap. Cic.; v. Paluda, i. e. *Minerva*, Enn.; *Diana*, Sen.; *Juturna*, Virg.

VIRBIUS, ii, m. *A surname of Hippolytus*, Ov.

VIRENS, entis. I. *Part. of* vireo.——II. *Adj.:* virentia, ium. n., *Vegetables, plants*, Col.

VIREO, ēre, *v. n.* (*akin to* vis *and* vir). *To be green or verdant.* I. *Prop.:* alia semper virent, alia ... frondescunt, Cic.; fronde v. nova, Virg.; agellus v., Hor.; stagna v. musco, Virg.; metalla Taygeti v., *of green Spartan marble*, Mart.——II. *Fig.: To be green, to bloom, be lively or vigorous*, vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integribus sensibus, Liv.

VIRESCO, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (vireo). *To become green, to begin to grow verdant.* I. *Prop.*, gramina v., Plin.——II. *Fig.: To spring up, to shoot forth vigorously*, de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr.

VIRETUM, i, n. (vireo). *A green or verdant spot, a place grown over with grass, a green field*, v. amœna nemorum, Virg.

VIRGA, æ, *f.* (vireo). I. A) *A thin green twig, a slender branch or bough*, Plin.——B) *Esp.* 1) *A graft, scion, slip*, Ov. 2) *A perch besmeared with glue* (*for catching birds*), *a bird-lime-rod*, Ov.; Virg. 3) *A twig cut off, a rod, staff, wand, such as were carried in a bundle before the magistrates by the lictors, and were used for punishing malefactors*, Cic. *Poet., meton. for* inces, *as a symbol of magistracy*, Ov. 4) *A small staff, serving as a support or prop*, Liv.; Ov. 5) *A magic wand*, Virg.; Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *The stalk of flax*, Plin. ——B) *A streak in the sky, as of an imperfect rainbow*, Sen.——C) *A purple stripe on a garment*, v. purpureæ, Ov.

VIRGĂTOR, ōris, m. (virga). *One who beats with rods, a flogger*, Plaut.

VIRGĂTUS, a, um (virga). I. *Consisting of rods*, v. calathisci, *made of twigs or osiers*, Catull. ——II. *Striped, variegated*, v. sagulum, Virg.; virgato corpore tigris, Sil.; v. nurus, *in a striped garment*, Val. Flac.

VIRGĒTUM, i, n. (virga). *A thicket, a place full of bushes*, Cic.

VIRGĔUS, a, um (virga). *Of rods, twigs, or osiers*, v. anuli ex myrto, Plin.; v. crates, Col.; v. flamma, *of brush-wood set on fire*, Virg.

VIRGIDĒMIA, æ, *f.* (virga, *as* vindemia, *from* vinum). *A harvest of rods*, i. e. *stripes* (*fecisti, after* vindemia), Plaut.; Varr. ap. Non.

VIRGĬLIÆ, ārum. *See* VERGILIÆ.

VIRGILĬĂNUS, a, um (Virgilius). *Of or belonging to Virgil*, V. virtus, Plin.

VIRGĬLIUS [Verg.], a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. P. V. Maro, *the well-known poet.*

VIRGĬNĂLIS, e (virgo). I. *Of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly*, v. habitus, vestitus, Cic.; v. verecundia, Id. *per.* feles, *a robber of virgins*, Plaut. ——— II. *Subst.*, virginale, is, n., *Virginity*, Phædr.

VIRGĬNĂRIUS, a, um (virgo). *Of or belonging to a virgin*, v. feles, *a robber of virgins*, Plaut.

VIRGĬNEUS, a, um (virgo). *Of or belonging to a virgin*, v. pudor, Virg.; v. sagitta Diianæ, Hor.; v. forma, Ov.; v. favilla, *the funeral pile of a virgin*, Id.; v. ara, i. e. *of Vesta*, Id.; v. Helicon, *the seat of the Muses*, Id.; v. volucres, i. e. *the harpies*, Id.; v. aqua, *the water of an aqueduct in Rome, called* Virgo, Id.; v. domus, *of the vestals*, Mart.; v. aurum, *the golden crown presented to the victor at the games of Minerva*, Id.; v. gymnasium, *of the Spartan virgins*, Prop.; v. urnæ, *of the Danaides*, Id.

VIRGĬNIA. *See* VIRGINIUS.

VIRGĬNISVENDŎNIDES, ia, m. (virgo, vendo) *A virgin-seller*, Plaut.

VIRGĬNITAS, ātis, *f.* (virgo). *Maidenhood, virginity*, violare virginitatem, Cic.

VIRGĬNIUS, a. *Virginius, a Roman family name*; e. g. L. V., *the father of* Virginia, whom he *stabbed for the sake of rescuing her from the decemvir Appius Claudius*, Cic.; Liv.

VIRGO, inis, *f.* (*akin to* vireo). I. *Prop.* A) *A virgin, maid,* rapere virgines, Cic.; v. dea, *the maiden goddess,* i. e. *Diana,* Ov.; v. bellica, i. e. *Pallas,* Id.; v. Saturnia, i. e. *Vesta,* Id. *Meton. also of female animals,* Plin. *Adj.:* v. carnes, Id. —— B) *Esp.: A Vestal virgin,* Cic.; *the maiden goddess,* i. e. *Diana,* Hor. —— II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: A maid, young woman,* Ov. —— B) *The constellation Virgo in the zodiac,* Cic. poet.; Hyg. —— C) Aqua Virgo, *or simply* Virgo, *a very cool spring, the water of which was conducted to Rome by M. Agrippa, and so called after the name of a virgin who first discovered the spring,* Plin. —— D) *Also of inanimate objects: Virgin, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed,* v. terra, *uncultivated, untilled,* Plin.

VIRGŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (virga). *A little twig, rod, branch, or staff,* v. divina, *a magical wand,* Cic.; v. censoria, *a stroke or dash near a word to mark it as not genuine,* Quint.

VIRGŬLĀTUS, a, um (virgula). *Marked with little stripes or lines, streaked,* v. concha, Plin.

VIRGULTUM, i, n. (*contr. for* virguletum, *from* virgula). *A bush; a thicket, shrubbery,* Cic.

VIRGULTUS, a, um (virgultum). *Full of or grown over with thickets,* v. vallis, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv.; Virg.; Sil.

VIRGUNCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (virgo). *A little virgin, a young maid,* Sen. *Adj.:* v. puella, Frontin.

VIRIĀTUS [Viriathus], i, m. *Viriatus, the well-known chief of the Lusitani in their war against the Romans,* Cic.

VIRIDĀRIUM [viridiarium *and* virdiarium], ii, n. (viridis). *A place set with green trees or plants, a pleasure-garden, a green,* Cic.

VIRIDE, *adv.* (viridis). *Greenly,* Plin.

VIRIDIS, e (vireo). I. A) *Green, grass-green,* colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic.; v. opacaque ripa, Id.; v. cœlum, *of a bluish green,* Plin.; v. colubræ, Hor.; v. comæ Nereidum, Id. —— B) *Subst.* 1) viride, is, n., *Green,* i. e. *a green color,* baccæ viride rubentes, *a reddish green,* Plin. 2) viridia, ium, n., *Any vegetation of a green color, greens, green plants, herbs, trees,* Plin. —— II. *Meton.: Fresh, young, blooming,* v. et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint.; sonus viridior vegetiorque, *more fresh and powerful,* Gell.; v. juventa, Virg.; v. ætas, Id.; v. senectus, Col.

VIRIDITAS, ātis, *f.* (viridis). I. *Prop.: The green color of a thing, greenness,* herbescens v., Cic.; v. pratorum, Id.; v. maris, Plin. —— II. *Meton.: Loveliness, freshness of youth, bloom,* senectus aufert viriditatem, Cic.

VIRIDO, āre, *v. a. and n.* (viridis). I. *To make green,* v. hastas floribus, Val. Flac.; vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *be green,* Ov. —— II. *To be green; hence, frequently in the part. pres.,* viridans, *green,* v. hedera, Plin.; v. laurus, Virg.

VIRĪLIS, e (vir). *Of or belonging to a man, manly; also, proper to a man, becoming a man.* I. *Prop.* 1) *In respect of sex:* v. stirps fratris, Liv.; v. vox, Ov.; v. cœtus, *composed of men,* Id. 2) *In respect of age: Manly, of full age,* v. toga, *which was assumed by a youth at his sixteenth year,* Cic.; v. toga, Id.; v. partes, *the part or duty of a man,* Hor. —— B) *Meton.* 1) *In Law: That falls to an individual; as, of an inheritance,* v. portio *or* pars, Dig. 2) *Meton.: Also, in general, denoting the part or share a person has in any thing,* mea pars v., *my duty,* Cic.; pro virili parte, *according to one's duty,* Id.; pro v. portione, Tac. —— II. *Fig.: Manly, firm, vigorous, energetic, brave, bold, courageous,* quod parum virile videatur, Cic.; v. ingenium, Sall.; v. audacia, Just.

VIRĪLITAS, ātis, *f.* (virilis). *Manhood.* I. *Prop.* A) *Manly age,* Plin. —— B) *Manliness, manfulness, virility,* Tac. —— II. *Fig.: Manliness, manly strength, energy, boldness,* &c., Quint.

VIRĪLITER, *adv.* (virilis). *In a manly manner, manfully, firmly, boldly,* Cic.

VIRIPŎTENS, entis (vis, potior). *Powerful, mighty, an epithet of Jupiter,* Plaut.

VIRĪTIM, *adv.* (vir). I. *Man by man, singly, severally, among all,* lex de agro Gallico v. dividendo, Cic.; v. distribuere pecus, Cæs.; populi v. deleti, *in a body and individually,* Plin. —— II. *Meton.: Separately, singly, by himself in particular, apart,* Sen.; v. commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.; v. prompta studia, *singly, each by itself,* Tac.

VIRŎSUS, a, um (virus). I. *Full of slimy moisture,* v. pisces, Cels. —— II. *Strong-smelling, rank, fetid,* v. castorea, Virg. —— III. *Poisonous, venomous, dangerous, hurtful,* v. spinæ, App.

VIRTUS, ātis, *f.* (vir). *Manliness, manfulness; hence, good qualities, properties, or talents, goodness, excellence,* &c. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.:* v. animi, v. corporis, Cic.; his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, justitia, Id. —— B) *Meton.: A single good quality or property, a merit, virtue, power, efficacy,* &c., v. arboris, equi, Cic.; oratoriæ virtutes, Id.; v. navium, Liv.; v. tres orationis, Quint. —— II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Moral goodness, virtue, or the sum of virtues,* est autem v. nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Cic.; v. est animi habitus naturæ modo rationi consentaneus, Id. 2) Virtus, *personified as a deity,* Cic. —— B) *Valor, bravery, courage,* Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Cæs.; Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor.

VIRUS, i, n. I. *Gen.: A natural clammy moisture, juice, sap, humor of animal and vegetable bodies,* Plin. —— II. *Esp.* A) *Poisonous humor, venom.* 1) *Prop.,* Cic.; Plin. 2) *Fig.:* v. acerbitatis, Cic.; v. futile linguæ, Sil.; v. mentis, Id. —— B) *A fetid smell, stench,* Plin. —— C) *A strong, pungent flavor,* Plin.; Lucr.

VIS, vis, *plur.* vires, ium, *f.* [*genit. sing.,* vis, Tac.; *dat.,* vi, Auct. B. Afr.; *both cases very rare*] (ic). *Power, strength, force, efficacy.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.:* celeritas et v. equorum, Cic.; v. veneni, Id.; nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis, Id.; agere aliqd pro viribus, *according to one's power,* Id. 2) *Esp.: Hostile power, force, violence,* quum vi illis defenditur, Cic.; affere v. alcui, Id.; adhibere v., Id.; naves factæ ad quamvis vim, *force, concussion,* Cæs. —— B) *Meton.* 1) *Number, mass, multitude,* v. auri argentique, Cic.; v. maxima ranunculorum, Id.; profundere vim lacrimarum, Id.; magna v. pulveris, Cæs.; odora canum vis, Virg. 2) vires, *Military power, forces, troops,* &c., præesse exercitui, ut

præter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Cæs.; undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, Liv.——II. *Fig.* A) *Mental power or energy, strength, faculty*, v. illa divina et virtus orationis, Cic.; v. ac facultas oratoris, Id.——B) *Meton.: Nature, essence, or substance of a thing; also of words or sentences, force, meaning, signification, import, sense*, in quo est omnis vis amicitiæ, Cic.; v. virtutis, Id.

VISCĀTUS, a, um (viscum). *Besmeared with bird-lime or any other viscous substance.* I. *Gen.*: v. virgæ, *bird-lime rods*, Varr.; Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.*: v. manus, Lucil. ap. Non.——B) *Fig.*: v. beneficia, *alluring, enticing*, Sen.; v. munera, i. e. *made in expectation of a handsome return*, Plin.

VISCĒRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (viscus). *A distribution of raw flesh among the people*, Cic.; sine amico v., leonis ac lupi vita est, *as it were, a feeding*, Sen.

VISCUM, i, *n.* [viscus, i, *m.*, Plaut.] (ἶξος). I. *The mistletoe*, Plin.——II. *Meton.*: *Birdlime made of the berries of the mistletoe.* A) *Prop.*, Cic.——B) *Fig.*: v. merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut.; tactus sum vehementer visco, i. e. *by love*, Id.

VISCUS, ĕris, *more frequently in plur.*, VISCERA, um, *n.* *The inner parts of the body, the entrails, intestines.* I. *Prop.* A) a) *Sing.*, Cels. præf. med. b) *Plur.*, Cels.——B) *Meton.* 1) *The flesh next to the skin*, quum Herculi Deianira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset inhæsissetque ea visceribus, Cic.; ut multis e visceribus sanguis exeat, Id.; v. boum, Id.; v. taurorum, Virg. 2) *A fetus, embryo, child*, Quint.; Ov.——II. *Fig.*: *The innermost parts of any thing, the very heart or bowels, the marrow, pith, vital parts, &c.*, populi Romani viscera, Cic.; viscera rei publicæ, Id.; de visceribus tuis, *of your property*, Id.; neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires, i. e. *of its own citizens*, Virg.; viscera montis (Ætnæ), Id.

VISCUS, i. *See* VISCUM.

VISENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* viso.——II. *Adj.*: *Worth seeing, worthy of being seen*, epulum omni apparatu ornatuque visendo, Cic.; arbores magnitudinis visendæ, Plin.

VISIO, ōnis, *f.* (video). *A seeing, sight, view.* I. A) *Prop.*, App.——B) *Meton.*: *An object seen, an appearance, apparition, vision*, Cic.——II. *Fig.* A) *The image of any thing impressed on the mind, an idea, conception, notion*, v. dei, Cic.; v. falsa doloris, Id.——B) *Meton. in Law*: *A point of view, a point, case*, Dig.

VISITO, 1 *v. intens. n.* (viso). I. *To see*, visitata signa, *visible*, Vitr.; quia te non visitavi, Plaut.——II. *To visit*, Cic.

VISO, si, sum, 3 *v. intens. a.* (video). *To look at, view minutely or carefully, to examine.* I. *Prop.*: venire visendi causa, Cic.; ex muris v. agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv.——II. *Meton.*: *To go to see, to come to a place in order to see, to go and look after.* A) *Gen.*: v. ædem Minervæ, Plaut.; ego quid me velles visebam, Id.; Ter.——B) *Esp.*: *To visit*, videre et v. aiqm, Cic.; quæ Paphon visit. Hor.; altos v. montes, Id.

VISTULA, æ, *f.* [Vistilus, i, *m.*, Plin.]. *Vistula, a river in the east of Germany; now the Vistula*, Mel.; Plin.

VISUM, i, *n.* (video). I. *That which is seen, an appearance, apparition, object*, visa somniorum, Cic.; si quid habent veri, visa quid ista ferant, Ov.——II. *Subjectively*: i. e. *An impression on the mind, perception* (φαντασία), Cic.

VISURGIS, is, *m.* *Visurgis, a river in the north of Germany; now the Weser*, Mel.

VISUS, a, um, *part. of* video.

VISUS, ūs, *m.* (video). I. *A seeing, sight, vision*, feminas omnes visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habent, Cic. fragm. ap. Plin.; v. oculorum, Quint.; corpus visu tactuque manifestum, Id.——II. *Meton.*: *An object seen, a visible form, appearance*, habere visum quendam insignem et illustrem, *appearance*, Cic.; conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv.

VITA, æ, *f.* (vivo; *Sanscr.* bhūti, *from* bhu, *to be*). *Life.* I. *Prop.*: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic.; dare, adimere vitam alcui, Id.; exiguum vitæ curriculum, Id.; agere v., *to live; so also*, degere v., Id.; vivere v., Id.; amittere v., Id.; auferre v. alcui, Id.; e vita, de vita, vitâ decedere, Id.; vitâ se privare, Id.——II. *Meton.* A) *Support of life, sustenance, living*, repperire vitam, Plaut.——B) *A manner or mode of living, life*, v. rustica, Cic.; communis vita, *every-day life*, Id.; inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.——C) *A term of endearment for a beloved object*: *My dear life, My love*, mea vita, Cic.——D) *Living men, men, the world*, verum falsumne sit, v. non decrevit, Plin.; agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart.——E) *A life*, i. e. *the history of a life, the actions or events of a man's life*, in hoc exponemus libro vitam excellentium imperatorum, Nep.

VĪTABILIS, e (vito). *That ought to be shunned*, Ov.

VĪTABUNDUS, a, um (vito). *Shunning, avoiding, endeavoring to escape*, v. Hannibal castra hostium consulesque, Liv.; vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. fragm. ap. Non.

VĪTĀLIS, e (vita). I. *Of or belonging to life*, v. via, *vital power*, Cic.; v. spiritus, Id.; salvus aut v., *remaining alive*, Plaut.; v. vias, *the windpipe*, Ov.; v. lumen relinquere, *to die*, Id.; v. sæcla, *ages, generations*, Lucr.; v. lectus, *on which any one has lain when alive, and is laid out as a corpse*, Petr.; v. vita, i. e. *real life, deserving to be called life*, Enn. ap. Cic.——II. vītālia, ium, *n.* A) *Vital parts of the body*, v. capitis, Plin.; v. arborum, Id.——B) *The dress of a corpse, winding-sheet, &c.*, Petr.

VĪTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *An avoiding, avoidance*, v. doloris, Cic.; v. periculi, Auct. Her.

VITELLIĀNUS, a, um (Vitellius). I. *Of or belonging to the Emperor Vitellius*, V. milites, Tac.; v. partes, Id.; v. bellum, Suet.——II. *Subst. plur.*, Vitelliāni, ōrum, *m.* A) *The soldiers of Vitellius*, Tac.; Suet.——B) *A kind of writing-tablets*, Mart.

VITELLIUS, a. *Vitellius, a Roman family name*; e. g. A. Vitellius, *a Roman emperor.*

VITELLIUS, a, um (Vitellius). *Of or belonging to the Emperor Vitellius*, V. via, Suet.

VITELLUS, i, *m. dim.* (vitulus). I. *A little calf; as a term of endearment*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.*: *The yolk of an egg*, Cic.

VITEUS, a, um (vitis). *Of or belonging to a vine*, Varr.; v. pocula, *wine*, Virg.

VITIĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vitio). *Violation, corruption*. Sen.

VITIĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (vitio). *A violator, corruptor*, Sen.

VITICŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vitis). I. *A little vine*, Cic.——II. *Gen.: A tendril, clasper (of any climbing plant)*, Plin.

VITIFĔR, ĕra, ĕrum (vitis, fero). *Bearing vines, producing or bringing forth vines*, v. colles, Plin.

VITILĒNA, æ, *f.* (vitium, lena). *A vile bawd*, Plaut.

VITIO, 1 (vitium). *To make faulty, to injure, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: v. ossa, Cels.; v. ova, Col.; v. vina, Hor.——B) *Esp.: To dishonor, violate*, Suet.——II. *Fig.*: vitiatæ significationes, Cic.; v. pectora limo malorum, Ov.

VITIŌSE, *adv.* (vitiosus). *Faultily, defectively, incorrectly, badly*. I. *Prop.*: v. se habet membrum tumidum, Cic.——II. *Fig.*: v. ferre leges, Cic.

VITIŌSITAS, ātis, *f.* (vitiosus). *Faultiness, defectiveness, disorder, corruption*. I. *Prop.*: v. humoris, Macr.——II. *Fig.*: v. autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipse dissentiens, Cic.

VITIŌSUS, a, um (vitium). *Full of faults, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*. I. *Prop.*: v. locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. *diseased*, Col.; v. nux, Plaut.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: v. suffragium, Cic.; v. consul, *elected contrary to the auspices*, Id.——B) *Esp.: Vicious, depraved, wicked, bad*, si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic.

VITIS, is, *f.* I. *A vine*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) 1) *A branch of a vine, a vine-sapling*, Varr. 2) *The staff of a centurion, made of a vine-sapling*, Plin. *Hence, also, the rank or office of a centurion*, Juv.—— B) *A roof or shed used by besiegers, made in the shape of a vine-arbor* [vinea], Lucil. ap. Fest.——C) *Any young shoot or branch, as, of a cucumber or gourd*, Pallad.——D) v. nigra, *a kind of briony*, Plin.——E) v. alba, *a kind of plant*, i. q. ampeloleucе, Id.; Col.

VITISĀTOR, ōris, *m.* (vitis, sero). *A vine-dresser*, Virg.

VITIUM, ii, *n.* (*akin to* veto *and* vito). I. *Prop.: A fault, defect, flaw, blemish, imperfection, disease*, v. autem integra valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, *a physical fault*, Cic.; si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, *no crack or chink*, Id.; si ædes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *get out of repair*, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A fault*, vitia in dicente, Cic.; huc si perveneris, meum v. fuerit, *my fault*, Id.; adversum v. castrorum, *an unfavorable, ill-chosen situation*, Cæs.; vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through, owing to*, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) a) *A moral fault, vice, vicious conduct*, nullum ob totius vitæ non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic.; virtutes et vitia, Id.; vertere vitio alcui, *to reckon as a fault or vice*, Id. b) *A dishonoring, violation*, addere, afferre v. pudicitiæ alcjs, Plaut. 2) *A fault or impediment in augury*, id igitur obvenit v., quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic.; tabernaculum vitio captum, Id.

VITO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (*akin to* veto, vitium). *To shun, avoid, endeavor to escape*. I. *Prop.*: v. tela, Cæs.; v. rupem et puteum, Hor.——II. *Fig.*: v. vitia, Cic.; v. omnes suspiciones, Cæs.; v. periculum, Id.; v. proditionem celeritate, Sall.; v. se ipsum, *to be dissatisfied with one's self*, Hor.

VITREUS, a, um (vitrum). I. A) *Of glass, glass*, v. vasa, Col.; v. hostis, *a glass chessman*, Ov.; v. latro, Mart.——B) *Subst.*, vitrĕa, ōrum, *n., Glass ware*, Mart.; Stat.; *trifles, bagatelles, stuff*, Petr.——II. A) *Meton.: Transparent, bright, clear, brilliant, thin*, v. color, *green, sea-green*, Plin.; v. unda, Virg.; v. ros, Ov.——B) *Fig.*: v. fama, *frail, uncertain, precarious*, Hor.

VITRICUS, i, *m. A step-father*, Cic. *Poet. of Vulcan, in relation to Cupid*, Ov.

VITRUM, i, *n.* I. *Glass*, Cic.——II. *Woad, a kind of herb used for dyeing a blue color* (Isatis tinctoria, Linn.), Cæs.

VITRUVIUS, ii, *m.* M. V. Pollio, *a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus, the author of a work on architecture*.

VITTA, æ, *f.* (vieo). *A tie for the head, a head-band, chaplet or fillet worn by priests and priestesses*, Ov.

VITTĀTUS, a, um (vitta). *Bound or adorned with a fillet*, v. navis, Plin.; v. capilli, Ov.; v. sacerdos, Luc.

VITŬLA, æ, *f. A cow-calf; also gen., a young cow, heifer*, Virg.

VITŬLINUS, a, um (vitulus). I. *Of a calf or calves*, v. caruncula, *a piece of veal*, Cic.; v. assum, *a roasted joint of veal*, Id.——II. *Subst.*, vitulina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *Veal*, Plaut.; *called, also*, vitulina, ōrum, *n.*, Nep.

VITŬLOR, āri, *v. dep. n.* (vitulus). *To leap with joy like a young calf; hence, to be joyous or merry, to rejoice*, lubens meritoque vitulor, *offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving*, Plaut.; Enn. ap. Fest.

VITŬLUS, i, *m.* (ἰταλός). I. *A young bullock, a bull-calf*, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Also the young of other animals*, Plin.——B) *Esp.: v. marinus, a sea-calf, seal*, Suet.; *also simply* vitulus, Plin.

VITŬPĔRĀBILIS, e (vitupero). *Blameworthy, blamable*, quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic.

VITŬPĔRĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* (vitupero). *A blaming, reproving, blame* (*bestowed or received*), *censure, reproof*, venire in vituperationem, Cic.; vitare v., Id.; effugere vituperationes, Id.

VITŬPĔRĀTOR, ōris, *m. A blamer, reprover*, v. philosophiæ, Cic.

VITŬPĔRO, 1 *v. a.* (vitium, paro). I. *To blame with reproach and rebuke, reprove, reprehend, censure, chide*, notare ac v., Cic.; v. alqm in amicitia, Id. *Prov.*: qui cœlum vituperant, *find fault with that which is perfect*, Phædr.——II. *To spoil an omen, to occasion a bad or unlucky omen*, Plaut.

VIVĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (vivax). *Long duration or tenaciousness of life, long life, longevity*, Quint.

VIVĀRIUS, a, um (vivus). I. *Of or pertaining to live animals*, v. naves, *in which live fish are conveyed*, Macr.——II. *Subst.*, vivarium, ii, *n., A place in which animals (game, fish, &c.), are kept alive, a warren, preserve, fish-pond, &c.*, Plin.

VIVAX, ācis (vivo). I. *Long-lived, tena-*

cious of life, v. oliva, Virg.; v. apium, Hor.; v. phœnix, Ov.——II. *Lively, vigorous, lasting, durable*, vivaciores discipuli, Quint.; v. flamma, *burning brightly*, Ov.

VIVERRA, æ, *f.* *A ferret*, Plin.

VIVESCO [viviscо], vixi, 3 *v. inch. n.* I. *To become alive, get life, begin to live*, Plin.——II. *Esp.: To become lively or vigorous, to acquire strength*, Plin.

VIVIDUS, a, um (vivo). *Containing life, living.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: v. tellus, Lucr.——B) *Meton.*: *Made or drawn to the life*, v. signa, Prop.——II. *Esp.: Full of life, vigorous, brisk, lively*, v. ingenium, Liv.; v. odia, Tac.; v. eloquentia, Id.; v. senectus, Id.; v. virtus, Virg.

VIVIRADIX, icis, *f.* (vivus, radix). *A plant set with the root, quickest*, Cic.

VIVO, vixi, victum, 3 *v. n.* (*βιόω*, *Sanscr.* bhu, *to be*). *To live, be alive.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) v. ac spirare, Cic.; vivis: et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, Id.: v. ad summam senectutem, Id.: v. vitam, Id. 2) *Observe the following idioms and phrases.* a) vixit, *euphemistic, in speaking of one deceased*, Plaut. b) ita vivam, *as true as I live or am alive*; ne vivam, *may I be struck dead*, Cic. 3) si vivo, *if I live (by way of threat)*, erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut.——B) *Esp.* 1) *To live*, i. e. *to live well, enjoy life*, sed quando vivemus, Cic. 2) *To continue, endure, remain, not to be lost or destroyed*, mea semper gloria vivet, Cic.; tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.; vivet extento Proculeius ævo, Hor.——II. *Meton.* A) *To live on, support or maintain life by any thing*, v. piscibus atque ovis avium, Cæs.; v. lacte atque pecore, Id.; v. rapto, Virg.; v. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor.——B) *Gen.*: *To live or dwell any where, to stay, remain, sojourn, to be at a place*, v. in literis, Cic.; v. in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, Id.; v. familiariter cum aliquo, *to be familiar or intimate with any one*, Id.; secum vivere, *to live only for one's self*, Id.

VIVUS, a, um (vivo). *Living, alive, having life.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *while he was alive, in his lifetime*, Cic.; huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, *while living and seeing*, Id.; vivo utroque, *as long as they are both alive*, Id. 2) *Of things*: v. vox, *word of mouth*, Cic.; v. lapis, *a flint*, Plin.; v. argentum, *quicksilver*, Id.; v. flumen, *running water*, Liv.; v. lacus, Virg.; v. vultus, *a striking likeness*, Id.; v. lucernæ, *burning*, Hor.; v. calx, *not slaked*, Vitr.; v. sulphur, *natural*, Cels.——B) *Subst.*, vivum, i, *n.*, *That which is alive; hence*, 1) ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick*, Col. *Adj.*: vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin. *Fig.*: neque id ad vivum reseco, *examine too closely*, Cic. 2) de vivo detrahere *or* resecare aliqd, *to take from the capital or principal*: dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic.; de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, Id.——II. *Esp.*: *Lively, ardent, fiery*, v. et ingenuus animus, Plin.

VIX, *adv.* (*akin to* vis). *Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty.* I. *Gen.*: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix, his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic.; ut v. aut omnino non posset, Id.; ex hominum millibus LX. v. ad D. esse redactos esse dixerunt, Cæs.; adeo, ut v. possit ulla causa reperiri, Quint.——II. *Esp.* A) *Of time*: *Scarcely, no sooner . . . than*, v. tandem legi literas, Cic.; v. tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.; v. agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli . . . non dubitant, Cæs.; v. ea fatus erat, geminæ quum forte columbæ . . . cœlo venere volantes, Virg.——B) *Strengthened by* dum, *and usually in one word*, vixdum: quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic.; vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum, *&c.*, Id.

VOCABULUM, i, *n.* (voco). I. *Gen.*: *The appellation of a thing, a word, name, term*, nomen est, quo suo quæque (persona), proprie et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.; multa renascentur . . . cadentque . . . vocabula, Hor.——II. *Esp. in Gramm.*: *A noun, a substantive*, Quint.

VOCALIS, e (vox). I. *That may be heard, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, &c.*, ne quem vocalem præteririsse videamur, *any more bawler (not an orator)*, Cic.; vocaliora verba, Quint.; aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin.; eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, i. e. *of strong voice*, Id.; v. Nympha (*echo*), Ov.——II. *Subst.*, vocalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* litera), *A vowel*, Cic.

VOCALITAS, ātis, *f.* (vocalis). *Sound, euphony* (*a translation of the Greek εὐφωνία*), Quint.

VOCATIO, ōnis, *f.* I. *A citing or summoning before a court of justice*, Varr. ap. Gell.——II. *An inviting of a guest, invitation*, Catull.

VOCATIVE, *adv.* *Of or belonging to calling*, v. dicere, *in the vocative*, Gell.

VOCATIVUS, a, um (voco). *Of or belonging to calling*, v. casus (*in Gramm.*), *the vocative case*, Gell.

VOCATOR, ōris, *m.* (voco). *One who calls.* I. *Gen.*, Prud.——II. *One who invites another as a guest*, Suet.

VOCATUS, ūs, *m.* (voco). I. *Gen.*: *A calling upon, invocation*, et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic.; O numquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *my calling, tossing*, Virg.——II. *Esp.*: *An inviting to table*, Suet.

VOCIFERATIO, ōnis, *f.* (vociferor). *A loud crying, bawling, vociferating*, Cic.

VOCIFERATUS, ūs, *m.* (vociferor). *A crying aloud, vociferation*, Plin.

VOCIFERO, āre (*act. of* vociferor). *To call, cry aloud or violently*, Varr.

VOCIFEROR, ātus, 1 *v. dep. n. and a.* (vox, fero). *To lift up the voice, cry aloud, to bawl, vociferate*, v. palam, Cic.; vociferari Deoque fugerent? quamve in fuga spem haberent? Liv.; æra v., *resound*, Lucr.; carmina v., *re-echo*, Id.; ratio v. naturam rerum, *proclaims*, Id.

VOCIFICO, āre (vox, facio). *To let one's voice be heard, to call aloud*, Varr.; Gell.

VOCITO, 1 *v. intens. a. and n.* (voco). I. *To name, to be in the habit of naming or calling*, nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui, *&c.*, Cic.; has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitare soerunt, Id.; Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Id.——II. *To call or cry aloud*, clamor concurrentium, vocitantium, Tac.

VOCO, 1 *v. a. and n.* (vox). *To call; to call upon, invoke.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: v. aliqm in concionem, Cic.; v. concionem, Tac.; Dumnorigem ad se vocat, Cæs.; v. populum Romanum ad

arma, Id.; v. inabrem vctis, *to invoke, implore, pray for*, Id.; voce vocans Hecaten, *invoking, calling upon*, Id.; quem vocet divum populus, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To cite before a judge, to summon before a court of justice*, v. in jus, Cic.; v. consulem in rostra, Varr. ap. Gell. 2) a) *To call (to an entertainment), to invite, bid*, v. alqm ad cœnam, Cic.; v. vulgo ad prandium, Id.; vocata est opera nunc quidem, i. e. *I am already invited*, Plaut. b) *Of things: To invite, entice, allure*, v. alqm ad vitam, Cic.; v. ad quietem, Liv.; vocat Auster in altum, Virg.; quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. 3) *To call by a name, to call, name*, comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, Cic.; a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur ... se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Id.; ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut.——II. *Meton.: To bring into, reduce to, place in a certain state or condition*, ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; v. alqm in odium aut invidiam, Id.; v. alqm in luctum, Id.; in partem hereditatis; mulieres vocatæ sunt, *come in for a share*, Id.; v. Italiam ad exitium et vastitatem, *to plunge into ruin*, Id.

VŌCŌNIUS. *Voconius, a Roman family name*; e. g. Q. V. Saxa, *a tribune of the people, proposer of the* lex Voconia, *by which the right of inheritance on the part of women was limited*; V. pira, *named after one Voconius*, Plin.

VŌCONTII, ōrum, m. *Voconti, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, between the rivers Isara and Druentius; now Vaison*, Cæs.

VŌCŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vox). I. *A weak or feeble voice*, recreandæ voculæ causa, Cic.; v. mea, Prop.——II. *Meton.* A) *A weak sound or note*, quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in canta flexiones et falsæ voculæ quam certæ et severæ? Cic.—B) *A little or short word*, incurrit hæc nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, *talk, remarks*, Cic.

VOGESUS, i. *See* Vosegus.

VŌLA, æ, *f. The hollow of the hand, or (acc. to Fest.) of the foot, the hollow hand*, Plin. *Prov.:* nec v. nec vestigium apparet *or exist, of which there is no trace left*, Varr.

VŌLĀTERRÆ, ārum, *f. Volaterræ, a city of Etruria, the most northerly of the confederation; now Volterra*, Cic.; Liv.

VŌLĀTERRĀNUS, a, um (Volaterræ). *Of or belonging to Volaterræ*, V. Vada, *a maritime town in the territory of Volaterræ; now Torre di Vado*, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, Volaterrani, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Volaterræ*, Cic.

VŌLĀTICUS, a, um (volo). *Flying, winged.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *Flighty, inconstant, transient, volatile*, O Academiam volaticam, Cic.; v. Psyche, App.—B) *Magical; but only subst.:* volatica, æ, *f., A witch, acc. to* Fest.

VŌLĀTILIS, e (volvo). *Flying, winged.* I. *Prop.:* v. bestiæ, Cic.; v. puer, i. e. Amor, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *Quick, fleet, swift*, v. ferrum, i. e. *an arrow*, Virg.; v. telum, Ov.—B) *Fleeting, transitory*, gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraque mobilius, Sen.; v. ætas, Ov.

VŌLĀTUS, ūs, m. (volo). I. *A flying, flight*, v. aquilæ, Cic.——II. *Meton.: Any rapid motion*, v. præceps fatorum, Mart.

VOLCÆ, ārum, m. *Volcæ, a large tribe of Gallia Narbonensis, divided into* Volcæ Arecomici, *with the chief town* Nemausus, *now Nismes, and* Volcæ Tectosages, *with the chief town* Tolosa, *now Toulouse*, Cæs.

VOLEMA PIRA. *A kind of large pears (weighing nearly a pound)*, Col.

VŌLĒNS, entis. I. *Part. of* volo.——II. *Adj.* A) *Willing, of its own free will, ready*, v., nolens, Sen.; volens vos Turnus adoro, Virg.—B) 1) *Favorable, well inclined*, v., propitius, Liv.; v. di, Sall.; v. animus, Id. 2) *Subst.*, volentia, ium, n., *Things pleasant or agreeable*, rescribere volentia, Tac.

VŌLĪTO, 1 *v. intens. n.* (volo). *To fly to and fro or about, to flit or flutter around, to fly often, to be in the habit of flying.* I. *Prop.* A) aves v., Cic.; volitant alii (scarabæi) magno cum murmure, Plin.; volucris propter humum volitat, Ov.—B) *Meton.: To be in rapid motion, to fly about, to hasten*, tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic.; volitat ante oculos istorum Juba regis filius, Id.; v. tota acie, Liv. *Of things: Atoms*, Cic.; stellæ v., Id.; umbræ v., Virg.; voces v. per auras, Lucr.——II. *Fig.:* speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic.; si nostri animi ... gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura ac labore, i. e. *wish to be at large, or to take relaxation*, Id.; nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion*, Id.

VOLNUS, VOLNERO, *&c. See* Vulns.

VŌLO, vōlŭi, velle [vin' *for* visne, Plaut.; Ter.], *v. a.* (βούλομαι). *To will, be willing, wish, choose, have a mind.* I. *Gen.* a) *With inf.:* idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic.; velim scire, Id.; v. tollere, Hor. b) *With acc. and inf.:* pater illum alterum (filium), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic.; judicem me esse non doctorem volo, Id. c) *With acc.:* faciam, quod vultis, Cic.; si plura velim, Hor. d) *With* ut: volo, uti mihi respondeas ... simul etiam illud volo, uti respondeas, *&c.*, Cic. e) *With a simple subj.:* visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.; quam vellem Panætium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Id.——II. *Esp.* A) v. alqm, *to wish to speak to any body, to wish any thing from any body*, centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie, Cic.; si quid ille se velit, Cæs.; si quid me vis, Plaut.—B) v. bene, male alcui, *to wish (any body) well or ill, be favorably or unfavorably disposed to any body*, jam diu ego huic et hic mihi volumus bene, Plaut.; utinam male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant, Ter.—C) v. alqd alcjs causâ, *to wish any one every thing good, to wish him well*, Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omnia, Cic.—D) *To will*, i. e. *to fix, determine, appoint (as a magistrate)*, majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic.; qui (majores nostri) quum intelligerent ... insui voluerunt, *&c.*, Id. *Hence, at the beginning of a bill or proposal for a law*, velitis jubeatis, *as a request to the people that they would pass it*, Id.—E) *To be of opinion, to maintain, mean, say*, quod minime illi volunt, Cic.; me vult fuisse Rhodi, Id.—F) quid sibi vult (res), *what means, what signifies*, nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, Cic.

VŌLO, 1 *v. n. To fly.* I. *Prop.* A) avis volat, Enn.; apes v., Ov. *Prov.:* sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut.—B) *Subst.*, volantes, ium (*sc.* aves), *The flying ones*, i. e. *birds*, Virg.; Lucr.——II. *Meton.: To be in rapid motion,*

to hasten, make speed, literæ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic.; venlet tempus et quidem celeriter: volat enim ætas, Id.; telum v., Liv.; per summa levis volat æquora curru, Virg.; fama v., Id.; et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor.

VŌLONES, um, m. (volo). *The slaves who after the battle of Canne voluntarily enlisted in the Roman army, volunteers*, Liv.

VŌLPES. *See* VULPES.

VOLSCI, ōrum, m. *The Volsci, a considerable tribe of Latium*, Cic.

VOLSCUS, a, um (Volsci). *Of or belonging to the Volsci*, V. gens, Cic.; V. ager, Liv.

VOLSINIENSIS, e (Volsinii). *Of or belonging to Volsinii*, V. ager, Liv.; V. lacus, *to the south of the town, now Lago di Bolsena*, Plin. *Subst. plur.*, Volsiniensea, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Volsinii*, Liv.

VOLSINII [Vols.], ōrum, m. *Volsinii, a town of Etruria; now Bolsena*, Liv.

VOLSUS, a, um, *part. of* vello.

VOLTURNUS, i. *See* VULTURNUS.

VOLTUS, us. *See* VULTUS.

VŌLŪBILIS e (volvo). *That turns or rolls itself or may be turned or rolled, rolling, volubla.* I. *Prop.*: v. cœlum, Cic.; v. et rotundus deus, Id.; v. buxum, i. e. *a spinning-top*, Virg.; v. aurum, i. e. *the golden apple*, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Of style: Fluent, flowing, rapid*, Appii Claudii volubilis, sed paulo fer[illegible]r erat oratio, Cic.; rotunda v.que sententia, [illegible] *Meton. of an orator*: v. homo quadam præcip[illegible] celeritate dicendi, Cic.—B) *Of fortune: Changeable, inconstant, fickle*, vaga v.que fortuna, Cic.; (res) volubili orbe circumagi, Plin.

VŌLŪBILITAS, ātis, *f.* (volubilis). *Movableness of an object round its centre, easy or rapid motion, volubility.* I. *Prop.* A) v. mundi, Cic.—B) *Meton.: Roundness, round figure*, v. latissima capitis fracta, Ov.——II. *Fig.* A) *Rapidity of discourse*, v. linguæ, *readiness of speech, fluency*, Cic.; flumen verborum volubilitasque.—B) *Changeableness, inconstancy*, casus et v. fortunæ, Cic.

VŌLŪBILITER, *adv.* (volubilis) *Rapidly, fluently*, funditur numerose et v. oratio, Cic.

VŌLUCER, cris, e [*genit. plur.*, volucrium, Cic. ap. Charis.; *masc.*, volucris, Sil.; volucer fama, Petr.] (volo). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Flying, winged*, v. bestiæ, Cic.; v. angues, Id.; v. deus, i. e. *Mercury*, Id. 2) *Subst.*, volucris, is, *f.* (*sc.* avis) (*m. only once, on account of* alea, Cic. poet.).—B) *Meton. of things: Winged, flying, light*, v. fumi, Virg.; v. aurum, nebulæ, Id.; v. sagitta, Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Rapid, swift, fleet*, nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic.; v. somnus, Virg.—B) *Exp.: Volatile, changeable, fleeting, fickle*, v. fortuna, Cic.; v. gaudium, Hor.

VŌLŪMEN, inis, n. (volvo). I. A) *Any thing that is rolled, folded, or wound together, as a volume, writing, or book*, v. plenum querelæ iniquissimæ, Cic.; tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Id.; evolvere v. epistolarum.—B) *Exp.: A book*, i. e. *a single part of a work or writing*, disputationis tertium v., Cic.——II. *An orb, circle, band, winding, whirl, wave, coil, &c.* A) *Prop.*: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg.; v. siderum, *a circular course, revolution*, Id.; v. undæ, Lucr.——B) *Fig.: A revolution, change, turn*, sortis humanæ volumina, Plin.

VŌLUNTARIUS, a, um (voluntas). I. A) *That does any thing with a free will or of its own accord, voluntary*, v. auxilia, Cic.; v. servi, Id.; v. milites, *volunteers*, Cæs.; voluntarius ferocissimus quisque juvenum, Liv.—B) *Subst.*, voluntarii, orum, m. (*sc.* milites), *Volunteers*, Cæs.——II. *Meton. of things*: v. mors, *suicide, voluntary death*, Cic.; v. servitus, Tac.; v. deditio, Id.

VŌLUNTAS, ātis, *f.* (volo). *Will, wish, inclination.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.* 1) v. est, quæ quid cum ratione desiderat, Cic.; judicium v.que multitudinis, Id.; quid esset suæ voluntatis, ostenderet, Cæs. 2) *Adverbial phrases.* a) sua (alcjs) voluntate, *or simply* voluntate, *willingly, of one's own will, voluntarily*: equidem, ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, &c., Cic.; redibat in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, Id. b) ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, *after one's will or desire, according to the will of any one*: ad voluntatem loqui, *so as to please others*, Cic.; vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est, Id.; illud accidit præter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, Id.——B) *Exp.* 1) *Inclination toward a person, good-will, favor*, v. erga Cæsarem, Cic.; v. mutua, Id.; v. totius provinciæ erga Cæsarem, Cæs. 2) *A last will or testament*, testamentum ac v., Cic.——II. *Meton.: A meaning, sense, signification*, quæstio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, Quint.; verborum vis aut v., Id.

VŌLŪPE *or* VŌLŪP, *adv.* (volo). *Agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly*, facite vestro animo volupe, Plaut.; gaudeo et volupe est mihi, Id.; volup est, Ter.

VŌLUPTABILIS, e (voluptas). *Causing pleasure, pleasant*, Plaut.

VŌLUPTARIUS, a, um (voluptas). *Of or belonging to pleasure or sensual enjoyment, voluptuous*, ego malo lætitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic.; gustatus, sensus maxime v., *susceptible of sensual enjoyment or pleasure*, Id.; v. homo, *devoted to sensual enjoyment*, Id.

VŌLUPTAS, ātis, *f.* (volupe). I. A) *Pleasure, enjoyment, delight, of mind or body* (in *good or bad sense*), omne id, quo gaudemus, v. est, Cic.; v. corporis, Id.; capere v. ex alqa re, Id.; a voluptatibus, i. e. *mistress des plaisirs*, Suet.—B) *Personified as a deity*: Voluptas, Cic.——II. *Meton.* A) *As a term of endearment*: mea voluptas, *my delight, my charmer*, Virg.; Plaut.—B) *Plur.: Public exhibitions, games, shows* (*given to amuse the people*), Cic.

VŌLUPTŪOSUS, a, um (voluptas). *Full of pleasure or delight, delightful*, Plin.

VŌLUTĀBRUM, i, n. (voluto). *A place in which swine wallow, wallowing-place, mud*, Virg.

VŌLUTĀBUNDUS, a, um (voluto). *That rolls about or wallows*, Cic.

VŌLUTĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* *A rolling, rolling about.* I. *Prop.*: volutationes corporis, Cic.; v. in luto, Plin.——II. *Fig.* A) *Mental disquietude, restlessness*, Sen.—B) *Inconstancy*, Id.

VŌLŪTO, 1 *v. intens. a.* (volvo). *To roll, tumble, turn, wind much or often; to roll, tum-*

bla, &c., about. I. *Prop.:* quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic.; v. se in pulvere, Plin.; v. pilas e fimo pedibus, *to form by rolling together,* Id.; genua amplexus genibusque volutans hærebat, Virg.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *are wallowing or immersed in,* Cic.; v. vocem per ampla atria, Virg. —B) *Esp.: To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect upon, think of, consider,* v. alqd animo, Cic.; v. alqd in animo, Liv.; v. alqd secum, Virg.; v. rem in pectore, Plaut.

VOLUTUS, a, um, *part. of* volvo.

VOLVA [vulva], æ, *f.* (volvo). *An integument, covering, wrapper, husk.* I. *Gen.:* v. fungorum, Plin.——II. *Esp.: The womb, matrix* (*of the human race and of animals*), Plin.

VOLVO, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 *v. a.* (εἰλύω, ἑλύω, *to wind about*). *To roll, turn, or wind round or about, to roll along.* I. *Prop.* A) v. libros, *to unroll, find a passage in a writing, turn over,* Cic.; v. orbem, *to form an orb or circle,* Liv.; v. pilas, *to form by rolling together,* Plin.; v. oculos huc illuc, Virg.—B) *To roll or turn* (*itself*) *round or about,* cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic.; illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Id.; volvi humi, Virg.; lacrimæ volvuntur inanes, *flow,* Id.——II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.:* v. celeriter verba, *to roll or pour forth,* i. e. *utter fluently,* Cic.; v. sententias facile verbis, Id.; volventibus annis, *in the course of years,* Virg.; v. casus, *to undergo,* Id.—B) *Esp.: To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect or think upon, consider,* v. alqd cum animo, Sall.; v. multa secum, Id.; v. alqd sub pectore, Virg.

VŎMER, ĕris, *m.* [*nom. sing.*, vomis, Col.]. *A ploughshare,* Cic.

VŎMICA, æ, *f.* I. *Prop.* A) *A suppurated tumor, imposthume, abscess, sore,* Cic.—B) *Meton., of stones: A bunch, flaw,* Plin.——II. *Fig.: A plague, pest, evil, curse,* Suet.

VŎMICUS, a, um (vomica). *Disgusting, foul, noxious,* v. morbus, Sen.

VOMIS, eris. *See* VOMER.

VŎMITIO, ōnis, *f.* (vomo). I. *The act of vomiting, a vomiting,* Cic.——II. *That which is vomited, vomit,* Plin.

VŎMITO, āre, *v. intens. a.* (vomo). *To vomit,* Suet.

VŎMITOR, ōris, *m.* (vomo). *One who vomits,* Sen.

VŎMITŌRIUS, a, um (vomo). I. *That causes vomiting, emetic,* v. bulbus, Plin.——II. *Subst. meton.,* vŏmitōria, ōrum, *n., The avenues or passages leading to the people's seats in the theatre* (*because they vomited forth, as it were, crowds of people*), *acc. to* Macr.

VŎMITUS, ūs, *m.* (vomo). I. *A vomiting or throwing up from the stomach,* Plin.——II. *Meton.* A) *That which is thrown up or vomited, vomit,* Plin.—B) *Also as term of reproach for a disgusting person,* Plaut.

VŎMO, ŭi, ĭtum, 3 *v. n. and a.* (ἐμέω). I. A) *To vomit, throw up from the stomach,* v. post cœnam, Cic.; hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Id.—B) *Meton.: To discharge itself,* qua largius vomit (Padus), *empties itself into the sea,* Plin.——II. *To discharge by vomiting, to bring up.* A) *Prop.:* v. sanguinem, Plin.—B) *Meton.: To eject, throw up,* v. undam, Virg.; v. fumum, Id.; v. animam, *to breathe out, exhale,* Id.; v. argentum, *to deliver up again, to restore,* Plaut.

VŎPISCUS, i, *m.* *One of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other,* Plin.

VŎPISCUS, i, *m.* *Vopiscus, a Roman family name;* e. g. L. Julius V., Liv.; Flavius V., *a historian under Constantine the Great.*

VŎRĀCITAS, ātis, *f.* (vorax). *Ravenousness, voracity.* I. *Prop.,* Eutr.——II. *Meton. of fire,* Plin.

VŎRĀGO, ĭnis, *f.* (voro). *A chasm, abyss, bottomless depth, deep pit.* I. *Prop.:* summersus equus voraginibus, Cic.; explere voraginem conjectu terræ, Liv.; v. ventris, Ov.——II. *Meton.:* voragines scopulique rei publicæ, i. e. *destruction, ruin,* Cic.; gurges et v. patrimonii, *a squanderer,* Id.; v. aut gurges vitiorum, *abyss,* Id.

VŎRAX, ăcis (voro). *That swallows greedily and in great quantities, gluttonous, devouring, voracious,* quæ Charybdis tam vorax? Cic.; v. venter, Ov.; voracior ignis, Id.

VŎRO, 1 *v. a.* (βορά, βιβρώσκω). *To devour, gulp down, swallow greedily, eat up.* I. A) *Prop.:* animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; (apes) v. mella avide, Plin.; v. Lucrina (ostrea), Mart.; *also to swallow or take* (*medicine*), Id. *Prov.:* meus hic est, hamum vorat, *bites, takes the bait,* Plaut.—B) *Meton.:* idem in reliquis generis ejus (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, *may have squandered,* Plin.; (rapidus vortex) v. navem, Virg.; vorat hæc (Charybdis) Ov.; v. viam, *to pass over quickly,* Catull.——II. *Fig.: To pursue eagerly or passionately,* v. literas, Cic.

VORSO, VORSORIUS, VORSUM, &c. *See* VERS.

VORTEX, VORTICOSUS, VORTO. *See* VERT.

VOS, *pron. See* TU.

VOSTER, tra, trum. *See* VESTER.

VŎTIFER, ĕra, ĕrum (votum, fero). *Bearing vows, or things devoted to a deity,* Stat.

VŎTIVUS, a, um (votum). I. *Of or belonging to a vow, vowed, devoted,* v. ludi, Cic.; v. legatio, i. e. *which a person undertook under pretence of fulfilling a vow,* Id.; v. tabula, Hor.——II. *That happens according to one's wish, welcome, agreeable,* App.

VŎTUM, i, *n.* (voveo). I. *A vow.* A) *Prop.:* qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic.; v. nefaria, Id.; obstrictum esse religione voti, Id.; suscipere v., Id.; ex voto, *agreeably to a vow,* Hor.; v. solvere or reddere, *to fulfill one's vow,* Cic.—B) *Meton.: Any thing vowed or solemnly promised,* lustramurque Jovi votisque incendimus aras, *incense, sacrifice,* Virg.; Danai in voto (i. e. in equo Trojano) latent, Petr.——II. *Meton.: A wish, desire,* v. nocturna, Cic.; sed hoc v. est, *is only a wish,* Quint.; v. est, ut, *it is to be wished that,* Cels.; audivere dii mea vota, Hor.; hoc erat in votis, *this I wished,* Id.; an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una, Id.; voti compotem facere aliquem, *to grant any one's wish,* Liv.

VOTUS, a, um, *part. of* voveo.

VŎVEO, vŏvi, vŏtum, 2 *v. a.* I. *Prop.: To vow, promise solemnly, or devote any thing to a deity,* neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic.; v. capita pro salute patriæ, Id.; v. votum

pro militibus, Liv.; templa publice vota et dedicata, Cic.; voti ludi, Liv.; v. victima pro reditu, Ov.; vota vindemia Tyrrheno regi, *solemnly promised*, id. ——II. *Meton.: To wish, wish for*, eligo quod voveas, Ov.; quæ voveam, duo sunt minime ut, &c., Id.; quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor.

VOX, vōcis, *f.* I. *The voice; a sound, tone; a crying or calling out*, mira est quædam natura vocis, &c., Cic.; v. magna, Id.; v. summa, Hor.; exercere vocem, Plaut.——II. *Meton.* A) *A word, saying; a sentence; speech, language*, &c., dico, Epicurum non intelligere quid sonet hæc v., id est, quæ res huic voci subjiciatur, Cic.; exprimere v., Id.; nulla tamen vox est ab iis audita populi Romani majestate indigna, Cæs.; ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibus Gallorum ac mercatorum, &c., Id.; v. contumeliosæ, *terms of reproach*, Id.; nescit vox missa reverti, Hor.; deripere lunam vocibus, *with formal incantations, magical words*, Hor.——B) *Language, tongue, speech* [sermo], quum civem e voce cognovisset, Just.; cultus hominum recentium voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor.——C) *An accent, tone*, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.

VULCANĀLIS [Volc.], e (Vulcanus). *Of or belonging to Vulcan*, V. flamen, Varr. *Subst.* a) Vulcanal [Volc.], ālis, *n.*, *The temple of Vulcan*, Plin. b) Vulcanālia, ōrum, *n.*, *A yearly festival (on the 23d of August), in honor of Vulcan*, Plin.

VULCĀNIUS [Volc.], a, um (Vulcanus). *Of or belonging to Vulcan*, V. arma, Cic.; V. Lemnos, *devoted or consecrated to Vulcan*, Ov.; V. acies, *a large line of fire*, Virg.

VULCĀNUS [Volc.], i, *m.* *Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter, and Juno*, Cic.

VULGĀRIS [volg.], e (vulgus). *Of or belonging to the multitude, belonging to all, common, ordinary, general; that happens every day, usual, of common occurrence*, in omni arte, cujus usus v. non sit, Cic.; v. popularisque sensus, Id.; v. liberalitas, *displayed toward all*, Id.; v. opinio, Id.; vulgare est, *it is common*, Plin.

VULGĀRITER [volg.], *adv.* (vulgaris). *In a common or ordinary manner, commonly, vulgarly*, v. scribere, Cic.; Plin.

VULGĀTOR [volg.], ōris, *m.* (vulgo). *One that makes a thing generally known, a divulger, blabber*, v. taciti, i. e. *Tantalus*, Ov.

VULGĀTUS [volg.], a, um. I. *Common, ordinary, general*, vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. ——II. *Esp.* A) *Well-known, notorious*, vulgatior fama, Liv.——B) *Common, public*, vulgatissimæ meretrices, Suet.

VULGO *and* VOLGO, *abl. adv.* (vulgus). *In general, generally, commonly; altogether; every where; at all times; without distinction, indiscriminately*, &c., num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic.; v. loquebatur, *generally*, Id.; v. ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world, publicly*, Id.; v. totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Cæs.; victum v. quærere, *publicly*, Ter.

VULGO *and* VOLGO, 1 *v. a.* (vulgus). *To spread among the people, to impart to all, to make public or common.* I. *Gen.:* v. morbos, Liv.; v. rem, i. e. *to make every one partake in*, Id.; v. librum, *to publish*, Quint. *Mid.:* vulgari cum privatis, *to mix with, make one's self common*, Liv.——II. *Esp.* A) *To make known among the people, to spread abroad, publish, divulge*, non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv.; hæc atque alia vulgantibus, Tac.——B) *To make common, to prostitute*, Liv.

VULGUS [volg.], i, *n.* (*sometimes m.*) (*Icel.* folk; *Tatar* pulk; *Sanscr.* bāla, *akin to* populus). *The great mass of the people, the people in general, the public, every body.* I. *Gen.:* non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, &c.; Cic.; quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *in general to the greater number*, Id.; apio gratia in vulgo est, *in general*, Plin.——II. *Esp.* A) *A multitude mass, heap, great number*, v. patronorum, Cic.; v. servorum, Ter.; v. densum (umbrarum), Hor.——B) *The multitude, the common people, the populace, the vulgar*, sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; fani pulchritudo et vetustas Prænestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus, *with the common people or the vulgar*, Id.; quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos, Hor.; odi profanum vulgus, Id.

VULNERATIO [voln.], ōnis, *f.* (vulnero). *A wounding.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.——II. *Fig.: An injuring*, v. famæ, salutis, Cic.

VULNĒRO [voln.], 1 *v. a.* (vulnus). *To wound, injure, hurt.* I. *Prop.:* vulnerari acie ipsa et ferri viribus, Cic.; v. alqm, Cæs.; pleroque jacula tormentis aut manu missa vulnerabant, Sall.——II. *Fig.:* v. alqm voce, Cic.; v. animum alcjs, Liv.

VULNIFICUS [voln.], a, um (vulnus, facio). *That inflicts or causes wounds, wounding*, v. chalybs, Virg.; v. sus, Ov.; v. telum, Id.

VULNUS [voln.], ĕris, *n.* (*akin to* ulcicor *and* ὀλλυμι). *A wound.* I. A) *Prop.:* v. in latere, Cic.; claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Id.; excipere v., Id.; multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Cæs.; sustinere v., Cæs.; vulneribus confectus, Liv.——B) *Meton.: Any injury caused by a stab, cut, stroke*, &c., vulneribus donec paullatim evicta (ornus) supremum congemuit, Virg.——II. *Fig.: Hurt, damage, detriment; also of the mind, grief, anguish, distress*, &c., fortunæ gravissimo percusseus vulnere, Cic.; hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic.

VULPECŬLA, æ, *f. dim.* (vulpes). *A little fox*, Cic.

VULPES [volp.], is, *f.* [*nom.* vulpis, Avien.] (ἀλώπηξ). I. *A fox*, Plin. *Prov.:* jungere vulpes, *denoting any thing impossible*, Virg.; v. pilum mutat, non mores, Suet.——II. *Meton.:* v. marina, *a kind of shark* (Squalus alopecia, L.), Plin.

VULPINUS [volp.], a, um (vulpes). *Of or belonging to a fox*, v. lingua, Plin.

VULSĒLLA, æ. *See* VOLSELLA.

VULSINIENSES, ĭum, *and* VULSINII, ōrum *See* VOLS.

VULSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of* vello.——II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Hairless, beardless, bald, smooth soft*, Quint. 2) *Fig.:* v. mena, *effeminate*, Mart.——B) *Afflicted with spasms*, Plin.

VULTŬCULUS [volt.], i, *m. dim.* (vultus). *A look, the countenance*, non te Bruti nostri v. ab ista oratione deterret? *serious or grave look*, Cic.

VULTŬOSUS [volt.], a, um (vultus). *Full of*

looks, making faces, using artificial expressions of countenance, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic.; v. pronunciatio, Quint.

VULTUR [volt.], ŭris, m. [*nom.* vulturus, Enn.]. I. *A vulture*, Liv. *Prov.:* vultur profert cornua, *implying something impossible*, Claud.——II. *Meton., of a covetous or rapacious man*, Sen.; Mart.

VULTUR [Volt.], ŭris, m. *Vultur, a mountain of Apulia, near Venusia; now Voltore*, Hor.; *hence the name of a wind*, Vulturnus ventus, i. e. *southeast by south*, Plin.

VULTURIUS [volt.], ii, m. (vultur). I. *Prop.: A vulture*, Plaut.; Lucr.——II. *Meton.* A) *A rapacious or covetous man*, v. illius provinciæ imperator, Cic.—B) *An unfortunate throw at dice*, jacit vulturios quatuor, Plaut.

VULTURNUM [Volt.], i, n. *Vulturnum, a town of Campania, at the mouth of the River Vulturnus; now Castel Volturno*, Liv.

VULTURNUS [Volt.], i, m. *Vulturnus, the chief river in Campania, rising in the Apennines, in Samnium, and falling into the Lower Sea; now Volturno*, Liv.

VULTURNUS [Volt.], a, um (Vulturnus). *Of or belonging to the river Vulturnus*, V. mare, Plin.

VULTURNUS VENTUS. *See* VULTUR.

VULTUS [volt.], ûs, m. (volo, velle). *The countenance, mien, aspect, look, features.* I. *Prop.* A) is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse præter hominem potest, Cic.; oculi, supercilia, frons, v. denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, Id.—B) *Esp.: An angry or stern countenance, a serious, grave, or gloomy aspect*, Tac.——II. *Meton. gen.* A) *The face*, v. simis, Cœl. ap. Cic.; brachia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A picture, image, portrait*, Plin. 2) *The face or external form of a person or thing, features*, v. salis placidi, Virg.; v. naturæ, Ov.

VULVA, æ, *and* VULVULA, æ. *See* VOLV.

X.

X, x, *containing a combination of the letter c with any of the c-sounds and with* h; *hence in inscriptions we find very often the* X *followed by a* C *or* S. *As a numeral*, X. *denotes* 10 (i. e. *two* V.'s *joined at the apices*).

XANTHIPPE, ēs, *f.* (Ξανθίππη). *Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates*, Cic.

XANTHIPPUS, i, m. (Ξάνθιππος). *Xanthippus.* 1. *The father of Pericles*, Cic. 2. *A Lacedæmonian who made Regulus prisoner*, Cic.

XANTHUS, i, m. (Ξάνθος). *Xanthus, the name of several rivers.* 1. *A river in Troas, the same as the Scamander*, Plin. 2. *A river of Lycia, flowing past a town of the same name*, Mel. 3. *A small river of Epirus*, Virg.

XENIUM, ii, n. (ξένιον). I. *A present given or sent to a guest or friend*, Plin.; Vitr. *Hence*, Xenia. *The title of the* 13*th book of the Epigrams of Martial, treating of things usually sent as presents to guests.*——II. *Meton.: Any present*, Plin.

XENO, ōnis, m. (Ξένων). *Xeno, an Epicurean philosopher of Athens* Cic.

XENOCRATES, is, m. (Ξενοκράτης). *Xenocrates, a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon*, Cic.

XENOPHANES, is, m. (Ξενοφάνης). *Xenophanes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus*, Cic.

XENOPHON, ontis, m. (Ξενοφῶν). *Xenophon, a well-known Greek historian and philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and general of the Athenians under Cyrus the Younger*, Cic.

XENOPHONTEUS *or* -IUS, a, um (Ξενοφόντειος). *Of or belonging to Xenophon*, X. genus sermonis, Cic.; X. Hercules, i. e. *mentioned by him*, Id.

XERAMPELINÆ, arum, *f.* (ξηραμπέλιναι) (sc. vestes). *Garments of a dark-red color*, Juv.

XIPHIAS, æ, m. (ξιφίας). I. *The sword-fish*, Plin.; Ov.——II. *A comet with a sword-shaped tail*, Plin.

XIPHION, ii, n. (ξιφίον). *Sword-grass*, i. q. gladiolus, Plin.

XYLINUM, i, n. (ξύλινον). *Cotton*, Plin.

XYLOBALSAMUM, i, n. (ξυλοβάλσαμον). *The wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin.

XYLOCINNAMOMUM, i, n. (ξυλοκιννάμωμον). *The wood of the cinnamon-tree*, Plin.

XYLON, i, n. (ξύλον). *The cotton-tree*, Plin.

XYSTUS, i, m. [xystum, Vitr.] (ξυστός). I. *A broad covered gallery or arcade, in which the Greek wrestlers used to practice during the winter*, Vitr.——II. *With the Romans, an open walk for promenading, &c.*, Cic.

Y.

Y, y. *This letter was not received into the Latin alphabet; it is commonly represented by* u, *and sometimes by* o *and* i.

Z.

Z, z, *a letter borrowed from the Greek; in Latin writers it occurs only in foreign words, in which it was pronounced sometimes like* ds, *and sometimes like* ss; *hence the unsettled orthography*, e. g. *of* Zmyrna *and* Smyrna, zmaragdus *and* smaragdus, *and the change of* Ζάκυνθος *into* Saguntum: *this* ζυγόν *is changed into* jugum; *the form* zetz *for* dista *is owing to the interchange of* z *and* d].

ZACYNTHIUS, a, um (Zacynthus). *Of or belonging to Zacynthus*, Z. bitumen, Plin.

ZACYNTHUS *or* -OS, i, *f.* (Ζάκυνθος). *Zacynthus, an island of the Ionian Sea; now Zante*, Plin.

ZALEUCUS, i, m. (Ζάλευκος). *Zaleucus, the lawgiver of the* Locri, Cic.

ZAMA, æ, *f.* (Ζάμα). *Zama.* 1. *A small place in Numidia, famous for the victory of Scipio over Hannibal*, Liv. 2. *Another town of Numidia, with the epithet* regia, *the residence of Juba*, Sall.

ZAMIA, æ, *f.* (ζαμία). *Damage, loss*, Plaut.

ZAMOLXIS, is, m. (Ζάμολξις). *Zamolxis, a Getan, who, after having been a slave among the Greeks, returned to the Getæ, and introduced civilization among them. He was regarded by them after death as a deity*, Cic.

ZANCLÆUS, a, um (Zancle). *Of or belonging to Zancle*, Z. arena, i. e. *Sicily*, Ov.

ZANCLE, ēs, *f.* (Ζάγκλη). *Zancle, the ancient*

name of the town Messana (*Messina*), *in Sicily*, Ov.; Sil.

ZANCLEIUS, a, um (Zancle). *Of or belonging to Zancle*, Z. mœnia, i. e. *Messina*, Sil.; Ov.

ZEA, æ, *f.* (ζέα, ζειά). I. *A kind of grain, spelt* (Triticum spelta, L.), Plin.——II. *A kind of rosemary*, App.

ZELOTYPIA, æ, *f.* (ζηλοτυπία). *Jealousy*, Plin.

ZELOTYPUS, a, um (ζηλότυπος). I. *Jealous*, Juv.——II. *Subst.* A) zelotypus, i, m., *A jealous man*, Quint.—B) zelotypa, æ, *f.*, *A jealous woman*, Petr.

ZENO *or* ZENON, ōnis, m. (Ζήνων). *Zeno, the name of several Greek philosophers.* 1. *The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium, in Cyprus*, Cic. 2. *A philosopher of Elea*, Cic. 3. *An Epicurean philosopher, teacher of Cicero and Atticus*, Cic.

ZEPHYRITIS, idis, *f.* (Ζεφυρῖτις). *A name given to the deified Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Catull.; *conf.* Plin.

ZEPHYRIUS, a, um (ζεφύριος). *Of or belonging to the west wind*, Z. ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin.

ZEPHYRUS, i, m. (Ζέφυρος). *A gentle west wind, a zephyr, light breeze* [Favonius]. I. *Prop.*, Plin.——II. *Meton. poet.*: *Wind, in general*, Virg.

ZETA, æ. *See* DIÆTA.

ZETA, *indecl. n.* (ζῆτα). *The Greek letter Zeta*, Aus.

ZETES, æ, m. (Ζήτης). *Zetes, brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts*, Ov.

ZETHUS, i, m. (Ζῆθος). *Zethus, a son of Jupiter by Antiopa, brother of Amphion*, Cic.

ZEUGMA, ătis, *n.* (Ζεύγμα). *Zeugma, a city of Syria, on the western bank of the Euphrates, at a point where the river was crossed by a bridge of boats, whence the name; now probably Rumkaleh*, Plin.

ZEUXIS, is *and* idis, m. (Ζεῦξις). *Zeuxis, a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Heraclea, on the Euxine, flourished* B.C. 424–400, Cic.

ZINGIBERI, *indecl. n.* [zingiber, ĕris, n., Cels.] (ζιγγίβερι). *Ginger*, Plin.

ZIZYPHUM, i, *n.* (ζίζυφον). *The fruit of the jujub-tree*, Plin.

ZIZYPHUS, i, m. (ζίζυφος). *The jujub-tree*, Col.

ZMARAGDUS, i. *See* SMARAGDUS.

ZMYRNA *and* ZMYRNÆUS, a, um. *See* SMYRN.

ZOILUS, i, m. (Ζώιλος). *Zoilus, a grammarian, a native of Amphipolis, celebrated for the asperity with which he assailed the productions of Homer. He flourished in the time of Philip of Macedon*, Vitr. *Meton.*: *A bitter censurer*, Ov.

ZONA, æ, *f.* (ζώνη). *A belt, girdle.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.——II. *Meton.* A) *A belt to carry money in, a money-belt, purse*, Hor.—B) *Orion's Belt, a constellation*, Ov.—C) *A line forming a ring or belt round a precious stone*, Plin.—D) *One of the imaginary circles which divide the heavens and the earth into five parts, a zone*, Plin.—E) *A kind of cutaneous inflammation, extending round the middle of the body, which sometimes proves fatal, the shingles*, i. q. zoster, Scrib.

ZONALIS, e (zona). *Of or belonging to a zone (of the heavens)*, x. ambitus, Macr.

ZONARIUS, a, um (zona). I. *Of or belonging to a belt or girdle*, z. sector, *a cut-purse*, Plaut.——II. *Subst.*, zonarius, ii, m., *A maker of girdles*, Cic.

ZONULA, æ, *f.* (zona). *A small belt or girdle*, Catull.

ZOPHORUS, i, m. (ζωφόρος). *In Archit.*: *The frieze*, i. e. *the part of a column between the architrave* (epistylium) *and the cornice* (coronis), Vitr.

ZOPYRUS, i, m. (Ζώπυρος). 1. *Zopyrus, a celebrated physiognomist*, Cic. 2. *A Persian nobleman, who mutilated himself, for the sake of taking Babylon by this stratagem*, Just.

ZOROASTRES, is, m. *Zoroaster, the lawgiver of the Medes*, Plin.

ZOROASTREUS, a, um (Zoroastres). *Of or belonging to Zoroaster*, Z. susurri, i. e. *magical*, Prud.

ZOSTER, ĕris, m. (ζωστήρ, *a girdle, belt*). *A kind of cutaneous inflammation, otherwise called herpes or zona, the shingles*, Plin.

ZOTHECA, æ, *f.* (ζωθήκη). *A cabinet, small private chamber, a closet, boudoir; for sleeping in the day*, Plin.

ZOTHECULA, æ, *f. dim.* (zotheca). *A small cabinet, closet, or boudoir*, Plin.

ZYGIA, æ, *f.* (ζυγία). I. *A kind of tree, otherwise called* carpinus, *the horn-beam*, Plin.——II. A) zygia tibia, *a flute made of that wood, played at marriages*, App. *Hence, also*—B) Zygia, *the name of Juno, as goddess of matrimony*, App.

ZYTHUM, i, *n.* (ζύθος). *A drink made from barley or other grain by the Egyptians, beer*, Plin.

PART SECOND.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or *adj.*	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
conj.	conjunction.
fig.	figuratively.
interj.	interjection.
L.	Linnæus.
metaph.	metaphorically.
num.	numeral.
part.	participle.
pl.	plural.
poet.	poetically.
pret.	preterite.
pron.	pronoun.
prep.	preposition.
sc. (scilicet)	namely.
sing.	singular.
subst.	substantive.
v. a.	verb active.
v. n.	verb neuter.
alcjs	alicujus.
alqa	aliqua.
alqam	aliquam.
alqm	aliquem.
alqd	aliquid. / aliquod.
alqo	aliquo.
alqs	aliquis.

† denotes a word not classical.

PART II.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

A or AN. 1) The indefinite article is not expressed in Latin; as, *I am a man*, homo sum.—2) An indefinite pronoun, for *any*, aliquis; as, *there is a man*, adest homo aliquis; *in the definition of a thing*, in definitione rei alicujus.—3) An indefinite pronoun marking a certain condition or relation, for *a certain*, quidam; as, *a man told me*, quidam mihi narravit; *Fabius, a Pelignian*, Fabius, Pelignus quidam.—4) Collectively; as, *many a man*, multi; *many a kindness*, multa beneficia.—5) In a comparison; as, *such a man*, talis; *so great a man*, tantus vir.—6) As a numeral, for *one*, unus; *all to a man*, ad unum omnes; *not a man*, ne unus quidem.—7) For *each*; as, *twice a week*, bis in hebdomade; *once a year*, semel singulis annis; *one out of a tribe*, singuli ex singulis tribubus; *four acres a man*, quaterna in singulos jugera; *two at a time*, or *two apiece*, bini.

A, a preposition meaning *on*, before the English participle, after a verb of motion, is expressed in Latin by the first supine without a preposition; as, *I go a hunting*, eo venatum; *I go a fishing*, eo piscatum; *I go a walking*, eo ambulatum.

ABALIĒNATE, *to*, abalienare, alienare, abdicare.

ABANDON, *to*, derelinquere, deserere, destituere, renunciare; dimittere, abjicere, deponere; desistere alqa re and de re; *to a. one's self to*, totum se dedere, dare, tradere alicui or alicui rei; *to a. hope*, spem abjicere; *to a. a siege*, obsidione desistere.

ABANDONED, *adj.* 1) (*forsaken*), derelictus, desertus, destitutus, renuncistus; *a. by hope*, a spe destitutus.—2) (*given up*), deditus, traditus.—3) (*wicked*), perditus, profligatus, flagitiosus, scelestus.

ABANDONING or **ABANDONMENT**, *subst.*, derelictio, destitutio.

ABASE, *to*, dejicere, deprimere, minuere, humiliare; *to a. one's self*, sibi derogare, se abjicere.

ABASEMENT or **ABASING**, *subst.*, dejectio, depressio, humiliatio, imminutio; *a. of one's self*, derogatio sui.

ABASH, *to*, pudore alqm afficere, pudorem alicui incutere, injicere; sensu dedecoris afficere; confundere.

ABASHED, *adj.*, dedecoris sensu affectus, pudore affectus, pudefactus; *to be a.*, pudorem contrahere.

ABASHING, *subst.*, dedecoris sensus, pudor incussus, pudor contractus.

ABATE, *to*. 1) *v. a.*, minuere, imminuere, levare (pretium, annonam), remittere, subducere (alqd or de alqa re), partem aliquam condonare; *to a. a man's courage*, alcjs animum frangere, reprimere, percellere; *to a. one's power*, potestatem alcjs refringere.—2) *v. n.*, imminui, decrescere, remitti, se remittere, diminui; *the heat abates*, æstus defervescit.

ABATEMENT or **ABATING**, *subst.*, detractio, subductio, deminutio, imminutio, deductio; *to make an a.*, alqd de summa remittere; *a. of a disease*, remissio morbi; *an a. of a writ*, exceptio dilatoria.

ABBACY, *subst.*, cœnobiarchæ dignitas, cœnobiarchia.

ABBESS or **ABBATESS**, *subst.*, mulier cœnobii antistes, abbatissa.

ABBEY, *subst.*, cœnobium, abbatia.

ABBOT, *subst.*, abbas, cœnobii præfectus, cœnobiarcha, archimandrita.

ABBOTSHIP, *an*, abbatis munus.

ABBREVIATE, *to*, abbreviare, contrahere, in angustum cogere, in compendium redigere.

ABBREVIATING or **ABBREVIATION**, *subst.*, contractio; compendium, scripturæ compendium; *to take down in writing by abbreviatione*, per compendia excipere alqd.

ABBREVIATOR, *subst.*, qui contrahit, qui in compendium redigit.

ABDICATE, *to*, a se alienare; abdicare; magistratu se abdicare, magistratum deponere.

ABDICATING or **ABDICATION**, *subst.*, abdicatio; alienatio; abdicatio muneris.

ABDOMEN, *subst.*, abdomen, venter.

ABDOMINOUS, *adj.*, abdomine tardus, ventriosus, ventrosus.

ABDUCTION, *subst.*, abductio, raptus.

ABED (ON BED), in lecto; *being a.*, in lecto decumbens; *to be a.*, in lecto esse, decumbere, jacēre, cubare.

ABERRATION, *subst.*, error, declinatio; (*of stars, of the light*), aberratio; (*of mind*), alienatio mentis, error mentis.

ABET, *to*. 1) (*aid*), adjuvare, auxiliari, sustinēre; suppetias ferre, favēre alicui; alcjs partes tueri, ab alqo stare; vindicare.—2) (*set on, encourage*), impellere, incitare, instigare.

ABETTING, *subst.*, suasio, instigatio.

ABETTOR, *subst.*, adjutor, administer, socius, satellites; instigator, concitator, impulsor, stimulator.

ABHOR, *to*, abhorrēre ab, detestari, fastidire, aversari, abominari, odisse; repudiare, respuere, rejicere.

ABHORRENCE or ABHORRING, *subst.*, abominatio, detestatio, aversatio, odium.

ABHORRENT, *adj.*, abhorrens ab, detestans; (*contrary to, inconsistent with*), alienum ab re.

ABIDE, *to.* 1) *v. n.* (*tarry, dwell*), morari, commorari, habitare; (*last, continue*), durare, perdurare, permanere, perstare, persistere.—2) *v. a.* (*await, tarry for*), præstolari, opperiri, expectare; (*be at hand, threaten*), manēre alqm, impendēre alicui; (*bear, endure*), ferre, perferre, durare, tolerare, sustinere, perpeti.

ABIDING, *subst.* (*continuing*), commoratio, mansio; (*dwelling*), habitatio; (*suffering*), perpessio, toleratio; (*tarrying*), expectatio.

ABILITY, *subst.* (*power*), vires, facultas, potentia; (*strength*), robur; (*riches*), opes, divitiæ; (*one's circumstances*), res; (*abilities*), dotes animi, ingenium; (*skill*), peritia, scientia, sollertia.

ABJECT, *adj.*, abjectus, contemptus, humilis; *an a.*, homo nihili, nullius pretii, nullo in numero, vilis, profligatus.

ABJECTNESS, *subst.*, illiberalitas, animus abjectus; vilitas; animi abjectio, debilitatio.

ABJURATION, *subst.*, abjuratio, ejuratio, abdicatio.

ABJURE, *to* (*forswear*), abjurare; (*renounce*), ejurare, renunciare.

ABJURED, *adject.* (*forsworn*), abjuratus; (*renounced*), ejuratus, renunciatus.

ABJURING, *subst.*, same as *abjuration.*

ABLATIVE CASE, auferendi casus, sextus casus.

ABLE, *adj.* (*fit*), capax alcjs rei, idoneus ad rem; (*powerful*), potens; (*strong*), fortis robustus, validus; (*skillful*), gnarus, peritus, sollers; (*wealthy*), dives, opulentus; (*a. to rule one's self*), compos sui, potens sui; (*a. to bear envy*), invidiæ par; (*a. to bear something*), patiens alcjs rei. *I am a.*, possum, queo, valeo; *as far as I am a.*, ut possum, quantum possum *or* potero, pro meis viribus, pro mea parte; *he was an a. speaker*, multum valuit dicendo; *I am very able*, præpolleo, prævaleo. *More* or *very a.*, præpollens, præpotens, prævalidus.

ABLE-BODIED, *adj.*, robustus, firmus, fortis, validus.

ABLENESS, *subst.* (*fitness*), habilitas; (*skillfulness*), peritia, scientia; (*strength*), fortitudo, robur, vires; (*wealth*), opulentia.

ABLEPSY, *subst.* (ἀβλεψία), cæcitas.

ABLUTION, *subst.*, ablutio.

ABLY, *adv.*, fortiter, strenue; ingeniose, sollerter, periter; bene.

ABNEGATION, *subst.*, negatio.

ABNORMOUS, *adj.*, abnormis, enormis.

ABOARD (ON BOARD), *adv.*, in navi; *to be a.*, in navi esse *or* versari; *to go a.*, navem conscendere.

ABODE, *subst.* (*a dwelling*), habitatio, sedes, domicilium; (*tarrying*), commoratio, mansio, statio; *an a. in the country*, rusticatio.

ABOLISH, *to* (*put an end to, destroy*), extinguere, exterminare, delēre, tollere, perdere; (*raze out*), expungere, obliterare; (*abrogate, annul*), abolēre, abrogare, rescindere.

ABOLISHABLE, *adj.*, delebilis, quod antiquari potest.

ABOLISHING or ABOLITION, *subst.*, abolitio, abrogatio, sublatio, perditio.

ABOMINABLE, *adj.*, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis, execrandus, execrabilis.

ABOMINABLY, *adv.*, fœde, odiose, turpiter, nefarie.

ABOMINATE, *to*, abominari, abhorrēre, detestari, fugere, execrari.

ABOMINATION, *subst.*, detestatio, odium; res execranda, nefas.

ABORIGINAL, *adj.*, ad aborigines pertinens.

ABORIGINES, *the, pl.*, aborigines, autochthones.

ABORTION, *subst.* (*untimely birth*), abortus, abortio; (*abortive child*), abortus, infans moriturus; *to suffer a.*, abortum facere; *to cause a.*, abortum inferre.

ABORTIVE, *adj.*, abortivus, frustra conceptus; frustratus; *an a. design*, negotium irritum; *an a. birth* or *child*, infans immature, offa; *to be a.*, in venum cedere, frustra esse.

ABORTIVELY, *adv.* (*unsuccessfully*), irritum, infeliciter, parum prospere.

ABORTIVENESS, *subst.* (*untimely birth*), abortus, abortio; (*failure*), frustratio.

ABOUND, *to*, abundare, redundare, affluere, scatēre, exuberare.

ABOUNDING, *subst.*, abundatio, abundantia, redundantia, affluentia.

ABOUT, *prep.*, circa, circum, circiter; *adv.*, circa, circumcirca; *a. two hundred*, ad ducentos; *a. seventy*, instar septuaginta; *a. noon*, ad *or* circiter meridiem; *a. the same time*, sub idem tempus, eodem fere tempore; *a. the market*, apud forum; *a. the fields*, circa campos; *a. Aquileia*, circum Aquileiam; *a. the bottom of the page*, quasi in extrema pagina; *a. nine o'clock*, nonam circiter horam, hora quasi nona; *I have all my wealth a. me*, omnia mea mecum porto; *there are different opinions a. these things*, varia est circa hæc opinio, variant de ea re sententiæ; *I came to you a. your daughter*, adii te de filia; *a. thirty days*, dies plus minus triginta; *somewhere a. the house*, in alqa parte domus; *ten feet a.*, decem pedes in circuitu; *a. a foot big*, quasi pedalis; *a. break of day*, sub ipsum diei ortum, prima luce; *I will write to you a. this affair*, hac super *or* de re scribam ad te; *a. noon*, ad meridiem versus; *to be a.* (*employed in*), in alqa re versari, occupari; *you are long a. that business*, diu es in hoc negotio; *I am a. it now*, ibi nunc sum; *to be a.* (*ready to do*) is rendered by the future participle in rus; as, *he is a. to act*, acturus est; *they are a. to return home*, domum profecturi sunt; *to go a.* (*attempt*), aggredi, tentare, capessere, accingere se ad alqd gerendum; (*walk round*), obambulare; *what are you a.?* quid paras? *to have one's wits a. one*, esse præsenti animo, esse apud se; *to lie a.* (*be dispersed*), dispergi; *be near the borders of*, circumjacēre, adjacēre; *to look a.*, circumspicere; *to take one a. the middle*, medium alqm prehendere; *round a.*, circumcirca, circumquaque, in gyrum.

ABOVE (*in place*), *prep.*, super, supra; *a. the ground*, supra terram; *his head is a. the water*, extat capite ex aqua; *he sat a. me*, supra me accubuit; (*in station, rank, or honor*), major, prior, præstantior, superior; (*more or longer than*), plus, amplius, magisquam; *a. two thousand*, plus duo millia; *a. two hours*, amplius duabus horis; (*beyond*), ante, præter, ultra; *a. what was right*, ultra quam oportebat; *he loved him a. the rest*, amabat eum præter ceteros; *a. all*, ante omnia, imprimis, potissimum, præsertim; *a.* (*upward, up*), sursum; *from a.*, desuper, superne, cœlitus; *over and a. this*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc *or* hæc, ultro; *a. board* (*openly, com-*

dildy), aperte, integre, sincere; *a. mentioned*, supra dictus; *as a. said*, ut supra scripsi *or* commemoravi; *a. ground*, in vivis; *to be a.* (*appear higher*), extare, extra apparere, videri; (*excel*), eminere, præstare, superare, antecedere, antecellere; (*surpass*), excedere, supergredi; *he is a. these things*, elatiori animo est quam ut ea agat.

ABRADE, *to*, abradere.

ABRASION, *subst.*, abrasio.

ABREAST, æqua fronte; *three horses a.*, triga, equi trijuges.

ABRIDGE, *to* (*deprive of*), privare, orbare; (*shorten*), contrahere, artare, in compendium redigere.

ABRIDGER, *subst.*, qui in compendium redigit, excerptor.

ABRIDGING, *subst.*, contractio; *an a. of*, privatio, spoliatio.

ABRIDGMENT or ABRIDGEMENT, *subst.*, compendium, epitome, commentariolus, synopsis.

ABROAD, *adv.* (*from home, not in the house*), foris, in publico, sub dio; (*from within, out of doors*), foras, in apertum, in medium *or* publicum; *to go a.*, foras exire, in apertum prodire, in publicum procedere; (*in foreign parts*), peregre; *to go a.*, abire peregre; *to return from a.*, redire peregre; (*round about, here and there*), passim, late, vage, vulgo, undique, usquequaque; *to spread a., set a.*, vulgare, divulgare, promulgare, edere; *to run a.* (*as a person*), discurrere; (*as a report*), in vulgus manare, vulgo ferri. *To come a.*, ex ædibus egredi, domo prodire, tectis excedere; *to take a.*, foras secum ducere; *to walk a.*, ambulare, obambulare, prædeambulare, expatiari.

ABROGATE, *to*, abrogare, abolère, antiquare, rescindere, irritum reddere.

ABROGATING or ABROGATION, *subst.*, abrogatio, abolitio.

ABRUPT, *adj.*, abruptus, præruptus, asper; repens, repentinus, subitus.

ABRUPTLY, *adv.*, abrupte, prærupte, raptim; ex abrupto, repente, derepente, subito.

ABRUPTNESS, *subst.*, abruptio.

ABSCESS, *subst.*, abscessus, apostema.

ABSCIND, *to*, abscindere.

ABSCISSION, *subst.*, abscissio.

ABSCOND, *to, v. a.*, abscondere, occultare; *v. n.*, delitescere latère, abdere se.

ABSCONDER, *subst.*, occultator.

ABSCONDING, *subst.*, occultatio.

ABSENCE, *subst.*, absentia, peregrinatio; *done in one's a.*, absente alqo factum.

ABSENT, *adj.*, absens; *to be a.*, abesse, deesse, desiderari; *to be a. in mind*, animo excurrere et vagari, aliud cogitare; *to a. himself*, abdere se, non comparère, præsentem se non sistere, se a loco abstinère.

ABSOLUTE, *adj.* (*complete, perfect*), absolutus, ad finem perductus, perfectus, omnibus numeris completus; (*not relative*), simpliciter consideratus, simplex; (*unconditional*), simplex, absolutus; (*unlimited*), infinitus, summus; *a. power*, infinita potestas; *a. rule*, imperium summum, dominatio; *a. master or ruler*, dominus, tyrannus.

ABSOLUTELY, *adv.* (*not relatively*), simpliciter et ex sua vi, per se; (*unconditionally*), simpliciter; (*altogether*), absolute, plane, prorsus, omnino, utique.

ABSOLUTENESS, *subst.* (*completeness*), perfectio; (*in government*), dominatio.

ABSOLUTION, *subst.*, absolutio, liberatio, venia; (*from sin*), venia peccatorum.

ABSOLUTORY or ABSOLVATORY, *adj.*, absolutorius.

ABSOLVE, *to* (*acquit*), absolvere, liberare, a pœna liberare, a culpa liberum pronunciare; (*perfect*), absolvere, perficere, ad finem perducere.

ABSOLVER, *subst.*, qui absolvit, qui crimine liberat; qui peccatorum veniam promittit.

ABSOLVING, *subst.*, absolutio, liberatio, venia.

ABSONANT and ABSONOUS, *adj.*, absonans, absonus, abhorrens, discrepans; *absonous to reason*, absurdus.

ABSORB, *to*, absorbère; bibere, imbibere; *fig.*, *to be absorbed in a thing*, totum esse in re.

ABSORBENTS, remedia absorbentia.

ABSORPTION, *subst.*, absorptio, sorbitio.

ABSTAIN FROM, *to*, abstinère, abstinère se, continère se a re, temperare sibi, rejicere a se, parcere; *to a. from pleasures*, a voluptatum illecebris abhorrère; *to a. from murder*, cædibus parcere.

ABSTAINING, *subst.*, abstinentia.

ABSTEMIOUS, *adj.*, abstemius, sobrius, temperatus, continens.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *subst.*, abstinentia, temperantia, sobrietas.

ABSTERGE, *to*, abstergere, detergere.

ABSTERGENT or ABSTERSIVE, *adj.*, abstergens, detergens.

ABSTERGENT, *subst.*, remedium abstergens.

ABSTINENCE, *subst.*, abstinentia, continentia, temperantia; *a. from food*, jejunium.

ABSTINENT, *adj.*, abstinens, continens.

ABSTRACT, *to* (*separate*), abstrahere, separare, segregare; (*epitomize*), contrahere, in compendium redigere.

ABSTRACT, *an*, breviarium, compendium, epitome, synopsis.

ABSTRACT or ABSTRACTED, *adj.*, abstractus, sejunctus, separatus; contractus, in compendium redactus; sevocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum; *an a. idea*, notio rei a materia sejunctæ et simplicis.

ABSTRACTER, *subst.*, qui contrahit, qui in compendium redigit.

ABSTRUSE, *adj.*, abstrusus, abditus, obscurus, reconditus, occultus.

ABSTRUSENESS, *subst.*, obscuritas.

ABSUME, *to*, absumere, consumere, delère.

ABSUMPTION, *subst.*, absumptio, consumptio.

ABSURD, *adj.*, absurdus, ineptus, inconveniens, absonus, ab re alienus, futilis, a ratione abhorrens; *somewhat a.*, subabsurdus; *very a.*, perabsurdus; *to be absurd*, a ratione abhorrère.

ABSURDITY, *subst.*, res absurda, res inepta *or* parum rationi congruens.

ABSURDNESS, *subst.*, absurditas, futilitas.

ABUNDANCE, *subst.*, abundantia, copia, ubertas, affluentia, opulentia, affatim (*with gen.*); *a. of tales*, abunde fabularum; *a. of leaves*, foliorum luxuria; *in abundance*. *See* ABOUNDANTLY.

ABUNDANT or ABOUNDING, *adj.*, abundans, copiosus, affluens, uber.

ABUNDANTLY, *adv.*, abunde, abundanter, copiose, cumulate, ubertim, effuse, plena manu, satis superque, plene, large; *more a.*, copiosius, cumulatius, uberius.

ABUSE, *to* (*use improperly*), abuti, male uti, perperam adhibère; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere, cir-

cumvenire; (*deflower*), vitiare, stuprare, polluere; (*in language*), conviciari, conviciis *or* contumeliis, lacessere; (*in action, treat ill*), injuriam inferre alicui.

ABUSE, *subst.*, abusus, usus perversus, abusio; mos pravus; injuria, fraus, vexatio; contumelia, convicium.

ABUSED, *adj.* (*by deeds*), injuriis lacessitus, læsus, violatus; (*in words*), conviciis lacessitus, contumeliose habitus.

ABUSER, *subst.*, violator, ludificator, fraudator, scurra.

ABUSING, *subst.* (*by deeds*), injuria, vexatio; (*in words*), convicium, maledictio.

ABUSIVE, *adj.*, dicax, maledicus, scurrilis, petulans, contumeliosus; *a. language*, convicium, verba contumeliosa.

ABUSIVENESS, *subst.*, contumelia, scurrilitas.

ABUT, *to* (*border upon*), adjacêre, conterminum esse.

ABUTTING, *adj.*, conterminus.

ABYSS, *subst.*, abyssus, profundum.

ACADEMIC, *adj.*, academicus.

ACADEMICIAN, *an*, academicus.

ACADEMY, *subst.*, academia; schola, ludus litterarius; gymnasium.

ACATALECTIC VERSE, versus acatalecticus.

ACCEDE, *to*, accedere alicui rei *or* ad alqd; *to a. to an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri, in alcjs sententiam ire; *to a. to an alliance*, ad societatem accedere.

ACCELERATE, *to*, accelerare, properare, festinare, maturare.

ACCELERATION, *subst.*, acceleratio, festinatio.

ACCEND, *to*, accendere, incendere, inflammare.

ACCENSION, *subst.*, incensio, inflammatio.

ACCENT, *subst.*, accentus, tonus, apex, vocis nota.

ACCENT or ACCENTUATE, *to*, syllabæ notam apponere; accurate pronunciare.

ACCENTUATION, *subst.*, accurata pronunciatio; vocis nota, vocum notæ.

ACCEPT, *to*, accipere, recipere, suscipere; *to a. kindly*, in bonam partem accipere, gratum et acceptum habêre.

ACCEPTABLE, *adj.*, dignus qui accipiatur, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.

ACCEPTABLENESS, *subst.*, gratia, jucunditas.

ACCEPTABLY, *adv.*, apte, grate, ex voto; cum assensu.

ACCEPTANCE or ACCEPTATION, *subst.*, acceptio, accipiendi actio; comprobatio, favor, assensio; (*meaning*), significatio, notio, sensus.

ACCEPTED, *adj.*, grate acceptus, gratus, acceptus.

ACCEPTER, *subst.*, acceptor, approbator.

ACCESS, *subst.*, accessio, accessus, aditus, admissio; *to have a. to any one*, habêre copiam conveniendi alqm; *to get a. to any one*, ad colloquium alcjs admitti, pervenire; *to give a.*, aditum dare, admittere, potestatem sui facere; *that I may have a. to your library*, ut mihi libri tui pateant.

ACCESSIBLE, *adj.*, cujus accessus patet; affabilis, comis.

ACCESSION, *subst.*, accessio, additamentum, incrementum, impendium, corollarium; (*to an office*), introitus muneris; (*to the crown*), ad summum imperium accessus; (*to a treaty*), ad pactionem accessus; *to receive a.*, crescere, accrescere, augeri; *the day of his a. to the throne*, dies quo regnare primum cœpit.

ACCESSORY or ACCESSARY, *adj.*, accedens, affinis; sceleris socius, crimini affinis; *if was thought he was a.*, præbuit suspicionem conscientiæ.

ACCIDENCE (*of grammar*), *subst.*, grammaticæ elementa prima.

ACCIDENT, *subst.* (*chance*), casus, fors, fortuna; (*mishap*), casus adversus, casus, incommodum, res mala; *by a happy a.*, forte fortuna.

ACCIDENTAL, *adj.*, fortuitus, accidens, contingens, forte oblatus; (*not essential*), adventitius, adscitus.

ACCIDENTALLY, *adv.*, forte, casu, fortuito; *it happened a.*, forte evenit, casu accidit.

ACCLAMATION, *subst.*, acclamatio, exclamatio, clamor.

ACCLIVITY, *subst.*, adclivitas, acclivitas, clivus, ascensus terræ erectus.

ACCOMMODATE, *to* (*fit*), accommodare, aptare; (*furnish with*), instruere alqm alqa re, suppeditare alicui rem; (*make up*), componere, dirimere, conciliare; *to a. a difference*, litem *or* controversiam dirimêre, controversias componere, pacem redintegrare.

ACCOMMODATING or ACCOMMODATION, *subst.* (*fitting up*), accommodatio; (*furnishing with*), instructio, suppeditatio; (*making up a difference*), pacis redintegratio, pacis conciliatio, controversiæ diremtio, compositio; *a lodging*, hospitium; *in pl.* (*conveniences*), commoda vitæ.

ACCOMPANIER, *subst.*, deductor, socius itineris, contubernalis.

ACCOMPANY, *to* (*go with*), comitari, se socium itineris dare; (*keep company with*), consociari, cum alqo vivere, contubernio alcjs familiariter uti; (*bring one on his way*), deducere, perducere.

ACCOMPANYING, *subst.*, deductio.

ACCOMPLICE, *subst.*, sceleris socius, particeps, consors.

ACCOMPLISH, *to*, absolvere, perficere, peragere, exequi, persequi, ad finem adducere, implere, conficere, consummare; *to a. a vow*, votum persolvere, præstare, voti fidem solvere; *to a. one's desire*, votis frui *or* potiri, voti summam consequi.

ACCOMPLISHED, *adj.*, consummatus, summus, absolutus, perfectus, completus; *an a. person*, vir omnibus artibus, quæ libero dignæ sunt, perpolitus, vir summis animi dotibus instructus.

ACCOMPLISHER, *subst.*, qui consummat, qui perficit, qui peragit.

ACCOMPLISHING or ACCOMPLISHMENT, *subst.*, consummatio, perfectio, peractio; *accomplishments*, artes bonæ, artes liberales, virtutes.

ACCOMPT, *to*. *See* ACCOUNT, *to*.

ACCORD, *subst.*, concordia, consensus, consensio; *of one's own a.*, ultro, sponte; *of my own a.*, voluntate mea, mea sponte.

ACCORD, *to*, *v. n.*, concordare, consentire, assentire, assentiri, convenire; *v. a.* (*grant*), dare, concedere alicui, conferre in alqm; *to a. in opinion*, concurrere in unam sententiam; *to a. in mutual affection*, unum sentire.

ACCORDANCE, *subst.*, assensus, concordia.

ACCORDANT, *adj.*, assentiens, consentiens, concors.

ACCORDING AS, *conj.*, prout, pertinde ut, pro eo ut, pro eo ac, utcunque; *a. as I deserve*, pro eo ac mereor.

ACCORDING TO, *prep.*, ad, de, e, ex, secundum, pro; *a. to truth*, ex veritate, ad veritatem; *a. to his*

own mind, de sua unius sententia; *a. to appointment*, ex composito; *a. to his own nature*, secundum naturam suam; *a. to their villainy*, pro scelere eorum; *a. to my power*, pro viribus meis, quantum in me situm est, ut potero.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.*, sic, pariter, congruenter, congrue, ideo, itaque, igitur, merito.

ACCOST, *to*, adire, compellare, alloqui; aggredi, adoriri; accedere, convenire aliquem.

ACCOSTING, *subst.*, compellatio, congressio, congressus.

ACCOUNT, *to* (*reckon*), numerare, supputare, computare, reputare; (*consider, hold*), æstimare, habêre, pendere; (*esteem*), magni æstimare, in deliciis habêre; *he accounts all that clear gain*, omne id deputat esse in lucro; *he is accounted next to the king*, secundus a rege habetur.

ACCOUNT, *subst.* (*reckoning*), ratio, numerus, calculus; *to cast up one's own a.s*, rationes colligere; *to put into the a.s*, in rationes referre; *our a.s agree*, ratio inter nos convenit; *to learn a.s*, arithmeticam discere; *to place to a.*, in rationem referre; *to cast a.s*, rationes *or* calculos subducere; *a book of a.s*, tabulæ, rationes, adversaria, liber accepti et expensi; *a little a.*, computatiuncula, ratiuncula; *a bill of a.*, scheda rationum; *a caster of a.s*, calculator, ratiocinator;—(*estimation*), numerus; (*esteem, consideration*), existimatio, auctoritas, honor; *to make great a. of*, magni, *or* plurimi facere, *or* æstimare; *to make no a. of*, flocci, nihili pendere, facere, æstimare; nullo numero habêre; *a man of great a.*, vir summæ auctoritatis; *things of no a.*, res leves, nugæ, quisquiliæ; *people of no a.*, capita ignota, homines viles; *authors of good a.*, classici auctores;—(*a reason*), causa, ratio; *on this a.*, hac de causa, ob hoc, hanc ob rem; *on which a.*, quare; *on what a.?* cur? *on his a.*, illius causa *or* gratia:—(*relation, narration*), narratio, relatio, memoria, rei gestæ expositio; (*exposition*), explicatio, descriptio.

ACCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, rationi reddendæ obnoxius.

ACCOUNTANT, *adj.*, tabularius, rationarius; *to be one's a.*, a rationibus alcjs esse.

ACCOUTRE, *to*, apparare, instruere, ornare, vestire.

ACCOUTRED, *adj.*, armis instructus, ornatus.

ACCOUTREMENTS, *subst. pl.*, arma, apparatus, ornatus.

ACCOUTRING, *subst.*, apparatio, instructio.

ACCREDIT, *to*, fidem facere *or* afferre alicui rei, fidem addere.

ACCREDITED, *adj.*, fide dignus, verus; *an a. ambassador*, legatus publica auctoritate missus.

ACCRESCENT, *adj.*, auctus, adauctus.

ACCRETION, *subst.*, accretio, augmentum.

ACCRUE, *to*, accrescere, augeri; ex alqa re oriri; accedere, advenire.

ACCUMULATE, *to*, accumulare, coacervare, congerere, cumulare; *v. n.*, cumulari, crescere, augeri.

ACCUMULATING or ACCUMULATION, *subst.*, accumulatio, coacervatio.

ACCUMULATOR, *subst.*, accumulator, cumulator, qui accumulat.

ACCURACY or ACCURATENESS, *subst.*, accuratio, diligentia, accurata ratio, subtilitas; *with a.*, accurate, diligenter, studiose; *with great a.*, magna cum cura atque diligentia.

ACCURATE, *adj.*, accuratus, exactus, limatus, diligens, subtilis, ad amussim factus.

ACCURSED, *adj.*, execratus, devotus; *execrable*, nefarius, nefandus.

ACCUSATIVE CASE, casus accusativus *or* quartus, accusandi casus.

ACCUSATORY (*pertaining to accusation*), *adj.*, accusatorius.

ACCUSE, *to*, accusare, incusare, postulare, arguere, arcessere, reum agere, in jus vocare, actionem intendere, criminari, insectari; *to a. one of a thing*, accusare alqm alcjs rei *or* de re; *to a. one to any one*, criminari alqm apud alqm; *to a. one falsely*, ficto crimine insectari alqm, crimen in alqm fingere; *to a. one of a capital crime*, accusare alqm capitis, in judicium capitis vocare; *to a. one of having taken things unlawfully*, postulare alqm de repetundis; *to be accused*, in jus vocari, judicio obstringi, postulari.

ACCUSED, *adj.*, accusatus, postulatus; *falsely a.*, falso delatus; *secretly a.*, delatus, occulte infamatus.

ACCUSER, *adj.*, accusator, criminator, incusator, delator; *a false a.*, calumniator.

ACCUSING or ACCUSATION, *subst.*, accusatio, criminatio, crimen, postulatio, delatio; *a secret a.*, indicium, delatio; *a false a.*, calumnia; *to frame an a. against one*, reum alqm peragere; *to confute accusations*, criminationes *or* crimina refellere, repellere, coarguere.

ACCUSTOM, *to*, assuefacere, consuefacere, in consuetudinem adducere; *fig.*, imbuere; *to a. one's self*, assuescere, consuescere; *I am accustomed*, soleo, assuevi, consuevi.

ACCUSTOMARY, *adj.*, assuetus, consuetus, usitatus.

ACCUSTOMED, *adj.* (*wont to do*), assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus; (*wont to be done*), solitus, more *or* usu receptus; (*wont to be said*), usitatus, tritus; *not a.*, inusitatus, insolitus, insuetus, insolens; *not a. to receive truths*, insolens veri accipiendi.

ACCUSTOMING, *an*, assuefactio.

ACE, *the*, *subst.* (*point in the dice*), canicula; (*at cards*), monas.

ACERBITY, *subst.* (*sharpness*), acerbitas, aciditas; (*severity*), duritia, rigor, severitas.

ACESCENT, *adj.*, acescens, quod fit acidum.

ACETOUS, *adj.*, aceto *or* vino acido similis, subacidus.

ACHE or ACHING, *subst.*, dolor; *the belly-ache*, tormina ventris; *the headache*, capitis dolor; *the toothache*, dentium dolor; *an extreme a. of a bile*, ulceris æstus; *the ache-bone*, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ.

ACHE, *to*, dolêre, condolêre.

ACHIEVE, *to*, gerere, patrare, perpetrare, conficere, peragere, complêre, perfungi, obire; (*obtain*), assequi, potiri, obtinêre.

ACHIEVEMENT, *subst.*, facinus, opus; *achievements*, res gestæ; (*in heraldry*), insignia gentilia.

ACHIEVER, *subst.*, confector, peractor; *an a. of victories*, victoriarum compos.

ACHIEVING, *subst.*, confectio, consummatio.

ACID, *adj.*, acidus; *subst.*, res acida.

ACIDITY or ACIDNESS, *subst.*, aciditas, acor, acrimonia.

ACIDULATE, *to*, acidulum *or* subacidum reddere.

ACIDULOUS, *adj.*, acidulus, subacidus, aliquantum acidus.

ACKNOWLEDGE, *to*, agnoscere, recognoscere,

ADMINISTRATOR, *subst.*, administrator, curator, procurator.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, munus procuratoris.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *subst.*, administratrix, femina quæ rem procurat.

ADMIRABLE, *adj.*, admirabilis, mirabilis, mirandus, mirus, egregius, insignis.

ADMIRAL, *subst.*, præfectus classis, copiarum navalium præfectus; *high-a.*, summus præfectus classis; *vice-a.*, classiarii summi legatus; *an a. of a squadron*, classiarius; *a. of the red, white, blue*, præfectus classis rubro, albo, cæruleo signo insignitæ; *rear-a.*, qui extremæ classi præest; *the a.'s ship*, navis prætoria.

ADMIRALSHIP or ADMIRAL'S OFFICE, *subst.*, classis præfectura.

ADMIRALTY, *subst.*, curia summi maris præfecti, officio maritimo præpositi.

ADMIRATION, *subst.*, admiratio, miratio.

ADMIRE, *to*, admirari, mirari; *to be greatly admired*, in magna admiratione esse.

ADMIRED, *adj.*, clarus, egregius, insignis.

ADMIRER, *subst.*, admirator, amator, studiosus.

ADMISSION or ADMITTANCE, *subst.*, admissio, aditus, accessus; *to have a.*, aditum, copiam conveniendi habēre, ad colloquium admitti.

ADMIT, *to*, admittere, intromittere, recipere; adscribere, adsciscere, cooptare, adjungere; *to a. one as an acquaintance*, in consuetudinem *or* in amicitiam recipere alqm; *to a. one as a member of a college*, in collegium cooptare alqm; *to a. one into holy orders*, adscribere alqm ordini clericorum, sacris initiari; *to a. one as a freeman*, alqm in civitatem adsciscere; *I a. it*, concedo; *a, it to be so*, sit sane, esto, demus ita esse; *to be admitted to council*, admisceri in concilium.

ADMITTABLE, *adj.*, admittendus.

ADMITTANCE. *See* ADMISSION.

ADMITTING or ADMITTANCE, *subst.*, admissio.

ADMIX, *to*, admiscēre, immiscēre.

ADMIXTION, *subst.*, admixtio.

ADMONISH, *to (warn)*, monēre, admonēre; (*inform*), certiorem facere; (*exhort*), hortari, exhortari, adhortari.

ADMONISHER, *subst.*, admonitor, monitor.

ADMONISHING or ADMONITION, *subst.*, admonitio, admonitus, ūs.

ADO, negotium, molestia; turba, tumultus; *what a.?* quid turbæ! *why do you keep such a.?* quare sic tumultuaris? *with much a.*, vix, ægre, difficulter, multo negotio, non sine magno labore; *without any more a.*, statim, sine mora; *without much a.*, facile, nullo negotio; *without any a.*, haud difficulter.

ADOLESCENCE, *subst.*, adolescentia.

ADONIC VERSE, *subst.*, versus Adonicus.

ADONIS FLOWER, *subst.*, flos Adonidis.

ADOPT, *to*, adoptare, cooptare; eligere, adsciscere; sumere; *to a. one as a child*, adoptare alqm (*a minor*), adrogare alqm (*one of age*); adsciscere alqm in nomen familiæ suæ.

ADOPTER, *subst.*, qui cooptat, adoptator.

ADOPTING or ADOPTION, *subst.*, adoptio, adrogatio.

ADOPTIVE, *adj.*, adoptivus.

ADORABLE, *adj.*, adorandus, divino honore dignus, divino cultu prosequendus, sancte venerandus et colendus.

ADORATION or ADORING, *subst.*, cultus, venoratio; adoratio.

ADORE, *to (worship)*, colere, venerari, adorare; (*admire*), admirari; *to a. one as a god*, alqm ut deum colere, venerari, adorare; alqm divinis honoribus colere.

ADORER, *subst.*, cultor, adorator, venerator; mirator, admirator; studiosus alcjs rei.

ADORN, *to*, ornare, decorare, condecorare, excolere, expolire, exornare, concinnare, colere.

ADORNER, *subst.*, qui adornat, ornator.

ADORNING or ADORNMENT, *subst.*, ornamentum, cultus.

ADROIT, *adj.*, facilis, callidus, promptus, astutus.

ADULATION, *subst.*, adulatio, assentatio; *slavish a.*, blanditiæ vernilæ; *to listen to a.*, adulatoribus patefacere aures.

ADULATORY, *adj.*, adulatorius.

ADULT, *adj.*, adultus, ævo maturus, adultæ ætatis.

ADULT, *an*, homo adultus, pubes.

ADULTERATE, *to (corrupt)*, adulterare, interpolare, commiscēre; (*pollute*), inquinare.

ADULTERATED, *adj.*, adulterinus.

ADULTERATER, *subst.*, interpolator, mango.

ADULTERATING or ADULTERATION, *subst.*, interpolatio, commixtio, adulteratio.

ADULTERER, *subst.*, adulter, mœchus.

ADULTERESS, *subst.*, adultera, mœcha.

ADULTEROUS, *adj.*, adulterinus, stuprosus; *an a. woman*, adultera.

ADULTERY, *subst.*, adulterium, stuprum; *to commit a.*, adulterare, adulterari, stuprare; adulterium inire, committere, facere; conjugii fidem violare, mœchari; (*of the woman*), stupro pollui; *to be defiled with a.*, adulterari, temerari; *taken in a.*, stupro compertus *or* deprehensus.

ADUMBRATE, *to (shadow)*, adumbrare, umbra operire; (*make a rude draught of*), crasse depingere, describere.

ADUMBRATION, *subst.*, adumbratio; imago adumbrata.

ADUST, *adj.* (*burned up, parched*), adustus.

ADUSTION, *subst.*, adustio.

ADVANCE, *to, v. a.* (*put forward*), promovēre, provehere; (*lift up*), attollere, exaltare, in sublime tollere; (*pay beforehand*), in antecessum numerare, solvere, dare; ante diem solvere; (*prefer one*), alqm ad dignitatem producere; (*further*), juvare, augēre, adjumento esse, adjutorem esse; *to a. an opinion*, in medium proferre, exhibēre, proponere, afferre, producere; *v. n.*, progredi, proficisci, procedere, proficere, præcurrere, gradum proferre, pergere; *in a thing*, in alqa re provehi, progredi, progressum facere; (*increase*), augeri.

ADVANCE or ADVANCEMENT, *subst.*, profectus, progressus, processus; promotio; *a.-guard*, stationes priores, primum agmen; *a.-money*, pecunia præ manu repræsentata.

ADVANCED, *adj.*, promotus, provectus, elatus, evectus, auctus; exhibitus, propositus, in medium allatus; *a. in years*, provectus ætate; *the summer being far a.*, ætate jam adulta.

ADVANTAGE, *subst.* (*gain*), lucrum commodum, emolumentum, fructus, quæstus; (*of time or place*), locus superior; (*over-measure*), auctarium, additamentum, corollarium, mantissa; *he has the a.*, superior est; *it is to your a.*, in rem tuam est, e re tua est; *if it were any a. to us*, si ex usu nostro esset; *we look for some a. by them*, eos speramus nobis profuturos; *throw in something by way of a.*,

auctarium adjicito; *they defend themselves by a. of the place*, se opportunitatibus loci defendunt; *to be of a.*, proficere, prodesse, conducere; *to be of great a. to one*, alicui magno usui esse; *this is for my a.*, hoc pro me facit; *to have the a. of*, præstare, superiorem esse; *to sell to a.*, magno pretio vendere, bene vendere; *to take a. of one*, occasione uti ad alterius damnum; *to let slip an a.*, occasionem amittere, dimittere; *to give or yield one the a.*, superiorem alicui conditionem cedere; *let out for a.*, meritorius; *with a.*, fœnerato; *requited with a.*, fœneratus.

ADVANTAGE, *to*, prodesse, conducere, usui esse, utilitatem afferre; *that would a. me little*, id mihi parum prosit; *what does it a. me?* quid mihi prodest?

ADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.*, commodus, utilis, opportunus; quæstuosus, lucrosus.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, commoditas, utilitas.

ADVENT, *subst.*, adventus.

ADVENTITIOUS, *adj.*, adventitius, aliunde quæsitus.

ADVENTURE, *to* (*dare*), audēre; (*try*), tentare, suscipere, aggredi; (*hazard*), periclitari, aleam jacere, periculum facere; fortunæ mandare; *to a. to sea*, vela ventis dare, ratem pelago committere; *to a. one's life*, vitam periculo objicere; *to a. the hazard of war*, fortunam belli tentare; *to be adventured*, audendum.

ADVENTURE, *an* (*enterprise*), periculum, ausum; (*hazard*), discrimen; (*chance*), casus, fors; *at a.*, temere, casu; *by a.*, forte, fortuito.

ADVENTURER, *subst.*, periclitator, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam, qui incerta fata quærit.

ADVENTURING, *an*, *subst.*, periclitatio.

ADVENTUROUS, *adj.* (*bold, daring*), audens, audax; (*dangerous*), periculosus.

ADVERB, *an*, adverbium.

ADVERBIAL, *adj.*, adverbialis.

ADVERBIALLY, *adv.*, tamquam adverbium.

ADVERSARY, *subst.* (*public foe*), hostis; (*enemy*), inimicus; (*opponent at law*), adversarius, antagonista; *a great a. to this empire*, inimicissimus huic imperio; *to be an a.*, adversari, reniti.

ADVERSE, *adj.*, adversus; *the a. party*, partes diversæ vel adversæ.

ADVERSITY, *subst.*, res adversæ, angustæ, artæ, infestæ, turbidæ, lapsæ, afflictæ; adversa, orum; *he is in a.*, est afflictus et jacens, in multis versatur malis; *he is beset with a.*, omnibus difficultatibus conflictatus et circumventus est; *to suffer a.*, sævientis fortunæ vim pati, in turbidis rebus esse.

ADVERT, *to*, advertere, animadvertere, considerare.

ADVERTENCE, *subst.*, cura, consideratio.

ADVERTISE, *to*, monēre, commonefacere, admonēre, certiorem facere, docēre, edocēre, alicui significare; *to a. beforehand*, præmonēre; *to be advertised*, commonefieri, edocēri.

ADVERTISEMENT, *subst.*, monitum, admonitio; nuntius, significatio; promulgatio.

ADVERTISER, *subst.*, monitor.

ADVERTISING, *subst.*, admonitio, monitio, nunciatio.

ADVICE, *subst.* (*counsel*), consilium, monitio, monitum, sententia; (*news*), nuntius; *you give good a.*, bene monēs; *he will follow nobody's a. but his own*, de sua unius sententia gerit omnia; *what a. do you give me?* quid das consilii? *to ask a. of any one*, consulere, consultare alqm; *by my a.*, de meo consilio; *done with a.*, deliberatus, evigilatus; *done without a.*, temerarius, inconsultus; *it becomes us to take a.*, consulto nobis opus est.

ADVISABLE, utilis, commodus; de quo deliberandum est.

ADVISE, *to* (*give advice*), suadēre, monēre, hortari; censēre; consilium dare, auctorem esse alicui; præcipere; *what do you a. me to do?* quid das consilii? *I will not a. you at all*, nihil tibi consilii dabo; *I do not a. you to*, auctor non sum, ut; (*consider*), considerare, deliberare de re alqa; *to a. with* (*consult*), consulere alqm, alqm consilii socium capere, alqm in consilium advocare; *a. with him*, hunc cape consilii socium; *to a. about a thing*, consultare rem alqm; *to a. to the contrary*, dissuadēre; *to a. beforehand*, præmonēre.

ADVISED, *adj.*, monitus; *well a.*, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus, consideratus; *ill advised*, incautus, male cautus, temerarius; *to be well a.*, sapere; *be well a.*, apud te esto; *be well a. what you do*, nil temere facias, vide quid agas; *it is a. from abroad*, nuntius allatus est.

ADVISEDLY, *adv.*, caute, consulte, cogitate, prudenter, consulto; *to act a.*, nihil temere conari, facere; consilium inire, priusquam aggrediaris; ex cogitata ratione res componere.

ADVISEDNESS, *subst.*, cautela, prudentia.

ADVISER, *subst.* (*one giving advice*), monitor, admonitor, consultor, auctor, hortator, consiliarius; (*one taking a.*), consultor, deliberator.

ADVOCACY, *subst.*, advocatio; patrocinium; defensio.

ADVOCATE, *subst.*, advocatus, patronus, defensor, causidicus, causarum actor; *a petty or silly a.*, leguleius; *the office of an a.*, opera forensis, patrocinium; *to plead as an a. for one*, patrocinari alicui, causam dicere pro alqo; (*one who vindicates or defends*), patronus, defensor, vindex.

ADVOCATE, *to*, patrocinium suscipere alcjs, patrocinari alicui; tueri, tutari; defendere; dicere pro alqo; propugnare pro alqa re.

ADVOWEE, *an*, *subst.*, patronus ecclesiæ.

ADVOWSON, *an*, *subst.*, advocatio.

ADZE. *See* ADDICE.

AERIAL *or* AIRY, *adj.*, aërius, ætherius; *fig.*, levis, tenuis; vanus.

ÆSTUARY, *an*, *subst.*, æstuarium.

AFAR OFF, procul, protenus; longinquus; *from a.*, e longinquo, eminus; *to be a. off*, longe abesse.

AFFABLE, *adj.*, affabilis, comis, blandus, urbanus, summa humanitate præditus.

AFFABLENESS or AFFABILITY, *subst.*, affabilitas, comitas, urbanitas, humanitas.

AFFAIR, *subst.*, res, negotium, causa; *'tis your a.* (*concern*), tua res agitur, tua refert; *'tis not my a.* (*my office*), hæ non meæ sunt partes, hoc non meum est; *how stands the a.?* quo loco res est? *'tis a bad a.*, male se res habet; *household a.s*, res domesticæ; *urgent a.s*, necessitates; *to handle a.s*, res gerere, negotia tractare; *great a.s*, res præclaræ, egregiæ, magnæ; *an a. of love*, res amatoria; *love affairs*, amores.

AFFECT, *to* (*aim at*), affectare, adspirare ad, captare, petere, appetere; (*love*), diligere, amare, curam habēre; (*make a show off*), simulare, assimulare; (*ape*), incpte exprimere; (*of disease*), afficere; (*move with joy*, &c.), gaudio, mœrore, &c., afficere, percellere, percutere; (*touch, concern*), pertinēre ad alqm, alcjs referre; (*have an effect upon*), vim

habēre *or* exercēre in alqd; *to a. the mind*, alqm *or* alcjs animum movēre, commovēre; *I am otherwise affected by it*, id aliter fero.

AFFECTATION, *subst.*, affectatio, appetitio, ambitio, consectatio; simulatio.

AFFECTED, *adj.* (*disposed*), bene *or* male animatus; affectus; (*diseased*), morbo affectus, morbo laborans; (*beloved*), dilectus; (*full of affectation*), putidus, ineptus, affectatus, quæsitus, ascitus, in ostentationem virtutum compositus; *how is he a.?* quid animi habet? *ill a.*, luridus, malignus; *too much a.*, putidulus.

AFFECTEDNESS, *subst.*, affectatio, nimiæ concinnitatis consectatio.

AFFECTION, *subst.* (*love*), amor, studium, mens, voluntas, caritas, gratia; (*passion*), affectio animi, cupiditas, libido; animi concitatio; animi impetus *or* motus; (*contagion*), contagio; (*disease*), morbus, valetudo; *to be governed by one's a.s*, duci studiis suis; *to bridle the a.s*, cupiditates compescere, animum vincere; *to gain the a. of a person*, animum, voluntatem, benevolentiam alcjs sibi conciliare; *to attempt to gain any one's a.*, benevolentiam alcjs captare; *he has gained every body's a.*, in maxima est gratia apud omnes; *to lose the a. of a person*, alcjs benevolentiam a se alienare; *to move the a.s by speaking*, mentes incendere, animos inflammare; *without a.*, animi affectibus carens; *evil a.*, voluntas aliena; *full of a.*, amore plenus.

AFFECTIONATE, *adj.*, amoris plenus, pius; alcjs amans *or* studiosus, alicui benevolus; *an a. husband*, vir amans uxoris; *a. expostulations*, molles querelæ.

AFFIANCE, *to* (*betroth*), spondēre, despondēre.

AFFIANCE, *subst.* (*betrothing*), sponsalia; (*trust*), fiducia, confidentia; *to have a. in*, alicui vel alqa re confidere.

AFFIANCED, *adj.*, sponsus, desponsus, destinatus; *to be a. to one*, alqm affinitate attingere.

AFFIANCER, *subst.*, sponsor.

AFFIANCING, *as*, desponsatio, sponsalia.

AFFIDAVIT, *an*, testificatio *or* testimonium cum jurejurando.

AFFINITY, *subst.* (*alliance*), affinitas, affinitatis vinculum; (*relation generally*), propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo; (*likeness*), convenientia, similitudo.

AFFIRM, *to*, affirmare, confirmare, asserere, asseverare, prædicare, attestari; *to a. before a judge*, jurejurando affirmare, testificari; (*to ratify, approve*), sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubēre; *one affirms, another denies*, alter ait, alter negat.

AFFIRMABLE, *adj.*, quod affirmari potest.

AFFIRMATION or AFFIRMING, *subst.*, affirmatio, assertio, asseveratio.

AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.*, affirmans, siens, affirmativus, asseverans, asserens; *an a. answer*, affirmatio; *to maintain the a.*, affirmantium opinionem tuēri; *one is a., the other negative*, alterum ait, alterum negat.

AFFIX, *to*, affigere, annectere.

AFFLICT, *to*, affligere, premere, cruciare, vexare; angere; alicui dolorem afferre, alqm contristare.

AFFLICTED, *adj.*, afflictus, dolens, mœrens, æger animi, tristis, mœstus; miser.

AFFLICTER, *subst.*, afflictor, vexator.

AFFLICTING or AFFLICTIVE, *adj.*, acerbus, aerumnosus, calamitosus, tristis.

AFFLICTION, *subst.*, afflictio, cruciatus, res adversæ, miseria, fortunæ afflictæ; dolor, tristitia; mœror.

AFFLUENCE, *subst.*, affluentia, abundantia, copia; copiæ, divitiæ, opes, opulentia.

AFFLUENT, *adj.*, affluens, abundans, dives, copiosus, opulentus.

AFFLUX, *subst.*, abundantia.

AFFORD, *to* (*give*), præbēre, reddere, suppeditare, ministrare; (*sell*), vendere; *I can not a. it so cheap*, non possum tantulo vendere; *I can not a. such grandeur*, res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum; *to a. assistance*, opem, auxilium ferre, suppeditare, præbēre.

AFFORDING, *subst.*, præbitio, suppeditatio.

AFFRAY, *subst.*, pugna; *they had an a.*, pugnis certaverunt, manus conseruerunt.

AFFRIGHT, *to*, terrēre, perterrefacere, consternare, percellere.

AFFRIGHT, *an*, *subst.*, terror, timor, pavor, consternatio.

AFFRONT, *subst.*, contumelia, injuria; *a grievous a.*, insignis contumelia, gravissima injuria; *to receive an a.*, contumeliam accipere, injuria affici; *to offer one an a.*, contumeliam alicui facere, alqm probris appetere, verborum contumeliis lacerare; *to take something as an a.*, alqd in *or* ad contumeliam accipere; *to put up with an a.*, injuriam insultam pati, impunitam ferre.

AFFRONT, *to*, irritare, provocare, petulanter eludere, contumeliis lacessere, injuria afficere.

AFFRONTER, *subst.*, petulans, injuriosus.

AFFRONTING, *adj.*, contumeliosus, injuriosus.

AFFUSION, *subst.*, fusio.

AFLOAT, fluctuans, fluitans; *to be a.*, aqua sustinēri; in navi esse.

AFOOT, *adv.*, pedibus; *to walk a.*, pedibus ire, pedestre iter conficere.

AFORE, *adv.*, ante, præ. *See* BEFORE.

AFOREGOING, præcedens.

AFOREHAND, ante, in antecessum; *to be a. with one*, prævenire alqm.

AFORESAID, supra dictus, supra memoratus.

AFRAID, timidus, trepidus, pavidus, metu perterritus; *somewhat a.*, trepidulus; *nothing a.*, intrepidus, impavidus, inconcussus; *to be a.*, in metu esse, pavēre, timēre, metuere, extimescere, formidare, verēri; *are you a. of it?* num dubitas id facere? *to be sore a.*, vehementer conturbari maximo metu esse, expavēre, exhorrēre, pertimēre; *to be a. beforehand*, præformidare, prætimēre; *to begin to be a.*, pavescere; *to make a.*, perterrēre, territare; *to make half a.*, subterrēre; *to be half a.*, subtimēre; *made a.*, territus.

AFRESH, denuo, iterum, de integro; *to begin a.*, renovari.

AFT, a puppi *or* puppe.

AFTER, *prep.* 1) (*of space and rank*), secundum, sub; *to go a. one*, secundum alqm ire, alqm sequi; *the next a. me*, proximus a me; *the next a. the king*, secundus a rege.—2) (*in point of time*), post, secundum, a, ab, e, ex; *a. three years*, post tres annos *or* tribus annis post; *immediately a. sleep*, statim e somno; *immediately a. the battle*, confestim a prelio; *Homer lived not long a. them*, Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit; *a. the foundation of the city*, post urbem conditam *or* ab urbe condita.—3) (*according to*), secundum, e, ex, de, pro, ad; *to live a. nature*, secundum naturam vivere, naturæ convenienter vivere; *a. my opinion*, ex *or* de mea sen-

tentia; *a. his own name*, suo de nomine; *a. his manner*, ad suam rationem; *a. the manner of the Persians*, Persarum more.

AFTER or AFTERWARD, *adv.* (*of place*), a tergo, pone, post, secundum, proxime; *to come a.*, sequi; (*of time*), post, postea, posthac, secundum hæc, posterius; deinde, exinde; mox; quo facto; *a year a.*, anno post, post annum; *a considerable time a.*, aliquanto post, post aliquanto; *first—afterward—last*, primum—deinde—tum *or* extremo; *first—next—afterward*, principio—proximo—deinde.

AFTER, AFTER THAT, *conj.*, postquam *or* post quam, posteaquam; ut, ubi; quum; or an abl. absol.; *a. he had come*, postquam venerat; *a. we were set*, quum consedissemus; *the fifth day a. they had received the answer*, quinto die quam responsum accepissent; *the next day a. he had killed him*, proximo die quo illum interemerat; *a. the kings were driven out of the city*, pulsis ex urbe regibus.

AFTER-AGES, AFTER-DAYS, AFTER-LIFE, AFTER-TIMES, posteritas, posteriora sæcula.

AFTER-BIRTH, *the*, secundinæ.

AFTER-CLAP, *an*, ictus iteratus.

AFTER-GAME, *an*, lusus integratio, certamen instauratívum.

AFTER-GENERATIONS, posteri, posteritas.

AFTERNOON, *the*, dies pomeridianus, tempus pomeridianum, horæ pomeridianæ; *in the a.*, post meridiem; *an a. repast*, merenda, cœnula pomeridiana.

AFTER-RECKONING, *an*, nova computatio.

AGAIN, rursus, rursum, de integro, iterum, denuo, de novo; (*in the next place*), secundo, iterum, tum, deinde; (*afterward*), post, postea, posthac; (*in turn*), vicissim, invicem; (*on the other hand*), contra, rursus, rursum; *a. and a.*, etiam atque etiam; *as big a.*, duplo major, altero tanto major; *back a.*, retro; *over a.*, denuo, de novo. *Again* is also expressed by the prep. *re* in composition; as, *to fetch a.*, repetere.

AGAINST, *prep.* (*in defence*), a, ad, adversus, adversum; (*in time*), ante, dum, in; *a. the evening*, in vesperam; *a. that night*, ante istam vesperam; (*contrary*), adversus, contra, præter; (*to the prejudice of*), adversus, adversum, in; (*by or at*), ad, ante; (*over a.*), e regione, ex adverso, contra; *I am a.*, oppugno, impugno, adversor, obluctor; *a. the grain*, invita Minerva; *a. one's will*, invite, invitus; *a. one's nature*, repugnante natura; *a. the stream*, flumine adverso; *to go a.*, ire obviam; *to be a.*, obesse.

AGARIC, *subst.*, agaricum.

AGATE STONE, *an*, *subst.*, achates.

AGE, *subst.* (*time of life*), ætas; (*old a.*), senectus, senium; vetustas; (*time*), ævum, sæculum; ætas; *mature* or *full a.*, ætas matura; *of full a.*, maturus, adultus; *nonage*, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris, ætas impubis, pupillares anni, infantia; *of the same a.*, æqualis, æquævus; *of one year's a.*, unius anni, anniculus; annotinus; *of two years of a.*, biennis, binus; *at sixteen years of a.*, annos natus sexdecim; *he is nineteen years of a.*, decem et novem annos natus est, decem et novem annorum est; *I know my own a.*, scio ego quid ætatis sim; *there are not three days between their ages*, triduum non inter eos est ætatis; *he may for his a.*, per ætatem licet; *he is at a.*, ex pueris excessit, adultus est, adolevit, ætatem habet; *to be of more advanced a.*, provectiore ætate esse; *a man of that a.*, homo id ætatis *or* ea ætate; *two ages before*, duobus sæculis ante; *of the first a.*, primævus; *this a., the present a.*, hæc tempora, hæc ætas; *in this a.*, hodie; *the most famous general of his a.*, clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis.

AGED, *adj.*, grandævus, grandis, annosus, ætate provectus, ætate gravis; *very a.*, natu pergrandis, exactæ jam ætatis; *an a. man*, senex; *an a. woman*, anus; *to become a.*, consenescere, senescere.

AGEDLY, *adv.*, semiliter, vetuste.

AGENCY, *subst.* (*action*), actio; (*acting for another*), curatio, procuratio; *free a.*, voluntas libera, potestas libera, liberum arbitrium; *by my a.*, mea opera, per me.

AGENT, *an* (*who does any thing*), agens, qui agit, actor; (*who acts for another*), curator, procurator, (*in a foreign country*), residens.

AGGRANDIZE, *to*, ad magnas dignitates promovêre, alqm honoribus et divitiis augêre; augêre, ornare.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *subst.*, dignitas aucta, accessio dignitatis, amplificatio honoris.

AGGRAVATE, *to*, augêre, adaugêre, aggravare, exacerbare, exasperare; (*provoke*), incendere, commovêre, provocare; *to a. the want of any one*, inopiam alcjs onerare.

AGGRAVATED, exaggeratus; (*provoked*), incensus, commotus; *to become a.*, aggravescere, ingravescere.

AGGRAVATING or AGGRAVATION, *subst.*, commotio, provocatio; exacerbatio; deterior conditio *or* status.

AGGREGATE, *to*, aggregare; colligere, congerere, concervare, cumulare.

AGGREGATE, *subst.*, aggregatum, summa, complexio.

AGGRESSION, *subst.*, aggressio.

AGGRESSOR, *subst.*, qui prior injuriam facit, aggressor; *the aggressing party* (*in war*), qui bellum suscipit, qui bellum ultro infert; infestus exercitus.

AGGRIEVE, *to*, dolore *or* tristitia afficere, contristare; (*harass*), vexare; (*injure*), injuriam facere alcui.

AGGRIEVED, *adj.*, mœstus, tristis, dolore affectus.

AGHAST, attonitus, stupefactus, consternatus, territus, perterritus, terrore perculsus.

AGILE, *adj.*, agilis, peraix, vegetus.

AGILITY, *subst.*, agilitas, pernicitas, dexteritas; *with a.*, agiliter, perniciter, dextre.

AGITATE, *to* (*put in motion*), movêre, commovêre, agitare, quatere, concutere, ciêre; incendere; (*disturb*), turbare, concitare, motum afferre; perturbare, incendere; (*stir, discuss*), agitare, tractare (negotium); agere rem *or* de alqa re; sermonem habere de re.

AGITATION, *subst.*, agitatio; commotio, concitatio, perturbatio; motus, tumultus, turba; jactatio.

AGITATOR, *subst.*, turbæ ac tumultus concitator, novorum consiliorum auctor.

AGNAIL, *subst.* (*corn growing on the toes*), clavus pedis, pterygium; (*sore under a nail*), paronychia.

AGNATION, *subst.*, agnatio.

AGNITION, *subst.*, agnitio.

AGO, *adv.*, abhinc, ante; *two years a.*, duobus abhinc annis; *two months a.*, ante duos menses; *some years a.*, aliquot ante annis; *long a.*, jampridem, jamdudum; *not long a.*, haud ita pridem; *how long a.?* quam dudum? *it is not long a.*, haud sane diu est; *so long a.*, tamdiu; *it is but a while a. since he died*, nuper est mortuus; *you look handsomer than you did a while a.*, formosior videris quam dudum

AGOG, *adv.*, *to set one a.*, incendere alqm ad alqd agendum, alqm cupiditate rei incitare.

AGONY, *subst.* (*anguish*), angor, cruciatus, dolor; (*fright*), consternatio; (*pangs of death*), angor morientis; *to be in the last a.s*, animam agere; *to be in an a.*, cruciari dolore; *full of a.*, animam agens.

AGREE, *to* (*assent*), assentire, assentiri, adstipulari, annuere, accedere, acquiescere; (*fit*), congruere, constare, competere, respondêre, quadrare; (*be of the same mind*), consentire, convenire, concordare, congruere, idem sentire; (*hang together*), cohærêre, congruere; (*make a bargain*), pacisci, depacisci; (*be in unison*), concinere; *to a. upon*, constituere, condicere; *the signal agreed upon*, signum, quod convenit; *it is agreed by all*, inter omnes constat; *we are agreed*, convenit inter nos; *they a. together*, illis inter se convenit; *if he a. with himself*, si sibi ipsi consentiat; *his words and actions do not a.*, facta cum dictis discrepant; *women a. best together*, mulier mulieri magis congruit; *he never agreed with any one for a hire*, nunquam de mercede pactus est; *I have agreed for the price*, conveni de pretio; *I do not believe we shall a.*, non conventurum inter nos arbitror; *he made us a.*, nos in gratiam reconciliavit; *are you agreed?* num rediistis in concordiam? *they agreed upon a truce*, inducias condixerunt; *the day is agreed on*, dies pactus est, dies convenit; *to a. well with one*, convenire optime cum alqo; *it agrees with me*, placet mihi, gratum est mihi.

AGREEABLE, *adj.* (*fit*), congruens, par, aptus, consentaneus; (*concordant*), concors; (*pleasant*), gratus, acceptus, jucundus, amœnus; suavis, dulcis; urbanus; lepidus, facetus, festivus; *very a.*, pergratus, perjucundus; *to be a. or fit*, competere, convenire, quadrare.

AGREEABLENESS, *subst.* (*fitness*), convenientia, competentia, congruentia; (*pleasantness*), jucunditas.

AGREEABLY, *adv.* (*fitly*), apte, congruenter, convenienter; e, ex, ad, secundum; (*pleasantly*), grate, jucunde, placide; *a. to nature*, secundum naturam; *a. to truth*, ex veritate, vere.

AGREEING, *adj.*, concors, consonus, consentiens, congruens, constans; *not a.*, absonus, disjunctus, dissentaneus, dissidens, discrepans.

AGREEMENT, *subst.*, consensus, concordia, conspiratio; (*bargain*), sponsio, transactio, condicio; (*covenant*), pactum, fœdus, stipulatio; (*reconciling*), reconciliatio, compositio, reditus in gratiam; (*proportion*), convenientia; (*resemblance*), similitudo, congruentia; *according to a.*, ex pacto, ex constituto; *articles of a.*, condiciones, capita fœderis, articuli.

AGRICULTURE, *subst.*, agricultura.

AGRIMONY, *subst.*, agrimonia, eupatorium.

AGROUND, *adv.*, humi; humi jacens, prostratus; *to run a ship a.*, in terram navem appellere; *to run a.*, in vadum illidi, in terram deferri; *to be a.*, in vado hærêre; *fig.*, *the thing is a.*, hæret res *or* negotium.

AGUE, *subst.*, horror in febri, febris; *a little or slight a.*, febricula; *sick of an a.*, febricitans, febre laborans *or* correptus; *to have an a.*, febricitari, febre laborare *or* corripi; *the fit of an a.*, accessus, impetus, paroxysmus.

AGUISH, *adj.*, febriculosus.

AH! AH! AHA! siccine? (*is it so?*).

AHEAD, *adv.*, præ; *go a.*, *I'll follow*, i præ, sequar; *to go a.*, præire, anteire, ducem esse.

AID, *subst.*, adjumentum, auxilium; adminiculum, adjutorium, subsidium; suppetiæ; præsidium; opis, -em, -e; *with the a. of any one*, alcjs ope, alcjs auxilio, alqo adjuvante, alqo adjutore, alcjs opera; *without a.*, per se; *he was sent as a.*, subsidio missus est; *an aid-de-camp*, ducis *or* imperatoris adjutor.

AID, *to*, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare; succurrere, sustentare, sublevare; alicui subvenire, alicui ad jumento esse; subsidium, suppetias, opem alicui ferre; alicui adesse; alicui opitulari.

AIDER, *subst.*, auxiliator, adjutor, opifer.

AIL, *to*, dolêre, male se habêre, ægrotare; *what ails you?* quid est tibi? quidnam tibi dolet? *we a nothing*, nihil nobis dolet; *what ails you to abuse me?* qua de causa lædis me?

AILING, *adj.*, æger, infirmus, valetudinarius, ægrotus.

AILMENT, *subst.*, morbus, malum, ægritudo.

AIM, *an*, *subst.* (*mark*), scopus, album, directio; (*design*), propositum, conatus, finis propositus.

AIM, *to*, collineare oculos ad alqd, collineare telum alqo, telum dirigere *or* intendere in alqd; *to a. at one*, telo petere alqm; *to a. at a thing*, conari, designare, petere, molliri, sibi alqd proponere; *you aimed at me*, me petisti; *to a. at* (*allude to*), alqd denotare, designare, significare; *this is aimed at those*, dictum est illis.

AIMER AT, *subst.*, petitor.

AIMING AT, *an*, *subst.*, directio; (*design*), propositum, conatus.

AIR, *subst.*, aër, æther, cœlum; aura; (*song*), canticum, cantilena; suavis modulus; (*mien*, *manner*), gestus, habitus; (*appearance*), species, forma; *in the open a.*, sub dio, sub Jove; *up into the a.*, sublime; *to put in the a.*, alqd aëri exponere; *to take the a.*, deambulare; *to live upon a.*, vento vivere; *to build castles in the a.*, somnia sibi fingere; *to take a.* (*be discovered*), patefieri, retegi, evulgari, palam enunciari.

AIR, *to*, aëri exponere; aërem in alqd immittere, ventilare; apricare; *to a. by the fire*, ad ignem exsiccare, calefacere, igni exponere.

AIR-HOLE, *subst.*, spiramentum, spiraculum.

AIRINESS, *subst.* (*of a place*), amœnitas, apricitas; (*of a person*), festivitas, lepor, hilaritas.

AIRING, *an*, *subst.*, deambulatio; *to give one an a.*, ad deambulandum deducere; *to take an a.*, deambulare, spatiari.

AIR-PUMP, *an*, machina ad aërem exhauriendum.

AIRS, *subst. pl.*, ira, iracundia; superbia; *to put on a.*, iracundiæ *or* superbiæ indulgêre.

AIRY, *adj.*, aërius, aethereus; aëri expositus, aëri pervius; (*cool*), frigidus; (*thin as air*), tenuissimus; (*light, vain*), levis, inanis; *an a. place*, locus spatiosus, apricus; *an a. person*, homo hilaris, et pui lepidum.

AJAR, *adv.*, semiapertus.

AKE, *an*, AKE, *to*. *See* ACHE.

ALABASTER, *subst.*, alabastrum, alabastrites *adj.*, ex alabastro confectus.

ALACK, ALACKADAY, *interj.*, væ mihi miserœ! hei mihi!

ALACRITY, *subst.*, alacritas, hilaritas, lætitia.

ALARM, *subst.*, tumultus, turba; (*sudden fright*), trepidatio, pavor, consternatio, terror; (*in war*), classicum, conclamatio ad arma; *to sound an a.*, ad arma conclamare; *a.-bell*, campana incendii index; *an a. clock*, suscitabulum

ALARM, *to* (*give an alarm*), ad arma vocare, conclamare, bellicum canere; (*frighten*), perterrefacere, pavorem *or* terrorem injicere alicui, perturbare; *the army was alarmed*, exercitui terror incidit.

ALAS! *interj.*, ah! heu! eheu! hei mihi! heu me! (*for shame*), proh pudor! (*for sorrow*), proh dolor!

ALBEIT, *conj.*, tametsi, etsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam.

ALCAIC VERSE, *subst.*, versus Alcaicus.

ALCHYMIST, *subst.*, alchymista.

ALCHYMY, *subst.*, alchymia, chymia.

ALCOVE, *subst.*, locus fornicatus, zotheca.

ALCYON, *subst.* (*king-fisher*), halcyon.

ALDER, *subst.* (*tree*), alnus; *made of a.*, alneus; *an a. grove*, alnetum.

ALDERMAN, *an*, senator urbanus; *the board of aldermen*, senatus urbanus; *to walk an a.'s pace*, magnifice *or* lento gradu incedere; *an a.'s robe*, abolla; *a.-like*, senatorie.

ALE, cerevisia, cervisia, zythum; *new a.*, mustum; *gill-a.*, cerevisia hederacea; *strong a.*, cerevisia prima; *small a.*, cerevisia tenuis, secundaria; *stale a.*, cerevisia vetula, subacida.

ALE-BERRY, *subst.*, cerevisia cum pane et macide concocta.

ALE-BREWER, *an*, cerevisiarius.

ALE-CONNER, *an*, qui munus cerevisiam gustandi gerit.

ALEGAR, *subst.*, acetum cerevisiæ.

ALE-HOOF, *subst.* (*ground-ivy*), hedera terrestris.

ALE-HOUSE, *subst.*, caupona cerevisiaria, cerevisiarium; *to haunt ale-houses*, cauponas frequentare, habitare popinis; *belonging to an a.*, popinalis; *a.-keeper*, caupo.

ALEMBIC, *subst.*, alembicus, vas distillandis succis.

ALERT, *adj.*, alacer, promptus, vegetus.

ALGEBRA, *subst.*, algebra, arithmetica speciosa; *an algebraist*, arithmeticæ speciosæ peritus.

ALIEN, *an*, advena, alienigena; peregrinus, exterus, alienus.

ALIENABLE, *adj.*, quod alienari potest.

ALIENATE, *to*, alienare, abalienare, avertere, avocare; alienum facere; (*sell away*), abalienare, alicui juris facere; (*put to sale*), bona proscribere, publicare, vendere.

ALIENATION, *subst.* (*of property*), alienatio, abalienatio; (*of the affections*), alienatio; (*of mind*), alienatio mentis, mens alienata, deliratio.

ALIGHT, *to*, delabi; (*as a bird*), sidere, subsidere; (*from a horse*), descendere ex equo, desilire; (*from a wagon*), descendere ex rheda.

ALIGHTING, *an*, *subst.*, descensus.

ALIKE, *adj.*, par, compar; æquus, æqualis; similis, consimilis; *adv.*, æque, pariter, perinde; eodem modo, similiter.

ALIMENT, *subst.*, alimentum, nutrimentum, cibus, victus; pabulum, pastus.

ALIMENTAL or ALIMENTARY, *adj.*, alimentarius, pabularis.

ALIVE, *adj.* (*living*), vivus, vivens; (*surviving*), superstes; (*lively*), vigens, vividus, vegetus; *to be a.*, vivere; *while I am a.*, me vivo, dum vita suppetit; *fig.*, *to be a. to a thing*, alqd scire, non nescire, non ignorare.

ALL. 1) *adj.*, omnis, universus, cunctus; (*every*), quisque, quivis; (*each*), singuli; (*whole*), totus; *a. men*, omnes; *a. things*, omnia; *a. things*, universitas rerum, universum; *a. to a man*, ad unum omnes, *each and a.*, singuli universique; *before a., first of a.*, ante omnia, omnium primum, imprimis; *a. the world*, universus mundus; *a. together*, universi; *a. things and every thing*, universa atque omnia; *a. the world over*, ubique gentium, ubique terrarum; *in a. February*, mense Februario toto; *keep it a. to yourself*, integrum tibi reserves; *is that a.?* tantum ne est? *it is a. over*, actum est; conclamatum est; *in a.*, omnino; *a. this while*, usque adhuc, tamdiu; *by a. means*, quoquo pacto, quacumque ratione, utique; *at a. events*, utique; *beyond a. doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione; *a. that I can*, quantum possum, quantum potero; *a. I had*, quicquid habuerim; *he is a. my care*, illum curo unum; *her son is a. in a. to her*, filius ei unus omnia est; *at a.*, omnino; *not at a.*, omnino non, nequaquam, minime, nullo modo, nullo modo prorsus; *nothing at a.*, omnino nihil, nihil prorsus, nihil quicquam.—2) *adv.* (*altogether*), plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus; *a. on a sudden*, de improviso, subito; *this is a. one with that*, hoc unum et idem est atque illud; *it is a. one as if*, idem est ac si; *it is a. one whether*, nihil interest utrum; *it is a. one*, par est, idem est; *a. about*, undique, passim; *a. alone*, solus, solitarius; *a. at once*, simul et semel; *a. along*, usque, continuo, perpetuo.

ALLAY, *to*, sedare, mitigare; allevare, lenire.

ALLAYER, *subst.* (*appeaser*), delinitor.

ALLAYING or ALLAY, *subst.* (*abating*), lenimentum, lenimen.

ALLEGE, *to* (*plead*), allegare, causari; prætendere, simulare; (*a thing as an excuse*), causam afferre, rationem reddere *or* subjicere; (*affirm*), affirmare, prædicare, dicere.

ALLEGIANCE, *subst.*, fides, fidelitas; officium.

ALLEGING or ALLEGATION, *subst.*, allegatio, simulatio; causa, nomen; criminatio; affirmatio; *a false a.*, calumnia.

ALLEGORY, *an*, allegoria, continua translatio.

ALLEGORICAL, *adj.*, allegoricus, per allegoriam dictus.

ALLEGORIZE, *to*, allegorico *or* parabolico sermone uti.

ALLEVIATE, *to*, allevare, levare.

ALLEVIATING or ALLEVIATION, *subst.*, levatio, allevatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum.

ALLEY, *an* (*walking-place*), *subst.*, ambulacrum; (*passage*), angiportus; (*walk in a garden*), subdialis ambulatio, hypæthra.

ALLIANCE, *subst.* (*by marriage*), affinitas; (*in blood*), consanguinitas; (*of states*), fœdus; societas.

ALLOT, *to* (*give by lot*), sortito tribuere; delegare, assignare, committere, imponere.

ALLOTMENT, *subst.*, sortitio, allegatio, attributio, assignatio; *by divine a.*, consilio divino, divinitus; *the divine allotments*, quæ divinitus accidunt.

ALLOW, *to* (*permit*), sinere, pati, permittere, concedere, potestatem facere; (*grant*), concedere, admittere; (*give*), dare, præbere, præstare, suggerere, exhibere; (*approve*), accipere, probare, comprobare, admittere, agnoscere; (*in reckoning*), alqd deducere, detrahere; *I allow of that reason*, accipio causam; *it is allowed*, conceditur, licet; *something is to be allowed for custom*, alqd consuetudini dandum est.

ALLOWABLE, *adj.*, probabilis, laudabilis; (*equitable*), æquus; (*just*), justus, legitimus.

ALLOWANCE, *subst.* (*gift*), donatio; (*leave*), licentia, permissio, potestas, copia; (*approbation*),

approbatio, comprobatio; (*greeting*), doni *or* mercedis attributio; (*stipend*), demensum, merces, salarium; (*in reckoning*), deductio, decessio; *with your a.*, permissu *or* concessu tuo, pace tua; *to keep one on short a.*, arte contenteque alqm habère.

ALLOWING (*giving*), *subst.*, donatio, exhibitio; (*permitting*), concessio, permissio; (*approving*), comprobatio, approbatio.

ALLUDE TO, *to*, alludere, tangere, oblique perstringere; significare, designare, denotare.

ALLURE, *to* (*entice*), illicere, allicere, allectare, sollicitare; attrahere, invitare; (*wheedle*), lenocinari, blandiri, pellicere; *to a. forth*, prolicere.

ALLUREMENT, *subst.*, blandimentum, lenocinium, illecebra.

ALLURER, *subst.*, pellex, illex, allector, seductor, sollicitator.

ALLURING, *an*, *subst.*, allectatio, sollicitatio.

ALLURINGLY, *adv.*, blande, illecebrose.

ALLUSION, *subst.*, designatio; (*an a. to the name of a thing*), agnominatio.

ALLY, *an*, *subst.*, socius, amicus.

ALLY, *to*, conjungere, devincere, fœdere *or* societate conjungere; *to a. one's self with any one*, se jungere, conjungere, societatem inire cum alqo; (*by marriage*), matrimonio alicui jungi.

ALMANAC, *subst.*, fasti, calendarium; *an a.-maker*, fastorum scriptor.

ALMIGHTY, *adj.*, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens.

ALMOND, *subst.*, amygdalum, amygdala; *an a.-tree*, amygdalus; *of a.s*, amygdalinus; *the a.s of the ears*, aurium glandulæ, parotides.

ALMONER, *an* (*alms-giver*), stipis largiendæ administer, qui est alicui a largitionibus, eleemosynarius.

ALMOST, *adv.*, pæne, prope, propemodum, fere, modo non, tantum non, quasi, juxta, prope jam; *a. drunk*, ebrio proximus; *I am a. out of my wits*, vix sum apud me; *they a. did it*, haud multum abfuit quin fecerint; *I a. believe*, non longe abest, quin credam; *it is a. night*, nox appetit; *it is a. one o'clock*, instat hora septima.

ALMS, *subst.*, stipe, beneficium; *to distribute a.*, stipem spargere; *to collect a.*, stipem cogere, colligere; *to ask an a.*, stipem rogare; *to give a.*, mendico stipem porrigere.

ALOES, *subst.*, aloë; *bitter a.*, aloë succotrina; *grosser a.*, aloë caballina; *sweet a.*, lignum aloës, agallochum.

ALOFT, *adv.*, in sublime, sursum, in altum, in excelsum; *to soar a.*, sublime ferri, alis se levare; *hoist him a.*, sublimem hunc rape; *to set a.*, extollere; *from a.*, desuper.

ALONE, *adj.*, solus; unus; sine arbitris; per se; *we are here a.*, soli sumus hic; *to rule a.*, solum regnare; *to be a.*, solum esse, secum esse; *one who loves to be a.*, solitarius; *we will do it a.*, per nos agemus; *let those things a.*, mitte ista; *let me a.*, me omittas, noli me turbare; *to leave a.*, derelinquere, deserere; *left a.*, desolatus, desertus; *a. of its kind*, in suo genere singularis, unicus.

ALONG, *prep.*, per, secundum; *a. the shores*, per litora; *a. the highway*, publicâ viâ; *a. the river's side*, secundum fluvium; *a. with*, una cum; *all a.*, totâ viâ, ubique; *lying all a.*, prostratus, corpore extenso jacens, recubans.

ALOOF, remotus, procul; *fig.*, *to keep a. from*, non attingere.

ALOUD (*loudly*), *adv.*, clare, clara voce, magna voce; (*openly*), palam, coram multis *or* omnibus.

ALPHABET, *an*, litterarum ordine dispositus, litterarum ordo.

ALPHABETICAL, *adj.*, in litteras digestus, litterarum ordine dispositus.

ALPHABETICALLY, litterarum ordine; *to arrange a.*, in litteras digerere.

ALREADY, *adv.*, jam, jamjam, jamjamquæ, jampridem, pridem, jamdudum, dudum.

ALSO, etiam, præterea, insuper, ad hoc, ad hæc, quoque, item, nec non, pariter, itidem, porro; et ipse, idem; et etiam, et quoque; *not only—but a.*, non solum—sed *or* verum etiam, non modo—sed etiam, et—et, cum—tum, tum—tum.

ALTAR, *an*, *subst.*, altare, ara; *a small a.*, arula.

ALTARAGE, *subst.*, quod ad aram offertur.

ALTER, *to*, mutare, commutare, immutare, submutare, permutare, variare, vertere; *v. n.*, mutari, commutari, immutari, converti, variare; *to a. one's character* (*for the better*), mores emendare, in melius mutari; (*for the worse*), mores invertere, se invertere; *he has not altered*, non alius est ac fuit; *he is wholly altered*, commutatus est totus; *to be altered in affection*, alienari; *to a. one's opinion*, de sententia decedere; *to a. one's condition*, uxorem ducere, nubere.

ALTERABLE, *adj.*, variabilis, mutabilis.

ALTERATION, *subst.*, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo; *a. of affection*, alienatio.

ALTERCATION, *subst.* (*dispute*), altercatio; (*wrangle*), jurgium, rixa, litigatio.

ALTERING, *adj.* (*lasting but a time*), temporarius, temporalis.

ALTERING, *an*, *subst.*, mutatio.

ALTERNATE, *adj.*, alternus, mutuus.

ALTERNATE, *to*, alternare.

ALTERNATELY, *adv.*, alternis vicibus, per alternas vices, alterne, alterna vice.

ALTERNATION, *subst.*, vices, vicissitudo, per vices successio.

ALTHOUGH (*though*), *conj.*, licet, quamquam, quamvis, quamlibet, quantumlibet, etsiamsi, tametsi, etsi, cum *or* quum.

ALTIMETRY, *subst.*, altitudinum mensura.

ALTITUDE, *subst.*, altitudo, excelsitas, fastigium, proceritas, sublimitas.

ALTOGETHER, *adv.*, omnino, prorsus.

ALUM, *subst.*, alumen, saleugo terræ.

ALUMINOUS, *adj.*, aluminosus.

ALWAYS, *adv.*, semper, perpetuo, usque, jupiter, nunquam non; in perpetuum, in æternum, in ævum.

AM, *I*, sum, existo; *I am able*, queo, possum; *I am above thirty years old*, plus triginta annos natus sum; *he knows I am coming*, scit me venire; *I am thirsty*, sitio; *I am of your mind*, tecum sentio, tibi assentior.

AMAIN, *adv.*, summa vi, vehementer, acriter, acerrime, valde, strenue, pro viribus.

AMANUENSIS, *an*, *subst.*, librarius, scriba; ab epistolis.

AMARANTH, *subst.*, amarantus.

AMASS, *to*, accumulare, cumulare, congerere.

AMASSING, *an*, *subst.*, accumulatio, congerratio.

AMATEUR, *subst.*, alcjs rei amantissimus, magnus amator; *to be an a.*, alqa re delectari.

AMATORY, *adj.*, amatorius.

AMAZE, *to*, alcjs mentem animumque perturbare, consternare, percutere, obstupefacere; *to be amazed*, obstupescere, obstupefieri, stupefiori, perturbari, exanimari, stupère.

AMAZEMENT, *subst.*, animi perturbatio, stupor, consternatio, admiratio.

AMAZING, *adj.*, mirabilis, mirandus, stupendus.

AMBASSADOR, *subst.*, legatus, orator; *to be an a.*, legatione fungi; *an ambassador's charge* or *office*, legati munus.

AMBASSAGE, *subst.*, legatio; *to send in a.*, legare, legationem mandare; *to go on an a.*, legatione fungi, legationem obire.

AMBER, *subst.*, electrum, succinum; *of a.*, succineus.

AMBERGRIS, *subst.*, ambra, ambārum.

AMBIDEXTER, *adj.*, sinistra manu perinde utens ac dextra; *fig.*, *an a.*, prævaricator.

AMBIENT (*compassing about*), *adj.*, ambiens.

AMBIGUITY, *subst.*, ambiguitas, æquivocatio.

AMBIGUOUS, *adj.*, ambiguus, dubius; *an ambiguous word*, dictum ex ambiguo.

AMBITION, *subst.*, ambitio, aviditas gloriæ, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, cupido famæ.

AMBITIOUS, *adj.*, ambitiosus, honorum *or* gloriæ cupidus, laudis avidus, gloriæ appetens; *to be a.*, honores ambire, honoris fame flagrare, honores affectare, laudis studio trahi, gloria duci.

AMBLE, *to*, tolutim incedere, in numerum ungulas colligere; (*walk affectedly*), molliter *or* effeminate incedere.

AMBLE or **AMBLING PACE**, *subst.*, gradus tolutilis; incessus numerosus, incessus mollis *or* effeminatus.

AMBLER or **AMBLING-HORSE**, *subst.*, equus tolutarius.

AMBLINGLY, *adv.*, tolutim.

AMBROSIA, *subst.*, ambrosia.

AMBROSIAL, *adj.*, ambrosius, ambrosiacus.

AMBULATORY, *adj.* (*walking*), ambulatorius.

AMBUSCADE, **AMBUSH**, or **AMBUSHMENT**, *subst.*, insidiæ; locus insidiarum, latebræ; *to set in a.*, in insidiis locare, collocare, disponere; *to lie* or *be in a.*, insidiari, insidias struere; *to lay an a.*, insidias locare, collocare, ponere; *to fall into an a.*, in insidias incidere; *laid in a.*, in insidiis positus; *a lier in a.*, insidiator; *by a.*, ex insidiis.

AMENABLE, *adj.*, same as *accountable*, *responsible*, which see.

AMEND, *to* (*make better*), emendare, corrigere, melius facere, in melius mutare; (*repair*), reparare, reficere, sarcire, resarcire, restaurare, reconcinnare; *v. n.* (*become better in health*), meliorem fieri, ex morbo convalescere; (*in character*), resipiscere, mores in melius mutare, se ad bonam frugem recipere, ad virtutem revocari.

AMENDER, *subst.*, emendator, corrector, castigator.

AMENDING or **AMENDMENT**, *an*, emendatio, correctio, castigatio; (*in health*), convalescentia; (*in character*), reditus ad virtutem, mores emendatiores: *to bring to a.*, ad sanitatem animi reducere.

AMENDS, *subst. pl.*, compensatio, satisfactio; *to make a. for*, compensare, damnum resarcire, rependere, culpam redimere.

AMENITY, *subst.*, amœnitas.

AMERCE, *to* (*fine*), multare *or* mulctare, multam alicui dicere *or* irrogare.

AMERCEMENT, *subst.*, multa, multatio, poena.

AMERCER, *subst.*, multator.

AMERCING, *an*, *subst.*, multatio.

AMETHYST, *subst.* (*violet-colored stone*), amethystus.

AMIABLE, *adj.*, amabilis, suavis, jucundus.

AMIABLENESS, *subst.*, suavitas, morum comitas, dulcedo, decor.

AMICABLE, *adj.*, amicus, benevolus, benevolens.

AMICABLENESS, *subst.*, bona gratia.

AMIDST (*in the middle*), *adv.*, in medio, inter; *a. these things*, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur.

AMISS, *adv.*, perperam, male, mendose, prave, vitiose; *whatever is done a.*, quidquid peccatur; *it is not amiss*, non abs re est, non est alienum; *not much a.*, non incommode; *to do a.*, offendere, peccare, delinquere.

AMITY, *subst.*, amicitia, benevolentia; familiaritas, necessitudo.

AMMUNITION, *subst.*, instrumentum et apparatus belli, armorum copia; arma, tela, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, *subst.*, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, *subst.*, injuriarum et offensionum oblivio, lex oblivionis, venia præteritorum.

AMONG or **AMONGST**, *prep.*, inter, in, apud; *from a.*, e, ex, de; *a. men*, inter homines, in hominibus; *a. the Athenians*, inter Athenienses; *a. the common sort*, inter vulgus; *a. friends all things are common*, communia sunt amicorum omnia; *to reckon among a. good things*, pecunias in bonis rebus numerare; *to put a. the gods*, in deos reponere; *it was questioned a. our ancestors*, quæsitum est apud majores nostros; *to be held sacred a. all nations*, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse; *Segesta, which is Egesta a. the Greeks*, Segesta, quæ Græcis Egesta est; *a. us this is accounted shameful*, id nostris moribus nefas habetur; *a. themselves*, inter se, alter alterum, alius alium, mutuo, ultro citro, ultro citroque.

AMOROUS, *adj.*, amatorius, effeminatus, mollis, amoribus deditus.

AMOUNT, *subst.* (*sum*), totum, summa; *the whole a.*, solidum; *a great a. of money*, pecunia magna *or* grandis; (*substance*, *effect*), summa, caput.

AMOUNT TO, *to* (*a sum*), efficere, explère, implère; *what does it a. to?* quantum est? *fig.*, *it amounts to nothing*, nihil valet; *the whole letter amounts to this*, summa hujus epistolæ hæc est.

AMOUR, *subst.*, amor, res amatoria; *amours*, amores.

AMPHIBIOUS, *adj.*, amphibius, anceps; *an a. creature*, bestia quasi anceps, in utraque sede vivens, animal amphibium.

AMPHIBOLOGY, *subst.* (*doubtful speech*), sermo ambiguus.

AMPHITHEATRE, *subst.*, amphitheatrum; *of an a.*, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, *adj.* (*spacious*), amplus, latus, spatiosus; (*capacious*), capax; (*great in bulk*), magnus; (*large*, *liberal*), largus, copiosus, cumulatus; (*magnificent*), splendidus, magnificus.

AMPLIFIER, *subst.*, amplificator.

AMPLIFY, *to*, amplificare, exaggerare, augère; in majus extollere.

AMPLIFYING or **AMPLIFICATION**, *subst.*, amplificatio; verbositas.

AMPLITUDE, *subst.*, amplitudo, spatium, magnitudo; copia, ubertas.

AMPUTATE, *to*, amputare, præcidere, abscidere.
AMPUTATION, *subst.*, amputatio.
AMULET, *subst.*, amuletum, præbia, -ōrum.
AMUSE, *to* (*entertain*), oblectare, delectare; (*put off from time to time*), extrahere alqm, variis frustrationibus differre; spe falsa producere.
AMUSING, *adj.*, jucundus.
AMUSEMENT, *subst.*, oblectatio, delectatio; oblectamentum; detentio, occupatio.
ANALOGICALLY, *adv.*, per analogiam; similiter.
ANALOGOUS, *adj.*, analogicus; similis.
ANALOGY, *subst.*, analogia, comparatio, proportio; similitudo.
ANALYSIS, *subst.*, analysis; explicatio, enodatio, expositio.
ANALYTICAL or ANALYTIC, *adj.*, analyticus.
ANALYZE, *to*, explicare, enodare, quasi in membra discerpere.
ANARCHY, *subst.*, effrenata multitudinis licentia, anarchia.
ANATOMY, *subst.*, sectio corporum; anatomia, anatomice.
ANATOMICAL, *adj.*, anatomicus.
ANATOMIST, *subst.*, anatomicus.
ANATOMIZE, *to*, humanum corpus incidere et singulas partes scrutari.
ANCESTORS, *subst. pl.*, majores, priores, patres, antecessores; *an ancestor*, unus majorum, generis *or* gentis auctor; *belonging to a.* or *ancestral*, avitus, proavitus.
ANCESTRY, *subst.*, majores, prosapia, stirps, stemma; *of noble a.*, nobili genere natus; *of ignoble a.*, obscuris ortus majoribus.
ANCHOR, *subst.*, anchora, ancora; *an a.'s cable*, ancorale; *to a.* or *cast a.*, ancoram jacere; *to ride at a.*, in ancoris stare; *to weigh a.*, ancoram tollere.
ANCHORAGE, *subst.*, ancoræ jaciendæ locus idoneus; vectigal ancorale.
ANCIENT, *adj.*, vetus, vetustus, veteratus, priscus, antiquus; *an a. estate*, opes avitæ; *to grow a.*, inveterascere; *grown a.*, senectute *or* senio confectus, inveteratus; *the ancients*, antiqui, prisci, veteres, majores.
ANCIENTLY, *adv.*, olim, antiquitus, quondam, majorum ætate.
ANCIENTNESS, *subst.*, antiquitas, vetustas.
AND, *conj.*, et, ac, atque, -que, necnon, tum; *a. not*, nec, neque, et non, ac non, neve; *a. not long after*, neque ita multo post; *a. not without cause*, nec injuria; *a. so forth*, et cetera, cetera, et quæ sunt reliqua, et sic deinceps, et quæ sequuntur; *a. yet*, tamen, etsi; *a. if*, si, quodsi; *a. withal*, simul; *a. therefore*, proin, proinde, ideo, idcirco; *a. why so?* nam quid ita? quamobrem tandem? *how can we go out a. not be seen?* quomodo ita possumus egredi, ut non conspiciamur? *a little more a. he had been killed*, parum abfuit quin interficeretur. *And* is omitted when one of the two verbs coupled by it is changed into a participle or supine; as, *he railed at him a. beat him*, convicliis lacerratum cecidit; *I will go a. see*, ibo visum.
ANDIRON, *subst.*, subox, cantherius focarius, fulcrum ferreum quo ligna sustinentur in camino.
ANECDOTE, *subst.*, fabula, fabella, narratiuncula.
ANEMONE or ANEMONY, *subst.* (*flower*), anemone, es, *f.*
ANEW, *adv.*, denuo, de novo, de integro, ab integro.

ANGEL, *subst.*, angelus, genius; *an a. of gold*, nummus aureus qui valet fere decem solidos.
ANGELIC or ANGELICAL, *adj.*, angelicus.
ANGER, *subst.*, ira, iracundia, indignatio, furor; bilis, stomachus; *extreme a.*, excandescentia; *a. in curred*, offensa; *apiness to a.*, iracundia.
ANGER, *to*, irritare, acerbare, exacerbare; ex acuere, excandefacere; animum alicui movēre, bilem concitare, stomachum alicui facere, ira alqm accendere.
ANGLE, *subst.* (*corner*), angulus; (*hook*), hamus; (*angling-rod*), arundo, portica piscatoria, calamus piscatorius.
ANGLE, *to*, inescare, hamum in aquas ad pisces inescandos dimittere.
ANGLER, *subst.*, piscator.
ANGLICISM, *subst.*, locutio Anglicana.
ANGLING-LINE, *subst.*, linea piscatoria.
ANGRILY, *adv.*, irate, irato animo, iracunde; torve; aspere, sæviter.
ANGRY, *adj.*, iratus (alicui); iræ plenus (in alqm); ira accensus, iracundia inflammatus, ira ardens; *quickly or soon a.*, iracundus, stomachosus; *a. letters*, ardentes litteræ, *to be a.*, irasci, iratum esse, succensēre, stomachari, candescere; *to be very a.*, furere, sævire, æstuare, ira ardere, graviter irasci, gravius commovēri; *to cease to be a.*, desævire; *to look a.*, torve alqm intueri; *to make one a.*, alqm irritare, iratum reddere; bilem *or* stomachum alicui movēre.
ANGUISH, *subst*, angor, anxietas; cruciatus, dolor intensus, ægritudo premens.
ANGULAR, *adj.*, angularis, angulatus, angulosus.
ANHELATION, *subst.*, anhelatio.
ANILITY, *subst.*, anilitas.
ANIMADVERSION, *subst.* (*observation*), animadversio, notatio, observatio; (*correction*), castigatio, reprehensio.
ANIMADVERT, *to* (*take notice of*), animadvertere, observare; (*correct*), castigare, animadvertere in alqm.
ANIMADVERTER, *subst.*, animadversor; castigator.
ANIMAL, *subst.*, animal, animans.
ANIMAL, *adj.*, animalis; *a. life*, anima.
ANIMALCULE, *subst.*, animalculum.
ANIMATE, *to* (*give life*), animare; (*encourage*), cohortari, excitare, incitare, incendere, animos addere.
ANIMATED (*having life*), animatus, animans, animalis; (*lively*), vividus, vegetus; (*ardent, fervid*), ardens, fervidus, acer; (*excited, impelled*), incitatus, incensus, excitatus.
ANIMATION, *subst.*, vigor, alacritas, vis, ardor, impetus, concitatio, incitatio, vehementia.
ANIMOSITY, *substantive* (*heat*), ardor, impetus; (*grudge*), odium, simultas, stomachus, animus infestus.
ANISE, *subst.*, anisum.
ANKER (*of brandy*), *subst.*, doliolum.
ANKLE, *subst.*, talus; *the a.-bone*, malleolus; *up to the a.*, talo tenus; *coming down to the a.s*, talaria.
ANNALIST, *subst.*, scriptor annalium, annalium conditor, fastorum scriptor.
ANNALS, *subst.*, annales, fasti.
ANNEX, *to*, annectere, adjungere, apponere, adficere.
ANNEXATION, *subst.*, annexus.
ANNIHILABLE, *adj.*, delebilis.

ANNIHILATE, *to*, delēre, extinguere, tollere, subvertere, perdere, ad nihilum redigere.

ANNIHILATION, *subst.*, deletio, exstinctio, eversio.

ANNIVERSARY, *adj.*, anniversarius, annuus; *an a. fast*, jejunium anniversarium *or* solenne; *a. feasts*, annua festa; *an a.*, dies anniversarius; *the a. of one's birth*, dies natalis.

ANNOTATE, *to*, annotare, adscribere, notam apponere.

ANNOTATION, *subst.*, annotatio, nota, commentarium.

ANNOTATOR, *subst.*, annotator, qui commentaria scribit, commentariorum scriptor.

ANNOUNCE, *to*, nunciare, renunciare; promulgare; imperare, edicere, proponere; indicere; portendere, prædicere, prænunciare.

ANNOUNCEMENT, *subst.*, nunciatio, renunciatio; edictum, imperium.

ANNOY, *to*, vexare, fatigare, obtundere, lacessere, exagitare, carpere, incommodare, lædere, offendere.

ANNOYANCE, *subst.*, noxa, damnum, vexatio, molestia, incommodum, læsio, offensio.

ANNOYER, *subst.*, qui alqm incommodo afficit, vexator, læsor.

ANNOYING, *adj.*, gravis, molestus.

ANNUAL, *adj.*, annuus, anniversarius.

ANNUALLY, *adv.*, quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos.

ANNUITY, *subst.*, annua pecunia, pensio annua, reditus annuus, annua (*pl.*).

ANNUL, *to*, abrogare, abolēre, tollere, rescindere.

ANNULAR, *adj.*, annularis.

ANNULLING, *subst.*, abrogatio, abolitio.

ANNUNCIATION, *subst.*, annunciatio; *a.-day*, annunciatio Mariæ virginis.

ANODYNE, *adj.*, anodynus, leniens, mitigans.

ANOINT, *to*, ungere, inungere, oblinere; *to a. about*, circumlinere; *to a. all over*, perlinere; *to a. often*, unctitare; *to a. upon*, superlinere.

ANOINTER, *subst.*, unctor; *a. of a dead body*, pollinctor.

ANOINTING, *subst.*, unctio, inunctio, unctura.

ANOMALOUS, *adj.*, anomalus, anormis, enormis, incompositus.

ANOMALY, *subst.*, anomalia.

ANON, *adv.* (*quickly*), extempto, illico, mox, statim, e vestigio, confestim, protinus, continuo; *ever and a.*, identidem, subinde.

ANONYMOUS, *adj.*, anonymus, sine nomine, sine auctore.

ANOTHER (*of many*), alius; (*of two*), alter; (*different*), diversus; *he is of a. mind*, aliter putat; *one after a.*, alius post alium, alii super alios, singuli, deinceps, ex ordine, alternis vicibus; *one a.*, se invicem; *they are delighted with one a.*, invicem sese delectant; *at one time—at a.*, alias—alias, modo—modo, nunc—nunc; *they may assist one a.*, alii aliis prodesse possunt; *they differ from one a.*, inter se dissident; *he dispersed them abroad, some to one place, some to another*, alia alio dissipavit; *one is in danger from this side, a. from that*, aliis aliunde periculum est; *bear one a.'s burdens*, alter alterius onera portate; *one mischief on the back of a.*, aliud ex alio malum; *they killed one a.*, mutuis ictibus occiderunt; *it is one thing to revile, a. to accuse*, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare; *a.* (*a second*) *Hannibal*, alter Hannibal; *another Fabius*, novus Fabius; *at a. time*, alius, alio tempore; *at a. place*, alibi; *to a. place*, alio; *a. way*, allorsum, alio modo, *a. man's*, alienus; *liberal with a.'s purse*, de alieno liberalis; *to adopt a. plan*, consilium mutare; *to put on a. dress*, vestimenta mutare; *one good turn deserves a.*, manus manum lavat.

ANSWER, *to* (*speak or write in return*), respondēre, responsum dare, edere, reddere; rescribere; (*speak in opposition*), respondēre, se defendere, se purgare; respondēre de jure, responsitare; refutare; (*suit*), congruere, convenire, quadrare; (*come up to*), respondēre, explēre; (*serve for*), utilem *or* idoneum esse; (*excuse*), culpa liberare *or* eximere, excusare; *to a. for* (*be answerable*), spondēre, ad se recipere; (*be security*), pro alqo vadem se sistere; (*account for*), rationem reddere alcjs rei; *to a. again*, responsare; (*as servants*), obloqui, proterve respondēre; (*as an echo*), assonare, resonare; (*rail at*), regerere convicium in alqm; *to a. an action at law*, restipulari; *let the words a. to the words*, verba verbis respondeant; *to a. one's wish*, respondēre voto alcjs; *to a. to the expectation*, ad spem respondēre, expectationi respondēre, expectationem explēre.

ANSWER, *subst.*, responsum, responsio; (*oracle*), responsum oraculi, oraculum; (*confutation*), responsio, defensio, purgatio, excusatio; (*account*), ratio.

ANSWERABLE, *adj.* (*correspondent*), congruens, consonans, consentaneus; (*suitable*), conveniens, congruus; (*accountable*), obnoxius, obligatus, cui ratio reddenda est, *to be a. for*, præstare; sponsorem esse.

ANSWERABLENESS, *subst.*, consensio, congruentia, convenientia.

ANSWERABLY, *adv.*, pariter, similiter, convenienter, congruenter, apte; ad, secundum.

ANSWERER, *subst.*, responsor; (*for another*), præs, vas.

ANSWERING, *subst.*, responsio; *an a. for*, vadimonium; *the a. an action at law*, restipulatio.

ANT, *subst.*, formica; *a little ant*, formicula; *an ant-hill*, grumulus formicis repletus.

ANTAGONIST, *subst.*, adversarius.

ANTARCTIC, *adj.*, australis.

ANTECEDENT, *adj.*, antecedens, præcedens.

ANTECEDENT, *subst.*, antecedens, quod antecedit; (*in logic*), propositio, propositum.

ANTECEDENTLY, *adv.*, ante, antea, prius.

ANTE-CHAMBER, *subst.*, amphithalamus, procœton, anterius conclave.

ANTEDATE, *to*, tempus antiquius quam par est adscribere.

ANTELOPE, *subst.*, antilope.

ANTHEM, *subst.*, antiphona.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, *subst.*, erysipelas.

ANTI-CHRIST, *subst.*, antichristus.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN, *adj.*, antichristianus.

ANTICIPATE, *to*, anticipare, præoccupare, præcipere, prævenire.

ANTICIPATER, *subst.*, occupator.

ANTICIPATION, *subst.*, anticipatio, præoccupatio, anteversio, præsumptio.

ANTICS, *subst.*, *fig.*, signa antiqua, figuræ antiquæ; præstigiæ, ridicula.

ANTIDOTE, *subst.*, antidotum, antidotus, i, *f.*, alexipharmacum.

ANTIMONY, *subst.*, stibium, stimmi.

ANTIPATHY, *subst.*, odium, fastidium, aversatio, repugnantia.

ANTIPODES, *subst.*, antipodes, *pl.*

ANTIQUARY, *subst.*, antiquarius, antiquitatum studiosus, rerum antiquarum amator, antiquitatis peritus.

ANTIQUATED, *adj.*, obsoletus, abrogatus.

ANTIQUE, *adj.*, antiquus, obsoletus, exoletus; priscus, vetus, vetustus; *an a.*, opus antiquum.

ANTIQUITY, *subst.* (*old age*), vetustas; (*ancientness*), antiquitas; *antiquities* (*remains of old times*), antiquitates.

ANVIL, *subst.*, incus; *an a.'s stock*, truncus incudis.

ANXIETY, *subst.*, anxietas, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor; cura, nimia cura.

ANXIOUS, *adj.*, anxius, sollicitus; pavidus, trepidus, trepidans; curiosus.

ANY, *adj.*, ullus, quivis, quispiam, quilibet, aliquis; *a. one of you*, quivis vestrum; *is a. body here?* ecquis hic est? *a. thing*, quicquam, quidpiam, quidvis; *if a. one, if a. thing*, si quis, si quid; *a. where*, usquam, uspiam; *to a. quarter*, quopiam, quoquam, quovis; *was he a. the richer?* numquid copiosior fuit? *a. where in the world*, ubivis gentium; *a. day*, quovis die; *a. how*, quocunque modo; quoquo modo; *if a. how*, si qua, si quid; *if to a. quarter*, si quo; *at a. time*, unquam; *if at a. time*, si quando; *a. further*, ulterius, amplius; *a. longer*, diutius; *a. more*, amplius.

AORIST, *subst.*, tempus indefinitum, aoristus.

APACE, *adv.*, cito, celeriter, propere, festinanter, properanter, velociter; *it rains apace*, vehementer pluit.

APART, *adv.*, seorsum, separatim, sejunctim; *jesting a.*, joco remoto; *to stand a.*, distare.

APARTMENT, *subst.*, conclave; *sleeping a.*, cubiculum.

APATHY, *subst.*, indolentia, torpor; lentus animus.

APE, *subst.*, simia; *a little a.*, simiola; *fig.*, homo putidus; trossulus.

APE, *to*, imitari, perverse imitari, inepte exprimere.

APER, *subst.*, imitator.

APERIENT, *adj.*, aperiens.

APERTURE, *subst.*, apertio, apertura.

APHORISM *subst.*, aphorismus.

APIARY, *subst.*, apiarium.

APIECE, *adv.*, singulis.

APISH, *adj.*, mimicus, ridiculus.

APISHLY, *adv.*, mimice, ridicule.

APISHNESS, *subst.*, gesticulatio mimica *or* ridicula.

APOCALYPSE, *subst.*, Revelatio.

APOCRYPHA, *the, pl.*, libri apocryphi, libri dubiæ fidei.

APOLOGIZE FOR, *to*, defendere, excusare.

APOLOGIST, *subst.*, defensor.

APOLOGUE, *subst.*, apologus, fabula, fabella.

APOLOGY, *subst.*, apologia, defensio, purgatio.

APOSTASY, *subst.*, defectio a sacris, apostasia.

APOSTATE, *subst.*, religionis desertor, apostata.

APOSTATIZE, *to*, desciscere, deficere, sacra deserere.

APOSTEME, *subst.*, abscessus, suppuratio.

APOSTLE, *subst.*, apostolus.

APOSTLESHIP, *subst.*, apostoli munus, apostolica dignitas.

APOSTOLIC, *adv.*, apostolicus, ab apostolo traditus.

APOSTROPHE, *subst.*, apostrophus, clicus vocalis nota.

APOTHECARY, *subst.*, pharmacopola, medicamentarius; *an apothecary's shop*, mendicamentaria officina, pharmacopolium.

APPALL, *to* (*make pale*), pallorem alicui incutere; (*astonish*), consternare; (*discourage*), perterrere, terrere.

APPALLING, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horrificus.

APPALLMENT, *subst.*, consternatio.

APPARATUS, *subst.*, apparatus.

APPAREL, *subst.*, ornatus, vestitus, habitus; vestis, vestimenta; (*in surgery*), vulnerariæ curationis apparatus; (*tackle*), apparatus.

APPARENT, *adj.*, evidens, manifestus, liquidus, conspicuus, perspicuus, apertus; (*seeming*), quod videtur; fictus; opinatus; fucatus; *an a. crime*, crimen flagrans; *to be a.*, patere, comparere, in promptu esse; *it is a.*, apparet, liquido constat, in oculos incurrit; *to make a.*, patefacere, demonstrare.

APPARENTLY, *adv.* (*clearly*), aperte, perspicue, liquido, manifesto; (*as it seems*), ut videtur; (*seemingly*), specie, verbo.

APPARENTNESS, *subst.*, perspicuitas, evidentia.

APPARITION, *subst.*, spectrum, visio, visum.

APPEACH, *to*, nomen deferre. *See* IMPEACH, *to.*

APPEAL, *to* (*call*), appellare; (*call as witness*), testem appellare, provocare; (*accuse*), accusare, deferre; (*refer to another as judge*), appellare ad, causam referre ad, provocare ad alqm.

APPEAL, *subst.*, appellatio, provocatio; implorratio.

APPEAR, *to*, apparere, comparere, parere, elucere, enitere; emergere; existere, oriri; (*seem*), videri, *to a. above others*, eminere, supereminere; *to a. against*, se sistere contra alqm; *to a. for* (*side with*), alicui favere, partes alcjs tutari; *to begin to a.*, pubescere; *to make to a.*, aperire, demonstrare, monstrare, ostendere; *it a.s*, constat, liquet, patet, videtur, patescit.

APPEARANCE, *subst.* (*show*), species; (*mien*), visio, spectrum, umbra; (*figure*), persona, habitus; (*likelihood*), similitudo, verisimilitudo; (*in a court of justice*), præsentia, vadimonium; (*concourse of people*), frequentia, concursus, celebritas; *a. above water*, emersio; *first a.* (*rising*), exortus; *day of a.*, dies vadimonii obeundi; *to be bound for one's a.*, vadimonium promittere; *to make one's a.*, se sistere

APPEASABLE, *adj.*, placabilis, ingenio flexibilis, *not a.*, implacabilis, inexplabilis.

APPEASE, *to*, placare, lenire, sedare, mulcere, demulcere, tranquillum facere, placidum reddere; compescere, comprimere, componere, restinguere; *to a. one's wrath*, iram alcjs placare; *to a. by sacrifice*, expiare, litare, propitium reddere.

APPEASING, *subst.*, placatio, sedatio.

APPELLANT, *subst.*, appellator, qui ad alium provocat.

APPELLATION, *subst.*, nomen, appellatio.

APPELLATIVE, *adj.*, appellativus; *subst.*, nomen appellativum.

APPEND, *to*, appendere, addere.

APPENDAGE, *subst.*, appendix, additamentum, accessio.

APPENDIX, *subst.*, appendix, additamentum; *a small a.*, appendicula.

APPERTAIN, *to*, pertinere, attinere; respicere, spectare, competere; esse alcjs; *all that a.s to us*, omnia quæ nostra sunt propria; *it a.s*, interest, refert.

APPETENCE or **APPETENCY**, *subst.*, appetentia.

APPETITE, *subst.* (*desire*), appetentia, appetitus, desiderium, cupiditas; (*desire of eating*), cibi appetentia, fames; (*insatiable stomach*), ingluvies, edendi rabies; (*desire of drinking*), cupiditas bibendi, potionis aviditas; *full of a.*, ciborum avidus; *to make an a.*, appetentiam cibi facere; *to have an a.*, esurire, cibum appetere; *to have no a.*, nullam ciborum appetentiam sentire; *want of a.*, fastidium.

APPLAUD, *to*, applaudere, plausis approbare, plausu prosequi, laudibus efferre, laudare.

APPLAUDER, *an*, *subst.*, plausor, applausor, laudator.

APPLAUSE, *subst.*, applausus, plausus; laudes, laus; *deserving a.*, plausibilis.

APPLE, *subst.*, malum, pomum; *a.-tree*, malus, i, *f.*; *oak-a.*, galla; *pine-a.*, nux pinea; *the a. of the eye*, oculi pupilla; *bearing a.s*, pomifer, malifer.

APPLICABLE, *adj.*, aptus, utilis, consentaneus, conveniens; *to be a.*, usui esse, usum habēre.

APPLICATION, *subst.*, adhibitio, usus; (*diligence*), diligentia, cura, studium, sedulitas, attentio, intentio, assiduitas, gnavitas, industria; (*request*), petitio.

APPLY, *to* (*put to*), apponere, applicare, admovēre; aptare, accommodare, adaptare; imponere; (*make use of*), adhibēre, uti; collocare, impendere, conferre; (*carry over to*), transferre in, traducere ad, accommodare ad *or* in rem; (*bend the mind to*), dare se alicui rei, dedere se studio alcjs rei, se applicare ad alqd, operam dare alicui rei; (*have recourse to*), confugere, vertere se, se convertere, se applicare; *v. n.* (*suit, agree*), congruere, convenire, aptum esse alicui rei; *to a. for*, petere.

APPOINT, *to* (*fix*), statuere, constituere; designare; destinare; definire; (*prescribe*), præscribere, præcipere; (*elect*), creare, facere; (*set over*), præficere muneri, mandare munus; (*assign*), assignare, attribuere, decernere; (*furnish*), ornare, exornare, instruere; *to a. a day*, diem statuere; *to a. one witness*, alqm testem constituere; *to a. one in place of another*, alqm in alcjs locum substituere, sufficere.

APPOINTER, *subst.*, constitutor.

APPOINTING, *subst.*, assignatio, designatio, præfinitio.

APPOINTMENT, *subst.*, constitutio, definitio, ordinatio; (*stipulation*), constitutum, conventum, pactum, pactio; (*decree*), ordinatio, præscriptum, decretum; (*order*), jussus, jussum, imperatum; (*commission*), mandatum, negotium; (*equipment*), ornatus; (*allowance*), salarium; (*office*), munus; *by a.*, ex conventu, (ex) composito; *by your a.*, jussu tuo.

APPORTION, *to*, æqualibus partibus dividere *or* distribuere.

APPORTIONMENT, *subst.*, æqualis distributio.

APPOSITE, *adj.*, appositio, aptus, idoneus.

APPOSITION, *subst.*, appositio.

APPRAISE, *to*, æstimare, pretium constituere.

APPRAISEMENT, *subst.*, æstimatio.

APPRAISER, *subst.*, æstimator.

APPREHEND, *to* (*arrest*), comprehendere, apprehendere, in custodiam dare; (*conceive*), comprehendere, complecti, mente concipere, percipere, cognoscere, assequi, intelligere, perspicere; *to a. quickly*, arripere; (*fear*), metuere, timōre, verēri; (*suspect*), suspicari.

APPREHENSION, *subst.* (*arrest*), captura, prehensio; (*understanding*), ingenium, captus, facultas, intelligentia; (*opinion*), opinio, judicium; (*fear*), metus, timor, sollicitudo; *a man of quick a.*, homo ingenii subtilis, acuti; *according to my a.*, meo judicio; *an excellent a.*, ingenium egregium.

APPREHENSIVE, *adj.* (*quick of understanding*), sagax, perspicax, acutus; (*fearful*), timidus, pavidus.

APPREHENSIVELY, *adv.* (*acutely*), acute, sagaciter; (*intelligibly*), perspicue, aperte.

APPRENTICE, *subst.*, puer discens, discipulus, tiro, tabernæ alumnus; *an a.-girl*, discipula.

APPRENTICESHIP, *subst.*, tirocinium.

APPRISE, *to* (*one of a thing*), certiorem alqm facere de re alqa, nuntiare, docēre.

APPROACH, *subst.*, appropinquatio, accessus, aditus; (*likeness*), similitudo; *at the a. of death*, morte appropinquanto; *at the a. of night*, nocte appetente, sub noctem; *to have an a. to one*, ad alqm admitti.

APPROACH, *to*, prope accedere, appropinquare; (*in time*), adventare, appetere, prope adesse, subesse, imminēre; (*in resemblance*), prope accedere ad alqd, accedere ad similitudinem alcjs rei.

APPROBATION, *subst.*, approbatio, comprobatio.

APPROPRIATE, *to*, sibi alqd sumere, assumere, arrogare, vindicare, alqd in se tranferre, alqd occupare; (*consign to a special use*), destinare ad, seponere in alqd *or* alicui rei.

APPROPRIATE, *adj.*, idoneus, aptus, conveniens, congruus, proprius.

APPROPRIATION, *subst.*, vindicatio.

APPROVE, *to*, probare, approbare, comprobare; alcjs rei auctorem fieri; ratum habēre; laudare; (*an opinion*), sententiæ assentiri, sententiam accipere; (*ratify*), ratum esse jubēre.

APPROVAL, *subst.*, approbatio, probatio, comprobatio; auctoritas, adstipulatio; laus, assensio, assensus.

APPROVED, probatus, spectatus, cognitus; *an a. author*, scriptor classicus *or* idoneus; *of a. fidelity*, fidus, fidēlis.

APPROVER, *subst.*, approbator; (*accuser*), delator.

APRICOT, *subst.*, prunum Armeniacum, malum Armeniacum; *a.-tree*, malus Armeniaca.

APRIL, *subst.*, mensis Aprilis, Aprilis; *the 1st of April*, calendæ Aprilcs.

APRON, *subst.*, subligaculum, subligar; campestre (*worn in the Campus Martius*); *a leathern a.*, præcinctorium coriarium; *a tradesman's a.*, semicinctium artificis.

APROPOS, *adv.*, opportune; *apropos!* sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic quæso!

APT, *adj.* (*fit*), aptus, idoneus, concinnus, congruus, consentaneus; (*active, ready*), dexter, agilis, habilis, bonus; (*inclined to*), propensus, proclivis, pronus; *a. to break*, fragilis; *a. to learn*, docilis; *a. to be merry*, hilaris, facetus; *too a. to indulge*, nimis indulgens; *to be a. to do*, solēre, assolēre; *to be a. to fall*, propendēre, in ruinam vergere; *to make a.*, aptare, accommodare, concinnare.

APTITUDE or **APTNESS**, *subst.*, habilitas, natura habilis, ingenium aptum; aptitudo, concinnitas, convenientia; (*proneness*), propensio, proclivitas, indoles; *a. to learn*, docilitas, ingenium docile.

AQUATIC, *adj.*, aquatilis, aquaticus.

AQUEDUCT, *subst.*, aquæ ductus.

AQUEOUS, *adj.*, aquaticus, aquatilis, aquosus.

AQUILINE, *adj.*, aquilinus.

ARABLE, *adj.*, arabilis, culturæ habilis *or* idoneus; *a. land*, arvum, aratio.

ARBITER, *subst.*, arbiter, disceptator, judex.

ARBITRARILY, *adv.*, ad arbitrium, ex arbitrio, arbitrario, pro libitu, ad libidinem, ad voluntatem; (*lordly*), imperiose.

ARBITRARINESS, *subst.*, dominatio.

ARBITRARY, *adj.* (*left to one's choice*), arbitrarius; (*lordly*), imperiosus; *an a. prince*, princeps sui arbitrii *or* sui juris; *a. government*, dominatio, summum imperium.

ARBITRATE, *to* (*judge between*), judicare, dijudicare, disceptare, decernere, arbitri partes suscipere; *to arbitrate a dispute*, controversiam dirimere, de controversia decidere, quæstionem persolvere.

ARBITRATION, *subst.*, dijudicatio, disceptatio; arbitrium, arbitratus.

ARBITRATOR, *subst.*, arbiter, disceptator; (*judge*), judex.

ARBITRATRIX, *subst.*, arbitra.

ARBOR, *subst.*, pergula, trichila, umbraculum.

ARBORIST, *subst.*, arborum peritus.

ARBUTE, *subst.*, arbutum, fœtus arbuteus; *a. tree*, arbutus, i, *f.*; *of an a.-tree*, arbuteus.

ARC, *subst.*, arcus.

ARCH, *subst.*, arcus, fornix, camera.

ARCH, *to*, arcuare, camerare, confornicare, in arcum sinuare *or* curvare; *arched*, arcuatus, fornicatus, laqueatus, concameratus; *an arched roof*, camera, fornix, concameratio, camera fornicata, laquear.

ARCH, *adj.*, vafer, callidus, astutus.

ARCHNESS, *subst.*, vafrities, astutia.

ARCH-, *in composition*, summus, maximus; *archangel*, *subst.*, archangelus; *archbishop*, *subst.*, archiepiscopus; *archbishopric*, *subst.*, archiepiscopatus; *of an archbishop*, archiepiscopalis; *archdeacon*, *subst.*, archidiaconus; *archdeaconry* or *archdeaconship*, *subst.*, archidiaconatus; *archduke*, *subst.*, dux primarius; *arch-treasurer*, *subst.*, quæstor primarius, summus ærarii præfectus; *archpriest*, *subst.*, archipresbyter.

ARCHER, *subst.*, sagittarius.

ARCHERY, *subst.*, ars sagittaria.

ARCHETYPE, *subst.*, exemplum primum, typus primarius.

ARCHITECT, *subst.*, architectus, architecton.

ARCHITECT-LIKE, *adv.*, affabre, eleganter.

ARCHITECTURE, *subst.*, architectura, architectonice; structuræ genus; *a. of houses*, ædificiorum modus.

ARCHITECTURAL, *adj.*, architectonicus.

ARCHITRAVE, *subst.*, epistyllum.

ARCHIVES, *subst.* (*places for records*), tabularium, archiva, *pl.*; (*records*), tabulæ publicæ, chartæ publicæ.

ARCTIC, *adj.*, arcticus, septentrionalis.

ARDENCY, *subst.* (*heat*), ardor, fervor, æstus; (*of mind*), ardor animi, mentis fervor.

ARDENT, *adj.* (*hot*), ardens, candens, fervidus; (*eager*), acer, vehemens, ardens, fervens, fervidus.

ARDOR, *subst.* (*heat*), ardor, æstus; (*eagerness*), ardor animi, mentis fervor, vehementia, impetus.

ARDUOUS, *adj.*, arduus, difficilis.

AREA, *subst.*, area, superficies.

ARGENT, *adj.*, argenteus, candidus.

ARGUE, *to* (*dispute*), argumentari, argumenta afferre, disceptare, disputare, litigare, in contrarias partes disserere; (*show, prove*), arguere, evincere, probare, declarare, ostendere, significare.

ARGUER, *subst.*, disceptator, disputator.

ARGUING, *subst.*, disceptatio, disputatio.

ARGUMENT, *subst.* (*arguing*), probatio, ratio, argumentatio; (*proof*), ratio, argumentum, signum, indicium, documentum; (*subject*), argumentum, materia, epitome; (*in court*), oratio, actio, defensio; (*treatise*), liber, libellus; *to prove by a.s*, docere argumentis, demonstrare, efficere, evincere; *full of a.s*, argumentosus; *to hold an a. with one*, adversus alqm disputare, verbis contendere cum alqo.

ARGUMENTATIVE, *adj.*, arguendi cupidus.

ARGUTE, *adj.*, argutus, argutulus.

ARID, *adj.*, aridus.

ARIDITY, *subst.*, ariditas.

ARIGHT, *adv.*, recte; *to set a.*, ad normam dirigere *or* redigere.

ARISE, *to* (*get up*), surgere, assurgere, exsurgere; (*get up together*), consurgere; (*rise*), oriri, exoriri, emergere; (*spring*), nasci, gigni, fieri, procedere, provenire; existere; erumpere; proficisci, manare, fluere; efflorescere; *the Senate arose*, senatus consurrexit; *a laugh a.s*, risus cooritur; *a question here a.s*, hoc loco quæstio exsistit, quæritur hic; *to a. before one*, assurgere alicui; *to make to a.*, exsuscitare, excitare.

ARISTOCRACY, *subst.*, respublica ab optimatibus administrata, optimatium principatus, aristocratia.

ARISTOCRAT, *subst.*, optimatium fautor, unus ex optimatibus.

ARISTOCRATIC, *adj.*, aristocraticus, optimatium causam agens, ad optimatium imperium pertinens.

ARITHMETIC, *subst.*, arithmetica, arithmetice ars numerandi *or* supputandi.

ARITHMETICAL, *adj.*, arithmeticus.

ARITHMETICIAN, *subst.*, arithmetices professor.

ARK, *subst.* (*chest*), arca, cista; (*ship*), navis, navigium.

ARM, *subst.* (*from the shoulder to the elbow*), lacertus; (*from the elbow to the wrist*), brachium; *fig.* (*of the polypus*), cirrus; (*of a river*), brachium, pars (*of the sea*), æstuarium, sinus; (*of a mountain*), ramus, brachium; (*of a harbor*), brachium, cornu; (*of a tree*), ramus; (*of a vine*), palmes; *a little a.*, brachiolum; *a bracelet for the a.*, brachiale; *by strength of a.*, valida manu; *to carry a child in one's a.s*, puerum in manibus gestare; *to clasp in one's a.s*, medium alqm complecti; *to fall into one's a.s*, manibus alcjs excipi; *I receive one with open a.s*, libens excipio alqm; *to die in one's a.s*, in complexu alcjs emori; *having strong a.s*, lacertosus; *to carry under the a.*, portare sub ala; *a weapon carried under the a.*, telum subalare.

ARM, *to*, armare, armis instruere, tela alicui suppeditare; *fig.*, armare, munire; *to a. one's self*, se armare, armari, arma capere, arma induere, se telis induere, armis accingi; bellum adornare, parare, apparare; *to a. one's self against* (*prepare for*), se ad alqd sustinendum parare *or* accingere; (*act cautiously*), cavere.

ARMADA, *subst.*, classis armata, classis bellica, naves bellicæ.

ARMAMENT, *subst.*, bellicus *or* belli apparatus; exercitus, copiæ.

ARMED, *adj.*, armatus, armis instructus, muni-

tus, indutus; *a. all over*, perarmatus; *heavy-a. troops*, milites gravis armaturæ, gravior armatura; *light-a.*, levis armaturæ; *light-a. troops*, milites levis armaturæ, levis armatura, velites; *a. with a buckler*, scutatus, clypeatus, clypeo indutus; *a. with darts*, pilatus; *a. with a sword*, ense *or* gladio instructus; *a. with a coat of mail*, loricatus, paludatus.

ARMFUL, *subst.*, manipulus.

ARMHOLE (*armpit*), *subst.*, ala, axilla.

ARMISTICE, *subst.*, induciæ.

ARMLET, *subst.*, brachiale.

ARMORIAL, *adj.*, ad arma pertinens; *a. bearings*, gentiliti scuti insignia.

ARMORY, *subst.* (*repository of arms*), armarium, armamentarium.

ARMOR, *subst.*, arma, armatura; *armor for the thigh*, femorale; *a coat of armor*, lorica, paludamentum.

ARMORER, *subst.*, faber *or* opifex armorum.

ARMPIT, *subst.*, ala, axilla.

ARMS, *subst. pl.* 1) (*weapons*), arma (*defensive*), tela (*offensive*); *to be in a.*, in armis esse; *to take up a.*, arma sumere *or* capere; *to fly to a.*, arma arripere; *to a.!* ad arma! *to lay down a.*, arma ponere, deponere, abjicere, ab armis discedere; *to bear a. under a general*, sub alqo militare, alqo imperatore merēre; *deeds of a.*, res bellicæ, gesta militaria; *a man of a.*, vir bellicus; *a brother in a.*, armorum socius, commilito; *able to bear a.*, homo ætate militari (*as to age*); qui munus militiæ sustinere potest (*as to health* or *strength*); *by force of a.*, vi et armis, armis.—2) (*armorial ensigns*), insigne generis, insignia gentilitia; *to bear a.*, insignia gentilitia in scuto ferre.

ARMY, *subst.*, exercitus, milites, copiæ; *an a. on march*, agmen; *an a. in battle-array*, acies, acies instructa; *to raise an a.*, exercitum scribere, conscribere; *to lead* or *march an a.*, agmen *or* copias ducere; *to marshal an a.*, aciem instruere; *to muster an a.*, exercitum lustrare, recensēre.

AROMATIC, *adv.*, aromaticus.

AROUND, *adv.* and *prep.*, circa, circum, circumcirca, circumquaque, undique.

AROUSE, *to*, exsuscitare, expergefacere, excitare, suscitare somno *or* e quiete.

ARRAIGN, *to* (*set in order*), ordinare; (*accuse*), postulare, criminis reum agere, in jus vocare.

ARRAIGNMENT, *subst.* (*charge*), actio, accusatio, quæstio judicialis.

ARRANGE, *to*, ordinare, in ordinem adducere *or* redigere, digerere, disponere, componere, constituere, instituere.

ARRANGEMENT, *subst.*, ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, constitutio, institutio; ordo, series, ratio; *a. of words*, compositio verborum.

ARRANT, *adj.*, merus; *an a. lie*, merum mendacium; *an a. knave*, purus putus nebulo.

ARRAS, *subst.*, tapes (ētis), tapetum.

ARRAY, *subst.* (*order*), ordo; *battle-a.*, acies; (*dress*), ornatus, vestitus, cultus.

ARRAY, *to* (*set in order*), ordinare, disponere, componere; (*clothe*), vestire, veste induere; (*deck*), ornare, exornare.

ARRAYERS, *subst. pl.*, quibus cura militum armaturæ legitime demandatur.

ARREARS, *subst. pl.*, reliqua, residuum, residua, *pl.*, residuæ pecuniæ.

ARREST, *subst.* (*caption*), prehensio, comprehensio; (*stop*), mora, moratio.

ARREST, *to* (*withhold*), morari, remorari, retinēre, tenēre; (*seize*), alqm prehendere *or* comprehendere, manus in alqm injicere, in jus alqm trahere *or* rapere; (*accuse*), dicam alicui impingere, alqm in jus vocare.

ARRIVAL, *subst.*, adventus, accessus; appulsus (*by ship*); *unexpected arrival*, interventus, superventus.

ARRIVE, *to*, venire, advenire, adventare, pervenire, accedere; afferri (*of things*); *to a. in a chariot*, curru advehi; *to a. in a ship*, pervehi in locum, navem appellere alqo; *the ship arrived*, navis appulsa est; *I arrived here*, huc me appuli.

ARROGANCE, *subst.*, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia; fastus; *to put on great a.*, magnos sibi sumere spiritus.

ARROGANT, *adj.*, arrogans, insolens, superbus.

ARROGATE, *to*, sibi alqd arrogare, sumere, assumere, vindicare.

ARROW, *subst.*, sagitta, telum; *a broad and barbed a.*, tragula; *an a.-head*, sagittæ ferramentum, cuspis, mucro; *to shoot with a.s*, sagittare; *bearing a.s*, sagittifer, telifer.

ARROWY, *adj.*, sagittarius.

ARSENAL, *subst.*, armorum repositorium *or* receptaculum, armarium.

ARSENIC, *subst.*, arsenicum, auripigmentum; *a. color*, sandix.

ART, *subst.*, ars; artificium; scientia; machina, dolus; *the liberal a.s*, artes ingenuæ, liberales, honestæ, studia liberalia; *mechanical a.s*, artes humiles, vulgares; *the black a.*, magice, ars magica; *a master of a.s*, artium magister; *by a.*, arte, per artem; *fortified by a.*, opere munitus; *with a.*, ex arte, scienter, affabre; *the a. of painting*, ars pingendi; *a.* (*artfulness, cunning*), consilium, astutia, calliditas, versutia, vafrities; (*trade, profession*), ars; *to practice an a.*, artem alqam exercēre, in alqa arte versari.

ARTERY, *subst.*, arteria.

ARTERIAL, *adj.*, ad arterias pertinens.

ARTFUL, *adj.*, artis plenus, artificiosus, arte factus, artificialis, factitius; (*cunning*), astutus, callidus, versutus, vafer, subdolus.

ARTFULLY, *adv.* (*like an artist*), bene, affabre, concinne, eleganter; (*cunningly*), sagaciter, subtiliter; astute, callide, versute; subdole.

ARTFULNESS, *subst.* (*skill*), ars; (*cunning*), consilium, astutia.

ARTICHOKE, *subst.*, cinara, carduus; cactus.

ARTICLE, *subst.* (*joint*), articulus; (*in grammar*), articulus; (*head of discourse*), pars, caput, locus; (*kind, sort*), genus; *a.s of faith*, fidei capita; *a.s of peace*, conditiones pacis; *a.s of agreement*, conventa, *pl.*; *a.s of account*, rationum capita *or* nomina; *a.s of marriage*, pactio nuptialis; *to break a.s*, pacta convellere, fœdus violare; *a. by a.*, articulatim.

ARTICULAR, *adj.*, articularis.

ARTICULATE, *adj.*, distinctus.

ARTICULATE, *to*, distincte voces efferre, edere, *or* pronunciare.

ARTIFICE, *subst.*, artificium, ars, machina; (*cunning fetch*), dolus, fraus.

ARTIFICER, *subst.*, artifex, opifex; faber; operarius.

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* (*made by art*), arte factus, artificiosus, factitius; (*curiously and handsomely done*), arte elaboratus, concinnus, affabre factus; (*ingeni-*

ous, *artful*), sagax, subtilis, callidus; (*assumed, fictitious*), fictus, fucatus, affectatus, quæsitus.

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.*, artificiose, arte, affabre, ad amussim, ad unguem, ad normam, scite, perite.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *subst.*, artificium.

ARTILLERY, *subst.*, machinæ bellicæ, tormenta bellica.

ARTISAN, *subst.*, faber, opifex; artifex.

ARTIST, *subst.*, artifex.

ARTLESS, *adj.* (*devoid of art*), non artificiosus, inconditus; (*natural, sincere*), candidus; (*simple*), insulsus, hebes, crassus.

AS, *conj.* 1) (*while*), dum, ut, quum, ubi, in, inter, super; *as I stood at the door*, dum ante ostium sto; *as the money was paying down*, ut numerabatur forte argentum; *as I was folding up this letter*, cum complicarem hanc epistolam; *as I was going into the nursery*, ubi in gynæceum ire occipio; *he studies as he is travelling*, in itinere secum ipse meditatur; *had this befallen you as you were at supper?* si inter cœnam hoc tibi accidisset? *as we were at supper*, super cœnam; *as yet*, adhuc; *not yet*, nondum, necdum.—2) (*like*), quemadmodum, quomodo, ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, quasi, tanquam, pro, prout, pro eo ac, pro eo atque, perinde ut, perinde atque, proinde, proinde ac, utcunque; in modum (*c. gen.*), modo (*c. gen.*), more (*c. gen.*), ritu (*c. gen.*), loco (*c. gen.*), numero, in numero (*c. gen.*); *as — so*, quemadmodum — eodem modo; quemadmodum—sic; ut—ita *or* sic; velut—sic *or* ita; *as they say*, ut dicunt, ut dicitur; *as it seems*, ut videtur; *as it is fit*, ut par est; *to obey as a slave*, in modum servorum parēre; *to be slaughtered as cattle*, vice pecorum obtruncari; *to be regarded as an enemy*, in hostium numero habēri; *I loved him as my own*, eum amavi pro meo; *according as the abilities of such a man were*, prout facultates hominis hujus modi ferebant; *as quickly as possible*, quam celerrime; *as if*, quasi, tanquam si, ac si; *not as if*, non quo, non quia, non quoniam; *not as if not*, non quin, non quia non; *as it were*, ut, quasi, ceu, tanquam; *as being*, quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui; *as for example*, ut, velut; *equally as*, æque ac; *not equally as*, non æque quam; *the same as*, idem ac; *not the same as*, non idem quam; *as soon as*, simul ac *or* atque; simul ut; ut, ut primum, quum primum; ubi, postquam; *for as much as*, quandoquidem, quum, quando; *as to, as far, as touching*, de, quod, quatenus, ad, quod ad, quantum ad; *I am so foolish as to think*, tam sum stultus, ut putem; *I am not such a man as to think*, non sum is, qui arbitror; *as much as I bade you*, quantum imperavi; *rich as you are, he cares not a pin for you*, non pili facit te, quamlibet divitem; *she did as her mother bade her*, mater quod suasit fecit.—3) (*if*), si; *as you love me*, si me amas; *as I live*, si vivo.

ASCEND, *to*, adscendere, ascendere; escendere; conscendere; alta petere, sursum evehi, altius emergere.

ASCENDANT, ASCENDENCY, *subst.*, auctoritas; (*of a nativity*), astra natalia, sidera natalitia, affectio astrorum.

ASCENDING, ASCENSION, ASCENT, *subst.*, ascensio, ascensus; *an ascent*, locus altus *or* editus.

ASCERTAIN, *to*, confirmare, comperire, invenire.

ASCERTAINER, *subst.*, confirmator, certus auctor.

ASCRIBE, *to*, adscribere, attribuere, tribuere, imputare, assignare; *to a. to one's self*, alqd sibi arrogare, sumere, imputare *or* vindicare.

ASCRIPTION, *subst.*, adscriptio, attributio, tributio.

ASH, *subst.* (*tree*), fraxinus; *wild a.*, ornus; *made of a.*, fraxineus.

ASHAMED, *adj.*, verecundus, pudibundus, pudore suffusus; *to be a.*, erubescere, expallēre, pudore affici *or* suffundi, pudet; *I will not be a. to speak of it*, non me hoc dicere pudebit; *I am a. of you*, pudet me tui; *to be a. to death*, pudore confici; *to make one a.*, pudore alqm afficere; *I am half a.*, suppudet me.

ASH-COLORED, *adj.*, cineritius, cinereus; *ash-colored marble*, tephrias.

ASHEN, *adj.* (*made of ash*), fraxineus.

ASHES, *subst. pl.*, cinis; *hot a.*, favilla; *full of a.*, cinerosus; *of a.*, cinereus; *pale as a.*, cinerascens, cineritius; *to burn to a.*, in cineres redigere.

ASH-GROVE, *subst.*, fraxinetum.

ASHY, *adj.*, cinereo colore, leucophæus.

ASIDE, *adv.* (*apart*), separatim, seorsum; (*away*), oblique, a latere; *to call a.*, sevocare; *to lay a.*, seponere; *to go a.*, secedere; *to bring a.*, clam removēre, avertere; *to throw a.*, abjicere, rejicere.

ASININE, *adj.*, asinarius.

ASK, *to* (*question*), interrogare, sciscitare, rogare; (*desire*), rogare, orare, petere, poscere; (*desire with urgency*), deposcere, exposcere; (*demand*), postulare, expostulare, flagitare, efflagitare; *to a. riches of the gods*, rogare deos divitias, *to a. one's aid*, alcjs auxilium implorare; *to a. again*, reposcere; *to a. one about something*, interrogare alqm alqd, sciscitari alqd ex *or* ab alqo, quærere, exquirere, requirere alqd ex *or* ab alqo, percunctari alqd de *or* ex alqo; *to a. counsel* or *advice of any one*, consulere alqm; *to a. after one*, quærere alqm; *it asks* (*requires*) *more*, plus requirit; *to a. the price of a thing*, percontari ex alqo, quanti alqd venalē; *how much do you a. for it?* quanti indicas? *they a. dear*, indicant caro; *to a. frequently*, requirītare; *to a. humbly*, supplicare; *to a. mournfully*, implorare; *to a. secretly*, suppetere; *to a. as a suitor* or *wooer*, procare.

ASKANCE, *adv.*, obliquē, torve, transverse, limis oculis.

ASKER, *subst.*, petitor, postulator, quæsitor, rogator; *an a. of questions*, percontator.

ASKING, *subst.*, rogatio, petitio, postulatio; *an a. of advice*, consultatio; (*inquiring*), inquisitio; (*entreating*), obsecratio, deprecatio, supplicatio.

ASLANT, *adv.*, oblique, in obliquum.

ASLEEP, *adv.*, in somno; in somnum; *to be a.*, dormire, quiescere, sopitum esse; *to fall a.*, obdormire, obdormiscere, somno oppriml; *to lull a.*, sopire, consopire; *to lay a.*, soporare, somnum alicui afferre; *my foot is a.*, mihi pes torpet *or* stupet; *fallen a.*, sopitus, soporatus, somno oppressus; *half a.*, semisopitus.

ASLOPE, *adv.*, oblique, in obliquum; *to make a.*, obliquare.

ASP or ASPIC, *subst.*, aspis.

ASP or ASPEN, *subst.*, populus alba, candida, tremula.

ASPECT, *subst.*, aspectus, visus; species; *a. of a place*, prospectus; *aspects* (*in astrology*), positus siderum.

ASPERITY, *subst.*, asperitas, duritas.

ASPERSE, *to* (*sprinkle*), adspargere, conspar

gere; (*slander*), alqm infamia adspergere, alicui turpitudinis notam inurere.

ASPERSION, *substant.* (*sprinkling*), adspersio; (*slander*), infamia, existimationis læsio.

ASPIRANT, *subst.*, candidatus, petitor.

ASPIRATE, *adj.*, adspiratus; *subst.*, spiritus asper.

ASPIRATE, *to* (*a letter*), litteris adspirare *or* adspirationem adjicere.

ASPIRATION, *subst.*, adspiratio, aspiratio.

ASPIRE, *to* (*blow upon*), aspirare; (*strive after*), appetere, affectare, aspirare ad, captare, sequi, sectari, consectari; *to a. after honor*, honores ambire, ad honores contendere; *a man of aspiring temper*, homo elati ac superbi animi.

ASQUINT, *adv.*, oblique, transverse; *to look a.*, transverse intueri; *to look a. at one*, limis *or* perversis oculis alqm spectare.

ASS, *subst.*, asinus; *little a.*, asellus; *she-a.*, asina; *a.-colt*, pullus asininus; *wild-a.*, onager; *of an a.*, asinarius; *an a.* (*blockhead*), stultus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus, stupidus, stipes, fungus.

ASSAIL, *to*, alqm aggredi, impetum facere *or* invadere in alqm; alqm adoriri, petere, oppugnare; (*with words*), invehi in alqm, convicio alqm lacessere; *to a. a thing*, rem in controversiam vocare; *to be assailed by a disease*, tentari *or* corripi morbo.

ASSAILANT, *subst.*, oppugnator.

ASSASSIN, *subst.*, sicarius, percussor; (*waylayer*), insidiator.

ASSASSINATE, *to*, alqm ex insidiis percutere, interficere, interimere, trucidare, occidere, jugulare, necare.

ASSASSINATION, *subst.*, cædes ex insidiis facta, interemptio per immissum percussorem.

ASSAULT, *to*, aggredi, adoriri, petere, oppugnare; impetum facere, invadere in alqm; *to a. a town*, urbi oppugnationem inferre, oppugnare oppidum.

ASSAULT, *subst.* (*personal violence*), vis, manus; (*attack*), petitio, impetus, incursio, aggressio; (*of a place*), impugnatio, oppugnatio; *at the first a.*, primo impetu; *taken by a.*, expugnatus, vi captus *or* occupatus.

ASSAULTER, *subst.*, aggressor, oppugnator.

ASSAY, *subst.* (*trial*), experimentum, periculum; (*examination*), tentatio, tentamen.

ASSAY, *to* (*try*), tentare, experiri, periclitari, conari; (*examine*), tentare, explorare; *to a. gold* (*by fire*), aurum ad obrussam exigere; (*by the touchstone*), Lydio lapide bonitatem auri attritu deprehendere.

ASSAYER or ASSAY-MASTER, *subst.*, metallorum probandorum præfectus, monetarius.

ASSEMBLAGE, *subst.*, coacervatio, coagmentatio, compactio, conjunctio, complexio, congeries, globus.

ASSEMBLE, *to*, *v. a.*, cogere, congregare, convocare; (*troops*), conducere, contrahere; (*the people*), concionem vocare; (*the Senate*), senatum cogere, convocare; *v. n.*, cogi, se congregare, convenire, coire; *in haste*, convolare; *in great numbers*, confluere, frequentes convenire.

ASSEMBLY, *subst.*, conventus, frequentia, cœtus; contio; concilium; *to call an a.*, contionem vocare; *to call one to an a.*, alqm ad concilium vocare; *to dismiss the a.*, concilium dimittere *or* solvere.

ASSENT, *subst.*, assensio, assensus.

ASSENT, *to*, consentire rei *or* ad rem; assentire *or* assentiri alicui; annuere.

ASSERT, *to* (*affirm*), asserere, asseverare, affirmare; (*maintain*), defendere, tueri, vindicare.

ASSERTION, *subst.*, assertio, affirmatio; defensio, vindicatio.

ASSERTOR, *subst.*, tutor, defensor, propugnator, vindex.

ASSESS, *to*, vectigal *or* tributum imponere, *or* indicere, stipendium imperare alicui.

ASSESSMENT, *subst.*, census, tributum, pecuniæ imperatæ, stipendium.

ASSESSOR, *subst.* (*sitter by*), assessor, consessor; (*layer-on of taxes*), qui tributa indicit, censor.

ASSETS, *subst. pl.*, bona solvendis debitis et legatis restantia.

ASSEVERATE, *to*, asseverare.

ASSEVERATION, *subst.*, asseveratio.

ASSIDUITY, *subst.*, assiduitas, sedulitas, industria.

ASSIDUOUS, *adj.*, assiduus, sedulus, industrius, diligens, strenuus.

ASSIGN, *to*, assignare, attribuere; designare, præfinire, statuere, constituere; *to a. a reason for*, rationem *or* causam dare, exhibêre, reddere, prætexere.

ASSIGNABLE, *adj.*, qui alteri assignari potest.

ASSIGNATION, *subst.*, assignatio, distributio; *an a. of time and place*, diei et loci constitutio.

ASSIGNMENT, *subst.*, assignatio, designatio.

ASSIMILATE, *to*, assimilare.

ASSIST, *to*, alqm juvare, adjuvare, alicui auxiliari, auxilio esse, auxilium ferre, operam præbêre, opitulari, subvenire, succurrere, adesse, præsto adesse, suppetias ferre; *to a. one in looking for something*, alicui opitulari in alqa re quærenda; *to a. at a sacrifice or other divine service*, rebus divinis interesse.

ASSISTANCE, *subst.*, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, opes, opera; (*in court*), patrocinium; *to desire a.*, opem ab alqo petere, flagitare, alcjs auxilium invocare; *to give a.*, alicui ferre auxilium, subvenire; *to need a.*, inopem esse, opis indigêre; auxilii inopem esse; *without a.*, sua sponte, per se; *by my a.*, me adjuvante, me adjutore, opera mea.

ASSISTANT, *subst.*, adjutor, socius, collega; adjutrix, socia; (*accomplice*), administer, minister.

ASSIZE or ASSIZES, *subst. pl.*, judicum consessus, comitia provincialia; conventus; *to hold the a.s*, juri dicendo provincias obire, conventum agere.

ASSIZE, *to* (*weight and measure*), ponderum et mensurarum jura præscribere.

ASSIZER, *subst.*, ædilis; ponderum et mensurarum signator.

ASSOCIATE, *subst.*, socius; (*colleague*), collega; (*confederate*), socius fœdere junctus; (*companion, friend*), amicus, sodalis, familiaris; (*accomplice*), socius, administer.

ASSOCIATE, *to*, *v. a.*, jungere, conjungere, sociare, consociare, adjungere; *to a. one's self with another*, societatem inire cum alqo; *to a. another with one's self*, alqm sibi socium adjungere; *he associated himself with the best of men*, conjunxit se cum optimis quibuscunque; *v. n.*, *to a. in war*, arma cum alqo sociare, socia agmina jungere; *to a. with one*, alqo uti, consuetudinem cum alqo habêre.

ASSOCIATION, *subst.*, junctio, conjunctio, consociatio; (*partnership*), societas; (*fraternity*), sodalitas.

ASSOIL, *to*, ab excommunicatione alqm absolvere, ad ecclesiam revocare.

ASSORT, *to*, in genera digerere.

ASSORTMENT, *subst.*, res in genera digestæ; copia.

ASSUAGE, *to*, levare, allevare, mitigare, sedare, placare, lenire, pacare; *to a. thirst*, sitim levare; *the fever is assuaged*, febris conquiescit.

ASSUME, *to* (*take, adopt*), sumere, adsciscere, induere; (*arrogate*), sibi assumere, arrogare, vindicare; (*take for granted*), ponere, fingere, facere.

ASSUMPTION, *subst.* (*in logic*), assumptio; (*in rhetoric*), enthymema.

ASSUMPTIVE, *adj.*, assumptivus.

ASSURANCE, *subst.* (*certainty*), certa notitia; *to have a.*, certum, exploratum, compertum habère, *I have full a.*, mihi exploratissimum est; (*confidence*), confidentia, fidentia, fiducia; audacia; *with a.*, fidenter, fidenti animo, confidenter; (*security*), securitas; (*warranty*), cautio; (*insurance*), cautio de re, fides de damno pensando interposita.

ASSURE, *to* (*affirm*), asserere, asseverare, affirmare alqd; *I a. you*, tibi confirmo; (*make confident*), confirmare, securum reddere alqm; (*secure*), tueri, defendere, protegere alqm; (*insure*), cavère de re *or* pro re, damnum præstare; *I a. myself*, persuasum habeo; *a. yourself*, sic habeto.

ASSURED, *adj.*, certus, confirmatus, compertus, exploratus, perspectus; *an a. friend*, amicus fidus, fidelis, certus; *to be a. (resolved)*, certum esse, certa in sententia consistere; *to be a. of a thing*, certo scire, compertum, perspectum et exploratum habère.

ASSUREDLY, *adv.*, certe, certo, profecto; (*boldly*), fidenter.

ASSURER, *subst.*, confirmator; (*insurer*), confirmator pecuniæ ex compacto.

ASTHMA, *subst.*, spiritus angustior, angustia spiritus, asthma; anhelatio.

ASTHMATIC, *adj.*, spiritus angustioris, asthmaticus; *a person subject to a. attacks*, anhelator.

ASTONISH, *to* (*surprise*), percellere, stupefacere, obstupefacere; alicui admirationem injicere; (*frighten*), consternare, perterrère, terrère, conturbare, perturbare.

ASTONISHED, *adj.*, perculsus, obstupefactus, stupens, exanimatus; admirans, admiratus; *to be a.*, obstupescere, stupefieri, obstupefieri; consternari; *I am a.*, stupeo, miror.

ASTONISHING, *adj.*, stupendus, admirabilis, mirus; ingens, immanis.

ASTONISHINGLY, *adv.*, stupendum in modum, mirum in modum, mire, mirifice.

ASTONISHMENT, *subst.*, stupor, admiratio; torpor, pavor.

ASTOUND, *to*, obstupefacere.

ASTRADDLE, *adv.*, cruribus varicatis; *to go a.*, varicare, varicari; *to ride* or *sit a.*, divaricatis cruribus equitare, sedère.

ASTRAY, *adv.*, a via; *to go a.*, deflectere a via, errare, deerrare in itinere; *to lead a.*, a recta via abducere, in errorem inducere; *a going a.*, erratio.

ASTRICTIVE, *adj.*, adstringens; stypticus.

ASTRIDE, *adv.*, cruribus varicatis.

ASTRINGENT, *adj.*, adstringens, restringens; alvum comprimens, durans, sistens; stypticus.

ASTRINGENCY, *subst.*, adstrictoria vis, adstrictio.

ASTROLABE, *subst.*, astrolabium.

ASTROLOGER, *subst.*, astrologus.

ASTROLOGICAL, *adj.*, ad astrologiam pertinens, astrologicus.

ASTROLOGY, *subst.*, sideralis scientia, ratio sideralis, astrologia.

ASTRONOMER, *subst.*, scientiæ sideralis peritus, astronomus, astronomiæ professor.

ASTRONOMICAL, *adj.*, ad sideralem rationem pertinens, astronomicus.

ASTRONOMICALLY, *adv.*, secundum artem astronomiæ.

ASTRONOMY, *subst.*, sideralis scientia, cœli di metiendi ratio, astronomia.

ASUNDER, *adv.*, separatim, seorsum; dis-, se-; *to cut a.*, dissecare; *to take a.*, separare; *to strike a.*, discutere; *to burst a.*, disjicere, dirumpere.

ASYLUM, *subst.*, perfugium, refugium, asylum; receptus, receptaculum, portus.

AT, *prep.* (*about, near, in*), ad, apud, in; *at the day appointed*, ad constitutum diem; *at last*, ad ultimum, ad extremum; *at hand*, ad manum; *at my house*, apud me; *at the feast*, in convivio; *at school*, in schola; *at church*, in templo; *at the very first*, jam in principio; *it is at an end*, in exitu est; *at present*, in præsenti, in præsentia; *at a venture*, in incertum; *at work*, in opere; (*together with*), cum; *at break of day*, cum diluculo, cum prima luce; *at that word*, cum dicto; (*during*), inter; *at supper-time*, inter cœnam; *at the beginning*, inter initia; (*toward*), sub; *at break of day*, sub lucem; *at sunset*, sub occasum solis; (*before*) *at the door*, pro foribus; (*from*), de; *at my charge*, de meo; without a preposition, by any adverbial form, or the genitive or ablative cases; *at hand*, præsto, propè; *at second hand*, secunda emptione; *at all*, omnino, prorsus; *at any time*, unquam; *at first*, primo, primum; *at last*, tandem; *at no time*, nunquam; *at most*, summum, ad summum, plurimum, ut plurimum, ceteroquin; *at that time*, tunc, tum, illo tempore; *at this time*, nunc diorum, jam, hodie; *at least*, saltem, certe, vel; *at leisure*, otiose; *at length*, aliquando, tandem, demum, denique; *at once*, simul, semel, pariter; *at unawares*, inopinato, inopinanter, repente, ex improviso, derepente; *at the worst*, ad extremum; *at first sight*, primo adspectu; *at one blow*, uno ictu; *at my instance*, impulsu meo; *at my bidding*, me imperante; *at your pleasure*, tuo arbitratu; *at my peril*, meo periculo; *at home*, domi; *at London*, Londini; *at Oxford*, Oxonias; *at Carthage*, Carthagine; *at Athens*, Athenis; *at Paris*, Parisiis or Lutetiæ.

ATHEISM, *subst.*, atheismus.

ATHEIST, *subst.*, qui deum esse negat, atheus.

ATHEISTIC or ATHEISTICAL, *adj.*, ad divinam naturam tollendam pertinens.

ATHEISTICALLY, *adv.*, secundum eos qui divinam naturam tollunt.

ATHIRST, *adv.*, *to be athirst*, sitire, siti affici.

ATHLETE, *subst.*, athleta.

ATHLETIC, *adj.*, athleticus; (*strong*), valens, validus, lacertosus.

ATMOSPHERE, *subst.*, aër; cœlum, cœli regio; vaporum sphæra.

ATOM, *subst.*, atomus, *i*, *f.*, corpusculum.

ATONE, *to*, *v. a.* (*reconcile*), placare alqm alicui, reconciliare alqm cum alqo; *v. n.* (*agree*), inter se consentire, concordare; *to a. for*, expiare, compensare.

ATONEMENT, *subst.* (*agreement*), conciliatio, reconciliatio; reditus in gratiam, concordia; (*expiation*), expiatio, satisfactio.

ATROCIOUS, *adj.*, atrox; nefarius, nefandus, detestandus, immanis.

ATROCITY, *subst.*, atrocitas, immanitas; *atrocities*, nefaria.

ATTACH, *to* (*arrest*), prehendere, comprehendere; bona occupare; (*win*), conciliare; *to a. one to himself*, alqm in suas partes trahere, ad studium suum perducere; alcjs gratiam consequi.

ATTACHED, *adj.*, prehensus, apprehensus; *a. to an opinion*, alcjs doctrinæ *or* sententiæ favens, adhærens, deditus, addictus; *to be a. to one*, alcjs partibus favēre; favēre, bene cupere alicui; *to become a. to a woman*, alqam adamare, amare cœpisse.

ATTACHMENT, *subst.* (*arrest*), comprehensio; (*adherence*), studium alcjs, voluntas in alqm; amor, caritas, pietas; observantia.

ATTACK, *subst.*, aggressio, petitio, impetus, incursio; incursus; (*on a town*), oppugnatio, impugnatio; *an a. of a distemper*, morbi tentatio *or* impetus; *a slight a.*, commotiuncula.

ATTACK, *to*, alqm adoriri, aggredi; in hostem irruere, invadere, impetum facere; alqm oppugnare, petere; (*impugn*), dicto *or* convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari; alqd oppugnare, in controversiam vocare; *to a. a town*, urbem oppugnare, impugnare; *to a. one's opinion*, impugnare alcjs sententiam.

ATTAIN, *to*, contingere, adipisci, consequi, assequi, attingere, alqa re potiri; (*by entreaty*), impetrare; *to a. promotion*, honores capessere.

ATTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod adipisci queas, quod obtineri potest; assequendus, obtinendus; impetrabilis.

ATTAINMENT, *subst.*, adeptio; impetratio; *of great attainments*, doctus, eruditus.

ATTAINT, *to* (*accuse*), accusare, reum agere; (*corrupt*), inficere, corrumpere; *to a. one of high treason*, læsæ majestatis alqm accusare.

ATTAINTURE, *subst.*, accusatio; corruptio.

ATTEMPT, *subst.*, petitio, impetus, oppugnatio; conatus, inceptum; tentamen; *a bold a.*, ausum.

ATTEMPT, *to*, tentare, aggredi, conari, moliri, incipere, audēre; *to a. the town*, urbem attentare.

ATTEMPTER, *subst.*, inceptor, molitor.

ATTEND, *to* (*be attentive*), animum advertere, attendere, intendere; (*apply to*), operam dare alicui rei; (*administer*), curare, procurare, administrare; (*wait on*), deducere, prosequi, comitari, famulari; (*be present*), adesse; (*be in store for*), alqm manēre, alicui imminēre; *I will a. you*, te manebo; *I a. your orders*, exspecto quid velis.

ATTENDANCE, *subst.* (*waiting on*), ministerium; salutatio, officium, frequentia; (*train*), comitatus, comitea, cohors, assecla; *a. on business*, cura, diligentia; *to dance a.*, sæpe et frustra comitari *or* visitare alqm favoris obtinendi gratia.

ATTENDANT, *adj.*, alicui rei subjectus, adjunctus; *a. on*, præstolans, exspectans.

ATTENDANT, *subst.*, comes, assecla; famulus; minister, ministrator; apparitor, stator; *an a. of a disease*, effectus, eventus.

ATTENTION, *subst.*, attentus animus, attentio animi, intentio; animadversio, diligentia; studium, officium, cultus; audientia (*to a speaker*); *to procure a.*, auditores sibi attentos reddere; *with a.*, attente, diligenter.

ATTENTIVE, *adj.*, attentus, intentus, erectus; *very a.*, perattentus; *to be a.*, animum advertere, attendere, intendere, animo *or* animis adesse.

ATTENUATE, *to* (*lessen*), attenuare, extenuare.

ATTENUATION, *subst.*, attenuatio, extenuatio.

ATTEST, *to* (*bear witness*), testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare *or* probare, comprobare, confirmare, ratum facere.

ATTESTATION, *subst.*, testificatio; testimonium.

ATTIRE, *subst.*, vestitus, amictus, ornatus, cultus; *a. of the head*, ornamentum capitis.

ATTIRE, *to*, ornare, vestibus ornare *or* exornare.

ATTIRER, *subst.*, qui ornat; *f.*, ornatrix.

ATTITUDE, *subst.*, habitus, status, corporum situs in pictura.

ATTORNEY, *subst.*, litium procurator; advocatus; cognitor; *a.-general*, publicus causarum actor.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *subst.*, procuratio, delegatio.

ATTRACT, *to*, attrahere, ad *or* in se trahere; *fig.*, allicere, illicere, ad se trahere, invitare.

ATTRACTION, *subst.*, attractio; (*charm*), gratia, dulcedo, venustas; (*of places*), amœnitas; *seductive attractions*, lenocinia.

ATTRACTIVE, *adj.*, attrahendi vim habens, attrahendi vi præditus; (*allurring*), pellax, blandus; (*interesting*), quod nos delectat *or* delectatione allicit; *a. style*, speciosum dicendi genus.

ATTRACTIVELY, *adv.* (*allurringly*), blande, blanditer, illecebrose.

ATTRIBUTE, *subst.* (*predicate*), attributum, titulus; (*property*), proprietas; (*mark*), signum, indicium.

ATTRIBUTE, *to*, tribuere, attribuere, adscribere, assignare alqd alicui, conferre alqd in alqm; *to a. falsely*, affingere alqd alicui; *to a. to one's self*, alqd sibi attribuere, adsciscere, assumere, arrogare, vindicare.

ATTRIBUTION, *subst.*, attributio.

ATTRITION, *subst.*, attritio.

AUCTION, *subst.*, auctio; hasta publica, hasta censoria; *to sell by a.*, auctione constituta vendere, hasta posita vendere; *to be sold by a.*, sub hasta vendi *or* venire; *a.-room*, atrium auctionarium.

AUCTIONEER, *subst.*, curator auctionum, auctionarius, præco.

AUDACIOUS, *adj.*, audax, confidens, impudens, improbus.

AUDACIOUSNESS or AUDACITY, *subst.*, audacia, confidentia, impudentia, improbitas.

AUDIBLE, *adj.*, quod audiri *or* auribus percipi potest; *to be audible*, audiri posse.

AUDIENCE, *subst.* (*act of hearing*), auditio; (*a hearing*), audientia; (*an auditory*), auditores, auditorium; (*reception*), admissio, aditus, colloquium; *to find a.*, audiri; *to give a.*, audire; *to give one an a.*, ad colloquium alqm admittere; *hall of a.*, salutatorium cubile, porticus in qua admissiones fiunt.

AUDIT, *subst.*, auditio; rationum examinatio.

AUDIT, *to*, rationes examinare, ad calculos vocare.

AUDITOR, *subst.* (*hearer*), qui audit, auditor; (*taker of accounts*), rationum inquisitor, rationarius, ratiocinator, calculator, tabularius.

AUDITORY, *subst.* (*place of hearing*), auditorium; (*the hearers*), auditores, qui audiunt.

AUGER, *subst.*, terebra major; *little a.*, terebellum.

AUGMENT, *to*, *v. a.*, augēre, adaugēre; alicui rei incrementum afferre; exaggerare, amplificare; *v. n.*, augeri, incrementum capere, crescere.

AUGMENTATION, *subst.*, amplificatio, incrementum, accessio, accretio, auctus, adauctus.

AUGMENTER, *subst.*, amplificator.

AUGUR, *subst.*, augur; *dignity of an a.*, auguratus; *belonging to an a.*, auguralis.

AUGURATION or **AUGURY**, *subst.*, augurium.

AUNT, *subst.* (*father's sister*), amita; (*mother's sister*), matertera; *great a.*, proamita, promatertera.

AURICLE, *subst.*, auricula.

AURICULAR, *adj.*, auricularis; *a. confession*, peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

AUSPICES, *subst. pl.*, auspicia; *with favorable a.*, bonis auspiciis, auspicato; *to take the a.*, auspicare, auspicari; *under any one's a.*, alcjs ductu et auspicio, alqo duce *or* auctore.

AUSPICIOUS, *adj.*, auspicatus; felix, faustus; (*propitious*), propitius, favens alicui, benevolus alicui *or* in alqm; *a. gales*, venti secundi.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, felicitas, faustitas.

AUSTERE, *adj.*, austerus, durus, asper, severus; sævus, crudelis; *an a. life*, victus asper, vita dura, vitæ asperitas; *somewhat a.*, durior.

AUSTERENESS or **AUSTERITY**, *subst.*, austeritas, severitas, asperitas, duritia.

AUTHENTIC, *adj.*, fide dignus, certus, verus, certæ fidei.

AUTHENTICALLY, *adv.*, certo auctore, cum auctoritate, summa fide.

AUTHENTICITY, *subst.*, fides, auctoritas, certa *or* explorata rei cognitio.

AUTHOR, *subst.* (*writer*), auctor, scriptor; (*contriver*), inventor, conditor, molitor; *the a. of a law*, legis lator; *an a. of mischief*, caput sceleris, sceleris auctor; *the chief a.*, dux et signifer; *the a. of all evils*, omnium malorum seminator; *an a. of repute* or *of the purest ages*, scriptor *or* auctor classicus, probatus, receptus; *the Latin authors*, scriptores Romani, Latinitatis auctores.

AUTHORIZE, *to* (*give authority*), alicui jus *or* potestatem alqd faciendi dare, alqm auctoritate munire, alicui rei auctoritatem adjungere; (*sanction*), sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubère; (*bring into credit*), auctoritatem, fidem alicui rei parare, conciliare.

AUTHORITATIVE, *adj.*, auctoritate firmatus, probatus, comprobatus.

AUTHORITY, *subst.* (*rule, power*), auctoritas, potestas, imperium, dicio, jus; (*influence, credit*), auctoritas, potentia, opes, gratia; (*testimony, proof*), testimonium, documentum; (*a voucher*), auctor, testis; (*credibility, weight*), auctoritas, fides; (*leave*), concessus, permissio, permissus, potestas, copia; *sovereign a.*, regnum; *to have great a.*, plurimum pollère; *by what a.?* quo jure? *of high a.*, auctoritate præditus; *an author of a.*, auctor gravis, idoneus; *authorities* (*documents, records*), auctoritates; *public authorities*, magistratus.

AUTOCRACY, *subst.*, dominatio, dominatus, imperium singulare, potentia singularis.

AUTOGRAPH, *subst.*, propria manu scriptum, chirographum, autographum.

AUTUMN, *subst.*, auctumnus, tempus auctumnale; *to verge to a.*, auctumnescere.

AUTUMNAL, *adj.*, auctumnalis.

AUXILIARY, *adj.*, auxiliaris, auxiliarius; *a. forces*, copiæ auxiliares, auxilia, sociorum copiæ.

AUXILIARY, *an*, *subst.*, adjutor, auxiliator; *auxiliaries*, auxiliarii milites, auxilia; *cohort of auxiliaries*, cohors auxiliaris.

AVAIL, *to*, *v. n.*, valère, efficacem esse, utilem esse, usui esse, prodesse, conducere; *v. a.*, proficere, referre, efficere, adjuvare; *it avails little*, parum juvat; *it avails much*, multum juvat, pluri mum prodest.

AVAIL, *subst.*, emolumentum, fructus, utilitas; *it is of no a.*, nihil refert; *patience is of no a.*, nihil proficitur patientia.

AVAILABLE, *adj.*, valens, efficax, utilis, conducibilis.

AVARICE, *subst.* (*covetousness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas, auri fames; (*niggardliness*), nimia parsimonia, sordes, *pl.*

AVARICIOUS, *adj.* (*covetous*), avarus; auri, pecuniæ, divitiarum cupidus, avidus, appetens; (*niggardly*), parcus, deparcus, restrictus, sordidus, tenax.

AVAST! mane, mane; ne quid temere.

AVAUNT! apage, abi.

AVENGE, *to*, ulcisci, vindicare, talionem reddere, par pari referre; *to a. one's self of a person*, vindicare se ab alqo, alqm ulcisci.

AVENGER, *subst.*, ultor, vindex.

AVENUE, *subst.*, aditus, introitus.

AVER, *to*, asserere, asseverare, serio affirmare.

AVERAGE, *subst.*, æqua ejusdem speciei portio, distributio *or* collatio; medius numerus; *on an a.*, plus minusve.

AVERMENT, *subst.*, confirmatio, probatio; testimonium.

AVERSE, *adj.*, aversus, alienus, abhorrens; *a. to learning*, a Musis aversus, a litteris alienus, a studiis abhorrens; *to be a. from*, alienum esse, abhorrere ab alqa re.

AVERSION, *subst.*, aversatio, fastidium, odium, fuga, animus alienus *or* aversus; *to have an a. to one*, esse animo alieno *or* averso ab alqo; *he has an a. to marriage*, a re uxoria abhorret.

AVERT, *to*, avertere, amovère; abducere, abstrahere, alienare; declinare, dejicere, depellere, repellere, propulsare; (*by entreaties*), deprecari.

AVIARY, *subst.*, aviarium.

AVIDITY, *subst.*, aviditas.

AVOCATION, *subst.*, avocatio.

AVOID, *to* (*shun*), vitare, devitare, evitare, fugere, defugere, refugere; (*quit*), relinquere, discedere; (*assert*), declinare.

AVOIDABLE, *adj.*, quod evitari potest, evitabilis, Virg.

AVOIDER, *subst.*, qui evitat.

AVOIRDUPOIS, *subst.*, libra sedecim unciarum.

AVOUCH, *to*, asseverare, confirmare, constanter affirmare; *to a. for another*, pro alqo spondère *or* se sponsorem dare; *to a. one's authority*, alcjs dignitatem tueri, defendere, vindicare; *to a. an author*, auctorem laudare, citare.

AVOUCHER, *subst.*, sponsor; affirmator.

AVOW, *to* (*declare confidently*), affirmare, asserere, asseverare, vindicare, approbare; (*own*), profiteri.

AVOWAL, *subst.*, professio.

AVOWEDLY, *adv.*, aperte, ex professo.

AWAIT, *to* (*wait for*), exspectare, opperiri alqm, præstolari alicui; (*be in store for*), manère alicui *or* alqm, imminère alicui.

AWAKE, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans, exsomnis; insomnis; expergefactus, somno excitatus, somno solutus; *to be a.*, vigilare, somno excitatum esse; *half a.*, semisomnis.

AWAKE, *to*, *v. a.*, excitare, expergefacere e somno, suscitare somno, exsuscitare; *fig.*, movère,

commovēre; *to awake from death*, excitari ab inferis, a morte ad vitam revocari; *v. n.*, expergisci, excitari.

AWAKEN, *to, v. a., same as to awake; to a. something in one's mind*, alqd in alcjs animo excitare; *to a. in one a love for something*, alcjs rei amorem injicere alicui; *awakening*, commovens.

AWARD, *to*, addicere, adjudicare, decernere alqd alicui; constituere, dicere, irrogare.

AWARD, *subst.*, judicium, arbitrium, decretum, sententia, litis adjudicatio.

AWARE, *adj.*, videns, providens, sciens, præsentiens, præscius, prudens; vigil, vigilans; *not a.*, inopinans, necopinans, imprudens, insciens, inscius, ignarus, nescius; *to be a. of*, prævidēre, præsentire, cavēre.

AWAY, *adv.*, hinc, ultra; *far a.*, procul longe; *a. with you!* abi! apage te! *a. with him!* ultra istunc! *to be a.*, abesse; *to go a.*, abire; *to cast a.*, abjicere; *to take a.*, auferre; *to run a.*, aufugere; *to get a.*, evadere; *to steal a.*, subducere se; *I will a. hence*, abibo hinc.

AWAY WITH, *to*, auferre; ferre, pati; *I can not away with it*, non possum ferre.

AWE, *subst.*, reverentia, metus, timor; verecundia; *to be in a.*, timēre; *to stand in a. of*, vereri, venerari; *to strike with a.*, alicui injicere venerationem sui; metum alicui injicere; *to keep in a.*, reprimere, coercēre.

AWE, *to* (*strike with fear*), timorem sui alicui injicere.

AWFUL, *adj.* (*inspiring awe*), verendus, terribilis, augustus; (*filled with awe*), venerabundus.

AWFULLY, *adv.*, horrendum in modum.

AWFULNESS, *subst.* (*terribleness*), majestas; (*awe*), veneratio.

AWKWARD, *adj.*, rudis, incultus, inhabilis, ineptus.

AWKWARDNESS, *subst.*, ineptia, indecentia, inconcinnitas, inscitia.

AWL, *subst.*, subula.

AWN, *subst.*, arista.

AWNING, *subst.*, velorum prætentura, velarium.

AWRY, *adv.*, oblique, distorte, transverse, in obliquum, in transversum; *to look a.*, oblique tuēri; *to set a.*, torquēre, distorquēre; *to go a.*, oberrare.

AXE, *subst.*, ascia, securis; *pick-a.*, dolabra; *grub-a.*, ligo, marra; *battle-a.* or *poll-a.*, bipennis, securis bellica; *chip-a.*, dolabella.

AXIOM, *subst.*, axioma.

AXIS, *subst.*, axis, diametrus sphæræ.

AXLE or AXLE-TREE, *subst.*, axis.

AY, *interj.* (*yes*), vero, etiam, sane, maxime, certe; (*yes, even*), imo, imo vero; (*alas*), hei mihi, eheu!

AYE, *adv.* (*ever*), usque perpetuo; *for aye*, in perpetuum, in omne tempus, in æternum.

AZIMUTH, *subst.*, circulus verticosus.

AZURE, *adj.*, cæruleus, cyaneus; *azure-stone*, lapis lazuli.

B.

BABBLE, *subst.*, garritus, nugæ.

BABBLE, *to*, blaterare, deblaterare, garrire, quicquid in buccam venerit effutire, voces inanes fundere.

BABBLEMENT or BABBLING, *subst.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.

BABBLER, *subst.*, blatero, loquax, garrulus, garro, nugator.

BABBLING, *adj.*, garrulus, loquax, qui silēre tacenda nequit.

BABE or BABY, *subst.*, infans; (*doll*), pupus, pupulus, pupa, pupula.

BABOON, *subst.*, simia pavianus.

BABYHOOD, *subst.*, infantia.

BACCHANALIAN, *adj.*, dissolutus, luxuriosus; delicatus; *to lead a B. life*, Bacchanalia vivere.

BACCHANALS, *subst. pl.*, Bacchanalia.

BACCHANT, *subst.*, homo vinolentus ac dissolutus; *fem.*, Baccha *or* Bacchis.

BACHELOR, *subst.*, qui abhorret ab uxore ducenda, cœlebs; *a b. of arts*, primo academici honoris gradu ornatus, baccalaureus.

BACHELORHOOD, *subst.*, cœlibatus.

BACK, *subst.*, tergum, dorsum; (*backside*), tergum, pars aversa, pars posterior; *the b. of the hand*, manus pars aversa; *the b. of a mountain*, mons aversus, aversa montis; *the b. of a knife*, cultri dorsum; *a little b.*, dorsiculum; *written on the b. of the paper*, scriptus in tergo; *to tie the hands behind the b.*, religare manus post tergum; *with the hands behind one's b.*, manibus in tergum rejectis; *to take upon one's b.*, in tergum accipere, humeris attollere; *to lay upon his b.*, resupinare; *to lie upon one's b.*, supinum cubare; *to turn one's b.*, se avertere; *having his b. turned to us*, aversus; *b. to b.*, inter se aversi; *to turn their b.s* (*take to flight*), terga vertere *or* dare; *to turn the b. to one*, alicui tergum obvertere; (*depart from him*), discedere ab alqo; (*not to help him*), alicui deesse; (*leave him perfidiously*), alqm deserere; *behind one's b.*, alqo absente, alqo inscio, clam alqo; *to speak evil of one behind his b.*, alicui absenti male dicere.

BACK, *adv.*, retro, retrorsum, re-; *to go b.*, retro ire, recedere; *to drive b.*, repellere; *to look b.*, respicere; *to keep b.*, retinēre; remorari; *to draw b.*, retrahere; recedere; *to write b.*, rescribere; *to send b.*, remittere; *to come b.*, redire, reverti; *to give b.*, reddere; *he was put b.*, repulsam tulit; *to go b. to the origin of a thing*, alqd a capite repetere; *a pull b.*, impedimentum, remora; *flowing b.*, refluens; (*of the tide*), reciprocus.

BACK, *to* (*assist*), juvare, adjuvare, sustentare; alicui suffragari, favēre, succurrere.

BACKBITER, *subst.*, obtrectator.

BACKBITING, *subst.*, obtrectatio, alienæ famæ violatio.

BACK-BONE, *subst.*, spina dorsi, spina; *belonging to the backbone*, spinalis.

BACK-DOOR, *subst.*, postica (*sc.* janua), ostium posticum, posticum.

BACK-GROUND, *subst.*, recessus; (*of a painting*), quæ recedunt; *to be in the b.* recedere.

BACK-ROOM, *subst.*, camera interior *or* postica.

BACK-SHOP, *subst.*, taberna interior, officina postica.

BACK-SIDE, *subst.*, pars aversa; (*buttocks*), podex; *b. of a leaf in a book*, pagina aversa; *on the b.*, pone, post, retro, a tergo; *dwelling on the b.*, posticus.

BACKSLIDING, *adj.*, alienatus, alienus; improbus; *subst.*, defectio; delictum, peccatum.

BACK-STAIRS, *subst. pl.*, scalæ posticæ.

BACKWARD, BACKWARDS, *adv.*, retro, retrorsum; *to go b.* (*grow worse*), deteriorem, deterius fieri, in deterius mutari, in pejorem partem verti.

BACKWARD, *adj.*, aversus, piger, segnis, tardus, lentus; (*late*), serus, serotinus.

BACKWARDLY, *adv.* (*unwillingly*), torgiversanter, cunctanter; (*negligently*), otiose, negligenter, remisse.

BACKWARDNESS, *subst.* (*aversion*), aversatio; (*negligence*), negligentia, remissio; (*slowness*), pigritia, tarditas, segnitia; sera maturitas.

BACON, *subst.*, lardum *or* laridum; *rusty b.*, lardum rancidum; *a flitch of b.*, succidia; *a gammon of b.*, petaso (*fore-shoulder*), perna (*hind-shoulder*); *b.-grease*, axungia; *a b.-hag*, porcellus, porculus; *to save one's b.*, se a malo conservare.

BAD, *adj.*, malus, pravus; corruptus; vilis, tenuis, miser; (*unfortunate*), tristis, acerbus; (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius; (*morally b.*), improbus, impius, scelestus, nequam; (*sick*), æger, ægrotus; *b. roads*, viæ asperæ, lutosæ, salebrosæ; *b. times*, tempora calamitosa; *b. weather*, tempestas fœda, adversa; *b. fare*, victus tenuis; *b. coin*, nummi adulterini; *b. news*, nuntius tristis; *b. omens*, omina infausta; *b. fortune*, misera fortuna; *a b. disposition*, ingenium pravum; *to become b.*, corrumpi; *to keep b. hours*, multa nocte domum redire; *to be very b.* (*sick*), vehementer ægrotare.

BADGE, *subst.*, indicium, signum; tessera; insigne.

BADGER, *subst.* (*brock*), ursus meles, melis.

BADLY, *adv.*, male, prave, perperam; tenuiter, misere; nequiter, improbe, turpiter.

BADNESS, *subst.*, pravitas, tenuitas, malitia, improbitas, nequitia; vitium; *b. of roads*, viarum asperitas; *b. of weather*, cœli intemperies *or* intempestas.

BAFFLE, *to*, fallere, decipere, fraudare; eludere, frustrari; ad vanum *or* irritum redigere.

BAFFLER, *subst.*, deceptor, lusor.

BAFFLING, *subst.*, deceptio, fraus, dolus.

BAG, *subst.*, saccus, bulga; follis; (*leathern purse*), funda, marsupium, crumena; *little bag*, loculus, sacculus, saccellus, folliculus.

BAGPIPE, *subst.*, utriculus, tibia utricularis.

BAGPIPER, *subst.*, utricularius, ascaules.

BAGGAGE, *subst.*, impedimenta, sarcinæ; (*worthless woman*), muliercula vilissima; (*pert girl*), lasciva puella, (*lumber*), scruta, *pl.*; *to truss up bag and baggage*, sarcinas et vasa colligere.

BAGNIO, *subst.*, balneum, balneæ, balnearia; thermæ.

BAIL, *subst.*, vas, vadimonium; *to give b.*, vadem dare; *to become b. for any one's appearance*, alcjs sistendi vadem fieri; (*surety for debt*), præs, sponsor.

BAILABLE, *adj.*, (res) in qua vadimonium interponi potest.

BAILIFF, *subst.*, prætor urbanus; (*sergeant*), lictor, apparitor; (*steward*), dispensator; *b. of a small district*, villicus.

BAILIWICK, *subst.*, prætoris *or* villici provincia *or* jurisdictio.

BAIT, *subst.*, esca, illecebra; *b. at an inn*, cibus qui apud deversorium sumitur *or* jumentis præbetur.

BAIT, *to*, *v. a.* (*put on a bait*), escam imponere; inescare, illicere, pellicere; *v. n.* (*at an inn*), devertere, deverti, deversari; in hospitio publico cibum sumere; jumenta in itinere cibo reficere.

BAITING, *subst.*, *of a bear*, or *bear-baiting*, certamen inter ursum et canes.

BAITING-PLACE, *subst.* (*by the way*), deversorium, hospitium; (*for a bear-baiting*), arena, amphitheatrum.

BAIZE, *subst.*, pannus villosus.

BAKE, *to*, coquere, torrere; (*of the baker*), pinsere; *to b. bread*, panes furno coquere; *to b. tiles*, laterculos coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, *subst.*, pistrinum, pistrina.

BAKE-OVEN, *subst.*, furnus.

BAKER, *subst.*, pistor, furnarium exercens, furnarius; *b. of sweetmeats*, pistor dulciarius; *a baker's trade*, panificium, ars pistoria.

BAKING, *subst.*, coctio, coctura, pistura; *of b.*, pistorius.

BALANCE, *subst.* (*pair of scales*), libra, trutina; (*steelyard*), statera; (*overplus of weight*), quod reliquum restat; (*even weight*), momentum par, æquitas, æquipondium, libramen, libramentum; *a scale of a b.*, lanx; *the beam of a b.*, scapus; *to disturb the b. of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare; *to lose one's b.*, labi; *the b. of an account*, quod in rationibus superest.

BALANCE, *to*, *v. a.* (*weigh*), pensare, ponderare alqd re, perpendere alqd ad alqd; (*keep in equipoise*), librare, rem suis ponderibus librare; (*counterpoise*), pensare, compensare rem re; *v. n.* (*keep b.*), corpus librare, suis ponderibus librare; (*hesitate*), inter varia consilia fluctuare; *to b. an account*, subducere rationem; *they have balanced accounts*, convenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi.

BALCONY, *subst.*, podium.

BALD, *adj.* (*hairless*), calvus, glaber, depilis; *b. before*, præcalvus; *b. behind*, recalvus; *a b. head*, calvitium; *to be b.*, calvêre, calvum esse, glabrêre, glabrum esse; *to become b.*, calvum fieri, calvescere, glabrum fieri; glabrescere; (*leafless*), nudus follis; (*unadorned*), jejunus, exilis, inelegans; (*mean*), abjectus, trivialis.

BALDERDASH, *subst.* (*confused heap of things*), indigesta rerum vilium congeries; (*rude mixture*), farrago; potus mixtus *or* commixtus.

BALDNESS, *subst.*, calvities, calvitium, capitis lævitas; *b. of style*, orationis exilitas.

BALE, *subst.* (*bundle*), sarcina, fascis; *little b.*, fasciculus; *heavy b.*, mercium moles; (*misery*), miseria, calamitas, pestis.

BALEFUL, *adj.*, tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus; (*full of mischief*), noxius, perniciosus, funestus, exitiosus.

BALK, *subst.* (*ridge between furrows*), lira, porca; (*beam*), trabs, tignum.

BALK, *to* (*make a balk*), imporcare, aratro sublato præterire; (*pass by*), omittere, declinare; (*refuse*), recusare, detrectare; (*disappoint*), decipere, frustrari, fallere, eludere; alqd ad irritum redigere; *to b. a shop*, emptores ab officina avertere.

BALKER, *subst.* (*in ploughing*), imporcator, imporcitor.

BALKING, *subst.* (*making of balks*), imporcatio, (*passing by*), omissio, prætermissio.

BALL, *subst.* (*to play with*), pila lusoria, pila; *foot-ball*, follis, folliculus; *to play at b.*, pila ludere; (*any round mass*), globus; (*bullet*), globulus; *the b. of the hand*, palma, vola; *the b. of the eye*, oculi pupilla; *the b. of the foot*, planta pedis; *the b. of the thigh-bone*, caput ossis femoris; *musket-b.*, glans; *cannon-b.*, globus; *musk-b.*, pastillus; *snow-b.*, globulus nivcus.

BALL, *subst.* (*dancing-meeting*), choreæ, chorearum celebritas; *to give a ball*, choreas celebrare.

BALLAD, *subst.*, canticum, cantilena, nænia, car-

men populare; *b.-singer*, qui cantilenas in triviis canit.

BALLAST, *subst.*, saburra, sabulum navale.

BALLAST, *to* (*a ship*), saburrare, navem saburra gravare.

BALLET, *subst.*, pantomimus; *b.-dancer*, pantomimus, pantomima.

BALLOON, *subst.* (*great ball*), follis; *air-b.*, machina aërobatica.

BALLOT, *subst.*, tabella, globulus, suffragium; globorum suffragia; *b.-box*, cista in quam suffragia mittuntur.

BALLOT, *to*, suffragia in cistam mittere, suffragia ferre.

BALLOTING, *subst.*, suffragiorum immissio.

BALM, *subst.*, balsamum, opobalsamum; (*ointment*), unguentum; *fig.*, solatium, fomentum; (*an herb*); apiastrum, melissa officinalis; *of b.*, balsaminus.

BALMY, *adj.* (*like balm*), balsamodes; (*fragrant*), odoratus, odorifer; (*producing balm*), balsamifer; (*soft*), mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.

BALSAM, *subst.*, balsamum, opobalsamum; balsaminum oleum; unguentum; *b.-mint*, amaranthus, menta Græca; *b.-tree*, balsamum; *the fruit of the b.-tree*, carpobalsamum, balsami semen; *b.-wood*, lignum balsami, xylobalsamum.

BALSAMIC, *adj.* (*of balsam*), balsaminus; (*like balsam*), balsamodes.

BALUSTRADE, *subst.*, pluteus, clathrus, columella.

BAMBOO, *subst.*, hasta graminea, Cic.; arundo bambos, L.

BAMBOOZLE, *to*, alqm decipere, deludere, fallere, alicui verba dare.

BAN, *subst.*, edictum; interdictio; proscriptio; *b.s of marriage*, nuptiarum futurarum promulgatio.

BAN, *to* (*curse*), exsecrari, diris devovēre, mala alicui imprecari.

BAND, *subst.* (*tie*), vinculum, copula, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, tænia; *little b.*, fascicula, fasciola, tæniola; (*fetter*), vinculum; pedica, compes (*for the foot*); *a b. for the forehead*, redimiculum, vitta; frontale; *a b. of iron about a beam*, armilla; (*bond of union*), vinculum, modus, copula; (*company*), societas, sodalitas; turba, manus, globus, caterva, cohors, grex; *a b. of robbers*, latronum globus; *a b. of horse*, turma.

BANDAGE, *subst.*, fascia; (*about the head*), vitta; (*for wounds*), ligamen, ligamentum, vinctura.

BANDAGE, *to*, deligare, alligare, colligare.

BANDY, *to* (*beat to and fro*), ultro citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pulsare; (*agitate*), agitare, exagitare, vexare; (*exchange*), commutare; *to b. words with one*, cum alqo altercari; *to b. looks*, inter se adspicere.

BANDY-LEGGED, *adj.*, valgus.

BANE, *subst.* (*poison*), venenum, virus; (*ruin*), pernicies, pestis, exitium.

BANEFUL, *adj.* (*poisonous*), venenatus; (*destructive*), perniciosus, pestifer.

BANG, *subst.*, colaphus, plaga, ictus, verber.

BANG, *to*, cædere, pulsare, verberare, pugnis obtundere.

BANISH, *to*, relegare, in exsilium mittere, exsilio afficere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; *to b. any one to an island*, alqm in insulam deportare; *to b. doubt*, expellere dubitationem; *to b. suspicion*, delēre suspicionem ex animo.

BANISHMENT, *subst.*, interdictio aquæ et ignis ejectio; deportatio; relegatio; exsilium; *place of b.*, exsilium; *to go into b.*, in exsilium ire, exsulatum ire; *to live in b.*, in exsilio esse, exsulari; *to recall from b.*, in patriam revocare *or* restituere.

BANK, *subst.* (*earth rising on each side of a water*), ripa; (*heap of earth*), agger, moles; (*hillock*), grumulus, tumulus; (*shelf*), arenarum cumulus, syrtis; (*bench*), transtrum; (*b. of oars*), remigum subsellium; (*b. of money*), mensa argentaria, mensa publica, ærarium mercatorum; *b. of exchange*, taberna argentaria.

BANK-BILL, *subst.*, syngrapha publica pecuniaria.

BANKER, *subst.*, argentarius, mensarius; *to be a banker*, argentariam facere.

BANK-NOTE, *subst.*, tessera mensæ publicæ, tessera mensæ mercatorum.

BANKRUPT, *subst.*, ære dirutus, bonis eversus, decoctor, conturbator; *to become b.*, corruere, cadere, ære dirui, fortunarum naufragium facere, cedere foro.

BANKRUPTCY, *subst.*, rationum conturbatio, a foro cessio, naufragium fortunarum.

BANNER, *subst.*, vexillum, signum militare; *church-banner*, labarum.

BANNERET, *subst.*, eques vexillarius.

BANQUET, *subst.*, convivium, epulæ, comissatio; *to give a b.*, convivium præbēre, hospites convivio accipere; *to give a b. in honor of one*, cœnam, epulas alicui dare; *one asked to a b.*, conviva; *he that gives a b.*, dominus cœnæ, convivator.

BANQUET, *to*, convivari, epulari; *to b. royally*, saliarem in modum epulari; *to b. riotously*, comissari, luxuriose convivari.

BANTER, *to*, irridēre, deridēre, ludere, ludibrio habēre.

BANTER, *subst.*, ludus, irrisio, jocatio, sanna.

BANTERER, *subst.*, joculator, homo jocularis.

BANTLING, *subst.*, pusio, puerulus.

BAPTISM, *subst.*, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

BAPTISMAL, *adj.*, baptismalis.

BAPTISTERY, *subst.*, baptisterium.

BAPTIZE, *to*, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare, sacro baptismatis fonte abluere.

BAR, *subst.*, vectis, pessulus; *door-b.*, obex, repagulum; sera, claustrum; *a b. to keep people from approaching too near a court*, clathri, curiæ repagula, cancelli in foro; (*hinderance*), impedimentum, mora; *a b. in law*, cavillatio, exceptio dilatoria; *to plead at the b.*, in foro causas agere; *the b.* (*advocates*), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti, corpus jurisconsultorum.

BAR, *to* (*fasten with a b.*), foribus *or* ostio pessulum obdere, ostium obserare, repagulo occludere; (*hinder*), impedire, morari, excludere; (*prevent*), interdicere alicui alqa re, arcēre alqm, prohibēre alqa re; (*except*), excipere, eximere, excludere.

BARB, *subst.*, uncus.

BARBED, *adj.*, uncinatus.

BARBARIAN, BARBAROUS, *adj.*, barbarus, barbaricus; rudis, inhumanus, crudelis, sævus, truculentus.

BARBARIAN, *subst.*, barbarus; homo rudis, homo omnis humanitatis expers; homo sævus, crudelis, immanis.

BARBARISM, *subst.*, barbarismus, soloecismus, barbaries.

BARBARITY or BARBAROUSNESS, *subst.*, barbaria, barbaries; immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas, sævitia; inscitia.

BARBAROUS. *See* BARBARIAN.

BARBER, *subst.*, tonsor; *a b.'s shop*, tonstrina; *a female b.*, tonstrix, tonstricula; *a b. surgeon*, tonsor chirurgicus; *a b.'s basin*, pelvis tonsoria; *of a b.*, tonsorius.

BARBS, *subst. pl.* (*armor for horses*), phaleræ, tegumenta equorum; *barbed*, *adj.*, phaleratus.

BARD, *subst.*, vates, poeta.

BARE, *adj.* (*naked*), nudus; glaber; (*uncovered*), nudus, intectus, detectus, apertus; (*detected*), manifestus; (*plain*), nudus, inornatus, simplex; jejunus, exilis (*style*); (*poor*), nudus, egenus, inops; (*threadbare*), tritus, attritus, obsoletus; (*lean*), macer, macilentus, gracilis, strigosus; (*mere*), merus, sincerus; *b. in clothes*, male vestitus, pannosus, pannis obsitus; *to be b.*, glabrēre; *to become b.*, glabrescere; *to make b.*, nudare, denudare.

BARE, *to*, nudare, glabrare, aperire; stringere, destringere (*gladium*).

BAREBONED, *adj.*, strigosus.

BAREFACED, *adj.*, impudens; *a b. fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

BAREFOOTED, *adj.*, discalceatus, excalceatus.

BAREFOOT, *adv.*, pede nudato.

BAREHEADED, *adj.*, capite aperto.

BARELY, *adv.* (*nakedly*), nude, aperte; (*slenderly*), tenuiter, exiliter, jejune; (*hardly*), vix; (*merely*), tantum.

BARENESS, *subst.* (*nakedness*), nuditas; *b. in clothes*, pauper vestitus; *b. of hair*, calvities; *b. of money*, tenuitas.

BARGAIN, *subst.* (*agreement*), pactum, pactio, conventum, conditionis, stipulatio; (*purchase, price*), pretium; (*jesting*), ludificatio; *a good b.*, parvi *or* vilis pretii; *to sell one a b.*, alqm ludificare.

BARGAIN, *to*, paciscī, pactionem facere, contrahere cum alqo, pactum stipulari.

BARGAINER or BARGAIN-MAKER, *subst.*, pactor, sponsor, stipulator.

BARGAINING, *subst.*, pactio, sponsio, conventio; *a deceitful b.*, fraudatio, pactio fraudulenta.

BARGE, *subst.*, linter, cymba, navicula, navigium; *ferry-b.*, ponto; *bargeman*, portitor, navicularius.

BARK, *subst.* (*rind*), cortex; *inner b.*, libor; (*little ship*), navigiolum, linter, lembus, celox, navicula, navis speculatoria.

BARK, *to* (*a tree*), decorticare arborem, corticem detrahere arbori; *of the inner b.*; delibrare arborem.

BARK, *to* (*as a dog*), latrare; (*yelp*), gannire; *to b. gently*, baubari; *to b. at one*, allatrare alicui *or* alqm.

BARKED, *adj.* (*having a bark*), corticatus, cortice obductus; (*peeled*), decorticatus.

BARKER, *subst.* (*peeler of trees*), qui arbores decorticat; (*yelper*), latrator, gannitor.

BARLEY, *subst.*, hordeum; *b.-bread*, panis hordeaceus; *b.-flour*, polenta; *b.-water*, ptisana, ptisanarium; *great b.*, zea, spelta; *b. peeled*, hordeum glumis exceptum; *b.-corn*, hordei granum.

BARM, *subst.*, cerevisiæ flos, cremor, *or* spuma.

BARN, *subst.*, horreum, granarium; *little b.*, horreolum; *hay-b.*, fœnile.

BAROMETER, *subst.*, barometrum.

BARON, *subst.*, dynasta, tharo; *b. of the exchequer*, quæstor fiscalis; *the lord chief b.*, quæstorum fiscalium primarius.

BARONAGE, *subst.*, tbaronatus.

BARONESS, *subst.*, tbaronissa.

BARONET, *subst.*, eques auratus, tbaronettus.

BARONY, *subst.*, tbaronia.

BARRACK, *subst.*, casa militaria, tugurium.

BARREL, *subst.*, dolium, cadus, seria, orca; *little b.*, doliolum; *b. of a gun*, tormenti fistula, tubus.

BARREN, *adj.*, sterilis, infructuosus, infœcundus effœtus; *to become b.*, sterilem fieri, sterilescere; *a b. style*, exile, jejunum, siccum genus dicendi.

BARRENNESS, *subst.*, sterilitas, infœcunditas exilitas.

BARRICADE, *subst.*, repagula, obices saxorum obices viarum.

BARRICADE, *to*, obstruere, occludere, obsepire munire.

BARRIER, *subst.*, repagulum; (*boundary*), finis terminus, limes; (*fortification*), castrum, castellum (*obstruction*), impedimentum; *the barriers of the circus*, carceres.

BARRISTER, *subst.*, jurisconsultus, causidicus, actor causarum, patronus, advocatus.

BARROW, *subst.*, vehiculum; *hand-b.*, ferculum; *wheel-b.*, vehiculum una rota instructum.

BARTER, *subst.*, mutatio, permutatio mercium; *by b.*, permutando.

BARTER, *to*, mutare, permutare merces; *to b. one thing for another*, commutare, permutare rem re.

BARTERER, *subst.*, mercator qui merces commutat.

BASE, *adj.* (*low*), humilis, vulgaris, obscurus, tenuis, ignobilis; (*worthless*), vilis; (*of metal*), metallo deterioris; (*mean*), illiberalis, abjectus; (*illegitimate*), spurius, nothus; (*cowardly*), ignavus, timidus, pusillanimus; (*knavish*), fraudulentus, fallax, improbus; (*shameful*), infamis, famosus, turpis, foedus; (*naughty*), nequam, pravus; (*low, in music*), gravis; *a b. action*, res turpis, indigna, fœda; *made of b. alloy*, nummi sequioris metalli; *a b. trick*, dolus malus; *a b. wretch*, nebulo, infamis.

BASE, *subst.*, fundamentum, basis; (*in music*), sonus gravis.

BASENESS, *subst.* (*meanness of birth*), ignobilitas, generis humilitas, obscuritas; (*cowardliness*), ignavia, timiditas; (*knavishness*), fallacia, fraudulentia, improbitas; (*shamefulness*), turpitudo, fœditas; *an act of b.*, facinus illiberale, turpe, fœdum; dedecus, indignitas.

BASHFUL, *adj.*, pudens, pudicus, pudibundus, modestus, verecundus.

BASHFULNESS, *subst.*, pudor, verecundia, modestia; rusticus pudor, rusticitas.

BASILISK, *subst.*, basiliscus, regulus; (*cannon*), tormentum, decumanum.

BASIN, *subst.*, pelvis; (*for washing*), pollubrum aquale; (*for the hands*), malluvium; (*of a fountain*) crater; *little b.*, concha; (*receptacle of water*), lacus (*small pond*), piscina, piscinula; (*dock*), navale.

BASK, *to, v. a.*, insolare; *v. n.*, apricari.

BASKET, *subst.*, corbis, fiscus, fiscina, quales qualum, calathus, canistrum, sporta; *little b.*, corbula, corbicula, fiscella, quasillus, sportula, sportella; *bread b.*, panarium, panariolum, corbis panaria; *b.-maker*, corbium textor.

BASS-RELIEF, *subst.*, opus exsalatum, exsalatura, opus crustatum, toreuma.

BASS, *subst.*, vox gravis, sonus gravis; *deep b.*, sonus gravissimus; *to sing b.*, ima voce canere.

BASS-SINGER, *subst.*, gravis soni cantor.

BASTARD, *subst.*, nothus, filius nothus, spurius.

BASTARDIZED, *adj.*, adulterinus.

BASTARDY, *subst.*, ortûs infamia, natalium infamia.

BASTE, *to* (*beat*), verberare, verberibus cædere, pulsare, fuste cædere; (*drip butter upon*), carni, dum ad ignem versatur, butyrum liquatum instillare; carnem butyro mollire.

BASTINADO, *subst.*, fustuarium, verberatio, verbera.

BASTINADO, *to*, fuste cædere. Same as *To baste.*

BASTION, *subst.*, propugnaculum, castellum.

BAT, *subst.* (*animal*), vespertilio; (*club*), clava, fustis.

BATE, *to, v. a.*, minuere, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare, remittere, detrahere; *v. n.*, minui, deminui, remitti, decrescere, macrescere, macescere.

BATING, *adj.* (*excepting*), minuens; *b. some few*, paucis exceptis; *b. that*, nisi quod.

BATH, *subst.*, lavatio, lotio, lotus; balineum, balneum; lavacrum; *private b.s*, balnearia; *public b.s*, balneæ; (*hot*), thermæ; *to take a cold b.*, frigidâ lavari; *to be all in a b.*, sudore diffluere, æstuare.

BATHE, *to, v. a.*, lavare, abluere, in balneum demittere; *v. n.*, lavari, lavare, corpus abluere.

BATHING-TUB, *subst.*, labrum, solium, alveus.

BATH-KEEPER, *subst.*, balneator.

BATTALION, *subst.*, cohors, phalanx, agmen; *a square b.*, agmen quadratum; *a triangular b.*, cuneus.

BATTER, *to*, pulsare, verberare; collidere, contundere; *to b. walls*, muros pulsare, ariete verberare, quatere, quassare, murum discutere *or* percutere.

BATTERER, *subst.*, pulsator.

BATTERING, *subst.*, concussio, quassatio.

BATTERING-RAM, *subst.*, aries.

BATTERY, *subst.* (*bulwark*), agger; (*the cannon*), tormenta in aggere disposita; (*a beating*), verberatio; (*besieging*), oppugnatio; (*injury*), injuria personalis; *to advance with batteries*, tormenta muris admovêre.

BATTLE, *subst.*, prœlium, pugna, certamen, acies, congressus, dimicatio; *to join b.*, prœlium committere, manum conserere, inter se concurrere, acie concurrere, prœlio dimicare, signa conferre, prœlio decertare, collatis signis pugnare, prœliari; *to offer b.*, productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere; *field of b.*, locus pugnæ; locus ubi pugnatum est; *line of b.*, acies.

BATTLE-ARRAY, *subst.*, acies, acies instructa, exercitus instructus; *to draw up in b.*, aciem instruere; *to march in b.*, quadrato agmine incedere.

BATTLE-AXE, *subst.*, bipennis.

BATTLE-DOOR, *subst.*, ferula, flagellum; palmula lusoria.

BATTLEMENTS, *subst. pl.*, lorica, pinnæ.

BATTLE-PIECE, *subst.* (*picture*), tabula picta prœlii, prœlium pictum.

BATTLE-SONG, *subst.*, cantus prœlium inchoantium; (*of the old Germans*), barritus.

BAWBLES, *subst. pl.*, frivola, res minutæ, tricæ.

BAWD, *subst.*, leno, lena; *the profession of a b.*, lenocinium; *the house of a b.*, lupanar; *to play the b.*, lenocinari.

BAWDILY, *adv.*, obscœne, fœde.

BAWDRY, *subst.*, lenocinium; *b. in speech*, obscœnitas, spurcitia.

BAWDY, *adj.*, impudicus, immodestus, obscœnus, spurcus.

BAWDY-HOUSE, *subst.*, lupanar, fornix, lustrum; *to haunt bawdy-houses*, lustra frequentare; *a haunter of bawdy-houses*, scortator, lustro, ganeo.

BAWL, *to*, clamare, vociferari, clamorem edere *or* tollere; plorare, quiritare; ejulare.

BAWLER, *subst.*, clamator, clamosus.

BAWLING, *subst.*, vociferatio, clamitatio, convicium; *adj.*, clamitans.

BAY, *adj.*, badius, spadix; *a b. horse*, equus badius; *bright b.*, fulvus.

BAY, *subst.* (*creek*), sinus maris; (*road for ships*), statio; (*dam*), pila, moles.

BAY, *subst.* (*laurel*), laurus; *b.-tree*, laurus, laurea; *b.-berry*, bacca lauri; *b.-grove*, lauretum; *of b.*, laureus, laurinus; *crowned with bays*, laureatus, lauriger; *bay* (*honorary garland*), laurus, corona laurea; *fig.*, gloria, laus, honos.

BAY, *to* (*bark*), latrare, allatrare; *to stand at b.*, se defendere; *to hold at b.*, morari, sistere, detinêre.

BAYONET, *subst.*, sica, pugio (sclopeto præfixus); *to fix the bayonet*, pugionem præfigere.

BAY-WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra prominens, cava fenestra.

BE-, *insep. prep.*, con-, co-, as, *to bedaub*, conspergere, coinquinare.

BE, *to*, esse, existere; inveniri, reperiri; versari, commorari; *about to be*, futurus; *to be about to be*, fore; *to be against*, adversari, abhorrêre ab, aspernari; *to be at* (*present*), adesse, interesse; (*doing*), agere; *to be away*, abesse; *to be by*, adesse, interesse; *to be far from*, longe abesse; *to be for one, on one's side*, cum alqo stare; *to be mad*, insanire; *to be quiet*, quiescere; *to be sick*, ægrotare, morbo affici, laborare, in morbo esse, morbo teneri; *to be of no authority*, parum valêre; *to be in danger*, periclitari, in discrimine versari; *to be out* (*mistaken*), errare, falli; *to be without* (*to want*), carêre, egêre; *to be in good health*, bene se habêre, recte valêre; *to be ill*, male se habêre; *to be of that age*, ea esse ætate; *to be at home*, domi suæ esse; *to be out*, esse foris; *to be with one, at one's house*, cum alqo, apud alqm esse; *to be at so much labor*, tantum laborem capere; *to be a father to one*, fungi vice patris alicui; *being to come*, venturus; *as being one that*, quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui; *be it, be it so*, esto; *suppose it to be so, yet, &c.*, verum ut ita sit, tamen, &c.; *I should* or *might be*, forem; *so be it*, ita fiat; *you being my helper*, te adjuvante *or* adjutore; *your being here*, tua præsentia.

BEACH, *subst.*, litus, acta.

BEACON, *subst.*, specula; *a burning b.*, ignis speculatorius; *a b. lighted*, ignis e specula elatus; *a signal from a b.*, specularis significatio.

BEACONAGE, *subst.*, tributum speculare *or* speculatorium.

BEAD, *subst.*, globula, sphærula; sphærula perforata; *b.s* (*rosary*), sphærulæ precatoriæ; *to tell one's b.s*, preces ad certum globorum numerum fundere; *a necklace of precious b.s*, monile ex gemmulis.

BEADLE, *apparitor*, stator, lictor, viator, præco; anteambulo; *a beadle of beggars*, lictor pistrinalis.

BEAD-ROLL, *subst.*, catalogus precum.

BEADSMAN, *subst.*, orator.

BEAGLE, *subst.*, canis venaticus, catulus indagator.

BEAK, *subst.*, rostrum; *little b.*, rostellum; *a beaked ship*, navis rostrata; *the b. head*, extremitas prorse.

BEAKER, *subst.*, calix, cantharus.

BEAL, *subst.* (*whelk*), pustula; *full of beals*, pustulosus.

BEAM, *subst.*, trabs, tignum; *small b.*, trabecula, tigillum; *b. of a balance*, scapus stater; *b. of a carriage*, temo; *b. of a loom*, jugum textorium; *principal b. of a house*, lacunar; *of a b.*, trabalis; *rough b.s*, materia; *b.-work*, contignatio.

BEAM, *subst.* (*ray*), radius solis, jubar; *compassed with beams*, radiatus; *beamy*, radians.

BEAM, *to*, radios fundere, radiare, fulgère; *to b. like gold*, reddere fulgorem auri.

BEAN, *subst.*, faba; *kidney-b.*, phaseolus, phaseolus; *little b.*, fabula; *b.-stalks*, fabalia; *b.-straw*, culmi fabæ; *b.-pole*, adminiculum fabarum; *b.-cod*, siliqua fabalis; *of b.s*, fabalis, fabaginus, fabaceus, fabarius; *b.-porridge*, puls fabacea; *b.-meal*, lomentum; *b.-chaff*, fabago; *a b.-plat*, fabetum.

BEAR, *subst.*, ursus; *she-b.*, ursa; (*constellation*), Ursa, Arctos; *of a b.*, ursinus.

BEAR, *to* (*carry*), ferre, portare, gerere, gestare, vehere, vectare; (*carry away*), auferre, rapere; deportare; (*bring*), afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre; (*b. up, support*), sustinêre, sustentare; (*endure*), tolerare, sustinêre, pati, perpeti, perferre; (*suffer, undergo*), pati, affectum esse re, premi re; (*suffer, allow*), pati, sinere, ferre; (*produce, yield*), ferre, afferre, efferre; (*give birth to*), parere, enîti; (*tend*), tendere, cursum dirigere; *to b. one's self* (*behave*), se gerere, agere, facere; *to b. with*, alicui morem gerere, morigerari, indulgêre, veniam dare, parcere; *to b. through*, ad finem perducere, absolvere; *to b. off*, avertere, defendere; *to b. down*, prosternere, proturbare; deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obruere; *to b. back*, repellere, propulsare; *to b. on*, promovêre, impellere; *to b. up against*, obniti, resistere; *to b. out*, securum præstare, defendere; *to bring to b.*, ad effectum adducere; *to b. upon*, premere, urgêre, incumbere, inniti; *to b. out* (*stand out*), prominêre, procurrere; *to b. one upon the shoulders*, bajulare alqm; *to b. sway*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercêre; *to b. affection to one*, amare alqm; *to b. one good-will*, alicui favêre; *to b. one company*, comitari, deducere; *to b. one hatred*, odisse alqm, infensum esse alicui; *to b. witness*, testari, testificari, testimonium perhibêre; *to b. in mind*, memoria habêre, tenêre; *to b. fruit*, ferre fruges, afferre fructum.

BEARD, *subst.*, barba; *small b.*, barbula; *first b.* (*down*), lanigo, barba incipiens, pluma; *long b.*, barba promissa, prolixa, magna; *red b.*, barbaænea; *b. of an ear of corn*, arista, spica.

BEARD, *to, v. n.* (*begin to have a b.*), barbescere; *v. a.* (*pluck by the b.*), barbam alicui vellere; (*defy*), confidenter alicui resistere, alqm provocare, conviciis coram lacessere; *to b. wool*, vellus truncare.

BEARDED, *adj.*, barbatus; (*barbed*), uncinatus; *b. ears*, aristæ spicatæ.

BEARDLESS, *adj.*, imberbis.

BEARER, *subst.*, gerulus, bajulus; gestator; *b. of a message*, nuncius; *b. of a letter*, tabellarius; *b. of a corpse*, vespillo; lecticarius.

BEARING, *subst.* (*carrying*), bajulatio, portatio; (*suffering*), perpessio; (*relation*), ratio, (*mien, behavior*), habitus, gestus; ratio, mores, ratio sui gerendi; *bearing down*, oppressio; *bearing out*, prominentia, projectura; *adj.*, ferrens; *bearing date*, datus, consignatus.

BEAST, *subst.*, animal, animans, bestia; *great b.*, bellua; *tame b.*, pecus; *wild b.*, bestia fera, fera; bellua silvestris; *b.s of burden*, jumenta; (*brutal fellow*), ferus homo; (*sensual fellow*), porcus.

BEASTLINESS, *subst.*, belluina voluptas, foditas, spurcissima vita.

BEASTLY, *adj.*, belluinus; (*rude, low*), ferus, inhumanus; spurcissimus, fœdissimus; (*nasty*), immundus, sordidus.

BEAT, *subst.*, pulsus, ictus; *b. of the drum*, pulsus tympani; (*the sound*), sonus tympani; *the b. of a pulse*, arteriæ *or* venæ pulsus.

BEAT, *to* (*strike*), pulsare, ferire, verberare, cædere, percutere; (*pound, bruise*), terere, tundere pilo, pinsere, comminuere; (*scour*), per alqm locum discurrere, cursitare; (*conquer*), vincere, superare, profligare; (*toss*), jactare, quassare; *to b. at the door*, pulsare ostium *or* fores; *to b. their breasts, arms* (*in grief*), plangere pectora, lacertos; *to b. one with the fists*, alqm pugnis cædere, colaphis pulsare, alcui colaphos impingere; *to b. a timbrel*, tympanizare; *to b. a drum*, tympanum pulsare; *the pulse b.s*, venæ micant; *the heart b.s*, cor palpitat; *the storms b.*, sæviunt tempestates; *the sun b.s*, sol urit; *to b. down*, affligere, deprimere; *to b. out corn*, frumentum deterere, e spicis grana excutere; *to b. flax*, tundere linum; *to b. a way*, viam munire; *to b. back*, repellere; *to b. into one*, alicui inculcare; *to b. with a hammer*, malleo tundere, contundere; ducere; *to b. gold*, aurum in bracteas extenuare; *to b. upon* (*insist upon*), retractare, etiam atque etiam inculcare; *to b. up*, perfringere.

BEATER, *subst.*, verberator, plagosus; *b. down*, demolitor; *b. out*, excusor; *gold-b.*, bractearum aurearum confector; (*rammer*), fistuca, pavicula.

BEATING, *subst.*, verberatio, pulsatio; pulsus; *b. with a cudgel*, fustuarium; *b. black and blue*, vergillatio; *b. of the breast*, plangor, planctus; *b. back*, repercussio; *b. down*, demolitio; *b. one thing against another*, collisio conflictus; *b. of the pulse*, arteriæ *or* venæ pulsus.

BEATIFIC, *adj.*, quod ad summam felicitatem confert.

BEATIFICATION, *subst.*, in beatos relatio, in beatorum numerum adscriptio.

BEATIFY, *to*, beare, inter beatos referre, beatis *or* in beatorum numerum adscribere.

BEATITUDE, *subst.*, beatitas, beatitudo, summa felicitas, beata vita.

BEAU, *subst.*, homo elegans, elegantior; bellus homunculus.

BEAUISH, *adj.*, in vestibus elegantior.

BEAUTEOUS, BEAUTIFUL, *adj.*, pulcher, formosus, speciosus, venustus, bellus; amœnus, elegans; *very b.*, pulcherrimus, perpulcher; *of a b. form*, formâ eximiâ.

BEAUTIFULLY, *adv.*, pulchre, venuste, bene eleganter, suaviter, eximie; *to write b.* (*of the hand writing*), lepida manu litteras facere; (*of the style*), belle, præclare, ornate scribere; *to speak b.*, eleganter, bene, ornate dicere.

BEAUTIFY, *to*, ornare, exornare, decorare, ex colore; verbis adornare, oratione exornare.

BEAUTY, *subst.*, pulchritudo, forma, venustas, amœnitas, elegantia; *the beauties of an orator*

orationis virtutes; *beauties of style*, dicendi venereres; *artificial, painted b. of speech*, fucatus candor.

BEAVER, *subst.*, castor, fiber; *of a beaver*, castoreus, fibrinus.

BECALM, *to*, tranquillare, pacare, sedare.

BECALMING, *subst.*, sedatio.

BECAUSE, *conj.*, quod, quia, quoniam, quum, propterea quod, eo quod, ideo quod; quippe qui; *because of*, propter, ergo, præ, ob, gratia.

BECK, *subst.*, nutus; *at one's b.*, ad nutum alcjs.

BECKON, *to*, nutare, innuere; (*with the eyes*), nictare; (*with the finger*), digitare; *to b. any one to one's self*, nutu alqm ad se vocare; *to b. again*, renutare; *to b. back* or *from*, renuere, abnuere; *to b. to*, annuere.

BECOME, *to*, *v. n.* (*come into existence, grow*), fieri, evadere, exoriri, existere; (*be chosen*), creari, legi, eligi; (*begin to be*), -scere; as, *to b. warm*, calescere; *to b. old*, senescere; *to b. rich*, ditescere; *to b. a beggar*, ad mendicantem redigi; *to b. a proverb*, in proverbium venire *or* cedere; *what will b. of me?* quid de me fiet? *what will b. of him?* quid illo fiet? *v. a.* (*beseem*), aptum, accommodatum esse alicui, decēre alqm; honestare alqm; convenire alicui, dignum esse alqo; *not to b. one*, dedecēre alqm, indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui, indignum esse alqo; *it is becoming*, æquum est, par est; *it becomes a young man*, est juvenis (*gen.*); *it becomes me*, meum est.

BECOMING, *adj.*, decens; decorus, honestus, ingenuus; aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, consentaneus; dignus, debitus, justus; *in a b. manner*, decenter, decore, honeste, ut decet, ut convenit, ut par est, ut justum est, rite.

BECOMINGNESS, *subst.*, decorum, decentia, condecentia.

BED, *subst.* (*place of rest*), lectus, lectulus, torus, cubile, stratum, pulvinus, pulvinar, grabatus, culcita; *little b.*, lectulus; *bedstead*, sponda; *bed-chamber*, dormitorium, cubiculum; *marriage-bed*, lectus genialis; *bed-fellow*, tori *or* thalami consors; conjux; *bed and bedding*, strata, stragula, cubicularia; *bed-clothes*, vestimenta stragula; *to spread a bed*, lectum sternere; *to go to bed*, cubitum ire *or* discedere; *to keep one's bed*, lecto teneri, lecto affixum esse; *to be brought to bed*, partum edere, parere; (*in a garden*), area, pulvinus; *little bed*, areola, pulvinulus; *a violet-bed*, violarium; (*of a river*), alveus; (*a layer*), stratura, corium; tabulatum; *a bed of sand*, stratum.

BEDAGGLE, *to*, vestem luto adspergere, collutare, per lutum trahere.

BEDAUB, *to*, linere, oblinere; perlinere; perungere; inquinare, conspurcare, maculare.

BEDDED, *adj.*, in lectum receptus; in lecto positus.

BEDDING, *subst.*, lecti stragula.

BEDEW, *to*, irrorare, rorare.

BEDEWED, *adj.*, roratus, irroratus, rorulentus, roscidus; *to be bedewed*, rorescere, irrorari.

BEDIZEN, *to*, exornare.

BEDLAM, *subst.*, hospitium insanorum.

BEDLAMITE, *subst.*, insanus, furiosus, cerritus, lymphatus, maniacus.

BEDLAM-LIKE, *adj.*, furibundus; *adv.*, furibunde, furiose.

BEDRAGGLE, *to*, vestem per lutum trahere.

BEDRID, *adj.*, clinicus, lecto affixus.

BEE, *subst.*, apis; *little bee*, apicula; *drone-bee*, fucus; *honey-bee*, apis gerula; *bee-hive*, alvus, alveus, vasculum, domicilium, tectum apium; *bee-house*, apiarium, alvearium; *swarm of bees*, examen apium; *bee-master*, apiarius, mellarius; *sting of a bee*, ictus apis.

BEECH, *subst.*, fagus; *beech-mast*, glans fagea.

BEECHEN, *adj.*, fageus, faginus, fagineus.

BEEF, *subst.*, caro bubula *or* bovilla; *roast-beef*, assum bubulum; *powdered beef*, bubula salita; *hung beef*, bubula fumo indurata, infumata; *beeves*, boves, pecus bubulum.

BEER, *subst.*, cerevisia, cervisia, zythum, zythus; *new beer*, mustum; *fresh beer*, potus recens; *strong* or *double beer*, cerevisia primaria, generosa, valida; *small beer*, cerevisia tenuis, dilutior; *stale and hard beer*, potus acrior *or* acri sapore; *dead beer*, vappa; *beer-cask*, dolium cerevisiæ.

BEET, *subst.*, beta; *beet without scent*, blitum.

BEETLE, *subst.* (*insect*), cantharus, scarabæus, *knobbed-horned b.*, scarabæus nodosus; *b.-fish*, cantharus piscis; (*heavy mallet*), malleus, tudes; fistuca; pavicula; *bucking-b.*, tudicula.

BEETLE-BROWED, *adj.*, caperatus, superciliosus.

BEETLE-HEADED, *adj.*, fatuus, stipes, caudex, plumbeus.

BEFALL, *to* (*happen to*), contingere, obtingere, accidere, incidere alicui; (*happen*), cadere, evenire, incidere.

BEFIT, *to*, decēre, congruere, convenire, idoneum *or* accommodatum esse.

BEFOOL, *to*, alqm ridēre, irridēre, ludere, ludificari; alicui illudere; alqm ludos facere.

BEFOOLING, *subst.*, irrisio, illusio.

BEFORE. 1) *prep.*, ante, apud, coram, in, ob, palam, præ, præter, pro, sub; *b. to-day*, ante hunc diem; *b. the city*, ante urbem; *b. the eyes*, ante oculos; *b. the court*, apud curiam; *b. the Senate*, coram senatu; *b. the face of all men*, in omnium oculis; *death was b. my eyes*, ob oculos mihi mors versata est; *b. you*, palam te; *b. the door*, præ foribus; *b. their own men's faces*, præter suorum ora; *b. the camp*, pro castris; *b. their eyes*, sub oculis; *to be b. one*, antecellere alicui.—2) *adv.* (*b. this*), ante, antea, antehac; (*sooner*), prius, citius; (*above*), supra; *go b.*, i præ; *to go b.*, præire, priorem ire; *which I wrote of b.*, quæ supra scripsi; *shortly b.*, paulo ante; *long b.*, multo ante, ante multo, longe ante; *a few days b.*, paucis diebus ante; *never b.*, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem; (*in former time*), olim, quondam; (*rather*), potius; (*rather than*), potius quam, citius quam; (*already*), jam, dudum, jamdudum.—3) *conj.*, priusquam, antequam, anteaquam; *b. I depart this life*, antequam ex hac vita migro; *b. you began to speak*, priusquam loqui cœpisti.

BEFOREHAND, *adv.* (*previously*), ante, præ; (*antecedently*), ante, antea, antehac; *to be b. with*, prævenire, antevenire, prævertere, antevertere, occupare; *to pay b.*, in antecessum dare, solvere, ante tempus solvere; *to enjoy b.*, anticipare, præcipere; *to know b.*, præscire; *to be b.* (*as to property*), opes habēre, in bonis esse.

BEFOUL, *to*, inquinare, coinquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fœdare, commaculare.

BEFRIEND, *to*, alicui favēre, alqm fovēre, juvare, adjuvare, benevolentia prosequi.

BEFRIENDING, *subst.*, gratificatio, benevolentia.

BEG, *to* (*ask*), orare, rogare, obsecrare; efflagitare precibus; *to beg humbly*, supplicare, submisse

BEQUEATH, *to*, legare, testamento relinquere; *a thing bequeathed*, legatum; *the person to whom a thing is bequeathed*, legatarius.
BEQUEATHER, *subst.*, legator.
BEQUEATHING, *subst.*, legatio.
BEQUEST, *subst.*, legatum.
BEREAVE, *to*, privare, orbare, spoliare, despoliare alqm alqa re; eripere, detrahere alqd alicui.
BEREAVEMENT, BEREAVING, *subst.*, privatio, orbatio, spoliatio.
BERGAMOT, *subst.*, pirum Bergamense, pirum Etruriæ, pirum Falernum.
BERRY, *subst.*, bacca; *little b.*, baccula; *b. growing in clusters*, acinus; *having berries*, baccatus; *bearing berries*, baccifer, baccalis; *bay-berry*, bacca laurea *or* lauri; *bilberry*, vaccinium nigrum; *blackberry*, morum; *cranberry*, vaccinium palustre; *elderberry*, bacca sambuci; *ivyberry*, corymbus; *gooseberry*, ĭgrossulariæ acinus; *raspberry*, idæi rubi bacca; *strawberry*, fragum; *wild strawberry*, arbutus; *service-berry*, sorbum; *white-thorn-berry*, zura.
BERTH, *subst.*, spatium in quo navis huc illuc ferri potest *or* cubile in navi.
BERTRAM, *subst.* (*herb*), pyretrum.
BERYL, *subst.*, beryllus; *golden b.*, chrysoberyllus.
BESEECH, *to*, implorare, obsecrare, orare, rogare, supplicare, obtestari, exposcere, precari, enixe postulare.
BESEEM, *to*, decēre alqm, convenire alicui; *it beseems*, decet, convenit, par est, æquum est.
BESET, *to*, obsidēre, circumsedēre, circumdare, circumvenire, obsidione cingere; (*harass, vex*), vexare, agitare, exagitare; (*embarrass*), in angustias compellere, urgēre, premere, includere.
BESHREW, *to*, alicui maledicere, male precari, mala imprecari, alqm *or* in alqm exsecrari.
BESIDE, BESIDES. 1) *prep.*, juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; a latere *or* ad latus alcjs; (*over and above*), præter, extra, præterquam; nisi; (*not according to, from*), ab; *b. the purpose*, a re, abs re; *to recline b. one*, alicui accubare.—2) *adv.*, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum ea, accedit, accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro; *b. that*, præterquam quod, superquam quod.
BESIEGE, *to*, obsidēre, circumsidēre, oppugnare, circumvallare, in obsidione habēre, operibus cingere; urbi obsidionem inferre.
BESIEGER, *subst.*, obsessor, oppugnator.
BESIEGING, *subst.*, obsessio, obsidio.
BESMEAR, *to*, illinere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere; conspurcare, inquinare.
BESOM, *subst.*, scopæ; *little besom*, scopula; *to sweep with a besom*, scopis verrere.
BESOTTED, *adj.*, fatuus, insulsus, stupidus, vecors, socors, amens, demens.
BESPATTER, *to*, luto inspergere, conspergere, adspergere; (*defame*), alqm infamia adspergere.
BESPEAK, *to* (*order beforehand*), mandare, jubēre; (*indicate*), indicare, significare; (*foretode*), portendere.
BESPREAD, *to*, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.
BESPRINKLE, *to*, adspergere, conspergere, inspergere; perfundere.
BEST, *adj.*, optimus, præstantissimus, excellentissimus; *the best*, flos; *the best years*, flos ætatis, ætas florens; *to the b. of my power*, ut potero, pro viribus; *to do one's b.*, summa ope anniti; *it is b. for you to be silent*, optime tacueris; *to put the b. construction upon*, in meliorem partem interpretari, *to make the b. of a thing*, alqd diligenter agere, curare; *at b.*, summum, ad summum, quam plurimum; *best, adv.*, optime.
BESTEAD, *to*, commodare, adjuvare.
BESTIAL, *adj.*, belluinus; ferus, immanis.
BESTIR, *to*, movēre; *to b. one's self*, movēre se, expergisci; omnes nervos intendere, omnem lapidem movere; se strenuum præbēre; *not to b. one's self*, desidem sedēre; *not to b. one's self much*, levi brachio alqd agere.
BESTOW, *to* (*give*), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri; (*lay out, apply*), insumere, impendēre, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre; (*give in marriage*), collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare; (*place*), ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.
BESTOWER, *subst.*, dator, largitor.
BESTOWMENT, *subst.*, donum, largitio.
BESTRIDE, *to*, cruribus divaricatis alicui rei insidēre; *to b. a horse*, incquitare; equum conscendere; (*step over*), transgredi; *to b. the threshold*, intrare limen.
BET, *subst.*, pignus, sponsio; depositum; *to lay a bet*, pignore certare.
BET, *to*, sponsionem facere, pignore certare *or* contendere; *to bet something*, alqd in pignus dare.
BETAKE, *to* (*one's self to*), conferre se alqo, ad alqm; (*fly*), fugere, confugere, refugere, perfugere ad *or* in locum, ad alqm; (*apply to*), se conferre ad alqd, animum ad alqd attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes ad alqd dirigere *or* intendere.
BETHINK, *to* (*one's self*), meditari, cogitare; alqd cogitatione repetere, in animo volvere, secum volvere; memoriam rei revocare; resipiscere, ad se redire, se colligere; *to b. one's self better*, sententiam mutare, a sua sententia discedere, consilium mutare
BETIDE, *to*, accidere, contingere, evenire; *woe betide you!* væ tibi!
BETIMES, *adv.*, mature, tempestive; (*soon*), brevi, mox, jam jamque; *betimes in the morning*, bene mane.
BETOKEN, *to*, indicare, indicium *or* indicio esse, significare; (*foretoken*), portendere, præsnuntiare
BETRAY, *to* (*give to the enemy*), prodere, tradere; (*leave in the lurch*), destituere; (*reveal*), prodere, enunciare, deferre, proferre; (*show*), esse, c. gen.; *it betrays a dull brain*, est tardi ingenii; (*lead away*), inducere, illicere, pellicere.
BETRAYER, *subst.*, proditor, traditor.
BETRAYING, *subst.*, proditio, traditio.
BETROTHAL, *subst.*, sponsalia.
BETROTH, *to*, spondēre alicui alqm; *to betroth one's self*, sponsalia facere; *to b. one's self to a woman*, despondēre sibi alqm; *to be betrothed to a man*, alicui despondēri; *a man betrothed*, sponsus; *a woman betrothed*, sponsa; *the parties betrothed*, sponsi.
BETTER, *adj.*, melior; potior, superior; præstantior, præstabilior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus; salubrior, utilior; *b. times*, tempora lætiora, feliciora; *b. weather*, tempestas lætior, cœlum mitius; *to be b. than another*, præstare, superare, vincere alqm alqa re; *to make b.*, corrigere, emendare; *we are b. off*, meliore sumus conditione, *it is b.*, melius *or* satius est, præstat; *to have a b. opinion of one*, melius, æquius judicare de alqo; *at a b. pace*, citius.

BETTER, *adv.*, melius; *somewhat b.*, melliusculè; *to attend b.*, diligentius attendere; *to know b.*, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere; *to think b. of one*, æquius, benignius judicare de alqo.

BETTER, *the* (*advantage*), *to get, have the b.*, superare, vincere, superiorem fieri *or* esse *or* evadere, superiorem *or* victorem discedere.

BETTER, *to*, melius facere *or* efficere, corrigere, emendare; (*advance*), ampliorem facere, augère; *to b. one's ways*, mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere, corrigere se; *to b. one's circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augère opes; *what may be bettered*, emendabilis, sanabilis; *past bettering*, insanabilis.

BETTER, BETTOR, *subst.*, qui pignus deponit, qui sponsionem facit.

BETTERS, *subst. pl.*, superiores loco *or* dignitate, superiores, præstantiores.

BETTY, *subst.*, instrumentum ferreum ad fores effringendas.

BETWEEN, BETWIXT, *prep.*, inter, in medio; *a space b.*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; *b. whiles*, interdum; interim; *this is b. ourselves*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; *lying b.*, interjacens, intermedius; *to come or go b.*, intercedere.

BEVERAGE, *subst.*, potus, potio; (*collation*), merenda.

BEVY, *subst.*, grex; caterva, circulus, globus.

BEWAIL, *to*, deplorare, plorare, lamentari; flère, deflére; lugère.

BEWARE, *to*, cavere sibi, prospicere; *to b. of one*, cavère alqm, sibi ab alqo cavère; *b. what you do*, vide quid agas; *b. of an inquisitive person*, percunctatorem fugito.

BEWILDER, *to*, seducere, de via deducere.

BEWITCH, *to*, fascinare, effascinare, excantare, incantare; *fig.*, capere, rapere, delinire, permulcère.

BEWITCHER, *subst.*, incantator, magus, veneficus.

BEWITCHERY, BEWITCHING, BEWITCHMENT, *subst.*, incantatio, incantamentum, fascinatio, cantus magicus.

BEWRAY, *to* (*disclose*), prodere, divulgare, enunciare, revelare, retegere, patefacere; (*defile*), fœdare, conspurcare.

BEWRAYER, *subst.* (*revealer*), arcanorum proditor; (*defiler*), conspurcator.

BEYOND, *prep.* (*to the other side*), trans, super; (*on the other side*), ultra, trans; *to go b.*, transire; *I was b. sea*, trans mare fui; (*more than*), supra; plus, amplius; *b. ten thousand*, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia; *to honor one b. all others*, alqm præter ceteros omnes colere; *b. what is sufficient*, ultra quam satis est; *b. what is credible*, supra quam credibile est; *b. all doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione.

BIAS, *subst.* (*weight on one side*), præponderatio, momentum; (*inclination*), inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis.

BIAS, *to, v. n.* (*incline to one side*), inclinare, propendère; *v. a.* (*balance one way*), pertrahere, seducere; *to be biased*, in alteram partem proclinari *or* vergere; *to be biased to a party*, partium studio abripi.

BIB, *subst.*, infantis pectorale; (*sucking-bottle*), ampulla infanti sugenda.

BIBBER, *subst.*, bibax, potor, potator; vinosus, *temulentus*.

BIBLE, *subst.*, biblia (-orum), litteræ divinæ, sacræ litteræ, scriptura sacra.

BIBULOUS, *adj.*, bibulus.

BICKER, *to* (*quarrel*), altercari, rixari, jurgia certare; (*skirmish*), velitari, minutis prœliis inter se pugnare.

BICKERER, *subst.*, altercator, disceptator, litigator; (*fem.*), disceptatrix, litigatrix.

BICKERING, *subst.* (*quarrel*), jurgium, rixa, altercatio; (*skirmishing*), prœlium leve, pugna concursatoria, procursatio.

BID, *to* (*invite*), invitare, vocare; (*command*), jubère, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare; (*b. at a sale*), licère, licitari; (*proclaim*), pronunciare; (*denounce*), denunciare; (*challenge*), provocare; *to b. defiance to*, contumacem esse adversus alqm *or* alqd, contumaciter spernere, contemnere; *I b. one good-morrow*, alqm saluto, salvere jubeo; *I b. one welcome*, alqm salvère jubeo, benigne excipio.

BIDDER, *subst.*, jussor, mandator; invitator, vocator; licitator.

BIDDING, *subst.*, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; *a b. of the banns*, nuptiarum futurarum denunciatio.

BIENNIAL, *adj.*, biennis.

BIER, *subst.*, feretrum; lectica, sandapila.

BIG, *adj.*, magnus, grandis, amplus; crassus, pinguis, obesus; capax; (*grown*), adultus, grandis; (*pregnant*), prægnans, gravida; (*full*), plenus, gravis; (*swollen*), tumens, tumidus; (*puffed up*), tumens, turgidus, inflatus; *as b. as*, instar; *somewhat b.*, subgrandis, grandiusculus; *very b.*, permagnus, pergrandis, ingens; *too b.*, prægrandis, vastus, immanis; *b. talk*, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ, jactatio; *b. looks*, supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, *subst.*, iteratum conjugium, bigamia.

BIGNESS, *subst.*, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, *subst.*, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, *adj.*, superstitione afflatus.

BIGOTRY, *subst.*, superstitio, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, *subst.*, bacca myrtilli; (*plant*), vaccinium, myrtillus.

BILE, *subst.* (*gall*), bilis; (*sore*), ulcus, tuber, furunculus; *full of b.*, biliosus; *full of b.s*, ulcerosus.

BILGE, *subst.*, fundum navis in latitudinem expansum; *bilge-water*, sentina.

BILK, *to*, alqm dolis fallere, decipere, fraudare, defraudare; alicui verba dare.

BILKER, *subst.*, fraudator.

BILKING, *subst.*, fraudatio.

BILL, *subst.* (*beak*), rostrum; *little bill*, rostellum; *having a bill*, rostratus.

BILL, *subst.* (*hook*), falx, falx rostrata; (*battle-axe*), bipennis; *hand-bill*, falcula; *hedging-bill*, runca, runcina.

BILL, *subst.* (*scroll*), scheda, syngrapha, libellus, index, tabella, litteræ; (*of a physician*), præscriptum; (*proposed law*), rogatio, lex; *to bring in a b.*, legem *or* rogationem ferre; *to carry it through*, legem *or* rogationem perferre; *to pass a b.*, legem *or* rogationem accipere, legem sciscere; *to reject it*, legem antiquare.

BILLET, *subst.* (*note*), schedula, epistola, libellus, tabella; (*ticket*), tessera; (*log of wood*), bacillum, truncus, lignum fissum; *little b.*, taleola; *a b. of wood*, fasciculus virgarum; *a b. of gold*, massa auri.

BILLET, *to*, tessera hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere, militum hospitium per tesseras assignare.

BILLIARDS, *subst.*, tissus tadicularis, pilus eburneus pulsatio.

BILLOW, *subst.*, fluctus ingens.

BILLOWY, *adj.*, fluctuosus.

BINARY, *adj.*, ad binas res pertinens.

BIND, *to* (*tie*), ligare, alligare, deligare, illigare, obligare, connectere, vincire, revincire, adstringere; (*fasten together*), colligare, constringere; (*inwrap*), involvere; induere alicui aliqd; (*connect, unite*), jungere, conjungere, connectere; (*restrict, confine*), obstringere; (*make costive*), adstringere; *to b. the hair into a knot*, crines in nodum cogere; *to b. sheaves*, manipulos vincire; *to b. one with fetters*, catenis *or* vinculis alqm colligare, vincire, constringere; *to b. up a wound*, vulnus obligare.

BINDER, *subst.*, qui ligat, colligat; *b. of books*, librorum compactor.

BINDING, *subst.*, ligatio, ligatura; *b. again*, religatio; *b. fast*, constrictio; *b. together*, connexio, colligatio; *adj.*, adstrictorius; obligatorius.

BIND-WEED, *subst.*, convolvulus, smilax.

BIOGRAPHER, *subst.*, vitarum scriptor, biographus.

BIOGRAPHY, *subst.*, vitarum scriptio; vita, biographia.

BIPARTITE, *adj.*, bipartitus.

BIPED, *subst.*, bipes.

BIRCH, *subst.*, betula; *birch-rod*, virga betulæ; *birchen*, *adj.*, e betula factus.

BIRD, *subst.*, avis, volucris; *large b.*, ales; *little b.*, avicula; *b. of prey*, avis rapax; *young b.*, pullus, avis recens exclusa; *b.-cage*, cavea; *b.-call*, fistula; *bird-catcher*, aucepe; *to catch birds*, aucuparî; *the catching of birds*, aucupium; *bird-lime*, viscus.

BIRTH, *subst.* (*a bringing forth*), partio, partus, partura; (*a coming into life*), ortus; (*origin, rise, beginning*), ortus, origo, initium; (*extraction, descent*), ortus, genus, stirps; (*creature born*), partus, infans editus; *an untimely b.*, abortus; *a father by b.*, pater natura; *b.-day*, dies natalis; *b.-place*, locus natalis, urbs patria; *from one's b.*, inde ab incunabulis; *of high b.*, nobili genere *or* loco natus; *of low, ignoble b.*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus.

BIRTH-RIGHT, *subst.* (*rights to which a man is born*), jus quod est ex genere; (*primogeniture*), jus primorum natalium, primogenitura.

BISCUIT, *subst.*, buccellatum, panis biscoctus; *b. for soldiers*, panis castrensis; *ship-b.*, panis nauticus; *confectioners' b.*, panis dulciarius.

BISECT, *to*, medium secare, dissecare.

BISECTION, *subst.*, dissectio.

BISHOP, *subst.*, episcopus; pontifex; *a bishop's dignity*, pontificatus; *a bishop's crosier*, lituus episcopi, pedum pastorale.

BISHOPRIC, *subst.*, episcopatus.

BISMUTH, *subst.*, fvismutum.

BISSEXTILE YEAR, annus bissextus, annus intercalaris.

BIT, *subst.* (*of a bridle*), orea, lupatum; *a bridle with a sharp bit*, frenum lupatum; *to b. a horse*, oream ori equi inserere.

BIT, *subst.* (*mouthful*), offa, frustum, buccea; *little bit*, offula; *bit by bit*, offatim, frustatim; (*morsel*), mica, uncia; (*a little*), paullulum; *not a bit*, ne minimum quidem.

BITCH, *subst.*, canis femina; *bitch-fox*, vulpes femina; *bitch-wolf*, lupa.

BITE, *subst.*, morsus; *by a bite*, morducus.

BITE, *to*, mordêre; (*of the mind*), pungere; *to bite off*, demordêre, mordicus auferre; (*the forepart*), primordêre.

BITING, *subst.*, morsus; *adj.*, mordens, mordax; *b. in taste*, acidus; *a b. jest*, jocus mordens, sales mordaces.

BITTACLE, *subst.*, repositorium acus nauticæ.

BITTER, *adj.* (*in taste*), amarus, acerbus; (*severe*), acerbus, gravis; (*biting, reproachful*), mordax, aculeatus; *a b. taste*, sapor amarus *or* acerbus; *a b. taste in the mouth*, os amarum; *somewhat b.*, subamarus; *b.-sweet*, ex dulci amarus; *b. hate*, acerbum odium; *a b. enemy*, acerbus inimicus.

BITTERLY, *adv.*, amare; acerbe, asperè, graviter; *to weep b.*, effusissimè flêre; *to inveigh b. against one*, dictis mordacibus alqm lacessere.

BITTERN, *subst.*, ardea stellaris.

BITTERNESS, *subst.*, amaritas, amaritiies, amoritudo, amaror; acerbitas; (*anger, hate*), ira, bile, odium; (*bitterness in speech*, verborum asperitas.

BITUMEN, *subst.*, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, *adj.*, bituminosus, bitumineus, bituminatus.

BIVOUAC, *subst.*, excubiæ in armis; *to b.*, in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, *to*, effutire, deblaterare, garrire, palam fa cere, proferre, enunciare.

BLACK, *adj.*, ater, niger; (*blackish*), fuscus; (*dirty*), pullus; (*dressed in b.*), atratus, pullatus; (*gloomy, sullen*), tristis, tetricus; (*wicked*), sceleratus, atrox; *somewhat b.*, subniger, nigellus, nigrans; *to be b.*, nigrêre; *to become b.*, nigrescere; *to be somewhat b.*, nigricare; *to make b.*, denigrare, obfuscare; *b. and blue*, lividus; *b. art*, ars magica; *b.-brown*, furvus; *b.-lead*, stibium; *in b. and white*, scriptus; *to have a thing under b. and white*, fidem litterarum habêre; *b. with soot*, fuligineus.

BLACK, *subst.*, color niger; atramentum; atrum, nigrum; (*b. dress*), pulla vestis; *dressed in b.*, pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus; (*a negro*), Maurus, Æthiops, Afer.

BLACK, *to*. *See* BLACKEN, *to*.

BLACKAMOOR, *subst.*, Maurus, Æthiops, Afer; *a b. woman*, Maura, Æthiopissa.

BLACKBERRY, *subst.*, vaccinium; *b.-tree*, rubus vulgaris.

BLACKBIRD, *subst.*, merula.

BLACK-CAP, *subst.*, parus palustris.

BLACK-CAPS, *subst.* (*apples roasted with spice*), poma cocta aromatibus.

BLACK-CATTLE, *subst.*, boves.

BLACKEN, *to* (*make black*), denigrare, infuscare, (*dye black*), nigro colore inficere; (*darken*), obscurare; (*defame*), alcjs existimationem lædere, alicui infamiam inferre, alqm infamem facere.

BLACKING, *subst.*, atramentum.

BLACKISH, *adj.*, nigricans, subniger, nigellus, fuscus, obniger; *to be blackish*, nigricare.

BLACKNESS, *subst.*, nigror, nigritia, nigritiies, nigritudo, color niger, nigredo; (*atrociousness*), atrocitas, feditas, immanitas.

BLACKSMITH, *subst.*, faber ferrarius.

BLACK-TAIL, *subst.* (*a fish*), melanurus.

BLACK-WHEAT, *subst.*, melampyrum.

BLADDER, *subst.*, vesica; *little b.*, vesicula; *gall-b.*, vesicula fellis.

BLADDER-NUT, *subst.*, nux vesicaria.

BLADE, *subst.* (*of grass or corn*), culmus, culmen, scapus; (*of an onion or leek*), thallus; (*of an oar*), palma, palmula, remi tonsa; (*of a sword*), lamina;

(*the sword*), ferrum, ensis; (*brisk fellow*), juvenis promptus et alacer; *a cunning b.*, homo nasutus, sagax; *a lusty b.*, homo robustus, manu promptus; *an old cunning b.*, veterator; *shoulder-b.*, scapula.

BLAIN, *subst.*, pustula, ulcus; (*from heat*), papula; *full of blains*, ulcerosus.

BLAMABLE, *adj.*, vituperabilis, reprehensione dignus, vituperandus, reprehendendus.

BLAME, *subst.*, reprehensio, vituperatio, culpatio, objurgatio; (*fault*), vitium, culpa, crimen.

BLAME, *to*, reprehendere, culpare; improbare; incusare, redarguere; (*chide*), increpare.

BLAMELESS, *adj.*, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus, integer, sanctus.

BLAMELESSLY, *adv.*, sine culpa, integre, sancte, probe.

BLAMELESSNESS, *subst.*, probitas, integritas, sanctitas.

BLANCH, *to*, candefacere, dealbare; (*take off the rind*), decorticare; *to b. almonds*, amygdalas decorticare.

BLANCHER, *subst.*, linteorum mundator.

BLAND, *adj.*, blandus, lenis, mitis, placidus.

BLANDISH, *to*, adulari, blandiri, blando sermone delinire.

BLANDISHMENT, *subst.*, blanditiæ, blandimentum, verborum lenocinia.

BLANK, *adj.* (*white*), albus, albens, albidus, candidus; (*pale and wan*), pallens, pallidus; (*confused*), confusus, erubescens, rubore suffusus; (*not written on*), inanis, vacuus, purus; (*rhymeless*), non eodem sono terminatus.

BLANK, *subst.* (*void space*), spatium inane; (*paper unwritten*), charta or tabella inanis, vacua, tessera pura; (*lot by which nothing is gained*), sors inanis; (*cast at dice without points*), jactus supinus; (*vain thing*), res inanis, res vana; *point b.*, plane, omnino, penitus, prorsus, ex toto, in totum.

BLANKET, *subst.*, stragulum, lodix lanea, torale; *little b.*, lodicula; *a child's b.*, fasciæ pueriles.

BLANKLY, *adv.* (*altogether*), plane, omnino; (*confusedly*), confuse, perturbate.

BLASPHEME, *to*, exsecrari, scelesto ore contumelias in Deum effundere, †blasphemare.

BLASPHEMER, *subst.*, violator numinis nefarius, Divini numinis obtrectator, †blasphemus.

BLASPHEMOUS, *adj.*, in Deum contumeliosus, †blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, *subst.*, vox in Deum contumeliosa, verborum impietas, †blasphemia.

BLAST, *subst.* (*gust of wind*), impetus venti, flatus, ventus, flabrum, flamen; (*sound of an instrument*), flamen, sonitus, clangor; (*stroke of a planet*), tactus, afflatus; (*of lightning*), fulmen; (*of disease*), contagio; (*of corn*), sideratio, rubigo, uredo; (*misfortune*), ictus calamitatis, calamitas, casus adversus.

BLAST, *to* (*blight*), torrere, urere, adurere, rubigine corrumpere; (*strike with lightning*), de cœlo ferire, afflare, tangere; (*invalidate*), frustrare; (*injure*), infamare; (*ruin*), pessum dare, præcipitare, pervertere, perdere.

BLASTMENT, *subst.*, afflatus, sideratio; (*of corn*), rubigo, uredo.

BLATANT, *adj.*, balans.

BLAZE, *subst.* (*flame*), flamma; *little b.*, flammula.

BLAZE, *to*, *v. n.*, flammare, flagrare, ardere, flammas emittere; *v. a.*, vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZER, *subst.*, vulgator.

BLAZON, *subst.*, scutum gentilitium, insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta.

BLAZON, *to*, insignia gentilitia exprimere *or* explicare; (*deck*), ornare, exornare; (*display*), in conspectum dare, ante oculos exponere; (*spread abroad*), enarrare, promulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; (*celebrate*), prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLAZONRY, *subst.*, ars gentilitia insignia *or* scuta scite explicandi.

BLEACH, *to*, *v. a.*, dealbare, candefacere; *to b. in the sun*, insolare; *v. n.*, albescere, exalbescere.

BLEACHER, *subst.*, qui lintea dealbat.

BLEACHERY, *subst.*, locus ubi lintea dealbantur.

BLEACHING, *subst.*, dealbatio; *bleaching in the sun*, insolatio.

BLEAK, *adj.* (*pale*), pallens, pallidus, luridus; (*cold*), frigidus, algens, algidus.

BLEAKNESS, *subst.* (*paleness*), pallor; (*coldness*), frigus.

BLEAR, *adj.*, caligans; *a bleer eye*, oculus humore fluens, lippiens; *to have bleer eyes*, lippire; *bleer-eyed*, lippus, lippiens.

BLEAREDNESS, *subst.*, lippitudo, fluxio oculorum.

BLEAT, BLEATING, *subst.*, balatus.

BLEAT, *to*, balare; *to bleat often*, balitare; *to bleat as a goat*, caprissare.

BLEED, *to*, *v. n.*, sanguine fluere; (*shed blood*), sanguinem fundere; *v. a.* (*let blood*), alicui venam incidere, sanguinem emittere.

BLEEDER, *subst.*, qui alicui venam incidit.

BLEEDING, *subst.*, sanguinis fluxus *or* profluvium; (*through the nose*), hæmorrhagia; *to stop b.*, sanguinem sistere.

BLEMISH, *subst.* (*mark of deformity*), macula, labes, nævus; vitium; (*reproach*), ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probrum, dedecus; *little b.*, labecula; *great blemishes*, tabera.

BLEMISH, *to* (*mark with deformity*), maculare, commaculare, maculis adspergere; deformare, contaminare, fœdare, inquinare; (*defame*), de existimatione alcjs detrahere, alcjs famæ notam turpitudinis inurere, alicui infamiam afferre.

BLEND, *to* (*mix*), miscere, commiscere, permiscere; (*confound*), confundere, implicare.

BLESS, *to* (*make happy*), fortunare, prosperare, secundare, felicem *or* beatum reddere, beare; (*wish happiness to one*), alicui bene precari, benedicere; (*praise*), laudare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, *adj.* (*happy*), beatus; (*holy*), pius; (*fortunate*), felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDNESS, *subst.*, vita beata, summa felicitas.

BLESSING, *subst.* (*benediction*), sollemnes preces, bona omina; (*benefit*), munus, commodum, bonum; (*divine favor*), Dei favor *or* gratia.

BLIGHT, *subst.* (*mildew*), rubigo, uredo; (*any thing blasting*), lues.

BLIGHT, *to*, rubigine corrumpere, uredine afficere, necare.

BLIGHTED, *adj.*, rubiginosus; (*decayed*), perditus, corruptus.

BLIND, *adj.*, cæcus, oculis captus, luminibus orbus; *b. of one eye*, coclea, luscus, altero oculo captus, altero lumine orbus; *b. of mind*, cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus; (*dark*), cæcus, opertus; obscurus; (*false*), cæcus, fictus, simulatus; *to be b.*, cæcutire, caligare; *to become b.*, oculos perdere, lumina *or* adspectum amittere; *to become*

b. of one eye, altero oculo capi; *a b. window*, fenestræ imago.

BLIND, *to*, cæcare, cæcum reddere, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; (*dazzle*), occæcare, oculos *or* oculorum aciem præstringere; *to b. one's mind*, alcjs mentem cæcare, mentis aciem præstringere alicui.

BLIND, *subst.* (*for windows*), velum fenestris prætentum.

BLINDFOLD, *adj.*, obvolutis *or* alligatis oculis; *to b.*, oculos obvolvere *or* alligare, velamen oculis inducere *or* obtendere.

BLINDLY, *adv.*, clausis oculis; cæco impetu; temere.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *subst.*, myinda (μυῖνδα, *adv.*); *to play at blindman's buff*, myinda ludere.

BLINDNESS, *subst.* (*want of sight*), cæcitas, caligo; (*intellectual darkness*), animi *or* mentis cæcitas, mentis caligo, inscitia, stultitia.

BLIND-SIDE, *subst.* (*weakness*), vitium.

BLINDWORM, *subst.* (*viper*), cæcilia, amphisbæna.

BLINK, *to* (*wink*), nictare, palpebrare; (*see with eyes half shut*), connivêre.

BLISS, *subst.*, beatitudo, felicitas.

BLISSFUL, *adj.*, beatus, felix.

BLISSFULNESS, *subst.*, beatitudo.

BLISTER, *subst.*, pusula, pustula; *little b.*, papula, ulcusculum; *full of blisters*, pustulosus; *b.-plaster*, vesicatorium; *b.-flies*, cantharides.

BLISTER, *to*, *v. n.*, pustulari in vesiculas turgêre; *v. a.*, pustulare; vesicatorium alicui applicare.

BLITHE, BLITHESOME, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris, alacer.

BLITHENESS, BLITHESOMENESS, *subst.*, lætitia, hilaritas, gaudium.

BLOAT, *to*, *v. a.*, tumefacere, suffiare, inflare; *v. n.*, tumescere, turgescere.

BLOCK, *subst.*, truncus, stipes, caudex; (*mass*), massa; (*roller*), phalanga; (*pulley*), trochlea; (*for a hat*), forma pilearis; (*blockhead*), hebes, stipes, fungus, tardus, insulsus.

BLOCK, *to*, præcludere, intercludere, obstruere, obsidêre.

BLOCKADE, *subst.*, præclusio, obsidio.

BLOCKADE, *to*, obsidêre, circumsedêre, obsidione claudere.

BLOCKHEAD, *subst.* *See* BLOCK.

BLOCK-HOUSE, *subst.*, arx, munimentum, propugnaculum.

BLOCKISH, *adj.*, fatuus, insulsus, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOCKISHNESS, *subst.*, insulsitas, stultitia, stupor, stupiditas.

BLOOD, *subst.*, sanguis; *thickened b.*, cruor; *corrupt b.*, sanies; *black b.*, tabum; *bad b.*, vitiosus sanguis; *the b. royal*, stirps regia; *of noble b.*, genere insignis, illustri familia ortus; *defiled with b.*, sanguinolentus, cruentus, tabo squalidus; *not defiled with b.*, incruentatus; *b. of the grape*, vini succus; *of or belonging to b.*, sanguineus; *loss of b.*, profluvium, sanguinis profusio; *to stanch* or *stop b.*, sanguinem sistere, cohibêre; *to let b.*, sanguinem mittere; *to shed b.*, cædem facere; *to thirst for b.*, sanguinem sitire; *to be connected with one by the ties of b.*, sanguine cum alqo conjunctum esse; *to stir up any one's b.*, alicui stomachum movêre, alqm exacerbare; *my b. is up*, ardot mihi animus; *flesh and blood* (*lusts*), cupiditates, libidines; *my flesh and blood* (*my children*), viscera mea.

BLOOD-COLORED, *adj.*, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOOD-HOUND, *subst.*, canis ad homines persequendos *or* vestigandos idoneus; *fig.*, carnifex.

BLOODLESS, *adj.* (*without blood*), sanguine carens, exsanguis; (*without bloodshed*), incruentus.

BLOOD-LETTER, *subst.*, qui venam alcjs secat, phlebotomus.

BLOOD-RELATION, *subst.*, consanguineus; (*the connection*), consanguinitas.

BLOODSHED, *subst.*, sanguinis effusio; (*slaughter*), cædes.

BLOODSHOT, *subst.* (*in the eyes*), sanguinis in oculo effusio.

BLOOD-STONE, *subst.*, hæmatites.

BLOOD-SUCKER, *subst.*, hirudo, sanguisuga.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, *adj.*, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus, sanguinis avidus.

BLOOD-VESSEL, *subst.*, arteria, vena.

BLOOD-WARM, *adj.*, tepidus.

BLOOD-WORT, *subst.*, polygonum.

BLOODY, *adj.*, cruentus, cruentatus, sanguineus; *to make b.*, cruentare, sanguine respergere; *a b. war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum; *b. flux*, dysenteria rubra.

BLOOM, *subst.*, flos; *to be in b.*, florêre; *to be in the b. of life*, ætate florêre, in flore ætatis esse.

BLOOM, *to*, florêre, vigêre, florescere, germinare; (*be in a state of youth*), ætate florêre, integra esse ætate.

BLOOMY, *adj.*, floridus, floribus vestitus, floralia abundans.

BLOSSOM, *subst.*, flos.

BLOSSOM, *to*, florescere, florem mittere, florêre.

BLOT, *subst.* (*blur*), macula; (*obliteration*), litura; (*spot in reputation*), labes, nota turpitudinis.

BLOT, *to* (*blur*), maculare, maculis adspergere; (*obliterate*), exstinguere, delêre, obliterare; (*disgrace*), infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare; alicui labem adspergere, ignominiam inurere.

BLOTCH, *subst.*, pustula, pusula; (*pecks*), variolæ; (*on the face*), varus, ionthus.

BLOTTED, *adj.*, maculatus; lituris conspersus; *blotted out*, deletus, erasus, expunctus.

BLOTTING, *subst.*, macularum adspersio; *b. out*, deletio, obliteratio; *b.-paper*, charta bibula.

BLOW, *subst.* (*stroke*), ictus, plaga; petitio, percussio; *fig.*, fulmen, casus, damnum; (*fatal stroke*), ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera; *b. with a club*, fustuarium; *b. on the cheek* or *ear*, alapa; *b. with the fist*, colaphus; *at one b.*, uno ictu; *to give one a b.*, plagam alicui inferre, infligere; *to give one blows*, alqm pulsare, verberare; *to come to blows*, ad manus venire, cominus pugnare.

BLOW, *to*, flare; (*breathe*), spirare; (*puff*), anhelare; (*snort*), fremere; *to b. on an instrument*, canere, cantare, ludere, *c. abl.*, inflare, *c. acc.*; *to b. contrary*, reflare; *to b. upon*, affiare; *to b. away*, diffiare, dissipare; *to b. out*, effiare, flatu exstinguere; *to b. down*, flatu dejicere, prosternere; *to b. up*, suffiare, inflare; (*kindle*), accendere, conflare, *to b. up with gunpowder*, alqd vi pulveris pyrii displodere; *to b. one's nose*, nasum emungere; *to b. together*, conflare, conspirare; *to b. vehemently*, perflare; *to be blown into the air*, vi pulveris pyrii sublime rapi.

BLOWING, *subst.* (*of the wind*), flatus; (*of a flute*), inflatus tibiæ.

BLUBBER, *subst.*, adeps balænarum.

BLUBBER, *to*, genas lacrimis fœdare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere.

BLUDGEON, *subst.*, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, *adj.*, cæruleus, cærulus, cyaneus; *pale-b.*, subcæruleus; *sky-b.*, cæsius; *grey-b.*, glaucus; *black-b.*, lividus; *purple-b.*, violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus, hyacinthinus; *dark-b.*, violaceus.

BLUE, *subst.*, cæruleus color, cæruleum.

BLUEBOTTLE, *subst.*, cyanus.

BLUELY, *adv.*, male; *he came off bluely*, male ei res successit.

BLUENESS, *subst.*, livor; *the blueness of fruits*, fructuum flos.

BLUFF, *adj.*, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens.

BLUISH, *adj.*, subcæruleus.

BLUNDER, *subst.*, flagitium, peccatum turpe, gravis error; erratum turpe.

BLUNDER, *to*, flagitium committere, turpiter peccare, hallucinari, in errorem incidere.

BLUNDERBUSS, *subst.*, sclopus grandior, tormentum bellicum.

BLUNDERER, BLUNDERHEAD, *subst.*, bardus, stupidus, stipes, truncus.

BLUNT, *adj.*, hebes, obtusus, retusus; (*rough, rude*), inurbanus, rusticus, horridus; (*abrupt*), abruptus; (*plain*), liber; *b. in spirit*, hebetis *or* tardi ingenii; *to be b.*, hebēre, hebetem esse; *to become b.*, hebescere.

BLUNT, *to*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere; *to blunt hope*, spem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, *adv.*, rustice, horride; libere, audaciter; inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, *subst.*, hebes acies; rusticitas, mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, *subst.*, macula, labes; litura.

BLUR, *to*, obscurare; labem *or* labeculam adspergere, maculare.

BLURT OUT, *to* (*a word*), temere verbum proferre, effutire; *blurted out*, temere dictus.

BLUSH, *to* (*be red*), rubēre; (*turn red*), erubescere, rubore suffundi, pudore affici.

BLUSH, *subst.* (*red color*), rubor; (*appearance*), species, adspectus; (*blushing*), rubor suffusus, pudor; *at first b.*, prima specie, primo adspectu; *to put one to the b.*, alqm rubefacere, alicui ruborem movēre, incutere.

BLUSTER, *subst.* (*storm*), tempestas, procella; (*noise*), fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; (*boast*), jactatio, ostentatio; (*boisterousness*), sævitia, furor.

BLUSTER, *to* (*roar as a storm*), procellosum esse; (*bully, puff*), sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere; (*brag*), insolenter gloriari; *blustering weather*, cœlum immite, turbidum.

BLUSTERER, *subst.* (*bully*), homo turbulentus; (*boaster*), homo gloriosus.

BOAR, *subst.*, verres; *wild b.*, aper; *of a b.*, verrinus; *of a wild b.*, aprugnus; *b.-hog*, verres castratus, majalis; *b.-spear*, venabulum.

BOARD, *subst.* (*plank*), tabula, asser, assis; (*to play on*), tabula; forus, alveus, alveolus; abacus; (*table*), mensa; *fig.*, cœna, convivium, epulæ; (*food and lodging*), victus pacta mercede præbitus; (*assembly*), collegium, consessus, consilium; (*deck of a ship*), navis; *on board*, in navi; *to leap overboard*, ex navi desilire *or* se projicere.

BOARD, *to* (*lay with boards*), contabulare; (*live at a certain price*), alcje victu, pacta mercede, uti, (*enter a ship by force*), in hostium navem transcendere, navem conscendere.

BOARDER, *subst.*, convictor.

BOARD-WAGES, *subst. pl.*, merces pro victu pacta.

BOAST, *to*, *v. n.*, gloriari, se jactare, se efferre; *v. a.*, alqa re gloriari, alqd de se prædicare, alqd ostentare, venditare.

BOAST, BOASTING, *subst.*, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, gloriatio; jactantia sui; *to make a boast of*, jactare, ostentare.

BOASTER, *subst.*, jactator, ostentator, homo gloriosus.

BOASTFUL, *adj.*, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus, jactans.

BOAT, *subst.*, cymba, navicula; *little b.*, linter, scaphula; *a ship's b.*, scapha; *flat-bottomed b.*, alveus, lembus; *advice-b.*, navigium actuarium, navis exploratoria; *ferry-b.*, navis vectoria, ponto; *fisher-b.*, navigiolum piscatorium; *packet-b.*, navis actuaria; *b.-bowl*, cymbium; *boatman*, remex, nauta; *boatswain*, proreta.

BODE, *to*, portendere, præsagire, ominari, augurari.

BODICE, *subst.*, thorax muliebris.

BODILESS, *adj.*, corporis expers.

BODILY, *adj.*, corporeus, corporalis; (*real*), verus.

BODING, *subst.*, præsagium, omen, augurium.

BODKIN, *subst.*, subula.

BODY, *subst.* (*material substance of an animal*), corpus; (*belly*), venter, alvus; (*person*), homo; (*collective mass*), corpus; (*corporation*), collegium; (*troop*), manus, exercitus, agmen, caterva; (*club*), globus, grex; (*main part*), truncus, stirps, scapus; *small body*, corpusculum; *dead body*, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, mortuus; *having two bodies*, bicorpor; *nobody*, nullus, nemo; *every body*, omnes; *any body*, quisquam, ullus; *if any body*, si quis; *somebody*, aliquis; *the whole body of citizens*, cives cuncti; *wine of good body*, vinum validum, forte.

BOG, *subst.*, palus, limosus gurges, cœnosa vorago.

BOGGLE, *to*, hæsitare, dubitare, cunctari, pedem *or* gradum referre, tergiversari.

BOGGLER, *subst.*, cunctator, hæsitator.

BOGGLING, *subst.*, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, *adj.*, uliginosus, paluster, paludosus.

BOIL, *to*, *v. n.*, bullire, bullare, fervēre, æstuare; *to begin to b.*, ebullire, effervescere; *to cease to b.*, defervescere; *to b. over*, exundare; *to b. with anger*, ira fervēre; sævire; *v. a.*, fervefacere; coquere, concoquere; *to b. quite*, percoquere; *to b. meats*, cibos *or* cibaria coquere.

BOILER, *subst.*, coctor; lebes, ahenum coculum.

BOISTEROUS, *adj.*, procellosus, tumultuosus, turbidus, turbulentus, violentus; *b. weather*, cœlum immite, tempestas; *a b. wind*, turbo.

BOISTEROUSNESS, *subst.*, violentia, impetus, turbulentia.

BOLD, *adj.*, audens, audax, impavidus, intrepidus, fidens, confidens; (*rash*), temerarius; (*impudent*), impudens, procax, protervus, superbus, insolens; (*standing out*), prominentior; *to be b.*, audēre.

BOLDNESS, *subst.* (*courage*), animus audax, audentia, audacia; animi fortitudo; confidentia; (*rashness*), temeritas; (*saucinesss*), impudentia, in-

solentia; *b. in asking*, procacitas; *b. of speech*, libertas; *too great b.*, licentia; *to have the b. to*, audēre, sumere hoc sibi, ut, &c.

BOLE, *subst.*, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, *subst.* (*stalk*), calamus; *bolls of flax*, lini virgæ.

BOLSTER, *subst.*, pulvinus, pulvinar, cervical; *bolster of a saddle*, ephippii farcimentum; (*compress for a wound*), linteum obductum obstrictumque vulneri.

BOLSTER UP, *to*, suffulcire, sustentare; *to b. up a wound*, vulnus linteo obducere et obstringere.

BOLT, *subst.* (*arrow*), sagitta; (*thunderbolt*), fulmen; (*bar*), claustrum, pessulus, obex; (*fetter*), compes.

BOLT, *to*, *v. a.* (*shut or fasten with a b.*), oppessulare, pessulo claudere *or* occludere; (*blurt out*), projicere; (*sift*), cribrare, cribro cernere, succernere; *to b. one out*, alqm foras excludere; *to b. one in*, alqm in loco includere; *v. n.*, erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, *subst.* (*sieve*), incerniculum, cribrum farinarium *or* pollinarium.

BOMB, *subst.* (*shell*), pyrobolus; *to throw bombs*, pyrobolos mittere.

BOMBARD, *to*, urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDMENT, *subst.*, tormentorum, pyrobolorum conjectio.

BOMBASIN, *subst.*, pannus bombycinus.

BOMBAST, *subst.*, verbōrum pompa, verba ampullata, ampullæ.

BOMBASTIC, *adj.*, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.

BOND, *subst.* (*tie*), vinculum, nodus, copula; (*obligation*), chirographum, syngrapha; *b.s* (*chains*), vincula, catenæ; (*imprisonment*), vincula, custodia; *to give bonds*, satisdare, satisdationem interponere; *to cast into bonds*, in vincula mittere, in custodiam tradere, conjicere.

BONDAGE, *subst.*, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis.

BONDMAN, *subst.*, servus; mancipium, verna.

BONDSMAN, *subst.*, sponsor, vas, præs, satisdator.

BONE, *subst.*, os; (*of a fish*), spina; *little b.*, ossiculum; *of b.*, osseus; *b. by b.*, ossiculatim; *to deprive of bones*, exossare; *back-b.*, spina dorsi; *hip-b.*, coxa; *shin-b.*, tibia.

BONELESS, *adj.*, exos.

BONFIRE, *subst.*, ignis festus, rogus triumphalis.

BONGRACE, *subst.*, umbraculum, umbella.

BONNET, *subst.* (*hat*), galerus, petasus, causia; (*cap*), mitra.

BONNY, *adj.* (*handsome*), bellus, venustus, lepidus; (*gay*), lætus, hilaris, hilarus.

BONY, *adj.* (*full of bones*), ossosus, ossuosus; (*bone-like*), osseus, ossi similis.

BOOBY, *subst.*, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex.

BOOK, *subst.* (*volume*), liber, volumen; (*part of a work*), liber; (*little writing*), libellus; *account-b.*, codex accepti et expensi; *waste-b.*, adversaria, *pl.*; *without b.*, ex memoria, memoriter; *of b.s*, librarius.

BOOK, *to*, alqd in codicem, commentarios, *or* libellum inferre.

BOOK-BINDER, *subst.*, qui libros compingit, librorum compactor, †bibliopegus.

BOOK-CASE, *subst.*, armarium, forul, pegma.

BOOKISH, *adj.*, librorum bellus, libris affixus *or* intentus, studiis jugiter vacans.

BOOK-KEEPER, *subst.*, calculator, qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, *subst.*, qui libros vendit, librarius, †bibliopola; *a bookseller's shop*, taberna libraria.

BOOK-WORM, *subst.*, blatta, tinea; *fig.*, librorum helluo, qui libris immoritur.

BOOM, *subst.* (*beam, pole*), arbor; (*mast*), malus; (*bar*), repagulum.

BOON, *subst.* (*gift*), donum, beneficium, munus; (*grant*), gratia; *adj.*, (*merry*), facetus, bellus, jocundus, hilaris.

BOOR, *subst.*, colonus, agricola; rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis.

BOORISH, *adj.* (*rustic*), rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis; (*rude*), inurbanus, incultus.

BOORISHNESS, *subst.*, rusticitas, mores rustici.

BOOT, *subst.* (*advantage*), emolumentum, commodum, utilitas, fructus, lucrum; *to boot*, insuper, ultro; (*covering for the leg*), ocrea, calceamentum tibiale.

BOOT, *to*, prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse.

BOOTED, *adj.*, ocreatus, calceatus.

BOOTH, *subst.*, taberna, pergula, tabernaculum; tentorium.

BOOTLESS, *adj.*, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus.

BOOTLESSLY, *adv.*, frustra, nequidquam, incassum.

BOOTY, *subst.*, præda, manubiæ, spolium; rapīnæ; *to make b.*, prædari, prædam agere, rapere, rapinas facere, ferre et agere; *to play b.*, prædari, colludere.

BORDER, *subst.* (*edge*), margo, ora, labrum; (*brim*), crepido; (*edge*), limbus, fimbria; (*boundary*), finis, confinium, limes, terminus; *borders*, fines, confinia; (*among printers*), topia in locis libri vacuis ad ornatum delineata; (*in gardens*), pulvinorum hortensium margines.

BORDER, *to*, *v. a.*, marginare; cingere, circumdare, coërcēre alqa re; *a bordered garment*, vestis limbata; *v. n.* (*confine upon*), finitimum, confinem, vicinum esse alicui; adjacēre alicui terræ, attingere terram; *bordering*, finitimus, confinis, vicinus; *to border together*, se invicem contingere.

BORDERER, *subst.*, accola, finitimus; *borderer on the sea*, qui oceanum attingunt.

BORE, *subst.* (*hole bored*), foramen; (*caliber*), modus; magnitudo, amplitudo.

BORE, *to*, forare, terebrare; *to b. through*, perforare, perterebrare; *to b. out*, exterebrare; *to b. one's way through a crowd*, penetrare per turbam.

BORER, *subst.*, terebra.

BORN, *adj.*, natus, creatus, ortus, progenitus, ortus, editus; *new-b.*, recens natus; *b. after his father's death*, posthumus; *first-b.*, natu maximus; *b. before the time*, abortivus; *b. together*, congenitus; *still-b.*, natus mortuus; *to be b.*, nasci, gigni, in lucem edi, in vitam venire; (*be descended*), ortum, orundum esse; *before you were born*, ante te natum.

BOROUGH, *subst.*, municipium.

BORROW, *to* (*take upon credit*), mutuari, mutuum sumere alqd ab alqo; (*receive upon credit*), mutuum accipere; (*ask for use*), utendum petere; (*take upon interest*), fœnerari, argentum fœnore sumere.

BORROWER, *subst.*, qui mutuo alqd sumit, qui mutuatur *or* mutuatus est.

BOSOM, *subst.* (*breast*), pectus; *fig.*, animus;

(*fold of the breast*), sinus; (*innermost part*), pars interior, interiora, viscera; complexus; *b. friend*, sodalis, amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus; *b. of a shirt*, indusii fissura.

BOSS, *subst.*, umbo; bulla; cornu; gibbus.

BOSSED, *adj.*, gibber, gibbus, gibbosus.

BOTANICAL, *adj.*, ad herbarum scientiam pertinens, botanicus, herbarius.

BOTANIST, *subst.*, herbarum peritus, herbarius, botanicus.

BOTANIZE, *to*, herbas colligere.

BOTANY, *subst.*, herbaria ars, herbarum scientia, botanice.

BOTCH, *subst.* (*swelling*), ulcus, tuber; *little b.*, tuberculus; (*patch*), pannus, cicatrix, vitium.

BOTCH, *to* (*swell*), exulcerare; (*patch up*), resarcire, reconcinnare, interpolare; (*bungle*), opus corrumpere, deformare, turpare, inepte or infabre facere, inscienter confingere.

BOTCHER, *subst.*, sartor, veteramentarius.

BOTCHY, *adj.*, ulcerosus; pannosus.

BOTH, *adj.*, ambo, duo, uterque; *on both sides*, utrimque, utrobique; *to both sides*, utroque.

BOTH, *conj.*; *both—and*, et—et, cum—tum, tum—tum, qua—qua, vel—vel.

BOTTLE, *subst.*, uter; *great b.*, lagena, obba; *little b.*, laguncula, phiala; *glass b.*, ampulla vitrea; *sucking-b.*, ampulla infanti sugenda; *a b. of hay*, fœni fasciculus *or* manipulus; *like a b.*, ampullaceus.

BOTTLE, *to* (*wine*), vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, *subst.* (*lowest part*), fundus, fundum, solum; (*ground-work*), fundamentum; (*valley*), vallis, convallis, planities; (*ship*), navis, navigium; (*dregs*), fæx, crassamen, crassamentum, sedimentum; (*clue*), glomus; *b. of the sea*, mare imum, fundus maris; *b. of a ditch*, solum fossæ; *b. of a ship*, alveus, carina; *to place at the b.*, in imo ponere; *to the very b.*, funditus; *from top to b.*, a capite ad calcem; *to wind yarn into bottoms*, lanam glomerare in orbes.

BOTTOM, *to* (*stand upon*), alqa re niti; (*rest upon*), fundo munire, instruere.

BOTTOMLESS, *adj.*, fundo carens; *bottomless depth*, immensa *or* infinita altitudo, vorago, abyssus, barathrum.

BOTTOMRY, *subst.*, fœdejussio navalis.

BOUGH, *subst.*, ramus, brachium arboris; *little b.*, ramulus, ramusculus; *green b.*, thallus, frons; *b. plucked with fruit on*, termes; *dead b.*, ramale; *of boughs*, rameus; *full of boughs*, ramosus.

BOUNCE, *subst.*, crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio, minæ.

BOUNCE, *to* (*make a sudden leap*), resilire, resultare; (*make a noise*), crepare; (*swagger*), se jactare, insolenter gloriari.

BOUNCING, *adj.*, robustus, validus, fortis; *a bouncing girl*, virgo valida, virago.

BOUND, *subst.* (*limit*), limes, finis, terminus; (*measure*), modus; (*barrier*), cancelli; (*rebound*), saltus.

BOUND, *to*, *v. a.* (*limit*), finire, definire, limitare, terminos præscribere; (*confine, restrain*), circumscribere, moderari, temperare, coercere, reprimere; *v. n.* (*border upon*), adjacere, confinem esse; (*spring*), salire; *b. up*, exsilire, exsultare; (*rebound*), resilire, resultare, repelli, repercutere, recellere.

BOUND, *to be* (*to any place*), alqo ire, alqo tendere; *whither are you bound?* quo tendis?

BOUNDARY, *subst.*, meta, terminus, finis, limes, *b.-stone*, lapis terminalis, terminus, limes in agro positus; *the god of boundaries*, Terminus.

BOUNDEN, *adj.*, debitus.

BOUNDLESS, *adj.*, infinitus, immensus, interminatus; (*immoderate*), immoderatus, immodicus, insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSNESS, *subst.*, infinitas, immensitas; *boundlessness of power*, potentia infinita.

BOUNTEOUS, BOUNTIFUL, *adj.*, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, munificus.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, BOUNTIFULNESS, *subst.*, benignitas, liberalitas, munificentia.

BOUNTY, *subst.*, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia; (*premium*), præmium, pretium; (*when a soldier enlists*), auctoramentum.

BOUSE, *to*, potare.

BOUT, *subst.* (*turn*), vicis; *at one b.*, una vice; *a drinking b.*, compotatio; *a merry b.*, lætitia.

BOW, *subst.*, arcus; *cross-b.*, arcuballista; manuballista; *rainbow*, arcus pluvius; *b. of a stringed instrument*, plectrum; *a maker of bows*, arcuarius; *within b.-shot*, intra teli jactum; *out of b.-shot*, extra teli conjectum; *to bend a b.*, arcum tendere *or* intendere; *made like a b.*, arcuatus; *b. of a key*, annulus clavis; *b. of a ship*, prora.

BOW, *subst.* (*act of reverence*), corporis inclinatio; *to make a b.*, se demittere, caput demittere.

BOW, *to*, *v. a.* (*bend*), flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare; *v. n.* (*be bent*), flecti, curvari, incurvescere; *to b. the head*, se demittere, caput demittere; *I b. to one*, acclinis saluto alqm; *down to the ground*, alqm adoro, veneror; *to b. the knee*, genua flectere; *to b. to one*, *fig.*, submittere se alicui; *to b. any one* (*crush, depress*), frangere, deprimere, opprimere alqm, superbiam alcjs retundere.

BOWELS, *subst. pl.* (*intestines*), intestina, viscera, exta; (*inner parts*), interiora, intima.

BOWER, *subst.* (*arbor*), pergula, umbraculum; (*bow-anchor*), anchora ad proram; *bowers* (*muscles*), musculi flexores.

BOWL, *subst.* (*vessel*), poculum, scyphus, patera, phiala; (*for mixing drink in*), crater, cratera; (*to wash in*), labrum, pelvis; (*of a fountain*), crater.

BOWL, *subst.* (*for rolling*), globus, sphæra.

BOWL, *to*, *v. a.*, volvere; *v. n.*, conos globis petere, globis *or* conis ludere; *bowling*, conorum ludus.

BOWLINE, *subst.*, funis in navi.

BOWMAN, *subst.*, sagittarius; arcuballistarius.

BOWSPRIT, *subst.*, malus navis anterior et proclinans.

BOW-STRING, *subst.*, nervus.

BOW-WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra arcuata.

BOWYER, *subst.*, arcuum faber, farcuarius.

BOX, *subst.* (*case*), arca, arcula, capsa, capsula, cista, cistula, cistellula, scrinium, theca, pyxis, pyxidicula; *box in a chest*, loculus; *box in a shop*, nidus; *box for plants*, vas; *strong-box*, arca; *dice-box*, phimus, fritillus, orca; *lot-box*, situla, sitella; *ointment-box*, narthecium; *ballot-box*, cista, cistula; *clothes-box*, armarium.

BOX, *subst.* (*blow*), alapa, colaphus.

BOX, *subst.* (*tree*), buxus; *box-wood*, buxum; *of box*, buxeus.

BOX, *to* (*enclose in a box*), includere in arca; sepire, obsepire; (*fight with the fists*), pugnis certare.

BOXER, *subst.*, qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOY, *subst.*, puer; *little boy*, puerulus, puslo, pupus, pupulus; *school-boy*, puer *or* discipulus litterarius; *servant-boy*, puer, famulus; *b.-games*, puerilia.

BOYHOOD, *subst.*, ætas puerilis, puerilis, anni pueriles *or* puerilitatis; *in b.*, ineunte ætate; *from my b.*, a puero; *from our b.*, a pueris.

BOYISH, *adj.*, puerilis.

BOYISHNESS, *subst.*, puerilitas, mores puerile.

BRACE, *subst.* (*tie*), vinculum, copula; (*bandage*), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, redimiculum; (*of a ship*), rudens; (*a pair*), par; *in braces*, bini; (*in printing*), uncus, hamulus; (*in building*), fibula.

BRACE, *to* (*bind*), alligare, deligare; (*strain*), tendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACELET, *subst.*, armilla, brachiale, spinther; *b.-maker*, armillarum confector; *wearing bracelets*, armillatus.

BRACKET, *subst.* (*in building*), mutulus; (*in a book*), uncinus.

BRACKISH, *adj.*, salsus, subsalsus, amarus.

BRACKISHNESS, *subst.*, salsitudo, salsugo, salsilago.

BRAG, *to*, se jactare, insolenter gloriari; *to brag of*, ostentare, venditare.

BRAGGADOCIO, BRAGGART, BRAGGER, *subst.*, jactator, gloriator, homo gloriosus, fortis linguâ.

BRAG, BRAGGING, *subst.*, jactantia, jactatio, gloriatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BRAGGINGLY, *adv.*, gloriose, jactanter.

BRAID, *subst.* (*of hair*), cincinnus, cirrhus, gradus; (*of flowers*), flores texti *or* plexi.

BRAIN, *subst.*, cerebrum; *little brain*, cerebellum; *fig.*, mens; *his brain is turned*, mente captus *or* alienatus est.

BRAIN, *to*, alicui cerebrum discutere *or* extundere, alqm excerebrare.

BRAINLESS, *adj.*, demens, fatuus, stolidus, stultus, inconsultus, temerarius, desipiens, vecors.

BRAIN-SICK, *adj.*, mente captus, delirus, cerebrosus, furiosus, insanus, amens, demens.

BRAIN-SICKNESS, *subst.*, insania, mania, phrenesis.

BRAKE, *subst.* (*fern*), filix; (*thorn, thicket*), dumetum, vepretum; (*kneading-trough*), magis; *a brake for flax*, instrumentum quo linum confringitur, flinifrangibulum; (*horse-bit*), epistomium.

BRAMBLE, *subst.* (*raspberry*), rubus; (*thorn*), dumus, sentis, vepres, spina.

BRAN, *subst.*, furfur; *of bran*, furfureus; *bran-like*, *adj.*, furfuraceus; *full of bran*, furfurosus.

BRANCH, *subst.* (*bough*), ramus, frons, termes; *little b.*, ramulus, ramusculus; (*sprig*), surculus, sarmentum; (*part*), pars; (*division of a gens*), familia; (*of a river*), brachium, pars; (*of the sea*), æstuarium, sinus; *a vine b.*, palmes; *dry b.s*, ramalia.

BRANCH, *to*, frondescere; ramis diffundi; *fig.*, in partes dividi; *to branch out far*, late se fundere; *fig.*, latius, uberius dicere, pluribus dicere.

BRANCHLESS, *adj.*, ramis carens, fronde nudatus.

BRANCHY, *adj.*, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, *subst.* (*burning stick*), titio ardens, torris, fax; (*burned mark*), nota inusta, stigma, signum; (*sword*), gladius; (*thunderbolt*), fulmen.

BRAND, *to*, alicui notam inurere, stigma inscribere.

BRANDING-IRON, *subst.*, cauterium.

BRANDISH, *to*, vibrare, quatere, quassare, corruscare, crispare, rotare.

BRANDY, *subst.*, vinum adustum, vini spiritus.

BRASS, *subst.*, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum; *brass-ore*, lapis æreosus; *covered with brass*, æratus; *a brass pot*, ahenum.

BRAT, *subst.* (*child*), infans, infantulus, puerulus, puellula, filiolus, filiola; *a cross brat*, infans vagitans.

BRAVE, *adj.* (*courageous*), fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer; (*splendid*), magnificus, splendidus, præclarus; (*fine*), formosus, pulcher; (*excellent*), bonus, egregius, eximius, excellens, præstans; *a brave fellow*, homo frugi; *to show one's self a brave man*, se fortem præbere.

BRAVE, *to*, alqm provocare, in alqm contumacem esse, alqd contumaciter spernere, contemnere, *to brave dangers*, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

BRAVERY, *subst.* (*courage*), fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus; (*splendor*), splendor, magnificentia, (*show*), ornatus, cultus, munditiæ; (*boast*), ostentatio, jactatio, jactantia.

BRAVO, *subst.*, sicarius; *interj.*, factum bene! euge! laudo! macte virtute!

BRAWL, *to*, altercari, jurgari, rixari, litigare, jurgiis certare.

BRAWL, *subst.*, altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites.

BRAWLER, *subst.*, rabula, altercator, rixator.

BRAWLING, *adj.*, jurgiosus, rixosus, litigiosus.

BRAWN, *subst.* (*muscles*), musculi; (*strength*), nervi, lacerti, robur; (*boar's flesh*), caro verrina; *wild boar*, caro sprugna.

BRAWNINESS, *subst.*, callositas.

BRAWNY, *adj.*, musculosus, lacertosus, robustus; callosus.

BRAY, *to* (*pound*), pinsere, contundere; (*cry*), vociferari, clamorem tollere *or* edere; (*of a speaker*), latrare; (*of an ass*), rudere.

BRAY, BRAYING, *subst.* (*noise*), rudor; vociferatio, clamor; (*pounding*), tritura, contusio.

BRAZEN, *adj.* (*of brass*), aheneus, æneus, æreus; (*shameless*), impudens, durus, ferreus.

BRAZEN, *to*, impudentiam præ se ferre, impudenter alqd affirmare.

BRAZIER, *subst.*, faber ærarius, vasorum æneorum faber, ærarius.

BREACH, *subst.* (*breaking*), fractio, violatio, (*opening made by breaking*), ruptum, sciscum; ruina; (*falling out*), discordia, dissidium, simultas, iræ; *a b. made by a river*, aggerum eversio, labes; *to make a b. in a wall*, murum tormentis labefactare, prosternere, deturbare; *a b. of promise*, violatio fidei; *it comes to a b.*, discordia oritur.

BREAD, *subst.*, panis; *barley b.*, panis hordeaceus; *wheaten b.*, p. triticeus; *household b.*, p. cibarius, domesticus; *sacramental b.*, p. castrensis; *dough b.*, p. rubidus; *leavened b.*, p. fermentatus; *unleavened b.*, p. non fermentatus, p. sine fermento; *oaten b.*, p. avenaceus; *rye b.*, p. secalinus; *white b.*, p. siligineus; *the making of b.*, panificium; *b.-basket*, panarium; *b.-market*, forum pistorium; (*support, sustenance*), victus; *to seek one's b.*, victum quærere.

BREADTH, *subst.*, latitudo; *in b.*, in latitudinem.

BREAK, *to*, *v. a.*, frangere, confringere; infringere; rumpere, dirumpere; (*subdue*), vincere, domare; (*crush, weaken*), debilitare, infirmam redderre; minuere, imminuere, comminuere; conficere, effligere; (*make unconnected*), interrumpere, (*disclose*), aperire, patefacere, detegere; (*refract*), refringere; *to b. asunder*, perfringere, dirumpere; *to*

b. down, destruere, demoliri, diruere; interscindere; *to b. in*, effringere; *to b. off*, defringere, decerpere, avellere; præfringere; dirumpere, discindere; abrumpere; *to b. open*, effringere, refringere, moliri; resignare, solvere; *to b. through*, perfodere, perrumpere; *to b. up*, diffringere; comminuere, conterere, contundere; occare, proscindere; *v. n.*, frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi; *to b. down*, corruere, collabi; *to b. off*, præfringi; *to b. open*, dehiscere; recrudescere; *to b. out*, erumpere, exardescere, exoriri, ingruere; *to b. silence*, silentii finem facere; *to b. fast*, solvere jejunium, jentare; *to b. one's word*, fidem frangere, violare; *to b. a man* (*make him bankrupt*), alqm bonis evertere, perdere; *to b.* (*become bankrupt*), cedere foro, naufragium fortunarum facere; *day breaks*, dies appetit; lucescit.

BREAK, *subst.*, ruptum, scissum; rima; (*space*), interstitium, intervallum; *break of day*, prima lux, diluculum.

BREAKER, *subst.*, raptor; *breakers*, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, *subst.*, jentaculum; *to b.*, jentare.

BREAST, *subst.* (*chest*), pectus, thorax; præcordia; (*lungs*), latus, latera; (*teats*), mammæ; ubera; (*the seat of feeling*), pectus, animus.

BREAST, *to*, pectus opponere, pectore resistere, obniti, reluctari, *c. dat.*

BREAST-BONE, *subst.*, os pectoris *or* pectorale, sternon.

BREAST-PLATE, *subst.*, thorax, pectorale, lorica.

BREAST-WORK, *subst.*, pluteus, lorica.

BREATH, *subst.* (*respiration*), spiritus, respiratio, halitus, flatus; (*life*), anima; (*panting*), anhelatio, anhelitus; *short b.*, spirandi *or* spiritus difficultas; (*breeze*), aura; *fragrant b.*, odor suavis; *stinking b.*, anima fœtida, oris fœtor; *at one b.*, uno spiritu; *to fetch, draw b.*, spirare, spiritum ducere *or* haurire; *to take b. again*, respirare, se colligere; *out of b.*, exanimatus; *the breath of popular favor*, aura popularis.

BREATHE, *to*, *v. n.*, spirare, respirare, spiritum ducere; (*pant*), anhelare; *v. a.*, haurire; *to b. out*, exspirare, exhalare; *to b. one's last*, animam effare, exspirare; *to b. a little* (*in a speech*), paulum interquiescere; *to b. a vein*, venam intercidere.

BREATHING, *subst.*, halitus, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio; *b. between*, interspiratio; *a rough b.*, aspiratio; *the sign of it*, spiritus asper; *a smooth b.*, spiritus lenis.

BREATHLESS, *adj.*, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BREECH, *subst.*, podex, clunes; *breeches*, *pl.*, braccæ, femoralia; *wearing breeches*, braccatus.

BREECH, *to* (*put into breeches*), braccis vestire *or* induere; (*whip*), virgis flagellare, verberare.

BREED, *to*, *v. a.* (*procreate, generate*), gignere, generare, creare, procreare, parere; (*produce*), ferre, efferre, proferre; (*bring up*), nutrire, alere, educere, educare; (*take care of*), educare; (*feed*), nutrire, alere; *v. n.*, nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri; *to be bred to a thing*, ad alqd educari, a puero institui.

BREED, *subst.*, genus; semen; *of royal b.*, regio sanguine ortus; *of a good b.*, boni seminis.

BREEDER, *subst.*, generator; (*stallion*), admissarius; *female breeder*, generatrix; *breeder of cattle*, pecorum nutritor.

BREEDING, *subst.* (*procreation*), generatio, (*education*), educatio, institutio; (*good manners*), boni mores, humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas; *breeding of teeth*, dentitio; *breeding-place for cattle*, pecuarium

BREEZE, *subst.* (*gentle air*), aura.

BREVET, *subst.*, rescriptum, diploma.

BREVIARY, *subst.*, compendium, epitome; (*Romish prayer-book*), breviarium.

BREVIATE, *subst.*, compendium.

BREVITY, *subst.* (*shortness*), brevitas; (*conciseness*), breviloquentia.

BREW, *to* (*mingle*), miscēre, commiscēre; (*make beer*), potum *or* cerevisiam coquere; (*plot*), meditari, comminisci, concoquere.

BREWER, *subst.*, cerevisiæ coctor.

BREWERY, BREW-HOUSE, *subst.*, potaria officina.

BRIBE, *subst.*, munus, corruptela, largitio; *to take a bribe*, fidem pecunia mutare; *to resist a bribe*, largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, *to*, alqm muneribus corrumpere, pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere.

BRIBER, *subst.*, corruptor, largitor.

BRIBERY, *subst.*, corruptela; corruptio; largitio

BRICK, *subst.*, later, later coctus, testa; *little b.*, laterculus; *to make bricks*, lateres ducere, fingere, *to burn bricks*, lateres coquere; *a brick wall*, murus latericius; *brick-work*, opus latericium.

BRICK, *to*, lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, *adj.*, nuptialis; *subst.*, nuptiæ, sponsalia; *bridal-song*, epithalamium.

BRIDE, *subst.*, nympha, sponsa, recens nupta.

BRIDEGROOM, *subst.*, sponsus, novus maritus.

BRIDEWELL, *subst.*, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, *subst.*, pons; *little b.*, ponticulus; *b. of wood*, pons sublicius; *b. of boats*, pons navalis, lintres junctæ; *b. of the nose*, jugum.

BRIDLE, *subst.*, frenum; *b.-rein*, habena, lorum.

BRIDLE, *to*, infrenare, frenare equum, frenum equo imponere *or* injicere; *fig.*, refrenare, coercēre, continēre, comprimere, reprimere.

BRIEF, *adj.*, brevis; angustus, concisus, adstrictus, pressus; *to be brief*, paucis dicere.

BRIEF, *subst.*, litteræ; diploma; index.

BRIEFLY, *adv.*, breviter, paucis (*sc.* verbis), stricte, presse.

BRIEFNESS, *subst.*, brevitas.

BRIER, *subst.*, rubus, sentia, vepres, dumus; *little brier*, veprecula; *a place full of briers*, rubetum, senticetum, vepretum, dumetum; *of briers*, spineus.

BRIERY, *adj.*, spinosus.

BRIG, *subst.*, navigium, celox, navis speculatoria.

BRIGADE, *subst.*, caterva, manipulus; turma, ala.

BRIGADIER, *subst.*, catervæ *or* alæ ductor.

BRIGANDINE, BRIGANTINE, *subst.* (*light vessel*), celox, navis speculatoria; navis piratica; (*coat of mail*), lorica.

BRIGHT, *adj.* (*shining*), clarus, lucidus, nitidus, nitens, splendidus, splendens, micans, fulgens; (*clear*), serenus; (*illustrious*), clarus, illustris, præclarus, magnificus; (*witty*), acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus; *b. eyes*, oculi micantes, radiantes; *to be b.*, lucēre, nitēre, splendēre, micare, fulgēre.

BRIGHTEN, *to*, *v. a.* (*enlighten*), illuminare, illustrare; (*polish*), polire; (*gladden*), hilarare, ex hilarare; *v. n.*, nitescere, splendescere.

BRIGHTNESS, *subst.* (*lustre*), claritas, splendor, fulgor, nitor, candor; (*clearness*), serenitas, serenum; (*acuteness*), acies mentis, acumen ingenii.

BRILLIANT, *adj.*, splendens, splendidus, fulgens;

magnificus, præclarus; *subst.*, adamas quadratis areolis.

BRIM, *subst.* (*edge*), margo, ora, labrum; (*top of water*), summa aqua.

BRIMFUL, *adj.*, ad marginem plenus, ad summam oram impletus.

BRIMSTONE, *subst.*, sulphur; *of b.*, sulphureus.

BRIMSTONY, *adj.* (*full of brimstone*), sulphurosus; *saturated with brimstone*, sulphuratus.

BRINDED, BRINDLED, *adj.*, variegatus, maculosus, discolor.

BRINE, *subst.*, aqua salsa; *b. for pickling*, salsamentum, muria; *fig.* (*the sea*), mare; (*tears*), lacrimæ.

BRING, *to* (*convey*), ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere, perducere; advehere; importare; (*produce*), ferre, efficere, efferre, proferre; (*cause*), afferre, parere; (*afford*), præbere, dare; *to b. about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare; *to b. back*, referre, reducere, reportare; *to b. down*, deferre, deducere; minuere, imminuere, debilitare, attenuare, infirmare, enervare; *to b. forth*, parere, proferre; *to b. forward*, producere; in medium proferre, proponere; augère; *to b. in*, inferre, invehere, introducere; *to b. off*, servare, vindicare, salvum præstare; *to b. on*, in auxilium vocare, movēre, ciēre, concitare; *to b. over to one's own side*, in partes suas ducere *or* trahere; *to b. out*, protrahere; aperire, patefacere; arguere, evincere; *to b. together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere; *to b. under*, subigere, subjicere, reprimere, coercēre; *to b. up*, educare; adducere.

BRINK, *subst.*, margo, labrum, ora, extremitas.

BRINY, *adj.*, salsus.

BRISK, *adj.*, vegetus, vigens, vividus, alacer, acer, impiger, fervidus; *to be brisk*, vigère.

BRISKLY, *adv.*, alacri animo, acriter, cum vi, vivide.

BRISKNESS, *subst.*, vigor, ardor, fervor animi, vis, alacritas.

BRISKET, *subst.*, pectus.

BRISTLE, *subst.*, seta.

BRISTLE, *to*, setas, erigere, horrescere, horrēre.

BRISTLY, *adj.* (*full of bristles*), setosus; (*like bristles*), hirsutus, horridus.

BRITTLE, *adj.*, fragilis, friabilis; *fig.*, caducus.

BRITTLENESS, *subst.*, fragilitas.

BROACH, *subst.*, veru; *little broach*, veruculum.

BROACH, *to* (*spit*), veru figere; (*bore, open*), dolium aperire, vas terebrare; recludere; (*discloses, reveal*), aperire, in lucem protrahere, divulgare, propagare.

BROAD, *adj.* (*wide*), latus; (*spreading*), patulus; (*large*), amplus, spatiosus, laxus, magnus; (*clear, open*), clarus, apertus, manifestus; (*circumstantial*), latus, fusior; (*coarse*), rusticus, vastus; (*free, loose*), liber, licens; procax, impudicus.

BROADEN, *to*, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.

BROADNESS, *subst.*, latitudo, amplitudo; magnitudo.

BROGUE, *subst.* (*shoe*), pero; (*corrupt dialect*), oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

BROIDER, *to*, acu pingere.

BROIL, *subst.*, contentio, jurgium, rixa; tumultus, turba.

BROIL, *to*, *v. a.*, torrère, subassare; *v. n.*, æstuare, ardère.

BROKER, *subst.*, proxeneta, institor, intercessor, transactor; mango; scrutarius.

BROKERAGE, *subst.*, proxeneticum, interpretium.

BRONZE, *subst.*, æs; *of bronze*, æreus, æneus, ære factus.

BRONZE, *to*, æneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

BROOCH, *subst.*, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

BROOD, *subst.*, fetura, fetus, proles, suboles, progenies, propago, stirps; *brood of chickens*, pulli, pullities.

BROOD, *to* (*sit on eggs*), incubare ovis; (*hatch*), pullos excludere; (*cover with the wings*), fovère pennis; *fig.*, (*devise*), in animo agitare, concinnāre, moliri, machinari, concoquere.

BROOK, *subst.*, rivus; *little brook*, rivulus; *rushing brook*, torrens; *of a brook*, rivalis.

BROOK, *to* (*bear*), ferre, tolerare, æquo animo accipere; *to brook it ill*, ægre ferre.

BROOM, *subst.*, genista, spartum; (*besom*), scopa; *broom-field*, spartarium; *butcher's broom*, ruscus.

BROTH, *subst.*, jus, jusculum; sorbitio; ambesma.

BROTHEL, *subst.*, lupanar, lustrum, prostibulum, fornix; ganea; *to haunt b.s*, lustrari, scortari.

BROTHER, *subst.*, frater; *little b.*, fraterculus; *b. by the father's side*, frater consanguineus; *b. by the mother's side*, frater uterinus; *half-b.*, germanus; *b.-in-law*, mariti *or* uxoris frater; *husband's b.*, levir; *brother's wife*, fratria; *children of b.s*, patrueles.

BROTHERHOOD, *subst.*, fraternitas, sodalitium, (*association*), collegium, corpus; (*companionship*), sodalitas.

BROTHERLY, *adj.*, fraternus; *adv.*, fraterne, germane.

BROW, *subst.* (*eyebrow*), supercilium; (*forehead*), frons; (*countenance*), vultus, os; *brow of a mountain*, summum jugum montis.

BROWBEAT, *to*, vultu terrère, perturbare; insolenter tractare; ludibrio habère.

BROWN, *adj.*, fuscus, pullus, subniger, subequilus; *chestnut-b.*, badius, spadix; *stag-b.*, cervinus; *b.-yellow*, fulvus; *b.-blue*, luridus.

BROWN, *to*, fuscare, infuscare.

BROWNED, *adj.*, adustioris coloris; *browned by the sun*, solibus perustus.

BROWNISH, *adj.*, subfuscus, subniger, subrufus.

BROWNNESS, *subst.*, color fuscus, pullior.

BROWSE, *to*, depascere, stirpedère, frondes carpere *or* arrodere, herba pasci.

BRUISE, *to*, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere; confringere, quassare; sugillare.

BRUISE, *subst.*, contusio, contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, *subst.* (*rumor, noise, report*), sonitus, strepitus.

BRUNETTE, *subst.*, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, *subst.*, impetus, incursio, incursus; concursus, congressio; (*blow*), ictus.

BRUSH, *subst.* (*small fagot*), virgultorum fascis; (*instrument for rubbing*), scopula, verriculum; penicillus; (*assault*), impetus, incursus, pugna levis.

BRUSH, *to*, *v. a.* (*rub with a brush*), tergère, detergère, extergère; (*sweep over, graze*), verrere; stringere, præstringere, destringere; *v. n.*, *to brush off*, festine aufugere; *brush by*, prætervolare.

BRUSH-WOOD, *subst.*, virgulta; sarmenta, ercumium.

BRUTAL, *adj.*, ferinus, beluinus; (*cruel*), atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTALITY, *subst.*, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, ferocitas, sævitia, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, *to*, *v. a.*, brutum reddere; *v. n.*, obbrutescere.

BRUTE, *subst.*, brutum animal, bestia, belua; *adj.* (*senseless*), sensus expers, sensu carens, brutus; (*ferocious*), durus, incultus, ferox, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTISH, *adj.*, ferinus, beluinus; (*savage*), ferus, inhumanus, immanis, durus, incultus; (*bumpish*), stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

BRUTISHNESS, *subst.* (*fierceness*), ferocitas, sævitia; (*foolishness*), fatuitas, stultitia.

BUBBLE, *subst.*, bulla; *little bubble*, bullula; *fig.*, res vana, nugæ.

BUBBLE, *to*, *v. n.* (*boil up*), bullare, bullire, effervescere; scaturire; *v. a.* (*cheat*), fallere, illudere.

BUCK, *subst.* (*male*), mas, masculus; (*he-goat*), hircus; (*male deer*), cervus mas, mas dama; (*lie*), lixivium, lixivia; *buck-ashes*, cinis lixivius.

BUCKET, *subst.*, haustrum, situla, situlus, hydria, urna, hama; *little bucket*, sitella, urnula.

BUCKLE, *subst.*, fibula, ansa, spinther; (*curl of hair*), cincinnus.

BUCKLE, *to*, *v. a.*, fibula constringere, subnectere, nectere, colligare; (*curl*), cincinnis ornare; *v. n.* (*fight*), manus conserere; (*prepare for the fight*), se accingere ad pugnam.

BUCKLER, *subst.*, scutum, clypeus, parma, pelta; *little buckler*, scutulum, parmula.

BUCKTHORN, *subst.*, paliurus, spina Christi; rhamnus.

BUCKWHEAT, *subst.*, polygonum fagopyrum.

BUCOLIC, *adj.*, pastoralis, pastorius, bucolicus; *bucolics*, *subst. pl.*, bucolica carmina.

BUD, *subst.*, germen, gemma, oculus; calyx; *little bud*, calyculus, gemmula.

BUD, *to*, *v. n.*, gemmas agere, gemmare, germinare, pullulare; provenire, exsistere; florescere, vigere; *v. a.* (*inoculate*), arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere.

BUDDING, *subst.*, gemmatio.

BUDGET, *subst.*, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga; *fig.*, copia.

BUFF, *subst.*, corium bubulum, pellis bubula; (*military coat*), tunica e corio bubulo facta.

BUFFALO, *subst.*, bubulus, bison, bos buffelus, L.

BUFFET, *subst.*, colaphus, alapa; (*side-board*), abacus.

BUFFET, *to*, colaphos alicui impingere, alapas alicui ducere, alqm pugnis contundere *or* cædere.

BUFFOON, *subst.*, maccus, sannio, copreæ, verna, scurra; *to play the buffoon*, scurram agere, scurrari.

BUFFOONERY, *subst.*, scurrilitas, dicacitas scurrilis, vernilitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUFFOON-LIKE, *adj.*, scurrilis; *adv.*, scurriliter.

BUG, *subst.*, cimex.

BUGGY, *adj.*, cimicum plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, *subst.*, cornu venatorium.

BUILD, *to*, *v. a.* (*make*), facere, fabricare, ædificare, condere, struere, construere, moliri; (*raise*), exstruere, excitare, educere, architectari; *to b. to*, adstruere, adjungere; *to b. around*, circumstruere; *to b. up* (*cover with buildings*), locum cædificare, inædificare; *v. n.*, domum *or* domos ædificare; *to build upon*, fidere, confidere alicui; confidere, niti alqa re.

BUILDER, *subst.*, ædificator, conditor; architectus; *fig.*, fabricator, auctor.

BUILDING, *subst.* (*the act*), ædificatio, exædificatio, exstructio; (*the structure*), ædificium, opus.

BULB, *subst.*, bulbus.

BULBACEOUS, BULBOUS, *adj.*, bulbosus.

BULGE, *to*, rimas agere, aquas haurire; pessum ire, sidere; *to bulge out*, procurrere, prominēre.

BULK, *subst.*, magnitudo, moles; (*compass*), complexus, capacitas; (*main part*), pars maxima, major numerus, multitudo; (*projection*), procursus, crepido.

BULKY, *adj.*, magnus, ingens; (*corpulent*), crassus, pinguis; (*heavy*), gravis; (*solid*), solidus, densus.

BULL, *subst.*, taurus, bos; *young bull*, juvenculus; *bull in the zodiac*, Taurus; (*letter of the pope*), litteræ signo pontificis Romani impressæ.

BULL-BEGGAR, *subst.*, larva, terriculamentum.

BULL-DOG, *subst.*, canis Molossus.

BULLET, *subst.*, glans plumbea, glans.

BULL-HEAD, *subst.* (*a fish*), capito.

BULLION, *subst.*, aurum *or* argentum rude, infectum.

BULLOCK, *subst.*, juvencus.

BULLY, *subst.*, homo gloriosus; homo rixosus, rixator.

BULLY, *to*, *v. a.*, alicui insultare, obstrepere; *v. n.*, gloriari, gerere se insolentius, strepere.

BULRUSH, *subst.*, juncus, scirpus.

BULWARK, *subst.* (*fortification*), propugnaculum, munimentum, agger, castellum; (*security*), præsidium, defensor.

BUM, *subst.*, nates.

BUM-BAILIFF, *subst.*, lictor, apparitor.

BUMP, *subst.* (*swelling*), tumor, tuber; (*thump*), colaphus, alapa.

BUMPER, *subst.*, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, *subst.*, homo rusticus.

BUN, *subst.*, collyra, libum.

BUNCH, *subst.* (*swelling*), tumor, tuber, struma; gibba, gibber; (*cluster*), racemi; (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; *little b.*, tuberculum; *b. of grapes*, uva; *b. of pens*, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH OUT, *to*, eminēre, prominēre, exstare; tumēre, extumēre.

BUNDLE, *subst.*, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; volumen; (*burden*), sarcina, sarcinula; *in bundles*, fasciatim, manipulatim.

BUNDLE, *to*, in fasciculos colligare; *to bundle up*, sarcinulas alligare, colligere.

BUNG, *subst.*, obturamentum; *b. of cork*, cortex; (*bung-hole*), spiraculum, spiramentum, foramen.

BUNG UP, *to*, foramen dolii obturare; *bunged up*, obturatus.

BUNGLE, *to*, *v. a.*, infabre, imperite *or* inscienter facere *or* conficere; depravare; *v. n.*, opus inscienter facere.

BUNGLER, *subst.*, homo imperitus, sciolus; homo in arte sua non satis versatus.

BUNGLINGLY, *adv.*, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

BUNN, *subst.*, panis dulcior, placenta, collyra, libum.

BUOY, *subst.*, index anchoræ aquæ innatans, truncus, index anchorarius.

BUOY UP, *to* (*keep afloat*), sustinēre, sustentare fulcire.

BUOYANCY, *subst.*, levitas, alacritas, vigor

BUOYANT, *adj.*, quod ab aqua sustinetur *or* sustineri potest, levis; *fig.*, vegetus, alacer.

BUR, *subst.*, lappa.

BURDEN, *subst.*, onus, sarcina; (*pressure*), molestia, incommodum, cura; (*taxes*), onera, munera; *the b. of a song*, versus paribus intervallis recurrens, versus intercalaris; *a ship of b.*, navis oneraria; *beast of b.*, jumentum, jumentum onerarium *or* sarcinarium; *to be a b. to one*, alicui oneri esse.

BURDEN, *to*, onerare, gravare; oneri esse alicui, molestiam alicui afferre, molestia alqm afficere.

BURDENSOME, *adj.*, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus.

BURGEON, *subst.*, germen, gemma.

BURGEON, *to*, germinare, gemmare.

BURGESS, *subst.*, civis, municeps.

BURGLAR, *subst.*, parietum effossor, effractor, perfossor.

BURGLARY, *subst.*, parietum effossio *or* perfossio; *to commit burglary*, domum alienam perfringere *or* perfodere.

BURIAL, *subst.*, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequiæ.

BURIER, *subst.*, vespillo.

BURLESQUE, *adj.*, jocularis, jocularius, ludicrus, ridiculus.

BURLESQUE, *to*, ridiculum reddere, in jocum *or* risum vertere.

BURLINESS, *subst.*, corporis magnitudo.

BURLY, *adj.*, magni corporis, grandis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, *subst.*, ambustio, ustio.

BURN, *to*, *v. a.*, absumere igni, consumere flammis *or* incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare; (*brand*), inurere; *to b. the dead*, comburere, concremare; *to b. alive*, comburere, igni necare; *to b. here and there*, amburere, adurere; (*parch*), urere, torrere; (*bite, sting*), urere, pungere, mordere; (*use for light*), in lumen urere *or* uti; *to b. bricks*, lateres coquere; *v. n.*, deflagrare, conflagrare, flammis absumi, incendio consumi; ardere, flagrare; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari; (*glow*), ardere, candere; (*be inflammable*), ignem concipere posse; (*be heated with desire or passion*), ardere, incensum esse, flagrare, æstuare.

BURNER, *subst.*, ustor; incendiarius.

BURNING, *subst.* (*act.*), ustio, exustio, combustio, concrematio, incensio; adustio; (*pass.*), conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flamma; flagrantia, ardor.

BURNING-GLASS, *subst.*, vitrum quo res alqa æstu solis accenditur, vitrum causticum.

BURNING-IRON, *subst.*, cauterium.

BURNISH, *to*, polire, expolire, levigare, limare.

BURNISHER, *subst.* (*polisher*), politor; (*tool*), instrumentum quo poliuntur metalla.

BURR, *subst.* (*lap of the ear*), auris lobus; (*knob of a deer's horn*), tuberculum.

BURROW, *subst.* (*covert*), latibulum; (*of conies*), cuniculorum cubile *or* antrum.

BURROW, *to*, *v. a.*, fodere; *v. n.*, abdere se in terram, in cavum subire, in cavernam irrepere.

BURSAR, BURSER, *subst.*, collegii thesaurarius *or* dispensator, thursarius.

BURST, *subst.*, eruptio; *burst of thunder*, fragor.

BURST, *to*, *v. a.*, rumpere, dirumpere; displodere; effringere; *v. n.*, rumpi, dirumpi, dissilire; dehiscere, discedere; displodi, crepare; *to b. with laughing*, risu dirumpi, risu emori; *to b. out or forth* erumpere, exardescere; *to burst into tears*, in lacrimas effundi.

BURTHEN. *See* BURDEN.

BURY, *to* (*inter*), sepelire, humare, contumulare, funerare, humo mandare, tumulo dare, sepulcro claudere, in sepulcro condere, sepultura afficere; (*carry out*), efferre; *to b. one alive*, vivum alqm defodere; (*put in the ground*), infodere in terram, defodere, terra obruere; (*overwhelm*), obruere, opprimere; (*hide*), sepelire; *to b. in oblivion*, oblivione obruere; *to b. one's self in one's country seat*, rus se abdere.

BUSH, *subst.* (*thick shrub*), frutex; rubus; *bush of thorns*, dumus, vepres, sentis, spinetum; (*bough at a door*), pittacium, titulus; *bushes, brush-wood*, virgulta, frutela; *a bush of hair*, cæsaries.

BUSH, *to*, spatiose fruticare.

BUSHEL, *subst.*, modius; (*two bushels*), medimnus; *little b.*, modiolus; *half a b.*, semimodius; *three bushels*, trimodium; *a b. and a half*, sesquimodius; *two bushels and a half*, culeus; *of a b.*, modialis.

BUSHY, *adj.* (*covered with bushes*), virgultis obsitus, fruticosus, dumosus; (*thick*), fruticosus, frutectosus; (*of hair*), horridus, hirsutus; *bushy hair*, cæsaries comata; *a bushy place*, fruticetum; dumetum, rubetum, vepretum, spinetum, senticetum.

BUSINESS, *subst.* (*bustle*), tumultus, turba; (*engagement*), occupatio; (*work*), opus; (*affair, concern*), res; (*traffic*), negotium, mercatura, mercatio, commercium; (*duty*), officium; (*office*), munus; (*eager application*), studium; (*care*), cura; *to the b. in hand!* ad rem! *it is my b.*, meum est; *to mind one's own b.*, suum negotium gerere, suas res curare; *to find one b.*, negotium alicui facessere; *a man of b.*, homo negotiis tractandis idoneus; *to do b.*, rem gerere, negotiari, mercaturam facere; *full of b.*, negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus, multis negotiis distentus.

BUSK, *subst.*, lignum pectorale, fulcrum vestiarium feminarum.

BUSKIN, *subst.*, pero, cothurnus.

BUSKINED, *adj.*, cothurnatus, peronatus.

BUSS. *See* KISS.

BUST, *subst.*, signum pectorale, signum pectore tenus efformatum, herma.

BUSTARD, *subst.*, tarda, otis tarda; buteo.

BUSTLE, *subst.*, strepitus, turba, tumultus, concursatio, trepidatio.

BUSTLE, *to*, strepere, concursare, trepidare, festinare, sedulum agere.

BUSTLER, *subst.*, homo strenuus, acer.

BUSY, *adj.* (*bustling*), actuosus; (*occupied, engaged*), occupatus; (*active*), sedulus, gnavus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger; (*meddling*), importunus, molestus; (*anxious*), solicitus, anxius; *not busy*, vacuus, otiosus; *I am not busy*, mihi vacat; *to be busy with a thing*, occupatum esse in alqa re, intentum esse alicui rei.

BUSY, *to*, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere; *to busy one's self with a thing*, occupari alqa re, versari in re *or* circa alqd, dare se alicui rei.

BUSYBODY, *subst.*, homo importunus, molestus, curiosus; ardelio, percontator.

BUT. 1) *conj.*, at, sed, autem, atqui, verum, vero; *but yet*, at, attamen, verum tamen; *but if*, sin, sin autem, si vero; *not only—but also*, non modo—sed etiam, non solum—sed etiam, non tantum—sed etiam; *but rather*, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero; *but that*, nisi, ni, quod nisi; *not but that*,

non quin, non quia non.—2) *prep.* (*except*), præter, præterquam, excepto, nisi; *nothing but*, nihil nisi; *the last but one*, proximus a postremo; *I can not but*, &c., non possum non, &c.; non possum, quin, &c.—3) *adv.* (*only*), modo, tantum, tantummodo, solum, nonnisi, duntaxat, solus, unus; *but to-day*, hodie primum; *but a while ago*, non ita pridem, nuper admodum; *it wanted but little, that*, &c., tantum non, &c., non multum abfuit, quin, &c.; *but for*, ni *or* nisi esset *or* fuisset.

BUTCHER, *subst.*, lanius, lanio; *fig.*, homo sanguinarius.

BUTCHER, *to*, cædere, jugulare, mactare; *fig.*, trucidare, obtruncare.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, *subst.*, ruscus, bruscus.

BUTCHERY, *subst.*, cædes, trucidatio, strages; laniena.

BUTLER, *subst.*, vini promus *or* dispensator, cellæ vinariæ curator.

BUTT, *subst.* (*aim*), scopus, meta, finis; *to make a butt of one*, alqm ludibrio habêre; *to be one's butt*, ludibrio esse alicui; (*blow*), ictus; (*cask*), dolium, labrum; *the butt end*, extremitas crassior; *to run full b. at one another*, frontibus adversis concurrere.

BUTT, *to*, cornu fexire, cornu petere, arietare.

BUTTER, *subst.*, butyrum; *bread and butter*, panis butyro illitus.

BUTTER, *to*, butyro illinere alqd.

BUTTERFLY, *subst.*, papilio.

BUTTERMILK, *subst.*, butyri serum, lac serosum.

BUTTER-TEETH, *subst. pl.*, dentes anteriores.

BUTTER-WORT, *subst.*, sanicula eboracensis.

BUTTERY, *subst.*, cella promptuaria, promptuarium; cella penaria.

BUTTING, *adj.*, petulcus, lasciviens.

BUTTOCK, *subst.*, clunis, nates, *pl.*

BUTTON, *subst.*, orbiculus, globulus, fibula; (*bud*), gemma, oculus, germen.

BUTTON, *to*, globulorum ope jungere, fibulis subnectere *or* constringere, fibulare, confibulare.

BUTTON-HOLE, *subst.*, fissura cui fibula inditur.

BUTTRESS, *subst.*, fulcrum, anteris, erisma.

BUTTRESS, *to*, suffulcire.

BUXOM, *adj.* (*obedient*), obsequens, obediens; (*gay*), hilaris, alacer, lætus; (*wanton*), lascivus.

BUXOMNESS, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia.

BUY, *to*, emere, redimere; mercari, emercari; nundinari; *to buy and sell*, mercari, mercaturam facere; *to buy up*, cpêmere, præmercari; *to buy up corn*, comprimere frumentum; *to buy off* (*bribe*), corrumpere; (*clear by a bribe*), pecuniâ a supplicio liberare; *to have a mind to buy*, empturire.

BUYER, *subst.*, emptor; mercator; manceps; propola.

BUZZ, *to*, susurrare, bombilare, bombum edere *or* facere, murmurare; *to b. in one's ear*, insusurrare.

BUZZ, *subst.*, susurrus, bombus, murmur.

BUZZARD, *subst.*, buteo, triorches; *fig.*, homo insulsus, stupidus.

BUZZER, *subst.*, bombilus.

BY, *prep.* (*of place*), ad, apud, juxta, prope, propter, sub; secundum, præter; (*of time*), ad, intra, cum; (*of a means*), e, ex; (*of a cause*), per; a, ab; propter; (*of a reason*), per, propter, ob; *to sit by one*, alicui assidêre; *by sea and land*, terra marique; *to touch by the way*, in transitu *or* leviter attingere alqd; *by the way*, in via, in itinere, perviam, obiter; *by night*, noctu, nocte; *by day*, die, interdiu; *by this time*, jam; *by daybreak*, cum diluculo; *by himself*, per se, solus; *by action*, agendo; *to be killed by one*, ab alqo occidi; *by your fault*, vestra culpa; *by reason that*, propterea quod *or* quia; *year by year*, quotannis; *man by man*, viritim; *by little and little*, paullatim; *by ones, twos*, singuli, bini; *by much*, multo; *by far*, longe; *shorter by one syllable*, una syllaba brevior; *higher by ten feet*, decem pedibus altior; *by stealth*, furtim; *by turns*, in vicem, per vices, alternis; *by chance*, forte, casu; *by heart*, memoriter; *by and by*, jam, mox, brevi; *by all means*, omnino; *by no means*, nequaquam.

BY, *adv.* (*near*), juxta, prope, propter; *a cave is by*, propter est spelunca quædam; *to be by* (*present*), adesse, coram adesse; *when I am by*, me præsente, coram me; *to go by* (*past*), præterire.

BY-END, *subst.*, finis sinister.

BY-LANE, *subst.*, diverticulum.

BY-LAW, *subst.*, lex privata, decretum privatum, præscriptum minoris momenti.

BY-NAME, *subst.*, cognomen.

BY-PATH, *subst.*, semita devia.

BY-STANDER, *subst.*, spectator.

BY-WAY, *subst.*, trames, semita, callis.

BY-WORD, *subst.* (*proverb*), proverbium, diverbium, adagium; (*term of reproach*), convicium, opprobrium.

C.

CABAL, *subst.*, factio; concilium privatum; (*intrigue*), ars, artificium, fallacia; *cabala*, consilia clandestina, fallaciæ; calumniæ.

CABAL, *to*, consilia clandestina concoquere.

CABALA, *subst.*, cabbala, arcana Hebræorum doctrina *or* traditio.

CABALIST, *subst.*, cabbalista.

CABALISTIC, *adj.*, cabbalisticus.

CABBAGE, *subst.*, brassica capitata, olus, caulis.

CABBAGE, *to, v. n.* (*grow into a head*), in caput coalescere; *v. a.* (*steal in cutting clothes*), partem panni suppilare.

CABIN, *subst.* (*small room*), conclave, cubiculum perparvum, gurgustium, mapalia; (*chamber in a ship*), stega, tabulatum in navi, casula navalis; (*hut, booth*), casa, caduricum, tugurium mercatorium, casula, tugriolum.

CABINET, *subst.* (*private room*), conclave, cubiculum minus; zotheca, zothecula; cubiculum secretius; sanctuarium *or* consistorium principis; (*set of drawers*), thesaurus, horreum; armarium, scrinium; (*chest for coins*), nummotheca.

CABINET-COUNCIL, *subst.*, concilium secretius.

CABINET-MAKER, *subst.*, intestinarius, iscrinarius.

CABLE, *subst.*, funis ancorarius, ancorale, rudens.

CACKLE, *subst.*, gallinæ glocitatio; gingritus; strepitus.

CACKLE, *to* (*of hens*), glocire, glocitare, gracillare; (*as a goose*), gingrire; strepere, graculari.

CACOCHYMY, *subst.* (*bad digestion*), malorum humorum redundantia.

CADAVEROUS, *adj.*, cadaverosus, luridus.

CADENCE, *subst.* (*fall of voice*), positio vocis; (*modulation*), flexio vocis *or* modorum; (*measure*), modi, moduli, modulatio; (*march*), ingressus, ingressio, cursus; (*sound*), sonus.

CADET, *subst.* (*younger brother*), frater natu mi-

nor *or* minimus; (*young volunteer in the army*), puer ad militiam publice informandus.

CAGE, *subst.* (*enclosure*), cavea; aviarium; (*place for wild beasts*), claustrum; (*prison*), carcer clathratus.

CAGE, *to*, includere; in carcerem includere.

CAITIFF, *subst.*, scelestus; scelus.

CAJOLE, *to*, blandiri alicui, permulcere alqm, palpare alicui, lactare alqm.

CAJOLER, *subst.*, blandus homo.

CAKE, *subst.*, placenta, libum, popanum; *little cake*, placentula; *spice cake*, panis dulciarius; *thin cake*, collyra; *wreathed cake*, scribilita; *baker of cakes*, pistor dulciarius; libarius.

CAKE, *to*, *v. n.*, concrescere; coire, coagulari, spissari; *v. a.*, in massam redigere, condensare.

CALAMINE, *subst.*, lapis calaminaris.

CALAMINT, *subst.*, calamintha.

CALAMITOUS, *adj.*, calamitosus, funestus; miser.

CALAMITY, *subst.*, calamitas, malum, damnum; miseria, miseriarum tempestas, res adversæ.

CALASH, *subst.*, rheda, carpentum, pilentum.

CALCAREOUS, *adj.*, calci similis.

CALCINATE, CALCINE, *to*, *v. a.*, in calcem vertere; *v. n.*, in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, *to* (*compute, reckon*), computare, supputare; ad calculos vocare; calculos ponere, subducere in re; (*bring out by calculation*), computando efficere; (*estimate*), æstimare; (*project for a certain end*), accommodare alqd ad alqam rem.

CALCULATION, *subst.*, computatio, supputatio, ratio calculi, ratio subducta *or* subducenda.

CALCULATOR, *subst.*, qui rationes computat; ratiocinator.

CALDRON, *subst.*, ahenum, lebes.

CALENDAR, *subst.* (*almanac*), fasti, calendarium; (*journal*), ephemeris, diarium.

CALENDER, *subst.*, tormentum.

CALENDER, *to*, pannum levigare, polire *or* expolire.

CALENDERER, *subst.*, fullo.

CALENDS, *subst.*, calendæ; *of the c.*, calendarius.

CALENTURE, *subst.*, morbus solstitialis, febris ardens.

CALF, *subst.* (*young of a cow*), vitulus; (*heifer*), vitula; *little calf*, vitellus; *of a calf*, vitulinus; (*thick part of the leg*), sura.

CALIBRE, *subst.*, modus, magnitudo, amplitudo sclopetæ.

CALICO, *subst.*, tela molliuscula de Calecuto, tela Indica.

CALK, *to* (*a ship*), navem picare, oblinere, navis rimas stupa sarcire.

CALL, *to*, vocare, appellare, compellere, nuncupare; (*convoke*), convocare; (*summon into court*), citare; *to c. aloud*, clamare, exclamare; *to c. away*, avocare; *to c. back*, revocare; *to c. down*, devocare; *to c. for one*, ad se vocare, arcessere; *to c. for a thing*, poscere, postulare; *to c. for help*, opem implorare; *to c. forth*, evocare, excitare; *to c. in*, intro vocare; *to c. in one's money*, pecunias exigere; *to c. off*, avocare, dehortari; *to c. over*, recitare, recensère; *to c. out*, evocare, provocare; *to c. together*, convocare; *to c. up*, suscitare, excitare; *to c. upon*, appellare; (*invoke*), invocare, obtestari; visere, invisere.

CALL, *subst.*, vox, vocatus; (*demand*), flagitatio, postulatio, postulatum; (*invocation*), invocatio, imploratio; (*offer of an office*), munus oblatum; (*instrument to entice birds*), fistula aucupatoria.

CALLING, *subst.*, vocatus; munus, officium, partes; ars, quæstus.

CALLOSITY, CALLOUSNESS, *subst.*, callus, callum; *fig.*, indolentia, durus animus.

CALLOUS, *adj.*, calloseus; *to be callous*, callère, *to become callous*, callum ducere, occallescere.

CALM, *adj.*, tranquillus, placidus, placatus, quietus, sedatus, compositus.

CALM, CALMNESS, *subst.*, tranquillitas; *c. at sea*, malacia; *c. of the mind*, animus tranquillus, æquus; (*quiet, repose*), quies, otium, pax, silentium.

CALM, *to*, tranquillare, pacare, sedare, placare, permulcère, lenire.

CALUMNIATE, *to*, calumniari, infamare, criminari.

CALUMNIATOR, *subst.*, calumniator, criminator.

CALUMNIOUS, *adj.*, calumniosus.

CALUMNY, *subst.*, calumnia; falsa criminatio.

CALVE, *to*, vitulum parere.

CAMBRIC, *subst.*, carbasus, sindon, linteum Camaricense tenuissimum; *of cambric*, carbaseus, carbasinus.

CAMEL, *subst.*, camelus; *of a camel*, camelinus.

CAMELOT, CAMLET, *subst.*, pannus camelinus.

CAMOMILE, *subst.*, chamæmelum, anthemis, lacanthemis; *bastard camomile*, marathrum.

CAMP, *subst.*, castra, *pl.*; *summer c.*, castra æstiva; *winter c.*, castra hiberna; *standing c.*, castra stativa; *to pitch a c.*, castra locare, ponere; *to raise a c.*, castra movère; *of a c.*, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, *subst.* (*open country*), campus, planities, locus campestris; (*taking the field*), expeditio militaris.

CAN, *I*, possum, queo; licet mihi; *I c. not*, non possum, nequeo; *it c. be*, fieri potest; *I c. not accuse*, &c., nihil habeo, quod incusem, &c.; *I c. not pay*, non sum solvendo; *I c. not bear to behold it*, non sustineo hoc adspicere; *I c. tell*, scio; *what I c.*, quantum in me erit; *as much as I could*, quantum facere potui; *I c. not forbear to send to you*, facere non possum, quin ad te mittam; *I c. not paint*, pingere nescio; *he c. speak Greek*, Græce scit, Græce loqui scit.

CAN, *subst.* (*cup to drink from*), cantharus; (*to pour from*), hirnea, hirnula.

CANAL, *subst.*, canalis, fossa; *little c.*, canaliculus.

CANCEL, *to* (*blot out*), delère; (*make void*), tollere, abolère, abrogare, rescindere, irritum facere.

CANCER, *subst.* (*crab*), cancer; (*sore*), cancer, canceroma, carcinoma, gangræna.

CANCERATE, *to*, cancerare.

CANDID, *adj.* (*white*), candidus; (*fair*), candidus, apertus, ingenuus; probus, sincerus, integer.

CANDIDATE, *subst.*, candidatus, petitor, competitor; *to stand candidate for an office*, munus alqd ambire *or* petere.

CANDLE, *subst.*, candela, lucerna; *by candle light*, ad candelam, ad lucernam; *to work by candle light*, lucubrare.

CANDLESTICK, *subst.*, candelabrum, lychnuchus.

CANDOR, *subst.*, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, animi candor.

CANDY, *to*, *v. a.*, saccharo condire; *v. n.*, saccharo crustari.

CANE, *subst.*, canna, canna Indica; calamus,

arundo; (*sugar-cane*), arundo sacchari; (*staff*), baculus, scipio.

CANE, *to*, fuste cædere, baculo coercēre alqm, baculum impingere alicui.

CANINE, *adj.*, caninus; *canina appetite*, fames insatiabilis.

CANISTER, *subst.* (*basket*), canistrum; (*box*), pyxis.

CANKER, *subst.* (*worm*), eruca; (*sore*), ulcus, cancer, canceroma; (*rust*), rubigo, ærugo; (*pest*), pestis, pernicies.

CANKER, *to*, *v. a.*, rodere, corrodere, corrumpere, vitiare, depravare; consumere; *v. n.*, rubiginem contrahere, in æruginem incidere; rodi, corrumpi, vitiari, depravari.

CANNIBAL, *subst.*, qui carne humana vescitur, anthropophagus.

CANNON, *subst.*, tormentum bellicum; *brass c.*, tormentum æneum; *iron c.*, tormentum ferreum; *c.-ball*, globus tormentarius; *to shoot off a c.*, tormentum emittere.

CANNONADE, *to*, *v. a.*, tormenta emittere; *v. n.*, tormentis verberare.

CANNONIER, *subst.*, miles tormentarius.

CANOE, *subst.*, linter.

CANON, *subst.* (*rule*), regula; (*law*), lex, præscriptum, præceptum; *canon law*, jus canonicum; *the sacred canon*, librorum sacrorum numerus; (*dignitary*), †canonicus.

CANONICAL, *adj.* (*regular*), legitimus, justus, †canonicus; (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus, †canonicus; (*of writings*), qui in sacrorum librorum numero habetur.

CANONIST, *subst.*, juris canonici professor.

CANONIZE, *to*, in sanctorum numerum referre.

CANONRY, CANONSHIP, *subst.*, †canonicatus.

CANOPY, *subst.*, canopeum, aulæum, umbraculum.

CANT, *subst.* (*affected whine*), vox ficta simulatque, sermo fictus simulatusque; (*gibberish*), perplexa ratio loquendi; (*technical expressions*), vocabula artis, vocabula artificum propria; (*low talk*), vilitas sermonis, sermo ex trivis sumptus.

CANT, *to* (*speak with a particular tone*), pietatem voce simulare; (*talk in technical expressions*), more artificum loqui; (*talk gibberish*), sermone fictitio uti, perplexe loqui; (*talk slang*), triviali sermone uti.

CANTO, *subst.*, canticum; liber.

CANTON, *subst.* (*division of land*), pagus; (*clan*), tribus.

CANTON, *to*, *v. a.*, in pagos dividere; in tribus partiri; *v. n.*, castra stativa habere.

CANTONMENT, *subst.*, castra stativa.

CANVAS, *subst.* (*hempen cloth*), cannabium, pannus cannabinus; (*sails*), carbasa, lintea; (*tents*), tentoria, tabernacula; (*a picture*), tabula.

CANVASS, *to*, *v. a.* (*sift, examine*), perpendere, examinare, in contionibus agitare; (*solicit*), ambire, prensare.

CANVASS, *subst.*, ambitio, prensatio.

CANVASSING, *subst.* (*sifting, examining*), inquisitio, investigatio; (*soliciting for an office*), ambitio, ambitus.

CAP, *subst.* (*covering of the head*), pileus, pileum, galerus; *little cap*, pileolus, galericulum; *cap for women*, calantica, mitra; *little cap worn under the hat*, capitium; *flat cap*, petasus; *fur cap*, cudo ferinus; (*cover like a cap*), petasus, causia, operculum.

CAP, *to* (*cover on the top*), caput tegere; superintegere; (*snatch off the cap for one*), coram alqo caput nudare; *to cap verses*, alternis versibus contendere.

CAP-A-PIE, *adv.*, a vertice ad talos, a capite ad calcem; *soldiers armed c.*, gravis armaturæ milites.

CAPABILITY, *subst.*, facultas alcjs rei gerendæ, capacitas.

CAPABLE, *adj.* (*susceptible of*), capax alcjs rei; (*qualified for*), aptus, idoneus alicui rei; (*able*), solers, ingeniosus; probus, bonus; docilis.

CAPACIOUS, *adj.* (*able to hold*), capax; (*roomy*), amplus, spatiosus, magnus.

CAPACITATE, *to*, alqm instruere ad alqd.

CAPACITY, *subst.* (*power of containing*), capacitas; (*power of the mind*), ingenium, ingenii facultas, solertia, dotes animi, captus, intelligentia, prudentia; (*character*), munus, officium, conditio, partes.

CAPE, *subst.* (*headland*), promontorium; (*neck-piece of a coat*), collare.

CAPER, *subst.*, saltus; *fig.*, exsultatio, petulantia, lascivia; *to cut capers*, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPER, *to*, saltare, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPILLARY, *adj.*, capillaris, tenuissimus, subtilissimus.

CAPITAL, *adj.* (*relating to the head*), capitalis; (*touching life*), capitalis; (*main, chief*), princeps, præcipuus, primus, summus, maximus; (*excellent*), egregius, eximius; *the c. point*, caput, summum; *a c. letter*, littera inceptiva, initialis, majuscula.

CAPITAL, *subst.* (*upper part of a pillar*), capitulum; (*chief city of a country*), caput regni, urbs nobilissima, metropolis; (*stock of money*), caput, sors, vivum; *idle capital*, pecuniæ otiosæ.

CAPITALIST, *subst.*, homo pecuniosus, bene nummatus.

CAPITULATE, *to*, de conditionibus tractare; (*of soldiers*), arma conditione ponere; (*of a town*), certis conditionibus hostibus tradi.

CAPITULATION, *subst.*, conditiones (deditionis).

CAPON, *subst.*, capus, capo, gallus castratus.

CAPRICE, *subst.*, animi impetus, libido, commentum mirum; pertinacia, moroositas; *caprices*, commenta, ineptiæ.

CAPRICIOUS, *adj.*, difficilis, morosus, pertinax; petulans, levis, inconstans, mutabilis.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, natura difficilis; petulantia; inconstantia, animi levitas.

CAPTAIN, *subst.* (*commander*), præfectus, dux, imperator; (*of a company*), centurio; (*of a ship*), navis magister *or* præfectus.

CAPTIOUS, *adj.* (*smart*), litigiosus, argutus, difficilis; (*quarrelsome*), morosus, rixosus, jurgiosus, contentiosus; (*deceitful*), captiosus, fallax, insidiosus.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, natura difficilis, morosa, reprehendendi studium.

CAPTIVATE, *to*, capere; *fig.*, allicere, pellicere, tenēre.

CAPTIVE, *adj.*, captivus, captus; *subst.*, captivus, mancipium.

CAPTIVITY, *subst.*, captivitas; servitus.

CAPTOR, *subst.*, qui capit, qui capturam facit; expugnator.

CAPTURE, *subst.*, captura, comprehensio; occupatio, expugnatio.

CAPTURE, *to*, capere, occupare, expugnare; potiri alqa re.

CAR, *subst.*, carrus, carrum; birota, birotum; currus.

CARACK, *subst.*, navis oneraria grandior.

CARAVAN, *subst.*, mercatorum peregrinantium manus, comitatus.

CARAVANSARY, *subst.*, xenodocheum, diversorium.

CARCASS, *subst.*, cadaver, corpus mortuum, corpus.

CARD, *subst.*, charta; tabula, tabella; *visiting-c.*, charta *or* tessera salutatrix; *playing-c.*, charta lusoria; *to play at cards*, chartis ludere; (*instrument for combing wool*), pecten quo lana carminatur, carmen; *a mariner's c., sea-c.*, charta marina, tabula nautica.

CARD, *to* (*wool*), carminare, lanam carpere.

CARDING, *subst.*, carminatio; *carding and weaving*, lana et tela.

CARDER, *subst.*, carminator.

CARDINAL, *adj.*, cardinalis, præcipuus, princeps; *subst.*, cardinalis, purpuratus; *of a c.*, cardinalitius.

CARDINALSHIP, *subst.*, dignitas cardinalitia, cardinalatus.

CARE, *subst.* (*anxiety*), cura, sollicitudo; (*heed*), cautio; (*regard*), cura, ratio; (*trouble*), onus; (*diligence*), diligentia, sedulitas, curatio, fides; (*object of c.*), cura; *with c.*, accurate; *without c.*, sine cura *or* diligentia; *to bestow c. upon a thing*, curam adhibère in re, curam impendere rei; *this is my c.*, hoc mihi curæ est; *to take c. of*, curare, procurare; *to take c. for*, consulere, prospicere alicui rei.

CARE, *to* (*be anxious*), sollicitum esse, curare, sollicitudinem habère, se afflictare; *to c. for a thing*, curare alqd, rationem habère alcjs rei, prospicere alicui rei; *not to c. for*, non curare, negligere; *to c. for a person*, diligere, magni facere alqm.

CAREER, *subst.*, curriculum; spatium; stadium; (*course*), cursus.

CAREFUL, *adj.* (*troubled*), sollicitus, cura affectus, æger animo; (*attentive*), curiosus, accuratus, diligens; (*provident*), providus, cautus, circumspectus, prudens.

CARELESS, *adj.*, securus; socors; negligens, improvidus, incautus; immemor.

CARELESSNESS, *subst.*, securitas, socordia, negligentia, imprudentia, oscitatio, incuria.

CARESS, *subst.*, amplexus, complexus, osculum; *caresses*, blanditiæ, blandimenta, illecebræ.

CARESS, *to*, alqm amplexari et osculari, blandiri alicui, permulcère alqm.

CARGO, *subst.*, navis onus; (*bill of lading*), mercium catalogus.

CARMAN, *subst.*, plaustrarius.

CARNAGE, *subst.*, cædes, occisio, internecio, laniena.

CARNAL, *adj.*, ad corpus pertinens; corporis voluptatibus deditus, venereus; *c. desires*, libidines.

CARNIVAL, *subst.*, Saturnalia, Bacchanalia, geniales ante quadragenarium jejunium dies.

CAROL, *subst.*, cantus, canticum, carmen.

CAROL, *to*, canere, cantus fundere, cantus edere.

CAROUSAL, *subst.*, potatio, comissatio.

CAROUSE, *to*, potare, comissari, sibi potando indulgere.

CARP AT, *to*, carpere, vellicare; cavillari.

CARPENTER, *subst.*, faber tignarius, materiarius *or* lignarius; *house-carpenter*, faber ædium; *ship-carpenter*, faber navalis.

CARPENTRY, *subst.*, opera fabrilis; opus fabrile, opus fabri tignarii.

CARPET, *subst.*, tapes, tapetum; *this affair is now upon the carpet*, de hac re nunc consulitur; *to bring upon the carpet*, in medium proferre, rem de liberandam proponere.

CARPET, *to*, tapete *or* tapetis sternere.

CARRIAGE, *subst.* (*behavior*), gestus; (*carrying*), bajulatio, portatio, gestatio; (*transporting*), vectio, vectura; (*cart*), vehiculum, carrus; (*carriage-money*), vecturæ pretium, vectura, naulum; *of* or *for carriage*, vectorius, onerarius.

CARRIER, *subst.*, portitor, gestator, bajulus, gerulus; (*messenger*), nuntius; *letter-carrier*, tabellarius; *carrier-pigeon*, columba tabellaria.

CARRION, *subst.*, cadaver; caro putrida.

CARROT, *subst.*, daucus sativus, pastinaca.

CARRY, *to* (*bear*), gerere, gestare; (*convey*), portare, bajulare; vehere, vectare; (*hold up*), sustinère; (*effect*), perficere, efficere; *to c. to the grave*, efferre; *to c. away*, auferre, asportare, avehere, abducere; rapere, abripere; *to c. in*, intro ferre, inferre; *to c. off*, consumere, absumere, conficere, rapere; *to c. on*, exercère, facere, gerere; prosequi; *to c. out*, efferre, exportare; ad finem perducere; *to c. it*, vincere, pervincere; *to c. a bill through*, legem, rogationem perferre; *to c. the day*, superiorem discedere; *to c. himself*, se gerere.

CART, *subst.*, plaustrum; carrus, carrum; carruca, sarracum, rheda; currus; *two-wheeled c.*, birota, birotum; *small c.*, plostellum, vehiculum, curriculum; *covered c.*, capsus; *dray-c.*, traha; *c-horse*, jumentum plaustrarium; *c. with two horses*, biga, bijuge curriculum; *c. drawn with three, four horses*, triga, quadriga.

CART, *to*, in plaustrum imponere; plaustro vehere *or* transvehere.

CARTEL, *subst.* (*challenge*), schedula provocatoria; (*for exchange of prisoners*), rationes pretii de mutandis captivis.

CARTER, *subst.*, auriga, plaustrarius.

CARTILAGE, *subst.*, cartilago.

CARTILAGINOUS, *adj.*, cartilageus, cartilaginosus.

CART-LOAD, *subst.*, vehes, carri *or* plaustri onus.

CART-MAN, *subst.*, plaustrarius.

CART-RUT, *subst.*, orbita, rotæ vestigia.

CART-WHEEL, *subst.*, plaustri rota.

CART-WRIGHT, *subst.*, plaustrorum faber.

CARVE, *to* (*cut*), secare, scindere; (*cut wood or stone*), sculpere, exsculpere; cælare; (*engrave*), insculpere, incidere; *to carve meat*, carpere, resecare, exartuare.

CARVER, *subst.*, cælator, sculptor; *carver of meat*, carptor.

CARVING, *subst.*, cælatio, sculptura; (*carved work*), cælatura, opus sculptile; *carving of meat*, cibi resectio.

CASE, *subst.* (*box*), theca, capsa, capsula, pyxis; (*covering*), involucrum; *c. for pens*, theca calamaria.

CASE, *to*, in theca recondere, capsa includere, capsæ immittere.

CASE, *subst.* (*occurrence, state, contingency*), casus, res, causa, locus, status, conditio, tempus, occasio; (*in grammar*), casus; *a case in court*, causa, res, lis; *to be in good case*, bene, recte se habère; *to be in the same case*, in eadem esse conditione, in eodem loco, in eadem causa; *that is not the case*, alia res est, aliud est; *in case, that*, &c., si forte; *to put or suppose the case*, fingere, facere, ponere.

CASEMENT, *subst.*, fenestra. *See* WINDOW.

CASH, *subst.*, pecunia præsens, nummi præsentes, argentum, pecunia numerata.

CASHIER, *subst.*, custos pecuniarum.

CASHIER, *to*, a munere removēre, submovēre, amovēre; solvere militia, exauctorare.

CASK, *subst.*, dolium, doliolum, cupa, seria, orca, testa, cadus.

CASKET, *subst.*, arcula, capsula, cistula, cistellula, pyxis; (*for rings*), dactyliotheca.

CASSOCK, *subst.*, sagum, tunica longior; stola sacerdotalis; *loose cassock*, pallium.

CAST, *to* (*throw*), jacere, jactare, conjicere, injicere; (*shed*), dejicere; (*found*), fundere; fingere; (*reckon*), computare, supputare, ad calculos vocare; (*condemn*), damnare, condemnare; *to cast away*, abjicere, profundere; *to cast by*, rejicere, respuere, repudiare; contemnere; *to cast down*, sternere, prosternere; affligere; dejicere, deturbare; evertere, subvertere; *to cast headlong*, præcipitem dare, præcipitare; *to cast off* (equitem), excutere, effundere, (jugum) dejicere, (liberos) abdicare, (uxorem) repudiare, (vitia) exuere, ponere, (vestem) deponere, abjicere; *to cast out*, ejicere, expellere, extrudere, exterminare; *to cast up*, sublime jacere; vomere, evomere, (aggerem) exstruere, (oculos) tollere; *to cast a thing at one*, petere alqm alqa re; *to cast stones*, lapides mittere; *to cast a shadow*, umbram facere; *to cast lots*, sortiri; *to cast blame upon one*, culpam in alqm conferre; *to cast into sleep*, sopire, consopire.

CAST, *subst.* (*throw*), jactus, missus, conjectus; (*motion of the eyes*), conjectus oculorum, adspectus, conspectus, facies, vultus; (*air*), habitus corporis; (*sort*), genus, natura, indoles, ingenium; (*thing cast or founded*), signum, imago ficta; *to have a cast of violet*, in violam vergere; *having a cast of black*, nigricans.

CASTELLAIN, *subst.*, arcis *or* castelli custos.

CASTER, *subst.* (*thrower*), jaculator; (*counter*), calculus.

CASTIGATE, *to*, castigare.

CASTIGATORY, *adj.*, ad castigationem pertinens.

CASTLE, *subst.*, arx, castrum; *little c.*, castellum.

CASTOR, *subst.*, castor, fiber; *castor-hat*, galerus fibrinus; *castor-oil*, oleum castorinum.

CASTRATE, *to* (*geld*), castrare, exsecrare; (*deprive of the obscene parts*), mutilare, expurgare.

CASTRATION, *subst.*, castratio, exsectio.

CASUAL, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte oblatus, in casu positus, adventitius.

CASUALLY, *adv.*, forte, casu, fortuitu, fortuito.

CASUALTY, *subst.*, casus, eventum; mors, mortis casus.

CASUIST, *subst.*, casuum conscientiæ disceptator.

CAT, *subst.*, catus, felis, feles; *of a cat*, felinus.

CATALOGUE, *subst.*, index, album, syllabus, catalogus; *little catalogue*, libellus.

CATARACT, *subst.* (*fall of waters*), cataracta, cataractes; (*disease in the eyes*), cataracta, oculi suffusio, glaucoma.

CATARRH, *subst.*, destillatio, epiphora, catarrhus, tussis catarrhalis.

CATASTROPHE, *subst.*, catastropha, exitus, fortunæ vicissitudo, commutatio, eventus.

CATCH, *to* (*lay hold of*), prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere; (*take in*), capere, decipere, circumvenire; (*overtake*), assequi, consequi, in cursu nanciscl; (*captivate, charm*), capere, rapere, irretire; (*take in the act*), deprehendere in alqa re; *to c. birds*, capere aves; *to try to c.*, captare; *to c. in a net*, irretire; *to c. in a noose*, illaqueare; *to c. fire*, ignem concipere; *to c. a disease*, in morbum incidere; *to c. cold*, perfrigescere.

CATCH, *subst.* (*seizure*), captio; (*prize*), præda, lucrum; (*hawk's lure*), palpum; (*hook*), hamus, uncus, fibula; (*song*), cantilena; (*taint*), contagium; *the catch of a door*, obex.

CATCHER, *subst.*, captator.

CATCHING, *adj.*, contagiosus.

CATECHISE, *to*, ſcatechizare; interrogare, percunctari.

CATECHISM, *subst.*, ſcatechismus.

CATECHUMEN, *subst.*, qui Christiana fide erditur, ſcatechumenus.

CATEGORY, *subst.* (*class*), genus; (*order of ideas*), categoria.

CATEGORICAL, *adj.*, absolutus; simplex; certus, non dubius.

CATER, *subst.* (*at dice*), quaternio.

CATER, *to*, obsonare, obsonari.

CATERER, *subst.*, obsonator.

CATERPILLAR, *subst.*, eruca.

CATERWAUL, *to*, rugire, strepere.

CATERWAULING, *subst.*, felium rugitus.

CATHARTIC, *adj.*, purgans, catharticus.

CATHEDRAL, *subst.*, ædes cathedralis.

CATHOLIC, *adj.*, universalis, catholicus; *Roman Catholic*, ad sacra Romana pertinens.

CATHOLICON, *subst.*, catholicon, panacea, omnium dolorum remedium.

CATTLE, *subst.* (*beasts of pasture*), pecora, *pl.*, boves, armenta; (*beasts of burden*), jumenta; *of c.*, pecuarius; *the raising of c.*, res pecuaria; *to raise c.*, pecuarium facere; *a breeder of c.*, pecuarius, *cattle-market*, forum pecuarium.

CAUL, *subst.* (*net for the hair*), reticulum; (*net of the bowels*), omentum.

CAUSE, *subst.* (*efficient*), causa; (*source*), fons, origo, semen; (*author*), auctor, effector; (*occasion*), ansa, materia, locus, causa, gratia, occasio; (*reason*), ratio; (*action in law*), causa, res, lis, dica.

CAUSE, *to*, facere, efficere, creare; movēre, excitare; ansam dare *or* præbēre.

CAUSELESS, *adj.*, quod sine causa est; (*groundless*), vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.

CAUSELESSLY, *adv.*, immerito; sine causa; temere.

CAUSEY, CAUSEWAY, *subst.*, via aggesta *or* strata, trames, semita.

CAUSTIC, *adj.*, causticus; rodens, erodens.

CAUTERY, *subst.*, cauterium.

CAUTION, *subst.*, cautio, circumspectio, providentia, prudentia; (*warning*), monitus.

CAUTION, *to*, monēre, præmonēre alqm ut cavent.

CAUTIOUS, *adj.*, cautus, circumspectus, prudens, consideratus, providus.

CAUTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, cautela, providentia prudentia.

CAVALCADE, *subst.*, pompa equestris, solennis equitatio.

CAVALIER, *subst.*, eques; vir nobilis; homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus; *adj.*, quod equitem decet; fortis, strenuus; superbus; festivus, lepidus.

CAVALRY, *subst.*, equitatus, equites; copiæ equestres, acies equitum.

CAVE, CAVERN, *subst.*, caverna, specus, spelunca, antrum, spelæum; (*pit*), fovea; *cave for wild beasts*, lustrum; (*hiding-place*), latibulum.

CAVERNOUS, *adj.*, cavernosus.

CAVIL, *to*, cavillari, captiose interrogare, calumniari, captare velle.

CAVIL, *subst.*, captio, captiuncula, calumnia; *cavils*, argutiæ, captiosæ interrogationes.

CAVILLER, *subst.*, cavillator, calumniator, litigator.

CAVILLING, *adj.*, rixosus, litigiosus.

CAVITY, *subst.*, cavum; fovea; venter, uterus.

CAW, *to*, crocire, crocitare.

CAYMAN, *subst.*, crocodilus Americanus.

CEASE, *to* (*leave off*), cessare, desinere, desistere, abstere, mittere; finem facere alqd faciendi; conquiescere a re; omittere, intermittere alqd; (*come to an end*), finem habere *or* capere; quiescere, conquiescere, abire, deficere, subsidere; *to make to cease*, finem imponere rei.

CEASELESS, *adj.*, assiduus, perpetuus, continuus; sempiternus.

CEASING, *subst.*, cessatio; intermissio; quies, requies, otium; *without ceasing*, assidue, continenter, perpetuo, in æternum.

CEDAR, *subst.*, cedrus; *great cedar*, cedrelate; *of cedar*, cedreus, cedrinus; *cedar-berry*, cedria.

CEDE, *to*, cedere, alicui alqa re; (*by writing*), transcribere alicui alqd.

CEIL, *to*, tectum cubiculi opere tectorio loricare, conclave lacunari ornare.

CEILING, *subst.*, tectum; tectum laqueatum, laquear, lacunar.

CELEBRATE, *to*, celebrare, laudare, prædicare; canere, carmine celebrare; *to c. a festival*, diem festum agere; *to c. a marriage*, sacrum nuptiale conficere; *to c. a funeral*, funus facere.

CELEBRATED, *adj.*, celebratus, illustris, clarus, præclarus, nobilis.

CELEBRATION, *subst.*, prædicatio, laudes; celebratio; solemne, dies festus.

CELEBRITY, *subst.*, gloria, laus, claritudo, claritas, celebritas.

CELERITY, *subst.*, celeritas, pernicitas, velocitas.

CELESTIAL, *adj.*, cœlestis; divinus.

CELIBACY, *subst.* (*of a man*), cœlibatus, vita cœlebs; (*of a woman*), vita vidua.

CELL, *subst.*, cella; *small cell*, cellula; (*hut*), casa, casula; (*of a hermit*), mandra.

CELLAR, *subst.*, cellarium, cella, hypogæum; *little c.*, cellula, spelæum; *wine-cellar*, cella vinaria; *of a cellar*, cellaris.

CEMENT, *subst.* (*mortar*), cæmentum, intritum, mortarium, arenatum; (*bond*), vinculum, copula.

CEMENT, *to*, *v. a.*, ferruminare, conferruminare, coagmentare; *fig.*, conjungere, consolidare, colligare.

CEMETERY, *subst.*, sepulcretum, cœmeterium.

CENOTAPH, *subst.*, cenotaphium.

CENSER, *subst.*, thuribulum, acerra; (*fire-pan*), foculus.

CENSOR, *subst.*, censor; magister morum; (*blamer*), reprehensor, vituperator.

CENSORIOUS, *adj.*, censorius; acer, acerbus; morosus, iniquus, maledicus.

CENSORIOUSNESS, *subst.*, acerbitas, reprehendendi studium.

CENSORSHIP, *subst.*, censura; præfectura morum; *in the censorship of Cato*, Catone censore.

CENSURABLE, *adj.*, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione dignus, vitiosus.

CENSURE, *subst.*, censura; reprehensio; vituperatio, castigatio.

CENSURE, *to*, taxare, notare, reprehendere, animadvertere, maligne carpere.

CENT., *subst.* (*hundred*), centum; *one per cent.*, unciæ usuræ; *one half per cent.*, semisses; *two per c.*, binæ centesimæ; *three per c.*, ternæ centesimæ.

CENTAUR, *subst.*, centaurus.

CENTRAL, *adj.*, centralis.

CENTRE, *subst.*, centrum, locus medius.

CENTRE, *to*, in unum locum convenire; *to centre in* (*tend to*), ad alqd spectare.

CENTRIFUGAL, *adj.*, a centro recedens.

CENTRIPETAL, *adj.*, ad centrum tendens.

CENTURION, *subst.*, centurio.

CENTURY, *subst.* (*hundred*), centuria; (*a hundred years*), centum anni; (*age*), sæculum.

CERATE, *subst.*, ceratum, ceroma.

CERECLOTH, *subst.*, linteum ceratum.

CEREMONIAL, *adj.*, cæremonialis, ritualis; *subst.*, liber ritualis, cæremonialarum codex.

CEREMONIOUS, *adj.*, cæremoniis addictus; superstitiosus; sollemnis; nimis officiosus.

CEREMONY, *substant.* (*rite*), cæremonia, ritus; (*usage*), mos receptus, mos; (*form of politeness*), officium, (*pomp*), pompa, apparatus magnifici; (*excessive politeness*), molesta urbanitas; *with due c.*, rite; *without c.*, libere, recta via, familiariter.

CERTAIN, *adj.* (*indubitable*), certus; (*sure*), firmus; (*stable*), stabilis; (*efficacious*), præsens; (*ascertained*), exploratus; (*fixed*), status; *I am certain* (*determined*), certum est mihi, stat sententia; *a certain*, quidam; nescio quis.

CERTAINLY, *adv.*, certo, certe; haud dubie, profecto, utique, saltem; *if not—yet c.*, si non, at saltem, si non—certe; *it is c. believed*, pro certo creditur.

CERTAINTY, *subst.*, firmitas; stabilitas; fides; veritas; *with certainty*, certo, liquido; *to know with certainty*, certum, exploratum habère.

CERTIFICATE, *subst.*, testimonium litterarum; *certificate of payment*, apocha.

CERTIFY, *to*, confirmare; certiorem facere de alqa re.

CESS, *subst.*, census.

CESS, *to*, censère, taxare.

CESSATION, *subst.* (*stop*), cessatio; (*end*), finis; (*suspension*), intermissio; *c. of arms*, induciæ.

CESSION, *subst.*, cessio.

CHAFE, *to* (*warm*), calefacere, fovère; (*gall*), atterere; (*anger*), incendere, inflammare, iratum reddere, exacerbare; *v. n.* (*be angry*), iratum esse, sævire.

CHAFING, *subst.* (*warming*), calefactio, (*galling*), indignatio; (*galling*), attritus; *chafing-dish*, ignitabulum, foculus.

CHAFF, *subst.*, palea, acus (ăris); *mixed with chaff*, paleatus.

CHAFFER, *to* (*traffic*), de pretio contendere mercari, negotiari, mercaturam facere.

CHAGRIN, *subst.*, ægritudo, dolor; stomachus, molestia.

CHAGRIN, *to*, alicui molestiam afferre; *to be chagrined*, alqd graviter, ægre, moleste ferre.

CHAIN, *subst.*, catena; *little c.*, catenula, catella; *golden c.*, torques aureus; *c. of mountains*, continens montium juga, montes continui; *c. of things*, series rerum.

CHAIN, *to*, catenis vincire *or* constringere; catena ad alqd adstringere.

CHAIR, *subst.*, sella, cathedra, sedile; *chair of state*, sella curulis, solium, thronus; *to be in the chair*, præsidère.

CHAIRMAN, *subst.* (*president*), præses; (*bearer*), lecticarius.

CHAISE, *subst.*, carpentum, pilentum.

CHALICE, *subst.*, calix, simpulum.

CHALK, *subst.*, creta; *of c.*, cretaceus; *full of c.*, cretosus; *c.-pit*, cretæ fodina, cretarium.

CHALK, *to*, creta notare *or* describere; (*color with chalk*), incretare; *fig.* (*mark or trace out*), designare, describere, statuere.

CHALKY, *adj.*, cretosus; cretaceus.

CHALLENGE, *subst.*, provocatio; litteræ provocatoriæ; (*exception, in law*), exceptio; postulatio; rejectio judicis.

CHALLENGE, *to*, provocare, evocare ad certamen; (*claim*), deposcere, exposcere, requirere; vindicare, sumere, arrogare sibi; *to challenge a juror*, judicem rejicere.

CHALLENGER, *subst.*, provocator.

CHAMBER, *subst.*, cubiculum, camera, conclave; *bed-c.*, dormitorium, cubile; *bride-c.*, thalamus; *c.-maid*, ancilla cubicularia; *c.-pot*, matula; *c. of justice*, tribunal, judicium.

CHAMBERLAIN, *subst.*, cubiculi præpositus; cubicularius; *c. of a city*, quæstor urbanus.

CHAMELEON, *subst.*, lacerta chamæleon; *fig.*, versipellis.

CHAMOIS, *subst.*, caprea, caper montanus.

CHAMP, *to*, mandere, manducare; *to champ upon the bit*, frenum mordère, lupata mandere.

CHAMPAIGN. *See* CAMPAIGN.

CHAMPIGNON, *subst.*, boletus.

CHAMPION, *subst.*, pugil, gladiator; dux, caput, signifer; defensor, propugnator; heros.

CHAMPION, *to*, provocare, ad certamen singulare evocare.

CHANCE, *subst.* (*fortune*), fors, fortuna; (*act of fortune*), fortuna, casus, eventus, res; (*accident*), casus adversus, incommodum; (*possibility*), conditio; *chances*, fortuita, res fortuitæ; *evil chances*, res adversæ, casus calamitosi; *by chance*, casu, forte, fortuito, fortuitu; *by a lucky chance*, forte fortuna.

CHANCE, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte oblatus, incertus, adventitius.

CHANCE, *to*, cadere, incidere, accidere; *it chanced that*, &c., forte evenit, casu accidit, ut, &c.

CHANCEL, *subst.*, adytum, sacrarium; cancelli.

CHANCELLOR, *subst.*, tcancellarius.

CHANDELIER, *subst.*, lychni dependentes laquearibus.

CHANDLER, *subst.*, candelarum opifex *or* venditor; (*retailer*), tabernarius, institor; *corn-chandler*, frumentarius.

CHANGE, *to*, *v. a.* (*put one thing in the place of another*), mutare, commutare, immutare, permutare; (*alter*), in aliud fingere, formare, convertere in aliam naturam, transfigurare; (*mend*), emendare, corrigere; (*give a new form to*), novare; (*vary*), variare; (*alter for the worse*), invertere; (*falsify*), interpolare; *v. n.*, mutari, commutari, immutari, variare, converti; *to c. money*, pecuniam permutare; *to c. a child*, puerum subdere, supponere.

CHANGE, *subst.*, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio; transfiguratio; vices, vicissitudo, varietas; (*novelty*), res novæ; (*small money*), nummuli, nummi minoris notæ; *the change of the moon*, interlunium.

CHANGEABLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, commutabilis; inconstans, levis, instabilis, varius, mobilis.

CHANGEABLENESS, *subst.*, mutabilitas, levitas, instabilitas, inconstantia, mobilitas.

CHANGELING, *subst.* (*child left in the place of another*), puer subditus, subditicius, suppositus; (*idiot*), fatuus, demens, stipes, vervex; (*one apt to change*), homo inconstans, varius, mutabilis, levis.

CHANGER, *subst.*, mutator; (*banker*), nummularius, mensarius, collybista.

CHANNEL, *subst.* (*bed of a river*), alveus; (*water-passage*), canalis; (*strait*), fretum; (*furrow of a pillar*), strix; *fig.*, sulcus; iter, via.

CHANNEL, *to*, cavare, excavare; sulcare; (*a column*), striare.

CHANT, *subst.*, cantus.

CHANT, *to*, canere, cantare, modulari; decantare.

CHANTER, *subst.*, cantor; præcentor, chori præfectus.

CHANTICLEER, *subst.*, gallus.

CHAOS, *subst.*, chaos, rudis indigestaque moles; (*confusion*), chaos, confusio, turba.

CHAOTIC, *adj.*, inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus.

CHAP, *subst.*, fissura, rima, scissura.

CHAP, *to*, fatiscere, dehiscere, findi, rimas agere.

CHAPEL, *subst.*, sedicula, sacrarium; sacellum; *private chapel*, lararium.

CHAPLAIN, *subst.*, capellanus, diaconus; sacerdos domesticus.

CHAPLET, *subst.*, corolla, sertum.

CHAPMAN, *subst.*, mercator, emptor, licitator.

CHAPTER *subst.* (*division of a book*), caput, capitulum; (*assembly of the clergy of a cathedral*), capitulum, consessus *or* conventus sacerdotum, canonicorum collegium.

CHAR, *to*, de lignis carbonem coquere; in carbonem redigere.

CHARACTER, *subst.* (*mark*), character, nota, signum; (*handwriting*), manus, littera; (*peculiarities*), peculiaris forma atque indoles; (*way of thinking and acting*), indoles animi ingenique, natura et mores, ingenium ac mores, vita moresque; persona; (*dignity, office*), appellatio, nomen; dignitas, munus; auctoritas; (*reputation*), fama, existimatio; *a good character*, fama; *a bad character*, infamia.

CHARACTERISTIC, *adj.*, singularis, proprius; *subst.*, nota, proprietas.

CHARACTERIZE, *to*, notare, designare, describere, deformare.

CHARCOAL, *subst.*, carbo.

CHARGE, *subst.* (*burden*), onus; (*trouble*), molestia, negotium; (*expense*), sumptus, impensa; (*trust*), mandatum, negotium, provincia, munus; (*agency*), cura, curatio, procuratio, administratio; (*custody*), custodia, tutela, patrocinium, fides; (*person intrusted*), cliens, pupillus, alumnus; (*precept*), jussus, jussum, præceptum, imperatum, monitus, admonitus, hortatio, adhortatio; (*accusation*), accusatio, incusatio, insimulatio, criminatio, crimen; (*assault*), impetus, incursio, incursus; *to be a charge to one*, oneri esse alicui; *at one's charge*, sumptu alcjs; *at public charge*, publice.

CHARGE, *to* (*load, burden*), onerare, gravare, premere; farcire, refarcire; (*impose*), alicui aliquid imponere, injungere, imperare; (*enjoin*), jubère, præcipere, edicere, imperare, inculcare, mandare; (*intrust*), mandare, deferre, demandare; (*lay to one's c.*), adscribere assignare alicui aliquid; (*accuse*).

accusare, incusare, criminari, insimulare; (*cast in one's teeth*), aliqd alicui exprobrare, objicere; (*attack*), in hostem invadere, impetum facere, signa inferre; *to charge to one* (*as due from him*), ferre expensum alicui, imputare, inducere alicui.

CHARGEABLE, *adj.* (*imputable*), imputabilis; (*expensive*), sumptuosus; (*guilty*), scelere obstrictus, sceleri obnoxius; (*burdensome*), onerosus, gravis.

CHARGER, *subst.* (*large dish*), patina grandior, catinus, lanx; (*steed*), equus militaris, equus bellator.

CHARIOT, *subst.*, currus, rheda, carruca; *little c.*, curriculum, covinus; *war-c.*, essedum; *with scythes*, quadriga falcata; *to drive a c.*, aurigare.

CHARIOTEER, *subst.*, auriga, rhedarius; essedarius.

CHARITABLE, *adj.*, benignus, beneficus, liberalis; humanus, clemens, indulgens.

CHARITY, *subst.* (*benevolence*), benignitas, humanitas; liberalitas, beneficentia; indulgentia, lenitas; (*alms*), stips, beneficium, inopiæ subsidium, eleemosyna.

CHARLATAN, *subst.*, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus, agyrta.

CHARLES'S WAIN, septem triones, ursa major, arctos major.

CHARM, *subst.* (*spell*), carmen, canticum, incantamentum; cantio; (*magic preparation*), venenum; (*allurement*), dulcedo, venustas, venus, gratia, jucunditas, oblectatio, oblectamentum, invitamentum; *seductive charms*, lenocinia, illecebræ; *the charms of nature*, naturæ amœnitates.

CHARM, *to* (*bewitch*), fascinare, effascinare; incantare; (*delight*), capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere; delectare, admiratione defigere, voluptate afficere *or* perfundere.

CHARMER, *subst.* (*bewitcher*), incantator, veneficus; (*pleaser*), delinitor; *my charmer!* meæ deliciæ! mea voluptas! mea anima!

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *subst.*, ossium conditorium, fossarium.

CHART, *subst.*, maris oræ in tabula pictæ; *sea-chart*, charta marina.

CHARTER, *subst.*, diploma regium; *fig.*, licentia.

CHARTER-PARTY, *subst.*, charta partita, syngrapha utrique contrahentium reciproce tradita.

CHARY, *adj.* (*wary*), cautus; (*careful*), attentus.

CHASE, *subst.* (*forest*), silva, saltus, vivarium; (*hunting*), venatio, venatus; (*pursuit*), insectatio; contentio, appetitio, consectatio; (*game*), fera, feræ; *a chase at tennis*, meta, terminus, pilæ mora; *pertaining to the chase*, venaticus, venatorius.

CHASE, *to* (*hunt*), venari, sectari, agitare; (*pursue*), insequi, persequi; (*drive*), agere, pellere; (*drive out*), expellere, ejicere; (*thrust out*), extrudere; (*drive away*), abigere; (*turn to flight*), in fugam vertere; (*strive after*), consectari; *to chase plate*, argentum signis decorare.

CHASM, *subst.* (*cleft*), chasma, hiatus; (*abyss*), vorago; (*cavity*), lacuna.

CHASTE, *adj.*, castus, continens, pudicus, purus, integer, sanctus; (*in good taste*), elegans, venustus, simplex; (*uncorrupt*), rectus, bonus, emendatus.

CHASTEN, *to*, castigare, corrigere; purum facere.

CHASTENESS (*of expression*), incorrupta integritas, mundities verborum *or* orationis.

CHASTE-TREE, *subst.*, vitex, agnus castus.

CHASTE-WOOD, *subst.* (*herb*), cotonia, cotonaria.

CHASTISE, *to* (*correct*), castigare, punire; (*reduce to order*), coercere, reprimere, refrenare.

CHASTISEMENT, *subst.*, castigatio, animadversio; pœna.

CHASTITY, *subst.*, pudor, pudicitia, castitas, castimonia, sanctitas.

CHAT, *subst.*, sermo; ludicri sermones, nugæ.

CHAT, *to*, fabulari, confabulari, sermocinari; garrire, nugari.

CHATTER, *to* (*make a noise with the teeth*), dentibus crepitare; (*prate*), garrire, gannire, nugari.

CHATTERER, *subst.*, homo garrulus, loquax.

CHATTERING, *adj.*, garrulus; *subst.*, garrulitas.

CHATTY, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus.

CHEAP, *adj.* (*of low rate*), vilis, parvi pretii; (*of no account*), vilis.

CHEAPEN, *to*, emptitare, liceri, licitari.

CHEAPNESS, *subst.*, vilitas.

CHEAT, *to*, fraudare, decipere, circumvenire, fallere, frustrari.

CHEAT, *subst.*, fraus, dolus; fraudatio, fallacia; (*one guilty of fraud*), fraudator, veterator; (*sharper*), quadruplator.

CHECK, *to*, comprimere, reprimere, cohibere, inhibere, coercere, refrenare, remorari, retardare; (*chide*), reprehendere, vituperare, objurgare.

CHECK, *subst.* (*hinderance*), impedimentum, difficultas, mora; (*reproof*), reprehensio, objurgatio, convicium; (*loss, defeat*), casus adversus, damnum, incommodum, clades, calamitas.

CHECKER, *to*, variare.

CHECKER-BOARD, *subst.*, tabula latruncularia.

CHECKERWISE, *adv.*, tessellatim.

CHECKER-WORK, *subst.*, opus tessellatum.

CHECKMATE, *to*, ad incitas redigere, vincere.

CHEEK, *subst.*, mala, gena, bucca, buccula.

CHEER, *subst.* (*fare, provision*), victus, alimenta, cibaria, dapes; (*mien*), vultus; (*gayety*), hilaritas, lætitia; (*state of mind*), animus; (*applause*), acclamatio, clamor.

CHEER, *to, v. a.* (*incite*), stimulare, adhortari, (*inspirit*), confirmare; (*gladden*), exhilarare, exultare; (*applaud*), acclamare alicui; *v. n.* (*take heart*), animum capere; (*clear up the countenance*), vultum exhilarare.

CHEERFUL, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris, alacer; (*calm*), tranquillus.

CHEERFULNESS, *subst.*, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus; alacritas, animus alacer; tranquillitas.

CHEERING, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus.

CHEERLESS, *adj.*, invenustus, non amœnus; tristis, miser, acerbus.

CHEESE, *subst.*, caseus; *mixed with c.*, casseatus.

CHEMICAL, *adj.*, chemicus, chymicus.

CHEMIST, *subst.*, chemicus, chemiæ peritus, alchymista.

CHEMISTRY, *subst.*, chemia, chymia, ars chemica *or* chymica.

CHERISH, *to* (*take care of*), curare; (*keep up*), fovere, tollere; (*entertain*), habere, gerere; (*value*), carum habere, magni facere *or* æstimare, amare.

CHERISHER, *subst.*, fautor, nutritor.

CHERRY, *subst.*, cerasum; *cherry-tree*, cerasus; *cherry-garden*, cerasetum; *cherry-stone*, semen; *cherry-color*, color cerasinus.

CHESS, *subst.*, lusus latrunculorum, lusus latruncularius; *to play at chess*, latrunculis ludere.

CHESS-BOARD, *subst.*, tabula latruncularia; *chess-man*, latrunculus, latro.

CHEST, *subst.*, cista, arca, capsa; *little chest*, cistula, arcula, capsula; *chest for money*, arca, scrinium, loculi; (*of the emperor*), fiscus; (*of the state*), ærarium; (*the breast*), pectus.

CHESTNUT, *subst.*, castanea; *chestnut-tree*, castanea; *of a chestnut color*, badius, spadix.

CHEVALIER, *subst.*, eques; vir fortis.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, *subst.*, ericius.

CHEVERIL, *subst.*, caper silvestris; *cheveril-leather*, pellis caprina.

CHEVIN, *subst.* (*a fish*), capito fluviatilis.

CHEVRON, *subst.*, cantherius, tignum.

CHEW, *to*, mandere, manducare, commanducare, cibum conficere; *to chew the cud*, ruminare, ruminari, remandere.

CHICANE, CHICANERY, *subst.*, calumnia, prævaricatio, cavillatio.

CHICANE, *to*, callide et fraudulenter litigare.

CHICK, CHICKEN, *subst.*, pullus gallinaceus; *a brood of chickens*, pullities; *chicken-hearted*, *adj.*, ignavus, timidus.

CHIDE, *to* (*scold*), vociferari, conviciari; (*quarrel with*), alqm increpare, objurgare, alicui convicium facere; (*reprove*), reprehendere.

CHIEF, *adj.*, princeps, primarius, primus, præcipuus, summus, maximus; *subst.* (*head*), caput, princeps, præfectus; (*leader*), dux, signifer; *commander-in-chief*, dux summus, imperator.

CHIEFLY, *adv.*, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime, summe, præsertim.

CHIEFTAIN, *subst.*, imperator.

CHILBLAIN, *subst.*, pernio; *small chilblain*, perniunculus.

CHILD, *subst.* 1) *In relation to its parents* (*son*), filius, filiolus; (*daughter*), filia, filiola; *children*, liberi; (*offspring*), progenies. — 2) *In respect of its age* (*unborn child*), fetus; (*boy*), puer, infans; (*girl*), puella; (*children*), pueri, puellæ; parvi, parvuli; *little child*, infantulus, infantula; puerulus, pusio, pupulus; pupula; *with child*, gravida, prægnans.

CHILD-BED, *subst.*, puerperium.

CHILD-BIRTH, *subst.*, partus.

CHILDHOOD, *subst.*, prima ætas, infantia; puericia, ætas puerilis.

CHILDISH, *adj.*, puerilis; (*silly*), ineptus.

CHILDLESS, *adj.*, orbus, liberis orbatus; liberis carens.

CHILD-LIKE, *adj.* (*simple*), simplex, sincerus; (*gay*), hilaris, lætus; (*careless*), cura vacuus, securus.

CHILL, *adj.*, frigidus; algens, algidus; frigidus, lentus; *to be chill*, frigère, algère; languère; *to become chill*, frigescere, refrigerari; languescere.

CHILL, CHILLNESS, *subst.*, frigus, algor; (*shiver*), frigidus horror, horror.

CHILL, *to* (*make cold*), refrigerare, frigidum facere; (*depress*), frangere, deprimere; (*make to shudder*), algorem alicui incutere, horrorem alicui afferre.

CHILLINESS, *subst.*, algor.

CHILLY, *adj.*, frigidus, subfrigidus.

CHIME, *subst.* (*harmonic sound*), concentus, concordia sonorum; *c. of bells*, campanarum modulatio.

CHIME, *to* (*sound in harmony*), concinere, concordare; (*agree*), concordare, consentire, conspirare.

CHIMERA, *subst.* (*fabulous monster*), chimæra; (*wild fiction*), portentum, monstrum, commentum; (*fancy, dream*), somnium.

CHIMERICAL, *adj.*, fictus, commentitius; inanis, vanus.

CHIMNEY, *subst.* (*fire-place*), caminus, focus; (*smoke-funnel*), fumarium, spiramen.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *subst.*, caminorum mundator.

CHIN, *subst.*, mentum; *one having a long chin*, mento.

CHINA, CHINA-WARE, *subst.*, vasa fictilia Sinensia.

CHINE, *subst.*, vertebra, spina dorsi, spina; pars dorsi; *chine of beef*, tergum bovillum.

CHINK, *subst.* (*gap*), rima, rimula; (*ringing sound*), tinnitus.

CHINK, *to* (*make a gap*), rimas agere, dehiscere, fatiscere; (*make a ringing sound*), tinnire, crepitare.

CHINKY, *adj.*, rimosus, rimarum plenus.

CHIP, *subst.*, segmen, segmentum, assula, schidium; (*bit*), particula, frustum, frustulum.

CHIP, *to* (*cut into chips*), concidere, consecare; (*hew*), cædere, dolare, asciare, ascia polire; *to chip off*, desecare, resecare; deputare; amputare; abscidere, præcidere.

CHIRP, *to* (*of birds*), pipire, pipilare, fritinnire, minurire; (*of the cricket*), stridère.

CHIRURGEON, *subst.*, chirurgus, vulnerum medicus.

CHIRURGERY, *subst.*, chirurgia, ars chirurgica.

CHIRURGICAL, *adj.*, chirurgicus.

CHISEL, *subst.*, scalper, scalprum; *little chisel*, scalpellus, scalpellum.

CHISEL, *to*, scalpro fingere; sculpere, exsculpere, cælare.

CHIT, *subst.* (*baby*), puellus, puellula; (*shoot of corn*), germen; (*freckle*), lentigo.

CHIT, *to*, germinare, egerminare.

CHIT-CHAT, *subst.*, garritus, sermones.

CHITTERLING, *subst.*, hilla; *chitterlings*, omasum.

CHIVALROUS, *adj.*, fortis ac strenuus, acer, virilis; generosus, liberalis.

CHIVALRY, *subst.* (*knights' service*), militia equestris; (*knighthood*), dignitas equestris; (*order of knights*), ordo equester; (*prowess*), fortitudo, virtus, magnanimitas.

CHOCOLATE, *subst.* (*nut*), cacao; (*cakes*), quadræ cacaoticæ; (*the drink*), potus cacaoticus, calda cacaotica.

CHOICE, *subst.* (*the choosing*), delectus, electio, selectio, electus; creatio; cooptatio; (*liberty of c.*), optio; (*possibility of c., variety*), varietas, diversitas; *with c.*, cum delectu, electe, eleganter; *without c.*, sine delectu, promiscue, temere; *of one's own c.*, sua sponte.

CHOICE, *adj.*, electus, selectus, delectus; exquisitus, conquisitus; eximius, egregius, præstans; *choicest*, exquisitissimus, optimus; *the choicest*, flos, robur; *choice bits*, cupediæ, cibi delicatiores.

CHOICENESS, *subst.*, excellentia, præstantia.

CHOIR, *subst.*, chorus canentium, symphoniaci; (*the place*), statio canentium.

CHOKE, *to* (*stifle*), suffocare, præfocare, strangulare; (*extinguish*), exstinguere; (*stop up*), obturare, obstruere, oppilare; (*crush*), opprimere, reprimere, comprimere, supprimere; (*destroy*), auferre, tollere.

CHOLER, *subst.* (*bile*), cholera, bilis; (*anger*), iracundia, ira.

CHOLERIC, *adj.* (*full of bile*), bilosus, choleric us, cholera laborans; (*irascible, hot*), iracundus, in iram præceps, in iram pronus.

CHOOSE, *to* (*will*), velle; *to choose rather*, malle; (*select*), optare, eligere, deligere, seligere; (*elect*), creare, legere, eligere, constituere, designare, cooptare; *to choose in the place of another*, sufficere alqm in alcjs locum.

CHOOSER, *subst.*, elector.

CHOP, *subst.*, frustum, offa, offula.

CHOP, *to, v. n., at a thing*, captare; (*of the skin*), scindi, rimas agere; *to chop about* (*of the wind*), se vertere, verti; *v. a.*, concidere, conscindere; *to chop off*, desecare, resecare, abscidere, præcidere, amputare; *to chop up*, in partes concidere, consecare; (*exchange*), commutare, permutare; *to chop logic*, verba inter se commutare.

CHOPS, *subst. pl.* (*mouth*), os, rictus, hiatus, fauces.

CHORAL, *adj.*, choralis, ad chorum pertinens, symphoniacus; *choral-song*, chorus.

CHORD, *subst.* (*string*), chorda; (*of any arc of a circle*), basis.

CHORIST, CHORISTER, *subst.*, cantor in choro, symphoniacus.

CHORUS, *subst.*, chorus.

CHOUGH, *subst.*, corvus graculus, monedula; *to chatter like a chough*, cornicari.

CHOUSE, *to*, decipere, fallere; alicui imponere.

CHRISM, *subst.*, unguentum, chrisma.

CHRISOMS, *subst. pl.*, infantes qui mortui sunt intra menseim a partu.

CHRISTEN, *to*, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare, salutari lavacro abluere; *fig.*, nomen dare, indere, imponere.

CHRISTENDOM, *subst.*, orbis Christianus; universi Christiani.

CHRISTENING, *subst.*, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.*, Christianus; Christo dignus, pius; *a Christian name*, prænomen.

CHRISTIAN, *subst.*, Christianus, Christianæ legis studiosus; *to be a Christian*, Christianam doctrinam profitêri.

CHRISTIANITY, *subst.* (*the doctrine*), lex, doctrina, *or* formula Christiana, sacra Christiana; (*the spirit*), sensus Christianus, pietas.

CHRISTMAS, *subst.*, Christi natalitia, *pl.*; *Christmas-day*, dies natalis Christi; *Christmas-box*, strena; *Christmas-carol*, hymnus in Christi nativitatem.

CHRONIC, CHRONICAL, *adj.*, chronicus, diuturnus; *a chronic disease*, morbus inveteratus.

CHRONICLE, *subst.*, libri annales, fasti, libri chronici, chronica, *pl.*, (*history*) historia.

CHRONICLE, *to*, in annales referre, memoriæ prodere, posteris tradere.

CHRONICLER, *subst.*, annalium scriptor, chronographus, scriptor rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGER, CHRONOLOGIST, *subst.*, chronologus.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *adj.*, chronologicus, ad temporum descriptionem pertinens; *in chronological order*, servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGY, *subst.*, chronologia, temporum ratio.

CHRYSALIS, *subst.*, nympha.

CHRYSOLITE, *subst.*, chrysolithus, topazius.

CHUB, *subst.* (*fish*), capito; (*clown*), rusticus; *jolt-headed fellow*), capito, hebes, stipes.

CHUCK, *to, v. n.*, glocire, singultire; cacabare; *v. a.*, leviter imo mento percutere.

CHUCKLE, *to*, cachinnari, summissim ridêre.

CHUM, *subst.*, contubernalis.

CHURCH, *subst.*, templum, ædes sacra; (*assembly for worship*), fidelium cœtus, cœtus sacer, publica Christianorum contio, ecclesia.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, *subst.*, disciplina ecclesiastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, *subst.*, supellex, qua ad res divinas uti solemus.

CHURCH-GOVERNMENT, *subst.*, imperium ecclesiasticum.

CHURCHMAN, *subst.*, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes; *the body of churchmen*, clerus.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, *subst.*, bona ecclesiastica; fundi ecclesiastici.

CHURCH-ROBBERY, *subst.*, sacrilegium.

CHURCH-YARD, *subst.*, cœmeterium, sepulcretum.

CHURL, *subst.* (*clown*), rusticus; (*rude fellow*), homo inurbanus, inhumanus; (*sour man*), homo tristis, truculentus, morosus; (*niggard*), homo sordidus.

CHURLISH, *adj.*, inhumanus, inurbanus, rusticus; truculentus, asper, acerbus, morosus; molestus; sordidus, illiberalis.

CHURLISHNESS, *subst.*, mores rustici, rusticitas, morum asperitas.

CHURN, *subst.*, cirnea, fidelia butyracea.

CHURN, *to*, agitare; butyrum facere.

CHYLE, *subst.*, chylus.

CHYLIFACTION, CHYLIFICATION, *subst.*, chylificatio.

CICATRICE, *subst.*, cicatrix; *little cicatrix*, cicatricula; *full of cicatrices*, cicatricosus.

CICATRIZE, *to*, cicatricem vulneri inducere *or* obducere; *to become cicatrized*, cicatricem ducere.

CIDER, *subst.*, succus e pomis expressus, dictum pomorum.

CINCTURE, *subst.*, cingulum, zona; (*sword-belt*), balteus.

CINDERS, *subst. pl.*, reliquiæ carbonis exusti, carbones extincti, carbones.

CINNABAR, *subst.*, cinnabaris, minium.

CINNAMON, *subst.*, cinnamum, cinnamomum; *wild cinnamon*, casia; *of cinnamon*, cinnamomeus; *like cinnamon*, cinnameus.

CINQUE-FOIL, *subst.*, quinquefolium.

CINQUE-PORTS, *subst. pl.*, quinque portus; *barons of the Cinque-Ports*, ibarones quinque portuum.

CIPHER, *subst.* (*figure of a number*), nota numeri, nota arithmetica; (*character*), character, nota, signum, littera; *to write in cipher*, per notas scribero, litteris secretioribus uti.

CIPHER, *to*, arithmeticam discere, rationes cum putandi artem ediscere; calculos subducere.

CIRCLE, *subst.* (*round*), circulus, orbis, gyrus, corona; (*company*), convivium; (*assembly*), conventus, concessus; *half a c.*, semicirculus, semiorbis; *little c.*, orbiculus; *a c. drawn with compasses*, circinatio; *to draw a c.*, circulum describêre, circinationem ducere; *to reason in a c.*, eodem revolvi

CIRCLE, *to* (*move about a thing*), circa aliquid volvi, versari, ferri; (*revolve in a circle*), in orbem circumagi, se gyrare, rotari.

CIRCUIT, *subst.* (*revolution*), circuitus, (*extent about*), ambitus, complexus; *a circuit of words*, ambages, circuitio, circuitus.

CIRCUITOUS, *adj.*; *a circuitous way*, circuitus, ambages, anfractus

CIRCULAR, *adj.*, orbiculatus, rotundus, ad circinum fabricatus; *c. course*, circulatio, circuitus; *c. line*, circulus, linea orbiculata; circinatio.

CIRCULAR, *subst.*, litteræ ad multos dimissæ.

CIRCULARLY, *adv.*, circulatim, orbiculatim; in orbem, in gyrum.

CIRCULATE, *to*, in orbem circumagi, circumferri.

CIRCULATION, *subst.* (*of the blood*), circulatio sanguinis; (*of money*), usus communis.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, *adj.*, ambiens, †circumambiens.

CIRCUMCISE, *to*, circumcidere.

CIRCUMCISION, *subst.*, præputii abscissio, †circumcisio.

CIRCUMFERENCE, *subst.*, circulus, †circumferentia, peripheria.

CIRCUMFLEX, *subst.*, accentus circumflexus, apex.

CIRCUMFLECT, *to* (*a syllable*), syllabam apice circumducere.

CIRCUMFLUENT, *adj.*, circumfluens.

CIRCUMJACENT, *adj.*, circumjacens.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *subst.*, circuitus loquendi, circumlocutio; (*use of indirect expressions*), ambages.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, *to*, ab omni parte circumvehi.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, *to*, finire, definire; terminare, determinare, terminationibus definire; (*limit*), coercere, includere, circumscribere.

CIRCUMSPECT, *adj.*, circumspectus, cautus, consideratus, providus, prudens; (*careful*), diligens.

CIRCUMSPECTION, *subst.*, circumspectio, cautio, prudentia, diligentia.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *subst.* (*a thing not essential*), res adventitia; (*incident*), momentum, conditio, circumstantia; (*show, array*), apparatus, ornatus, ostentatio; *this c.*, hæc res, hoc; *according to c.s*, pro re, ex *or* pro tempore, ex re; *under these c.s*, his rebus, quæ cum ita sint; *to suit one's self to c.s*, tempori servire; *to be in good circumstances*, in rebus secundis esse; *accompanying c.s*, res circumstantes.

CIRCUMSTANCED, *adj.*, comparatus, affectus; *the thing is so circumstanced*, res ita se habet.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *adj.*, adventitius; (*detailed*), accuratus; (*diffuse*), copiosus.

CIRCUMVALLATION, *subst.*, circumvallatio, circummunitio.

CIRCUMVENT, *to*, circumvenire, inducere; fraude *or* dolo capere; decipere.

CIRCUMVENTION, *subst.*, circumventio, fraudatio, fraus, deceptio, dolus.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, *subst.*, †circumvolutio.

CIRCUS, *subst.*, circus.

CISTERN, *subst.*, cisterna; puteus; *little cistern*, cisternula.

CISTERN-COCK, *subst.*, popilla.

CISTERN-WATER, *subst.*, aqua cisternina.

CISTUS, *subst.* (*herb*), cistus.

CIT or CITIZEN, *subst.*, civis.

CITADEL, *subst.*, arx, castellum, acropolis.

CITATION, *subst.*, citatio, evocatio, vocatio; (*quotation*), prolatio, commemoratio; (*place quoted*), locus allatus *or* laudatus, locus quasi testis productus.

CITE, *to* (*summon*), citare, in jus *or* judicium vocare, arcessere; (*quote*), afferre, auctorem laudare, testem producere.

CITHERN, *subst.*, cithara, sistrum.

CITING, *subst.*, citatio.

CITIZEN, *subst.*, civis; municeps; oppidanus, urbis incola; *the citizens*, cives, civitas; *a fellow-c.*, civis ejusdem municipii; *of a c.*, civilis, urbanus; *to make one a c.*, alqm civitate donare.

CITIZEN-LIKE, *adj.*, civilis, urbanus.

CITIZENSHIP, *subst.*, civitas, jus civitatis; *to give one the rights of c.*, alicui civitatem dare, impertire, tribuere; alqm in civitatem accipere *or* recipere; alqm in civium numerum adsciscere; alqm civitate donare, alqm civem facere.

CITRON, *subst.*, malum citreum, Medicum, Assyrium; *preserved citron*, cortex mali citrei conditus; *of* or *like citron*, citreus, citrinus.

CITRON-TREE, *subst.*, citrus, malus Assyria, Medica, malus citrea.

CITRON-WATER, *subst.*, potus ex malo citreo confectus.

CITRON-WOOD, *subst.*, lignum citreum.

CITY, *subst.* (*the buildings and walls*), oppidum, urbs; (*the collective inhabitants of a c., the burgesses* or *freemen*), civitas; *a chief c.*, urbs primaria, metropolis; *a c. corporate*, municipium; *of a c.*, civilis, urbanus, municipalis; *of a chief c.*, metropolitanus; *the c.-walls*, mœnia; *the c. freedom*, jus civitatis; *c. and country*, urbs agrique; *in all the c.s, from c. to c.*, oppidatim; *at the expense of the c.*, publice, sumptu publico; *the people of the c.*, incolæ urbis oppidani.

CIVET, *subst.*, †bibethum, felis Sabæa stercus; *civet-cat*, felis Sabæa.

CIVIC, *adj.*, civicus; *a c. crown*, corona civica.

CIVIL, *adj.* (*of or belonging to a city*), civilis, civicus; (*courteous*), comis, urbanus, humanus, liberalis, officiosus, affabilis, civilis; *very c.*, perurbanus; *c. law*, lex civilis, jus civile; *c. office*, magistratus, officium civile; *c. officer*, magistratus; *c. war*, bellum civile *or* intestinum; *c. process*, causa privata, lis; *c. lawyer*, juris civilis peritus; *c. day*, dies civilis.

CIVILIAN, *subst.*, juris civilis peritus, juris consultus.

CIVILITY, *subst.*, comitas, humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas, affabilitas, facilitas.

CIVILIZE, *to*, mansuefacere, ad humanitatem informare *or* effingere, erudire.

CIVILIZATION, *subst.*, cultus humanus civilisque, cultus atque humanitas, elegantior cultus *or* institutio.

CLACK, *subst.* (*rattle*), crepitaculum; (*babble*), garritus; garrulitas, loquacitas; (*tongue*), lingua garrula, linguacula.

CLACK, *to*, crepitare, †clangitare.

CLACK-GEESE, *subst.*, anseres Scotici.

CLACKING, *adj.*, crepax; *subst.*, crepitatio.

CLAD, *adj.*, amictus, vestitus; indutus.

CLAIM, *subst.*, vindicatio, vindiciæ; petitio; postulatio, postulatum; *a suit to establish a c.*, lis vindiciarum; *to relinquish one's c.*, jus suum dimittere *or* remittere, de jure suo decedere; *I have a just c.*, justam postulandi causam habeo.

CLAIM, *to*, sibi vindicare, poscere, postulare; petere alqd ab alqo; *to claim unjustly*, sibi alqd asserere, sumere, assumere, arrogare.

CLAIMABLE, *adj.*, vindicabilis, vindicandus.

CLAIMANT, *subst.*, petitor, postulator, flagitator, vindicator.

CLAIMING, *subst.*, vindicatio, postulatio, petitio.

CLAMBER UP, *to*, cniti, scandere.

CLAMMINESS, *subst.*, viscositas, lentitia.

CLAMMY, *adj.*, viscidus, viscosus, glutinosus, tenax, lentus.

CLAMOR, *subst.*, clamor, clamores, vociferatio, vociferatus, convicia, voces; ejulatus; importunitas.

CLAMOR, *to*, clamare, clamorem edere *or* tollere, magna contentione exclamare, reclamare, vociferari, conviciari, plenis faucibus *or* magno clamore obstrepere; *to c. at* or *against one*, alicui obstrepere, alqm clamore insectari, conviciis lacessere, contra alqm vociferari; *to c. after a thing*, alqd flagitare, efflagitare.

CLAMOROUS, *adj.*, clamosus, importunus; tumultuans, tumultuosus, turbidus; violentus, vehemens.

CLAMPS (*in a ship*), *subst.*, trabes navales.

CLAN, *subst.* (*family, race*), gens, tribus; (*sect*), clientes, clientela, famulitium.

CLAN TOGETHER, *to*, coitionem facere.

CLANDESTINE, *adj.*, clandestinus, furtivus, occultus, tectus.

CLANDESTINELY, *adv.*, clandestino, clam, occulte, clanculum, tecte, furtim.

CLANG, *subst.*, clangor, crepitus, sonitus.

CLANG, *to*, clangere, crepare, crepitare, sonare.

CLANK, *subst.*, crepitus, compedum tinnitus.

CLANK, *to*, crepitare, crepitum dare, tinnire.

CLAP, *subst.* (*blow*), ictus, colaphus, plaga; (*noise*), crepitus, sonitus, strepitus; (*act of applause*), plausus, collisæ manus; *a clap of thunder*, fragor cœli, tonitru; *an afterclap*, quod post sponsionem postulatur; *at one clap*, uno ictu, una vice.

CLAP, *to*, *v. n.* (*strike together*), collidere; (*strike one's hands together*), plaudere; plausum dare; (*make a noise*), crepare, strepere, crepitum *or* strepitum edere; *to c. in*, irruere; *v. a.* (*strike*), ferire, pulsare, verberare; (*applaud*), applaudere alicui, approbare alqd; *to c. the wings*, alas quatere cum clangore, alis plaudere; *to c. a ladder against a wall*, scalam muro applicare *or* apponere; *to c. chains upon a person*, catenas alicui injicere; *to c. a guard upon one*, custodes alicui addere, indere; *to c. a plaster on a wound*, vulneri cataplasma imponere; *to c. a man into prison*, alqm in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; *to c. spurs to one's horse*, equo calcaria addere *or* subdere, equum calcaribus concitare; *to c. a writ on one's back*, alicui dicam impingere, litem intendere; *to c. a lock on a door*, seram foribus affigere; *to c. one's hand on a person*, alqm prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere; *to c. one's hand on a place*, manum ad locum alqm apponere; *to c. down*, deprimere, deponere; *to c. in*, immittere; *to c. on the sails*, vela dare, pandere, solvere; *to c. under*, subdere, subjicere; *to c. up a bargain*, cum alqo paciscl, pactum consummare *or* conficere; *to c. up a peace*, pacem cum alqo facere; *to c. up together*, in fasciculum compingere, complicare, colligere, cogere; *to c. the door in one's face*, fores alicui objicere.

CLAPPER, *subst.* (*one who claps his hands*), plausor, applausor; (*rattle*), crepitaculum, crotalum, sistrum; (*tongue of a bell*), campanæ pistillum, tintinnabuli malleus, nolæ ferrea clava; *the c. of a door*, ostii malleus; *a c. of conies*, vivarium, loculamentum; *the c. of a mill*, crepitaculum molare.

CLARET, *subst.*, vinum rubellum *or* rubrum.

CLARIFICATION, *subst.*, defæcatio despumatio.

CLARIFY, *to*, *v. a.*, clarum reddere; defæcare; despumare; *v. n.*, clarum fieri, clarescere.

CLARION, *subst.*, tuba argutula, argutior, *or* argutioris soni.

CLARIONET, *subst.*, tibia argutior.

CLARY, *subst.* (*herb*), horminium.

CLASH, *to*, *v. a.* (*strike together*), collidere; *v. n.* (*beat against*), allidere, illidere, collidere; inter se collidi; (*disagree*), discrepare, dissidere; (*make a noise*), clangere, clangorem edere.

CLASH, *subst.* (*noisy collision*), collisus, crepitus; (*opposition*), repugnantia; (*contradiction*), discrepantia.

CLASP, *subst.* (*hook*), fibula, spinther; (*little clasp*), spintherulum; (*embrace*), amplexus, complexus; (*tendril*), clavicula.

CLASP, *to* (*buckle*), infibulare, fibula conjungere, connectere, subnectere; (*grasp*), prehendere, apprehendere; (*embrace*), amplecti, complecti; circumplecti; (*embrace tenderly*), amplexari; (*fold about*), circumplicare; *to clasp one's hands*, manus conjungere.

CLASPER, *subst.*, clavicula.

CLASP-KNIFE, *subst.*, culter lamina in ansam retorta.

CLASS, *subst.*, classis, series, ordo; genus; *to be at the head of the c.*, classem ducere; *by c.s*, generatim.

CLASS, *to* (*classify*), in classes describere; (*distribute among the classes*), generatim distribuere.

CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, *adj.*, optimus, præcipuus, eximius; *a classical author*, scriptor classicus, elegans; *the classics*, scriptores optimi, præcipui; optimi Latinitatis auctores; *classical antiquity*, antiquitas docta *or* erudita.

CLASSIFICATION, *subst.*, descriptio in classes, distributio in genera.

CLASSIFY, *to*, in classes describere; generatim distribuere.

CLATTER, *to* (*make a noise by knocking together*), strepere, crepare, crepitare; (*prattle*), garrire blaterare; (*jar*), altercari, litigare.

CLATTER, *subst.*, crepitus, sonitus, strepitus; (*prattling*), garritus.

CLAUSE, *subst.* (*sentence*), enuntiatio, enunciatum; sententia, clausula; (*article*), caput; (*condition*), conditio; (*limitation*), exceptio; *by short clauses*, cæsim, incisim, membratim.

CLAVICLE, *subst.* (*collar-bone*), os collare, clavicula.

CLAW, *subst.* (*foot with nails*), unguis, ungula; (*arm of a crab*), brachium.

CLAW, *to* (*scratch*), scabere, scalpere; alicui ungues injicere; (*tear with claws*), ungulibus discerpere *or* lacerare.

CLAW-FOOTED, *adj.*, multifidus.

CLAY, *subst.*, lutum; argilla; *black c.*, terra pinguis; *fine c.*, terra sigillaris; *fuller's c.*, terra pinguis, cimolia terra; *potter's c.*, argilla, creta figularis; *of c.*, fictilis, figlinus; *to become c.*, lutescere; *full of c.*, lutosus; *full of white c.*, argillosus.

CLAY, *to* (*cover with clay*), delutare, luto *or* argilla obliuere.

CLAYEY, *adj.*, lutosus, argillosus.

CLAY-GROUND, *subst.*, terra lutosa.

CLAYISH, *adj.*, argillaceus, luteus.

CLAY-PIT, *subst.*, locus ex quo argilla effoditur, fargilletum.

CLEAN, *adj.* (*free from dirt*), purus, mundus; (*neat*), nitidus, tersus, politus, expolitus, elegans

(*chaste*), castus, pudicus, sanctus; (*guiltless*), integer, insons, probus; *a c. heart*, mens conscia recti.

CLEAN, *adv.*, prorsus, plane, funditus, omnino.

CLEAN, CLEANSE, *to* (*make clean*), mundare, purgare, purum *or* mundum facere; (*wash*), eluere, abluere; (*wipe*), tergere, detergere, extergere; (*sweep*), verrere, everrere; (*expiate*), expiare; (*purify by sacrifice*), lustrare, februare; *to clean from dregs*, defæcare.

CLEANLINESS, *subst.*, munditia, mundities.

CLEANLY, *adj.*, purus, mundus; *adv.*, pure, munde, munditer.

CLEANNESS, *subst.* (*neatness*), munditia, mundities; (*purity*), castitas, castimonia, sanctitas, sanctimonia; (*innocence*), innocentia, integritas; (*correctness*), elegantia, politura, nitor.

CLEANSE, *to*. *See* CLEAN, *to*.

CLEANSER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ emundat *or* purgat.

CLEANSING, *subst.*, purgatio, ablutio; *cleansings*, purgamenta.

CLEAR, *adj.* (*loud, distinct*), clarus, canorus, sonorus, acutus; (*articulate*), explanabilis; *c. utterance*, os planum *or* explanatum; (*bright*), clarus, lucidus, pellucidus, perspicuus, limpidus; illustris, nitidus, nitens; (*fair*), serenus; (*clean*), purus, mundus, merus; (*cheerful*), lætus, hilaris; (*evident*), perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; (*witnessed*), testatus; (*known*), notus, cognitus; (*intelligible*), planus; (*exact*), expressus; (*well-ordered*), distinctus; (*sharp*), acutus, acer; perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus; (*free*), liber, solutus; (*unimpaired*), integer, intactus, inviolatus, invulneratus, incorruptus, incolumis, salvus, sospes; (*innocent*), innocens, insons; purus, castus, integer, sanctus; (*impartial*), integer, incorruptus, æquus; (*open*), patens, apertus; purus; expeditus, facilis; (*full, entire*), solidus, plenus, totus; *a c. voice*, vox clara *or* splendida; *a c. sky*, serenum, serenitas, sudum; *still and c. weather*, tranquilla serenitas; *it becomes c.*, disserenascit; *c. water*, aqua limpida; *c. wine*, vinum merum; *it is c.*, est perspicuum, planum, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est, lucet, liquet; *c. marks of crime*, expressa sceleris vestigia; *a c. description*, dilucida descriptio; *a c. head*, ingenium acutum, acre; acies mentis, acumen ingenii; *c. of debt*, ære alieno vacuus; *to get c. of a thing*, se ex alqa re explicare, expedire; *to come off c.*, vivum, salvum, integrum evadere; *a c. conscience*, conscientia recte facti *or* recte factorum; *with a c. conscience*, bona mente, bono animo, salva fide; *to make a c. way*, viam sibi aperire; *to give a thing c. course*, rem non impedire.

CLEAR, *adv.*, prorsus, omnino.

CLEAR, *to* (*make clear*), purificare, expurgare, collustrare; (*make bright*), polire, expolire; (*acquit*), absolvere, diluere; (*free*), liberare, exsolvere, eximere re; (*extricate*), expedire, extrahere, eripere ex re; (*open*), aperire, patefacere; (*empty*), vacuum facere, purgare; *to c. away*, tollere, amovêre, removêre, amoliri; *to c. up*, exhilarare, explicare; illustrare, explanare; solvere, resolvere; enodare; *to c. one from a charge*, alqm crimine eximere, absolvere; *to c. one from disgrace*, alqm infamia levare; *to c. one's self of a charge*, criminationem dissolvere, crimen diluere; *to c. one's self to one*, se purgare alicui, satisfacere alicui; *to c. money*, solidam sibi pecuniam facere; *to c. a ship*, portorium dare *or* solvere; *c. the way!* date locum! cedite!

CLEARANCE, *subst.*, syngrapha vectigalis soluti.

CLEARNESS, *subst.* (*in sound* or *sight*), claritas; (*brightness*), splendor, nitor; (*plainness*), perspicuitas; (*pureness*), puritas; (*from fault*), innocentia, integritas; *c. of the weather*, cœli serenitas.

CLEAVE, *to* (*stick to*), adhærêre, inhærêre rei, adhærescere ad, inhærescere in; *to c. to one*, sequi, sectari alqm; *to c. together*, inter se cohærêre *or* cohærescere.

CLEAVE, *to* (*split*), *v. a.*, findere, diffindere; *v. n.*, findi, diffindi, dividi.

CLEAVER, *subst.* (*knife*), culter.

CLEFT, *subst.*, fissura, fissum, rima; *to get a cleft*, rimam agere, dehiscere.

CLEMENCY, *subst.*, clementia, lenitas, mansuetudo, animus lenis; misericordia.

CLEMENT, *adj.*, clemens, mitis, mansuetus, lenis; misericors.

CLENCH, *to*, contrahere.

CLERGY, *subst.*, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici; *of the clergy*, sacerdotalis, ministerialis, ſclericalis.

CLERGYMAN, *subst.*, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes.

CLERICAL, *adj.*, ecclesiasticus.

CLERK, *subst.* (*clergyman*), clericus, sacerdos; (*scholar*), vir doctus, homo eruditus; homo litteratus, litterator; (*writer, secretary*), scriba, librarius; qui est alicui ab epistolis; (*accountant*), rationarius, qui est alicui a rationibus.

CLERKSHIP, *subst.*, ſclericatus.

CLEVER, *adj.* (*fit*), bonus; idoneus; (*dexterous*), dexter, agilis, expeditus; (*skillful*), ingeniosus, sollers, callidus.

CLEVERNESS, *subst.* (*dexterity*), habilitas, habitus, ars, usus rei, exercitatio; (*skill*), ingenii dexteritas, rei peritia.

CLEW, *subst.* (*of thread*), glomus; (*of a sail*), pes veli, extremus veli angulus.

CLICK, *to*, crepitare, tinnire.

CLIENT, *subst.*, cliens.

CLIENTSHIP, *subst.*, clientela.

CLIFF, *subst.*, rupes, petra, scopulus.

CLIMACTERIC, CLIMACTERICAL, *adj.*, climactericus; *climacteric years*, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis humanæ.

CLIMATE, *subst.*, clima, cœlum, regio; *a temperate climate*, cœli temperies, regio temperata; *a warm climate*, aër calidus.

CLIMAX, *subst.*, gradatio.

CLIMB, *to*, *v. n.*, niti, eniti in; *v. a.*, scandere, ascendere, conscendere; *to c. up into*, inscendere; *to c. up a tree*, arborem conscendere; *hard to c. up*, præruptus, inascensus; *to c. over*, transcendere, superare; *what may be climbed*, scansilis.

CLIMBER, *subst.*, qui conscendit.

CLIMBING, *subst.*, conscensio; *a climbing up unto*, ascensio.

CLIME, *subst.*, regio, ora, plaga cœli; tractus.

CLINCH, *to* (*hold with the claw*), prehendere, apprehendere, manu tenêre; (*form into a claw*), contrahere; *to clinch the fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere; *to clinch a nail*, clavum recurvare; (*confirm*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire.

CLINCHER, *subst.* (*cramp*), uncus; (*small seavessel*), navigiolum.

CLING, *to* (*hang upon*), adhærêre, inhærêre; amplecti, complecti; adhærescere; (*hold*), tenêre, fovêre; *to cling together*, cohærêre.

CLINGY, *adj.*, viscosus, glutinosus.

CLINICAL, *adj.*, clinicus.

CLINK, *to*, crepare, crepitare, tinnire.

CLINK, CLINKING, *subst.*, crepitus, tinnitus.

CLIP, *to* (*shear*), toudēre, detondēre, attondēre; (*cut off*), adscindere, resecare, præcidere; (*reduce, lessen*), minuere, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere alqd de alqa re; *to clip one's wings*, pennas alicui incidere, intercidere, cistas tondēre; *to clip trees*, arbores putare, amputare, tondēre; *to clip coin*, nummos circumcidere; *to clip words*, litteras, syllabas opprimere, male pronunciare.

CLIPPER, *subst.*, tonsor; *clipper of money*, qui nummos accidit.

CLOAK, *subst.* (*outer garment*), pallium, pænula, lacerna, abolla, gausapa, sagum, paludamentum; *little cloak*, palliolum, sagulum; (*cover, concealment*), velamentum, tegumentum, obtentus; præscriptio, titulus, species, color.

CLOAK, *to* (*put on a cloak*), amicire *or* vestire pallio, pallium induere; (*cover, disguise*), velare, dissimulare, involucris tegere, quasi velis obtendere, tegere, occultare, colorare.

CLOCK, *subst.* (*time-piece*), horologium; (*sundial*), horologium solarium; *water-clock*, clepsydra; (*hours, time*), horæ; *what o'clock is it?* quota est hora?

CLOD, *subst.* (*lump of earth*), gleba, globus, massa; *little clod*, glebula, globulus, massula; *great clod*, moles; (*dull fellow*), stipes, caudex, vervex; *a clod of blood*, sanguinis grumus.

CLOD, *to* (*grow cloddy*), grumescere, coagulari.

CLODDY, *adj.*, glebosus.

CLOG, *subst.* (*log*), caudex; (*hinderance*), impedimentum, mora, onus, molestia; (*overshoes*), tegumenta calceorum; (*wooden shoes*), sculponeæ, soleæ ligneæ, calones.

CLOG, *to* (*hinder*), impedire, præpedire, morari, remorari, tardare, retardare; obstruere; (*load*), gravare, onerare, obruere; *to clog the stomach*, vino ciboque se gravare, se ingurgitare.

CLOISTER, *subst.*, cœnobium, monasterium; (*peristyle*), peristylium, porticus.

CLOISTER, *to*, in monasterium includere, concludere, detrudere; *cloistered*, in monasterio abditus; *cloistered up*, claustris septus.

CLOSE, *adj.* (*shut*), clausus, occlusus; (*narrow*), artus, angustus, contractus; (*intimate*), intimus; (*tight*), strictus; (*attentive*), acer, attentus; (*thick*), crassus, densus, spissus, confertus; solidus, firmus; (*concise*), pressus, concisus, circumcisus; accuratus, subtilis; (*reserved*), tacitus, taciturnus; (*secret*), occultus, tectus; (*concealed*), abditus, reconditus; (*retired*), solitarius, solus; (*niggardly*), parcus, tenax, sordidus; *to pay c. attention*, diligenter attendere, adesse animo; *a c. copy*, exemplum accurate descriptum; *c. air*, aër gravis; *a c. fight*, certamen cominus consertum; *a c. contest*, acre prœlium.

CLOSE, *subst.* (*enclosure*), septum, conseptum; cohors, chors; (*pause*), intermissio; (*conclusion*), conclusio, finis, exitus; extrema pars; claucula; peroratio, epilogus; *at the c. of the speech*, in extrema oratione; *at the c. of the year*, anno exeunte; *to bring to a c.*, ad finem adducere.

CLOSE, *to, v. a.* (*shut*), claudere, operire; (*conclude*), concludere, absolvere; (*end*), finire; (*bring about*), ad finem perducere, facere, conficere, perficere, consummare; *v. n.*, finire, finem habēre *or* capere, exitum habēre, desinere; *to c. one's eyes*, connivēre ad alqd; *to c. up the ranks*, densare ordines; *to c. up*, concludere, obsignare; *to c. with one in fight*, armis congredi cum alqo; *to c. in*, cingere, claudere, circumdare; *night closes in*, nox appetit, advesperascit; *to c. with one*, in alcjs partes transire; *to c. with a thing*, accedere ad alqd.

CLOSELY, *adv.* (*narrowly*), anguste, arte; (*firmly*), firme, firmiter; (*attentively*), acrius, acerrime, diligenter; (*niggardly*), parce, exigue, maligne, (*thickly*), dense, solide, compresse, confertim; (*nicely*), accurate, subtiliter; (*hand to hand*), cominus; (*hotly*), acriter; (*constantly*), assidue; (*secretly*), occulte, tecte, intecte, clam; (*near*), prope, in propinquo; (*verbally*), ad verbum, totidem verbis; *close by*, prope, secundum, ad, propter, juxta.

CLOSENESS, *subst.* (*state of being shut*), clausura; (*narrowness*), angustia, contractio; (*thickness*), densitas, spissitudo, soliditas; (*nearness*), propinquitas, continuitas; (*secrecy, privacy*), natura recondita, taciturnitas, silentium; (*reservedness*), circumspectio, consideratio; (*caution*), cautio; (*niggardliness*), tenacitas, parsimonia, malignitas, sordes; (*close connection*), conjunctio.

CLOSET, *subst.* (*small room*), conclave; (*store-room*), cella penaria; (*close*), septum; (*press*), armarium; (*study*), museum.

CLOSET, *to*, claudere, concludere; in cubiculum secretius recipere; in conclavi includere.

CLOSING, *subst.* (*concluding*), conclusio; *closing in*, inclusio; *closing together*, conjunctio.

CLOT, *to*, concrescere, coagulare; *hair clotted with blood*, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, *subst.* (*woven stuff*), textum; (*piece of linen*), linteum, pannus linteus; (*canvas*), cannabinum; (*woollen stuff*), pannus, lanceum textile; (*dress*), panni, vestitus; *cotton c.*, pannus xylinus, bombycinus, byssinus; *haircloth*, cilicium; *c. of gold*, pannus auro intextus; *table-c.*, mappa; *to lay the c.*, mensam linteo sternere; *to sell c.*, pannos vendere; *c. of arras*, tapes, tapetum; *a horse-c.*, equi stragulum.

CLOTHE, *to*, vestire, amicire, vestitum dare *or* præbēre; alicui vestem induere, alqm veste induere; *she clothes herself neatly*, eleganter sibi vestes aptat; *to be clothed* or *clad*, vestiri, amiciri, veste indui.

CLOTHES, *subst. pl.*, vestis, vestimenta, indumenta, tegumenta corporis; vestitus, amictus, cultus, habitus; *bed-c.*, stragulum, vestis stragula, toreule; *linen c.*, lintea vestimenta; *to put on c.*, induere sibi vestem, induere se veste, indui veste; *to change one's c.*, vestem mutare; *to mend one's c.*, vestem resarcire; *to have on new c.*, recenti veste indutum esse; *old fashioned c.*, vestitus obsoletus; *to sell old c.*, vestes tritas, obsoletas venditare; *a trunk for c.*, arca vestiaria.

CLOTHIER, *subst.*, panni opifex; vestiarius.

CLOTHING, *subst.*, vestis, vestitus, vestimentum (*making of cloth*), lanificium.

CLOTTED, *adj.*, concretus, coagulatus.

CLOTTER, *to*, concrescere, grumescere, coagulari.

CLOTTING, *subst.*, concretio.

CLOUD, *subst.* (*vapors*), nubes, nubilum; (*mass c.*, nubecula, nebula; (*great mass*), vis magna, silva; (*stains in stones*), nubila, undæ; *a c. of dust*, nubes pulveris; *a c. of cavalry*, nubes equitum; *to fall from the c.s*, de cœlo delabi; *to be under a c.*, fortuna duriore conflictari; *c.s in painting*, nubila, *pl.*; *to soar into the c.s*, nubes et inania capere.

CLOUD, *to, v. a.* (*darken with clouds*), nubilis obducere, obscurare, obnubilare; *fig.*, tegere; *v. n.* (*grow cloudy*), nubilare, nube tegi, obscurari.

CLOUD-CAPT, *adj.*, caput inter nubila condens.

CLOUDED, *adj.*, nubilus, obnubilus, prænubilus; (*of gems*), nubilus, nubilans, undatus, undulatus; *a clouded brow*, frons contracta, nubila; *a head clouded with wine*, caput vino percussum.

CLOUDINESS, *subst.*, tempestas nubila.

CLOUDLESS, *adj.*, nubibus vacuus, serenus.

CLOUDY, *adj.*, nubilus, obnubilus; obscurus; *somewhat c.*, subnubilus; (*not clear*), turbidus, fæculentus; *c. with wrath*, nubilus ira; *a c. countenance*, vultus nubilus; *c. weather*, cœlum nubilum.

CLOUGH, *subst.* (*cleft, glen*), convallis; (*in commerce, an allowance in weight*), deductio 2 librarum in 300.

CLOVE, *subst.*, caryophyllum; (*of garlic*), allii nucleus *or* spica; (*of cheese*), casei 8 libræ; (*of wool*), lanæ 7 libræ; *clove-gilliflower*, dianthus caryophyllus (L.).

CLOVEN, *adj.*, fissus, bisulcus; *cloven-footed*, bifidus, bisulcus.

CLOVER, *subst.*, trifolium; *c.-grass*, trifolium pratense; *a c.-field*, ager trifolio consitus; *to live in c.*, laute vivere, in rosa vivere.

CLOWN, *subst.* (*rustic*), agricola, colonus; homo rusticanus, rusticus, agrestis; (*churl*), homo agrestis, inurbanus, incultus; *a very clown*, merum rus; *to play the clown*, inurbane se gerere.

CLOWNISH, *adj.*, agrestis, rusticus, rudis, incultus, inurbanus; *somewhat c.*, subrusticus, subagrestis.

CLOWNISHNESS, *subst.*, rusticitas; mores inculti, rustici; (*brutishness*), feritas.

CLOY, *to*, satiare, exsatiare, saturare, exsaturare, ad nauseam explêre; *to cloy one's self*, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare.

CLOYING, CLOYMENT, *subst.*, saturatio, satietas, fastidium, tædium.

CLUB, *subst.* (*heavy stick*), clava, fustis, baculus; (*one of the suits at cards*), trifolium; (*company*), circulus, compotatio, symposium; (*share of a reckoning*), symbola, collecta; *bearing a club*, claviger.

CLUB, *to* (*league together*), societatem coire, conspirare; (*contribute*), conferre in alqd, symbolam conferre.

CLUB-FOOTED, *adj.*, scaurus, talis pravis *or* exstantibus.

CLUB-LAW, *subst.*, jus inter compotores sanctum; (*for fighting*), fustuarium.

CLUCK, *to*, glocire, glocitare.

CLUMP, *subst.* (*shapeless piece of wood*), caudex; (*bunch of trees*), arbores condensæ, locus arboribus condensus.

CLUMSILY, *adv.*, infacete, incomposite; inurbane, rustice; inepte, incommode; inscite; crassa *or* pingui Minerva.

CLUMSINESS, *subst.* (*unwieldy vastness*), inhabilis moles corporis; (*awkwardness*), rusticitas, inurbanitas, mores rustici, inurbani; gravitas linguæ, duritas.

CLUMSY, *adj.*, inhabilis, dexteritatis expers; vastus; inscite factus; agrestis, rusticus, inurbanus, rudis, inscitus; gravis, durus, incompositus.

CLUSTER, *subst.* (*bunch*), racemus, corymbus; *c. of grapes*, uva; (*heap*), acervus, cumulus; (*body of men*), corona, turba, multitudo; *c. of bees*, examen; *little c.*, racemulus; *full of c.s*, racemosus.

CLUSTER, *to*, uvas, racemos ferre; uvas, racemos facere; (*of men*), congregari, in unum congibari; *the clustering vine*, vitis uvifera, racemifera.

CLUTCH, *subst.* (*claw*), unguis; (*hand*), manus; *to fall into one's c.s*, in manus *or* sub potestatem alcjs venire; *to keep out of one's c.s*, sibi ab alqo cavêre; *to keep under one's c.s*, in manibus habêre.

CLUTCH, *to* (*form into a c.*), *one's fist*, pugnum contrahere *or* comprimere; (*seize*), prehendere, manu apprehendere, alicui manus adhibêre *or* injicere.

CLUTTER, *subst.*, turba, tumultus, motus, seditio.

CLUTTER TOGETHER, *to*, confertim *or* frequentes concurrere.

CLYSTER, *subst.*, clyster; *to give a c.*, clysterem applicare; *to take a c.*, clystere purgari.

COACERVATE, *to*, coacervare.

COACERVATION, *subst.*, coacervatio.

COACH, *subst.*, currus, rheda, carruca, pilentum; *hackney-c.*, rheda meritoria; *to ride in a c.*, curru vehi.

COACH-HORSE, *subst.*, equus rhedarius, carrucarius.

COACHMAN, *subst.*, rhedarius, carrucarius, auriga.

COADJUTOR, *subst.*, collega adjunctus; episcopus designatus.

COAGULATE, *to, v. a.*, coagulare; *v. n.*, coagulari, concrescere.

COAGULATION, *subst.*, coagulatio, concretio.

COAL, *subst.* (*charcoal*), carbo; (*fossil*), carbo fossilis, lithanthrax, lapis ampelitis; *a small coal*, carbunculus; *a burning coal*, pruna; carbo candens, vivus; *a dead coal*, carbo exstinctus, emortuus, *to become coal*, carbonescere, in carbones redigi; *to reduce to coals*, in carbones redigere.

COAL-BLACK, *adj.*, anthracinus, melaneus, piceus, perniger.

COAL-FIRE, *subst.*, carbones candentes, anthracia.

COAL-FISH, *subst.*, asellus niger.

COAL-GRATE, *subst.*, crates ferrea ad carbones urendos.

COAL-MERCHANT, *subst.*, carbonarius.

COAL-MINE or COAL-PIT, *subst.*, carbonaria fodina, carbonis fodina.

COAL-TRADE, *subst.*, negotium carbonarium.

COALESCE, *to*, coalescere.

COALESCENCE, COALITION, *subst.*, junctio, conjunctio, colligatio, confusio; (*league*), fœdus, societas.

COARSE, *adj.* (*gross*), crassus; (*raw*), rudis, imperitus, inscitus; (*uncivil*), inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis; (*mean, vile*), vulgaris, quotidianus, vilis; humilis, illiberalis; *c. meal*, farina crassa; *c. bread*, panis secundarius; *c. sand*, sabulo, saburra; *a c. jest*, jocus illiberalis; *c. language*, sermo ex trivis arreptus.

COARSENESS, *subst.*, crassitudo; rusticitas, inurbanitas, mores inculti; inconcinnitas.

COAST, *subst.*, ora, tractus, litus; (*situated on the coast*, maritimus.

COAST, *to* (*along the shore*), oram legere, circumnavigare.

COASTER, *subst.*, navis oraria.

COAT, *subst.*, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum, amiculum, tunica; (*overcoat*), abolla, gausapa; *waistcoat*, interula, subacula, colobium; *a coat with sleeves*, tunica manicata; *a coat of mail*, lorica; *a coat of arms*, insigne gentilitium; (*skin*), cutis, corium; membrana, tunica; (*varnish*), circumlitio.

COAT, *to* (*put on a coat*), tunicam induere, veste induere; (*cover*), inducere, illinere, circumlinere.

COAX, *to*, adblandiri, verbis blandis lenire, permulcere; alicui blandiri.

COB, *subst.* (*sea-fowl*), larus.

COBBLE, *to*, sarcire, resarcire; inscienter facere *or* reficere.

COBBLER, *subst.*, sutor veteramentarius; imperitus artifex; (*any clumsy workman*), cerdo; *a cobbler's shop*, sutrina, sutrinum.

COBWEB, *subst.*, araneæ tela, texta aranea; *full of cobwebs*, araneosus.

COCHINEAL, *subst.*, coccus, coccum, granum infectorium.

COCK, *subst.* (*male of small birds*), mas; (*male of the hen*), gallus, gallus gallinaceus; *game-c.*, gallus pugnax; *young c.*, pullus gallinaceus; *turkey-c.*, gallus Indicus; *c.-crowing*, galli cantus; *c.-fight*, pugna *or* certamen gallorum; *c.'s comb*, galli crista; *c.'s spur*, galli calcar; *c.'s wattles*, galli palear; *weather-c.*, ventorum index; *c. of the wood*, urogallus; *the c. of a dial*, gnomon; (*notch*) *of an arrow*, crena; *the c. of a gun*, retinaculum pyritæ; *the c. of a pipe* or *cask*, siphon, epistomium; *a c. of hay*, fœni meta, fœnile; *a c.-loft, garret*, tegulis proxima contignatio.

COCK, *to*, *v. a.* (*set erect*), attollere, erigere; *to c. the hat*, causiam erigere; *to c. the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere; *to c. a gun*, retinaculum erigere; *to c. hay*, fœnum in metas extruere; *v. n.* (*strut*), magnifice incedere.

COCKADE, *subst.*, insigne pilei; insigne militare.

COCKATRICE, *subst.*, basiliscus, serpens regulus.

COCK-BOAT, *subst.*, scapha.

COCK-BRAINED, *adj.*, temerarius.

COCK-CROWING, *subst.*, gallicinium.

COCKER, *to*, alicui indulgère, alqm mollire, emollire, effeminare.

COCKEREL, *subst.*, galli pullus.

COCKET, *subst.*, schedula mercatoria testans vectigal persolutum.

COCKLE, *subst.* (*herb*), zizania, lolium, rhœas; (*fish*), cochlea, concha marina, conchylium marinum.

COCKLE, *to*, corrugari.

COCKNEY, *subst.*, delicatulus puellus oppidanus.

COCK-PIT, *subst.*, galli pugnatorium, cavea.

COCK-SURE, *adj.*, fidens, confidens, certus.

COCKSWAIN, *subst.*, cymbæ præfectus.

COCK-WEED, *subst.*, piperitis.

COCOA, *subst.*, cocos, nux Indica; *cocoa-tree*, cocos nucifera (L.)

COD, *subst.* (*fish*), asellus, asiscus, capito, gadus; (*husk*), folliculus, valvulus, siliqua.

CODE, *subst.* (*book*), codex; (*book of the civil law*), codex *or* corpus juris, leges scriptæ.

CODICIL, *subst.*, codicillus.

CODLING, *subst.*, malum ad coquendum aptum.

COEFFICIENT, *adj.*, simul efficiens, †coefficiens.

COEQUAL, *adj.*, ejusdem qualitatis, æqualis.

COEQUALITY, *subst.*, eadem qualitas, æqualitas.

COERCE, *to*, coercère, circumscribere.

COERCION, *subst.*, coercitio, vis; pœna.

COERCIVE, *adj.*, coercens; *c. power*, coercitio.

COESSENTIAL, *adj.*, ejusdem essentiæ.

COETANEOUS, *adj.*, ejusdem ætatis, †coæstaneus.

COETERNAL, *adj.*, pariter æternus.

COEVAL, *adj.*, ejusdem ævi, †coævus.

COEXIST, *to*, simul esse *or* fieri, eodem tempore esse.

COEXISTENT, *adj.*, simul existens.

COFFEE, *subst.* (*the tree*), coffea (L.); (*the grains*) fabæ coffeæ; (*the drink*), coffea, potus coffeæ.

COFFEE-HOUSE, *subst.*, caupona.

COFFEE-MILL, *subst.*, fistula serrata.

COFFEE-POT, *subst.*, hirnula coffeæ.

COFFER, *subst.*, arca, capsa; *little c.*, capsula.

COFFERER, *subst.*, dispensator, †arrarius.

COFFIN, *subst.*, arca, loculus, sandapila.

COFFIN, *to*, in arca *or* loculo ponere.

COFFIN-MAKER, *subst.*, faber locularius *or* sandapilarius.

COG, *to*, *v. a.* (*flatter*), alqm adulari, alicui blandiri, assentiri; *v. n.* (*lie*), mentiri; *to get by cogging*, eblandiri.

COG, *subst.*, rotæ dens, denticulus.

COGENCY, *subst.*, efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas, vis; gravitas.

COGENT, *adj.*, efficax, valens, potens; firmus, gravis; *a cogent remedy*, præsens remedium.

COGGER, *subst.*, adulator, palpator.

COGGING, *subst.*, adulatio, palpatio.

COGITATION, *subst.*, cogitatio.

COGNATION, *subst.*, cognatio, affinitas.

COGNIZABLE, *adj.*, obnoxius; *cognizable by the senses*, quod sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis.

COGNIZANCE, *subst.*, cognitio, intelligentia, notitia; *to have cognizance of*, cognoscere, sentire, vidêre; *to take cognizance of*, de re cognoscere, alcjs rei rationem habêre.

COG-WHEEL, *subst.*, rota dentibus instructa, rota dentata *or* denticulata.

COHABIT, *to*, simul habitare, in eadem domo habitare, contubernales esse; *to cohabit with one*, cum alqo habitare.

COHEIR, COHEIRESS, *subst.*, cohæres.

COHERE, *to*, cohærère, cohærescere, inter se connexos esse.

COHERENCE, *subst.*, cohærentia; contextus; perpetuitas; conjunctio.

COHERENT, *adj.*, cohærens; contextus; continens, continuus, perpetuus, contiguus; aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consentaneus; conjunctus.

COHESION, *subst.* Same as *Coherence*.

COHESIVE, *adj.*, cohærens; *cohesive power*, vis cohærendi.

COHOBATION, *subst.*, iterata destillatio.

COHORT, *subst.*, cohors.

COIF, *subst.*, capillare, mitra, mitella, calantica.

COIFED, *adj.*, redimita caput mitella.

COIL, *subst.* (*noise*), strepitus, tumultus; (*rope wound into a ring*), rudens complicatus; *coil of a snake*, spira.

COIL, *to*, *v. n.* (*make noise*), strepere, rixari, tumultuari, turbas ciêre; (*wind*) *a rope*, complicare rudentem, glomerare, in spiram contorquere.

COIN, *subst.* (*stamp*), forma; (*piece of money*), nummus; (*money*), nummi, pecunia; *small coin*, nummulus *or* nummuli; *base coin*, nummi adulterini; *current coin*, bona et legalis moneta; *silver coin*, argentum signatum; *to strike base coin*, pecunias vitiare; *to clip the coin*, nummos accidere; *to pay in Roman coin*, ad denarium solvere; *to pay in the same coin*, par pari referre.

COIN, *to* (*strike*), cudere, ferire, percutere; (*stamp*), signare; (*invent, forge*), fingere, confin-

gere, comminisci; *to coin again*, recudere; *to coin more*, accudere; *to coin new words*, verba fabricari.

COINAGE, *subst.* (*coining*), monetæ percussio, cusio monetalis; res nummaria; (*coin*), nummi; (*the expense of coining*), impendia monetæ; *fig.*, fictio, confictio; res ficta, commentum.

COINCIDE, *to* (*fall upon the same point*), in idem tempus incidere; in unum locum *or* in unum convenire; (*agree*), consentire, congruere, convenire, constare.

COINCIDENCE, *subst.*, concursio, concursus; consensus, consensio, concentus, convenientia.

COINCIDENT, *adj.*, quæ eodem tempore fiunt, quæ eundem locum tenent; congruens, conveniens, consentiens.

COINER, *subst.*, nummi cusor, monetæ opifex, monetarius; (*counterfeiter*), pecuniæ vitiator; (*inventor*), inventor, auctor.

COITION, *subst.*, coitus, copulatio.

COKE, *subst.*, carbo fossilis ad prunam fumo vacuam exustus.

COLANDER, *subst.*, colum.

COLD, *adj.* (*cool*), frigidus, gelidus; (*chill*), algidus, algens; (*frigid*), languidus, lentus, tardus, segnis, iners, remissus, frigidus; *very cold*, perfrigidus, præfrigidus, prægelidus; *somewhat cold*, frigidulus, subfrigidus; *to take a cold bath*, frigida (*sc.* aqua) lavari; *to become cold*, frigescere, refrigescere, refrigerari; languescere; *it grows cold*, frigus ingruit; *it grows colder*, frigus ingravescit; *to make cold*, refrigerare; *in cold blood*, animo tranquillo *or* bene composito, consulto.

COLD, *subst.*, frigus, algor, gelu; *severe cold*, vis frigoris, vis hiemalis; *a cold*, gravedo; *to be troubled with a cold*, gravedine laborare; *shaking for cold*, frigore horrens; *to take* or *catch cold*, perfrigescere, frigus contrahere, frigore affici, gravedinem contrahere.

COLDISH, *adj.*, tepidus.

COLDNESS, *subst.*, frigus, algor; pectus lentum, lentitudo; languor; animus frigidus; irreverentia, negligentia.

COLE, COLE-WORT, *subst.*, brassica, olus, caulis.

COLIC, *adj.*, colicus; *subst.*, colicus dolor, colon; tormina, strophus.

COLLAPSE, *to*, collabi.

COLLAR, *subst.*, collare, capistrum; *a dog's c.*, millum, mellum, mælium; *a horse-c.*, helcium; *the c. of a garment*, collare; *an iron c. for offenders*, columbar, numella; *a c. of brawn*, caro aprugna convoluta.

COLLAR, *to*, alqm collo prehendere; collum alicui torquêre, alqm obtorto collo trahere.

COLLATE, *to* (*compare*), comparare, conferre, examinare; (*bestow*), dare, deferre.

COLLATERAL, *adj.*, ejusdem lateris, adjunctus, adjuvans, †collateralis.

COLLATION, *subst.* (*comparison*), collatio, comparatio, examinatio; (*bestowal*), munus alicui delatum, muneris delatio; (*light repast*), cœnula, gustatio, merenda.

COLLATOR, *subst.*, collator.

COLLEAGUE, *subst.*, collega, consors, socius.

COLLEAGUESHIP, *subst.*, collegium.

COLLECT, *subst.* (*short prayer*), collecta.

COLLECT, *to*, *v. a.* (*gather*), legere, colligere, conquirere, congerere, coacervare; exigere; (*infer*, *conclude*), concludere, cogere; efficere, colligere; *v. n.* (*assemble*), cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire; confluere, frequentes convenire.

COLLECTED, *adj.* (*gathered*), collectus; (*calm*), impavidus, tranquillus.

COLLECTION, *subst.* (*gathering*), lectio, collectio, conquisitio; (*things gathered*), collatio, thesaurus; (*assembly*), conventus, circulus, globus; (*body*), corpus, summa; *collections*, collectanea, excerpta, collecta, commentarii.

COLLECTIVE, *adj.*, universus, cunctus, omnis; †collectivus.

COLLECTIVELY, *adv.*, in universum, simul, †collective.

COLLECTOR, *subst.* (*gatherer*), collector; (*tax-gatherer*), exactor, coactor.

COLLEGE, *subst.* (*society*), collegium, fraternitas, corpus, sodalitas, societas; (*academical institution*), gymnasium litterarium, academia.

COLLEGIAN, *subst.*, ejusdem collegii socius, academicus, civis academicus.

COLLEGIATE, *adj.* and *subst.*, academicus.

COLLET, *subst.* (*of a ring*), annuli pala.

COLLIER, *subst.*, carbonarius.

COLLIERY, *subst.* (*coal-pit*), fodina carbonaria; (*coal-trade*), mercatus carbonarius.

COLLIGATION, *subst.*, colligatio.

COLLIQUATE, *to*, colliquare, resolvere.

COLLIQUATION, *subst*, colliquatio, solutio.

COLLISION, *subst.*, collisio.

COLLOCATION, *subst.*, collocatio.

COLLOP, *subst.*, caruncula, carnis frustum, offula, buccea; *collops*, lardum concisum et frixum.

COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE, sermo communis, sermo quotidianus.

COLLOQUY, *subst.*, colloquium, collocutio, confabulatio, sermo.

COLLUSION, *subst.*, collusio; *to have c. with one*, colludere cum alqo; *by c.*, fallaciter, ficte, fraudulenter, dolo malo; *a pleader by c.*, prævaricator.

COLLUSIVE, COLLUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, *adv.*, collusorie, fraudulenter, dolo malo.

COLLY, *subst.*, fuligo, nigror.

COLON, *subst.* (*stop*), puncta duo, colon; (*intestine*), colum, intestinum rectum.

COLONEL, *subst.* (*of infantry*), tribunus militum; (*of cavalry*), præfectus.

COLONIAL, *adj.*, colonicus.

COLONIST, *subst.*, colonus.

COLONIZE, *to* (*a place*), coloniam mittere in alqm locum, coloniam alqo deducere; coloniam in alqo loco constituere, collocare.

COLONIZATION, *subst.*, coloniarum in alqm locum deductio, coloniæ in alqo loco constitutio, collocatio.

COLONNADE, *subst.*, columnarum ordo *or* series; peristylium, porticus.

COLONY, *subst.*, colonia; (*the men*), coloni.

COLORATE, *adj.*, coloratus, colore tinctus *or* imbutus.

COLORATION, *subst.*, coloratio, coloris inductio; color, pigmentum, fucus; colores; colorum ratio.

COLOSSUS, *subst.*, colossus, statua colossea, signum colosseum.

COLOSSAL, *adj.*, colosseus, colossicus; vastus, immanis.

COLOR, *subst.* (*hue, dye*), color, tinctus; (*means of coloring*), pigmentum, color; (*pretence*), causa,

umbra, prætextus, præscriptio, nomen, obtentus, species; *to lose c.*, colorem amittere; *that which has lost c.*, decolor; *of divers colors*, versicolor, discolor, varius; *of the same c.*, concolor; *to change c.*, colorem mutare; *not to change c.*, consistere ore; *under c. of*, alcjs rei nomine, simulatione, specie, per alcjs rei causam *or* speciem; *colors* (*ensign*), signum, vexillum.

COLOR, *to*, *v. a.* (*mark with some hue or dye*), colorare, colore imbuere; colorem alicui rei inducere; tingere, inficere; (*cloak*), fucare, infucare, tegere, occultare, alqo nomine colorare; *v. n.*, (*blush*), erubescere, rubore suffundi.

COLORABLE, *adj.*, speciosus.

COLORING, *subst.*, coloris inductio; colores; ratio colorum; (*paint*), pigmentum, fucus.

COLORIST, *subst.*, pictor colorum peritia insignis.

COLT, *subst.* (*young horse*), pullus equinus, †poledrus; *horse-colt*, equulus; *mare-colt*, equula; *colt of an ass*, pullus asininus; (*young, foolish fellow*), juvenis rudis atque petulans.

COLTISH, *adj.*, pullinus.

COLUMBARY, *subst.*, columbarium.

COLUMN, *subst.* (*pillar*), columna; *small c.*, columella; (*division of an army*), pars exercitus, agmen; *to march in columns*, exercitu in partes diviso incedere; *in three columns*, tripartito agmine.

COLURES, *subst. pl.*, coluri.

COMA, *subst.*, lethargia.

COMATOSE, *adj.*, lethargicus, veternosus; somniculosus.

COMB, *subst.* (*to comb with*), pecten; (*crest of a cock*), crista, juba; (*honey-c.*), favi, *pl.*; *lady's c.* (*herb*), pecten Veneris; *like a c.*, pectinatus; *in the manner of a c.*, pectinatim; *a tooth of a c.*, radius pectinis; *a small-toothed c.*, pecten densioribus radiis, pecten densus; *c. for the hair*, pecten crinalis; *c.-maker*, pectinarius; *curry-c.*, strigil; *c.-brush*, cœtaceum pectinis verriculum.

COMB, *to*, pectere; *to comb wool*, lanam pectere, carminare; *to curry-c. a horse*, equum stringere.

COMBAT, *subst.*, pugna, certamen, prœlium; *single combat*, certamen singulare.

COMBAT, *to*, *v. n.*, pugnare, certare, contendere, decernere, dimicare, digladiari, prœliari, prœlium *or* pugnam facere; *to c. with words*, verbis certare, contendere; *to c. bravely*, fortiter resistere; *to c. with fortune*, cum adversa fortuna conflictari; *v. a.*, oppugnare, impugnare; contra alqd pugnare; *to c. one's opinion*, alcjs opinioni repugnare; *to c. all things*, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT, *subst.*, pugnator, certator; (*soldier*), miles, armatus; (*wrestler*), luctator; (*boxer*), pugil; (*gladiator*), gladiator; (*who fights with wild beasts*), venator.

COMBER, *subst.*, qui lanas carminat.

COMBINATION, *subst.* (*union*), junctio, conjunctio, consociatio, copulatio, colligatio (*connection*), societas, sodalitium; (*league*), fœdus; (*plot*), consensio, conspiratio, conjuratio; *a c. of things*, res inter se junctæ, colligatæ; *c. of misfortunes*, concursus calamitatum.

COMBINE, *to*, *v. a.*, jungere, conjungere, copulare, connectere, sociare, consociare; *v. n.*, jungi, conjungi, se jungere *or* conjungere; (*plot*), conspirare, conjurare.

COMBUSTIBLE, *adj.*, ustioni aptus *or* idoneus, facilis ad exardescendum, †combustibilis.

COMBUSTION, *subst.* (*burning*), deflagratio; conflagratio; (*tumult*), tumultus, seditio, turba.

COME, *to* (*become*), fieri, oriri; *how comes it that*, &c., qui factum est, ut, &c.; (*draw near*), venire, pervenire; (*arrive*), advenire; (*approach*), accedere, appropinquare; (*return*), redire; (*hit upon*), incidere in; devenire, deferri alqo; (*be brought*), venire, ferri, afferri, perferri; (*c. on*), appetere; *to c. on foot*, peditem advenire; *to c. on horseback*, equo advehi; *news comes*, nuncius perfertur; *news having c.*, nuncio allato; *I am c.*, veni, adsum; *to c. to himself*, ad se redire; *to c. to naught*, ad nihilum redigi; *to c. to be considered*, in deliberationem cadere; *it has c. to this, that*, &c., res eo deducta est, ut, &c.; *to c. to a knowledge of*, alqd cognoscere; *time to c.*, tempus futurum; *for the time to c.*, in posterum, in posteritatem; *to c. about*, evenire, accidere; *to c. about something*, alcjs rei gratia venire; *to c. again*, redire; *to c. after*, sequi; *to c. at*, pervenire ad alqd, potiri alqa re, nanciscі, consequi, assequi; *to c. back*, reverti, redire; *to c. down*, descendere; decidere; delabi; defluere; pessum ire, perire, ruere; *to c. forward*, progredi, procedere; prodire; *to c. in*, intro venire, introire; (*of debts*), solvi; *to c. into the house*, domum inire; *to c. within the door*, janam intrare; *to c. into a place*, locum inire, ingredi; *to c. into danger*, in periculum venire, in discrimen incidere, periculum subire; *to c. of*, ortum, oriundum esse ab, genus deducere ab alqo; oriri ex re, proficisci a re; *to c. off*, abire, discedere; elabi, evadere; *to c. off conqueror*, superiorem *or* victorem discedere, evadere; *to c. on*, procedere, progredi; accedere; adventare; proficere; crescere; *to c. out*, exire, egredi, progredi; (*of a book*), edi, emitti; (*of teeth*), excidere; (*of hair*), defluere; (*of color*), fugere, decedere; (*of spots*), tolli; (*of a secret*), exire, in vulgus emanare; *to c. out with one's opinion*, sententiam suam aperire; *to c. over to a party*, in alcjs partes transire; *to c. to pass*, fieri, accidere, contingere, evenire; *to c. up*, enasci, emergere; *to c. up with*, assequi, consequi; *to c. upon*, invadere in, opprimere alqm.

COME! age! agite! *come show it!* ostende vero! *come say!* dicdum!

COMEDIAN, *subst.*, comœdus, comicus, actor scenicus, mimus, comœdiarum actor, histrio.

COMEDY, *subst.*, comœdia, fabula; *like a comedy*, comice, scenice; *a writer of comedies*, comicus.

COMELINESS, *subst.*, pulchritudo, species, venustas, dignitas, forma; decor, decentia.

COMELY, *adj.* (*graceful*), bellus, venustus, formosus; (*becoming*), decorus, decens, honestus, ingenuus; *to make comely*, decorare, ornare; *it is comely*, decet, convenit, decorum est, par est.

COMER, *subst.*, qui venit, advenit; (*guest*), hospes; *he is the last comer*, ultimus venit.

COMET, *subst.*, cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes, stella crinita.

COMFITS, *subst.*, dulcia, dulciola, bellaria; *comfit-baker*, pistor dulciarius.

COMFORT, *subst.* (*support*), auxilium, præsidium; (*consolation*), solatium, consolatio, medicina; (*enjoyment, ease*), commoditas, hilaritas, jucunditas; *c. in pain*, solatium doloris; *c. under ills*, solatium malorum; *to yield no c.*, nihil habere consolationis; *the c.s of life*, vitæ commoda; *to take c.*, bene vivere, genio indulgere; *with c.*, commode, bene, beate; (*quietly*), tranquille.

COMFORTABLE, *adj.* (*full of consolation*), con-

solatorius, solatii plenus; (*consolable*), consolabilis; (*convenient*), commodus, bonus: (*pleasant*), gratus, jucundus, suavis; (*cheerful*), hilaris.

COMFORTER, *subst.*, consolator; Paracletus.

COMFORTLESS, *adj.* (*unconsoled*), solatii expers; (*unpleasant*), injucundus; odiosus.

COMIC, COMICAL, *adj.* (*relating to comedy*), comicus; (*laughable*), ridiculus, ridendus; (*merry*), urbanus, facetus, festivus.

COMING, *subst.*, accessio, adventus; *c. about*, circuitio; *c. away*, discessus; *c. back*, reditus; *c. against*, invasio; *c. down*, descensus; *c. forth*, egressio; *c. forward*, progressio, progressus; *c. in*, ingressus, introitus; *c. in*, reditus, vectigal; *c. out*, egressus; *c. out of the earth*, exortus, germinatio; *c. short*, defectio, defectus; *c. to*, accessus, aditus; *c. nigh unto*, appropinquatio; *c. up*, ascensio; *c. upon suddenly*, superventus; *c. in the way*, occursus.

COMITIAL, *adj.*, comitialis.

COMMA, *subst.*, comma.

COMMAND, *subst.* (*bidding*), jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum, præceptum, præscriptum, mandatum, edictum, decretum; (*desire*), voluntas; (*supreme authority*), summa rerum, imperium, summa imperii, potestas; *under one's c.*, alqo duce, alcjs ductu; *to have the c. of an army*, exercitui præesse; *to appoint one to the c. of an army*, alqm exercitui præficere; *c. of the passions*, continentia, temperantia; *at one's c.*, jussu *or* auctoritate alcjs, jubente alqo; *without one's c.*, injussu alcjs; *to give a c.*, jubere, imperare, præcipere, edicere alqd; *to be wholly at one's c.*, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alcjs; *I have a thing at c.*, alqd mihi in manu est, præsto est, promptum et paratum est, suppetit.

COMMAND, *to*, *v. a.* (*bid*, *order*), jubère, imperare, præcipere, præscribere, mandare, edicere; *v. n.* (*rule*, *govern*), imperium tenere, imperare, regnare, summam imperii obtinère, summæ imperii præesse; *to c. over one*, alicui imperare, imperitare; imperio regere *or* tenère alqm; dominari, dominationem habère in alqm, præesse alicui; *the mind commands the body*, animus regit corpus; *to c. an army*, præesse exercitui, ducere exercitum; *to c. one's self*, sibi imperare; *to c. one's anger*, iram reprimere; *to c. one's tongue*, linguæ moderari; *to c.* (*overlook*) *a place*, superare locum, imminère alicui loco; *the hill commands the city*, collis imminet urbi.

COMMANDER, *subst.* (*bidder*), mandator; (*chief*), dux, præfectus, imperator; (*rammer*), fistuca, pavicula; *commander of the cavalry*, magister equitum.

COMMANDMENT, *subst.*, præceptum; *the ten commandments*, divina decem præcepta, decalogus.

COMMEMORATE, *to*, commemorare rem *or* de re; alcjs memoriam celebrare.

COMMEMORATION, *subst.*, commemoratio, memoriæ alcjs celebratio, mentio; *in commemoration of a thing*, in memoriam alcjs rei.

COMMEMORATIVE (*of a thing*), in memoriam alcjs rei institutus.

COMMENCE, *to*, *v. a.* (*begin*), inchoare, incipere, occipere, aggredi, ordiri, exordiri; *to c. an action against one*, actionem alicui intendere, in jus alqm trahere; *v. n.* (*become*), fieri, exsistere.

COMMENCEMENT, *subst.* (*beginning*), initium.

COMMEND, *to* (*recommend*), commendare; (*praise*), commendare, laudare, collaudare, allaudare; celebrare, comprobare, plaudere; laudem alicui tribuere, dare, impertire; laudibus alqm efferre *or* ornare; (*commit unto*), commendare, mandare, alqd alcjs fidei committere, tradere; *to c. one's self to a person* (*send one's compliments*), alqm salutare, alicui salutem impertire *or* dicere, alqm salute impertire; *he commends himself very kindly to you*, tibi salutem plurimam dicit; *c. me to your father*, meis verbis patrem saluta.

COMMENDABLE, *adj.*, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, prædicandus, laudibus efferendus.

COMMENDAM, *subst.*, beneficium ecclesiasticum clerico commendatum; *to have a living in commendam*, beneficium ecclesiasticum sibi commendatum habère.

COMMENDATION, *subst.*, commendatio; (*praise*), laus, prædicatio; *letter of commendation*, litteræ commendatitiæ; *commendations*, salutationes, salus; *to send commendations*, salutem alicui dicere *or* mittere.

COMMENDATORY, *adj.*, commendatitius.

COMMENDER, *subst.*, laudator, laudatrix.

COMMENSURABLE, *adj.*, proportione æquandus.

COMMENSURATE, *adj.*, adæquans, proportione æquans; (*equal*), par, similis.

COMMENT, COMMENTARY, *subst.*, commentarius, commentarium; scholion, annotatio; alcjs rei interpretatio *or* explanatio; (*remark*), animadversio; sententia.

COMMENT ON, *to*, commentari, interpretari, illustrare, enarrare, explanare, explicare, dilucidare.

COMMENTATOR, *subst.*, interpres, glossographus, schollastes.

COMMERCE, *subst.* (*traffic*), commercium, mercatura; (*intercourse*), commercium, usus, consuetudo; *commerce by letter*, commercia litterarum.

COMMERCIAL, *adj.*, ad commercium pertinens.

COMMINATION, *subst.*, comminatio, minatio.

COMMINATORY, *adj.*, comminationem continens, †comminatorius.

COMMINUTE, *to*, comminuere.

COMMISERATE, *to*, commiserari, miserēri; *I commiserate one*, miseret me alcjs.

COMMISERATION, *subst.*, commiseratio, miseratio; misericordia.

COMMISSARY, *subst.*, curator; judex delegatus; *commissary of an army*, rei frumentariæ præfectus; (*muster-master*), armorum lustrator.

COMMISSION, *subst.*, mandatum, auctoritas, delegatio; negotium.

COMMISSION, *to* (*one with a thing*), alqd alicui demandare, legare, delegare; alicui alcjs rei procurandæ potestatem facere.

COMMISSIONER, *subst.*, curator, recuperator, delegatus; arbiter.

COMMIT, *to* (*do*), facere, patrare, perpetrare; (*give in trust*), committere, tradere, credere, delegare, deferre, dare, commendare; *to c. a fault*, peccare, delinquere; *to c. adultery*, adulterari, mœchari; *to c. to memory*, memoriæ mandare; *to c. an office to one*, munus alicui deferre; *to c. in trust*, apud alqm deponere, alcjs fidei concredere; *to c. a thing to one's discretion*, arbitrio alcjs rem permittere; *to c. to prison*, in custodiam dare; *to c. to writing*, litteris mandare.

COMMITMENT or COMMITTING (*to prison*), in custodiam traditio *or* missio.

COMMITTEE, *subst.*, delecti, concilium delectorum, arbitrorum consessus, curatores selecti.

COMMIX, *to*, miscēre, commiscēre.

COMMIXTION, COMMIXTURE, *subst.*, commixtio, admixtio.

COMMODIOUS, *adj.*, commodus, aptus, utilis, opportunus.

COMMODIOUSNESS, COMMODITY, *subst.*, (*conveniency*), commoditas, opportunitas, utilitas; (*profit*), commodum, emolumentum; *commodities* (*wares*), merces.

COMMODORE, *subst.*, navium præfectus, dux classis.

COMMON, *adj.* (*belonging to many*), communis; (*public*), publicus; (*vulgar*), vulgaris, vulgatus, pervagatus; (*ordinary*), usitatus, consuetus, quotidianus; (*mean*), plebeius, vilis; (*not sacred*), profanus; *c. life*, vita quotidiana: *no c. mind*, haud mediocre ingenium; *to make c. cause with one*, consilia jungere cum alqo; *in c.*, communiter, promiscue; *the c. people*, plebs, plebeii; vulgus; plebecula; *a commonplace-book*, adversaria, commentarius; *a c. sewer*, cloaca; *a c. soldier*, miles gregarius; *to become c.*, vulgo fieri; *to lie c.*, incultum jacēre; *to make c.*, divulgare, in medium afferre; *of the c. sort*, gregarius, plebeius; *it is very c.*, pervulgatum est; *with c. consent*, communiter, communi suffragio *or* consensu, concorditer.

COMMON, *subst.* (*common pasture*), ager compascuus, pascuum publicum.

COMMONAGE, *subst.*, jus compascuum.

COMMONALTY, *subst.*, plebs, plebeii; (*the many*), multitudo.

COMMONER, *subst.*, plebeius, homo de plebe.

COMMONLY, *adv.*, vulgo, vulgariter, fere, magna ex parte.

COMMONNESS, *subst.* (*equal participation among many*), communio; (*frequency*), frequentia.

COMMONPLACE, *adj.*, vulgaris, tritus, contritus.

COMMONS (*allowance*), *subst.*, demensum; *short commons*, demensum tenue; (*a living at the same table*), convictus; *to live in commons*, convivere.

COMMONS (*House of*), *subst.*, senatus inferior.

COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH, *subst.*, respublica; senatus populusque; *to rob the commonwealth*, publicam pecuniam compilare, peculari, depeculari.

COMMOTION, *subst.*, commotio, motus, seditio, tumultus, turba; *to stir up a commotion*, tumultuari, tumultus excitare.

COMMOVE, *to*, commovēre, turbare, disturbare.

COMMUNE, *to*, alqd cum alqo communicare; de alqa re colloqui, confabulari.

COMMUNICABLE, *adj.*, quod cum alqo communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, *subst.*, qui ad sacram mensam accedit, eucharistiæ particeps.

COMMUNICATE, *to*, *v. a.* (*impart*), alqd cum alqo communicare, alqd alicui impertire; *v. n.* (*have intercourse*), colloqui, communicare cum alqo; (*receive the sacrament*), ad mensam sacram accedere, cœnam Domini sumere, eucharistiæ participem fieri.

COMMUNICATION, *subst.* (*imparting*), communicatio; (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo, sermocinatio; (*intelligence*), nuncius.

COMMUNICATIVE, *adj.*, qui facile alqd cum alio communicat, affabilis, loquax.

COMMUNION, *subst.* (*intercourse*), conversatio, usus, consuetudo; (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo; (*the sacrament*), cœna Domini, cœna sacra, eucharistia; *to receive the c.*, sacro convivio interesse.

COMMUNITY, *subst.* (*common possession*), communio, communitas, consortium; (*commonwealth*), commune, civitas, respublica.

COMMUTABLE, *adj.*, commutabilis.

COMMUTATION, *subst.*, commutatio.

COMMUTE, *to*, *v. a.* (*change*), mutare, commutare; permutare; (*buy off punishment*), culpam pretio soluto redimere; *v. n.* (*atone*), poenas dare.

COMPACT, *subst.*, compactum, pactum, conventum; conditiones; fœdus; *on* or *by compact*, ex pacto.

COMPACT, *adj.* (*made up of*), confiatus, factus; (*pressed together*), compressus, coartatus; (*set in order*), concinnus, nitidus, luculentus; (*strong*), firmus, solidus.

COMPACTNESS, *subst.*, concinnitas; firmitas.

COMPANION, *subst.*, comes; socius, socia; sodalis; amicus; æqualis; *c. at play*, collusor; *c. at school*, condiscipulus; *c. in office*, collega; *c. in arms*, commilito; *c. in service*, conservus, conserva; (*partaker*), consors, particeps; *boon c.*, comessator; *merry c.*, homo festivus, facetus, lepidus; *pot-c.*, compotor, compotrix, combibo.

COMPANIONABLE, *adj.*, socialis; sociabilis; facilis.

COMPANIONSHIP, *subst.*, sodalitium, sodalitas.

COMPANY, *subst.* (*assembly*), conventus, coetus, circulus; (*herd, gang*), grex, caterva; (*society*), societas, consuetudo; (*corporation*), societas, sodalitas, collegium, corpus; *a c. of soldiers*, cohors, manus, militum globus; *a c. of foot*, peditum caterva, centuria; *a c. of horse*, equitum turma; *to divide into companies*, centuriare; *by companies*, centuriatim, turmatim; *a great c.*, frequentia; *to keep one c.*, esse cum alqo, comitari alqm, se alicui comitem præbēre *or* socium adjungere; *to be much in c. with one*, familiariter cum alqo vivere; *to frequent bad c.*, perditis hominibus multum uti; *to keep c. with good people*, cum bonis versari; *to go into c. with one*, societatem inire cum alqo; *to break c.*, a socii discedere; *a breaking of c.*, discoeitio.

COMPARABLE, *adj.*, comparabilis, comparandus, conferendus.

COMPARATIVE, *adj.*, ad comparationem pertinens; *the comparative degree*, gradus comparativus.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.*, comparate.

COMPARE, *to*, alqd alicui *or* cum alqo comparare, conferre, componere; (*make equal*), æquare, adæquare, æquiparare.

COMPARE, *subst.*, comparatio; simile; *beyond compare*, incomparabilis, nihil supra.

COMPARISON, *subst.*, comparatio, collatio, contentio; (*in rhetoric*), simile, similitudo; *to allow of c.*, comparationem habēre; *to come into c.*, in contentionis judicium vocari; *in c. of*, præ, ad; præ quam, præ ut; *without c.*, sine controversia.

COMPARTMENT, *subst.*, loculus, arca, abacus, lacunar.

COMPASS, *subst.* (*going about*), ambitus, circuitus; (*space*), complexus; (*limits*), limites, fines, termini; modus; *a c.* or *pair of compasses*, circinus; *a mariner's c.*, pyxis nautica, index nauticus; *the c. of the moon*, orbita lunæ; *the c. of the world*, moenia mundi; *a c. of words*, ambages; *to keep within c.*, modum tenēre; *to draw into a narrow c.*, contrahere; *it is above the c. of art*, artem superat; *to fetch a c.*, per ambages ire.

COMPASS, *to* (*go about*), ambire, circumire, obire; lustrare, perlustrare; (*attain*), assequi, con-

sequi; (*plan*), agere, agitare, parare, moliri; *to c. a business*, negotium conficere *or* ad finem perducere; *to c. by force*, alqd ab alqo extorquêre; *to c. one's ends*, votorum potiri *or* compotem fieri; *to c. round about*, amplecti, complecti; *to c. with a rampart*, obvallare, circumvallare; *to c. with a hedge*, circumsepire.

COMPASSING, *subst.* (*going about, surrounding*), ambitus, circuitus, circuitio; (*view*), lustratio; (*attaining*), impetratio, consecutio, assecutio.

COMPASSION, *subst.*, misericordia, miseratio; *to take c. on*, misereri; *to move one's c.*, alcjs misericordiam movêre; *so as to move c.*, miserabiliter; *worthy of c.*, miserabilis, miserandus; *one without c.*, immisericors, ferus, ferreus.

COMPASSIONATE, *adj.*, misericors, ad misericordiam propensus; misericordiæ plenus.

COMPASSIONATE, *to*, misereri; *I compassionate you*, miseret me tui; (*express pity for*), miserari.

COMPASSIONATELY, *adv.*, misericordi animo, clementer, †misericorditer.

COMPATIBILITY, *subst.*, habilis rerum inter se conciliatio, convenientia.

COMPATIBLE, *adj.*, conveniens, consentaneus, consistens; *these two things are c.*, hæc duo simul esse, consistere, inter se conciliari possunt; *a lie is not c. with the character of a good man*, non cedit in bonum virum mentiri; *not c.*, quæ inter se repugnant *or* conciliari non possunt.

COMPATRIOT, *subst.*, popularis, civis.

COMPEER, *subst.*, comes, æqualis, compar.

COMPEL, *to*, compellere, cogere; alqm adigere *or* subigere ad alqd, alicui necessitatem imponere *or* injicere alqd faciendi.

COMPELLATION, *subst.* (*style of address*), compellatio.

COMPELLER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ ad alqd agendum cogit, †coactor.

COMPENDIOUS, *adj.*, brevis, in angustum coactus, succinctus, compendiarius.

COMPENDIOUSLY, *adv.*, breviter, summatim, adstricte, succincte; *to speak compendiously*, conferre verba in compendium.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, brevitas.

COMPENDIUM, *subst.*, summarium; epitome; breviarium.

COMPENSATE, *to*, rem re *or* cum re pensare, compensare.

COMPENSATION, *subst.*, compensatio.

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, *subst.*, opes *or* facultates modicæ; quod satis est; (*ability*), facultas; (*authority*), jus, auctoritas; (*agreement*), convenientia.

COMPETENT, *adj.* (*fit*), idoneus, modicus, congruens, conveniens; (*authorized*), legitimus, justus; *a competent scholar*, satis doctus *or* eruditus.

COMPETIBLE, *adj.*, conveniens, congruens.

COMPETITION, *subst.*, multorum petitio, æmulatio, contentio; *to come into c. with*, cum alqo conferri, comparari, componi; *to stand in c. with*, rem alqm simul cum altero desiderare *or* prosequi.

COMPETITOR, *subst.*, competitor; (*in love*), rivalis; æmulus.

COMPILATION, *subst.* (*a heaping together*), compilatio, concervatio; (*collection from various authors*), collectio rerum ex aliis excerptarum, ex aliorum scriptis collecta.

COMPILE, *to*, componere, varia ex aliorum scriptis excerpta colligere.

COMPILER, *subst.*, qui varias res ex diversis scriptoribus colligit, qui ex aliorum scriptis librum componit.

COMPILING, *subst.*, compositio, collectio.

COMPLACENCY, *subst.* (*pleasure*), delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum, voluptas; (*calmness*), animi tranquillitas; (*self-love*), amor sui; *to regard one's self with c.*, sibi placêre.

COMPLAIN, *to*, queri, conqueri; expostulare; *to one*, apud alqm *or* cum alqo; *of a thing*, alqd; *to c. of* or *against one*, accusare, incusare, criminari, deferre alqm; *to c. greatly*, queritari, clamitare; *to c. grievously*, lamentari, plorare, querelas effundere; *to c. softly*, mussare.

COMPLAINANT, *subst.*, actor, accusator, postulator.

COMPLAINER, *subst.*, querulus; *secret complainer*, delator; *false complainer*, sycophanta.

COMPLAINING, *adj.*, queribundus, querulus; *subst.*, conquestio, questus, quiritatio.

COMPLAINT, *subst.*, querela, querimonia, questus; (*lamentation*), planctus, gemitus, lamentatio; *a c. against one*, delatio, incusatio, accusatio; *a bill of c.*, libellus; *full of c.*, querulus; (*disease*), morbus.

COMPLAISANCE, *subst.*, mores commodi, faciles; morum facilitas; comitas, humanitas, officium, obsequium, obsequentia.

COMPLAISANT, *adj.*, commodus, facilis, comis, benignus, humanus, officiosus.

COMPLEMENT, *subst.* (*filling up*), complementum; (*full number*), numerus integer, plenus, justus.

COMPLETE, *adj.* (*full*), plenus, totus, integer, solidus; (*perfect*), perfectus, consummatus; (*finished*), absolutus.

COMPLETE, *to* (*fill up*), complêre, supplêre, explêre; (*accomplish*), absolvere, conficere, perficere, consummare; (*finish*), ad finem perducere.

COMPLETELY, *adv.* (*fully*), plene, plane, omnino, prorsus; (*perfectly*), perfecte, integre, absolute.

COMPLETENESS, *subst.*, perfectio, absolutio, integritas.

COMPLETION, *subst.* (*fulfilling*), completio, perfectio, confectio; (*end*), finis, exitus.

COMPLEX, *adj.*, complexus, complicatus, multiplex; difficilis, impeditus.

COMPLEXION, *subst.* (*involution of one thing in another*), involutio; (*constitution of the body*), corporis habitus *or* constitutio; (*color of the face*), oris color; (*color generally*), color; *fine complexion*, eximius color; *pale complexion*, pallidus oris color; *lively complexion*, vegetus oris color.

COMPLEXITY, *subst.*, †complicatio.

COMPLEXLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

COMPLIANCE, *subst.*, assensus, obsequium, obsequentia, indulgentia; *in c. with*, ex, secundum.

COMPLIANT, *adj.*, assentiens, indulgens.

COMPLICATED, *adj.*, complicatus, multiplex; difficilis, impeditus.

COMPLICATION, *subst.*, implicatio, congeries; †complicatio.

COMPLIER, *a* (*with the times*), qui scenæ *or* tempori servit.

COMPLIMENT, *subst.* (*salutation*), salutatio, salus; (*courteous speech*), verborum honos, verba honorifica; (*flattering praise*), laus; (*words of courtesy*), blanda verba; *to pay one's c.s*, alqm salutare, salutem alicui dicere; *a speech full of c.s*, oratio blanda; *without c.s*, citra honorem verborum, sine blanditiis.

COMPLIMENT, *to* (*one*), honorificis verbis alqm prosequi, benignis verbis et gestibus alqm excipere, urbanitatis officiis alqm prosequi; *to compliment one upon his return*, gratulari adventum alicui.

COMPLIMENTARY, *adj.*, blandus, honorificus, officiosus, comis.

COMPLIMENTER, *subst.*, officiosus, urbanitatis nimis studiosus.

COMPLOT, *subst.*, conspiratio, conjuratio, coitio, consensio, machinatio; *by complot*, de compacto.

COMPLOT, *to*, contra alqm conspirare, in alqm conjurare, coitionem facere.

COMPLY, *to*, alicui assentiri, assentire, assensum præbêre, obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obtemperare, indulgêre.

COMPONENT PARTS, res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur alqd.

COMPORT, *to*, *v. n.* (*behave*), se gerere; (*agree, suit*), convenire, accommodatum *or* aptum esse; *v. a.* (*comply with*), morigerari, alterius obsequi studiis, ad alterius arbitrium se fingere et accommodare.

COMPORTMENT, *subst.*, vitæ ratio, mores, modus se gerendi, agendi vivendique ratio.

COMPOSE, *to* (*join together*), componere, contexere, condere; (*make up*), efficere, explêre; (*settle, calm*), componere, sedare, placare, pacare, lenire; *to c. types* (*as printers*), typos componere; *to c. music*, modos musicos componere; *to c. a poem*, carmen condere; *to be composed of*, constare ex; *to c. one's self to sleep*, se dare somno.

COMPOSEDLY, *adv.*, tranquillo *or* æquo animo.

COMPOSER, *subst.* (*writer*), scriptor; (*of music*), modos musicos faciendi peritus.

COMPOSITE, *adj.*, compositus.

COMPOSITION, *subst.* (*joining together*), compositio; (*agreement*), pactum, compactum; (*adjustment*), compositio; (*compound*), compositio, mixtura, res mixtum; (*writing*), scriptura; (*piece of writing*), scriptum; (*piece of music*), musica compositio.

COMPOSITOR, *subst.*, typorum dispositor, typotheta.

COMPOST, *subst.*, lætamen, stercus, fimus.

COMPOSURE, *subst.*, animi tranquillitas, æquus animus, quies.

COMPOTATION, *subst.*, compotatio.

COMPOUND, *adj.*, compositus; *compound words*, verba copulata, composita, juncta, voces compositæ.

COMPOUND, *subst.* (*mixture*), compositio, mixtura; (*jumble*), farrago.

COMPOUND, *to* (*combine*), componere, commiscêre, admiscêre, immiscêre, miscêre; (*adjust*), componere; (*agree*), paciscl; (*buy off*), redimere; *to c. a difference*, litem componere, dirimere, decidere.

COMPREHEND, *to*, comprehendere, complecti, continêre; (*conceive*), tenêre, intellectu consequi; *to comprehend in mind*, mente capere, concipere, percipere; animo complecti *or* tenêre.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, comprehensibilis, facilis intellectu, accommodatus ad intelligentiam, planus, perspicuus.

COMPREHENSION, *subst.*, comprehensio, intelligentia.

COMPREHENSIVE, *adj.* (*capable of containing*), capax, continens; (*compendious*), contractus, plura breviter continens.

COMPRESS, *subst.* (*in surgery*), penicillus.

COMPRESS *to*, comprimere, in angustum cogere.

COMPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION, *subst.*, compressio.

COMPRISE, *to*, comprehendere, complecti, continêre.

COMPROMISE, *subst.*, compromissum.

COMPROMISE, *to*, compromittere, rem arbitris permittere, compromissum de alqa re facere.

COMPTROLLER, *subst.*, observator; rationum inspector *or* custos; censor; administrator, procurator.

COMPTROLLERSHIP, *subst.*, munus administratoris *or* procuratoris.

COMPULSION, *subst.*, vis, †compulsio; *to use c.*, vim adhibêre; *by c.*, per vim, vi; coactus.

COMPULSIVE, *adj.*, ad vim *or* violentiam pertinens.

COMPULSORY MEANS, vis.

COMPUNCTION, *subst.*, compunctio; conscientiæ angor; *to feel c.*, conscientia morderi.

COMPUTABLE, *adj.*, computabilis.

COMPUTATION, *subst.*, computatio, suppputatio; æstimatio; calculus.

COMPUTE, *to*, computare, numerare, supputare; ducere.

COMPUTER, COMPUTIST, *subst.*, computandi *or* numerandi peritus; †calculator.

COMRADE, *subst.* (*chamber-mate*), contubernalis; (*companion*), sodalis, collega, socius; (*in arms*), commilito.

CON, *to*, memoriæ mandare, ediscere; *to con over*, memoria repetere; *to con one thanks*, gratias alicui agere, gratiam habêre.

CONCATENATE, *to*, concatenare, connectere, colligare.

CONCATENATION, *subst.*, connexus, nexus, series.

CONCAVE, *adj.*, concavus; *made c.*, excavatus.

CONCAVITY, *subst.*, cavum, caverna.

CONCEAL, *to*, celare, occultare, abdere, recondere, obscurare, reticêre, tegere; dissimulare; *to conceal one's self*, se abdere in occultum, occultari, delitescere.

CONCEALER, *subst.*, occultator.

CONCEALMENT, *subst.*, occultatio; occultum; refugium; latebra.

CONCEDE, *to*, concedere, annuere.

CONCEIT, *subst.* (*opinion*), opinio, existimatio, sententia; (*thought*), cogitatio; (*jest*), jocus, dicterium, lepidum dictum, lepor; (*fancy*), imaginatio; *pretty c.s*, salea, facetiæ; *fantastical c.s*, inepiæ, tricæ; *idle c.s*, nugæ, fabulæ, nugamenta; *full of pleasant c.s*, lepidus, facetus; *out of c.* with, improbans, rejiciens; *to put out of c.*, abalienare; *a great c. of one's self*, magna de se opinio, vana de se persuasio, arrogantia, superbia.

CONCEIT, *to*, opinari, in opinione esse; putare, existimare; imaginari.

CONCEITED, *adj.* (*fantastical*), cerebrosus, vecors, vesanus; (*affected*), nimis affectatus, putidus, ineptus; (*opinionative*), opinionibus inflatus; (*fond of one's self*), qui nimium sibi placet; (*proud*), arrogans, gloriosus, superbus; *to be well c. of himself*, altum sapere, plus æquo sibi tribuere, nimium sibi placêre; *c. language* or *style*, affectata verborum concinnitas, sermonis venustas nimium exquisita.

CONCEITEDNESS, *subst.* (*self-conceit*), magna de se opinio, nimia sui fiducia, arrogantia, superbia, (*affectation*), affectatio, putida elegantia.

CONCEIVABLE, *adj.*, quod animo compre-

hendi, concipi *or* percipi potest; planus, perspicuus.

CONCEIVE, *to* (*comprehend, understand*), mente concipere, percipere, complecti, comprehendere, assequi; (*suppose*), existimare, sentire, judicare, putare, opinari, reri; *to c. young*, concipere; *as I c.*, ut opinor, ut puto, meo judicio, quantum ego judico; *to c. hatred against one*, indignari, irasci contra, odium concipere in alqm; *to c. mischief*, perniciem alicui struere *or* machinari; *to c. jealousy*, alicui invidêre.

CONCENT, *subst.* (*concert*), concentus.

CONCENTRATE, CONCENTRE, *to*, *v. a.* (*direct toward one centre*), in unum conferre *or* contrahere, ad unam rem dirigere, colligere, cogere; *v. n.*, in unum conferri, contrahi; in unum et idem centrum vergere *or* tendere.

CONCENTRIC, *adj.*, quibus commune est centrum; eodem tendens.

CONCEPTION, *subst.* (*notion*), notio, cogitatio; sensum; (*with young*), conceptio, conceptus; *false conception*, mola.

CONCERN, *subst.* (*affair, business*), negotium, res; (*grief*), dolor, mœstitia, tristitia; (*care*), cura, attentio, studium; (*fear*), metus; (*regard*), reverentia, verecundia, ratio; (*importance*), momentum, pondus; *of great c.*, magni momenti et ponderis; *of small c.*, levis *or* minimi momenti.

CONCERN, *to* (*belong to*), ad alqm pertinêre, attinêre, spectare, alqm tangere; *it concerns me*, refert *or* interest mea; *as to what concerns me*, quod ad me attinet; (*trouble*), sollicitare; alicui mœrorem, mœstitiam or solicitudinem creare *or* afferre; *to concern one's self in other people's business*, alienis rebus sese immiscêre.

CONCERNED, *adj.* (*interested in*), quem *or* ad quem res spectat, attinet; *he thinks himself not c. in it*, a se alienum putat; *your interests are c.*, res tua agitur, res ad te spectat, te attingit; *to be c. in an affair*, re alqa alligari, implicari, occupari; *to be c. with a person*, rem alqam simul cum alqo tractare; *to be c.*, trepidare, ex alqa re molestiam accipere; *he was not c.*, nihil pensi habuit.

CONCERNING, *adj.*, de, quod attinet ad.

CONCERNMENT, momentum, pondus; *of great concernment*, magni momenti *or* ponderis.

CONCERT, *subst.* (*communication of designs*), deliberatio; consensio; (*collusion*), collusio; (*music*), concentus, symphonia; *by concert*, compacto, ex compacto, de compacto.

CONCERT, *to*, una deliberare, consultare; consilia conferre, commiscêre, communicare; (*contrive*), concoquere, moliri, machinari.

CONCERTING, *subst.*, deliberatio, consultatio.

CONCESSION, *subst.*, concessio.

CONCILIATE, *to*, conciliare.

CONCILIATORY, *adj.*, ad conciliationem pertinens.

CONCINNITY, *subst.*, concinnitas.

CONCISE, *adj.*, concisus, brevis, strictus, pressus, compendiosus.

CONCISELY, *adv.*, concise, minute, præcise, presse, breviter, strictim, paucis verbis.

CONCISENESS, *subst.*, brevitas.

CONCISION, *subst.*, circumcisio.

CONCLAVE, *subst.* (*private apartment*), conclave, cubiculum; (*the assembled cardinals*), patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, *to* (*end*), concludere, conficere, finire, transigere; (*gather by reason*), alqd ex alqa re inferre, colligere; (*determine*), decernere, decidere; (*resolve with one's self*), statuere, constituere.

CONCLUSION, *subst.* (*end*), conclusio; finis, exitus; (*amount*), summa; (*inference*), consecutio, consequentia, corollarium, connexum; *to draw a c. from*, alqd ex alqa re inferre, deducere; *a deceitful c.*, falsa ratiocinatio; *in c.*, denique, postremo, in summa, ad summam; *the c. of a discourse*, peroratio, orationis conclusio; *the c. of a play*, epilogus; *the c. of a letter*, extrema clausula.

CONCLUSIVE, *adj.* (*last*), extremus, postremus; (*binding*), alligans, obligans; (*decisive*), decretorius; (*convincing*), gravis, firmus, idoneus.

CONCOCT, *to*, concoquere, conficere, digerere.

CONCOCTION, *subst.*, concoctio, digestio.

CONCOMITANCE, *subst.*, comitatus.

CONCOMITANT, *adj.*, junctus, conjunctus cum alqa re; *concomitant circumstances*, adjuncta.

CONCORD, *subst.*, concordia, unanimitas, consensio; (*in grammar*), convenientia; (*in music*), concentus; *to be at concord*, concordare, consentire; *in concord*, concorditer.

CONCORDANCE, *subst.*, concordia, consensus; (*of the Bible*), concordantia loca, index biblicus.

CONCORDANT, *adj.*, concors, concordia con junctus, consentiens.

CONCOURSE, *subst.*, concursus, accursus; cœtus, frequentia.

CONCRETE, *adj.*, concretus; *concrete idea*, notio concreta, notio rei singularis.

CONCRETION, *subst.*, concretio, concretus.

CONCUBINAGE, *subst.*, concubinatus.

CONCUBINE, *subst.*, concubina; pellex.

CONCUPISCENCE, *subst.*, libido, appetitus; impetus libidinum, veneris cupiditates.

CONCUPISCENT, *adj.*, libidine accensus, libidinosus.

CONCUR, *to* (*meet*), in unum locum convenire; (*agree*), convenire, inter se congruere, consentire, idem sentire cum alqo, una agere cum alqo; (*help*), concurrere, conspirare; (*be joined*), junctum, conjunctum esse; *this was concurred in*, hoc convenit.

CONCURRENCE, *subst.* (*meeting*), concursus; (*agreeing*), assensus, consensus, consensio; (*helping*), auxilium.

CONCURRENT, *adj.*, concurrens; in unum locum *or* in idem tempus conveniens; consentiens, conspirans.

CONCUSSION, *subst.*, concussio, conquassatio, quassatio; motus; ictus.

CONDEMN, *to* (*doom*), damnare, condemnare; (*blame*), culpare, reprehendere; (*dislike*), improbare, damnare; *to c. one to death*, alqm capitis *or* capite damnare; *to c. one to pay the costs*, alqm in expensas damnare; *to c. beforehand*, prædamnare.

CONDEMNATION, *subst.*, damnatio, condemnatio; *sentence of c.*, judicium damnatorium.

CONDEMNER, *subst.*, condemnator.

CONDENSE, *to*, condensare, densare; coartare, comprimere.

CONDENSATION, *subst.*, densatio, condensatio.

CONDENSE, *adj.*, condensus.

CONDENSITY, *subst.*, densitas.

CONDESCEND, *to* (*humble one's self*), se demittere, descendere; (*yield*), concedere; alicui obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere; (*vouchsafe*), dignari; *condescended unto*, cui concessum est.

CONDESCENDING, *adj.*, obsequens, indulgens, commodus, se demittens.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *adv.*, benigne, comiter, humane.

CONDESCENSION, *subst.*, obsequium, indulgentia; sui demissio.

CONDIGN, *adj.*, condignus, dignus, meritus, debitus.

CONDITION, *subst.* (*disposition*), mos, indoles; (*state*), conditio, fortuna, sors, status; (*rank*), ordo, locus; (*covenant*), conditio, lex, pactum; *to be in good, bad condition*, bene, male se habère; *with this condition*, hac lege.

CONDITION, *to*, paciscì.

CONDITIONAL, *adj.*, conditioni subjectus, conditionalis; cum exceptione *or* adjunctione.

CONDITIONALLY, *adv.*, sub conditione, hac lege ut, cum exceptione *or* adjunctione, conjuncte.

CONDITIONARY, *adj.*, cui adjecta est conditio.

CONDITIONED, *adj.*, moratus, constitutus; *fair conditioned*, bene moratus, benignus, candidus; *ill conditioned*, malignus, morosus, improbus.

CONDOLE, *to*, condolère, condolescere, simul dolère; miserari, commiserari alqm *or* alqd.

CONDOLENCE, CONDOLEMENT, *subst.*, miseratio, commiseratio.

CONDUCE, *to*, conducere, prodesse, usui esse, salutarem esse.

CONDUCIBLE, *adj.*, utilis, aptus, accommodatus; conducibilis.

CONDUCIVENESS, *subst.*, utilitas.

CONDUCT, *to* (*lead*), ducere, deducere; (*manage*), tractare, administrare; *to c. one's self*, se gerere.

CONDUCT, *subst.* (*leading*), ductus, auspicium; (*management*), administratio; (*behavior*), modus se gerendi, mores, vita, vivendi ratio; *safe-conduct*, fides publica, commeatus.

CONDUCTOR, *subst.*, deductor, dux itineris *or* viæ; (*in a machine*), conductor.

CONDUIT, *subst.*, canalis; *small c.*, canaliculus; *a c.-pipe*, siphon, tubus; *c.-heads*, castella aquatica.

CONE, *subst.*, conus.

CONFABULATE, *to*, confabulari, sermones serere *or* cædere.

CONFABULATION, *subst.*, sermo, colloquium, confabulatio.

CONFECTION, *subst.* (*composition*), compositio, mixtura; (*preserving*), conditura; *c.s, confecta, confits, confectionery*, bellaria, dulciola, cupediæ.

CONFECTIONER, *subst.*, pistor dulciarius, cupedinarius, rerum conditarum venditor.

CONFEDERACY, *subst.* (*alliance*), fœdus, societas; concilium; (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio.

CONFEDERATE, *adj.*, fœderatus, sociatus, fœdere conjunctus; *subst.*, socius, consilii particeps; *confederates*, socii, fœderati, amicitia et fœdere conjuncti; *of confederates*, socialis.

CONFEDERATE, *to*, societatem facere, inire; sociare, coire; fœdere se jungere, conjungere cum alqo; *to confederate against a person*, contra alqm conjurare, in alqm conspirare.

CONFEDERATION, *subst.* *See* CONFEDERACY.

CONFER, *to* (*bestow*), dare, conferre, tribuere, attribuere, largiri, donare; (*compare*), rem cum re conferre, comparare, componere; *to c. together* (*converse*), commercium inter se habère; *to c. with one*, colloqui, cum alqo deliberare, consultare, sermonem conferre. consilia conferre *or* commiscère.

CONFERENCE, *subst.* (*formal discourse*), sermo, colloquium, collocutio; (*meeting for discussion*), congressus, consultatio, deliberatio, disputatio.

CONFERRER, *subst.*, collator, largitor, dator.

CONFERRING, *subst.*, collatio, donatio, largitio.

CONFESS, *to* (*acknowledge*), agnoscere, fateri, confiteri; profiteri, præ se ferre; (*grant*), concedere; *to c. a crime*, delictum *or* de delicto confiteri; *to c. Christ*, Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam profiteri; *to c. one's self to a priest*, sacerdoti peccata sua confiteri; *to c. one* (*hear his confession*), alicui confitenti operam dare.

CONFESSEDLY, *adv.*, ex confesso.

CONFESSION, *subst.*, confessio, agnitio; *confession of sins*, confessio peccatorum; *auricular confession*, confessio auricularis.

CONFESSIONAL, *subst.*, sella audiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, *subst.* (*one who confesses*), qui confitetur *or* agnoscit; (*one who makes a profession of faith*), qui doctrinam Christianam profitetur; (*priest*), sacerdos a confessionibus; qui animum alcjs regit et moderatur.

CONFIDE, *to*, fidere, confidere alicui *or* alicui rei, fretum esse alqa re; (*intrust*), credere, committere.

CONFIDENCE, *subst.* (*trust*), fiducia, fides; spes certa, firma; magna animorum conjunctio, familiaritas; (*assurance*), fidentia, fiducia sui; (*boldness*), confidentia, fidentia, audacia; *from c. in me*, fiducia mea; *to put c. in*, alicui fidem habère, fidere, confidere, credere; *to put no c. in*, alicui diffidere; *to have a share in a person's c.*, versari in alcjs familiaritate; *to say in c.*, secreto dicere; *this in c.*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; *having c. in*, fretus, confisus, nixus; *self-c.*, sui fiducia.

CONFIDENT, *adj.*, confidens, audax, certus; *too confident in one's self*, sibi nimium fidens; *I am confident of it*, id mihi persuasum habeo.

CONFIDENT, CONFIDANT, *subst.*, familiaris, intimus consiliis, cui præcipue fides habetur; consiliorum particeps, conscius, amicus certus.

CONFIDENTIAL, *adj.*, familiaris, intimus.

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.* (*trustingly*), cum fiducia; (*boldly*), confidenter, audacter, asseveranter, fidenter; *to affirm confidently*, pro certo affirmare.

CONFIGURATION, *subst.*, conformatio, figura, forma; *c. of stars*, siderum affectio, constellatio.

CONFIGURE, *to*, conformare, in alqm formam *or* figuram disponere.

CONFINE, *to*, *v. a.* (*keep in*), coercère, cohibère, reprimere; cancellos alicui circumdare; (*banish*), relegare; *to confine in prison*, alqm in carcere includere *or* detinère, in vinculis habère; *to confine one's desires*, animi impetum reprimere, cohibère, refrenare; *v. n.* (*border upon*), conterminum *or* confinem esse.

CONFINES, *subst.*, fines, confinia, limites.

CONFINEMENT, *subst.* (*restraining*), coercitio, cohibitio; *confinement in prison*, in carcere detentio; *confinement by business*, occupatio.

CONFIRM, (*to strengthen*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire; (*ratify*), alqd approbare, affirmare, comprobare, ratum facere *or* efficere, ratum esse jubère, sancire; *to confirm a young person*, puerum in Christiana fide confirmare.

CONFIRMABLE, *adj.*, quod confirmari potest.

CONFIRMATION, *subst.*, confirmatio, adstipulatio; stabilimentum; auctoritas; *confirmation by the bishop*, in Christiana fide confirmatio.

CONFIRMER, *subst.*, confirmator adstipulator

CONFISCATE, *to*, in publicum addicere, proscribere, publicare; confiscare, in fiscum redigere, fisco addicere.

CONFISCATION, *subst.*, publicatio, confiscatio.

CONFLAGRATION, *subst.*, deflagratio, incendium; †conflagratio.

CONFLATION, *subst.*, conflatio.

CONFLICT, *subst.* (*contest*), conflictus, contentio, concertatio; controversia; (*fight*), certamen, pugna, prœlium; (*inconsistency*), pugna, repugnantia.

CONFLICT, *to*, confligere, certare, concertare, decertare, dimicare, prœliari; *fig.*, pugnare inter se, repugnare alicui rei.

CONFLUENCE, *subst.* (*meeting of rivers*), confluens, confluentes; (*resort of people*), frequentia, cœtus, concursus, celebritas.

CONFLUENT, *adj.*, confluens.

CONFLUX, *subst.*, confluxus.

CONFORM, CONFORMABLE, *adj.*, consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

CONFORM, *to*, *v. a.* (*make agreeable to*), conformare, accommodare; *v. n.*, se conformare; *to conform to another's will*, alicui morem gerere, morigerari, ad alterius voluntatem se conformare.

CONFORMABLE. *See* CONFORM.

CONFORMATION, *subst.*, conformatio.

CONFORMIST, *subst.*, qui se ecclesiæ stabilitæ conformat.

CONFORMITY, *subst.*, congruentia, convenientia; *conformity of opinions*, consensio, consensus.

CONFOUND, *to* (*mix together*), confundere, permiscēre, commiscēre; (*put out of order*), confundere, conturbare, perturbare; (*put out of countenance*), alqm perturbare, pudore percellere; (*destroy*), pessum dare, perdere, evertere; pervertere, funditus tollere, delēre; *to confound by arguments*, argumentis alqm vincere *or* evincere.

CONFOUNDEDLY, *adv.* (*horribly*), horrendum *or* horribilem in modum.

CONFOUNDER, *subst.* (*waster*), conturbator, prodigus, luxuriosus; (*disturber*), turbator, perturbator.

CONFOUNDING, *subst.*, confusio, effusio, conturbatio.

CONFRATERNITY, *subst.*, societas.

CONFRONT, *to* (*set one against the other*), coram conferre, adversum sistere, componere; res inter se contendere; (*face*), adversus alqm stare, contra aiqd esse *or* positum esse.

CONFUSE, *to*, miscēre, permiscēre, confundere, implicare; turbare, conturbare, perturbare.

CONFUSED, *adj.* (*mixed*), confusus, indistinctus, promiscuus; (*out of order*), rudis, inconditus, indigestus; (*confounded*), turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus; (*entangled*), impeditus; (*obscure*), perplexus; *a c. noise*, clamor dissonus; *a c. heap*, cæcus acervus; *a c. piece of work*, negotium turbulentum, res turbata; *a c. flight*, effusa fuga.

CONFUSION, *subst.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio, implicatio, turba, tumultus, trepidatio; (*destruction*), pernicies, labes; (*shame*), pudor; *to bring into c.*, confundere; *to put into c.*, perturbare, conturbare; alicui pudorem *or* ruborem incutere.

CONFUTE, *to*, confutare, refutare; refellere, convellere, redarguere, coarguere; convincere; *to confute an argument*, argumentum infirmare, enervare, refellere, convellere; *to confute a slander*, criminationem repellere, diluere.

CONFUTATION, *subst.*, confutatio, refutatio.

CONGEAL, *to*, *v. a.*, congelare, glaciare; *v. n.*, congelari, conglaciari, gelu concrescere, durescere, rigescere.

CONGELATION, *subst.*, congelatio.

CONGENIAL, *adj.* (*suitable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, aptus, accommodatus; (*kindred*), propinquus, ejusdem generis; (*agreeing*), unanimus, concors.

CONGER, *subst.* (*sea-eel*), conger.

CONGERIES, *subst.*, congeries.

CONGLOMERATE, *to*, *v. a.*, conglomerare.

CONGLUTINATE, *to*, conglutinare.

CONGLUTINATION, *subst.*, conglutinatio.

CONGRATULATE, *to*, congratulari, gratulari alicui rem *or* de re.

CONGRATULATION, *subst.*, gratulatio, congratulatio, lætitia, gaudium; *to exchange congratulations*, mutua gratulatione fungi; *with congratulation*, gratulans, gratulabundus.

CONGRATULATORY, *adj.*, gratulatorius; *congratulatory letter*, gratulatio.

CONGREGATE, *to*, *v. a.*, congregare; *v. n.*, congregari, se congregare, coire, convenire, confluere.

CONGREGATION, *subst.*, congregatio, cœtus, contio.

CONGREGATIONAL, *adj.*, congregationis suffragio pendens, ad congregationem pertinens.

CONGRESS, *subst.* (*meeting*), congressus, conventus; (*encounter*), congressus, coitio; *to hold a congress*, conventum agere, convenire; *the Congress of the United States*, senatus Americanus; *the members of a congress*, legati.

CONGRUENCE, CONGRUITY, *subst.*, congruentia, convenientia.

CONGRUENT, CONGRUOUS, *adj.*, congruens, †congruus.

CONJECTURAL, *adj.*, conjecturalis, in conjectura positus, opinabilis, quod conjectura nititur.

CONJECTURALLY, *adv.*, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet.

CONJECTURE, *subst.*, conjectura; conjectatio; opinio, opinatio; divinatio; suspicio.

CONJECTURE, *to*, conjicere, conjectare, conjecturam facere, conjectura prospicere *or* providēre, conjectura consequi, opinione præcipere, opinari, suspicari; *as far as I can conjecture*, quantum equidem judicare possum; mea opinione; ut mea fert opinio; quantum conjectura auguror.

CONJECTURER, *subst.*, conjector, ariolus.

CONJOIN, *to*, conjungere, connectere.

CONJOINTLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUGAL, *adj.*, conjugalis, conjugialis, maritalis; connubialis.

CONJUGATE, *to* (*a verb*), verbum inflectere, inclinare, declinare.

CONJUGATION, *subst.*, declinatio, †conjugatio.

CONJUNCT, *adj.*, conjunctus.

CONJUNCTION, *subst.*, conjunctio, adjunctio; (*part of speech*), conjunctio.

CONJUNCTIVE, *adj.*, conjunctivus; *the conjunctive or subjunctive mood*, †modus conjunctivus *or* subjunctivus.

CONJUNCTLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUNCTURE, *subst.* (*joining together*), junctura; (*of affairs*), tempus, tempora, temporum ratio, status rerum; *a favorable conjuncture*, opportunum tempus, opportunitas temporum.

CONJURE, *to*, *v. a.* (*adjure*), orare, obsecrare,

obtestari; (*bewitch*), fascinare, incantare; *to c. up*, adjurare; *to c. down*, excludere; *to c. up the dead*, internas umbras carminibus elicere; *to c. spirits*, exorcizare; *v. n.* (*conspire*), conjurare, conspirare.

CONJURATION, *subst.* (*adjuration*), obsecratio, obtestatio; (*incantation*), fascinatio, incantamentum, veneficium; exorcismus; (*conspiring*), conjuratio, conspiratio.

CONJURER, *subst.*, magus, veneficus.

CONNATE, *adj.*, innatus, naturâ insitus, ingeneratus; *c. ideas*, consignatæ in animis notiones.

CONNATURAL, *adj.*, naturâ connexus, ejusdem naturæ.

CONNECT, *to*, jungere, conjungere, adjungere, connectere, colligare, copulare, committere, alligare; *to connect one's self with another*, societatem inire cum aliquo.

CONNECTION, *subst.*, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio; connexio, nexus, series; societas; necessitudo, conjunctio affinitatis; commercium; *connections* (*relatives*), propinqui, necessarii.

CONNIVANCE, *subst.*, indulgentia, venia, gratia.

CONNIVE, *to*, connivêre in re; concedere, condonare aliqd, gratiam facere alcjs rei.

CONNUBIAL, *adj.*, conjugalis, connubialis.

CONQUER, *to*, *v. a.*, vincere, subigere, expugnare, debellare, superare, domare, in ditionem redigere; *v. n.*, victoriam reportare, victorem discedere.

CONQUERABLE, *adj.*, superabilis, vincibilis.

CONQUERING, *adj.*, victor; *subst.*, expugnatio.

CONQUEROR, *subst.*, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.

CONQUEST, *subst.*, victoria; *to get the c.*, vincere, victoriam reportare; *to make great c.s*, magnas terras expugnare; *to hold the c.s*, parta retinêre.

CONSANGUINITY, *subst.*, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio, cognatio.

CONSCIENCE, *subst.*, conscientia animi *or* mentis, animus sibi conscius, mens sibi conscia; (*fear, regard*), religio; *a good or clear c.*, conscientia recte factorum, mens sibi bene conscia; *a bad c.*, conscientia peccatorum, scelerum; mens sibi male conscia; *to have a bad c.*, conscientiâ morderi; *a scruple of c.*, religio, scrupulus; *a large c.*, animus religione vacuus; *to be troubled in c.*, conscientia animi excruciari; *to make c. of*, aliqd religioni habêre, in religionem trahere; *to burden one's c.*, se religione obstringere; *remorse of c.*, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ.

CONSCIENTIOUS, *adj.*, religiosus, sanctus, severus; æquus, justus, integer.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, religio, sanctitas, severitas, justitia, fides.

CONSCIONABLE, *adj.*, æquus, justus.

CONSCIOUS, *adj.*, conscius; *to be c. of no crime*, nullius sibi culpæ conscium esse, nihil conscire sibi.

CONSCIOUSLY, *adv.*, ex conscientia; scienter, prudenter; sciens, prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, *subst.*, conscientia, sensus, memoria.

CONSCRIPT, *adj.*, conscriptus.

CONSCRIPTION, *subst.*, conquisitio militum, delectus.

CONSECRATE, *to*, consecrare, sacrare, dedicare, dicare.

CONSECRATION, *subst.*, consecratio, dedicatio.

CONSECUTIVE, *adj.*, sequens, consequens, subsequens; continuus; *a c. series*, continuatio, series.

CONSENT, *subst.* (*agreement in opinion*), consensus, consensio; (*assent*), assensus, assensio; permissio, venia, jussus, auctoritas; *without my consent*, me inconsulto, me invito; *with one consent*, concorditer, omnium consensu, una mente.

CONSENT, *to* (*assent*), assentire, assentiri, suffragari, accedere; assensum præbêre; (*yield to*), indulgêre, concedere, annuere, veniam dare.

CONSENTANEOUS, *adj.*, consentaneus, congruens.

CONSENTIENT, *adj.*, consentiens, conspirans.

CONSENTING, *subst.*, assensio, approbatio; assensus.

CONSEQUENCE, *subst.* (*sequel*), consecutio, consequens, consequentia, quod sequitur *or* consequitur rem, consectarium; quod manat ex re; exitus, eventus; (*importance*), momentum, pondus, gravitas, vis; *by* or *in c. of*, ideo, ergo, idcirco, ob eam causam, ea de causa; *of dangerous c.*, res periculosa; *of great c.*, res magni momenti, res gravis, negotium magnæ utilitatis *or* magni emolumenti; *of little c.*, res levis, res minimi ponderis or momenti; *of no c.*, res nihili; *attended with bad consequences*, malis eventis comitatus.

CONSEQUENT, *adj.*, consequens.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *adj.*, sibi constans, consentaneus, congruens, conveniens; (*haughty*), superbus.

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.*, igitur, ergo, itaque, atque ita; ideo, idcirco, propterea, proinde.

CONSERVATION, *subst.*, conservatio.

CONSERVATOR, *subst.*, conservator.

CONSERVATORY, *subst.*, receptaculum, repositorium, conditorium.

CONSERVE, *to* (*keep, maintain*), conservare, servare, custodire, tueri; (*preserve with sugar*), saccharo condire.

CONSERVER (*of fruits*), qui *or* quæ res conditivas parat, iconditor, iconditrix.

CONSERVES, *subst. pl.*, mala conditanea, cibus conditaneus, salgama.

CONSIDER, *to* (*think of*), considerare, contemplari, speculari, spectare; ponderare, perpendere, vidêre, consulere; versare, volutare, secum volvere; animo agitare, secum considerare, reputare (*remember*), in memoria habêre, revolvere; (*repute*), remunerare, respicere, gratiam referre, gratos rependere; (*regard*), rationem alcjs habêre; *not to c.*, nihil pensi habêre, susque deque habêre; *to c. beforehand*, præmeditari; *to c. often*, retractare, revolvere; *to c. deeply*, meditari, secum altius cogitare; *it must be considered*, videndum est; *let us c. the thing in itself*, rem ipsam spectemus; *I have considered of all these matters*, meditata mihi sunt hæc omnia.

CONSIDERABLE, *adj.* (*worthy of consideration*), non contemnendus; (*respectable*), insignis, clarus, illustris, auctoritate præditus, gravis; (*important, valuable*), magnus, grandis, amplus, locupletus, magni *or* maximi momenti, aliquantus; (*more than a little*), non exiguus, satis magnus; *c. actions*, facta præclara, egregia, illustria, splendida; *a c. part*, bona pars; *a c. sum of money*, aliquantum pecuniæ; *a c. estate*, opes amplæ, res lautæ, prædia ampla.

CONSIDERABLY, *adv.*, multum, multo; aliquantum, aliquanto; maxime.

CONSIDERATE, *adj.* (*prudent*), consideratus, circumspectus, consultus, prudens, providens; (*regardful*), clemens, benignus.

CONSIDERATENESS, *subst.*, prudentia, cautio; humanitas, officium.

CONSIDERATION, *subst.* (*thought*), consideratio, contemplatio, cogitatio; cautio, circumspectio; cura; (*requital*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*regard*), ratio, respectus; (*measure*), modus; (*motive*), causa, consilii motus, incitamentum, impulsus; *after c.*, re perspecta atque cognita; *deep c.*, meditatio, contemplatio; *without c.*, temere, inconsulto; negligenter; *to come under c.*, in deliberationem cadere; *to take a thing into c.*, de alqa re cogitare, rem in animo habêre, versare, secum volvere; *in c. of a thing*, alcjs rei ratione habita, alcjs rei respectu; *upon what c.?* quo nomine? qua de causa? quamobrem? *upon that c.*, eâ causâ, eâ lege; *for many c.s*, multis nominibus, multis de causis.

CONSIDERER, *subst.*, contemplator; spectator.

CONSIGN, *to*, consignare, assignare, transferre, delegare, mandare, deferre, dare, tradere; *to consign to writing*, litteris consignare, litteris mandare; *to consign to the flames*, in flammas conjicere.

CONSIGNMENT, *subst.*, consignatio, assignatio.

CONSIST, *to* (*be made of*), in re alqa consistere, ex alqa re constare; (*be consistent with*), convenire, congruere, cohaerêre.

CONSISTENCE, *subst.* (*lastingness*), firmitas, stabilitas; (*thickness of liquid things*), concretio, spissitas; (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia; (*steadiness*), constantia.

CONSISTENT, *adj.*, consonus, consentaneus, congruens; constans, æquabilis, æqualis sibi; *to be consistent with one's self*, sibi constare.

CONSISTORY, *subst.*, senatus ecclesiasticus, concilium, synedrium.

CONSOCIATE, *to*, *v. a.*, consociare, sociare; *v. n.*, societatem cum alqo facere, inire; coire.

CONSOCIATION, *subst.*, consociatio, conjunctio.

CONSOLABLE, *adj.*, consolabilis.

CONSOLATION, *subst.*, solatium, consolatio, alloquium, confirmatio; solamen.

CONSOLATORY, *adj.*, consolatorius.

CONSOLE, *to*, alqm solari *or* consolari, alicui consolationem adhibêre, solatium dare, præbêre, afferre.

CONSOLER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ consolatur.

CONSOLIDATE, *to*, *v. a.*, solidare, consolidare; firmare, stabilire; *v. n.*, solidescere.

CONSOLIDATION, *subst.*, solidatio; soliditas; conglutinatio.

CONSONANCE, CONSONANCY, *subst.*, consonantia, congruentia; constantia.

CONSONANT, *adj.*, consentaneus, consonans; *to be consonant*, consonare, congruere; *to be consonant to one's self*, sibi constare.

CONSONANT, *subst.*, consonans (*sc.* littera).

CONSONANTLY, *adv.*, convenienter, congruenter.

CONSORT, *subst.* (*companion*), consors, socius, comes, sodalis; (*wife*), conjux, uxor; *the royal consort*, conjux regia, regina.

CONSORT WITH, *to*, societatatem cum alqo inire, apud alqm frequenter versari, socium alqm sibi adhibêre, adjungere *or* adsciscere; habêre alqm in usu.

CONSPICUOUS, *adj.* (*obvious to the sight*), conspicuus, insignis; (*famous*), illustris, insignis.

CONSPIRACY, *subst.*, conspiratio, conjuratio.

CONSPIRATOR, *subst.*, conspiratus, conjuratus.

CONSPIRE, *to* (*plot*), conspirare, conjurare; (*agree together*), in unum consentire; *to conspire against one's life*, in alcjs exitium conjurare.

CONSTABLE, *subst.* (*police-officer*), apparitor, †constabularius; *constable of the Tower of London*, arcis Londinensis præfectus.

CONSTANCY, *subst.* (*steadfastness*), constantia, firmitudo, immutabilitas; (*faithfulness*), fides, fidelitas; (*patience*), patientia, tolerantia; (*perseverance*), perseverantia, pertinacia, obstinatio, pervicacia.

CONSTANT, *adj.* (*steadfast*), constans, stabilis, firmus, fixus, immotus, immutabilis; (*faithful*), fidus, fidelis; (*lasting*), perpetuus, assiduus; *c. to a purpose*, tenax propositi, pertinax; *c. in suffering*, patiens, tolerans; *c. against*, obstinatus, contumax, pertinax; *a c. report*, fama consentiens, quæ in ore est omni populo.

CONSTELLATION, *subst.*, sidus, signum cœleste.

CONSTERNATION, *subst.*, consternatio; *to put into c.*, consternare; *to be put into c.*, consternari.

CONSTIPATE, *to* (*cram close*), constipare; (*make costive*), alvum adstringere, contrahere, supprimere.

CONSTIPATION, *subst.* (*cramming*), stipatio; (*of the bowels*), alvi adstrictio *or* suppressio, alvus adstricta *or* suppressa.

CONSTITUENT, *adj.*, constituens; *constituent parts*, elementa; *subst.*, constitutor.

CONSTITUTE, *to*, constituere; creare, facere; *to be constituted of*, constare ex.

CONSTITUTION, *subst.*, constitutio; (*government*), civitatis forma, reipublicæ ratio, leges civitatis; *the c. of the body*, corporis constitutio, affectio; *a strong c.*, corpus bene constitutum; *a weak c.*, valetudinis infirmitas.

CONSTITUTIONAL, *adj.*, ingenitus; legibus civitatis conveniens.

CONSTRAIN, *to*, constringere, compellere, cogere, urgêre; adigere, subigere ad alqd; alicui imponere *or* injicere necessitatem alqd faciendi; *to constrain the people to give their votes*, extorquêre per vim suffragia populi.

CONSTRAINEDLY, *adv.*, invite, ingratiis.

CONSTRAINT, *subst.*, vis, coercitio, necessitas; *by constraint*, vi, invite, coactu, ingratiis; *without constraint*, ultro, sua sponte, suapte, libere.

CONSTRICT, *to*, colligare; contrahere.

CONSTRICTION, *subst.*, colligatio; contractio.

CONSTRINGE, *to*, constringere, comprimere, contrahere, ligare.

CONSTRUCT, *to*, struere, construere, exstruere; (*in grammar*), componere; (*in geometry*), describere.

CONSTRUCTION, *subst.* (*in building*), constructio, exstructio, structuræ genus; (*in grammar*), verborum compositio, conformatio, constructio, consecutio; (*in geometry*), descriptio; (*construing*), interpretatio, explicatio, expositio; *to put a good c. on*, bene interpretari, in bonam partem accipere.

CONSTRUE, *to* (*interpret*), interpretari, accipere, trahere in; *to construe a sentence*, verba inter se conjungere.

CONSTRUING, *subst.*, expositio, interpretatio, explicatio.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.*, ejusdem substantiæ, †consubstantialis.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, *subst.*, duarum substantiarum conjunctio, †consubstantiatio.

CONSUL, *subst.*, consul; *one who has been consul*, vir consularis, consulatu perfunctus; *a consul for merchants*, procurator mercaturæ, syndicus.

CONSULAR, *adj.*, consularis.

CONSULATE, CONSULSHIP, *subst.*, consulatus.

CONSULT, *to, v. n.* (*deliberate*), deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium inire, de re; *to c. with one's self*, secum de alqa re consultare *or* deliberare, rem animo perpendere, volvere, volutare; *to c. with another*, consilia cum alqo communicare; *v. a.* (*ask advice*), alqm de alqa re consulere, alqm in consilium adhibêre, ab alqo consilium petere; *to c. an oracle*, oraculum consulere, sortes poscere; *to c. an author*, scriptorem, auctorem consulere *or* adire; (*provide for*), alicui rei consulere *or* providêre, rem alqam curare.

CONSULTATION, *subst.*, consultatio, deliberatio, consilium.

CONSUMABLE, *adj.*, quod consumi potest.

CONSUME, *to, v. a.* (*devour*), consumere, absumere, haurire; edere, comedere, exedere; devorare; (*squander away*), absumere, profundere, effundere, dissipare, dilapidare, disperdere, decoquere, prodigere; (*diminish*), minuere, imminuere, deterere; (*spoil*), lacerare, dilacerare, spoliare, vastare, populari; *to c. time*, tempus terere *or* conterere; *v. n.*, *to c. away*, tabescere, contabescere, extabescere, marcescere, deliquescere; consumi, absumi; perire.

CONSUMER, *subst.*, consumptor, confector; prodigus, profligator; (*devourer*), exesor, edax, vorax.

CONSUMING, *subst.*, consumptio.

CONSUMMATE, *adj.*, consummatus, summus, perfectus, egregius, unicus.

CONSUMMATE, *to*, consummare, conficere, perficere.

CONSUMMATION, *subst.*, consummatio, confectio; perfectio, absolutio; finis, exitus.

CONSUMPTION, *subst.*, consumptio; (*as a disease*), tabes; atrophia, cachexia; phthisis; *pulmonary c.*, phthisis pulmonalis, peripneumonia, pulmonis exulceratio; *in a c.*, tabidus, atrophus, hecticus.

CONSUMPTIVE, *adj.*, tabificus; phthisicus, peripneumonicus.

CONTACT, *subst.*, contactus, tactus, tactio.

CONTAGION, *subst.*, contagio, contages, contagium, labes.

CONTAGIOUS, *adj.*, contagiosus, pestiferus; *a c. disease*, contagio *or* contagium morbi, pestilentia.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, vis contagiosa.

CONTAIN, *to* (*hold*), continêre, capere, comprehendere; (*keep in*), cohibêre; (*keep chaste*), libidinem frenare, reprimere, coercêre; *to c. one's self*, sibi temperare; *able to c.* (*hold*), capax.

CONTAMINATE, *to*, contaminare, fœdare, inquinare, polluere.

CONTAMINATE, *adj.*, contaminatus, fœdatus, inquinatus, pollutus.

CONTAMINATION, *subst.*, labes, sordes; commaculatio, contaminatio.

CONTEMN, *to*, temnere, contemnere, spernere, aspernari, contemptui habêre, nihili *or* flocci facere.

CONTEMNER, *subst.*, contemptor, spretor.

CONTEMNING, *subst.*, contemptio, despicientia.

CONTEMPLATE, *to*, contemplari, considerare; cogitare; inspicere; (*intend*), meditari.

CONTEMPLATION, *subst.*, contemplatio, consideratio, cogitatio, meditatio; *to have in contemplation*, meditari.

CONTEMPLATIVE, *adj.*, studiosus, contemplativus.

CONTEMPLATOR, *subst.*, contemplator, speculator, investigator; *c. of nature*, physicus.

CONTEMPORARY, *adj.*, æqualis, ejusdem ætatis; ejusdem temporis; *subst.*, æqualis; qui ejusdem ætatis est; *his contemporaries*, ætas sua, homines sui temporis.

CONTEMPT, *subst.*, contemptus, contemptio, despectus, despectio, despicientia; *to bring into c.*, in odium pertrahere; *to grow into c.*, ignominiam contrahere, invidiam suscipere, despicatui haberi; *had in c.*, contemptus, contemptui *or* despicatui habitus, derisus; *with c.*, contemptim, cum contemptu, cum fastidio.

CONTEMPTIBLE, *adj.*, contemnendus, despiciendus, aspernandus; tristis, vilis, abjectus.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, *subst.*, vilitas.

CONTEMPTUOUS, *adj.*, fastidiosus, superbus, contumeliosus.

CONTEND, *to*, cum alqo contendere, certare, concertare, confligere, litigare, altercari, disceptare, digladiari, luctari, armis decernere, depugnare; *to c. against*, obluctari, adversari, repugnare; *to c. for mastery*, de imperio certare, concertare, contendere; *to c. for a trust*, propugnare.

CONTENDER, *subst.*, certator, concertator.

CONTENT, CONTENTED, *adj.*, contentus, placatus, tranquillus; *to be c. with*, alqa re contentum esse, in alqa re acquiescere, alqd probare, approbare, accipere; *I am c.*, esto, fiat, placet, per me licet, non laboro; *I am c. with any thing*, mihi quivis satis est; *I am well c.*, facile patior.

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, CONTENTEDNESS, *subst.*, tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus; approbatio; satisfactio, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum; *full* or *great c.*, animo fectum voluptate; *to my great c.*, magnâ meâ voluptate; *I took great c. in your letter*, plurimum jucunditatis ex literis tuis capiebam.

CONTENT, *subst.* (*capacity*), capacitas; amplitudo, circuitus; *contents*, summa, argumentum, epitome.

CONTENT, *to*, alicui satisfacere, alcjs animum explêre; (*pacify*), placare, delinire, mulcêre; *to c. one for*, pretium persolvere, compensare.

CONTENTED, *adj.* *See* CONTENT.

CONTENTEDNESS, *subst.*, æquus animus, æquanimitas.

CONTENTEDLY, *adv.*, æquanimiter, æquo animo, tranquille, quiete.

CONTENTION, *subst.*, contentio, controversia.

CONTENTIOUS, *adj.*, contentiosus, litigiosus, pugnax.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, morositas, ingenium ad altercationes proclive, certandi studium.

CONTENTMENT. *See* CONTENT, *subst.*

CONTENTS. *See* CONTENT, *subst.*

CONTERMINOUS, *adj.*, conterminus.

CONTEST, *subst.*, lis, rixa, jurgium, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, certamen.

CONTEST, *to*, certare, disceptare, contendere, altercari; concertare, litigare.

CONTESTABLE, *adj.*, quod in dubium vocari potest, dubitabilis.

CONTEXT, *subst.*, orationis contextus, sermonis continuatio.

CONTEXTURE, *subst.*, contextus, contextura.

CONTIGUITY, *subst.*, propinquitas.

CONTIGUOUS, *adj.*, contiguus, continens, conjunctus, subjunctus; finitimus, confinis.

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, *subst.*, continentia, temperantia, castimonia, pudicitia, castitas, abstinentia.

CONTINENT, *adj.*, continens, castus, pudicus.

CONTINENT, *subst.*, continens (*sc.* terra).

CONTINGENCY, *subst.*, casus, eventus fortuitus.

CONTINGENT, *adj.*, fortuitus, in casu positus, adventitius, incertus; *subst.*, casus, eventum; (*quota*), quantum militum, *or* pecuniæ quæque civitas mittere, *or* conferre debet.

CONTINUAL, *adj.* (*lasting*), permanens, jugis, perennis, diuturnus; (*uninterrupted*), continuus, continens, assiduus.

CONTINUALLY, *adv.* (*perpetually*), perpetuo, assidue, usque; (*continuedly*), continenter, assiduo, perpetim, sine ulla interruptione.

CONTINUANCE, *subst.* (*duration*), perpetuitas, perennitas, assiduitas, diuturnitas, continuatio; (*space*), spatium; (*custom*), usus, assuetudo; (*abode*), commoratio, mansio, remansio; *of long c.*, longus, diuturnus; *constant c.*, perseverantia; *the c. of a writ*, prorogatio causæ; *in c. of time*, progressu temporis.

CONTINUATION, *subst.*, continuatio, perpetuitas; reliqua pars, quod reliquum est.

CONTINUE, *to*, *v. n.* (*last*), constare, perstare, perseverare; persistere, perdurare, permanēre; (*abide*), morari, commorari, manēre, residēre; *to c. on one's course*, cursum tenēre; *to c. in*, immorari; *to c. in a purpose*, incepto permanēre; *it c.s raining*, non intermittit pluere; *v. a.*, alqd continuare, perpetuare, non intermittere, exsequi, persequi; alicui rei instare, in re perseverare; (*prolong*), producere, protrahere, extrahere, extendere, proferre.

CONTINUITY, *subst.*, continuitas, continuatio.

CONTORTION, *subst.*, contorsio, distortio.

CONTOUR, *subst.*, ambitus, circuitus; extremæ lineæ, extremitas picturæ; extrema corporum.

CONTRABAND, *adj.*, prohibitus, inhibitus, interdictus; *contraband articles*, merces vetitæ.

CONTRACT, *subst.*, pactum, pactio; compactum, conventum, pactum conventum; locatio; syngrapha, tabulæ locationis; *marriage-c.*, sponsalia; *to keep to a c.*, stare conventis, in pactione manēre.

CONTRACT, *to*, *v. a.* (*abridge*), in compendium redigere; (*lessen*), corripere; (*narrow*), angustum reddere, angustare, coartare; (*draw together*), contrahere, complicare; *to c. debt*, æs alienum contrahere, facere, confiare; *to c. friendship*, amicitiam cum alqo jungere *or* inire; *to c. a disease*, morbum contrahere, concipere, nancisci; *to c. a habit*, in consuetudinem alcjs rei venire, insuescere; *v. n.*, (*shrink*), se contrahere, contrahi, in artius coire, cogi; (*bargain*), cum alqo paciscī, pactionem facere; (*betroth*), spondēre, despondēre alqam alicui.

CONTRACTING, *subst.*, contractus.

CONTRACTION, *subst.*, contractio.

CONTRACTOR, *subst.* (*bargainer*), qui paciscitur; (*undertaker*), conductor, redemptor.

CONTRADICT, *to*, alicui obloqui, contradicere, adversari, refragari, repugnare.

CONTRADICTION, *subst.*, contradictio.

CONTRADICTORY, *adj.*, contrarius, diversus, pugnans, repugnans; disparatus, oppositus.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, *to*, alqd ab alqo distinguere, discernere.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *subst.*, per oppositionem distinctio.

CONTRARIETY, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepantia.

CONTRARY, *adj.*, contrarius, oppositus, diversus, disparatus, adversarius, aversus, discors; *a c. way from what was intended*, iter a proposito diversum; *c. to reason*, aversus a ratione; *to be of a c. opinion*, ab alqo dissentire, dissidēre; *to act c. to one*, adversari alicui; *I did it c. to my own wishes*, invitus feci; *on the c.*, contra, ex contrario, immo, immo vero; *c. to*, contra, adversus, præter; *a c. wind*, ventus adversus; *the wind is c.*, ventus adversum tenet nobis.

CONTRAST, *subst.*, disceptatiuncula, repugnantia, discrepantia, differentia, dissimilitudo; (*in painting*), asperitas, diversitas.

CONTRAST, *to*, *v. a.*, opponere; *v. n.*, pugnare, discrepare.

CONTRAVENE, *to* (*act against*), violare, perfringere, perrumpere.

CONTRAVENTION, *subst.*, violatio.

CONTRIBUTARY, *adj.*, stipendiarius.

CONTRIBUTE, *to*, conferre; *fig.*, vim habēre, valēre; *to contribute much*, magnum momentum afferre.

CONTRIBUTION, *subst.*, collatio, stips collecta; stipendium, pecuniæ imperatæ; *to lay a city under c.*, urbi stipendium imponere, pecuniam imperare.

CONTRIBUTOR, *subst.*, collator.

CONTRITE, *adj.*, pœnitens.

CONTRITION, *subst.*, pœnitentia.

CONTRIVANCE, *subst.* (*invention*), excogitatio, inventio; (*thing invented*), inventum, res inventa; ars nova; fraus, machinatio; (*ingenuity*), sollertia, artificium, ars.

CONTRIVE, *to* (*devise*), comminisci, concipere, fingere, excogitare; invenire; (*design, plot*), parare, machinari, moliri, struere, concoquere; *to contrive to do a thing*, alqd efficere, conficere, ad effectum perducere.

CONTRIVER, *subst.*, auctor, inventor, artifex; machinator, molitor.

CONTRIVING, *subst.*, inventio, excogitatio.

CONTROL, *subst.*, rationes contra scriptæ; (*superintendence*), cura, custodia, tutela; (*power*), potestas, imperium, arbitrium; (*coercion*), coercitio; (*blame*), reprehensio.

CONTROL, *to*, rationes contra scribere; (*direct*), curare, regere, moderari; (*hold in check*), continēre, reprimere, coercēre, comprimere, compescere; (*disprove*), redarguere, confutare, refutare.

CONTROLLER, *subst.*, contrascriptor, inspector, censor, curator, procurator, administrator.

CONTROLLERSHIP, *subst.*, munus administratoris *or* procuratoris.

CONTROLMENT, *subst.*, administratio, inspectio, procuratio.

CONTROVERSIAL, *adj.*, ad controversiam pertinens, quod in controversiam adduci potest.

CONTROVERSY, *subst.*, controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, certamen; *c. at law*, lis, causa, actio; *it is out of c.*, patet, palam est; *beyond all c.*, sine controversia, haud dubie, certe, longe.

CONTROVERT, *to*, controversiam habēre, disceptare, altercari, controversari, de alqa re ambigere, rem in controversiam vocare.

CONTROVERTIBLE, *adj.*, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

CONTUMACIOUS, *adj.*, contumax, pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus, offirmatus, refractarius.

CONTUMACY, CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, contumacia, pertinacia, pervicacia; obstinatio.

CONTUMELY, *subst.*, contumelia, convicium, maledictum.

CONTUMELIOUS, *adj.*, contumeliosus, maledicus.

CONTUSION, *subst.*, contusio.

CONVALESCENCE, *subst.*, valetudo in melius inclinata, sanitas restituta, salus.

CONVALESCENT, *adj.*, convalescens; *to be convalescent*, convalescere.

CONVENE, *to*, *v. n.*, conveniro, congregari, coire; *v. a.*, convocare.

CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCY, *subst.*, commodum, commoditas; (*opportunity*), opportunitas, facultas; (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia.

CONVENIENT, *adj.* (*fit*), commodus, aptus, idoneus, appositus; utilis; (*agreeable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, consonus; (*seasonable*), tempestivus, opportunus; *it is convenient*, æquum est, par est, opus est; *it is not convenient*, dedecet.

CONVENIENTLY, *adv.* (*fitly*), commode, apposite, rite, convenienter, idonee; *in due time*, tempestive, opportune; *c. to yourself*, commodo tuo.

CONVENT, *subst.* (*monastery*), monasterium, cœnobium.

CONVENTICLE, *subst.*, conventiculum, cœtus, conciliabulum.

CONVENTION, *subst.*, conventus, contio, cœtus; (*compact*), conventum, pactum.

CONVENTIONAL, *adj.*, ex pacto et convento factus; usu receptus, usitatus.

CONVENTIONALLY, *adv.*, more usitato *or* recepto.

CONVENTUAL, *adj.*, ad monasterium pertinens, conventualis; *subst.*, conventualis, cœnobita.

CONVERGE, *to*, eodem vergere.

CONVERGENT, CONVERGING, *adj.*, convergens, eodem vergens.

CONVERSANT, *adj.*, versatus, volutatus, exercitatus in re; peritus, gnarus alcjs rei; *to be conversant in*, re alqa versari, occupari, exerceri; *to be conversant with*, alqo familiariter uti.

CONVERSATION, *subst.* (*intercourse*), conversatio, consuetudo, usus, commercium; (*talk*), sermo, collocutio, colloquium, confabulatio; (*behavior*), vita, ratio vivendi, modus se gerendi, mores.

CONVERSE, *to* (*have intercourse*), versari, uti; congredi, consuescere; (*talk*), cum alqo loqui, sermocinari, sermonem conferre, colloqui, confabulari, sermones habêre.

CONVERSIBLE, *adj.*, facilis, affabilis, comis, clemens, humanus, urbanus.

CONVERSION, *subst.*, conversio, mutatio; (*of manners*), morum mutatio in melius; *conversion to Christianity*, accessio ad Christi doctrinam.

CONVERT, *subst.*, qui ad fidem Christianam transiit.

CONVERT, *to*, convertere; *to convert from vice*, a vitiis ad virtutem revocare; *to be converted*, mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere; ad Christianam fidem transire.

CONVERTIBLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, †convertibilis; idem significans.

CONVEX, *adj.*, convexus.

CONVEXITY, *subst.*, convexitas.

CONVEY, *to*, convehere, devehere, pervehere, deferre; deducere, perducere, comitari; *to c. hastily*, abripere, eripere, corripere; *to c. away*, asportare, abducere, avehere, amovêre, deportare; *to c. away by stealth*, alqd furto subducere; *to c. down to posterity*, memoriæ prodere *or* transmittere; *to c. in*, importare; *to c. in privily*, submittere, subducere; *to c. over*, trajicere, transvehere; *to c. over an estate*, fundum alicui transcribere *or* abalienare; *to c. out*, exportare.

CONVEYANCE, *subst.* (*carrying*), deportatio, exportatio; evectus; *conveyance of water*, aquæ ductus *or* deductio; (*deed in writing*), abalienationis instrumentum, tabulæ alienationis consignatæ.

CONVEYANCER, *subst.*, qui abalienationis instrumenta conficit.

CONVEYING, *subst.*, convectio; *c. away*, subductio; *c. in*, inductio; *c. over*, transvectio, trajectio; *c. out*, exportatio; *c. up to*, subvectio.

CONVICT, *subst.*, convictus, evictus, damnatus.

CONVICT, *to*, convincere, evincere, arguere, coarguere.

CONVICTION, *subst.*, convictio; conscientia.

CONVICTIVE or CONVINCING, *adj.*, ad alqd convincendum valens.

CONVINCE, *to*, convincere, coarguere; persuadêre.

CONVINCINGLY, *adv.*, manifeste, graviter.

CONVIVIAL, *adj.*, convivialis.

CONVOCATION, *subst.*, convocatio, synodus.

CONVOKE, *to*, convocare, conventum indicere.

CONVOY, *subst.* (*guide*), deductor; (*guard*), præsidium, milites præsidiarii.

CONVOY, *to*, in via comitari, deducere.

CONVULSE, *to*, spasmo vexare; quatere, quassare; perturbare; *to become convulsed*, convelli, spasmo vexari.

CONVULSION, *subst.*, convulsio, spasmus; perturbatio, tumultus; *troubled with c.s*, spasticus.

CONVULSIVE, *adj.*, †convulsivus, ad convulsionem pertinens.

CONY, *subst.*, cuniculus; *cony-burrow*, cuniculus; *full of conies*, cuniculosus; *cony skins*, cuniculorum pelles.

COO, *to*, gemere.

COOING, *subst.*, gemitus.

COOK, *subst.*, coquus; *master-cook*, coquorum præfectus; *pastry-cook*, cupedinarius, pistor dulcium; *cook-room*, culina; *cook-maid*, ancilla culinaris; *cook-shop*, popina; *c. in a ship*, coquus nautarum.

COOK, *to*, coquere; igne mollire; *to cook meat*, cibaria coquere, cibum parare.

COOKERY, *subst.*, ars coquinaria *or* culinaria.

COOKING, *subst.*, coctio, coctura; *relating to cooking*, coquinarius, coquinatorius.

COOL, *adj.* (*somewhat cold*), frigidulus, subfrigidus, frigidiusculus; (*shady*), opacus; (*indifferent*), lentus; (*undaunted*), impavidus, intrepidus, fortis; (*dispassionate*), tranquillus, animi perturbatione liber; (*not cordial*), frigidus; *to become cool in an affair*, remissius alqd agere *or* gerere.

COOL, *to*, *v. a.*, refrigerare, frigidum facere; *v. n.*, refrigerari, refrigescere; *to cool one's courage*, animum frangere, debilitare.

COOLER, *subst.*, alveus refrigeratorius, vas refrigeratorium; refrigerator.

COOLING, *adj.*, refrigerans; *a cooling drink*, potio refrigeratrix; *subst.*, refrigeratio.

COOLLY, *adv.*, frigide; impavide, intrepide, fortiter; æquo animo; remisse, remissius.

COOLNESS, *subst.*, frigus; animus frigidus, lentitudo; irreverentia.

COOP, *subst.*, chors; *hencoop*, gallinarium; *coop for ducks*, nessotrophium.

COOP UP, *to*, cavea includere; (*shut in*), obsidēre, circumcingere.

COOPER, *subst.*, victor, doliarius; *wine-cooper*, victor vinarius; *a cooper's addice*, ascia victoria.

CO-OPERATE, *to*, operam ad alqd conferre, una agere; alqm in alqa re juvare; alqd adjuvare.

CO-OPERATING, *adj.*, operam conferens.

CO-OPERATION, *subst.*, opera, auxilium; operæ collatio.

CO-OPERATOR, *subst.*, qui operam ad alqd confert, adjutor.

CO-ORDINATE, *adj.*, ejusdem ordinis, æqualis.

CO-ORDINATION, *subst.*, æqualitas.

COOT, *subst.*, fulica, fulix; *sea-c.*, fulica marina.

COPARTNER, *subst.*, socius, consors, particeps.

COPARTNERSHIP, *subst.*, societas.

COPE, *subst.* (*arch*), fornix; *c. of heaven*, convexa cœli, cœlum; *priest's garment*, stola sacerdotalis.

COPE, *to*, *v. n.* (*contend*), colluctari, congredi, manus conserere, certare, concertare.

COPIER, *subst.*, librarius.

COPING, *subst.*, fastigium; projectura.

COPIOUS, *adj.*, copiosus, affluens, abundans, uber.

COPIOUSLY, *adv.*, copiose, affatim, abundanter, fuse, cumulate, prolixe, operose; uberrime, ubertim.

COPIOUSNESS, *subst.*, copia, ubertas, abundantia; vis, facultas.

COPPER, *subst.*, cuprum, orichalcum, æs Cyprium, æs; *a copper* (*boiler*), ahenum, calidarium; *adj.*, cyprius, cupreus, cuprinus; æneus.

COPPERAS, *subst.*, chalcanthum, sutorium atramentum, fvitriolum.

COPPER-COIN, *subst.*, nummus cyprius, as; *pl.*, rudera.

COPPER-COLOR, *subst.*, color cyprius; *copper-colored*, *adj.*, colore cyprio, rubidus.

COPPER-MINE, *subst.*, metalla æraria.

COPPER-PLATE, *subst.* (*engraving*), pictura *or* imago per æneam laminam expressa; figura ænea, imago.

COPPER-RUST, *subst.*, ærugo cypria, ærugo æris.

COPPER-SMITH, *subst.*, faber ærarius.

COPPER-STONE, *subst.*, pyrites.

COPSE, COPPICE, *subst.*, frutices, virgulta, fruticetum, frutetum, silva cædua, silvula.

COPULATE, *to*, copulare, copulâ nectere.

COPULATION, *substant.*, copulatio, conjunctio; *sexual copulation*, coitus, concubitus.

COPULATIVE, *adj.*, fcopulativus.

COPY, *subst.* (*of a writing*), exemplum, exemplar; descriptio, exscriptum, fapographum; (*of a picture*), exemplar, imitatio; *first c.*, exemplum primum, archetypum; *a c. in the author's own hand*, chirographum, autographum; *a true c. of a will*, testamentum eodem exemplo; *to set one a c.*, exemplum imitandum alicui proponere; litteras alicui præformare.

COPY, *to*, describere, exscribere, transcribere; rescribere; (*pilfer*), furari; imitando exprimere; *to copy after*, imitari, imitando effingere, imitatione assequi *or* consequi.

COPYHOLD, *subst.*, prædium, beneficiarium.

COPYING, *subst.*, descriptio; imitatio.

COPYIST, *subst.*, librarius.

COQUET, COQUETTE, *subst.*, virgo petulantior; *to play the coquette*, petulantius cum viris agere, viros in amorem pellicere

COQUETRY, *subst.*, petulantia.

CORAL, *subst.*, corallium, coralium, corallum; *of coral*, corallinus.

CORD, *subst.*, funis, restis; funale, tomex; *small cord*, funiculus, resticula; *to make cords*, restes contorquēre; *cord-maker*, restio.

CORD UP, *to*, restibus, funiculis succingere.

CORDAGE, *subst.*, funes, rudentes; funium ap paratus; *small cordage*, funiculi.

CORDIAL, *adj.* (*hearty*), amicus, benevolus; (*in vigorating*), recreans, reficiens; *subst.*, quod recreat, oblectamentum, oblectatio; solatium.

CORDIALITY, *subst.*, amor verus *or* singularis, familiaritas, sinceritas.

CORDIALLY, *adv.*, ex animo, ex imo pectore, toto pectore, summo studio, summa voluntate.

CORDWAINER, *subst.*, sutor, calcearius.

CORE, *subst.* (*heart*), cor; (*inner part*), medulla, sinus; (*flower*), robur, flos; *core of fruit*, cicus, cicum, volva, loculus seminum.

CORIANDER, *subst.*, coriandrum.

CORK, *subst.*, cortex, cortex suberea, suber; *cork-tree*, suber, suber quercus (L.); *of cork*, subereus; *to stop with a cork*, suber immittere, subere occludere; *to draw a cork*, corticem extrahere.

CORK, *to*, corticem *or* suber immittere lagenæ, cortice occludere.

CORMORANT, *subst.* (*bird*), corvus aquaticus, (*glutton*), heluo, vorax, gurges.

CORN, *subst.*, far, frumentum, frugis, granum, annona; *standing c.*, seges; *Indian c.*, milium Indicum; *a single c.*, granum; *a barley-c.*, granum hordei; *a c.-field*, arvum, ager frumentarius; *of* or *pertaining to c.*, frumentarius; *c.-loft*, granarium, horreum; *this year's c.*, frumentum hornotinum; *c. grows dear*, annona fit carior, ingravescit; *c. falls*, annona laxat, levatur; *cheapness of c.*, annonæ vilitas; *dearness of c.*, annonæ caritas, gravitas; *to gather c.*, fruges percipere; *a c. on the toes*, clavus pedis.

CORN, *to* (*salt*), sale condire, salem inspergere; (*form into grains*), in grana formare.

CORNEL-TREE, *subst.*, cornus, i, *f.*; *little cornel*, corneolus; *a grove of cornels*, cornetum; *of cornel*, corneus; *a cornel-berry*, cornum.

CORNELIAN STONE, sarda lapis, onyx corneola.

CORNEOUS, CORNY, *adj.* (*horny*), corneus.

CORNER, *subst.* (*angle*), angulus; *little c.*, angellus; (*lurking-hole*), latibulum, latebra, recessus, receptaculum; (*quarter*), regio; *the four c.s of the city*, quatuor urbis regiones; *from the four c.s*, undique; *in a c.*, secreto, clanculum; *the c. of the eye*, oculi angulus; *c.-stone*, lapis angularis; *c.-house*, extrema plateæ domus; *c.-window*, fenestra extrema; *of three c.s*, triangulus, triangularis; *of four c.s*, quadrangulus; *of many c.s*, anguloeus, multangulus; *full of secret c.s*, latebrosus.

CORNERED, *adj.*, angulatus.

CORNERWISE, *adv.*, angulo obverso.

CORNET, *subst.*, tuba, buccina; *little cornet*, lituus; *to sound a cornet*, buccinam inflare, buccina canere; *a cornet of horse*, vexillarius, vexillifer.

CORNET-FISH, *subst.*, buccinum.

CORNETTER, *subst.*, buccinator, cornicen.

CORNICE, *subst.*, corona, projectura.

COROLLARY, *subst.*, corollarium, consecutio, consectarium, appendix, accessio.

CORONAL SUTURE, commissura cranii coronalis.

CORONATION, *subst.*, pompa qua rex inauguratur, inauguratio, †coronatio.

CORONER, *subst.*, cædis quæsitor.

CORONET, *subst.*, corolla, sertum; (*little crown*), corona parva.

CORPORAL, *subst.*, decurio, manipularius.

CORPORAL, CORPOREAL, *adj.*, corporalis, corporeus; *a c. oath*, jusjurandum sanctum; *to take a c. oath*, sancte jurare, conceptis verbis jurare.

CORPORALLY, *adv.*, corpore, secundum corpus; †corporaliter.

CORPORATE, *adj.*, corporatus.

CORPORATION, *subst.*, corpus, collegium, sodalitium; (*borough*), municipium.

CORPSE, *subst.*, corpus mortuum, mortuus, cadaver.

CORPULENCY, *subst.*, obesitas, crassities, corpulentia, plenitudo.

CORPULENT, *adj.*, corpulentus, obesus, crassus, pinguis, plenus.

CORPUSCLES, *subst. pl.*, corpuscula, atomi.

CORPUSCULAR, *adj.*, ad corpuscula pertinens.

CORRECT, *to* (*amend*), corrigere, emendare, elimare, emaculare; *to correct anew*, recudere, recoquere; (*punish*), castigare, punire; (*reprove*), reprehendere, verbis castigare.

CORRECT, *adj.*, emendatus, castigatus; comptus; accuratus; recte descriptus, justus; vitio purus, vitio carens; *a c. account*, ratio, quæ convenit.

CORRECTION, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio; (*punishment*), castigatio, supplicium, cruciatus; *c. of manners*, censura; *house of c.*, ergastulum.

CORRECTNESS, *subst.*, elegantia, nitor, oratio emendata *or* castigata; justa ratio.

CORRECTOR, *subst.*, corrector, emendator, castigator; *corrector of manners*, censor.

CORRELATIVES, *subst. pl.*, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt, †correlativa.

CORRESPOND, *to*, congruere, convenire; *to correspond by letter*, litteras dare et accipere, cum alqo per litteras colloqui.

CORRESPONDENCE, *subst.* (*commerce*), consortium, consuetudo, commercium, mutua communicatio; (*agreement*), congruentia, convenientia; *c. by letter*, epistolarum commercium; *to hold a c. with one*, litteras ultro citroque transmittere, cum alqo consilia communicare.

CORRESPONDENT, *adj.* (*suitable*), conveniens, congruens, consentaneus, aptus; *subst.* (*bosom friend*), intimus, familiaris, consiliorum socius et particeps; *correspondent by letter*, litterarum commercio cum alqo conjunctus.

CORRIDOR, *subst.* (*curtain in fortification*), lorica, cortina; (*in building*), prothyrum.

CORRIGIBLE, *adj.*, quod corrigi potest, †corrigibilis.

CORROBORATE, *to* (*confirm*), confirmare, ratum facere; (*strengthen*), roborare, firmare, confirmare.

CORROBORATIVE, *adj.*, vim confirmandi habens, ad rem confirmandam pertinens.

CORRODE, *to*, rodere, corrodere, erodere, exodere; *fig.*, cruciare.

CORROSION, *subst.*, rosio, †corrosio; cruciatus, angor.

CORROSIVE, *adj.*, rodens, exedens, vim corrodendi habens; crucians, mordax; *corrosive care*, anxietas, sollicitudo.

CORROSIVENESS, *subst.*, vis corrodendi.

CORRUGATE, *to*, corrugare.

CORRUPT, *to*, *v. a.* (*bribe*), corrumpere; (*destroy*), perdere, disperdere; (*defile*), contaminare, coinquinare; polluere; (*debauch*), vitiare, stuprare, violare; (*infect*), inficere, contagione afflare; (*spoil*), depravare, vitiare, pervertere; *v. n.* (*grow corrupted*), putrescere, marcescere, tabescere; corrumpi, depravari.

CORRUPT, *adj.* (*faulty*), mendosus, vitiosus, (*infectious*), contagiosus, pestilens; (*naughty*), malus, pravus, insincerus, perditus, profligatus, corruptus; (*noisome*), insalubris, morbidus; (*rotten or tainted*), depravatus, vitiatus, rancidus, putridus; (*bribed*), corruptus, donis emptus, nummarius; *ad c.*, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, castus; *a c. judge*, judex nummarius; *c. blood*, pus, tabum, sanguis teter.

CORRUPTER, *subst.*, corruptor, violator, vitiator; corruptela, pernicies, pestis.

CORRUPTIBLE, *adj.*, corruptioni obnoxius, caducus, †corruptibilis.

CORRUPTION, *subst.*, corruptio, depravatio, mores depravati, morum pravitas *or* corruptela; (*infection*), corruptela, labes, infectio; (*rottenness*), putredo, putor.

CORSAIR, *subst.*, pirata, prædo maritimus; (*his ship*), navis piratica.

CORSET, *subst.*, perizonium, præcinctorium.

CORSLET, *subst.*, lorica; cataphracta; *wearing a corslet*, loricatus.

CORUSCANT, *adj.* (*glittering*), coruscans, rutilans, fulgidus, splendens.

CORUSCATION, *subst.*, coruscatio, fulgor, splendor.

CORVETTE, *subst.*, celox.

COSMETICS, *subst. pl.*, quæ ad ornatum pertinent.

COSMOGRAPHER, *subst.*, cosmographus.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *adj.*, ad mundi descriptionem pertinens, cosmographicus.

COSMOGRAPHY, *subst.*, mundi descriptio, cosmographia.

COST, *subst.*, impensa, sumptus; impendium, damnum; *to tax the costs of a suit*, litem æstimare; *to bestow cost upon*, impensam et sumptum in rem alqm facere; (*in heraldry*), fasciola.

COST, *to*, constare; *it costs nothing*, gratis constat; *it costs less by half*, minoris constat dimidio; *whatever it costs, it is well bought*, quanti quanti bene emitur; *belonging to cost*, sumptuarius.

COSTAL, *adj.*, ad costas pertinens.

COSTIVE, *adj.*, alvo constrictus, durus, constipatus; alvo adstrictâ *or* restrictâ; *making c.*, alvum adstringens, stypticus; *the belly is c.*, cunctiri venter, piger est venter; *to make c.*, adstringere, alvum contrahere; *the costive-tree*, arbor styptica.

COSTIVENESS, *subst.*, alvi adstrictio, alvus adstricta *or* restricta.

COSTLINESS, *subst.*, caritas, †sumptuositas.

COSTLY, *adj.* (*dear*), carus, pretiosus, magni constans *or* emptus; (*expensive*), sumptuosus, luxuriosus; (*stately*), splendidus, magnificus, lautus; *costly in banqueting*, opiparus, dapsilis.

COSTUME, *subst.*, habitus, mos vestis, ornatus.

COT, COTTAGE, *subst.*, casa, tugurium, gurgustium; *sheep-cot*, caula, ovile; *little cot*, casula, tuguriolum.

COTEMPORARY, *adj.* *See* CONTEMPORARY.

COTTAGER, *subst.*, tugurii incola.

COTTON, *subst.*, xylon, xylinum, gossypium.

graphalium; *of cotton*, xylinus, bombycinus; gossipinus; *cotton-cloth*, vestis xylina; *cotton-stuff*, panni xylini, byssus; *white cotton*, leuconium.

COUCH, *subst.*, lectus, lectulus, grabatus, cubile.

COUCH, *to*, *v. n.* (*lie down*), cubare, procumbere, succumbere, prosterni; *v. a.* (*lay down*), prosternere; *to couch an eye*, glaucoma oculo objectum solvere, leucoma oculo detrahere; *to couch in writing*, scripto concludere, comprehendere, complecti, litteris mandare *or* committere.

COUCHANT, *adj.*, cubans, jacens.

COUGH, *subst.*, tussis; *little cough*, tussicula; *chincough*, tussis anhela *or* spinalis; *to have a cough*, tussi laborare.

COUGH, *to*, tussire; *to cough out*, extussire, tussiendo exspuere, excreare.

COUGHER, *subst.*, tussi laborans.

COULTER, *subst.*, culter aratri.

COUNCIL, *subst.*, concilium, cœtus, senatus; *privy c.*, concilium arcanum *or* secretum; *general c.*, concilium œcumenicum; *ecclesiastical c.*, synodus, conventus; *order of c.*, concilii decretum; senatus consultum; *to hold a c.*, senatum habère; *c.-house*, *c.-chamber*, curia; *c. of war*, concilium militare; *of a council*, *adj.*, comitialis.

COUNSEL, *subst.* (*advice*), consilium, monitum, admonitio, admonitus, adhortatio; (*prudence*), prudentia; (*secrecy*), secretum, arcanum; (*design*), intentio, propositum; *to follow any one's c.*, alcje consilio uti; *to ask c.*, alqm consulere, ab alqo consilium petere; *to give one c.*, alicui consulere, alqm monère, hortari, consilio juvare; *to give ill c.*, malis consiliis alqm seducere; *to be asked for c.*, consuli; *to keep c.*, alqd tacitum tenère, tacère, reticère; *a keeping of c.*, reticentia, taciturnitas, silentium, fides; *counsels* (*deliberations*), consilia.

COUNSEL, *to*, *v. a.*, monère, admonère; *to counsel ill*, malis consiliis adducere *or* seducere.

COUNSELLING, *subst.*, suasio, monitio, admonitio, monitus; *counselling to the contrary*, dissuasio.

COUNSELLOR, *subst.*, consultor, suasor, auctor, monitor, impulsor; consiliarius; *c. at law*, juris consultus, juris peritus, patronus, causidicus; *privy-counsellor*, qui alicui est a consiliis arcanis.

COUNT, *subst.*, comes; *countess* (*by birth*), comes; (*by marriage*), comitis uxor.

COUNT, *to* (*number*), numerare, dinumerare, annumerare; (*cast up*, *reckon*), computare, supputare, rationem inire; ad calculum vocare, revocare; subducere; (*esteem*), arbitrari, judicare, existimare; (*judge*), statuere, decernere, ducere, putare, ponere, numerare, habère; *to c. over*, pernumerare, recensère, percensère, reputare; *to c. the number of*, numerum recensère *or* subducere; *to c. a thing good*, alqd in bonis habère *or* ducere; *I c. it sure*, pro certo habeo; *I c. him one of the eloquent*, eum repono in numero eloquentium; *to be counted rash*, famam temeritatis subire.

COUNTABLE, *adj.*, computabilis, numerabilis; *not countable*, innumerabilis.

COUNTENANCE, *subst.* (*face*), vultus, adspectus, oris habitus; *a cheerful c.*, frons hilaris; *a crabbed c.*, frons caperata, severa; *a homely c.*, facies inverecunda; *sadness of c.*, frontis nubecula; *a stately, disdainful c.*, supercilium; *to keep one's c.*, eundem vultum servare, colorem non mutare; *to change one's c.*, vultum mutare, rubore suffundi; *out of c.*, perturbatus, confusus; *to put one out of c.*, alqm perturbare, percellere, alicui ruborem incutere; (*credit*), existimatio; (*favor*, *help*), favor, gratia, auctoritas, suffragatio, auxilium, suppetiæ; *to give c. to*, alicui favère, alcje cœptis adspirare; *to keep one in c.*, auxiliari, adjuvare.

COUNTENANCE, *to* (*favor*), alqm juvare, adjuvare, augère, adaugère, alicui favère, rem fovère, alicui consilio, studio, operâ adesse, alicui suffragari, alicui studère; (*encourage*), hortari, auxiliari, adjuvare, alicui animos addere *or* facere; (*credit*), ornare, decorare, cohonestare.

COUNTENANCER, *subst.*, fautor, adjutor, hortator.

COUNTENANCING, *subst.*, auxilium, favor.

COUNTER, *subst.* (*false piece of money*), calculus; (*box for cash*), loculus; (*form on which money is told*), abacus, mensa; (*reckoner*), qui rationes computat.

COUNTER, *adj.*, contrarius, oppositus; *adv.*, contra, e contrario, ex opposito; *to run counter*, alior sum tendere, aliud agere.

COUNTERACT, *to*, *v. a.*, obviam ire, occurrere alicui rei; impedire; *v. n.*, vim contrariam habère.

COUNTERBALANCE, *subst.*, libra, æquipondium.

COUNTERBALANCE, *to*, *v. a.*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare, compensare; *v. n.*, parem, æqualem esse.

COUNTER-BAR, *subst.*, obex.

COUNTER-BATTERY, *subst.*, tormenta bellica tormentis adversa.

COUNTERBOND, *subst.*, rei obligatio ad sponsorem.

COUNTERCHANGE, *to*, mutare, commutare, permutare.

COUNTERCHARGE, *subst.*, criminis in accusatorem translatio.

COUNTERCHARGE, *to*, crimen ab accusatore sibi illatum in ipsum accusatorem transferre.

COUNTERCHECK, *subst.*, censura reciproca.

COUNTERCHECK, *to*, vicissim alqm censère.

COUNTERFEIT, *adj.* (*not genuine*), adulterinus, falsus, subjectus, suppositus; (*pretended*), simulatus; (*varnished over*), fucatus, fucosus; (*deceitful*), fallax; (*insincere*), falsus, dolosus; (*untrue*), fictus, commentitius, adumbratus; (*copied*), expressus; *c. money*, nummi adulterini; *c. countenance*, vultus fictus, compositus; *c. tears*, lacrimæ coactæ.

COUNTERFEIT, *subst.* (*cheat*), homo fallax, fraudulentus; (*writing*), tabulæ falsæ; (*color*), fucus; (*resemblance*), imago, simulatio; (*pretence*), species.

COUNTERFEIT, *to* (*imitate*), imitari, imitando effingere *or* exprimere; (*pretend*), simulare, prætendere; (*color over*), fucare, infucare; (*conceal*), dissimulare, celare, obtegere; (*forge*), commentiri, fingere, affingere, confingere, comminisci, subdere; (*resemble*), similem esse, referre; *to counterfeit money*, nummos adulterare.

COUNTERFEITER, *subst.* (*pretender*), fictor, simulator; (*imitator*), imitator; *c. of money*, nummorum adulterator; *c. of wills*, testamentorum subjector, testamentarius; *c. of signatures*, falsarius; *c. of a seal*, signator falsus; *c. of men's actions*, mimus, mimicus, pantomimus; *a curious c.*, affectator.

COUNTERFEITING, *subst.* (*pretending*), simulatio; (*imitating*), imitatio; (*forging*), adulteratio; *counterfeiting of money*, nummorum adulteratio.

COUNTERFOIL, *subst.*, tessera.

COUNTERMAND, *subst.*, mandatum contra quod prius præceptum fuerat, imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMAND, *to*, aliter *or* contra præcipere, imperium mutare; *to c. soldiers*, milites revocare.

COUNTERMARCH, *subst.*, iter transversum; reditus.

COUNTERMINE, *subst.*, cuniculus transversus, adversus *or* contrarius.

COUNTERMINE, *to*, hostium cuniculos transversis cuniculis excipere *or* adversis cuniculis aperire.

COUNTERPANE, *subst.*, stragulum lecti superius.

COUNTERPART, *subst.* (*of a writing*), antigraphum; *to be the counterpart of a thing*, alicui rei similem esse, alicui rei respondēre.

COUNTERPLEA, *subst.*, actionis declaratio contraria.

COUNTERPLOT, *subst.*, conjuratio contra aliam conficta.

COUNTERPOISE, *subst.*, æquilibrium, æquipondium, libra, sacoma.

COUNTERPOISE, *to*, librare, contra ponderare.

COUNTERSCARP, *subst.*, lorica.

COUNTER-SECURITY, *subst.*, sponsio alterna; *to give c.-security*, alterna sponsione se obligare.

COUNTERSIGN, *to*, contra signare.

COUNTER-TENOR, *subst.* (*in music*), contratenor, occentus.

COUNTERVAIL, *to*, compensare, pensare; *it c.s the charge*, est operæ, operæ pretium est.

COUNTESS, *subst.* *See* COUNT.

COUNTING, *subst.*, numeratio, computatio.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *subst.*, †cōmputatorium.

COUNTRY, *subst.*, terra, regio; *one's native c.*, patria, solum natale; *of one's c.*, patrius, vernaculus; *for one's c.*, pro patria; *one who knows the c. well*, peritus regionum; *one born in a c.*, indigena; *one born in another c.*, alienigena; *of what c.?* cujas? *of our own c.*, nostras; *of your c.*, vestras; *the c.*, rus, agri; *to live in the c.*, ruri vivere; rusticari; *of the c.*, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis; *a c. estate, c. seat*, prædium rusticum, fundus, villa, rus; *a level c.*, campi patentes.

COUNTRY-DANCE, *subst.*, saltatio rustica.

COUNTRY-LIKE, *adv.*, rustice, rusticatim.

COUNTRYMAN, *subst.*, paganus, rusticus; (*of the same country*), popularis, civis; *our countrymen*, populares *or* homines nostri, nostrates.

COUNTY, *subst.*, comitatus, provincia.

COUPLE, *subst.* (*pair*), par, bini, jugum; *a married couple*, conjuges, mariti; *a couple for dogs*, canum copula *or* vinculum.

COUPLE, *to, v. a.*, copulare, jungere, conjungere, sociare; *v. n.*, in unum coire, socium *or* consortem deligere.

COUPLET, *subst.*, distichon.

COUPLING, *subst.*, copulatio; connexio, conjunctio; *of c.*, copulativus; *the c.s of a net*, maculæ.

COURAGE, *subst.*, animus, animus fortis, fortitudo, spiritus, virtus; *c.!* macte! age! agedum! es bono animo! *to take c.*, animum recipere, animos revocare, bono *or* forti animo esse; *to lose c.*, despondēre, animo deficere *or* concidere, animum abjicere *or* demittere; *without c.*, abjecte, ignave, timide; *want of c.*, animi languor, animus remissus, languens, pusillus.

COURAGEOUS, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, alacer, impiger.

COURAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, animi magnitudo.

COURANT, *subst.* (*nimble dance*), levis saltatio; (*newspaper*), novellæ publicæ.

COURIER, *subst.*, nuncius expeditus, cursor, eques citatus, veredarius.

COURSE, *subst.* (*running*), cursus, decursus, procursus; curriculum; (*custom*), mos; (*way, means*), via, iter, ratio; cursus, tenor; (*turn*), vicissitudo, vices; (*order*), ordo, series; *a c. of meats*, ferculum; *the second c.*, mensa secunda; *the c. of water*, fluminis ductus; *the moon's c.s*, lunæ luminum varietas; *by c.*, alterne, alternis vicibus, lectem; *of c.*, ex *or* de more; *words of c.*, sollemnia verba, verba dicis causâ facta; *bad c.s*, mores perditi, corrupti; *out of c.*, extra ordinem; *by c. of nature*, ritu naturæ; *take your own c.*, tuo utere instituto.

COURSE, *to, v. n.* (*run about*), ultro citroque discurrere, palari, vagari; *v. a.*, *to c. a hare*, leporem canibus insectari *or* venari.

COURSER, *subst.*, veredus; *a horse-courser*, equorum mango.

COURSES (*women's courses*), fluxus muliebris, menses, menstrua.

COURT, *subst.* (*yard*), area, propatulum; cavædium; (*hall of justice*), judicium, forum, tribunal; subsellia; judices; (*palace*), aula, palatium, regia; *royal c.*, aula regia; *of a c.*, aulicus, regius; *c.-favour*, aulæ aura, favor principis; *to pay c. to one*, alqm cultu et honore prosequi, colere; *c.-day*, dies judicii; *pl.*, dies fasti; *to hold a c.*, jus dicere, forum agere; (*in a province*), conventum agere; *c.-matters*, res forenses; *pertaining to courts*, forensis, judicialis.

COURT, *to* (*honor*), colere; (*seek*), petere, appetere, sequi, sectari, consectari, captare, aucupari; (*woo*), sollicitare, ambire.

COURTEOUS, *adj.* (*civil*), humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis; (*gentle*), candidus, mitis, lenis; (*kind*), liberalis, benevolus, munificus; amicus, benignus, commodus; (*fair spoken*), blandus; (*obliging*), officiosus.

COURTESAN, *subst.*, meretrix, scortum, prostibulum.

COURTESY, *subst.* (*civility*), humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas, benevolentia; (*gentleness*), lenitas, morum facilitas; (*kindness*), benignitas; *c. of speech*, comitas, affabilitas; (*reverence made by women*), genuflexio; *to make a c.*, poplitem flectere, genu submittere; *a c.* (*good turn*), officium, beneficium; *to do one a c.*, alqm beneficio afficere, bene de alqo mereri; *to repay a c.*, alicui gratiam referre, repenere, rependere.

COURTIER, *subst.*, aulicus; homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus, callidus.

COURTIER-LIKE, *adv.*, aulice.

COURT-LIKE, *adj.*, elegans, politus.

COURTLINESS, *subst.*, urbanitas, humanitas.

COURTLY, *adj.*, humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis, officiosus.

COURTSHIP, *subst.* (*civility*), urbanitas; (*wooing*), sollicitatio, ambitus.

COUSIN, *subst.*, consanguineus, patruelis, affinis, amitinus, consobrinus; (*relative*), propinquus, cognatus.

COVENANT, *subst.*, conventum, pactum; pactio, sponsio; fœdus; votum; *to stick to one's c.*, conventis stare, in pactione manēre; *c. broken*, fœdifragus; *to agree upon covenants*, depacisci.

COVENANT, *to*, paciscl, stipulari, contrahere, pactionem facere, constituere.

COVER, *subst.*, operculum, tegmen; *c. of a letter or book*, involucrum; (*pretence*), prætextus, prætextum, obtentus, causa, nomen, simulatio.

COVER, *to*, tegere, integere, protegere, operire, cooperire, velare, vestire; (*conceal*), celare, occultare; (*disguise*), alicui rei speciem inducere; *to c. all about*, circumtegere, circumvestire; *to c. before*, prætegere; *to c. a bed*, lectum sternere; *to c. a table*, mensam instruere; *to c. over*, obducere, obtegere, superintegere, superimponere, supersternere; *to c. over and over*, superobruere; *be covered!* operi caput; *a covered way*, pluteus.

COVERING, *subst.* (*the act*), obductio; (*hiding*), prætextus, simulatio; (*clothing*), amictus, vestitus; (*thing which covers*), tegmen, velamen, tegumentum, velamentum; *a c. of arras*, peristroma; *the c. of a bed*, stragulum; *the c. of a house*, tectum, imbricium; *the round c. of a house*, cupola, petasus; *the c. of a tent*, peripetasma; *the c. of a mare*, admissura, initus.

COVERLET, *subst.*, stragula, stragulum, instratum, stratum; velamen; opertorium; *a coarse coverlet*, teges.

COVERT, *adj.*, tectus; *subst.*, latibulum, specus, cubile; (*defence*), præsidium.

COVERTLY, *adv.*, clam, clanculum, tecte, abdite, tacite, dissimulanter.

COVERTNESS, *subst.*, arcanum.

COVERTURE, *subst.*, tutela; *under coverture*, sub tutela et potestate viri.

COVET, *to*, cupere, appetere, inhiare, avēre, concupiscere, expetere, desiderare.

COVETING, *subst.*, cupiditas, appetitus, appetitio, libido; concupiscentia.

COVETOUS, *adj.*, avarus; auri, pecuniæ, divitiarum cupidus, avidus, appetens; (*desirous*), cupidus, appetens; *somewhat covetous*, parcus, tenax, ad rem attentior; *very covetous*, valde avarus.

COVETOUSNESS, *subst.*, avaritia, pecuniæ avidĭtas *or* cupiditas, argenti sitis, auri fames.

COVEY (*of partridges*), perdicum pullities *or* grex.

COW, *subst.*, bos, *f.*; vacca; *young c.*, bucula, juvenca; *c. with calf*, forda; *c. that has calved*, bos fœta; *little c. giving much milk*, ceva; *of a c.*, vaccinus, bovillus, bubulus; *c.-house*, bubile; *c.-dung*, fimus bubulus; *c.-herd*, bubulcus; *c.-calf*, vitula.

COW, *to*, alicui timorem injicere, metum incutere; *to be cowed*, obtorpēre.

COWARD, *subst.*, ignavus, timidus, iners, imbellis, inaudax, meticulosus; *to play the c.*, timide agere.

COWARDICE, COWARDLINESS, *subst.*, ignavia, timiditas, timor.

COWARDLY, *adj.*, ignavus, timidus, iners; *adv.*, ignave, timide, meticulose.

COWER DOWN, *to*, conquiniscere, subsidere, in genua *or* inflexis genibus subsidere.

COWL, *subst.* (*monk's-hood*), cucullus; (*vessel*), dolium, vas.

COWSLIP, *subst.*, primula officinalis, verbascum odoratum; *our lady's cowslip*, bubulcus silvestris.

COXCOMB, *subst.* (*comb of a cock*), crista galli; (*fool*), homo putidus, stultus, ineptus, trossulus; *a proud coxcomb*, homo fastuosus, tumidus, inflatus.

COXCOMICAL, *adj.*, ineptus, putidus.

COY, *adj.* (*shy*), verecundus, timidus, subtimidus; speciem castitatis nimis affectans; (*froward*), protervus, morosus, frigidus; fastidiosus, supercilĭosus; *to be coy*, modestiæ *or* castitatis speciei nimis studēre.

COYNESS, *subst.* (*reserve*), verecundia, timiditas, simulatus pudor, castitatis fastidiosa affectatio; (*frowardness*), fastus, fastidium.

COZEN, *to*, decipere, fallere, fraudare, defraudare.

COZENAGE, *subst.*, fraus, fraudatio, dolus, deceptio, circumscriptio.

COZENER, *subst.*, fraudator, homo fraudulentus, circumscriptor; *old cozener*, veterator; *cozener to one's face*, præstigiator, præstigiatrix.

COZENING, *subst.*, fraudatio, deceptio; *a cozening trick*, dolus, techna.

CRAB, *subst.* (*fruit*), malum silvestre, arbutum; *crab-tree*, arbutus, malus silvestris; *crab-fish*, cancer.

CRABBED, *adj.* (*sour*), acerbus, asper, durus, tetricus, immitis; *c. in look*, torvus, tristis, truculentus; (*wayward*), morosus, difficilis, protervus; (*obscure*), obscurus, tortuosus; *a c. fellow*, difficilis, morosus.

CRABBEDLY, *adv.*, aspere, morose, torve, truculenter; *to look crabbedly*, taurinum *or* torve tueri.

CRABBEDNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, austeritas, difficultas, severitas, torvitas, truculentia; *crabbedness of style*, tortuosum dicendi genus.

CRACK, *subst.* (*noise*), crepitus, fragor; (*chink, flaw*), rima, fissura.

CRACK, *to* (*break*), collidere, frangere, rumpere, findere; *to c. nuts*, nuces frangere; (*crackle*), crepare, crepitare, sonare; (*chink*), dehiscere, fatiscere, rimas agere; (*boast*), gloriari, jactare, se ostentare *or* venditare; (*burst*), dissilire; *to c. one's credit*, conturbare, foro cedere; *to c. a bottle*, lagenam relinere *or* combibere; *to c. a whip*, insonare flagello.

CRACK-BRAINED, *adj.*, insanus, vesanus, vecors, cerritus.

CRACKER, *subst.* (*boaster*), gloriosus, jactator; (*squib*), pyrobolum; *cracker of gunpowder*, sclopus; *nut-cracker*, nucifrangibulum.

CRACKING, *subst.*, crepitatio; (*boasting*), gloriatio, jactantia.

CRACKLE, *to*. *See* CRACK, *to*.

CRACKLING NOISE, crepitus.

CRACKNEL, *subst.*, crustulum, libum, collyra.

CRADLE, *subst.*, cunæ, cunabula; incunabula; *to rock the c.*, cunas agitare; *iron c.*, craticula; *the c. of a lobster*, locustæ truncus *or* ventriculus; *from the c.*, a primis cunabulis, inde ab incunabulis.

CRADLE, *to*, in cunas condere.

CRADLE-BAND, *subst.*, instita, fascia.

CRAFT, *subst.* (*cunning*), astutia, versutia, dolus, vafrities, callidĭtas; (*trick*), techna, dolus; (*trade*), ars, artificium; *by c.*, astu, ex insidiis, dolose; *handicraft*, ars mechanica; *craftsman*, artifex, opifex.

CRAFTINESS, *subst.*, callidĭtas, sollertia, astutia, versutia, vafrities.

CRAFTY, *adj.* (*sly*), astutus, vafer, versutus, callidus, cautus, sollers; (*deceitful*), subdolus, dolosus, fraudulentus; insidiosus; *a c. fellow*, versipellis; *a c. knave*, tenebrio; *an old c. fox*, veterator.

CRAG, *subst.* (*rock*), rupes prærupta, cautes, scopulus, petra; (*neck*), cervix, collum.

CRAGGED, *adj.* (*rocky*), prærupta, confragosus, fragosus; (*rough*), asper, salebrosus.

CRAGGEDNESS, *subst.*, asperitas.

CRAGGY, *adj.* (*rough*), salebræ, locus asper *or* salebrosus.

CRAM, *to*, farcire, infarcire, saturare, refercire, confercire; *to cram one's self*, se ingurgitare; *to cram together*, stipare, constipare; *to cram poultry*, saginare.

CRAMMING, *subst.*, saginatio, sagina; *fatted by cramming*, altilis; *the art of cramming*, fartura.

CRAMP, *subst.* (*spasm*), spasmus, nervorum convulsio *or* torpor, rigor, tetanus; (*cramp-iron*), uncus, subscus, falx ferrea, lamina ferrea qua tigna constringuntur; *a cramp-ring*, annulus contra spasmum; (*forced word*), verbum durisculum *or* minus usitatum.

CRAMP, *to* (*pinch, squeeze*), convellere, contorquère; (*restrain*), coercère, coartare, angustare, contrahere, in angustum concludere, vinculis adstringere; (*with an iron*), fibulare, subscude constringere *or* firmare.

CRANCH, *to*, dentibus frangere *or* allidere.

CRANE, *subst.* (*bird*), grus; *small crane*, vipio; (*instrument to draw up heavy goods*), uncula, grus, tolleno; (*pipe for drawing liquors out of a vessel*), siphon.

CRANE UP, *to*, suculâ attollere *or* extollere.

CRANE'S BILL, *subst.* (*herb*), geranium, pes columbinus; (*a kind of pincers*), grus rostrum.

CRANK, *adj.* (*lusty*), sanus, integer, validus, vegetus, vigens; (*brisk*), lætus, hilaris; *to be crank*, lætari, exsultare, hilarescere; vigère, valère.

CRANK, *subst.* (*winding*), flexus; (*crooked handle*), manubrium, sucula.

CRANKLE, *to*, flexuoso cursu ferri.

CRANKLES, *subst. pl.*, flexus; *full of crankles*, flexuosus, tortuosus.

CRANNIED, *adj.*, fissus, †crenatus.

CRANNY, *subst.*, rima, fissura.

CRAPE, *subst.*, textum subcrispum, pannus camelinus tenuis et crispus.

CRASH, *subst.*, fragor, stridor.

CRASH, *to*, *v. a.*, fragorem dare, stridère, percrepere, strepitare; *v. n.*, frangere, comminuere; *to crash in pieces*, collidere; *to crash with the teeth*, frendère, dentibus stridère.

CRASHING, *adj.*, fragosus, stridulus.

CRASSITUDE, *subst.*, crassitudo.

CRATCH, *subst.*, crates, præsepe; (*cratches* (*in the legs of a horse*), scabies.

CRAVAT, *subst.*, focale, linteolum cæsitium collo circumvolutum.

CRAVE, *to* (*beg*), petere, rogare, obsecrare; implorare; (*demand*), postulare, deposcere, efflagitare; rogitare; (*long for*), ardenter cupere, satienter expetere, sitire; *to crave help*, opem implorare.

CRAVEN, *subst.*, pusilli animi homo, timidus, insudax, ignavus.

CRAVER, *subst.*, flagitator, postulator, ragator.

CRAVING, *adj.*, importunus, petax; (*covetous*), avarus, avidus, cupidus; *a craving stomach*, latrans stomachus, orexis rabida; *subst.*, flagitatio, rogatus.

CRAW, *subst.*, ingluvies, guttur, ventriculus; morbus accipitrum, quum alvus nimis adstringitur.

CRAWFISH, *subst.*, cancer, astacus fluviatilis.

CRAWL, *to* (*creep*), serpere, repere, reptare; *to crawl on all-fours*, manibus pedibusque incedere, quadrupedem ire; *to crawl with lice, &c.*, vermiculari; pediculis scatère; (*have a crawling itch*), formicare, vermicare.

CRAWLING, *adj.*, reptilis; *subst.*, reptatio.

CRAYON, *subst.*, stilus coloribus confectus; xerographum; *to paint in crayon*, aridis coloribus pingere.

CRAZE, *to* (*break, crush*), quassare, confringere; (*make crazy*), alqm mente privare, alicui mentem exturbare.

CRAZED, *adj.* (*broken*), fractus, valetudine *or* senio confectus; (*crack-brained*), insanus, mente captus, delirus, male sanus, cerebrosus.

CRAZINESS, *subst.* (*of body*), corporis imbecillitas et infirmitas; (*of mind*), animi debilitas, insania, deliratio, mentis alienatio.

CRAZY, *adj.* (*decrepit*), debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (*ready to fall*), caducus, infirmus, fragilis.

CREAK, *to*, stridère, strepitare; (*as a cricket*), grillare.

CREAKING, *adj.*, stridulus; *subst.*, stridor, crepitus.

CREAM, *subst.*, lactis flos; *cream of tartar*, tartari flos; *cream-cheese*, caseus ex lactis flore confectus; *the cream of the jest*, joci medulla *or* acumen.

CREAM, *to* (*gather into cream*), florem colligere, in florem concrescere.

CREASE, *subst.* (*fold*), plica; (*wrinkle*), ruga.

CREASE, *to* (*fold*), plicare; (*wrinkle*), corrugare.

CREATE, *to*, creare, procreare, condere, fingere, fabricare, generare; (*excite*), movère, commovère, concitare, excitare, creare; (*appoint*), creare, facere.

CREATION, *subst.*, creatio, procreatio; (*origin*), origo, principium, initium; (*world*), mundus, universitas rerum; *from the creation*, inde ab hominum memoria, a prima origine mundi; *since the creation*, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos.

CREATIVE, *adj.*, vim habens procreandi; sollers, ingeniosus.

CREATOR, *subst.*, creator, procreator, fabricator, artifex, conditor, auctor; parens, genitor; *the Creator of the world*, mundi procreator, effector, conditor, opifex ædificatorque.

CREATURE, *subst.*, res creata, quodcunque creatur, †creatura; animans, animal, anima; *little c.*, animalculum; *living c.*, animal; *a lovely c.*, suavissima puella; *dear c.!* carissima anima! *a great man's c.*, qui alcjs ope *or* liberalitate ditatus *or* locupletatus est; *a strange c.*, monstrum, portentum, prodigium.

CREDENCE, *subst.* (*authority*), auctoritas; (*belief*), fides; *to give credence to a thing*, credere, fidem habere *or* adjungere.

CREDIBLE, *adj.*, credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis.

CREDIBILITY, CREDIBLENESS, *subst.*, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.

CREDIT, *subst.* (*authority*), auctoritas; (*infamous*), gratia; (*honor, reputation*), fama, existimatio, opinio; decus, dignitas, honestas; (*belief*), fides; (*in traffic*), fides; *of c.*, honorificus, gloriosus; *of no c.*, obscurus, vilis, infamis; *to be in c.*, in honore *or* in pretio esse; *to be a c. to one*, alqm cohonestare, honestare; *to grow in c.*, innotescere, inclarescere, famam acquirere; *one out of c.*, homo nihili; *to buy* or *sell upon c.*, merces die cæca, *or* sine pecunia emere *or* vendere; *to raise one's c.*, fidem *or* existimationem augère; *to crack one's c.*, contaminare, foro cedere.

CREDIT, *to* (*give credit to*), fidem habère, fidere, confidere alicui; (*grace*), ornare, decorare, honestare; (*trust for goods*), merces alicui in diem *or* pecunia non præsenti vendere.

CREDITABLE, *adj.*, honestus, decorus, gloriosus, splendidus, honorificus.

CREDITABLENESS, *subst.*, honor, decus.

CREDITABLY, *adv.*, cum honore, illæsa fama.

CREDITOR, *subst.*, creditor; *to make one a creditor for*, rem acceptam ferre.

CREDULITY, CREDULOUSNESS, *subst.*, credulitas.

CREDULOUS, *adj.*, credulus.

CREED, *subst.*, symbolum, sacrorum formula.

CREEK, *subst.*, sinus maris.

CREEKY, *adj.*, sinuosus.

CREEP, *to*, serpere, repere, reptare; (*fawn*), alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari; *to c. upon*, obrepere; *to c. along*, perrepere; *to c. forth*, prorepere; *to c. into*, irrepere, irreptare; *to creep into acquaintance* or *favor*, in alcjs amicitiam *or* familiaritatem se insinuare; gratiam captare; *to c. toward*, adrepere; *to c. upon*, alicui rei irrepere; *to c. unawares*, subrepere.

CREEPER, *subst.* (*bird*), picus murarius; (*andiron*), subex, cantherius, focarius; (*shrub*), vitis parietes reptatu ornans.

CREEP-HOLE, *subst.*, latibulum, effugium.

CREEPING, *adj.*, serpens, repens, reptilis; *subst.*, reptatio, reptatus.

CRESCENT, *subst.* (*half-moon*), luna falcata, lunæ crescentis cornua.

CRESSES, *subst.*, lepidium, nasturtium; *dock-cresses*, lampsana; *garden-cresses*, nasturtium hortense; *water-cresses*, nasturtium aquaticum, sisymbrium.

CREST, *subst.* (*plume of feathers on the top of a helmet*), crista, apex, galeæ pinna; (*of a cock*), crista, juba; (*of a horse*), juba; *small crest*, cristula; *the crest of a coat of arms*, insignium gentilitiorum apex galeatus; *to set up his crest*, cristas attollere; *having a crest*, cristatus.

CRESTFALLEN, *adj.*, jacens, fractus animo, demissus, qui animo demisso et abjecto est.

CRESTLESS, *adj.*, ignobilis.

CREVICE, *subst.*, rima, fissura.

CREW, *subst.*, sodalitium, grex, multitudo, caterva, globus, manus, turba; *a ship's crew*, nautæ, remiges.

CREWEL, *subst.*, glomus fili.

CRIB, *subst.* (*manger*), præsepe; (*pouch under a coachman's seat*), perula sub sedili rhedarii.

CRIBBED, *adj.*, in angustum coactus.

CRICK, *subst.* (*painful stiffness in the neck*), cervicis spasmus, tetanus.

CRICKET, *subst.* (*insect*), gryllus, cicada focaria; (*little stool*), sella humilior; (*play*), ludus baculi et pilæ; *to chirp like a cricket*, gryllare; *to play at cricket*, clava falcata pilam torquêre.

CRIER, *subst.*, præco; accensus; *a crier's fee* or *office*, præconium.

CRIME, *subst.*, crimen, noxa, delictum, admissum, maleficium, scelus; *capital crime*, capitis crimen, crimen capite plectendum; *to commit a crime*, maleficium *or* facinus admittere, committere, scelus facere.

CRIMINAL, *adj.*, scelestus, nefarius, facinorosus; nocens, sons; criminalis, capitalis; *a criminal action* (*crime*), flagitium, facinus indignum; (*process*), causa publica *or* capitalis, lis capitis; *a criminal court*, judicium publicum, judicium capitis; *criminal law*, jus publicum.

CRIMINAL, *subst.* (*one accused of a crime*), criminis reus; (*guilty*), nocens, sons, crimine convictus, qui scelus fecit, maleficus.

CRIMPLE, *to*, contrahere; *to go crimpling*, infirmiori gressu incedere.

CRIMSON, *subst.*, coccum; *adj.*, coccineus.

CRINGE, *subst.*, veneratio servilis *or* adulatoria.

CRINGE, *to*, *v. a.*, contrahere; *v. n.*, corpus inclinare; *fig.*, alicui adulari.

CRINGING, *adj.*, humilissimus, ambitiosus; *subst.*, adulatio humilis, blanditiæ vernilea.

CRINKLE, *subst.*, ruga, sinus.

CRINKLE, *to*, *v. a.*, corrugare, sinuare, plicare; *v. n.*, corrugari, sinuari, plicari.

CRIPPLE, *subst.*, homo mancus ac debilis, claudus, mutilus; *an old c.*, depontanus, silicernium.

CRIPPLE, *to*, alcjs brachium *or* pedem debilitare, alqm omnibus membris debilem facere; *part.*, *crippled*, brachio *or* pede captus.

CRISIS, *subst.*, discrimen, crisis; critica morbi accessio.

CRISP, *adj.* (*brittle*), fragilis, friabilis; (*curled*), tortus, calamistratus, crispatus, crispus.

CRISP, *to*, crispare, torquêre, vibrare; *a crisped lock*, cincinnus; *having crisped hair*, cincinnatus.

CRISPING-PIN, CRISPING-IRON, *subst.*, calamistrum.

CRITERION, *subst.*, signum, nota, indicium; quod proprium est.

CRITIC, *subst.*, criticus, judex criticus, judex doctus, censor; homo artis criticæ studiosus; (*judicious person*), homo judicii acuti, emunctæ naris.

CRITICAL, *adj.* (*censorious*), criticus, censorius; (*exact*), acutus; (*doubtful*), anceps, dubius, incertus; (*dangerous*), periculosus; *c. days* (*in a distemper*), dies critici; *c. condition*, res dubiæ, discrimen.

CRITICALLY, *adv.*, accurate, accusatorie, censoris *or* castigatoris instar, excusse.

CRITICALNESS, *subst.*, censura, castigatio, accuratio.

CRITICISE, *to*, *v. a.*, examinare; reprehendere, carpere; *v. n.*, censuram agere, judicare, aliorum scripta censoria virgula notare.

CRITICISM, *subst.*, critice, ars critica, critica ratio, res critica; *a criticism*, censura.

CROAK, *to* (*as a raven*), crocitare; (*as a frog*), coaxare.

CROAKING, *subst.*, crocitatio.

CROCK, *subst.* (*earthen pot*), olla fictilis; (*soot*), fuligo, nigror; (*disease of hawks*), spasmus.

CROCODILE, *subst.*, crocodilus; *crocodile tears*, lacrimæ fictæ.

CROFT, *subst.*, agellus.

CROISADE, *subst.* *See* CRUSADE.

CRONE, *subst.*, anicula decrepita.

CRONY, *subst.*, congerro, amicus intimus.

CROOK, *subst.* (*hook*), harpago, hamus, uncus; (*a shepherd's staff*), pedum; (*the augur's staff*), lituus; *by hook or crook*, per fas aut nefas, quo jure quaque injuria.

CROOK, *to*, *v. a.*, flectere, inflectere, curvare, incurvare; *v. n.*, flecti, curvari, curvescere.

CROOK-BACKED, *adj.*, gibber, gibbus, gibbosus.

CROOK-LEGGED, *adj.*, valgus, vargus, varus.

CROOK-NECKED, *adj.*, obstipus.

CROOK-NOSED, *adj.*, simus.

CROOKED, *adj.*, curvatus, curvus, incurvus, falcatus, flexus, pravus, contorsus, distortus, tortuosus, aduncus, sinuosus; (*stooping*), incurvus; *c. inward*, pandus; *c. backward*, repandus, recurvus; *having a nose c. upward*, simus, simo; *having c. ankles*, scaurus; *c.-footed*, loripes, pedibus distortis; *a c. stick* (*the augur's staff*), lituus.

CROOKEDNESS, *subst.*, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, aduncitas, obliquitas.

CROP, *subst.* (*harvest*), messis, proventus; *a latter crop*, messis serotina; *crop of a bird*, ingluvies.

CROP, *to*, carpere; *to c. off*, decerpere, præcidere, præcerpere, tondere, putare; *to c.* (*gather*) *flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere; *to c.* (*dock*) *a horse*, caudæ equinæ extremam partem præcidere.

CROP-EARED, *adj.*, auribus mutilatus.

CROPPER, *subst.*, carptor, putator, strictor.

CROPPING, *subst.*, putatio.

CROSIER, *subst.*, lituus episcopi, pedum episcopale.

CROSLET, *subst.* (*forehead-cloth*), frontale; (*small cross*), crux minor; (*in heraldry*), crux minori cruci decussata.

CROSS, *subst.*, crux; *little cross*, crux minor; (*disappointment*), malum, casus adversus, adversa fortuna, incommodum, res incommoda, infortunium, frustratio; *a cross set up as a monument*, stela; *the sign of the cross*, crucis figura.

CROSS, *adj.* (*athwart*), transversus, obliquus; (*contrary*), oppositus, adversus, perversus; (*peevish*), morosus, difficilis; (*untoward*), perversus, pervicax, contumax; *somewhat cross*, submorosus.

CROSS, *to* (*go across*), transire, transmeare, permeare; *to cross a river*, transire, trajicere, transire; (*make cross-wise*), decussare; (*disappoint*), frustrari, deludere; (*sign with a cross*), signum crucis appingere; (*vex*), alicui stomachum movêre, bilem excitare; (*be cross unto*), alicui adversari *or* contravenire, alicui molestiam exhibêre.

CROSS-BAR, *subst.*, vectis transversus; *the cross-bars of a sword*, ferrum transversarium; *cross-barred*, vecte transverso munitus.

CROSS-BEAM, *subst.*, transtrum.

CROSS-BEARER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ crucem gerit.

CROSS-BLOW, *subst.*, ictus transversus; (*misfortune*), res adversa, infortunium, casus iniquus.

CROSS-BOW, *subst.*, balista; *cross-bow-maker*, faber balistarius; *cross-bow-man*, balistarius.

CROSSER, *subst.*, adversator.

CROSS-GRAINED, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis; *somewhat cross-grained*, submorosus.

CROSSING, *subst.*, repugnantia, repulsa; *crossing over*, trajectio; *crossing out*, obliteratio.

CROSS-KEYS, *subst. pl.*, claves decussatæ.

CROSS-LEGGED, *adj.*, cruribus decussatis, sedens.

CROSSLY, *adv.* (*untowardly*), perverse, morose; (*unfortunately*), male, infeliciter, infauste.

CROSSNESS, *subst.*, pervicacia, morositas, perversitas, protervitas.

CROSS-PATH, *subst.*, trames.

CROSS-WAY, *subst.*, compitum, quadrivium.

CROSS-WIND, *subst.*, ventus transversus.

CROSS-WISE, *adv.*, in crucis speciem, in decussem, decussatim.

CROTCH, *subst.*, uncus, furca.

CROTCHET, *subst.* (*little hook*), uncinus; (*in music*), semiminima; (*whim*), repentinus animi impetus; *idle c.s*, ineptiæ, nugæ; *full of idle c.s*, nugax, nugatorius; (*trick*), techna, strophe.

CROUCH, *to* (*stoop down*), subsidere, conquiescere, succumbere; (*fawn*), adulari, se in adulationem demittere.

CROUCHING, *subst.*, adulatio, sui demissio; *with c. and creeping*, submisse, suppliciter, demisse.

CROW, *subst.*, cornix; *young crow*, cornicula; *white-billed crow*, graculus; *scarecrow*, larva, terriculamentum, formido; *iron crow*, vectis ferreus; *crow-foot*, ranunculus; *crow-toes*, hyacinthi flores.

CROW, *to*, canere, cantare; (*boast*), jactare, gloriari, se efferre.

CROWD, *subst.*, turba, frequentia; (*great number*), copia, vis, magnus numerus, acervus.

CROWD, *to*, premere, artare; *to crowd up*, coartare, stipare, constipare.

CROWDING, *subst.*, stipatio.

CROWN, *subst.* (*garland*), corona: strophium, corolla; (*badge of royalty*), corona, insigne capitis, insigne regium; (*of the ancients*), diadema; (*sovereignty*), regnum, summa rerum, imperium; *the c. of the head*, vertex; *from c. to toe*, a vertice ad talos; *the c. of a hill*, montis culmen, mons summus; (*c.-piece*), nummus regius; *modesty is the c. of virtue*, pudor est primus virtutis honos; *a priest's shaven c.*, clericorum corona, tonsura, rasura clericalis; *the rights of the c.*, regia jura; *c.-lands*, regia patrimonia; *the c. of a hat*, galeri pars superior.

CROWN, *to*, coronare, corona ornare *or* decorare, alicui coronam imponere; (*invest with the crown* or *regal ornament*), insigne regium capiti alcjs imponere, regnum ac diadema ad alqm deferre; *a crowned head*, princeps, rex, imperator.

CRUCIBLE, *subst.*, vas fusorium confiandis metallis aptum.

CRUCIFIX, *subst.*, Christi crucifixi imago.

CRUCIFY, *to*, crucifigere, cruci affigere *or* suffigere, cruce afficere, in crucem tollere.

CRUCIFIXION, *subst.*, crucis supplicium.

CRUDE, *adj.*, crudus, indigestus, incompositus, rudis, immaturus.

CRUDENESS, CRUDITY, *subst.*, cruditas.

CRUEL, *adj.*, crudelis, dirus, durus, ferox, atrox; inhumanus, sævus, truculentus, trux, ferus, immanis, ferreus, immitis; (*bloody*), cruentus, sanguineus.

CRUELTY, *subst.*, crudelitas, immanitas, feritas, atrocitas, sævitia, acerbitas, truculentia, ferocitas, ferocia, inhumanitas.

CRUET, *subst.*, ampulla, ampullula, urceolus, laguncula; *cruet for oil*, lecythus, guttul; *cruet with a pipe*, simpulum, simpuvium.

CRUISE, *to*, huc illuc navigare, mari vagari, mare pervagari; *to cruise for booty*, prædari.

CRUISER, *subst.* (*ship*), navis prædatoria, navis huc illuc navigans.

CRUMB, *subst.*, mica; (*soft part of bread*), panis medulla, panis pars interior, panis mollis, *s. pl.*; *crumbs*, frustula, reliquiæ.

CRUMB, CRUMBLE, *to*, *v. a.*, friare, comminuere, conterere; *to crumb in*, interere, infriare; *v. n.* (*fall into crumbs*), friari, se friare.

CRUMP, *adj.*, curvus; *crump-backed*, gibber, gibbosus; *crump-footed*, loripes.

CRUMPLE, *subst.*, ruga, plica.

CRUMPLE, *to*, *v. a.*, corrugare; *v. n.*, corrugari.

CRUMPLING, *subst.*, corrugatio; (*dogwood apple*), pomum nanum.

CRUPPER, *subst.* (*rump*), clunis; (*for a horse*), postilena.

CRURAL, *adj.*, cruralis.

CRUSADE, *subst.*, militia sacra, bellum pro ærcis Christianis susceptum.

CRUSE, *subst.*, pocillum, simpulum, urceolus, simpuvium; *little cruse*, phiala, lecythus.

CRUSH, *subst.*, contusio.

CRUSH, *to* (*squeeze to pieces*), contundere, conterere, comminuere, obterere, proterere; elidere;

fig., extinguere, opprimere, comprimere; (*break*), deprimere, frangere; (*ruin*), perdere, pessum dare, præcipitare, profligare.

CRUSHER, *subst.*, oppressor.

CRUSHING, *subst.* (*breaking*), contusio; (*oppressing*), oppressio.

CRUST, *subst.*, crusta, crustum; *little crust*, crustula; *great crust of bread*, panis buccea.

CRUST, *to, v. a.*, crustare, incrustare, crusta operire, rei crustam inducere; *v. n.*, incrustari, crusta tegi *or* obduci.

CRUSTACEOUS, CRUSTY, *adj.*, crustosus.

CRUSTY, *adj.* (*crustaceous*), crustosus; (*crabbed*), tetricus, morosus, iracundus.

CRUTCH, *subst.*, baculus, scipio; *crutches*, grallæ; *a goer on crutches*, grallator; *to go on crutches*, baculis levare membra.

CRY, *subst.*, clamor; *natural cry*, VOX; (*wailing*), ploratus; *to set up a cry*, clamorem edere, tollere; *hue and cry*, hominum evocatio ad furem *or* sicarium retrahendum; *the cry of hounds*, latratus.

CRY, *to* clamare, vociferare, exclamare, proclamare, conclamare, clamorem edere *or* tollere; quiritare; (*lament*), plorare, ploratum edere, lamentari; (*weep*), lacrimare, lacrimari, flêre, lacrimas effundere; ejulare; *to cry as a child*, vagire; *as a raven*, crocitare; *as an ass*, rudere; *to cry against*, reclamare; *to cry out to a person*, alqm inclamare; *to cry out upon one*, contra *or* in alqm declamare; *to cry out often*, clamitare, conclamitare; *to cry fire*, ignem conclamare; *to cry out for help*, auxilium implorare; *to cry out victory*, victoriam conclamare; *to cry things about the streets*, res venales clamitare; *to cry one up*, alqm commendare, collaudare, laudibus efferre; *to cry one down*, infamare, diffamare, vituperare.

CRYING, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio; *c. against*, reclamatio; *c. of infants*, vagitus; *c. out*, exclamatio, ejulatio; (*lamenting*), lamentatio, ploratus; (*weeping*), fletus, lacrimatio; (*shrieking*), ululatus; *c. for help*, quiritatio; *c. of hounds*, canum latratus.

CRYSTAL, *subst.*, crystallus, crystallum; *of crystal*, crystallinus.

CRYSTALLINE, *adj.*, crystallinus; vitreus.

CRYSTALLIZE, *to, v. a.*, in crystallos formare, *v. n.*, in crystallos abire.

CRYSTALLIZATION, *subst.*, formatio crystalli.

CUB, *subst.*, catulus, catellus; *cub of a bear*, catulus ursinus; *cub of a fox*, catulus vulpinus, vulpecula; *cub of a lion*, proles leonina.

CUBE, *subst.*, cubus; *cube-root*, radix cubica.

CUBIC, CUBICAL, *adj.*, cubicus, cubo similis.

CUBIT, *subst.*, cubitus, cubitum; *of a cubit*, cubitalis; *of two cubits*, bicubitalis; *of three cubits*, trium cubitorum.

CUCKOLD, *subst.*, curruca, adulteræ maritus.

CUCKOLD, *to* (*one*), alcjs uxorem temerare.

CUCKOO, *subst.*, cuculus.

CUCUMBER, *subst.*, cucumis, cucumer; *wild cucumber*, cucumis silvestris.

CUD, *subst.*, ruma, cibus manducatus; *to chew the cud*, ruminare, ruminari, remandere; *chewing of the cud*, ruminatio; *beasts that chew the cud*, bestiæ ruminantes.

CUDGEL, *subst.*, fustis, baculus, baculum; *short c.*, bacillus, bacillum; *to play at c.s*, fustibus certare; *to take up the c.s*, certamen suscipere; *to lay down the c.s*, se victum esse fateri.

CUDGEL, *to*, fuste cædere, † fustigare, alicui fustem impingere; *to c. soundly*, plagis obruere; *to c. one's brains about a thing*, alqd intentius considerare *or* contemplari.

CUDGELLING, *subst.*, fustuarium, † fustigatio, *with cudgelling*, fustim.

CUE, *subst.* (*tail*), cauda; (*hint when to speak*), occasio, opportunitas; (*humor*), ingenium, animus; *to give one his cue*, alicui innuere, alqm summonêre.

CUFF, *subst.* (*part of a sleeve*), manica; (*blow*), ictus, plaga; *cuff with the fist*, colaphus; *cuff with the palm in the face*, alapa.

CUFF, *to, v. a.*, colaphum alicui impingere, incutere; *v. n.*, pugnis *or* colaphis contundere.

CUIRASS, *subst.*, cataphracta.

CUIRASSIER, *subst.*, eques cataphractus

CUISHES, *subst. pl.*, ocreæ.

CULINARY, *adj.*, culinarius, coquinarius.

CULL, *to*, eligere, seligere, deligere, legere.

CULLER, *subst.*, elector.

CULLING, *subst.*, selectio, delectus.

CULMINATE, *to*, in culmine *or* summo fastigio esse.

CULPABLE, *adj.*, culpandus, reprehensione dignus, † culpabilis; *to be c.*, in culpa esse, in vitio esse.

CULPABILITY, *subst.*, culpa.

CULPRIT, *subst.*, reus.

CULTIVATE, *to*, colere, excolere; arare; *fig.*, colere, alicui rei operam dare, in re operam et studium collocare.

CULTIVATION, CULTURE, *subst.*, cultio, cultus, cultura; animi cultura *or* cultus.

CULVER, *subst.*, columba, columbus, palumbus; *culver-hole*, columbarium; *culver-tail*, commissura.

CULVERIN, *subst.*, bombarda, tormentum a colubro dictum.

CUMBER, *to* (*trouble*), alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere, negotiis obruere; (*burden*), onerare, gravare; (*hinder*), impedire, præpedire, alicui impedimento esse, molestiam exhibêre.

CUMBRANCE, *subst.*, impedimentum.

CUMBERING, *subst.*, impeditio, molestia.

CUMBERSOME, CUMBROUS, *adj.* (*burdensome*), onerosus, molestus; (*unwieldy*), inhabilis.

CUMBERSOMENESS, *subst.*, molestia.

CUMIN, *subst.*, cuminum; *wild cumin*, cuminum silvestre.

CUMULATE, *to*, cumulare, accumulare.

CUMULATION, *subst.*, accumulatio.

CUNNING, *adj.* (*knowing, skillful*), doctus, artificiosus, peritus, expers, sollers, ingeniosus; (*crafty*), versutus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius, vafer, dolosus, subdolus; *a cunning trick*, dolus, techna.

CUNNING, *subst.* (*skill*), artificium, ars, peritia, sollertia; (*craft*), versutia, astutia, vafrities.

CUP, *subst.*, poculum, calix; *large cup*, scyphus; *small cup*, pocillum; *to fill one's cup*, poculum implêre; *to take a cup too much*, largiore vino uti; *in one's cups*, in poculis, inter pocula; *parting-cup*, potatio discessu amicorum solennis; *standing-cup*, crater.

CUP, *to*, per cucurbitulas alicui sanguinem detrahere.

CUP-BEARER, *subst.*, pincerna, pocillator, a cyathis; *to be a c.*, pocula ministrare, stare a cyatho.

CUPBOARD, *subst.*, scrinium; *c. of plate*, abacus; *c. for victuals*, cella penuaria; *c.-cloth*, tapes.

CUPID, *subst.*, Cupido, Amor, amoris deus, Veneris natus.

CUPIDITY, *subst.*, cupiditas, aviditas.

major vulgaris; *great striped daisy*, bellis major variata; *little white wild daisy*, bellis minor vulgaris.

DALE, *subst.*, vallis, convallis; *of a dale*, vallaris.

DALLIANCE, *subst.*, lusus, lascivia; (*delay*), mora, cunctatio; *wanton d.*, petulantia, protervitas; *full of d.*, procax, petulans, petulcus, lascivus.

DALLIER, *subst.*, homo lascivus, nugator, palpator.

DALLY, *to* (*fondle*), lascivire; (*trifle*), nugari, tricari, nihil agere; (*play the fool*), ineptire; (*delay*), cunctari, morari, moras nectere; *to dally with wanton language*, blandiri, palpare; *to dally with one*, alqm ludere, ludificari.

DALLYING, *adj.*, blandus, lasciviens; *subst.*, nugæ; petulantia, lascivia.

DAM, *subst.* (*mother*), mater; (*bank*), agger, moles; *dam of planks*, pila; *mill-dam*, cataracta, claustrum, stagnum molare; *pool-dam*, emissarium.

DAM, *to*, oppilare, obstruere, alicui rei moles atque aggeres objicere; *to dam up waters*, aquas coercēre, includere; *to dam a river*, flumen arcēre, flumen mole atque aggere obstruere.

DAMAGE, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, injuria, noxa, jactura; *without damage*, sine damno; *with damage*, damnose.

DAMAGE, *to*, *v. a.*, damnum inferre, detrimentum importare; *v. n.*, damnum *or* detrimentum accipere.

DAMAGEABLE, *adj.* (*susceptible of damage*), damno obnoxius, caducus, fluxus; (*causing damage*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus, exitiosus.

DAMASCENE, *subst.*, prunum Damascenum.

DAMASK, *subst.*, pannus Damascenus; *damask-linen*, linteum Damascenum.

DAMASK, *to*, figuris distinguere; *to damask wine*, vinum calefacere.

DAMASKING, *subst.*, distinctio vestium in figuras.

DAMASK-PRUNE, *subst.*, prunum brabylum.

DAMASK-ROSE, *subst.*, rosa Damascena.

DAMASK-WATER, *subst.*, aqua ex rosis Damascenis extracta.

DAME, *subst.* (*mistress*), domina; (*lady*), femina nobilis *or* illustris, matrona; (*as a title*), domina.

DAMES-VIOLET, *subst.*, hesperis, viola matronalis.

DAMN, *to*, damnare, condemnare; (*hoot*), explodere, sibilis consectari *or* conscindere; *to damn a play*, fabulam exigere.

DAMNABLE, *adj.*, exsecrabilis, scelestus, nefarius, nefandus, †damnabilis.

DAMNATION, *subst.*, damnatio, condemnatio.

DAMNIFY, *to*, damnum *or* noxam inferre, damno afficere *or* lædere.

DAMNIFYING, *adj.*, damnosus, noxius, perniciosus.

DAMP, *subst.* (*fog*), nebula; (*vapor*), vapor, halitus, exhalatio; *adj.* (*moist*), humidus, humectus; *to be damp*, humidum esse, humēre; *to become damp*, humescere; *to make damp*, humectare, humidare.

DAMP, *to* (*dispirit*), alcjs animum frangere, infringere, debilitare.

DAMPISH, *adj.*, humidulus, mucidus.

DAMPNESS, *subst.*, humor; *causing dampness*, humificus.

DAMSEL, *subst.*, puella, adolescentula, virgo; *little damsel*, puellula, virguncula.

DAMSON, *subst.*, prunum Damascenum; *damson-tree*, prunus Damascena.

DANCE, *subst.*, chorea, saltatio, saltatus, tripudium; *d. in armor*, pyrrhicha, saltatio armata; *to lead a d.*, præsultare; *the leader of a d.*, præsultor, choragus.

DANCE, *to*, saltare, ad numeros salire; *to dance lightly*, tripudiare; *to d. on the rope*, saltare per extensum funem; *to d. through a hoop*, petauristam agere; *to d. often*, saltitare; *to d. to another's pipe*, alterius obsequi studiis, ad alterius arbitrium *or* voluntatem se accommodare; *to d. attendance*, sæpe et frustra alqm opperiri *or* præstolari.

DANCER, *subst.*, saltans, saltator, saltatrix; *stage-dancer*, ludius, ludio; *dancer on the rope*, funambulus; *a troop of dancers*, chorus.

DANCING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus, tripudiatio; *art of d.*, saltandi ars; *to learn d.*, saltare discere; saltare doceri ab alqo; *d.-master*, saltandi magister; *d.-school*, ludus saltatorius; *of d.*, saltatorius; *in a d. posture*, saltabundus.

DANDELION, *subst.*, dens leonis, leontodon, taraxacum, coronopus.

DANDLE, *to*, manibus *or* genibus gestare *or* agitare; *a dandled child*, alumnus molliter nutritus.

DANDLING, *subst.*, infantis agitatio.

DANDRUFF, *subst.*, furfures, porrigo; *full of dandruff*, furfuraceus, porrigine laborans.

DANDY, *subst.*, trossulus.

DANE-WORT, *subst.*, ebulus.

DANGER, *subst.*, periculum, discrimen; *to escape a d.*, e periculo evadere; *to fall into d.*, in periculum venire *or* incidere; *to be in d.*, in periculo *or* discrimine esse *or* versari; *to be in extreme d.*, in præciputi esse; *to run into d.*, periculum adire, in periculum irruere, sibi periculum arcessere *or* creare; *to be out of d.*, extra periculum esse, in tuto esse, a periculo vacare, periculo vacuum esse; *to avert d.*, periculum depellere, propulsare; *full of d.*, periculosus; *out of d.*, securus, in tranquillo.

DANGERLESS, *adj.*, tutus, periculo vacuus, periculi expers.

DANGEROUS, *adj.*, periculosus, periculi plenus; anceps, dubius; perniciosus; capitalis.

DANGLE, *to*, dependēre, pendulum agitari; *to d. about with one*, alqm crebro et officiose comitari.

DANGLING, *adj.*, pendulus.

DANK, DANKISH, *adj.*, humidus, uvidus.

DANKISHNESS, *subst.*, humor.

DAPPER, *adj.*, agilis; *a dapper fellow*, trossulus, alacer homunculus.

DAPPERLING, *subst.*, pumilio.

DAPPLE-GRAY, *adj.*, albis maculis distinctus, maculosus, scutulatus, varius.

DARE, *to* (*venture*), audere; *I dare not tell you*, non audeo narrare tibi; *I dare not say it*, religio est dicere; *I dare not see his face*, illius conspectum vereor; *to dare the utmost*, ultima, extrema audēre; (*challenge*), lacessere, provocare; *to dare one to fight*, alqm ad pugnam lacessere, ad certamen provocare.

DARING, *adj.*, audax, intrepidus, impavidus; *subst.*, provocatio; audacia.

DARK, *adj.*, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus; cæcus; (*cloudy*), nubilus; *somewhat dark*, subobscurus; *very dark*, perobscurus; *dark blue*, violaceus, luridus; *dark-brown*, fuscus; *dark gray*, pullus, ravus; *a dark sentence*, sententia obscura, enigma; *dark weather*, tempestas caliginosa, cœlum obscurum *or* nubibus obductum; *it grows dark*, res appetit advespersscit; *a dark night*, nox illuna

to make dark, obscurare, alicui rei tenebras offundere, noctem obducere.

DARK, DARKNESS, *subst.*, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox; *darkness of the weather*, cœlum caliginosum; *darkness of sight*, hebes oculorum acies; *to be in the dark*, in tenebris esse *or* versari; *to keep one in the dark*, alqd alqm celare *or* occultare; *to be veiled in darkness*, in tenebris jacêre; *to see in the dark*, per caliginem *or* tenebras cernere; *loving the dark*, tenebricosus.

DARKEN, *to*, obscurare, obscurum facere, alicui rei tenebras offundere, noctem obducere; *to darken with clouds*, obnubilare; *to darken one's meaning*, sensum alcjs obscurare, turbare.

DARKENING, *subst.*, obscuratio.

DARKISH, DARKSOME, *adj.*, subobscurus, crepera.

DARKNESS, *subst.* *See* DARK, *subst.*

DARLING, *subst.*, deliciæ, corculum, amores; *he is my d.*, est mihi gratiosissimus, percarus, est mihi in amore et deliciis, in oculis meis est; *a d. opinion*, opinio maxime grata; *my d. studies*, studia quibus maxime indulgeo *or* delector.

DARN, *to*, resarcire, reficere.

DARNING, *subst.*, sutura, sartura.

DARNEL, *subst.*, lolium, æra; *of darnel*, loliaceus.

DART, *subst.*, jaculum, telum, pilum, spiculum; *a dart thrown*, missile; *a stringed dart*, hasta amentata; *out of reach of the darts*, ab ictu telorum tutus, extra ictum telorum.

DART, *v. a.* (*cast a dart*), jaculari, jaculum torquêre, intorquêre, perlibrare, emittere, dirigere; *v. n.* (*to come suddenly upon one*), in alqm subito irruere.

DARTER, *subst.*, jaculator, jaculatrix.

DARTING, *subst.*, jaculatio; *belonging to darting*, jacularis, †jaculatorius.

DASH, *subst.* (*blow*), ictus; *at one dash*, uno ictu; (*mixture*), mixtura; (*stroke with a pen*), ductus; *a dash of dirt* or *water*, labecula, adspersio; *a dash of envy*, aliquantum invidiæ.

DASH, *to*, *v. a.* (*throw against*), allidere, illidere, impingere, incutere, affligere; (*break by collision*), conterere, confrigere, discutere; (*mingle*), miscêre, commiscêre; (*bespatter*), adspergere, conspergere; (*obliterate*), obliterare, delêre, expungere; *to dash one's hopes*, alcjs spem frustrari, expectationem ludere; *to dash one's design* or *project*, alcjs consilium evertere, disturbare, prævertere; *to dash one out of countenance*, ruborem alicui incutere, rubore alqm suffundere; *to dash together*, collidere; *to dash out*, ictu excutere.

DASTARD, *subst.*, homo ignavus, timidus, imbellis, pusillanimus.

DASTARDLY, *adj.*, imbellis, pusillanimus, ignavus.

DATE, *subst.*, dies, tempus scribendi, datum tempus scripto subsignatum; (*account of time*), æra, epocha; *what date does it bear?* quo tempore scriptum est? *to bear date*, diem adscriptum habêre; *without date*, sine die; *out of date*, obsoletus, exoletus; *date-book*, diarium, ephemeris.

DATE, *to*, diem in litteris *or* tabulis adscribere, subscribere, tempus subsignare, dare.

DATE, *subst.* (*fruit*), palmula, palmæ pomum, dactylus; *date-tree*, palma; *date-stones*, dactylorum ossa.

DATIVE CASE, casus dativus *or* dandi.

DAUB, *to*, linere, illinere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere; (*defile*), conspurcare, inquinare, maculare, commaculare; (*bribe*), pretio corrumpere.

DAUBER, *subst.* (*smearer*), unctor; (*defiler*), qui conspurcat, inquinat *or* maculat; (*briber*), qui alqm pretio corrumpit.

DAUBING, *subst.* (*smearing*), unctio; (*defiling*), inquinamentum, labes; (*bribing*), corruptela.

DAUGHTER, *subst.*, filia; nata, gnata; *little d.*, filiola; *daughter-in-law*, nurus; *daughter's son*, ex filia nepos; *step-daughter*, privigna; *foster-daughter*, alumna; *sons and daughters*, liberi; *one's daughter*, ex alqo nata.

DAUNT, *to*, alqm terrêre, perterrêre, territare, alicui timorem incutere *or* injicere.

DAUNTING, *subst.*, consternatio.

DAUNTLESS, *subst.*, impavidus, intrepidus, timore *or* metu vacuus.

DAUNTLESSNESS, *subst.*, animus fortis, animus nullo timore percussus.

DAUPHIN, *subst.*, Delphinus.

DAW, *subst.*, monedula.

DAWN, *subst.*, diluculum, aurora, prima lux.

DAWN, *to*, dilucescere, illucescere.

DAY, *subst.* (*space of time*), dies; (*light*), lux; *the longest day*, dies solstitialis, solstitium; *the shortest day*, dies brumalis, bruma; *before day*, ante lucem; *a little before day*, sub ipsam lucem; *by day*, luce, die, interdiu; *by the day*, *a day*, singulis diebus; *at break of day*, cum prima luce, primo diluculo; *day breaks*, lucescit, illucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur; *it is broad day*, multus dies est; *done before day*, antelucanus; *to wish one good-day*, alqm salvum esse jubêre, alqm salutare; *good-day to you!* salve! salvete! *a time of two, three, four days*, biduum, triduum, quatriduum; *to-day*, hodierno die, hodie; *before to-day*, ante hunc diem; *yesterday*, heri, hesterno die; *of to-day*, hodiernus; *of yesterday*, hesternus; *the day before yesterday*, nudius tertius; *the day after to-morrow*, perendie; *the day before*, pridie; *the day before that day*, pridie ejus diei; *every day*, quotidie, singulis diebus; *for every day*, in singulos dies; *every other day*, alternis diebus; *from day to day*, in dies; *one day after another*, diem ex die, diem de die; *at the appointed day*, ad diem, ad diem dictum, statutum, constitutum; *some day*, aliquando, olim; *in days of yore*, apud majores nostros; *nowadays*, hodie; *in our days*, nostra ætate, nostris temporibus; *the day is ours*, vicimus; *within these few days*, intra paucos dies, propediem; *of a day*, diurnus, dialis; *a day and a half*, sesquidies.

DAY-BOOK, *subst.*, diarium, ephemeris.

DAY-LABORER, *subst.*, operarius, mercenarius.

DAYLIGHT, *subst.*, lux.

DAY-LILY, *subst.*, lilium non bulbosum.

DAZZLE, *to*, occæcare, oculos perstringere, oculorum *or* mentis aciem præstringere.

DAZZLING, *adj.*, fulgidus, oculos præstringens.

DEACON, *subst.*, †diaconus.

DEACONRY, DEACONSHIP, *subst.*, diaconatus.

DEAD, *adj.*, mortuus; exanimus, exanimis; extinctus, fato perfunctus; (*naturally inanimate*), inanimis, inanimatus, vita et sensu carens; (*numbed*), torpens; (*dull, cold*), frigidus, languidus, lentus; (*gone out*), emortuus, exstinctus; *a d. man*, mortuus; cadaver, corpus mortuum; *the d.*, mortui; *to rise from the d.*, ab inferis exsistere; *half d.*, semimortuus, semianimis, semivivus, seminex; *struck*

d. attonitus, sideratus, de cœlo tactus; *d. of itself*, morticinus; *a d. coal*, carbo exstinctus; *a d. sleep*, somnus altus; *in a d. sleep*, sopore mersus; *a d. bough*, ramale; *a d. language*, lingua mortua; *d. wine*, vinum marcidum, vappa; *the d. of the night*, intempesta nox, media nox; *d. drunk*, vino sepultus *or* mersus.

DEADEN, *to*, debilitare, frangere, reprimere.

DEADLY, *adj.*, mortifer, letifer, letalis, funestus; exitiosus, perniciosus; capitalis.

DEADNESS, *subst.*, stupor, torpor.

DEAD-NETTLE, *subst.*, lamium.

DEAF, *adj.*, surdus, auribus captus; *somewhat deaf*, surdaster; *to grow deaf*, obsurdescere, surdescere; *to be deaf*, surdère, obsurdère; *to be deaf to advice*, alqm (monentem) non audire.

DEAFEN, *to*, exsurdare, surdum reddere; obtundere.

DEAFISH, *adj.*, surdaster.

DEAFNESS, *subst.*, surditas, audiendi *or* auditus gravitas.

DEAL, *subst.* (*fir-wood*), abies; *d.-boards, d.-planks*, tabulæ abiegnæ, asseres abiegni; (*part*), pars, vis, numerus; *a great* or *good d.*, magna vis; *by a great d., adv.*, multo, impendio; *a small d.*, pauxillulum; *d. at cards*, chartarum distributio.

DEAL, *to, v. n.* (*act*), agere, facere, in alqa re versari; *to d. like a friend*, amice facere; *I will d. plainly*, non obscure agam; *d. truly with me*, dic bona fide; *to d. roughly with one*, acerbius tractare alqm; *to d. falsely*, fidem frangere, fallere, perfide *or* dolo agere; (*traffic*), negotiari, mercaturam exercêre *or* facere, rem gerere; (*bargain*), cum alqo contrahere, paciscî, pactionem facere, stipulari; *v. a.* (*distribute*), distribuere, dispertire, dividere, dispensare, describere.

DEALER, *subst.* (*at cards*), distributor; (*trader*), mercator; *double* or *false d.*, prævaricator, veterator, homo callidus et versutus, versipellis; *a plain d.*, homo candidus, apertus, sincerus, ingenuus; *a fair d.*, homo æquus et bonus.

DEALING, *subst.* (*distribution, at cards*), distributio; (*intercourse*), usus, consuetudo, commercium; (*business, trade*), occupatio, negotiatio; mercatura, commercium; (*act, deed*), factum; (*treatment*), tractatio, *hard d.*, asperitas, sævitia; *double d.*, fraus, dolus, prævaricatio; *fair d.*, æquum et bonum.

DEAMBULATION, *subst.*, deambulatio.

DEAN, *subst.*, ædecanus.

DEANERY, DEANSHIP, *subst.*, decanatus.

DEAR, *adj.* (*beloved*), carus, dilectus; (*costly*), carus, pretiosus; *my dear!* anima mea! *I hold him very dear*, eum percarum habeo; *nothing is dearer to me*, nihil mihi antiquius est; *corn grows d.*, annona ingravescit; *to make d.*, pretium augêre; *it is not d.*, vile est; *as d. as may be*, quamplurimo.

DEARLY, *adv.* (*in love*), arte, familiariter; (*in price*), care, magno pretio, magno.

DEARNESS, *subst.*, caritas, magnum pretium; *dearness of provisions*, annonæ caritas, gravitas; (*affection*), caritas.

DEARTH, *subst.*, annonæ difficultas, rei frumentariæ inopia, fames.

DEATH, *subst.*, mors, letum, obitus, excessus e vita, discessus a vita, finis *or* exitus vitæ, exitus, interitus; (*destruction*), exitium; (*slaughter*), nex, occisio, clades, ruina, internecio; *it is d.*, capitale est; *it is d. to do it*, non sine periculo capitis licet; *early d.*, mors intempesta *or* præmatura, interitus immaturus; *sudden d.*, mors repentina, subita; *a little before his d.*, sub exitum vitæ; *the point of d.*, extremus spiritus; *at the point of d.*, moriens, moribundus; *to be at the point of d.*, animam agere; *a crime worthy of d.*, facinus capitale, crimen capite plectendum; *to put to d.*, morti dare; morte multare, supplicio afficere; *the punishment of d.*, pœna vitæ, capitis, mortis; supplicium capitis; *to wound to d.*, alicui mortiferum vulnus infligere.

DEATHLESS, *adj.*, immortalis, æternus.

DEATH-LIKE, *adj.*, morti similis.

DEBAR, *to*, arcêre, excludere, interdicere, privare, impedire.

DEBARRING, *subst.*, exclusio, privatio, interdictio.

DEBASE, *to*, demittere, dejicere, abjicere, deprimere, dignitatem obscurare; *to debase one's self*, se abjicere, se demittere; *to debase coin*, nummos adulterare, pecuniam vitiare.

DEBASER, *subst.*, depressor.

DEBASING, *subst.*, depressio.

DEBASEMENT, *substant.*, demissio, submissio, gradus dejectio; animi dejectio; sordes.

DEBATABLE, *adj.*, disputabilis.

DEBATE, *subst.*, altercatio, disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; controversia; jurgium, rixa; *warm debate*, contentio; *small debate*, disceptatiuncula.

DEBATE, *to* (*discourse* or *reason*), disserere, disputare, argumentari, ratiocinari, disceptare; (*advise with one's self*), deliberare, secum considerare, reputare, revolvere; (*dispute*), contendere, concertare, altercari, litigare.

DEBATER, *subst.*, disputator.

DEBATING, *subst.* (*disputing*), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, contentio, decertatio; (*advising with one's self*), deliberatio, consideratio.

DEBAUCH, *to, v. a.*, deprivare, pravis moribus imbuere, ad nequitiam abducere; *to debauch a woman*, vitiare, adulterare, stuprare.

DEBAUCH, *subst.*, magna vini ingurgitatio, potatio, compotatio, comessatio.

DEBAUCHED, *adj.*, nequam, profligatus, voluptuarius, luxuriosus, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHEE, *subst.*, comessator, aleator, helluo; homo dissolutus, discinctus, intemperans, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHER, *subst.*, corruptor, depravator.

DEBAUCHERY, *subst.*, intemperantia, incontinentia, luxuria.

DEBENTURE, *subst.*, tessera nummaria.

DEBILITATE, *to*, debilitare, enervare, infirmare, frangere.

DEBILITATING, *subst.*, debilitatio.

DEBILITY, *subst.*, debilitas, infirmitas.

DEBONAIR, *adj.* (*courteous*), comis, mitis, cum modus, urbanus, facilis; (*merry, cheerful*), hilaris facetus, lepidus; (*good-natured*), benignus, candidus, perhumanus.

DEBT, *subst.*, debitum, pecunia debita; *d. entered in the book*, nomen; *debts*, æs alienum, *to be in d.*, in ære alieno esse; *to be much in d.*, ære alieno premi, opprimi, obrui, pecuniam grandem debêre, ære alieno laborare; *in d.*, obæratus, ære alieno oppressus; *to be in one's d.* (*be obliged*), obligari, obstringi, devinciri; *to run into d.*, æs alienum conflare, contrahere, facere; *to free from d.*, ære alieno levare, nomen expedire, solvere, dissolvere; *to demand a d.*, alqm de pecunia appellare; debitam postulare, *to collect debts*, nomina exigere; *to forgive a d.*, po-

cuniam debitam alicui condonare; *to pay debts*, nomina liberare, debita dissolvere; *to come out of d.*, ære alieno exire, liberari.

DEBTOR, *subst.*, debitor; *insolvent debtor*, qui solvendo non est, qui solvere nequit; *debtor upon bill* or *bond*, debitor ex chirographo.

DECADE, *subst.*, decas.

DECADIST, *subst.*, decadum scriptor.

DECALOGUE, *subst.*, decem Dei præcepta, decalogus.

DECAMP, *to*, castre movêre *or* promovêre, vasa colligere, tabernacula detendere.

DECAMPMENT, *subst.*, castrorum motus, profectio.

DECANT, *to*, defæcare, deliquare, eliquare, transfundere, deplêre.

DECANTATION, DECANTING, *subst.*, transfusio.

DECANTER, *subst.*, lagena transfusioni apta; ampulla.

DECAPITATE, *to*, alicui caput præcidere, caput cervicibus abscindere.

DECAY, *to* (*decline*), tabescere, contabescere; deminui, deficere, labare, labi, obsolescere; (*wither*), flaccescere, marcescere, emarcescere; (*rot*), putrescere, putrefieri; *to d. with age*, senescere, ævo cadere; *to d. in color*, deflorescere, evanescere; *to d. utterly*, perire.

DECAYED, *adj.*, ruinosus, obsoletus, dilapsus, inclinatus, languidus; (*withered*), marcidus; *decayed with age*, decrepitus, senio fractus, confectus; *decayed in fortune*, ad inopiam redactus, exhaustus.

DECAYING, *adj.*, labens, evanidus, caducus, fluxus; *subst.*, interitus.

DECAY, *subst.*, tabes, casus, occasus, interitus; ruina, labefactatio; *to go to decay*, inclinare, obsolescere: *decay of morals*, mores corrupti.

DECEASE, *subst.*, decessus, obitus, mors.

DECEASE, *to*, decedere, mortem *or* diem obire, mori.

DECEASED, *adj.*, mortuus, defunctus.

DECEIT, *subst.*, fraus, dolus, fallacia, ars, artificium; circumscriptio, fraudatio.

DECEITFUL, *adj.*, fallax, ad fallendum instructus, subdolus, fraudulentus, dolosus; vafer, veterator; vanus.

DECEITFULLY, *adv.*, fallaciter, fraudulenter, dolose, per dolum; *to speak deceitfully*, ambigue loqui, verborum tenduculas adhibêre.

DECEITFULNESS, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus.

DECEIVABLE, *adj.*, qui facile decipi potest.

DECEIVE, *to* (*bring into error*), decipere, fallere, in errorem inducere, deludere, fraudare, alicui verba dare, alicui imponere, alqm frustrari; (*mock*), ludere, deludere, eludere, illudere, ludificari; (*wheedle*), inescare, delinire; *to deceive one's expectation*, spem alcjs fallere, destituere, alcjs exspectationem decipere; *I deceive myself*, me fallo, fallor, animus me fallit.

DECEIVER, *subst.*, fallax, fraudator, fraudulentus; ludificator, deceptor.

DECEMBER, *subst.*, December.

DECEMVIRAL, *adj.*, decemviralis.

DECEMVIRATE, *subst.*, decemviratus.

DECENCY, *subst.*, decor, decorum, decentia.

DECENT, *adj.*, decens, decorus.

DECEPTION, *subst.*, deceptio, destitutio; (*mistake*), error; (*jugglery*), præstigiæ; fallacia.

DECEPTIVE, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

DECIDE, *to*, decernere, censêre; *to d. controversies*, controversias decidere, dirimere, judicare.

DECIDER, *subst.*, qui controversias dirimit *or* decidit.

DECIDING, DECISION, *subst.*, dijudicatio, disceptatio; determinatio; judicium, sententia; arbitrium.

DECIDUOUS, *adj.*, deciduus.

DECIMAL, *adj.*, denarius.

DECIMATE, *to*, decimare; *to decimate for punishment*, in decimum quemque animadvertere.

DECIMATION, *subst.*, decimatio; *decimation of an estate*, proscriptio.

DECIPHER, *to* (*describe*), describere, delineare, figuris exprimere; (*explain ciphers*), litteras notis occultis exaratas explicare, explanare, interpretari.

DECIPHERING, *subst.*, descriptio; explicatio.

DECISION, *subst.* See DECIDING.

DECISIVE, *adj.*, decretorius; quod momentum facit *or* habet; ultimus; *a decisive battle*, dimicatio universæ rei.

DECK, *subst.*, navis tabulata summa, stega, fôri, transtra; *a ship of three d.s*, navis trium tabulatorum.

DECK, *to*, ornare, exornare; polire, expolire; colere, excolere.

DECKING, *subst.*, ornatus, cultus.

DECLAIM, *to*, declamare; grande alqd dicere; *to declaim often*, declamitare.

DECLAIMER, *subst.*, declamator.

DECLAMATORY, *adj.*, declamatorius; grandis; grandiloquus.

DECLAMATION, *subst.*; declamatio.

DECLARATION, *subst.* (*making public*), prædicatio, pronunciatio, promulgatio; (*edict*), edictum; (*assertion*), asseveratio, judicium, sententia, dogma, placitum; (*manifestation*), declaratio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium, indicium; (*explication*), explicatio, enarratio; *d. of a choice*, renunciatio; *d. at law*, libellus; *to make a declaration of war*, bellum indicere.

DECLARATORY, DECLARATIVE, *adj.*, ad explicationem pertinens, index, interpres.

DECLARE, *to*, narrare, indicare, denunciare, significare, declarare, aperire, ostendere; dicere, asseverare; explicare, enarrare; renunciare; *to d. in solemn words*, nuncupare; *to d. in brief*, expedire, paucis complecti; *to d. abroad*, vulgare, divulgare, evulgare, palam facere; *to d. beforehand*, prænunciare; *to d. further*, addere, prosequi; *to d. for one*, alicui se adjungere, alqm sequi, in alcjs partes transire; *to be declared*, manifestari, patefieri; *what may be declared*, enarrabilis.

DECLARER, *subst.*, qui alqd declarat *or* docet.

DECLENSION, *subst.*, declinatio.

DECLINABLE, *adj.*, declinabilis.

DECLINATION, *subst.*, declinatio; *declination of a planet*, distantia planetæ ab æquatore.

DECLINE, *subst.*, declinatio, defectio, defectus; *the d. of the moon*, decrescens *or* senescens luna; *the d. of a distemper*, senescentis morbi remissio; *in the d. of one's age* or *life*, ingravescente ætate, vita declinante, vita in senium vergente; *in the d. of his affairs*, rebus suis jam inclinatis; (*gradual decay*), tabes.

DECLINE, *to* (*avoid*), fugere, defugere; vitare, devitare, evitare; (*bend down*), vergere, inclinare; (*decay*), deficere, labare, labascere, labi; inclinari; in pejus ruere; *he declined battle*, prœlium defugit, pugnam distulit; *I declined this match*, has fugi nup-

tias; *to decline a word*, verbum inflectere *or* declinare.

DECLINING, *subst.* (*avoiding*), declinatio, fuga; vitatio, devitatio; (*bending*), declinatio, inclinatio; (*of words*), flexio.

DECLIVITY, *adj.*, declivitas.

DECLIVOUS, *adj.*, declivis.

DECOCT, *to*, decoquere.

DECOCTIBLE, *adj.*, coctivus.

DECOCTION, *subst.*, decoctum, apozema.

DECOLLATION, *subst.*, securi percussio, †decollatio.

DECOMPOUND, *adj.*, bis compositus, †decompositus.

DECOMPOUND, *to*, iterum componere.

DECORATE, *to*, decorare, ornare, exornare.

DECORATION, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum; *the decorations of the stage*, scenæ apparatus, choragium.

DECOROUS, *adj.*, decorus, decens.

DECORUM, *subst.*, decorum, gratia; pudor, verecundia.

DECOY, *subst.*, illecebra, illicium, lenocinium; (*decoyer*), allector, illex; illecebra.

DECOY, *to*, illicere, pellicere; in fraudem allicere, dolis ductare.

DECOYING, *subst.*, illecebra.

DECREASE, *subst.*, deminutio, defectio.

DECREASE, *to*, decrescere, minui, deminui, imminui.

DECREE, *subst.*, decretum, edictum, institutum, placitum; constitutum, consultum; (*judgment*), sententia; (*of an umpire*), arbitrium; (*purpose*), propositum; *a d. of the Senate*, senatus consultum; *d. of state*, lex; *d. of wise men*, præscriptum, placitum, enunciatio.

DECREE, *to* (*ordain*), decernere, jubère, imperare, mandare; (*purpose*), statuere, constituere.

DECREMENT, *subst.*, diminutio, imminutio.

DECREPIT, *adj.*, decrepitus, incurvus, senio confectus.

DECREPITNESS, DECREPITUDE, *subst.*, ætas decrepita *or* summa.

DECRESCENT, *adj.*, decrescens.

DECRETAL, *adj.*, decretorius, †decretalis; *subst.*, *decretals*, †decretalia.

DECRY, *to* (*disparage*), alcjs existimationem lædere, de fama alcjs detrahere, alicui notam infamiæ inurere.

DECUPLE, *adj.*, decuplus.

DEDICATE, *to*, *adj.*, dedicare, sacrare, consecrare; *to dedicate a book*, dicare, nuncupare.

DEDICATION, *subst.*, dedicatio, consecratio; *dedication of a church*, encæniæ, orum, *pl.*

DEDICATOR, *subst.*, qui dicat *or* dedicat.

DEDUCE, *to* (*derive*), ducere, deducere; (*infer*), inferre, colligere.

DEDUCIBLE, *adj.*, quod ex alia re deduci, inferri, *or* colligi potest.

DEDUCT, *to*, subtrahere, detrahere.

DEDUCTING, *subst.*, decessio, deductio.

DEDUCTION, *subst.* (*inference*), conclusio, conclusum.

DEED, *subst.* (*action*), factum, facinus; actio, actus, actum; *good deed*, beneficium; *ill deed*, maleficium, delictum, flagitium, scelus, factum *or* facinus nefarium, nefas; *deeds in war*, res bello gestæ, res gestæ; *excellent deed*, egregie factum, facinus præclarum; (*instrument*), litteræ, tabulæ; *in deed*, re, re vera, re ipsa, reapse, re et veritate, esse, profecto; *in deed?* itane? vero?

DEEM, *to*, judicare, opinari, censère

DEEMER, *subst.*, opinator.

DEEMING, *subst.*, opinatio.

DEEP, *adj.*, profundus, altus; (*low*), depressus, demissus; (*of sound*), gravis; (*horizontally*), latus; (*great*), magnus, summus; *very deep*, pressius; (*close*), reconditus, occultus, tectus; (*cunning*), callidus, versutus, sagax; *to be in a deep study*, attentius cogitare; *to heave a deep sigh*, ex imo pectore suspirium trahere.

DEEP, *subst.*, profundum, altum.

DEEPLY, DEEP, *adv.*, alte, profunde; arte; penitus; valde, vehementer.

DEEPNESS, *subst.*, altitudo, profunditas; (*horizontally*), latitudo.

DEER, *subst.*, cervus, cerva; *fallow-deer*, dama fulva; *reindeer*, †rangifer; *tame deer*, hinnulus cicur.

DEFACE, *to* (*disfigure*), deformare, turpare; deturpare, fœdare; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, perdere; depravare, vitiare; (*blot out*), delère, expungere, inducere, obliterare, eradere.

DEFACER, *subst.* (*spoiler*), eversor; (*corrupter*), corruptor; (*blotter out*), deletor, deletrix.

DEFACEMENT, DEFACING, *subst.*, deformatio, corruptio, eversio, deletio.

DEFALCATE, *to* (*deduct*), deducere, subtrahere, de summa detrahere *or* recidere; (*prune*), dolicare, collucare.

DEFALCATION, *subst.* (*deduction*), deductio, subductio; (*pruning*), defalcatio.

DEFAMATION, *subst.*, fames violatio *or* læsio, obtrectatio; criminatio; maledictum.

DEFAMATORY, *adj.*, famosus, probrosus.

DEFAME, *to*, diffamare, criminari; de fama alcjs detrahere, alicui maledicere, alcjs existimationem violare, lædere; alicui infamiam inferre; alqm infamia adspergere, infamem facere, crimine notare.

DEFAMER, *subst.*, obtrectator, criminator, calumniator.

DEFAMING, *subst.*, obtrectatio, calumnia.

DEFAULT, *subst.*, defectus, culpa, peccatum, officii debiti omissio; (*lack*), defectus, inopia; *d. of appearance*, vadimonii desertio; *to make a d. of appearance*, vadimonium deserere; *in d. of these things*, si hæc deficiunt, defecerunt.

DEFEASANCE, *subst.*, conditio præstita qua pactum solvitur; *to make a defeasance*, infectum quod factum est reddere.

DEFEAT, *subst.*, clades, strages, calamitas, prælium adversum, incommodum.

DEFEAT, *to* (*disappoint*), frustrari, eludere; (*make void*), rescindere, antiquare, abrogare; *to d. an army*, profligare, fundere, prosternere, vincere; *to d. any one's plans*, consilia alcjs ad vanum, ad irritum redigere.

DEFEATING, *subst.* (*disappointing*), frustratio; (*making void*), abrogatio, antiquatio.

DEFECATE, *to*, defæcare.

DEFECATION, *subst.*, defæcatio.

DEFECT, *subst.* (*want*), defectus, deficitio; (*fault*), labes, vitium, mendum, menda; *defect of prudence*, imprudentia.

DEFECTION, *subst.*, defectio.

DEFECTIVE, *adj.* (*imperfect*), imperfectus, mancus; (*faulty*), vitiosus; *to be d.*, deficere, deesse.

DEFECTIVENESS, *subst.*, defectus.

DEFENCE, *subst.* (*guard*), præsidium, tutela,

munimentum; (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela; (*vindication*), propugnatio; (*in pleading*), defensio, propugnatio; *to speak in d. of one*, pro alqo verba facere, alicui patrocinari; *to stand in d. of one*, alqm defendere, protegere, ab alqo stare; *to fight in one's own d.*, pro salute sua pugnare; *in d. of*, pro, a, ab; *of d.*, tutelaris.

DEFENCELESS, *adj.*, indefensus, inermis, imparatus; sine præsidio.

DEFEND, *to*, defendere, tueri, tutari, propugnare; *to d. before*, præmunire; *to d. often*, defenitare, defensare; *to defend one's clients*, patrocinari.

DEFENDANT, *subst.*, reus.

DEFENDER, *subst.*, defensor, propugnator, vindex; (*advocate*), patronus, advocatus.

DEFENDING, *subst.*, defensio, patrocinium.

DEFENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod defendi potest.

DEFENSIVE, *adj.*, ad tegendum aptus; *d. arms*, arma ad tegendum; *a d. league*, fœdus ad se tegendum; *subst.*, *to be upon the d.*, bellum defendere, bellum ad hostes repellendos gerere, bellum illatum repellere, bellum arcēre.

DEFER, *to* (*delay*), differre, proferre, procrastinare, producere; (*show deference*), alqm vereri, revereri, colere.

DEFERENCE, *subst.* (*respect*), cultus, honor, verecundia; (*complaisance*), observantia; (*submission*), submissio.

DEFERRER, *subst.*, cunctator.

DEFERRING, *adj.*, cunctabundus; *subst.*, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio, mora.

DEFIANCE, *subst.* (*contempt*), contemptus, despicientia; contumacia; (*challenge*), provocatio; *to bid d. to*, contumacem esse in alqm, adversus alqd; alqm lacessere, ad pugnam *or* certamen provocare; *to bid d. to danger*, obviam ire periculis; *living in d. of*, alienus, abhorrens ab; *a letter of d.*, litteræ provocatoriæ.

DEFICIENCY, *subst.*, defectio, defectus.

DEFICIENT, *adj.*, imperfectus, mancus, hiulcus; *to be deficient*, deficere, desiderari, deesse.

DEFILE, *to*, *v. a.* (*pollute*), fœdare, contaminare, inquinare, coinquinare, polluere; (*deflour*), vitiare, stuprare, constuprare; (*soil*), conspurcare, oblinere; (*make profane*), violare, scelerare, conscelerare, profanare; *to defile by incest*, incestare, incestu polluere; *v. n.* (*march off*), in acie procedere; (*march through a pass*), per angustias iter habēre *or* porrigi.

DEFILE, *subst.* (*narrow passage*), angustiæ viarum, fauces, iter angustum et difficile, aditus angustus.

DEFILEMENT, DEFILING, *subst.*, pollutio, ſcontaminatio, commaculatio, contactus.

DEFILER, *subst.*, temerator, corruptor, ſcontaminator.

DEFINE, *to* (*give the definition of*), definire, describere; (*limit*), finibus circumscribere *or* terminare.

DEFINED, DEFINITE, *adj.*, definitus, circumscriptus.

DEFINITION, DEFINING, *subst.*, definitio, brevis descriptio, brevis explicatio.

DEFINITIVE, *adj.*, definitivus, decretorius; certus.

DEFINITIVELY, *adv.*, definite, distincte · certo.

DEFLAGRATION, *subst.*, deflagratio.

DEFLECT, *to*, deflectere, digredi.

DEFLEXION, *subst.*, deflexus.

DEFLOUR, *to*, violare, vitiare, stuprare, com primere.

DEFLOURER, *subst.*, constuprator, vitiator.

DEFLOURING, *subst.*, stupratio, violatio, vitium.

DEFLUXION, *subst.*, catarrhus, ſdefluxio.

DEFORCEMENT, *subst.*, violenta fundi detentio.

DEFORM, *to*, deformare, turpare, deturpare, corrumpere, in pejus fingere, depravare.

DEFORMED, *adj.*, deformatus, fœdatus, inhonestus, deformis.

DEFORMEDLY, *adv.*, deformiter, fœde.

DEFORMING, *subst.*, deformatio.

DEFORMITY, *subst.*, deformitas, turpitudo, fœditas; probrum corporis.

DEFRAUD, *to*, fraudare, defraudare, circumscribere; alicui imponere.

DEFRAUDER, *subst.*, fraudator, defraudator.

DEFRAUDING, *subst.*, fraudatio, defraudatio, dolus malus.

DEFRAY, *to*, erogare, præbēre; *to defray one's charges*, sumptus alicui suppeditare *or* subministrare.

DEFRAYING, *subst.*, pecuniæ erogatio.

DEFUNCT, *adj.*, ſdefunctus, fato functus, mortuus.

DEFY, *to*, ad pugnam *or* certamen provocare.

DEFYING, *subst.*, provocatio.

DEGENERACY, *subst.*, a virtute majorum decessio.

DEGENERATE, DEGENERATED, *adj.*, degener.

DEGENERATE, *to*, degenerare; corrumpi, depravari, deteriorem fieri.

DEGRADATION, *subst.*, ab ordine motio, de gradu honoris *or* dignitatis dejectio; capitis diminutio.

DEGRADE, *to*, loco movēre; in inferiorem ordinem detrudere; exauctorare.

DEGREE, *subst.* (*step*), gradus; (*rank*), ordo, honoris *or* dignitatis gradus; (*estate*), conditio, status; *the highest d. of honor*, summum honoris fastigium, altissimus dignitatis gradus; *a person of high d.*, homo illustri genere natus; *of low d.*, infimo loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus; *a d. in consanguinity*, stemma; *a high d. of cold*, frigus immodicum; *in a high d.*, valde, magnopere; *in a higher d.*, magis; *in the highest d.*, maximopere, summopere; *to such a d. of boldness*, eo audaciæ; *by degrees*, sensim, gradatim, pedetentim; *an academical d.*, honoris academici gradus; *preferred to a d.*, *having taken a d.*, primam lauream adeptus *or* consecutus, ſgraduatus.

DEHORT, *to*, dehortari, dissuadēre, alqm de sententia movēre.

DEHORTATION, *subst.*, dissuasio.

DEIFICATION, *subst.*, consecratio, apotheosis.

DEIFY, *to*, deum facere, in deorum numerum referre.

DEIGN, *to*, dignari, haud gravari.

DEIGNING, *subst.*, dignatio.

DEISM, *subst.*, deismus.

DEIST, *subst.*, deista.

DEITY, *subst.*, numen, deus.

DEJECT, *to*, animum alcjs affligere, frangere, infringere, debilitare; alqm contristare, dolore afficere; *to be dejected*, dolēre, in dolore esse, in mœrore jacēre, dolore angi.

DEJECTED, *adj.*, dolens, mœrens, animo fractus, tristis, mœstus, abjectus, afflictus, sollicitus; *to seem dejected*, tristem videri.

DEJECTION, *subst.*, dolor, mœstitia, tristitia, mœror, ægritudo.

DELAY, *subst.*, mora, cunctatio, retardatio, commoratio, tarditas; *without delay*, sine mora, sine cunctatione; (*putting off to another time*), dilatio, procrastinatio, prolatio, productio.

DELAY, *to*, *v. a.* (*defer*), differre, procrastinare, proferre, producere, trahere, extrahere; *v. n.* (*stop*), morari, moram facere, cunctari, gravari; *to delay the trial of a cause*, comperendinare; *to delay judgment*, ampliare.

DELECTABLE, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, amœnus, suavis.

DELECTABLENESS, *subst.*, jucunditas, amœnitas, suavitas; *d. in speech*, lepor, sal, venustas.

DELECTABLY, *adv.*, amœniter, jucunde, venuste, facete, lepide.

DELECTATION, *subst.*, delectamentum, oblectatio, volupe.

DELEGATE, *to*, delegare.

DELEGATE, *subst.*, legatus; *a judge delegate*, recuperator, judex datus.

DELEGATION, *subst.*, delegatio; (*delegates*), legati.

DELETERIOUS, *adj.*, mortifer; exitiosus, perniciosus.

DELF, *subst.*, fodina.

DELIBERATE, *adj.* (*circumspect*), cautus, consideratus, circumspectus, prudens.

DELIBERATE, *to*, de alqa re deliberare *or* consultare, deliberationem habere.

DELIBERATELY, *adv.*, caute, consulto, cogitato, prudenter; (*on purpose*), de industria, datâ operâ.

DELIBERATENESS, *subst.*, circumspectio, prudentia.

DELIBERATION, *subst.*, deliberatio, consultatio, consilium; *to take a thing into deliberation*, de re alqa deliberare *or* deliberationem habere.

DELIBERATIVE, *adj.*, deliberativus.

DELICACY, *subst.* (*beauty*), pulchritudo, venustas; (*neatness*), elegantia; (*softness*), mollitia, mollities; (*care*), cautio, circumspectio; (*daintiness*), cupedia, delicatum in cibis fastidium; (*delicacy of style*), oratio tersa et elegans, oratio limata et subtilis; *delicacy of feeling*, mollitudo humanitatis, verecundia.

DELICATE, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, venustus, nitidus; (*soft*), delicatus, mollis, tener, tenellus; (*excellent*), eximius, exquisitus; (*nice*), subtilis, teres; difficilis, lubricus; (*spruce*), eleganter vestitus; (*dainty*), delicatus, lautus, subtilis palati, lautitiarum studiosus; (*dainty, choice*), delicatus, lautus, suavis; *a d. complexion*, color suavis, mollior corporis constitutio; *a d. jest*, jocus urbanus et ingeniosissimus; *a d. expression*, sententia acuta, concinna, exquisita; *to make d.*, mollire.

DELICATELY, *adv.* (*gracefully*), venuste, lepide; (*excellently*), eximie, exquisite; (*softly*), delicate, molliter; (*nicely*), subtiliter; (*carefully*), caute.

DELICIOUS, *adj.*, delicatus, suavis, lautus.

DELICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, suavitas.

DELIGHT, *subst.*, delectatio, oblectatio, voluptas, suavitas, delectamentum, oblectamentum, gaudium; lætitia; *to take delight in a thing*, alqa re frui, in alqa re oblectari; *delights*, delicias.

DELIGHT, *to*, *v. a.* (delectare, oblectare, juvare, voluptate afficere *or* perfundere, permulcêre; *v. n.*, se delectare, se oblectare; *to delight in a thing*, alqa re delectari, oblectari, ex alqa re voluptatem capere *or* percipere, alqa re animum pascere; *it delights*, juvat, delectat.

DELIGHTFUL, DELIGHTSOME, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus, suavis, amœnus.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *subst.*, suavitas, amœnitas.

DELINEATE, *to*, delineare, adumbrare, describere, designare; exarare.

DELINEATION, *subst.*, descriptio, designatio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago.

DELINQUENCY, *subst.*, delictum, culpa.

DELINQUENT, *subst.*, qui officio suo deest, qui officium deserit; nocens, noxius.

DELIRIOUS, *adj.*, delirus, mente captus, delirio affectus, furiosus; *to become delirious*, mente alienari, mente labi; *to be delirious*, mente lapsum esse, delirio vexari, mente alienatum esse, mentis suæ non esse, furere.

DELIRIUM, *subst.*, delirium, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, furor.

DELIVER, *to*, dare, tradere; (*betray*), prodere; *to d. up*, resignare; *to d. from or out of*, liberare, expedire, eripere ex; *to d. a thing asked for*, ministrare; *to d. down from hand to hand*, per manus tradere; *to d. into one's hands*, in alcjs potestatem tradere, alicui tradere; *to d. a letter*, litteras alicui reddere; *to d. in trust*, fidei alcjs rem committere, credere, concredere, tradere; *to d. a speech*, orationem habêre, dicere, verba facere; *to d. a commission*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, peragere; *to d. a woman*, obstetricari, mulieri parturienti adesse *or* opem ferre; *to be delivered of young*, parere, partum edere *or* eniti; *to be delivered before the time*, abortum facere.

DELIVERANCE, *subst.*, liberatio; absolutio, expeditio; *deliverance of a captive*, captivi redemptio; *a woman's deliverance*, puerperium.

DELIVERER, *subst.*, liberator, servator, vindex; *deliverer up*, traditor, proditor.

DELIVERY, *subst.*, traditio; *d. of goods to one*, rerum venditarum traditio; *d. in speaking*, actio, pronunciatio, elocutio; *to have a good d.*, bene, commode dicere, diserte et expedite loqui, eleganter pronunciare; *a woman's d.*, partus, puerperium.

DELL, *subst.* (*pit*), fovea, fossa.

DELUDE, *to*, ludere, deludere, illudere; ridêre, deridêre, irridêre; *to delude with fair pretences*, deludificare, inescare, dolis ductare.

DELUDER, *subst.*, illusor, irrisor, derisor, sannio.

DELUDING, DELUSIVE, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus.

DELUGE, *subst.*, diluvium, inundatio.

DELUGE, *to*, inundare.

DELUSION, *subst.*, delusio, irrisio, derisus, irrisus; *by way of delusion*, cum irrisione, per ridiculum *or* deridiculum.

DELVE, *to*, fodere, defodere.

DELVER, *subst.*, fossor.

DELVING, *subst.*, fossio.

DEMAGOGUE, *subst.*, homo rerum novarum cupidus, rerum novarum molitor, turbator plebis *or* vulgi.

DEMAND, *subst.* (*claim*), postulatum, roguatum; (*petition*), petitio, rogatio; *little d.*, rogatiuncula.

DEMAND, *to* (*require*), exigere, requirere, postulare; (*claim*), postulare, poscere; (*ask*), rogare, interrogare, quærere; *to d. reparation*, res repetere, jus reposcere; *what do you d. for it?* quanti indicas?

DEMANDANT, DEMANDER, *subst.*, postulator, petitor, flagitator; *busy demandant*, percontator

DEMANDING, *subst.* (*asking*), interrogatio, percunctatio; (*requiring*), postulatio, postulatus; *frequent demanding*, rogitatio.

DEMEAN, *to* (*one's self*), se gerere.

DEMEANOR, *subst.*, modus se gerendi, mores; *fair demeanor*, comitas, urbanitas.

DEMERIT, *subst.*, meritum; culpa.

DEMESNES, *subst. pl.*, prædia; *demesnes of the king*, prædia regia, publica.

DEMIGOD, *subst.*, semideus, indiges; heros.

DEMIGRATION, *subst.*, demigratio, commigratio.

DEMISE, *subst.*, mors, obitus, decessus.

DEMISE, *to* (*bequeath*), testamento donare, legare; (*let to farm*), locare, elocare.

DEMISING, *subst.* (*letting to farm*), locatio.

DEMOCRACY, *subst.*, populi imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum; respublica quæ populi potestate regitur; populi principatus, democratia.

DEMOCRAT, *subst.*, qui populi causam agit, populi potentiæ amicus.

DEMOCRATIC, DEMOCRATICAL, *adj.*, popularis.

DEMOLISH, *to*, demoliri, destruere, affligere, perdere, diruere, evertere, deturbare, disjicere, destruere.

DEMOLISHER, *subst.*, demolitor, eversor, perditor, subversor.

DEMOLISHING, DEMOLITION, *subst.*, demolitio, disturbatio, eversio, subversio, destructio.

DEMON, *subst.*, dæmon.

DEMONIAC, *adj.*, dæmoniacus, lymphatus, lymphaticus, furiosus.

DEMONSTRABLE, *adj.*, demonstrabilis, quod argumentis doceri, probari potest.

DEMONSTRABLY, *adv.*, clare, aperte, manifeste, cum demonstratione.

DEMONSTRATE, *to*, demonstrare, probare, argumentis docēre; efficere, evincere, convincere.

DEMONSTRATION, *subst.*, demonstratio, probatio.

DEMONSTRATIVE, *adj.*, demonstrativus, monstrativus.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, *adv.*, apertissime, evidentissime, manifestissime, necessario, planissime.

DEMONSTRATOR, *subst.*, demonstrator.

DEMUR, *to*, demorari, moram actioni objicere, cognitionem sustinēre; *to demur upon a thing*, hæsitare, cunctari; moras trahere *or* nectere.

DEMUR, DEMURRER, *subst.*, mora, exceptio dilatoria, exceptio.

DEMURRING, *subst.*, exceptionis objectatio, judicii dilatio.

DEMURE, *adj.* (*bashful*), verecundus, modestus, pudens; (*reserved*), taciturnus.

DEMUREness, *subst.*, modestia, verecundia, pudor; (*reservedness*), taciturnitas.

DEN, *subst.*, antrum, latibulum; specus, latebra, caverna; *den in a rock*, spelunca; *a fox's den*, vulpis fovea; *to lurk in a den*, delitescere; *full of dens*, latebrosus, cavernosus.

DENIABLE, *adj.*, quod negari potest.

DENIAL, *subst.*, denegatio, recusatio, repulsa; infitiatio; negatio.

DENIER, *subst.* (*a coin*), denarius.

DENIZEN, *subst.*, civitate donatus, civis; municeps.

DENOMINATE, *to*, denominare, cognominare.

DENOMINATION, *subst.*, nominatio; nomen, appellatio; genus.

DENOMINATOR (*of a fraction*), index.

DENOTE, *to*, denotare, designare; indicare, significare, indicio esse.

DENOTING, DENOTATION, *subst.*, notatio, designatio.

DENOUNCE, *to*, denunciare, edicere, indicare, minari; *to denounce openly*, protestari, profiteri.

DENOUNCING, *subst.*, denunciatio, indictio, declaratio; comminatio, minæ.

DENSE, *adj.*, densus.

DENSITY, *subst.*, densitas.

DENTAL, *adj.*, dentalis; dentatus, dentibus formatus *or* instructus.

DENTIFRICE, *subst.*, dentifricium.

DENUNCIATION, *subst.*, denunciatio; comminatio, minæ.

DENY, *to* (*contradict*), negare, denegare; (*refuse*), recusare; (*disown*), abnegare, inficiae ire; *to d. with a loud voice*, reclamare; *to d. one entrance into the town*, oppido aliquem prohibēre; *to d. with an oath*, abjurare, dejerare; *to d. utterly*, abnegare, pernegare; *to d. by a nod*, abnuere.

DENYING, *subst.*, negatio, inficiatio.

DEPART, *to*, abire, discedere, abscedere, decedere, recedere, proficisci; absistere, desciscere; *to depart out of*, emigrare, abire, exire; *to depart this life*, decedere, mori, mortem obire, e vita decedere.

DEPARTER, *subst.* (*refiner*), purgator, metallorum sejunctor.

DEPARTING, DEPARTURE, *subst.*, discessus, abitus; abitio, abscessus, decessus; profectio; *a departing this life*, excessus, obitus.

DEPARTMENT, *subst.*, munus, provincia.

DEPEND UPON, *to*, pendēre ex, situm *or* positum esse in, verti in aliqua re; *to depend on one*, alqo niti, in alcjs fide requiescere, in humanitate alcjs causam suam reponere; *to depend on each other*, reciprocari, mutuo se inferre.

DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY, *subst.* (*prop*), fulcrum; (*trust*), fiducia.

DEPENDENT, *adj.*, dependens, pendens ex; indigens alcjs; nixus, innixus, fretus; *subst.*, cliens.

DEPENDING, *adj.*, nixus, innixus, fretus; *the cause is now depending*, sub judice lis est.

DEPICT, *to*, depingere.

DEPILOUS, *adj.*, depilis, glaber.

DEPLORABLE, *adj.*, deplorandus, lamentabilis, miserabilis, miserandus, flebilis, miser, tristis.

DEPLORE, *to*, deplorare, lamentari, defiēre, lugēre.

DEPLORER, *subst.*, deplorator.

DEPLORING, *subst.*, ploratus.

DEPONE, *to*, jurejurando affirmare.

DEPONENT, *subst.*, testis juratus; *adj.*, *a deponent verb*, verbum deponens.

DEPOPULATE, *to*, populari, depopulari, vastare, desolare; loco solitudinem inferre.

DEPOPULATION, *subst.*, depopulatio, populatio, vastatio.

DEPOPULATOR, *subst.*, vastator, depopulator.

DEPORT, *to* (*one's self*), se gerere.

DEPORTMENT, *subst.*, modus se gerendi, mores, vitæ ratio, agendi vivendique ratio.

DEPOSE, *to*, loco movēre, a munere removēre; alicui magistratum abrogare; *to depose upon oath*, jurejurando affirmare.

DETERGE, *to*, detergēre.
DETERGENT, *adj.*, detergens.
DETERMINABLE, *adj.*, quod determinari potest.
DETERMINATE, *adj.*, determinatus, certus.
DETERMINATELY, *adv.*, definite, certo, præcise.
DETERMINATION, *subst.*, determinatio, decisio; (*resolution*), consilium, sententia.
DETERMINE, *to*, *v. a.* (*purpose*), statuere, constituere; decernere, decidere; adjudicare; (*end*), definire, dirimere, concludere, componere, expedire; *to determine beforehand*, præfinire, præjudicare; (*judge between*), dijudicare, lites componere; *v. n.* (*be ended*), finem habēre *or* capere.
DETERMINED, *adj.* (*firm*), constans, firmus, obstinatus.
DETERSIVE, *adj.*, detergens.
DETEST, *to* (*abhor*), detestari, abominari, odio habēre, in alqm odio flagrare; (*loathe*), fastidire, odisse.
DETESTABLE, *adj.*, detestabilis, exsecrabilis, exsecrandus; odiosus.
DETESTABLY, *adv.*, detestabilem in modum.
DETESTATION, *subst.*, detestatio; odium; animus abhorrens.
DETESTER, *subst.*, qui alqd detestatur.
DETHRONE, *to*, alqm regno spoliare, pellere *or* expellere; regi imperium abrogare.
DETRACT FROM, *to*, de alcjs fama detrahere, alqm calumnia lædere; alicui maledicere, laudes alcjs obterere.
DETRACTER, *subst.*, detractor; obtrectator, criminator.
DETRACTION, *subst.*, obtrectatio, maledictio, criminatio, calumnia, alcjs famæ *or* existimationis violatio.
DETRIMENT, *subst.*, detrimentum, damnum, dispendium.
DETRIMENTAL, *adj.*, damnosus, perniciosus, dispendiosus.
DETRUDE, *to*, detrudere, depellere, deturbare.
DETRUSION, *subst.*, depulsio, detrusio.
DEUCE, *subst.* (*two*, *at dice*), dyas; (*devil*), *the deuce take you!* abi in malam rem! *deuce take it!* male vertat!
DEVASTATE, *to*, devastare, vastare.
DEVASTATION, *subst.*, vastatio, depopulatio.
DEVELOP, *to*, patefacere, exponere.
DEVIATE, *to*, errare, de via discedere; *to deviate from virtue*, virtutem deserere; *to deviate from the subject*, a proposito digredi.
DEVIATION, *subst.*, error, aberratio.
DEVICE, *subst.* (*trick*), techna, dolus, præstigiæ, artificium; (*contrivance*), commentum, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio; (*feigned story*), commentum, fabula; argumentum; (*device on a shield*), imago, signum, inscriptio, symbolum.
DEVIL, *subst.*, diabolus, dæmon; *a poor devil*, pauper.
DEVILISH, *adj.*, diabolicus; dæmoniacus; nefandus, fœdus.
DEVILISHNESS, *subst.*, furor diabolicus.
DEVIOUS, *adj.*, devius, avius; implicatus.
DEVISE, *to* (*invent*), excogitare, invenire, machinari, comminisci, fingere; (*imagine*), ariolari; (*frame*), formare, fingere, effingere; *to d. by will*, legare, testamento dare, relinquere; *to devise beforehand*, præmeditari.
DEVISER, *subst.*, inventor, excogitator, machinator, commentor; *devisor by will*, legator, testator.

DEVISING, *subst.*, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio.
DEVOID, *adj.*, vacuus, expers, carens, inanis.
DEVOIR, *subst.* (*duty*), officium, munus; (*salute*), salutatio; *to pay one's devoir to one*, alqm salutare.
DEVOLVE, *to*, devolvere; *to devolve a trust upon one*, alqd alcjs fidei mandare, credere, committere.
DEVOTE, *to*, devovēre, consecrare, dedicare, nuncupare; dare, dedere, tradere, addicere.
DEVOTED, *adj.* (*warmly attached*), deditus alicui, studiosus alcjs, observantissimus alcjs.
DEVOTEDNESS, *subst.*, voluntas, benevolentia; pietas; fides; obsequium.
DEVOTEE, *subst.*, homo superstitiosus; fanaticus.
DEVOTING, *subst.*, devotio, addictio, dedicatio, nuncupatio.
DEVOTION, *subst.*, pia meditatio, pietas erga *or* in Deum; (*service*), studium, obsequium, observantia cultus; *to be at devotion*, rei divinæ operam dare, sacris operari; *to be at another's devotion*, morem gerere alicui.
DEVOUR, *to*, devorare, vorare, comedere, in se ingurgitare; (*consume wastefully*), profundere, effundere, prodigere, decoquere, abligurire; (*oppress*), opprimere.
DEVOURER, *subst.*, edax, helluo, gulosus; *d. of his estate*, lurco, nepos, prodigus, decostor.
DEVOURINGLY, *adv.*, avide, voraciter, gulose.
DEVOUT, *adj.*, pius, religiosus, sanctus, religioni *or* pietati deditus; *not devout*, irreligiosus, superbæ contemptor.
DEVOUTLY, *adv.*, adoratione summa; *to pray devoutly*, ardenter *or* fervide precari.
DEVOUTNESS, *subst.*, religio, sanctimonia, sanctitas, pietas.
DEW, *subst.*, ros; *dew falls*, rorat; *the falling of dew*, roratio; *a sprinkling with dew*, roris adspersio, irroratio.
DEW, BEDEW, *to*, rorare, irrorare, rore adspergere.
DEW-BERRY, *subst.*, baccæ rubi repentis.
DEW-LAP, *subst.*, palear.
DEWY, *adj.*, rorulentus, roscidus, roratus; rori similis.
DEXTERITY, *subst.*, habilitas, ars, exercitatio; dexteritas, agilitas; sollertia; *with dexterity*, gravitter, perite.
DEXTEROUS, *adj.*, habilis, promptus, expeditus, sollers; dexter, agilis, gnavus, peralis.
DIABOLICAL, *adj.*, diabolicus.
DIADEM, *subst.*, diadema, insigne regium, fascia.
DIAGONAL, *adj.*, diagonalis; *subst.*, linea diagonalis.
DIAGRAM, *subst.*, diagramma, forma geometrica, descriptio.
DIAL, *subst.*, horologium; *sun-dial*, horologium solarium, solarium; *dial-plate*, horologii facies; *the hand* or *pin of a dial*, gnomon, index, stylus.
DIALECT, *subst.*, dialectus.
DIALLING, *subst.*, gnomonice.
DIALOGUE, *subst.*, dialogus, sermo, colloquium, sermones alterni; *dialogue in a play*, diverbium.
DIAMETER, *subst.*, diameter, diametros.
DIAMETRICAL, *adj.*, diametricus.
DIAMETRICALLY, *adv.*, ex diametro, directo.
DIAMOND, *subst.*, adamas; *of a diamond*, adamantinus; *diamond at cards*, rhombus.
DIAPASON, *subst.*, diapason.

DIAPER, *subst.*, sindon variegata, vestis striata, linteum striatum.

DIAPER, *to*, striare, floribus interstinguere, figuris variegatis ornare.

DIAPERING, *subst.*, striatio, striatura.

DIAPHANOUS, *adj.*, pellucidus, translucidus.

DIAPHORETIC, *adj.*, sudorem excitans; diaphoreticus.

DIAPHRAGM, *subst.*, septum transversum, diaphragma.

DIARRHŒA, *subst.*, alvi dejectio; alvus liquida, diarrhœa.

DIARY, *subst.*, diarium, ephemeris.

DIBBLE, *subst.* (*setting-stick*), pastinum.

DICE, *subst. pl.*, aleæ, tesseræ, tali; *to play at dice*, alea ludere; *a cast at dice*, aleæ jactus; *the play at dice*, ludus talarius, talorum jactus; *of dice*, aleatorius, talarius, tesserarius: *dice-box*, fritillus, pyrgus; avea aleatoria; *dice-player*, *dicer*, aleator.

DICING, *subst.* (*playing at dice*), alea.

DICTATE, *to*, dictare, præscribere.

DICTATE, *subst.*, dictatum, præscriptum, præceptum.

DICTATOR, *subst.*, dictator; *of a dictator*, *dictatorial*, dictatorius.

DICTATORSHIP, *subst.*, dictatura.

DICTION, *subst.*, dictio.

DICTIONARY, *subst.*, lexicon, †dictionarium, vocabularium.

DIDACTIC, DIDACTICAL, *adj.*, ad docendum aptus, in quo præcepta traduntur, didacticus.

DIDAPPER, *subst.*, mergus, urinatrix.

DIE, *to*, mori, emori, obire, interire, occidere, occumbere, mortem oppetere, decedere, e vita cedere *or* discedere, exire e vita, animam efflare, exstingui, perire, interire, mortem *or* diem supremum obire, morte occumbere; *to die a natural death*, sua morte defungi; *to die suddenly*, repentina morte perire, repentino mori, subito mori; *to die before one's time*, immatura morte abripi; *to die with laughing*, risu emori; *to die, as liquors*, vappescere, in vappam verti, saporem perdere.

DIE, *subst.* (*to play with*), alea, talus, tessera.

DIET, *subst.* (*food*), cibus, penus; cibaria; (*course of food*), diæta, victus regimen; *strict diet*, abstinentia; *relating to diet*, diætetica; (*assembly of the estates*), ordinum imperii conventus.

DIET, *to, v. a.*, diætam *or* victus rationem alicui præscribere; cibo aliquo sustinêre, alere, sustentare; *v. n.* (*board*), pacto pretio in convictum admitti.

DIETETICS, *subst. pl.*, diætetica.

DIETING, *subst.* (*boarding*), convictus, contubernium.

DIFFER, *to* (*be different*), differre, discreparo, distare; dissidêre, abhorrêre; discordare; *to differ in opinion*, dissentire, aliter sentire; (*fall out*), rixari, jurgio contendere; *to cause to differ*, lites inter alios serere.

DIFFERENCE, *subst.* (*unlikeness*), differentia, dissimilitudo, discrepantia, discrimen, diversitas, varietas; (*distance*), distantia; (*controversy*), lis, dissensio, altercatio, disceptatio.

DIFFERENT, *adj.*, diversus, discrepans, dispar, dissimilis; *to be d. from*, dissonare, disconvenire.

DIFFERENTLY, *adv.*, multimodis, varie, diverse, aliter.

DIFFICULT, *adj.* (*hard*), difficilis, gravis, arduus, operosus; (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus, fastidiosus; *very d.*, perdifficilis, perarduus; *somewhat d.*, subdifficilis; *a difficult question*, quæstio obscura.

DIFFICULTY, *subst.*, difficultas; *d. in one's circumstances*, res angustæ, tenues; *d. of speech*, linguæ balbuties *or* titubantia; *a thing of great d.*, arduum, res ardua; *to make a d.*, gravari; *with d.*, difficulter, difficiliter, ægre; *without any d.*, nullo negotio, haud difficulter.

DIFFIDENCE, *subst.*, diffidentia, metus; verecundia, pudor.

DIFFIDENT, *adj.* (*doubtful*), diffidens, incredulus; (*shy*), verecundus, pudens; *to be diffident*, diffidere; *to be somewhat diffident*, subdiffidere.

DIFFUSE, *adj.*, fusus; qui late et diffuse dicit, copiosus, verbosus.

DIFFUSE, *to*, diffundere, spargere, dispergere.

DIFFUSEDLY, DIFFUSELY, DIFFUSIVELY, *adv.*, fuse, diffuse, disperse; verbose.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *subst.*, diffusio, dispersus.

DIFFUSION, *subst.*, diffusio, dispersio.

DIFFUSIVE, *adj.*, largus, exundans, ad plures pertingens.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *subst.*, diffusio, dispersus.

DIG, *to*, fodere, confodere, effodere; *to dig about*, circumfodere, pastinare; *to dig down*, defodere; *to dig in*, infodere; *to dig out*, effodere, eruere; *to dig through*, transfodere; *to dig under*, suffodere.

DIGEST, *to* (*set in order*), digerere, disponere, in ordinem redigere; (*concoct in the stomach*), cibum conficere, concoquere, digerere; *to d. perfectly*, decoquere, percoquere; *to d. an affront*, injuriam concoquere *or* æquo animo pati; *not digested*, crudus, imperfectus, hærens ardenti stomacho.

DIGESTING, DIGESTION, *subst.*, digestio, concoctio; *bad digestion*, cruditas.

DIGESTIBLE, *adj.*, facilis concoctu *or* ad concoquendum.

DIGESTIVE, *adj.*, concoctionis potens *or* efficiens, ad concoctionem conferens, pepticus.

DIGESTS, *subst. pl.*, juris volumina in proprios digesta locos; digesta, pandectæ.

DIGGER, *subst.*, fossor.

DIGGING, *subst.*, fossio, fossura; *d. under*, suffossio; *d. about the roots*, ablaqueatio, pastinatio.

DIGHT, *to*, ornare, adornare; instruere, polire.

DIGHTING, *subst.*, ornatus, vestitus, politura.

DIGIT, *subst.*, digitus, pollex; *digit numbers*, monades.

DIGNIFY, *to*, ornare, nobilitare.

DIGNIFYING, *subst.*, ornatus.

DIGNITARY, *subst.*, dignitate pollens.

DIGNITY, *subst.*, dignitas, nobilitas, honor; amplitudo; *the d. of a senator*, gradus senatorius; *of dignities*, honorarius; *royal dignity*, majestas.

DIGRESS, *to*, ab instituto sermone deflectere, digredi, excurrere, declinare.

DIGRESSION, *subst.*, digressio, digressus, declinatio, excursio.

DIJUDICATE, *to*, dijudicare, inter litigantes judicare.

DIJUDICATION, *subst.*, dijudicatio.

DIKE, *subst.* (*ditch*), fossa; (*bank*), agger.

DILACERATE, *to*, dilacerare, dilaniare.

DILACERATION, *subst.*, laceratio, dilaceratio.

DILANIATION, *subst.*, laniatio.

DILAPIDATE, *to*, dilapidare, diruere, vastare.

DILAPIDATION, *subst.*, dilapidatio, eversio.

DILATE, *to, v. a.* (*widen*), dilatare, collatare, extendere, fines propagare; (*enlarge upon*), amplifi-

eare, orationem dilatare, sermonem producere *or* extendere; *v. n.* (*grow wide*), dilatari.

DILATABLE, *adj.*, quod dilatari potest.

DILATING, DILATION, *subst.*, amplificatio, prolatio, extensio.

DILATORINESS, *subst.*, cunctatio, mora.

DILATORY, *adj.*, cunctabundus, cunctans, tardus.

DILEMMA, *subst.*, dilemma; (*difficulty*), angustiæ, difficultas, rerum implicatio.

DILIGENCE, *subst.*, diligentia, attentio, cura; assiduitas, sedulitas; studium, accuratio, sollertia; (*expedition*), celeritas; (*carriage*), vehiculum publicum; *d. to please*, obsequium; *with d.*, diligenter, sedulo, accurate; *to dispatch with d.*, accelerare, festinare, maturare; *to use d.*, curam adhibere, operam dare, sedulo laborare.

DILIGENT, *adj.*, diligens, impiger, sedulus, assiduus, industrius, studiosus; *very d.*, perdiligens, diligentissimus, pervigil; *d. in labor*, operosus, laboriosus; *to be d.*, sudare, evigilare, vigilare, industriam exhibēre, adhibēre, præstare.

DILL, *subst.*, anethum.

DILUTE, *to*, diluere, vinum aqua temperare, miscēre, commiscēre.

DIM, *adj.*, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus.

DIM, *to*, obscurare, tenebras alicui rei obducere, inducere, offundere; *to dim the eyes*, oculos præstringere, oculis caliginem offundere; *to grow dim*, obscurari; *a dimming of the sight*, caligatio, oculorum hebetatio.

DIMENSION, *subst.*, dimensio; mensura.

DIMINISH, *to, v. a.*, deminuere, minuere; attenuare, demere, debilitare; partem alqm detrahere, disperdere; *v. n.*, deminui, decedere, recedere.

DIMINUTION, *subst.*, deminutio, imminutio, attenuatio; extenuatio.

DIMINUTIVE, *adj.*, parvus, pusillus; deminutivus.

DIMISSORY, *subst.*, litteræ dimissoriæ.

DIMITY, *subst.*, pannus xylinus tenuissimus.

DIMNESS, *subst.*, caligo, hebetudo, obscuritas.

DIM-SIGHTED, *adj.*, hebes; lusciosus, luscinus; *I am dim-sighted*, oculi mihi cæcutiunt.

DIMPLE, *subst.*, gelasinus, lacuna, fossula.

DIMPLED, *adj.*, gelasini instar formatus.

DIN, *subst.*, sonus, sonitus, strepitus; clamor; *to make a din*, resonare, strepere; strepitum facere.

DINE, *to*, prandēre, cœnare; *having dined*, cœnatus; *not having dined*, impransus; *dining-room*, cœnaculum; *he that dines with another*, compransor.

DINGLE, *subst.*, convallis.

DINNER, *subst.*, cibus meridianus; prandium, cœna; *of dinner*, pransorius.

DINT, *subst.* (*force*), vis; (*blow*), contusio, impressio; (*mark*), nota, vestigium; *by dint of words*, verborum ope, verbis.

DIOCESAN, *subst.*, episcopus.

DIOCESE, *subst.*, diœcesis.

DIP, *to, v. a.*, mergere, tingere, intingēre; *v. n.*, mergi, se mergere in aquam, aquam subire; *to dip again*, retingere; *to dip often*, mersitare; *to dip under*, submergere; *to dip entirely*, immergere.

DIPPER, *subst.*, immersor.

DIPPING, *subst.*, immersio; intinctus.

DIPHTHONG, *subst.*, diphthongus.

DIRE, *adj.*, dirus, sævus, atrox, horrendus, horridus.

DIRECT, *adj.*, rectus, directus.

DIRECT, *to*, dirigere, moderari; *to direct a letter*, inscribere litteras; *to direct the way*, viam alicui monstrare, commonstrare, ostendere; (*show*), monstrare; (*teach*), docēre, edocēre, præcipere, instruere, instituere, erudire; *to d. one's course to a place*, cursum *or* iter alqo dirigere, tendere, intendere.

DIRECTING, *subst.* (*showing*), monstratio; (*teaching*), institutio, instructio, præceptio; *directing to some end*, directio.

DIRECTION, *subst.* (*aim*), directio; (*quarter*), regio, pars, via; (*conduct, management*), rectio, administratio, gubernatio; *d. of a letter*, epistolæ *or* litterarum inscriptio; (*order*), jussum, mandatum; *to have the d. of an affair*, rei alicui præesse; *to be under the d. of another*, rem alcjs ductu gerere, nutu alcjs regi; *to give directions*, præcipere, jubēre mandare, præcepta dare; *to follow directions*, jussa *or* mandata exsequi, facere, peragere.

DIRECTLY, *adv.*, directe, directo, rectā; e vestigio, sine mora; *directly against*, ex adverso, ex opposito, contra.

DIRECTNESS, *subst.*, rectum, rectitudo.

DIRECTOR, *subst.*, rector, moderator.

DIRECTORY, *subst.*, directorium.

DIREFUL, *adj.*, dirus, sævus, ferox, atrox.

DIRENESS, *subst.*, atrocitas, diritas, immanitas.

DIREPTION, *subst.*, direptio, expilatio.

DIRGE, *subst.*, carmen lugubre, nænia.

DIRK, *subst.*, pugio.

DIRT, *subst.*, lutum, cœnum.

DIRTILY, *adv.*, sordide, fœde, lutose; (*basely*), indigne, inhoneste, inique, sordide, illiberaliter, turpiter.

DIRTINESS, *subst.*, sordes, squalor, spurcitia; (*baseness*), fœditas, impuritas, iniquitas, injustitia.

DIRTY, *adj.* (*full of dirt*), cœnosus, lutulentus, immundus, sordidus; (*base*), sordidus, impurus, spurcus, fœdus; *a dirty action*, facinus fœdum, indignum.

DIRTY, *to*, conspurcare, inquinare, luto adspergere *or* inficere.

DISABILITY, *subst.*, impotentia.

DISABLE, *to* (*render incapable*), ineptum reddere *or* facere; (*weaken*), debilitare, infirmare.

DISABLED, *adj.*, infirmatus, debilitatus, mutilatus; *a disabled ship*, navis infirma, inutilis, inhabilis; *a disabled soldier*, miles membris captus *or* vulneribus confectus.

DISABLING, *subst.*, infirmatio, debilitatio, mutilatio.

DISABUSE, *to*, animum alcjs errore liberare, alicui errorem eripere *or* demere.

DISADVANTAGE, *subst.*, incommodum, damnum, detrimentum; jactura; deterior conditio; *disadvantage of ground*, loci iniquitas.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.*, incommodus, damnosus, iniquus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, incommoditas.

DISAFFECT, *to* (*alienate*), alienare, abalienare, avocare, avertere, alienum facere.

DISAFFECTED, *adj.*, averses, offensus, alienatus, malevolus, malignus; male animatus, infensus.

DISAFFECTION, *subst.*, offensio, aversatio, malevolentia.

DISAGREE, *to* (*fall out*), dissidēre, discrepare, discordare, discrepare; (*not to suit*), pugnare, repugnare, non congruere, non competere *or* quadrare

DISAGREEABLE, *adj.* (*unsuitable*), incongruens, dissentaneus, inconveniens; (*unpleasant*), injucundus, ingratus, illepidus, insuavis.

DISAGREEABLENESS, *subst.* (*unsuitableness*), iniquitas, incongruentia; (*unpleasantness*), injucunditas.

DISAGREEMENT, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepantia, discordia, diversitas; (*falling out*), dissidium, dissensio.

DISALLOW, *to*, improbare, reprobare, damnare, aversari; rejicere.

DISALLOWING, *subst.*, improbatio, aversatio.

DISANNUL, *to*, abrogare, antiquare, infirmare, rescindere, delère, irritum reddere.

DISANNULLING, DISANNULMENT, *subst.*, abolitio, abrogatio.

DISAPPEAR, *to*, evanescere, e conspectu evolare; obscurari; tolli.

DISAPPOINT, *to*, destituere, frustrari; irritum facere; *to d. another's purposes*, alcjs conatus infringere; *to d. one of his hope*, spem alcjs destituere *or* fallere; *to be disappointed*, spe falli.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *subst.*, frustratio; casus adversus.

DISAPPROBATION, *subst.*, denegatio, infitiatio; improbatio; reprehensio.

DISAPPROVE, *to*, improbare, minus probare.

DISAPPROVING, *subst.*, improbatio.

DISARM, *to*, *v. a.*, exarmare, spoliare, armis exuere; arma detrahere; *v. n.*, arma deponere *or* exuere.

DISARMED, *adj.* (*without arms*), inermis, inermus; (*stripped of his arms*), armis spoliatus *or* exutus.

DISARMING, *subst.*, armorum detractio.

DISARRAY, *to*, exuere; *to disarray an army*, exercitum fundere *or* profligare.

DISASTER, *subst.*, malum, incommodum, infortunium, calamitas; casus adversus, infestus, iniquus.

DISASTROUS, *adj.*, infaustus, infelix, calamitosus.

DISAVOW, *to*, diffiteri, infitiari, negare, abnegare, denegare, repudiare, rejicere.

DISAVOWING, *subst.*, denegatio, infitiatio, repudiatio.

DISBAND, *to*, *v. a.*, exauctorare, dimittere; *v. n.*, signa deserere *or* derelinquere.

DISBANDING, *subst.*, missio, dimissio.

DISBELIEF, *subst.*, diffidentia.

DISBELIEVE, *to* (*distrust*), diffidere; (*not believe*), non *or* parum credere.

DISBELIEVER, *subst.*, qui veram religionem non profitetur.

DISBURDEN, *to*, exonerare, levare.

DISBURDENING, *subst.*, oneris exemptio.

DISBURSE, *to*, impendere, insumere, pecuniam suppeditare *or* erogare.

DISBURSEMENT, *subst.*, pecuniæ erogatio; expensa, impensa; expensum, sumptus, expensa pecunia.

DISCARD, *to* (*dismiss*), exauctorare, dimittere, missum facere; (*throw off*), excutere, ejicere; (*reject*), rejicere.

DISCARDING, *subst.*, missio.

DISCERN, *to* (*perceive*), cernere, videre, conspicere, intelligere; (*distinguish from*), internoscere; (*spy out*), conspicere; (*see a difference*), discernere, dignoscere, dijudicare, distinguere.

DISCERNER, *subst.*, qui cernit *or* discernit.

DISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, sub adspectum *or* oculorum sensum cadens.

DISCERNING, *adj.*, perspicax, sagax; *a discerning person*, homo acri mente *or* judicio.

DISCERNMENT, *subst.*, judicium; judicium acre, subtile; dijudicatio.

DISCHARGE, *to* (*disburden*), exonerare; (*release*), dimittere; (*put out of office*), missum facere; *to d. a commission*, mandatum conficere; *to d. one from a crime*, alqm absolvere, expedire, a culpa liberare; *to d. soldiers*, milites dimittere, mittere, missos facere, exauctorare, militiâ solvere; *to d. a debt*, nomen dissolvere, expedire; *to d. one's food*, evomere; *to d. one's anger upon a person*, iram in alqm effundere; *to d. itself, as a river*, defluere, devolvi; *to d. a gun*, bombardam displodere.

DISCHARGE, *subst.* (*freeing*), liberatio, missio; (*acquittance*), acceptilatio; (*release*), absolutio; *d. of humors*, humorum detractio; *d. of one's duty*, muneris functio; *to give one a d.*, alicui pecuniam acceptam referre; *d. of fire-arms*, bombardarum emissio.

DISCHARGING, *subst.* (*acquitting*), absolutio, a culpa liberatio; (*sending away*), dimissio; (*paying*), solutio; *a d. of a captive*, captivi redemptio.

DISCIPLE, *subst.*, discipulus.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *subst.*, qui leges præscriptas observat et urget.

DISCIPLINE, *subst.* (*instruction*), disciplina, institutio; *warlike discipline*, ratio castrensia, disciplina militaris.

DISCIPLINE, *to* (*instruct*), docère, instituere, erudire; (*punish*), punire, castigare.

DISCIPLINING, *subst.*, institutio.

DISCLAIM, *to*, renunciare, abdicare, repudiare; recusare; pro suo non habère.

DISCLAIMING, *subst.*, renunciatio, abdicatio; recusatio.

DISCLOSE, *to*, detegere, retegere, aperire, adaperire, nunciare, indicare; patefacere; *to be disclosed*, patefieri, patescere.

DISCLOSURE, *subst.*, patefactio, indicium.

DISCOLOR, *to*, decolorare, colorem mutare.

DISCOLORING, DISCOLORATION, *subst.*, coloris mutatio; decoloratio.

DISCOMFIT, *to* (*an army*), exercitum fundere, hostium copias profligare, hostes prosternere, dissipare.

DISCOMFITURE, *subst.*, clades, strages, incommodum.

DISCOMFORT, *subst.*, mœror, dolor, angor; mœstitia, tristitia, ægritudo.

DISCOMFORT, *to*, mœrore afficere, anxium reddere.

DISCOMMODE, *to*, incommodare, molestia afficere; alicui incommodum parere, molestiam afferre *or* exhibère.

DISCOMMODING, *subst.*, incommoditas, incommodum.

DISCOMPOSE, *to*, turbare, perturbare, confundere; *to discompose the mind*, animum inquietare, angere, sollicitare, excruciare.

DISCOMPOSURE, *subst.*, perturbatio, confusio; *d. of mind*, animi sollicitudo, cura, angor, anxietas.

DISCONCERT, *to*, consilia frangere, confringere, conturbare, perturbare.

DISCONCERTING, *subst.*, perturbatio, turbatio.

DISCONSOLATE, *adj.* (*afflicted*), mœstus, tristis,

mœrore confectus, afflictus; (*without consolation*), solatii expers, solatio carens.

DISCONTENT, *subst.* (*sorrow*), luctus, dolor, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia; (*disgust*), offensio, offensa, molestia.

DISCONTENTED, *adj.* (*uneasy in mind*), anxius, sollicitus, mœrens, mœrore confectus; (*not satisfied*), offensus, animo alienatus.

DISCONTENTEDLY, *adv.*, ægre, graviter, inique, moleste.

DISCONTENTMENT, *subst.* (*uneasiness of mind*), anxietas, ægritudo, sollicitudo, angor, ægrimonia; (*disgust*), offensio, molestia.

DISCONTINUANCE, *subst.*, intermissio, desuetudo, interstitium.

DISCONTINUE, *to, v. a.*, intermittere, desistere, desinere; *v. n.*, intermitti, interrumpi.

DISCONTINUING, *subst.*, intermissio, desuetudo.

DISCORD, *subst.*, discordia, dissensio, dissidium; *to be at d.*, discordare, dissentire, discrepare, dissidère; *to make d.*, lites serere, simultates fovère; *d. in music*, dissonantia.

DISCORDANCE, *subst.*, discordia, discrepantia.

DISCORDANT, *adj.*, discors; *discordant in music*, absonus, dissonus.

DISCOUNT, *to*, de summa detrahere, remittere, subducere, deminuere.

DISCOUNT, *subst.*, detractio, deminutio, subductio.

DISCOUNTENANCE, *to*, improbare, reprimere; inhibère, impedire; fronte nubila excipere.

DISCOURAGE, *to*, absterrère, animum frangere, infringere, consternare, debilitare; *to d. one from a thing*, deterrère, alqm ab aliqua re deterrère, avocare, abducere, abstrahere, avertere; *to be discouraged*, animum abjicere, demittere; animo cadere, concidere, deficere, debilitari, frangi, demitti.

DISCOURAGEMENT, *subst.*, animi debilitatio, infractio, demissio, abjectio; (*hinderance*), incommodum, impedimentum.

DISCOURSE, *subst.* (*talk*), sermocinatio, disceptatio, colloquium; (*harangue*), sermo, oratio, contio; alloquium, allocutio; *familiar d.*, sermo familiaris, quotidianus; *idle d.*, nugæ; *pleasing d.*, narratio jucunda, lepidæ fabulæ; *dry or shallow d.*, loquela jejuna, oratio exilis; *to open a d.*, de aliqua re sermonem inferre, instituere, suscipere, ordiri; *to resume a d.*, eo revertere unde oratio declinavit; *to fall into a d.*, in sermonem incidere; *in common d.*, in consuetudine sermonis.

DISCOURSE, *to*, sermocinari, disserere, disceptare, confabulari, colloqui, conferre.

DISCOURSING, *subst.*, collocutio, sermocinatio.

DISCOURTEOUS, *adj.*, inhumanus, inurbanus, immitis, morosus.

DISCOURTESY, *subst.* (*ill turn*), injuria, damnum, detrimentum; (*displeasure*), offensa; *to do one a discourtesy*, alqm incommodare, injuria afficere, alicui molestiam exhibere.

DISCOVER, *to* (*reveal*), detegere, retegere; patefacere, aperire, explicare, notum facere, in lucem proferre, in vulgus producere; (*espy*), conspicari, videre, prospicere; (*find out*), deprehendere, patefacere, explorare; *to endeavor to d.*, scrutari, perscrutari, investigare, indagare; *to d. one's accomplices*, socios indicare; *to d. a person's design*, alcjs consilium cognoscere, deprehendere; *to d. one's humor*, ingenium indicare, ostendere, aperire.

DISCOVERABLE, *adj.*, visibilis, scibilis, indagabilis.

DISCOVERER, *subst.*, explorator, indagator.

DISCOVERING, *subst.*, patefactio, declaratio, indagatio.

DISCOVERY, *subst.* (*invention*), inventio, investigatio, indagatio; (*thing discovered*), inventum, res inventa; (*revealing*), indicium, patefactio, deprehensio; *to make discoveries*, alqd novi invenire, indagare, reperire, excogitare, novis inventis artes augere.

DISCREDIT, *subst.*, dedecus, ignominia, macula, labes.

DISCREDIT, *to* (*disgrace*), infamare, obtrectare; alcjs existimationem lædere, violare; (*not to believe*), parum alicui credere, nullam fidem alicui habère.

DISCREDITING, *subst.* (*disgracing*), infamatio, obtrectatio; (*not believing*), fides parum adhibita, diffidentia.

DISCREET, *adj.*, prudens, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus.

DISCRETION, *subst.* (*prudence*), prudentia, sapientia, consilium, circumspectio; (*free will*), arbitrium; *to act with d.*, considerate *or* prudenter agere; *without d.*, imprudenter, inconsulte, temere; *to live at one's own d.*, suo arbitrio vivere, suo more vitam degere, sui juris esse; *to surrender at d.*, se suaque omnia in victoris fidem atque potestatem permittere.

DISCRETIONARY POWER, potestas nullis finibus circumscripta, potestas infinita.

DISCRIMINATE, *to*, discriminare, distinguere.

DISCRIMINATION, *subst.*, discrimen.

DISCURSIVE, *adj.*, discurrens, discursorius.

DISCUSS, *to* (*explain*), exponere, explicare, illustrare; (*examine*), discutere, ventilare, eventilare, explorare, investigare, accurate considerare, diligenter perpendere; *to discuss humors*, humores corporis discutere, resolvere.

DISCUSSER, *subst.*, discussor, explorator, investigator.

DISCUSSION, *subst.*, discussio, investigatio, exploratio, ventilatio, disceptatio.

DISCUTIENT, *adj.*, vim discutiendi habens.

DISDAIN, *subst.*, dedignatio, contemptus, fastidium.

DISDAIN, *to*, dedignari, aspernari, fastidire, aversari, contemnere, spernere.

DISDAINER, *subst.*, contemptor.

DISDAINFUL, *adj.*, fastidiosus, superciliosus, inflatus, elatus, arrogans.

DISDAINFULNESS, *subst.*, fastidium, supercilium, contemptus.

DISDAINING, *subst.*, dedignatio, aversatio, contemptio.

DISEASE, *subst.*, morbus, adversa valetudo; *to be confined by a disease*, propter valetudinem domo non exire, morbo locto affixum esse; *to contract a disease*, morbum contrahere.

DISEASED, *adj.*, æger, ægrotus, morbidus, morbo affectus, valetudinarius, infirmus; *to be diseased*, ægrotare, ex morbo laborare, morbo teneri.

DISEMBARK, *to, v. n.*, e navi exscendere *or* descendere; *v. a.*, e navi tollere *or* exponere.

DISEMBOGUE, *to*, in mare defluere.

DISENCHANT, *to, v. a.*, exorcizare.

DISENCUMBER, *to*, exonerare, liberare.

DISENGAGE, *to* (*free from*), expedire, extricare.

(*set at liberty*), liberare, explicare, extrahere, vadimonio solvere.

DISENGAGEMENT, *subst.*, liberatio, redemptio, solutio.

DISENTANGLE, *to*, expedire, extricare, solvere.

DISENTRANCE, *to*, *v. a.*, ex alto somno suscitare.

DISESTEEM, *subst.*, contemptus, contemptio, fastidium.

DISFAVOR, *subst.* (*disgrace*), offensio, offensa; (*deformity*), deformitas, alcjs partis corporis pravitas.

DISFAVOR, *to* (*not to favor*), male alicui velle, parum favēre; (*disfigure*), deformare, deturpare, fœdare.

DISFIGURE, *to*, deformare, mutilare; *to disfigure one's face*, os fœdare.

DISFIGURING, DISFIGUREMENT, *subst.*, deformatio.

DISFRANCHISE, *to*, civitatem alicui adimere, e numero civium segregare, proscribere.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *subst.*, immunitatum privatio.

DISGORGE, *to*, evomere, ejicere; exonerare.

DISGORGING, *subst.*, ejectio, vomitio, vomitus.

DISGRACE, *subst.* (*shame*), dedecus, labes, infamia, ignominia; (*disfavor*), offensa, offensio; (*misfortune*), calamitas, infortunium, casus adversus *or* iniquus.

DISGRACE, *to*, dedecorare, dehonestare, deturpare; infamare, contaminare; dignitatem obscurare; *to d. one's self*, famam suam obscurare *or* lædere, se contaminare; *to be disgraced*, obscurari.

DISGRACEFUL, *adj.*, dedecorus, contumeliosus, turpis; *disgraceful language*, convicia.

DISGRACEFULNESS, *subst.*, dedecus, ignominia.

DISGRACER, *subst.*, calumniator.

DISGRACING, *subst.*, traductio, calumnia.

DISGUISE, *subst.*, vestis mutata, larva, persona; *fig.*, species, prætextus, prætentus, obtentus; simulatio; *in disguise*, veste mutata, permutato habitu; larvam gerens, personatus.

DISGUISE, *to* (*alter*), aliam speciem alicui rei superinducere; (*conceal*), celare, occultare, dissimulare; *to disguise one's self*, vestem mutare, personam inducere, habitum suum permutare, larvam sibi aptare, alienam formam capere *or* mentiri, faciem suam aliena specie occultare.

DISGUISED, *adj.*, larvatus, personatus, fucatus.

DISGUISER, *subst.*, dissimulator.

DISGUISING, *subst.*, dissimulatio.

DISGUST, *subst.*, fastidium, offensio, tædium; nausea.

DISGUST, *to*, displicēre; bilem alicui commovēre; fastidium afferre; (*loathe*), nauseare, fastidire; *to be disgusted*, stomachari, indignari; ægre, indigne, moleste ferre.

DISGUSTING, *adj.*, fastidium creans, fastidiosus; (*of smell*), fœter.

DISH, *subst.* (*platter*), patina, patella, lanx, catinus, paropsis; (*course*), ferculum; *chief d.*, caput cœnæ; *first d.*, cœnæ procœmium; *last d.*, cœnæ epilogus; *d.-clout*, penicilus; *d.-meat*, sorbillum.

DISH, *to* (*up*), patinas cibis instruere, patinis cibos indere.

DISHABILLE, *subst.*, vestis nocturna; vestis domestica, vestitus domesticus.

DISHEARTEN, *to*, alcjs animum frangere, debilitare; alqm ab alqa re absterrēre; *to be disheartened*, animo cadere, concidere; animum abjicere, demittere.

DISHEARTENING, *adj.*, parum spei ostentans, de quo vix bene sperare licet; *subst.*, animi abjectio, demissio, debilitatio, infractio.

DISHEVEL, *to*, capillos turbare, pandere; *dishevelled hair*, passi capilli.

DISHONEST, *adj.* (*knavish*), inhonestus, fraudulentus, improbus, pravus, nequam; (*lecherous*), obscœnus, impurus, lascivus, turpis; *to make dishonest*, polluere.

DISHONESTLY, *adv.*, improbe, perfide, fraudulenter, inhoneste, impure, sordide, turpiter, flagitiose.

DISHONESTY, *subst.* (*knavery*), fraudulentia, fallacia, injustitia, pravitas, improbitas; (*lewdness*), obscœnitas, lascivia, incestus.

DISHONOR, *subst.*, probrum, dedecus, ignominia, infamia, macula; *to live in dishonor*, per dedecus vivere.

DISHONOR, *to*, dehonestare, dedecorare; traducere, deformare, labem alicui adspergere, alicui infamiam inferre, alqm ignominia notare.

DISHONORABLE, *adj.*, turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus; infamis, deformis.

DISINCLINATION, *subst.*, aversatio, odium.

DISINCLINED, *adj.*, ab alqa re aversus, alienus, abhorrens.

DISINGENUOUS, *adj.*, parum ingenuus, ingenuitatis expers, inurbanus, incivilis, illiberalis.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, *subst.*, prava indoles, dissimulatio, illiberalitas.

DISINHERIT, *to*, exhæredare, exhæredem scribere, hæreditate multare.

DISINHERITING, *subst.*, exhæredatio.

DISINTERESTED, *adj.*, integer, incorruptus, commodis suis non studens, suæ utilitatis immemor, abstinens, innocens.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, *subst.*, sui commodi neglectus, abstinentia, innocentia.

DISINTERESTEDLY, *adv.*, sine ulla mercedis spe, innocenter, liberaliter, integre, incorrupte.

DISJOIN, *to*, disjungere, discludere, separare, segregare.

DISJOINING, *subst.*, disjunctio, sejunctio, separatio.

DISJOINT, *to* (*cut to pieces*), deartuare, dilacerare, dissecare; (*separate*), disjungere; (*put out of joint*), luxare.

DISJOINTED, *adj.* (*cut in pieces*), deartustus, dissectus, discerptus; (*separated*), disjunctus, male cohærens; (*put out of joint*), luxatus.

DISJUNCT, *adj.*, disjunctus, divisus.

DISJUNCTION, *subst.*, disjunctio.

DISJUNCTIVE, *adj.*, tdisjunctivus.

DISK, *subst.*, solis *or* lunæ orbis.

DISLIKE, *to*, improbare, aversari, ab alqa re abhorrēre.

DISLIKE, *subst.*, fastidium, odium, aversatio; *to fall into dislike*, improbari, in fastidium abire.

DISLIKING, *subst.*, improbatio, aversatio.

DISLOCATE, *to*, luxare, loco movēre.

DISLOCATION, *subst.*, ossis ex cotyle disjectio, membri e loco motio, fluxatio.

DISLODGE, *to*, *v. a.*, alqm hospitio disjicere, ejicere, expellere, depellere, pellere; *t d. the enemy*, hostes de loco dejicere; *to d. a deer*, cervum excitare.

DISLODGING, *subst.* (*driving away*), expulsio.

DISLOYAL, *adj.*, perfidus, infidus.

DISLOYALTY, *subst.*, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

DISMAL, *adj.*, dirus, infaustus, terribilis, horribilis.

DISMANTLE, *to* (*a city*), urbem munimentis nudare oppidi muros *or* mœnia diruere.

DISMANTLING, *subst.*, munimentorum dejectio.

DISMAY, *subst.*, animi pertarbatio.

DISMAY, *to*, territare, perterrefacere, consternare, conturbare, metu percutere *or* percellere.

DISMAYING, *subst.*, exanimatio.

DISMEMBER, *to*, deartuare, dilaniare; membratim dissecare, discerpere, concidere.

DISMEMBERING, *subst.*, membrorum dissectio, deartuatio.

DISMISS, *to*, dimittere, ablegare, amandare; *to d. one from his employment*, munus alicui abrogare.

DISMISSION, *subst.*, dimissio, missio.

DISMOUNT, *to*, *v. a.*, alqm equo excutere, præcipitare, dejicere; *v. n.*, ex equo descendere, desilire.

DISMOUNTING, *subst.* (*unhorsing*), ex equo dejectio *or* præcipitatio; (*alighting*), ex equo descensio.

DISOBEDIENCE, *subst.*, contumacia, imperii neglectus, recusatio *or* detrectatio.

DISOBEDIENT, *adj.*, non obediens, minus obsequens, dicto non audiens, contumax, imperium detractans; *to be d.*, jussa negligere, imperium recusare, detrectare; alicui non parêre, non obedire.

DISOBEDIENTLY, *adv.*, contumaciter, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

DISOBEY, *to*, repugnare; jubenti morem non gerere; imperium recusare, detrectare; alcjs imperium negligere.

DISOBLIGE, *to*, lædere, de alqo male mereri, alqm offendere.

DISOBLIGING, *adj.*, inofficiosus, inurbanus, acerbus.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.*, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

DISORDER, *subst.*, confusio, perturbatio; (*distemper*), morbus, ægrotatio; (*disorders*, turbæ; *in d.*, effusæ; *to put into d.*, turbare, perturbare.

DISORDER, *to*, turbare, conturbare, perturbare, confundere, miscêre.

DISORDERED, *adj.*, turbatus, perturbatus, incompositus, inconditus, inordinatus, confusus; *d. in body*, æger, ægrotans; *d. in mind*, animo perturbatus, conturbatus; æger animi, vecordia laborans.

DISORDERING, *subst.*, conturbatio, perturbatio.

DISORDERLY, *adj.*, inconditus, confusus, incompositus; *a d. house*, domus infamis, popina, ganea, ganeum; *a d. way of living*, vita dissoluta, mores dissoluti; *adv.*, incondite, incomposite, inordinate, effuse.

DISOWN, *to*, negare, abnegare, infitiari; *to disown a person*, abdicare, repudiare

DISOWNING, *subst.*, negatio, infitiatio; abdicatio, repudiatio.

DISPARAGE, *to* (*slight*), vituperare, obtrectare; despicere, contemnere, spernere; parvi ducere *or* æstimare; (*speak ill of*), de alcjs fama detrahere, alcjs laudibus *or* laudes obtrectare, alcjs famam lædere.

DISPARAGEMENT, *subst.*, inhonestamentum, infamia, dedecus.

DISPARAGER, *subst.*, sugillator, obtrectator.

DISPARAGING, *subst.*, obtrectatio, famæ læsio.

DISPARITY, *subst.*, inæqualitas, dissimilitudo.

DISPARK, *to*, vivarii macerias diruere *or* saptum dejicere.

DISPARKING, *subst.*, maceriæ vivarii demolitio.

DISPART, *to*, dividere.

DISPASSIONATE, *adj.*, æquus, placidus; moderatus.

DISPATCH. *See* DESPATCH.

DISPEL, *to*, dispellere, discutere.

DISPENSARY, DISPENSATORY, *subst.*, liber artem medicamenta conficiendi docens, pharmacopœia.

DISPENSATION, *subst.* (*distribution*), dispensatio, administratio; (*indulgence*); exemptio, immunitas, venia.

DISPENSE, *to* (*lay out*), dispensare, distribuere; *to d. with*, veniam alicui indulgêre, alcjs rei gratiam facere alicui; *to d. with the laws*, leges relaxare.

DISPENSER, *subst.*, dispensator, administrator.

DISPENSING, *subst.*, dispensatio, administratio; *dispensing with the laws*, legum laxamentum; *dispensing power*, leges laxandi potestas.

DISPEOPLE, *to*, populari, depopulari, civibus spoliare, desolare, vastare.

DISPEOPLING, *subst.*, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio, desolatio.

DISPERSE, *to*, *v. a.*, spargere, dispergere; dissipare, diffundere; *v. n.*, spargi, dispergi; (*straggle abroad*), palari.

DISPERSEDLY, *adv.*, sparsim, passim, dispersim, effuse.

DISPERSING, DISPERSION, *subst.*, sparsio, dispersio, dispersus.

DISPIRIT, *to*, animum alcjs frangere *or* debilitare; *to be dispirited*, animum abjicere *or* demittere, animo frangi *or* debilitari.

DISPIRITED, *adj.*, animo fractus *or* debilitatus.

DISPIRITING, *subst.*, animi debilitatio *or* infractio.

DISPLACE, *to*, demovêre de loco, submovêre, loco movêre; (*turn out of office*), a munere removêre *or* amovêre, exauctorare, munere privare.

DISPLACING, *subst.* (*putting out of its place*), remotio, amotio; (*turning out of office*), muneris *or* magistratus privatio.

DISPLANT, *to*, deplantare, explantare.

DISPLAY, *subst.*, explicatio, expositio; ostentatio, jactatio.

DISPLAY, *to* (*spread*), pandere, dispandere, expandere; (*declare*), explicare, exponere, enarrare; (*make a show of*), jactare, ostentare.

DISPLEASE, *to*, displicêre, offendere, ingratum *or* molestum esse, non placêre; alicui molestiam creare *or* facere; *to be displeased*, indignari, stomachari; *to be displeased at*, alqd ægre *or* graviter ferre; *to be displeased with one*, succensêre alicui.

DISPLEASING, *adj.*, injucundus, ingratus, in suavis; molestus.

DISPLEASURE, *subst.* (*distaste*), offensa, odium; (*grudge*), ira, inimicitia, simultas; (*misadventure*), incommodum, malefactum, damnum; *to do one a d.*, alqm incommodare, damno afficere, alicui damnum inferre; *to incur one's d.*, in alcjs odium *or* offensam incurrere; *to have incurred a.*, apud alqm in offensa esse.

DISPORT, *subst.*, lusus, jocus.

DISPORT, *to* (*one's self*), ludere, jocari.

DISPOSAL, *subst.*, dispositio, ordo; compositio; potestas, arbitrium; *to be at one's own disposal*, sui potens esse.

DISPOSE, *to* (*set in order*), disponere, componere; ordinare, in ordinem digerere; *to d. one's self to do a thing*, se ad alqd agendum parare, comparare, accingere; *to d. a person to do a thing*, alcjs animum ad alqd agendum parare, apparare, præparare; *to d. of* (*bestow*), præstare; (*lay out*), expendere, insumere; (*to some use*), destinare, assignare, uti; (*give*), donare, largiri, elargiri; (*give in marriage*), in matrimonium locare; (*sell*), vendere, permutare, abalienare; (*let out*), locare, elocare; (*settle*), statuere, constituere; *to d. of to another*, rem alienare, ad alium transferre.

DISPOSED, *adj.* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus, paratus, *ill-disposed*, pravus, scelestus; male affectus, *well-disposed*, bene affectus; *I am disposed*, habet, fert animus, animum induxi.

DISPOSER, *subst.* (*setter in order*), ordinator; (*distributer*), dispensator.

DISPOSING, *subst.*, ordinatio, digestio, dispositio.

DISPOSITION, *subst.* (*setting in order*), rerum in ordinem dispositio; (*inclination*), indoles, ingenium; (*rule, order*), constitutum, statutum, decretum; *d. of the body*, corporis habitus *or* habitudo, corporis affectio; *good d.*, firma corporis habitudo, sanitas; *ill d.*, malus corporis habitus, corporis habitudo infirma *or* ægra; *d. of the mind*, animi affectio; *d. of the air*, cœli affectio *or* ratio.

DISPOSSESS, *to*, de possessione dimovêre et dejicere, possessione depellere; bonis exuere *or* spoliare.

DISPOSSESSION, *subst.*, ejectio, spoliatio.

DISPOSURE, *subst.*, facultas, potestas.

DISPRAISE, *subst.*, vituperatio, obtrectatio.

DISPRAISE, *to*, vituperare, obtrectare.

DISPRAISER, *subst.*, vituperator.

DISPRAISING, *subst.*, vituperatio, obtrectatio.

DISPROFIT, *subst.*, incommodum, damnum, detrimentum.

DISPROFIT, *to*, incommodare, nocêre, damnum inferre.

DISPROFITING, *subst.*, incommodatio.

DISPROOF, *subst.*, refutatio, confutatio.

DISPROPORTION, *subst.*, inæqualitas.

DISPROPORTION, *to*, impariter dispensare, inæqualiter partiri.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, DISPROPORTIONATE, *adj.*, impar, dispar, inæqualis.

DISPROPORTIONING, *subst.*, distributio impar, inæqualis partitio.

DISPROVE, *to*, confutare, refutare, infirmare; refellere, redarguere, coarguere.

DISPROVER, *subst.*, qui refutat.

DISPROVING, *subst.*, confutatio, refutatio.

DISPUTABLE, *adj.*, disputabilis, de quo disputari potest. quod in controversiam vocari potest.

DISPUTANT, DISPUTER, *subst.*, disputator, ratiocinator; dialecticus.

DISPUTATION, DISPUTE, *subst.* (*debate*), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, contentio; (*quarrelling*), controversia, rixa; jurgium, certamen; *beyond d.*, sine controversia; *the matter in d.*, controversia, res de qua disputatur *or* ambigitur.

DISPUTE, *to*, disputare, disceptare, argumentari, certare, concertare, decertare; contendere, commentari, congredi; (*differ about*), litigare, ambigere; *to d. one's right at law*, judicio jus suum asserere *or* vindicare; *to d.* or *sport in fun*, nugari, prævaricari; *men d.*, disputatur.

DISPUTING, *subst.* (*debating*), disputatio; (*quarrelling*), altercatio, rixa, jurgium.

DISQUALIFICATION, *subst.*, res quæ ad alqd agendum inhabilem reddit.

DISQUALIFIED, *adj.*, inhabilis, impar.

DISQUALIFY, *to*, alicui rei faciendæ inhabilem facere *or* reddere.

DISQUIET, DISQUIETUDE, *subst.*, cura, ægritudo, ægrimonia, sollicitudo; inquietudo, animi anxietas.

DISQUIET, *to*, inquietare, excruciare, conturbare, perturbare, vexare infestare, angere; alicui molestiam afferre *or* exhibêre, alqm molestis afficere.

DISQUIETER, *subst.*, exagitator, turbator; perturbatrix.

DISQUIETING, *subst.*, inquietatio, perturbatio.

DISQUISITION, *subst.*, disquisitio, inquisitio, investigatio; examen.

DISREGARD, *subst.*, neglectus, contemptus, despectus.

DISREGARD, *to*, despicere, negligere, spernere, contemnere, fastidire, aversari.

DISRELISH, *subst.*, fastidium; odium declinatio, fuga.

DISRELISH, *to*, improbare, nauseare.

DISRELISHING, *subst.*, improbatio.

DISREPUTABLE, *adj.*, inhonestus, parum decorus.

DISREPUTE, *subst.*, mala fama *or* existimatio; *to be in disrepute*, male audire; *to live in disrepute*, inhonestam vitam agere.

DISRESPECT, *subst.*, irreverentia; contumelia; *to show d. to one*, reverentiam alicui non præstare.

DISRESPECTED, *adj.*, despectus, contemptus.

DISRESPECTFUL, *adj.*, inverecundus, parum verecundus; impudens; fastidiosus.

DISROBE, *to*, vestem detrahere *or* exuere.

DISSATISFACTION, *subst.*, offensa, offensio, molestia; anxietas, sollicitudo.

DISSATISFACTORY, *adj.*, molestus, gravis, ingratus.

DISSATISFY, *to* (*displease*), displicêre, offendere; *to be dissatisfied*, ægre *or* graviter ferre alqd; *he is dissatisfied with his condition*, eum fortunæ suæ pœnitet; *dissatisfied*, offensus; *I am dissatisfied* (*not convinced*), dubito, hæreo, non satisfit animo meo; nihil certi video cur, &c.

DISSECT, *to* (*cut in pieces*), dissecare; (*anatomize*), mortui corpus secare; corpus incidere et singulas partes scrutari; cadaveris artus resecindere.

DISSECTION, *subst.*, dissectio; anatomia, anatomice.

DISSECTOR, *subst.*, corporum sector, incisor.

DISSEIZE, *to*, de possessione bonorum dimovêre et dejicere; possessione depellere, deturbare; ejicere, exuere, detrudere, spoliare.

DISSEIZEE, *subst.*, qui ex possessione alcjs rei depellitur *or* ejicitur.

DISSEIZIN, *subst.*, ejectio, expulsio.

DISSEIZOR, *subst.*, qui aliena invadit.

DISSEMBLE, *to* (*conceal what is*), dissimulare, celare, tegere; *to dissemble one's mind*, dissimulare, sententiam fronte occultare.

DISSEMBLER, *subst.*, dissimulator; simulandi et dissimulandi artifex.

DISSEMBLING, *subst.* (*concealing*), dissimulatio; *art of dissembling*, dissimulationis artificium.

DISSEMBLINGLY, *adv.*, simulate, ficte, fraudulenter.

DISSEMINATE, *to*, disseminare, spargere, dispergere.

DISSEMINATION, *subst.*, disseminatio, dispersio.

DISSENSION, *subst.*, dissensio, dissidium, discordia; *to raise dissensions*, lites facere, turbas ciēre.

DISSENT, *to*, dissentire, aliud sentire, longe secus sentire; dissidēre.

DISSENTANEOUS, *adj.*, dissentaneus, non consentaneus, minime conveniens.

DISSENTER, *subst.*, dissentiens.

DISSENTING, *subst.*, dissensio, dissidium, discordia.

DISSERTATION, *subst.*, dissertatio; commentarius; tractatio, disceptatio.

DISSERVE, *to*, incommodare.

DISSERVICE, *subst.*, noxa, damnum, incommodum.

DISSERVICEABLE, *adj.*, incommodus, inutilis.

DISSETTLE, *to*, turbare, perturbare.

DISSEVER, *to*, sejungere, segregare, separare.

DISSEVERING, *subst.*, separatio, sejunctio.

DISSIMILAR, *adj.*, dissimilis.

DISSIMILARITY, DISSIMILITUDE, *subst.*, dissimilitudo.

DISSIMULATION, *subst.*, simulatio, dissimulatio, fictio; *to use d.*, fraudulenter *or* dolo malo agere; *without d.*, aperte, plane, sincere, sine fuco.

DISSIPABLE, *adj.*, dissipabilis.

DISSIPATE, *to*, dissipare, dispergere, dispellere.

DISSIPATOR, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ dissipat.

DISSIPATING, DISSIPATION, *subst.*, dissipatio; (*excess*), intemperantia, luxuria; libido, libidines.

DISSOLUBLE, *adj.*, dissolubilis, dividuus.

DISSOLUTE, *adj.* (*lewd*), dissolutus, discinctus, prodigus, intemperans; (*careless*), remissus, negligens.

DISSOLUTENESS, *subst.*, intemperantia, luxuria, luxuries, luxus; licentia.

DISSOLUTION, *subst.* (*dissolving*), solutio, dissolutio; (*death*), dissolutio naturæ, mors.

DISSOLVE, *to*, *v. a.*, dissolvere, solvere, resolvere; rescindere; dirimere; (*separate*), resolvere; (*melt*), diluere, liquare; *v. n.*, solvi, dissolvi, dilui.

DISSOLVED, *adj.*, dissolutus, liquatus, liquefactus; *not to be dissolved*, indissolubilis.

DISSOLVENT, *adj.*, dissolvendi vim habens; *dissolvent medicine*, medicamentum discussorium.

DISSOLVING, *subst.*, solutio, dissolutio.

DISSONANCE, *subst.*, repugnatio, discrepantia.

DISSONANT, *adj.*, dissonans, dissonus, absonus, dissentaneus.

DISSUADE, *to*, dissuadēre, dehortari.

DISSUADER, *subst.*, dissuasor.

DISSUASION, *subst.*, dissuasio.

DISSYLLABLE, *subst.*, vox dissyllaba, dissyllabum.

DISTAFF, *subst.*, colus; *distaff full of tow*, pensum, stamen.

DISTAIN, *to* (*stain*), contaminare, inficere, inquinare, commaculare; conscelerare; *to distain one's honor*, dignitati labem *or* maculam adspergere.

DISTAINER, *subst.*, violator.

DISTAINING, *subst.*, infectio, violatio.

DISTANCE, *subst.*, distantia, intervallum, intercapedo, interstitium, spatium; (*discord*), discordia, dissidium; *long d.*, longinquitas; *at a great d.*, longo intervallo; *to stand at a d.*, procul stare; *to be at a d.*, dissidēre.

DISTANCE, *to*, cursu superare, vincere; præcurrere; superare, vincere.

DISTANT, *adj.*, distans, dissitus, disjunctus, remotus; remotus; *far distant*, longinquus, longo intervallo dissitus *or* disjunctus; *equally distant*, ex æquo distans; *to be distant*, distare, abesse.

DISTASTE, *to*, offendere, displicēre.

DISTASTE, *subst.*, offensio, offensa; *little distaste*, offensiuncula; *to take a distaste*, offendi.

DISTASTEFUL, *adj.*, ingratus, injucundus, insuavis, acerbus, molestus.

DISTEMPER, *subst.*, morbus, ægrotatio, adversa valetudo.

DISTEMPERED, *adj.*, morbidus, infirmus, valetudinarius; *a d. stomach*, stomachus crudus, languens, languidus; *d. in mind*, demens, insanus, mente captus, lymphatus, cerritus.

DISTEMPERATURE, *subst.*, intemperies, cachexia.

DISTEND, *to*, distendere.

DISTENSION, *subst.*, distensio, porrectio

DISTICH, *subst.*, distichon.

DISTILL, *to*, *v. n.*, stillare, destillare, exstillare; *v. a.*, liquare, succos elicere ex; coquere; *distilled liquors*, liquores stillaticii.

DISTILLATION, *subst.* (*dropping*), destillatio, defluxio; fluxus; rheuma, catarrhus; (*distilling in the still*), liquandi opera, succorum excoctio.

DISTILLER, *subst.*, destillator, liquator.

DISTINCT, *adj.* (*different*), distinctus, separatus, diversus, alius; privus; (*clear*), distinctus, clarus, dilucidus; *not distinct*, indistinctus, indiscretus, confusus, indigestus.

DISTINCTION, *subst.* (*note of difference*), distinctio, secretio, discretio; *d. by points*, interpunctio; (*honor*), honor, dignitas; (*badge*), insigne; *a man of d.*, homo illustri loco natus.

DISTINCTIVE, *adj.*, distinguens, ad distinctionem pertinens.

DISTINCTIVELY, *adv.*, discrete, separatim.

DISTINCTNESS, *subst.*, pronunciatio distincta.

DISTINGUISH, *to* (*discern*), intelligere, dijudicare, dignoscere, internoscere; *to d. one thing from another*, aliquid ab alio distinguere, discernere; (*honor*), aliqm ornare, in honore habēre, alicui honorem habēre; *to distinguish one's self*, præ ceteris emitēre, eminēre, conspicuum esse.

DISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, quod distingui *or* discerni potest.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, *subst.*, præstantia, excellentia.

DISTINGUISHED, *adj.* (*eminent*), insignis, præstans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens; *to be distinguished*, eminēre, emitēre, conspicuum esse.

DISTINGUISHER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ distinguit.

DISTORT, *to*, torquēre, distorquēre, depravare

DISTORTION, *subst.*, distortio, depravatio.

DISTRACT, *to* (*pull different ways*), distrahere, (*interrupt, trouble*), interpellare, turbare, perturbare, interturbare; (*make mad*), alicui mentem exturbare, aliqm mente privare.

DISTRACTED, *adj.* (*mad*), amens, insanus, vecors, furiosus, furens; *distracted times*, tempora turbulenta; *to run distracted*, ad insanam adact furore corripi *or* porcelli; *to be distracted with anger*, ira inflammari, incendi, exardescere.

DISTRACTION, *subst.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*madness*), amentia, dementia, insania, furor, intemperies

DISTRAIN, *to*, bona alcjs ex decreto prætoris vi auferre, occupare.

DISTRAINING, *subst.*, comprehensio.

DISTRESS, *subst.* (*pressure, strait*), angustiæ, difficultas; (*want*), inopia; (*wretchedness*), res adversæ, miseria; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen; *to be in danger*, laborare, premi.

DISTRESS, *to*, premere, ad incitas redigere; *to be distressed*, rebus adversis premi, in miseriis incidere.

DISTRESSED, *adj.*, afflictus, angustiis pressus, in angustias adductus.

DISTRIBUTE, *to*, distribuere, dispensare, describere, dispertire, dividere.

DISTRIBUTER, *subst.*, distributor, dispensator, divisor.

DISTRIBUTION, *subst.*, distributio, dispensatio, divisio, partitio, assignatio, descriptio; *d. of flesh*, visceratio; *equal d.*, æquabilis partitio.

DISTRIBUTIVE, *adj.*, suum cuique tribuens; distribuens, dispensans; †distributivus.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *adv.*, partite, partito, divise.

DISTRICT, *subst.* (*territory*), ager, territorium; regio; jurisdictionis fines.

DISTRUST, DISTRUSTFULNESS, *subst.*, diffidentia, fides parva, suspicio.

DISTRUST, *to*, diffidere, suspicari, alicui fidem non habere; alcjs fidem suspectam habere.

DISTRUSTFUL, *adj.*, diffidens, timidus, suspiciosus, suspicax.

DISTURB, *to*, turbare, perturbare, confundere; convellere; (*hinder*), præpedire, impedire, morari; (*vex*), inquietare, excruciare, vexare, sollicitare, dolore afficere; *to disturb one in his business*, interpellare; *to disturb one in his possessions*, alcjs possessiones invadere *or* occupare; *without disturbing you*, pace tua, bona cum venia.

DISTURBANCE, *subst.*, perturbatio; turba, turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio; strepitus; *disturbance of mind*, perturbatio animi, sollicitudo, angor, trepidatio, ægritudo.

DISTURBER, *subst.*, turbator, interpellator.

DISTURBING, *subst.*, inquietatio, interpellatio.

DISUNION, *subst.*, dissensio, dissidium, distractio, discordia; disjunctio, sejunctio, dissociatio, separatio, discessus.

DISUNITE, *to*, *v. a.*, hominum animos disjungere *or* dissociare; hominum conjunctionem dirimere; *v. n.*, solvi, dissolvi; disjungi, sejungi, discedere, dissociari; discindi.

DISUNITING, *subst.*, disjunctio, dissociatio, separatio; dissidium.

DISUSAGE, DISUSE, *subst.*, desuetudo; *to fall into disuse*, in desuetudinem abire.

DISUSE, *to*, desuefieri a re, a consuetudine alqa recedere, consuetudinem deponere.

DITCH, *subst.*, fossa, scrobs, fovea, lacuna; *ditch for draining*, incile, fossa incilis; *little ditch*, fossula; *full of ditches*, lacunosus.

DITCH, *to*, fossam ducere, scrobem fodere; *to ditch in*, fossa cingere.

DITCHER, *subst.*, fossor.

DITCHING, *subst.*, fossio, fossura, fossæ circumductio.

DITHYRAMBIC, *adj.*, dithyrambicus.

DITTO, *adj.*, dictus; idem, eadem.

DITTY, *subst.*, cantilena, carmen, canticum.

DIURETIC, *adj.*, urinam ciens.

DIURNAL, *adj.*, diurnus.

DIURNALLY, *adv.*, quotidie.

DIVAN, *subst.*, Turcorum consilium summum *or* senatus supremus.

DIVARICATE, *to*, divaricare, crura diducere.

DIVARICATION, *subst.*, divisio.

DIVE, *to*, se mergere in aquam, subire aquam, urinari; *to dive into a business*, penitus introspicere, explorare, examinare, investigare, scrutari, conjectura assequi; *to dive into one's purposes*, alqm expiscari; alcjs animum *or* voluntatem perscrutari.

DIVER, *subst.*, urinator.

DIVING, *subst.*, urinatio.

DIVERGE, *to*, in diversas partes abire, divaricari.

DIVERS, DIVERSE, *adj.* (*differing*), varius, diversus, absimilis, dissimilis; (*manifold*), multiplex, multus; *of divers colors*, multicolor, versicolor, variegatus; *of divers forms*, multiformis; *of divers kinds*, multigenus, multimodus; *divers ways*, multifariam, multifarie.

DIVERSIFY, *to*, variare, variis modis figurare *or* delineare.

DIVERSIFYING, *subst.*, variatio.

DIVERSITY, *subst.*, diversitas, varietas, dissimilitudo.

DIVERSION, *subst.* (*going* or *turning aside*), digressio, digressus; (*recreation*), animi relaxatio *or* oblectatio; jucunditas, avocatio, avocamentum; *to give the enemy a diversion*, hostem distinêre, hostes distringere.

DIVERT, *to* (*turn aside*), devertere, avertere, avocare, abducere, abstrahere; (*entertain*), oblectare, alicui oblectamentum *or* jucunditatem afferre; *to divert one's self*, animum recreare, laxare, relaxare, jucunditati se dare.

DIVERTING, *adj.*, jucundus, lepidus, festivus, facetus.

DIVERTISEMENT, *subst.*, exercitatio ludicra, recreatio.

DIVEST, *to*, *v. a.*, alqm veste exuere, alicui vestem detrahere; nudare, spoliare, privare, orbare.

DIVESTING, *subst.*, spoliatio.

DIVIDE, *to*, *v. a.*, dividere, dirimere, partiri, dispertire; *to divide asunder*, segregare, separare; disjungere, secernere, disterminare, distinguere; *v. n.*, discedere; *to divide into several branches* (*as a river*), in plures partes dividi *or* diffluere.

DIVIDED, *adj.*, divisus, partitus, sectus; *d. into two*, bipartitus; *d. into three parts*, tripartitus; *d. into many parts*, multipartitus; *easily d.*, separabilis, dividuus; *a d. people*, civitas secum discors.

DIVIDEDLY, *adv.*, separatim, seorsim, distincte.

DIVIDEND, *subst.*, summa *or* pecunia dividenda; pars, portio.

DIVIDER, *subst.*, divisor, distributor.

DIVIDING, *subst.*, divisio, partitio.

DIVINATION, *subst.* (*divining*), divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio, prædictio; (*prediction*), vaticinium, oraculum; *the gift of d.*, divinatio; *d. by water*, hydromantia; *d. from dreams*, somniorum interpretatio; *by d.*, augurato.

DIVINE, *adj.*, divinus, cœlestis; *divine service*, Dei cultus, res divinæ, sacra publica; *subst.*, theologus.

DIVINE, *to* (*use divination*), divinare, augurari, hariolari, vaticinari, futura prædicere, præsagire, præsentire; (*enchant*), incantare, fascinare; (*guess*), conjectare, conjicere, conjecturam facere.

DIVINELY, *adv.*, divine, divinitus.

DIVINER, *subst.*, divinus, sortilegus, augur, haruspex, fatidicus, hariolus; (*guesser*), conjector.

DIVINING, *subst.*, divinatio, prædictio.

DIVISIBLE, *adj.*, quod dividi potest, dividuus.

DIVISIBLENESS, DIVISIBILITY, *subst.*, dividua natura.

DIVISION, *subst.* (*a dividing*), divisio, partitio, distributio; (*going into parties*), factio, seditio; (*strife*), dissensio, dissidium, lis; *division in arithmetic*, divisio; *division of an army*, legio.

DIVISOR, *subst.*, divisor.

DIVORCE, *subst.*, divortium, repudium, discidium, abruptio matrimonii.

DIVORCE, *to*, divortium cum uxore facere; uxorem repudiare, dimittere.

DIVORCING, *subst.*, repudiatio, repudium.

DIVULGE, *to*, vulgare, divulgare, publicare, in vulgus edere; *to be divulged*, palam fieri, in vulgus exire *or* efferri.

DIVULGER, *subst.*, vulgator.

DIZEN, *to*, ornare, exornare.

DIZZINESS, *subst.*, vertigo.

DIZZY, *adj.*, vertiginosus, vertigine laborans; *fig.*, temerarius.

DO, *to* (*act, make*), agere, facere, efficere; (*accomplish*), peragere, exsequi, conficere, præstare; *to do one's best*, operam dare *or* navare; summa ope niti; *to do one's duty*, officio fungi; *not to do one's duty*, officio deesse; *to do one's utmost*, omnem lapidem movêre, nihil non experiri; *to do like for like*, par pari referre *or* reddere; *to do well* (*prosper*), rebus secundis uti; (*recover*), convalescere; *to do one a favor*, beneficium alicui facere; *to do harm*, alicui injuriam inferre; alqm injuria afficere; *much to do*, multum negotii; *what are you doing?* quid agis? *it is now doing*, nunc agitur.

DOCILE, *adj.*, docilis, doctrinæ capax.

DOCILITY, *subst.*, docilitas.

DOCK, *subst.*, navale, statio; (*herb*), lapathum; (*tail*), cauda.

DOCK, *to*, caudam amputare

DOCKET, *subst.*, titulus; causarum index.

DOCTOR, *subst.*, doctor; *d. of divinity*, theologiæ doctor; *d. of laws*, legum *or* juris doctor; *d. of medicine*, medicinæ doctor, medicus; *a doctor's degree*, doctoris gradus; *to take a doctor's degree*, doctoris gradum capessere.

DOCTORSHIP, *subst.*, †doctoratus.

DOCTRINAL, *adj.*, ad doctrinam pertinens.

DOCTRINE, *subst.*, doctrina, eruditio.

DOCUMENT, *subst.*, documentum; litteræ, tabulæ.

DODDER, DODDER-GRASS, *subst.*, epithymon.

DODGE, *to*, tergiversari, cunctari.

DODGER, *subst.*, cunctator, prævaricator.

DOE, *subst.*, dama femina.

DOER, *subst.*, actor, effector, auctor.

DOFF, *to*, exuere, deponere; *to doff one's hat*, caput aperire.

DOG, *subst.*, canis; *young dog*, catulus, catellus, catula, catella; *little dog*, canicula; *bull-dog*, canis lanienus, canis Molossus; *house-dog*, canis domesticus; *lap-dog*, canis melitæus; *a mad dog*, canis rabidus; *mastiff dog*, canis villaticus; *mongrel dog*, canis hybrida; *a dog begotten of a wolf and a bitch*, lycisca; *terrier dog*, †canis terrarius; *tumbler-dog*, vertagus; *hunting-dog*, canis venaticus; *spaniel dog*, canis Hispanicus; *hound-dog*, canis catenarius; *setting-dog*, canis subsidens; *a pack of dogs*, turba *or* grex canum; *to cheer the dogs*, canes hortari; *to set on dogs*, canes immittere *or* instigare; *to keep dogs*, canes habêre *or* alere; *of a dog*, caninus; (*contemptuously, of a man*), homo, homuncio, homo deterrimus; *an old dog at a thing*, veterator in alqa re; *a dog of iron*, harpago ferreus; (*andiron*), cantherius focarius.

DOG, *to* (*one*), vestigia alcjs furtim sequi.

DOGBERRY, *subst.*, cornus.

DOG-CHEAP, *adj.*, vilissimo pretio emptus; *to be dog-cheap*, pro luto esse.

DOG-DAYS, *subst. pl.*, dies caniculares.

DOGE (*of Venice*), *subst.*, Venetorum dux.

DOG-FISH, *subst.*, canis marinus; *shark dog-fish*, canis fluviatilis.

DOG-FLY, *subst.*, canisuga.

DOG-HOUSE, DOG-KENNEL, *subst.*, canum stabulum, † canile.

DOGGED, DOGGISH, *adj.* (*churlish*), stomachosus, morosus, acerbus, cynicus.

DOGGER, *subst.*, navicula.

DOGGEREL VERSE, *subst.*, carmina incomsilia, carmina jocularia; *to speak doggerel*, barbare loqui.

DOGMA, *subst.*, dogma, placitum.

DOGMATICAL, *adj.*, propositi tenax, dogmaticus.

DOGMATIST, DOGMATIZER, *subst.*, suæ opinionis præco.

DOGMATIZE, *to*, novum dogma disseminare *or* serere, novo dogmate animos imbuere.

DOG-LOUSE, *subst.*, ricinus.

DOG-STAR, *subst.*, canicula, Sirius; *lesser dog-star*, Procyon.

DOG'S-BANE, *subst.*, apocynum.

DOG-BRIER, *subst.*, rubus caninus, cynosbatos.

DOG'S COLLAR, *subst.*, millus, millum.

DOG'S-COLE, DOG'S-MERCURY, *subst.*, brassica canina silvestris.

DOG'S EARS (*in a book*), margines libri angulares convolutæ.

DOG'S-GRASS, *subst.*, gramen caninum.

DOG'S-LEEK, *subst.*, porrum silvestre.

DOG'S-RIB, *subst.*, arnoglossum.

DOG'S-TONGUE, *subst.*, lingua canina, cynoglossa.

DOG'S-TOOTH, *subst.*, satyrion erythræum, dens caninus.

DOG'S-WEED, *subst.*, cepitium.

DOING, *subst.*, actio, confectio, executio; (*deed*), factum, res gesta.

DOIT, *subst.*, digitus, triens, teruncius; *not a doit*, ne gry quidem.

DOLE, *subst.*, donatio, largitio; stipe; donativum; congiarium; *dole of fish*, visceratio; *dole of corn*, frumentatio.

DOLEFUL, *adj.*, lamentabilis, lugubris, luctuosus, mœstus, tristis, acerbus.

DOLEFULNESS, *subst.*, lamentatio, luctus, mœstitia, tristitia.

DOLE-MEADOW, *subst.*, pratum a pluribus occupatum.

DOLL, *subst.*, pupa; icuncula puellaris.

DOLOROUS, *adj.*, mœstus, acerbus, luctuosus, tristis.

DOLOR, *subst.*, dolor, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia.

DOLPHIN, *subst.*, delphinus.

DOLT, *subst.*, stipes, hebes, fungus.

DOLTISH, *adj.*, stollidus, vecors, socors, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

DOLTISHNESS, *subst.*, stupiditas, stupor, vecordia, socordia, fatuitas.

DOMAIN, *subst.*, ager, territorium, prædia; (*rule*), dominium, imperium.

DOME, *subst.* (*body of a great church*), ædes, basilica; (*cupola*), tholus, concameratum ædis fastigium.

DOMESTIC, *adj.*, domesticus, familiaris.

DOMICILE, *subst.*, domicilium.

DOMINANT, *adj.*, communis, vulgatus; *subst.*, qui imperat, qui imperium tenet.

DOMINATION, *subst.*, dominatio, dominium.

DOMINEER, *to*, dominari, imperitare, insolenter imperare.

DOMINEERING, *adj.*, insolens, arrogans, imperiosus; *a domineering humor*, insolentia.

DOMINICAL, *adj.*, dominicalis.

DOMINION, *subst.*, dominium, dominatio, imperium; principatus, jus, ditio; *to have dominion over*, dominari, imperare, principatum obtinêre.

DON, *subst.*, dominus Hispanus.

DON, *to*, induere.

DONATION, *subst.*, donum, donativum.

DONOR, *subst.*, dator, donator, largitor.

DOOM, *subst.*, sententia, judicium; fatum.

DOOM, *to*, damnare, condemnare.

DOOMSDAY, *subst.*, dies summi judicii, dies novissimus; *doomsday-book*, tabellæ censuales *or* liber censualis Guilielmi conquestoris.

DOOMSMAN, *subst.*, judex.

DOOR, *subst.*, ostium, janua, fores; *to get in d.s*, intro ire; *to go out of d.s*, foras exire; *at the d.*, ante ostium, ad fores, pro *or* præ foribus; *little d.*, ostiolum; *within d.s*, intus, domi; *without* or *out of d.s*, foris.

DOOR-BAR, *subst.*, vectis, repagulum.

DOOR-BOLT, *subst.*, obex, pessulus.

DOOR-KEEPER, *subst.*, ostiarius, janitor, janitrix.

DORIC, *subst.*, Doricus.

DORMANT, *adj.* (*sleeping*), dormiens; (*concealed*), occultus, latens; (*inactive*), desos, otiosus, nihil agens; *to lie d.*, latêre; domi desidem sedêre.

DORMITORY, *subst.*, cubiculum dormitorium, dormitorium.

DORMOUSE, *subst.*, glis.

DORR, *subst.*, scarabæus arboreus; *dorr-hawk*, accipiter cantharophagus.

DORSER, *subst.*, corbis dorsuaria, clitellæ.

DOSE, *subst.*, dosis, portio, pars assignata.

DOSE, *to* (*one*), certam medicamenti portionem alicui assignare *or* præscribere.

DOT, *subst.*, punctum.

DOT, *to*, punctis notare.

DOTAGE, *subst.*, deliramentum, deliratio.

DOTARD, *subst.*, delirus, insipiens; *an old dotard*, senex delirus.

DOTE, *to*, delirare, desipere; *to dote upon*, deamare, perdite amare; alcjs amore ardêre, flagrare, inflammari.

DOTING, *adj.*, delirans, desipiens, vecors, delirus; anilis, insanus.

DOTTEREL, *subst.*, avis fatua, delira, imitatrix.

DOUBLE, *adj.*, duplex, geminus; anceps; duplus; *the double*, duplum, alterum tantum; *to carry double*, duos simul in dorso ferre.

DOUBLE, *subst.* (*fold*), sinus.

DOUBLE, *to*, duplicare, geminare; *to double the fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere; *to double a cape*, promontorium prætervehi, superare.

DOUBLE-CHINNED, *adj.*, duplicato mento præditus.

DOUBLE-EDGED, *adj.*, anceps.

DOUBLE-HEADED, *adj.*, biceps.

DOUBLE-HEARTED, DOUBLE-MINDED, *adj.*, fraudulentus, fallax; dissimulator, fraudator.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, *adj.*, bilinguis, mendax, fallax.

DOUBLET, *subst.*, thorax, diploïs, colobium.

DOUBLING, *subst.*, duplicatio, geminatio; *doubling of words* (*in rhetoric*), verborum reduplicatio, anadiplosis.

DOUBLY, *adv.*, dupliciter; *to deal doubly*, prævaricari, inter utramque partem fluctuare.

DOUBT, *subst.*, dubium, dubitatio, hæsitatio; scrupulus; *without d.*, sine dubio, sine controversia, procul dubio, extra dubitationem, sine ulla dubitatione; *no d.*, sane, certo, haud dubie, sine dubio; *I make no d. of it*, de illa re nullus dubito *or* mihi dubium non est; *to put one into some d.*, scrupulum alicui injicere; *to keep one in d.*, alicui animum suspendere, alcjs animum suspensum tenêre; *to put one out of d.*, alqm metu liberare, alicui scrupulum eximere.

DOUBT, *to*, *v. n.*, dubitare, fluctuare, hæsitare, hærêre; animo pendêre, huc illuc inclinare; *to d. somewhat*, subdubitare; *v. a.*, alqd *or* de alqa re suspicari, alqd in dubium vocare; *to make one d.*, suspicionem alicui afferre, movêre, injicere.

DOUBTFUL, *adj.*, dubius, ambiguus, incertus, anceps; *doubtful meaning*, ambiguitas.

DOUBTFULNESS, *subst.*, ambiguitas, dubitatio.

DOUBTLESS, *adv.*, haud dubie, certo, certissime.

DOUGH, *subst.*, farina ex aqua subacta; *to knead dough*, farinam subigere, depsere.

DOUGHY (*bread*), panis male coctus.

DOUGHTY, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus.

DOVE, *subst.*, columba, columbus; *young d.*, pullus columbinus; *of or like a d.*, columbinus, columbaris; *d.-color*, color columbinus; *d.-cot*, *d.-house*, columbarium; *d.-like*, in morem columbarum.

DOWAGER, *subst.*, vidua nobilis cui usufructus partis bonorum mariti concessus est.

DOWDY, *subst.*, femina inelegans et invenusta.

DOWER, DOWRY, *subst.*, dos; *to give a daughter a dowry*, filiam dotare; *given in dowry*, dotalis.

DOWERED, *adj.*, dotata.

DOWERLESS, *adj.*, indotata.

DOWLAS, *subst.*, linteum crassius et firmius.

DOWN, *subst.* (*feathers*), plumæ; *down on fruits*, lanugo; *down on nuts*, barba; *down on the chin*, lanugo, barba prima; *a down-bed*, culcita plumea; (*a plain*), planities, campus planus *or* apertus.

DOWN, *adv.*, deorsum, desuper; *up and d.*, sursum deorsum; *d. to the present time*, usque ad hanc ætatem; *right d.*, ad perpendiculum, directo; *to go d.*, descendere; *a going d.*, descensus; *the going d. of the sun*, solis occasus *or* occubitus; *the sun is d.*, sol occidit; *d.!* procumbe, procumbite; *to bear d.*, obruere, sternere, prosternere; *to break d.*, dirurere, demoliri; *to bring a thing d. from above*, alqd e loco superiore afferre; *to bring d.* (*humble*) *a person*, alcjs superbiam frangere, reprimere; *to bring d. the price of a thing*, alcjs rei pretium imminuere; *to fall d. stairs*, per gradus præcipitem ire; *to float d. the river*, secundo flumine deferri; *to go d. the hill*, per clivum descendere; *fig.*, ad inopiam redigi.

DOWNFALL, *subst.*, casus, lapsus, ruina.

DOWNHILL, *adv.*, decliviter, devexe; *a road*

which goes d., via declivis, devexa, præceps; *to go d.*, decrescere, dilabi; *going down* (*in age*), vergens annis, in senium vergens; *subst.*, declivitas.

DOWN-LOOKING, *adj.* (homo), nebulosa fronte.

DOWNRIGHT, *adj.*, perpendicularis; *a d. man*, homo simplex; *a d. blow*, ictus superne illatus.

DOWNS, *subst. pl.*, tumuli arenarii.

DOWNWARD, *adv.*, deorsum, in inferius; *with the face downward*, pronus.

DOWNY, *adj.*, plumosus, lanuginosus; plumeus, mollis, mollissimus.

DOWRY, *subst.* *See* DOWER.

DOXOLOGY, *subst.*, laudatio.

DOZE, *to*, *v. n.*, sopiri, soporari; *v. a.*, sopire, stupefacere, obstupefacere; soporare, percellere.

DOZEN, *subst.*, duodecim, duodeni.

DOZINESS, *subst.*, torpor, veternus; sopor, somnium.

DOZY, *adj.*, somniculosus.

DRAB, *subst.* (*cloth*), panni genus crassius.

DRACHM, *subst.*, drachma.

DRAFF, *subst.*, siliquæ, esca porcina.

DRAG, *subst.*, harpago.

DRAG, *to*, *v. a.*, trahere, rapere, raptare; *v. n.*, [illegible], verrere terram; lentis passibus pone subire; *to drag for oysters*, ostreas tragula captare.

DRAGGER, *subst. pl.*, quicquid navi appendet et ab ea trahitur.

DRAGGLE, *to*, per lutum trahere, collutulare.

DRAGGLE-TAIL, *subst.*, mulier sordida et putida.

DRAGGLING, *subst.*, inquinamentum.

DRAG-NET, *subst.*, verriculum, everriculum, tragula.

DRAGON, *subst.*, draco, serpens, serpens draco; *female dragon*, †dracæna; *little or young dragon*, dracunculus; *sea-dragon*, draco marinus.

DRAGONET, *subst.*, dracunculus.

DRAGON-FLY *subst.*, libella.

DRAGONISH, DRAGON-LIKE, *adj.*, instar draconis.

DRAGON'S BLOOD, *subst.* (*resin*), sanguis draconis.

DRAGON'S-STONE, *subst.*, draconites.

DRAGON-TREE, *subst.*, draco arbor.

DRAGON-WORT, *subst.*, dracontium; *small dragon-wort*, dracunculus.

DRAGOON, *subst.*, eques sclopetarius *or* catapultarius, eques levis armaturæ, dimacha.

DRAGOON, *to*, equitibus levis armaturæ infestare.

DRAIN, *to*, *v. a.*, aquam ex loco elicere *or* derivare; exsiccare, desiccare; *to drain one's purse*, marsupium alcjs exenterare; *v. n.*, exsiccari.

DRAIN, *subst.*, incilis fossa, emissarium; *drain for filth*, latrina.

DRAINABLE, *adj.*, quod desiccari potest.

DRAINING, *subst.*, desiccatio, exsiccatio.

DRAKE, *subst.*, anas mas; *sea-drake*, mergus major; (*gun*), tormentum bellicum.

DRAM, *subst.*, drachma; *not a dram*, ne hilum quidem, ne gry quidem, ne teruncius quidem; *a dram of brandy*, haustus vini adusti.

DRAMA, *subst.*, fabula, drama.

DRAMATIC, *adj.*, scenicus, dramaticus.

DRAMATICALLY, *adv.*, more scenico.

DRAMATIST, *subst.*, fabularum scriptor.

DRAPER, *subst.*, qui pannos vendit; *woollen-d.*, qui pannos lanceos vendit; *linen-d.*, qui lintea vendit, linteo.

DRAPERY, *subst.* (*cloth-work*), panni textura (*dress*), vestitus, habitus; vestis.

DRAUGHT, *subst.* (*copy*), exemplum, exemplar; (*sketch*), adumbratio, designatio, descriptio, figura, species; (*act of drinking*), haustus; (*sweeping with a net*), jactus; (*pull*), tractus, nisus; (*privy*), latrina, forica; *d. of air*, perflatus, ventus; *beasts for d.*, jumenta jugalia, jumenta; *the d. of a ship*, navigii immersio; *the d. of a will*, testamenti formula; *the d. of the letters*, litterarum ductus.

DRAUGHTS, *subst. pl.*, ludus latrunculorum simplicior; *to play at draughts*, latrunculis ludere.

DRAW, *to* (*pull*), trahere, ducere; (*describe*), delineare, depingere, describere; (*allure*), allicere, pellicere; (*sweep along*), verrere; (*let out*), promere; *to d. a bill of exchange upon one*, chirographum ad pecuniam permutandam ad alqm mittere; *to d. a blister*, facere pustulam; *to d. a circle or line*, circulum *or* lineam ducere; *to d. a nail*, clavum extrahere; *to d.* (*empty*) *a pond*, lacum desiccare; *to d. asunder*, distrahere; *to d. away*, abstrahere, seducere; *to d. back*, retrahere, reducere, revocare; recedere, se recipere; *to d. a conclusion from*, ex alqa re alqd efficere; *to d. cuts or lots*, sortiri; *to d. down*, detrahere; *to d. dry*, exhaurire, inanire, exinanire; *to d. forth in length*, protrahere, producere, extrahere; *to d. forward*, producere; *to d. on*, *v. a.*, perducere; *v. n.* (*approach*), instare, urgère, appropinquare; *to d. near*, appropinquare, accedere; *to d. in* (*entice*), illicere, ablandiri; (*close*), contrahere; *to d.* (*call*) *off*, revocare, avocare, retrahere; *to d.* (*go*) *off*, discedere, excedere, abire; *to d. out* (*exhaust*), exhaurire; (*pull out*), extrahere; (*lead out*), educere, producere; *to d. out d'purse*, seligere; *to d. to*, attrahere; *to d. together*, contrahere, congregare; *to d. up*, haurire, attrahere; *to d. up an army*, aciem instruere; *to d. up a fleet in line of battle*, naves dirigere in pugnam; *to d. up in writing*, scribere, verbis concipere.

DRAWBACK, *subst.*, pecuniæ restitutio.

DRAWER, *subst.* (*taster*), caupo, vini promus; (*box*), cistella pendula, capsula, loculus; *drawers* (*breeches*), braccæ interiores, subligacula.

DRAWING, *subst.*, tractio; *d. aside*, seductio; secessio; *d. back*, retractatio; *d. by fair means*, suasio, delinitio; *d. in*, inductio; *d. forth in length*, productio; *drawing nigh*, appropinquatio, accessus; (*draught*), designatio, descriptio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago; (*as an art*), pictura linearis.

DRAWL, *to*, verba lente proferre.

DRAY, *subst.*, tragula, traha.

DRAYMAN, *subst.*, qui traham agit.

DREAD, *subst.*, pavor, timor, terror, formido.

DREAD, *to*, metuere, timère, pavère, expavescere, pertimescere, extimescere.

DREADFUL, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, pertimescendus; atrox.

DREADFULLY, *adv.*, terribilem *or* horrendum in modum, atrociter.

DREADFULNESS, *subst.*, atrocitas, horror.

DREAM, *subst.*, somnium; *fig.*, somnium, deliramentum; *in a dream*, per somnum, in somnis; *a vision in a dream*, visus nocturnus.

DREAM, *to*, somniare, per quietem videre; *fig.*, dormitare; *to dream a dream*, somnium somniare.

DREAMER, *subst.*, somnians; homo somniculosus, tardus.

DREAMINGLY, *adv.*, somniculose, oscitanter.

DREAMLESS, *adj.*, nunquam somnis vexatus.
DREARINESS, *subst.*, vastitas, horror, mœstitia.
DREARY, DREAR, *adj.* (*desert*), vastus, desertus, incultus; (*sad*), tristis, mœstus; (*rough*), horridus.
DREDGE, *to* (*for oysters*), ostreas legere, colligere.
DREDGERS, *subst. pl.*, qui ostreas legunt.
DREGGY, *subst.*, fæculentus.
DREGS, *subst. pl.*, fæx, sedimentum, recrementum; *d. of oil*, fraces; *d. of wine*, fæces vini, floces; *d. of the people*, urbis sentina; *to clear from d.*, defæcare.
DRENCH, *to*, potionem medicam dare, adhibere *or* præbere; (*dip in*), immergere; (*soak*), madefacere.
DRENCH, *subst.*, salivatum, potio medica.
DRESS, *subst.*, ornatus, cultus, vestitus; *head-dress*, calantica.
DRESS, *to* (*put on clothes*), vestire, vestem induere; (*trim*), ornare, exornare, concinnare; comere, curare; *to d. one's self*, se comparare, se colere; *to d. up*, apparare; *to d. a dead body*, pollingere; *to d. a horse*, equum destringere, depectere, curare; *to d. meat*, cibum coquere, coquinare; *to d. a tree*, arborem putare; *to d. a vine*, vitem colere, incidere; *to d. a wound*, vulnus obligare; *to d. leather*, corium macerare.
DRESSER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ vestit, ornat; *d. of leather*, coriarius; *d. of meat*, coquus; *d. of old things*, veteramentarius; *d. of vines*, putator; *d.-board*, abacus culinarius, mensi coquinaria.
DRESSING, *subst.*, ornatio, ornatus, cultus, cura; *d. of meat*, coctio; *d. of a wound*, curatio; *d. of a dead body*, pollinctura; *d. up of old things*, interpolatio.
DRESSING-GLASS, *subst.*, speculum vestiarium.
DRIFT, *subst.* (*purpose*), propositum, consilium; *d. of snow*, nives exaggeratæ; *d. of ice*, glacies fluitans, glacies quam fiumina trudunt; *d. of sand*, arenæ cumulus; *to be adrift* (*of a ship*), ferri ad arbitrium ventorum, esse ludibrio ventis.
DRIFT, *to*, ferre; rejicere; in litus ejicere; (*throw into heaps*), exaggerare.
DRILL, *to* (*bore*), terebrare, perforare; (*train*), exercere.
DRILL, *subst.*, terebra.
DRINK, *to*, bibere, potare; *to d. well*, bono gustu esse; *to d. round*, in ordinem bibere; *to d. all day long*, ad vesperam perpotare; *to d. away care*, bibendo curas pellere; *to d. hard*, perpotare, strenue potare; *to d. one's fill*, sitim explere; *to d. a good draught*, pleno haustu bibere; *to d. in*, imbibere; *to d. off* or *up*, absorbere, ebibere, epotare, exhaurire, exinanire; *to d. often*, potitare; *to d. by sips*, sorbillare; *to d. to* or *unto*, præbibere, propinare; *to d. to one's health*, alicui salutem propinare; *to d. together*, compotare, combibere.
DRINK, *subst.*, potus; *small d.*, potus tenuis; *stale d.*, potus diu confectus; *dead d.*, vappa; (*draught*), potio, haustus; *gone in d.*, ebrius, temulentus.
DRINKABLE, *adj.*, quod bibi potest.
DRINKER, *subst.*, potor, potator; *drinker of wine*, meri potor, vinosus, vinolentus; *excessive drinker*, bibax, ebriosus.
DRINKING, *subst.*, potatio; *a d. round*, circumpotatio; *continual d.*, perpotatio; *excessive d.*, temulentia, vinolentia, largior potatio; *d. to*, propinatio; *d. together*, compotatio; *of* or *for d.*, potulentus.
DRINKING-COMPANION, *subst.*, combibo, compotor.
DRINKING-CUP, *subst.*, cyathus, scyphus, ampulla potoria.
DRINKING-GLASSES, *subst. pl.*, vitrea pocula.
DRINKING-GOSSIP, *subst.*, compotrix.
DRINKING-MATCH or **DRINKING-BOUT**, *subst.*, compotatio, symposium.
DRIP, *to*, stillare, destillare.
DRIPPING, *subst.*, stillatio; liquamen, eliquamen.
DRIVE, *to*, agere, agitare, pellere; (*aim at*), moliri, conari; (*turn*), versare; (*force*), compellere, cogere; *to d. about*, circumagere; *to d. asunder*, dispellere; *to d. at*, spectare alqo; *to d. away*, abigere, arcere, fugare; *to d. back*, repellere, retroagere; *to d. beyond*, præteragere; *to d. deep*, adigere, defigere; *to d. down*, depangere; *to d. from*, abigere, propellere; *to d. off the stage*, explodere; *to d. on*, impellere; *to d. out*, expellere, exigere, extrudere; *to d. to extremities*, ad incitas redigere; *to let a ship d.*, fluctibus dedere ratem; *to d. a cart*, aurigari, currum agere; *to d. hard*, citato cursu agere currum.
DRIVER, *subst.*, agitator, actor; rector; *ass-driver*, asinarius; *ox-driver*, boum actor, bubulcus.
DRIVING, *subst.*, agitatio; *d. away*, propulsatio; *d. back*, depulsio; *d. forth* or *out*, exactio, expulsio.
DRIVEL, *subst.*, sputum, saliva.
DRIVEL, *to*, salivam ex ore emittere.
DRIVELLER, *subst.*, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.
DRIZZLE, *to*, stillare, rorare, irrorare; *a drizzling rain*, pluvia tenuis.
DROLL, *adj.*, jocosus, ridiculus; *subst.*, sannio, scurra; maccus; mimus; congerro lepidus.
DROLL, *to*, jocari, cavillari.
DROLLERY, *subst.*, jocus; facetiæ, lepores, sales, sermones ludicri; scurrilitas.
DROLLING, *subst.*, jocatio, cavillatio.
DROMEDARY, *subst.*, dromas, camelus.
DRONE, *subst.* (*sort of bee*), fucus; (*slothful person*), piger, segnis.
DROOP, *to* (*fade*), flaccescere, marcescere, marcere; (*pine away*), languere, tabescere, contabescere; *to d. through age*, consenescere, senio succumbere; *to droop in spirits*, tristem *or* mœstum fieri; *to make to droop*, debilitare, frangere.
DROOPING, *subst.*, languor.
DROOPINGLY, *adv.*, languide.
DROP, *subst.*, gutta; *falling drop*, stilla; *drop of ice*, stiria; *little drop*, guttula; *not a drop*, ne minimum quidem; *by drops*, guttatim, stillatim.
DROP, *to*, *v. n.*, stillare, destillare; cadere, labi, prolabi; (*faint away*), animo linqui; *to drop away*, clanculum se proripere; *to drop in*, intro venire, intro se inferre; *to drop off*, decidere; decedere, excedere; obire, morbo perire, mori; *v. a.*, instillare; (*let fall*), demittere, e manibus amittere, emittere; (*let slip*), omittere, prætermittere, præterire.
DROPPING, *adj.*, deciduus; *subst.*, destillatio; *d. in*, instillatio; *d. of the house-eaves*, stillicidium; *dropping of the eyes*, fluxio oculorum, lippitudo; *droppings*, stillatitia.
DROPSICAL, *adj.*, hydropicus, aquæ intercutis morbo implicitus.
DROPSY, *subst.*, aqua intercus, aquæ intercutis morbus, hydrops.
DROSS, *subst.*, scoria; spuma, fæx; *dross of iron*, ferri spurcities; *dross of silver*, argyritis.
DROSSY, *adj.*, scoria abundans.

DROUGHT, *subst.*, siccitas; sitis.

DROVE, *subst.*, pecoris agmen, grex armentitius, armenta; *of a drove*, armentalis; *in* or *by droves*, catervatim, gregatim.

DROVER, *subst.*, pecoris actor.

DROWN, *to*, mergere, demergere, submergere; *to d. one's self in the sea*, in mare se obruere *or* demergere; *to d.* (*overflow*) *a country*, inundare; *to d. a sound*, sonum obscurare; *to d. sorrow*, curas potando abigere *or* levare, sollicitudines vino sopire.

DROWNING, *subst.*, demersio, submersio, immersio.

DROWSINESS, *subst.*, torpor, veternus, somnolentia.

DROWSY, *adj.*, semisomnis, semisomnus, somniculosus; somno gravis; *a d. fellow*, dormitator; *to be d.*, languēre, torpēre; *to make drowsy*, sopire.

DRUB, *to*, fuste cædere, verberare.

DRUBBING, *subst.*, verberatio, verbera.

DRUDGE, *subst.*, mediastinus, opera, calo; *base drudge*, mancipium vile.

DRUDGE, *to* (*attend on a master*), famulari; (*toil hard*), ingentes labores suscipere, perpetuis laboribus se defatigare.

DRUDGERY, *subst.*, famulitium, servitus; magni labores; *to put one to drudgery*, servitio alqm opprimere.

DRUG, *subst.*, materia ex qua conficiuntur medicamenta; medicamentum.

DRUG, *to*, medicare.

DRUGGIST, *subst.*, medicamentarius.

DRUIDS, *subst. pl.*, Druidæ, Druides.

DRUM, *subst.*, tympanum; *the d. of the ear*, tympanum auriculare; *a child's d.*, tympaniolum; *d.-stick*, tympani plectrum; *kettle-d.*, tympanum symphoniacum; *beat* or *tuck of d.*, pulsus *or* sonus tympani; *with beat of drum*, tympanis pulsis.

DRUM, *to*, tympanum pulsare.

DRUMMER, *subst.*, tympanista, tympanotriba.

DRUMMING, *subst.*, tympani pulsatio.

DRUNK, DRUNKEN, *adj.*, ebrius, temulentus, potulentus, crapulæ plenus, bene potus; *half-d.*, semigravis; *dead-d.*, vino sepultus; *to be well d.*, vino obrutum esse *or* madēre; *to make d.*, inebriare, ebrium facere; *made d.*, inebriatus.

DRUNKARD, *subst.*, ebriosus, vinolentus, vino deditus, potator.

DRUNKENNESS, *subst.*, ebrietas, temulentia; *habit of drunkenness*, ebriositas.

DRY, *adj.*, siccus, aridus; sterilis; *very dry*, peraridus; (*thirsty*), sitiens, siticulosus; *to be dry*, sitire; *very dry*, siti enecatus; (*flat*), insulsus, exilis, jejunus, frigidus; *dry jests*, facetiæ clanculum mordaces; *a dry, joking fellow*, joculator, facetus, facetis abundans.

DRY, *to*, *v. a.*, siccare, exsiccare; arefacere; torrefacere; abstergēre, extergēre; *to dry one's tears*, lacrimas abstergēre; *to dry in the smoke*, fumare, infumare, fumo durare; *to dry in the sun*, insolare, sole durare; *to dry before the fire*, ad ignem exsiccare; *v. n.*, siccescere, exsiccescere, siccari, exsiccari; arescere, arefieri, exarescere; *to begin to dry*, subarescere; *to dry quite*, peraresccre.

DRYING, *subst.* (*making dry*), siccatio, desiccatio; *drying in the sun*, insolatio; *drying away*, tabes.

DRYNESS, *subst.*, siccitas, ariditas; jejunitas, exilitas.

DRYADS, *subst. pl.*, Dryades.

DUB, *subst.*, ictus, plaga.

DUB, *to*, instruere, creare; *to dub a knight*, equitem stricto gladio creare.

DUBBING, *subst.*, equitis creatio.

DUBIOUS, *adj.*, dubius, ambiguus, incertus.

DUBITATION, *subst.*, dubitatio.

DUCAL, *adj.*, ducalis.

DUCAT, *subst.*, nummus ducalis, ducatus.

DUCHESS, *subst.*, ducis uxor; dux femina.

DUCHY, *subst.*, ducatus.

DUCK, *subst.*, anas; *young duck, duckling*, anticula, anatis pullus; *wild duck*, anas fera *or* silvestris; *tame duck*, anas cicur; *of a duck*, anatinus; *to hunt ducks*, anates palustres aucupari.

DUCK, *to*, *v. a.*, submergere, aquâ *or* in aquam mergere; *v. n.*, se aquâ *or* in aquam submergere; *to duck down*, subsidere, se inclinare; *to duck with the head*, caput demittere.

DUCT, *subst.*, ductus.

DUCTILE, *adj.*, ductilis, lentus; flexibilis, mollis, sequax, docilis.

DUDGEON, *subst.* (*short dagger*), pugiunculus; (*anger*), ira, indignatio; *to take in dudgeon*, graveari, indignari; ægre, indigne ferre, pro indignissimo habēre.

DUE, *adj.* (*owing*), debitus; (*requisite*), convenienS, congruens, aptus, idoneus; *in due season*, in tempore; *to be due*, deberi; *to become due*, deberi cœpisse; *money beginning to be due*, pecunia cœpta deberi.

DUE, *subst.*, debitum, æquum, jus; *to give every one his due*, suum cuique tribuere.

DUEL, *subst.*, pugna singularis, certamen singulare; *to fight a d.*, certamen singulare cum alqo inire.

DUELLIST, *subst.*, qui singulari certamine pugnat; homo pugnax.

DUG, *subst.*, mamma, uber, papilla; *little dug*, mamilla; *of the dugs*, mamillaris; *having great dugs*, mammosus; *sucking the dugs*, subrumus.

DUKE, *subst.*, dux.

DUKEDOM, *subst.*, ducatus, ducis dignitas *or* ditio.

DULCET, *adj.*, dulcis, suavis, canorus.

DULCIFY, *to*, dulcem facere *or* reddere, dulcicare.

DULCIMER, *subst.*, sambuca.

DULL, *adj.* (*blunt*), hebes, retusus, obtusus; (*dark*), obscurus, fuscus; (*flat*), insulsus, sine sapore; (*lazy, slow*), segnis; (*heavy*), languidus, piger; (*sad*), tristis, mœstus; *dull-sighted, adj.*, cui omnia cæcutiunt, hebes; *dull of hearing*, surdaster; *dull of apprehension*, stupidus, crassus, plumbeus, bardus, naris obesæ; *to make dull*, hebetare, tundere, obtundere; *to grow dull*, hebescere, torpescere; *a dull fellow*, homo tardi ingenii, fungus; *of dull wit*, pinguis, crassus; *commerce is dull*, negotia frigida sunt; *somewhat dull*, tardiusculus.

DULL, *to*, hebetare, obtundere, retundere; obscurare.

DULLARD, *subst.*, hebes, bardus, fungus, stipes, stupidus, homo tardi ingenii, homo hebeti ingenio, mulo inscitior.

DULLING, *subst.* (*blunting*), hebetatio; (*darkening*), obscuratio.

DULLNESS, *subst.* (*bluntness*), hebetudo, hebes acies; (*heaviness, slowness*), segnities, segnitia, pigritia, inertia, tarditas, torpor; *dullness of weather*, cœlum nubibus obscuratum; *dullness of wit*, stupor, stupiditas, stultitia.

DULY, *adv.* ut decet, ut convenit, justo, recto,

legitime; (*in due form*), *rite*; (*exactly*), accurate, diligenter.

DUMB, *adj.*, mutus, elinguis; (*silent*), tacitus, taciturnus; *to be dumb*, mutum esse, non loqui, tacēre; *to become dumb*, obmutescere, immutescere; mutum fieri; conticescere; *to make* or *strike dumb*, alicui os occludere *or* obstruere.

DUMBNESS, *subst.*, muti status; silentium, taciturnitas.

DUMP, *subst.*, stupor, torpor; *melancholy dump*, sollicitudo, mœror.

DUMPISH, *adj.*, sollicitus, mœstus, tristis.

DUMPISHNESS, *subst.*, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia, sollicitudo.

DUMPLING, *subst.*, farinæ globus cum lacte subactus; *a dumpling fellow*, trossulus.

DUN, *subst.*, flagitator.

DUN, *to*, flagitare.

DUN-BEE, DUN-FLY, *subst.*, asilus, asilum, tabanus.

DUN-COLORED, *adj.*, fuscus, aquilus, subniger.

DUNCE, *subst.*, stipes, caudex, plumbeus, hebes.

DUNG, *subst.*, stercus, fimus; *cow-dung*, fimus bubulus; *horse-dung*, fimus equinus, caballinus; *swine's-dung*, sucerda; *mouse-dung*, muscerda; *dung-fork*, furca; *dung-hill*, sterquilinium, fimetum; *full of dung*, stercorosus.

DUNG, *to, v. a.*, stercorare, fimo obducere, stercore satiare; stercorationem facere; agro lætamen dispergere; *v. n.*, alvum exonerare, fimum reddere.

DUNGEON, *subst.*, carcer subterraneus et caliginosus, barathrum, tenebræ.

DUNGING, *subst.*, stercoratio.

DUNNED, *adj.*, postulatus, flagitatus, efflagitatus, a creditoribus sollicitatus.

DUNNING, *subst.*, postulatio, efflagitatio, sollicitatio.

DUODECIMO, *subst.*, forma duodenaria.

DUPE, *subst.*, homo credulus, insulsus, stupidus, stolidus.

DUPE, *to*, dolis fallere, illudere, ludificare; alicui os sublinere.

DUPLICATE, *adj.*, duplicatus; *subst.*, exemplar, exemplum; diploma.

DUPLICATION, DUPLICATURE, *subst.*, duplicatio.

DUPLICITY, *subst.*, fraus, fallacia, perfidia; simulatio.

DURABLE, *adj.*, firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, constans.

DURABLENESS, DURABILITY, *subst.*, firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas; diuturnitas, perennitas.

DURANCE, DURESSE, *subst.* (*imprisonment*), custodia, vinculum, in carcere incluso; *to be in durance*, custodia teneri, in carcere detineri.

DURATION, *subst.*, stabilitas; perennitas, diuturnitas; tempus, spatium; *of long duration*, stabilis, perennis, diuturnus, perpetuus, diutinus; *of short duration*, caducus, fluxus, infirmus; brevis.

DURE, *to*, durare, manēre, superesse.

DURESSE. *See* DURANCE.

DURING, *prep.*, per; *d. life*, per totam vitam; *d. supper*, inter cœnam; *d. sleep*, secundum quietem; *d. that time*, eo tempore; *d. my stay*, dum interfui; *d. my absence*, me absente; *d. these transactions*, dum hæc geruntur.

DURING, *subst.*, duramentum, duratio; *a during long*, diuturnitas, durabilitas, temporis longinquitas.

DUSK, DUSKY, *adj.*, nubilus, obscurus, obnubilus, tenebricosus; fuscus; *to make dusk*, infuscare, obumbrare, obscurare.

DUSK (*of the evening*), *subst.*, crepusculum.

DUSKINESS, *subst.*, obscuritas.

DUSKISH, *adj.*, subobscurus, subnubilus, subfuscus.

DUST, *subst.*, pulvis; *small dust*, pulvisculus; *dust of metal*, ramenta, scobs; *mill-dust*, pollen; *saw-dust*, scobs; *to reduce to dust*, in pulverem redigere; *to lay the dust*, pulverem sedare.

DUST, *to*, pulvere conspergere; (*cleanse from dust*), abstergēre, detergēre.

DUSTER, *subst.* (*dish-clout*), peniculus, penicullum.

DUSTING, *subst.*, a pulvere purgatio.

DUSTINESS, *subst.*, vis pulveris.

DUSTY, *adj.*, pulverulentus, pulvereus, pulveris plenus; *to grow dusty*, pulverem colligere.

DUTEOUS, DUTIFUL, *adj.*, pius, obediens, obsequens, officiosus, morigerus, dicto audiens; *to be dutiful to*, obsequi, morem gerere alicui.

DUTIFULNESS, *subst.*, pietas, obedientia.

DUTY, *subst.*, officium, munus, partes; (*tax*), vectigal, portorium; *it is my duty*, meum est, est mei muneris; *to do one's duty*, munus præstare, officium exsequi, explēre, facere; officio *or* muneri satisfacere; munere fungi *or* perfungi; *not to do one's duty*, officio deesse, ab officio decedere; *to present one's duty to a person*, alqm salutare, alicui salutem impertire *or* urbana officia præstare; *to be on duty* (*as a soldier*), in statione esse, excubias agere, excubare.

DWARF, *subst.*, nanus, pumilio, pumilus; *female dwarf*, nana, mulier pumila; *dwarf-tree*, arbor pumila; *dwarf elder*, ebulus; *dwarf cypress*, chamæcyparissus.

DWARF, *to*, minuere, imminuere; humilem reddere.

DWARFISH, *adj.*, minutus, pusillus, perpusillus, exiguus, humilis.

DWARFISHNESS, *subst.*, parva natura.

DWELL, *to* (*live*), habitare, commorari; colere, incolere; *to dwell near*, locum accolere; *to dwell in*, locum incolere; *to dwell during the summer*, æstivare; *to dwell during the winter*, hiemare; *fit to be dwelt in*, habitabilis; (*insist upon*), insistere, immorari; in re morari *or* hærēre.

DWELLER, *subst.*, habitator, incola; *d. by*, accola, vicinus; *d. in a city*, urbanus; *d. in a town*, oppidanus; *d. in the country*, rusticus, rusticanus; *d. in the suburbs*, incola suburbanus; *d. with another*, inquilinus.

DWELLING, *subst.*, habitatio, commoratio; *d.-house*, *dwelling-place*, domus, domicilium, sedes, habitatio; *a little or poor dwelling*, casa, casula, tugurium.

DWINDLE, *to*, consumi, imminui, evanescere, tabescere; *to d. away to nothing*, ad nihilum redigi.

DWINDLING, *subst.*, consumptio, tabes.

DYE, *subst.*, color; *deep dye*, color satur; *a crime of a deep dye*, atrox flagitium; *dye-house*, tinctoris officina.

DYE, *to*, tingere, inficere; *to dye vermilion*, miniare; *to dye purple-red*, fucare; *to dye scarlet-red*, cocco tingere; *double-dyed*, bis tinctus, dibaphus.

DYER, *subst.*, tinctor, infector; *scarlet-dyer*, infector coccinorum; *silk-dyer*, infector sericorum.

DYNASTY, *subst.* (*government*), dominatio, imperium; (*reigning house*), domus regia.

DYSENTERY, *subst.*, intestinorum tormina, dysenteria.

DYSURY, *subst.*, urinæ difficultas, dysuria.

E.

EACH (*every*), quisque, unus quisque; *each one*, singuli; *for each man*, in singulos homines; (*of two*), uterque; *each of us*, uterque nostrum; *each the other*, alter alterum, invicem; *each other*, mutuo, invicem, inter se; *on each side*, undique, utrimque.

EAGER, *adj.* (*earnest*), vehemens, acer; avidus; (*fierce*), ferox, pugnax; (*sharp set*), famelicus, fame pressus; *eager desire*, cupido, ardor, impetus, sitis, summum studium, libido vehemens; *eager to fight*, ad pugnam intentus; *to become eager for a thing*, alcjs rei amore exardescere, incendi, inflammari.

EAGERLY, *adv.* (*earnestly*), acriter, avide, cupide, vehementer, summo studio; *to bark eagerly*, acrius elatrare; *to look eagerly upon*, oculis intentis adspicere; *eagerly bent on a thing*, magno alcjs rei amore ardens, flagrans, incensus, inflammatus.

EAGERNESS, *subst.*, aviditas, cupiditas, alacritas; contentio; studium vehemens.

EAGLE, *subst.*, aquila; *of an eagle*, aquilinus; *eagle-bearer*, aquilifer; *eagle-eyed*, oculis acerrimis præditus.

EAGLET, *subst.*, aquilæ pullus.

EAR, *subst.* (*organ of hearing*), auris; *the lap of the ear*, auricula; *of the ear*, auricularis; *to fall together by the ears*, inter se certare, pugnare; *to whisper in the ear*, insusurrare, in aurem dicere; *to give ear*, auscultare, attendere, alicui aures dare, præbère, patefacere, animum advertere; *giving ear*, attentus, intentus, auscultans; *a giving ear*, auscultatio; *to lend an ear to one*, alicui auscultare, attentum se adhibère; *to take one by the ear*, alqm auricula prehendere; *a box on the ear*, colaphus; *to prick up the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere; *having long ears*, auritus; (*ear of corn*), spica; *what grows with ears*, spicatus; *made of ears*, spiceus; *to put forth ears*, spicari; (*ear-like thing*), auris; (*handle*), ansa, ansula; *ear of the leaf of a book*, plicatura; *having ears* (*handles*), ansatus.

EARL, *subst.*, comes; *an earl's wife*, comitis uxor.

EARLDOM, *subst.*, comitatus.

EARLY, *adj.* (*in the morning*), matutinus; (*before light*), antelucanus; (*as to time, season*), maturus; (*of fruit*), præcox; *too early*, præmaturus; *from early youth*, ab initio ætatis; *he is an early riser*, bene mane surgere solet.

EARLY, *adv.* (*in the morning*), mane, tempore matutino; *very early*, bene *or* multo mane, prima luce; (*of time*), mature; *very early*, mature admodum; *early in the spring*, ineunte vere; *early in the summer*, prima æstate.

EARN, *to* (*wages*), demerère, stipem merèri *or* lucrari, mercedem accipere *or* promerèri.

EARNEST, *adj.* (*diligent*), diligens, sedulus, attentus, gnavus, assiduus; (*vehement*), vehemens, ardens, acer; (*of great importance*), magnus, gravis, magni momenti *or* ponderis; *in earnest* or *good earnest*, serio, ex animo, bona fide, re vera.

EARNEST, EARNEST-MONEY, *subst.*, arrha, arrhabo; auctoramentum; *to give earnest*, arrham dare.

EARNESTLY, *adv.* (*diligently*), diligenter, sedulo attente, gnaviter; (*vehemently*), vehementer, ardenter, acriter, summo studio, impense, admodum studiose, sollicite; avide; ambitiose; animose, asseverenter, certatim, valde; *so e.*, tantopere, in tantum; *to entreat e.*, obtestari, vehementer rogare, etiam atque etiam orare; *to look e.*, intentis oculis alqm intueri; *to speak e.*, serio dicere *or* loqui.

EARNESTNESS, *subst.* (*diligence*), diligentia, sedulitas, assiduitas; (*vehemence*), vehementia, ardor, fervor, studium; (*severity*), severitas.

EAR-RING, *subst.*, inauris.

EAR-PICKER, *subst.*, auriscalpium.

EARTH, *subst.*, terra, tellus, solum, humus; terrarum orbis, terræ; terræ globus; *made of e.*, terrenus; (*earthen*), fictilis, figlinus; *e. cast up*, agger congestus; *bank of e.*, agger tumulus; *to commit to the e.*, terræ mandare, sepelire, humare; *to make things of e.*, figlinam exercère; *a fox's e.*, vulpis antrum.

EARTH, *to* (*as a fox*), terram subire, se in foveam abdere.

EARTH-BORN, EARTH-BRED, *adj.*, terrâ editus.

EARTHEN, *adj.*, fictilis, figlinus, testaceus; *earthen vessels*, vasa fictilia.

EARTHLY, EARTHY, *adj.* (*made of earth*), terrâ concretus; (*living on earth*), terrenus, terrestris; (*relating to this life*), externus; *earthly things*, res externæ *or* ad corpus pertinentes; opes, divitiæ; voluptates.

EARTHLY-MINDED, EARTHLING, *subst.*, homo rebus externis nimis intentus, homo externarum rerum nimis studiosus, homo voluptarius.

EARTHQUAKE, *subst.*, terræ motus, terræ tremor.

EARTHY. *See* EARTHLY.

EAR-WIG, *subst.*, forficula auricularis.

EAR-WITNESS, *subst.*, testis auritus.

EASE, *subst.* (*rest*), otium, quies, requies; (*place to rest*), voluptas, jucunditas, gaudium; (*freedom from pain*), doloris vacuitas; *at ease*, otiosus, otiose; *I am well at ease*, bene mecum agitur; *with ease*, facile, prompte, nullo negotio; *ill at ease*, ægrotus, æger, infirmus, valetudinarius.

EASE, *to*, levare, allevare, collevare, relevare sublevare; lenire; *to ease nature*, alvum exonerare.

EASEMENT, EASING, *subst.*, levamen, leramentum, allevamentum, solatium; levatio, allevatio.

EASILY, *adv.*, facile, expedite, prompte, nullo negotio; sine negotio; (*gently, mildly*), leniter, molliter.

EASINESS, *subst.*, facilitas, proclivitas; *e. of address*, affabilitas, comitas; *e. of belief*, credulitas; *e. of expression*, expedita in dicendo celeritas.

EAST, *subst.*, oriens, ortus, solis ortus, plaga orientalis.

EASTER, *subst.*, pascha, dies paschalis, sollemnia paschalia; *easter-eve*, vigilia paschæ.

EASTERN, EASTERLY, *adj.*, ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans; in oriente.

EASY, *adj.*, facilis, expeditus, promptus, proclivis; *easy of belief*, credulus; *easy to be borne*, facile tolerandus, ferendus, tolerabilis, patibilis; *easy in one's circumstances*, satis dives, modice locupleta bene nummatus, pecuniosus, opulentus.

EAT, *to*, edere, comedere, vesci; manducare; cibum capere, sumere; jentare, prandère, cœnare, (*feed off*), depascere; (*nibble*), arrodere; (*corrode*), corrodere; (*wear away*), terere, attarere; *to eat all*

about, ambedere, circumedere; *to eat greedily*, vorare, devorare; *to eat immoderately*, se cibis ingurgitare; *to eat lickerishly*, ligurire, abligurire; *to eat often*, esitare; *to eat riotously*, commissari, abligurire; *to eat together*, convivari, unâ cibum capere; *to eat underneath*, subedere; *to eat, as a sore*, corrodere, exulcerare; *to eat up*, exedere, comedere; *to eat one's words*, dicta retractare; *an appetite to eat*, cibi appetentia, fames.

EATABLE, *adj.*, esculentus, edulis, quod ad vescendum aptum est; *eatables*, res ad vescendum aptæ, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, victus.

EATER, *subst.*, qui edit; *great eater*, edax, helluo, gurges; *dainty eater*, liguritor.

EATING, *adj.*, edax; corrodens, corrosivus; *subst.*, cibus, esca, victus; esus, comestura; *eating-stuff*, esculenta; *eating-house*, caupona, popina; *little eating-house, eating-shop*, cauponula.

EAVES, *subst. pl.*, subgrundia; *the dropping of the e.*, stillicidium; *e.-dropper*, auscultator, subausculator; *to play the e.-dropper*, auscultare, subausculare.

EBB, *subst.*, marinorum æstuum recessus, æstûs decessus; *ebb and flow*, marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus; *on the ebb*, minuente æstu; *ebb-tide begins*, æstus minuit.

EBB, *to*, reciprocare, recedere, refluere; *to ebb and flow*, crescere et decrescere.

EBONY, *subst.*, ebenum; *ebony-tree*, ebenus.

EBRIETY, *subst.*, ebrietas.

EBULLITION, *subst.*, bullitus, æstus; animi ardor, irarum æstus.

ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRICAL, *adj.*, e centro aberrans; (*odd*), qui omnia alio modo facit.

ECCENTRICITY, *subst.*, e centro aberratio.

ECCLESIASTICAL, *adj.*, ad ecclesiam pertinens, ecclesiasticus.

ECHO, *subst.*, echo, sonus repercussus, imago vocis.

ECHO, *to*, resonare, vocem reddere *or* repercutere.

ECLIPSE, *subst.*, solis *or* lunæ defectio, sol *or* luna deficiens; sol obscuratus.

ECLIPSE, *to*, obumbrare, obscurare; *to eclipse another's glory*, alcjs existimationem minuere; *to be eclipsed*, deficere, obscurari, defectu laborare.

ECLIPSING, *subst.*, luminis obscuratio.

ECLIPTIC, *subst.*, linea ecliptica.

ECLOGUE, *subst.*, ecloga.

ECONOMY, *subst.*, rei familiaris administratio; œconomia; (*frugality*), diligentia, parsimonia.

ECONOMIST, *subst.*, rei familiaris administrator, curator; homo ad rem attentus.

ECONOMICAL, *adj.*, domesticus, œconomicus; (*frugal*), diligens, parcus.

ECSTASY, *subst.*, animi a sensibus alienatio, furor, mentis excessus, ecstasis; summa voluptas; *to be in an ecstasy*, a sensibus alienari, animo percelli, in mentis excessum rapi.

ECSTATIC, *adj.*, effusa *or* mirifica lætitia affectus, a sensibus alienatus, mentis alienatione correptus.

ECUMENICAL (*council*), consilium generale.

EDDY, *subst.*, aquæ reciprocantis vortex *or* refluxus; *eddy-wind*, ventus retrocedens a vento.

EDGE, *subst.* (*brink*), margo, ora; extremitas; (*border of a garment*), limbus, fimbria; (*cutting part of a knife*), acies, acumen; *with the edge*, cæsim; *to set an edge on*, acuere, exacuere; *to take off the edge*, hebetare; *to edge in*, intrudere, insinuare; *to set the teeth on edge*, dentes hebetare *or* stupefacere.

EDGE, *to* (*with lace*), prætexere; *with gold*, auro ambire oras.

EDGED, *adj.*, acutus, acie instructus; (*bordered*), fimbriatus; *two-edged*, anceps.

EDGELESS, *adj.*, obtusus, retusus, hebes.

EDGING, *subst.* (*lace*), fimbria, lacinia; limbus; *edgings in gardening*, arearum oræ.

EDIBLE, *adj.*, edulis, esculentus, ad vescendum aptus.

EDICT, *subst.*, edictum, decretum; *to make an edict*, edicere, populum edicto monêre; *to publish an edict*, edictum edere, proponere.

EDIFICATION, *subst.*, instructio, institutio.

EDIFICE, *subst.*, ædificium.

EDIFIER, *subst.* (*builder*), ædificator, structor.

EDIFY, *to* (*build*), ædificare, exædificare, struere, construere, extruere; (*instruct*), instruere, instituere; (*excite devotion*), pios sensus in alcjs animo excitare.

EDILE, *subst.*, ædilis.

EDIT, *to*, in lucem edere; emittere; foras dare.

EDITION, *subst.*, editio.

EDITOR, *subst.*, editor.

EDUCATE, *to*, educare, instituere, instruere; *well educated*, liberaliter instructus, liberali doctrina eruditus.

EDUCATION, *subst.*, educatio, institutio, instructio.

EEL, *subst.*, anguilla; *eel-spear*, fuscina.

EFFABLE, *adj.*, quod effari potest, effabilis.

EFFACE, *to* (*blot out*), obliterare, delêre, eradere, expungere; (*obscure*), obscurare.

EFFACING, *subst.*, obliteratio, deletio.

EFFECT, *subst.* (*what is produced*), quod efficitur, effectum; (*event*), eventus, exitus; (*completion*), effectus; (*force*), effectus, vis, efficientia; (*reality*), res, res ipsa; (*amount*), summa, sententia; *to no e.*, nequidquam, incassum, frustra, sine effectu; *of no e.*, irritus, cassus, vanus; *in e.* (*really*), re, revera, reapse; (*almost*), ferme, fere; *to the same e.*, in eandem sententiam; *the letter was to this e.*, in epistola scriptum erat his fere verbis; *to which e.*, quapropter, quocirca; *effects*, res, bona, fortunæ, opes, facultates.

EFFECT, *to*, efficere, ad exitum perducere; vincere, evincere.

EFFECTER, *subst.*, effector, effectrix.

EFFECTING, *subst.*, effectio, confectio.

EFFECTIVE, *adj.*, efficax.

EFFECTIVELY, *adv.*, revera, reapse.

EFFECTUAL, *adj.*, efficax.

EFFECTUALLY, *adv.*, efficaciter, efficienter; (*thoroughly*), penitus, omnino, prorsus.

EFFEMINACY, *subst.*, mollities.

EFFEMINATE, *adj.*, effeminatus, femineus, mollis, muliebris; delicatulus, tenellulus; *somewhat effeminate*, molliusculus, molliculus, mollicellus.

EFFEMINATE, *to*, effeminare, emasculare, evirare, emollire.

EFFERVESCENCE, *subst.*, effervescentia; fervor, æstus.

EFFETE, *adj.*, effœtus, sterilis.

EFFICACIOUS, *adj.*, efficax, efficiens.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, EFFICACY, *subst.*, efficacia, efficacitas, vis; *with efficacy*, efficaciter; *of much efficacy*, potentissimus, valentissimus.

EFFICIENCY, *subst.*, efficientia, effectum.

EFFICIENT, *adj.*, efficiens; (*active*), diligens, strenuus

EFFIGY, *subst.*, effigies, imago, simulacrum; *little effigy*, icuncula.
EFFLORESCENCE, EFFLORESCENCY, *substant.*, efflorescentia.
EFFLORESCENT, *adj.*, efflorescens.
EFFLUENCE, EFFLUX, *subst.*, effluentia, effluxus.
EFFORT, *subst.*, conatus, impetus, nisus, nixus, conamen; contentio animi; *to make great efforts*, strenuam operam navare, summa ope anniti.
EFFRONTERY, *subst.*, impudentia, audacia; protervitas.
EFFULGENCE, *subst.*, fulgor, splendor.
EFFULGENT, *adj.*, fulgens, splendens.
EFFUSION, *subst.*, effusio.
EGG, *subst.*, ovum; *new-laid egg*, ovum recens; *old egg*, ovum vetustum *or* requietum; *the white of an egg*, ovi albumen; *the yolk of an egg*, ovi luteum, vitellus; *the shell of an egg*, ovi putamen; *like an egg*, ad formam ovi, ovatus; *to lay an egg*, ovum ponere *or* parere; *to brood or sit on eggs*, ovis incubare; *to hatch eggs*, ova excludere.
EGG, *to* (*on or forward*), instigare, stimulare, impellere, urgère.
EGGER ON, *subst.*, impulsor, instigator.
EGGING ON, *subst.*, impulsus, impulsio, instigatio, sollicitatio, stimulatio.
EGREGIOUS, *adj.* (*excellent*), egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus, nobilis; (*remarkable*), insignis, summus.
EGREGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, eminentia, excellentia.
EGRESS, *subst.*, egressus, exitus.
EIGHT, *adj.*, octo; octoni; *the e. in cards*, ogdoas; *of e.*, octonarius; *e. o'clock*, octava hora; *e. times*, octies; *e. times as much*, octuplus; *e. times doubled*, octuplicatus; *of e. feet*, octipes; *e. years old*, octo annos natus, octennis; *e. hundred*, octingenti; *e. hundred each*, octingeni; *the e. hundredth*, octingentesimus; *e. hundred times*, octingenties; *e. thousand*, octies mille *or* octo milia; *e. thousand times*, octies millies.
EIGHTEEN, *adj.*, duodeviginti, octodecim; *e. times*, duodevicies; *eighteenth*, decimus octavus, duodevigesimus.
EIGHT-FOLD, *adj.*, octuplex.
EIGHTH, *adj.*, octavus; *an e. part*, octava pars.
EIGHTHLY, *adv.*, octavum.
EIGHTY, *adj.*, octoginta; *eighty times*, octogies; *of eighty*, octogenarius.
EIGHTIETH, *adj.*, octogesimus.
EITHER, *pron.*, uter, alteruter, utervis, uterlibet; *either—or*, aut—aut, vel—vel; *you are not trusted on either side*, neque in hac, neque in illa parte, fidem habes; *on either part or side*, utrimque, utrobique, ultro citroque.
EJACULATE, *to*, voces interruptas *or* inconditas edere, clamare.
EJACULATION, *subst.*, suspirium, vox.
EJACULATORY, *adj.*, per clamorem editus, abruptus, interruptus.
EJECT, *to*, ejicere, expellere, exturbare.
EJECTION, *subst.*, ejectio, expulsio; *of ejection*, ejectitius.
EJULATION, *subst.*, ejulatio.
EKE, *adv.*, etiam, itidem.
EKE, *to* (*out*), producere, augère, adjicere, addere; (*make the most of*), parce et frugaliter dispensare.
ELABORATE, *v. a.*, elaborare; *adj.*, elucubratus, absolutus, accuratus, consummatus, summa cura *or* diligentia confectus.
ELAPSE, *to*, labi, elabi, præterire; exactum esse, interjici, intercedere; *after a few days were elapsed*, paucis post diebus.
ELASTIC, *adj.*, elasticus, resiliens; *fig.*, hilaris, alacer.
ELASTICITY, *subst.*, resiliendi vis, vis elastica.
ELATE, ELATED, *adj.*, elatus, superbus, inflatus, tumens; *to be elated*, superbire, insolescere, intumescere; superbia efferri, inflari.
ELATE, *to*, superbum reddere, superbia inflare.
ELATION, *subst.*, superbia; effusum gaudium.
ELBOW, *subst.*, cubitus, ulna; *to lean on the e.*, in cubitum acclinare, cubito niti; *to be at one's e.*, alqm comitari; *e.-room*, spatium laxum; *to give one e.-room*, spatium cedere, remotius sedère.
ELBOW, *to*, *v. a.*, cubito ferire *or* summovère; *v. n.*, huc illuc prominère.
ELDER, *subst.* (*tree*), sambucus; *of elder*, sambuceus; *dwarf-elder*, ebulus.
ELDER, *adj.* (*in age*), major natu, senior; *elder times*, tempora antiqua; *subst.*, presbyter; *elders*, majores, veteres, proavi, superiores.
ELDERLY, *adj.*, ætate provectior.
ELDERSHIP, *subst.*, major *or* grandior ætas; *eldership in the Church*, presbyterium.
ELDEST, *adj.*, maximus natu.
ELECAMPANE, *subst.*, inula campana, helenium.
ELECT, *to*, eligere, deligere, seligere; creare, facere.
ELECTION, *subst.*, electio, delectus; comitia; *day of election*, dies comitiorum.
ELECTIVE, *adj.*, ad electionem pertinens; *elective king*, rex qui eligitur.
ELECTOR, *subst.*, elector; *prince elector*, elector imperialis.
ELECTORAL, *adj.*, ad electorem pertinens.
ELECTORSHIP, ELECTORATE, *subst.*, electoratus.
ELECTRIC, *adj.*, electricus.
ELECTRICITY, *subst.*, vis electrica.
ELECTRIFY, *to*, vi electrica imbuere.
ELECTUARY, *subst.*, medicamentum electuarium, ecligma.
ELEEMOSYNARY, *adj.*, ad stipis largitionem pertinens, eleemosynarius.
ELEGANCE, ELEGANCY, *subst.*, elegantia, venustas; (verborum) concinnitas; *e. in apparel*, ornatus, cultus, munditiæ; *elegance in manners*, urbanitas.
ELEGANT, *adj.* (*nice*), elegans; *e. in speech*, eloquens, disertus; *e. in apparel*, comptus, politus, mundus, nitidus, concinnus; *e. in manners*, urbanus; *very elegant*, perelegans.
ELEGIAC, *adj.*, elegiacus.
ELEGY, *subst.*, elegia; *writer of elegies*, elegographus.
ELEMENT, *subst.* (*first principle*), elementum, principium; (*letter*), littera, elementum, character; *the four elements*, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum, quatuor genitalia corpora; *to lay the elements of*, inchoare, instituere.
ELEMENTAL, ELEMENTARY, *adj.*, ad elementa pertinens, elementarius; *elementary knowledge*, prima rudimenta scientiæ; *elementary instruction*, institutio elementaria.
ELEPHANT, *subst.*, elephas, elephantus; *young*

e., elephantis pullus; *an elephant's trunk*, elephanti manus, proboscis; *to bray like an e.*, barrire.

ELEPHANTINE, *adj.*, elephantinus.

ELEVATE, *to* (*lift up*), levare, tollere, attollere, evehere; (*make cheerful*), hilarare, exhilarare, oblectare; *to e. one to honors*, alqm ad honores provehere *or* promovêre; *to e.* (*praise*) *a person*, laudibus alqm extollere; *e. with liquor*, potu exhilaratus; *e. in his own conceit*, gloriosus, plus æquo sibi tribuens, nimium sibi placens.

ELEVATION, *subst.*, elatio, sublatio, elevatio; *e. to honors*, promotio ad honores; *e. of spirit*, ingenii sublimitas, ingenium altum; *e. of the voice*, vocis intentio *or* contentio; *e. of the pole*, poli altitudo.

ELEVEN, *adj.*, undecim; undeni; *of e.*, undenarius; *e. times*, undecies; *e. hundred*, undecies centum, undecies centeni; *e. hundred times*, undecies centies; *e. thousand*, undecies mille, undecim millia; *e. thousand times*, undecies millies.

ELEVENTH, *adj.*, undecimus.

ELF, *subst.* (*dwarf*), pumilio, nanus; (*hobgoblin*), larva, dæmonium, terriculum; *elves*, larvæ, lemures.

ELICIT, *to*, elicere.

ELIGIBLE, *adj.*, qui eligi potest; eligendus, idoneus; optabilis, optandus.

ELISION, *subst.*, elisio.

ELIXIR, *subst.*, potio medicata; felixirium.

ELK, *subst.*, alce, alces.

ELL, *subst.*, ulna, cubitus; *of an ell*, cubitalis.

ELLIPSIS, *subst.*, ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL, *adj.*, ellipticus.

ELM, *subst.*, ulmus; *of elm*, ulmeus; *elm-nursery*, ulmarium; *elm-grove*, ulmetum.

ELOCUTION, *subst.*, elocutio, dicendi facultas.

ELOGY, *subst.*, elogium, præconium.

ELOPE, *to*, a marito *or* patre discedere, abscedere, recedere.

ELOPEMENT, *subst.*, uxoris fuga.

ELOQUENCE, *subst.*, eloquentia, facundia, facultas dicendi, copia dicendi, vis dicendi; *excelling in e.*, singulari orationis suavitate præditus; *flow of e.*, flumen ingenii; *wanting e.*, infacundus, indisertus; *to speak without e.*, inculte et horride loqui.

ELOQUENT, *adj.*, eloquens, facundus, disertus; *very eloquent*, facundiâ præstans, pereloquens, dicendo admirabilis *or* divinus.

ELSE, *adv.* (*besides*), præterea; (*more*), adhuc, amplius, porro; (*other*), alius; (*otherwise*), aliter, alioqui, alioquin, cæterequin; *or else*, sive, an; aut, vel; *either—or else*, aut—aut; *elsewhere*, alibi, aliubi; *any where e.*, alicubi; *from somebody e.*, aliunde.

ELUCIDATE, *to*, explicare, exponere, enodare; perspicuum reddere.

ELUCIDATION, *subst.*, explicatio, expositio.

ELUDE, *to*, eludere, evitare, evadere, subterfugere; effugere; *to e. the law*, fraudem legi adhibêre.

ELUDING, *subst.*, evitatio; deceptio.

ELUSIVE, ELUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, campi Elysii, læta arva, lætæ sedes, fortunata nemora.

EMACERATE, *to*, macerare, extenuare.

EMACERATING, EMACERATION, *subst.*, corporis extenuatio.

EMACIATE, *to*, emaciare, macerare, emacerare, macilentum reddere.

EMACIATED, *adj.*, emaciatus, macer, macie extenuatus *or* confectus; *to become emaciated*, macescere, emacescere.

EMANATE, *to*, emanare.

EMANATION, *subst.*, femanatio.

EMANCIPATE, *to*, emancipare, ab aliena potestate liberare, in libertatem vindicare.

EMANCIPATION, *subst.*, emancipatio.

EMASCULATE, *to* (*geld*), castrare; (*weaken*), enervare, debilitare.

EMASCULATION, *subst.* (*gelding*), castratio; (*weakening*), debilitatio.

EMBALM, *to*, pollingere, arte medicare, condire balsamo.

EMBALMER, *subst.*, pollinctor.

EMBALMING, *subst.*, pollinctura.

EMBARGO, *subst.*, navium retentio; *to lay on an embargo*, naves retinêre.

EMBARK, *to*, *v. a.*, in navem *or* naves imponere, *v. n.*, navem conscendere; *to e. in an affair*, negotio se implicare *or* involvere; *to e. in the same design*, ejusdem consilii participem esse.

EMBARKATION, *subst.*, in navem conscensio.

EMBARRASS, *to*, impedire, præpedire; confundere, mentem turbare.

EMBARRASSMENT, *subst.*, implicatio, perturbatio, impedimentum; mens turbata.

EMBASSAGE, EMBASSY, *subst.*, legatio.

EMBATTLED, *adj.*, instructus, ordinatus; opere munitus.

EMBELLISH, *to*, polire, ornare, exornare, adornare, decorare, condecorare.

EMBELLISHER, *subst.*, qui ornat.

EMBELLISHMENT, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum.

EMBER WEEK, unum ex quatuor temporibus jejunii.

EMBERING DAYS, feriæ esuriales, vigiliæ.

EMBERS, *subst. pl.*, favilla; *of embers*, cinereus.

EMBEZZLE, *to*, avertere, intervertere, supprimere, surripere, clam auferre; *to embezzle the public money*, peculatum facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, *subst.*, argenti circumductio; peculatus.

EMBEZZLER, *subst.*, surreptor; *embezzler of the public money*, peculator.

EMBITTER, *to*. *See* IMBITTER, *to*.

EMBLEM, *subst.*, emblema, symbolum, imago, signum.

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, *adj.*, symbolicus, emblematicus.

EMBLEMATIST, *subst.*, emblematum scriptor.

EMBODY, *to*, concorporare, admiscêre.

EMBOLDEN, *to*. *See* IMBOLDEN, *to*.

EMBOSS, *to*, cælare; *the art of embossing*, toreutice; *embossed work*, cælatum opus, prostypum, toreuma; *embossed plate*, argentum signis asperum.

EMBOSSER, *subst.*, cælator, anaglyptes.

EMBOSSING, *subst.*, cælatura.

EMBOWEL, *to*, exenterare.

EMBRACE, *subst.*, amplexus, complexus.

EMBRACE, *to*, amplecti, complecti, circumplecti, brachia collo circumdare; *to e. one another*, se mutuo amplecti; *embraced*, amplexu exceptus.

EMBRACING, *subst.*, amplexus, complexus.

EMBROIDER, *to*, acu pingere; *to embroider with gold*, auro distinguere.

EMBROIDERER, *subst.*, mulier acu pingens *or* acu pingendi perita.

EMBROIDERY, *subst.* (*the art*), ars acu pingendi; (*the fabric*), opus acu pictum, pictura acu facta.

EMBROIL, *to*, confundere, perturbare, turbare,

miscēre, permiscēre; *to e. a state*, res novas moliri; *to e. friends*, inter amicos discordiam *or* dissidium concitare.

EMBRYO, *subst.*, fœtus immaturus.

EMENDATION, *subst.*, emendatio, correctio.

EMERALD, *subst.*, smaragdus; *of emerald*, smaragdinus.

EMERGE, *to*, emergere.

EMERGENCY, *subst.*, casus, occasio, res nata.

EMERGENT, *adj.* (*rising suddenly*), subitus, subitaneus, repentinus, inopinatus; (*weighty*), magni momenti *or* ponderis.

EMETIC, *adj.*, vomitorius, vomitum provocans, emeticus.

EMETIC, *subst.*, vomitorium.

EMIGRATE, *to*, ex alqo loco migrare, emigrare, demigrare; patriam mutare.

EMIGRATION, *subst.*, migratio, demigratio, temigratio.

EMIGRANT, *subst.*, qui solum mutat, qui e patria migrat; (*settler*), colonus.

EMINENCE, *subst.* (*high place*), locus editus; (*dignity*), dignitas, nobilitas; eminentia, splendor; *a person of great e.*, vir clarus, præclarus, eximius, egregius, illustris, nobilis, insignis, summus.

EMINENT, *adj.*, eminens, insignis, conspicuus, eximius, egregius; *to be eminent*, excellere, præcellere, valēre alqa arte.

EMISSARY, *subst.*, legatus, missus; (*scout*), explorator, speculator.

EMISSION, *subst.*, emissio.

EMIT, *to*, emittere.

EMMET, *subst.*, formica; *emmet-hunter*, lynx.

EMOLLIENT, *adj.*, emolliens; *subst.*, medicamentum emolliens, malagma.

EMOLLITION, *subst.*, emollitio.

EMOLUMENT, *subst.*, emolumentum, lucrum, commodum.

EMOTION, *subst.*, commotio, agitatio, incitatio; *emotion of mind*, animi motus; animi perturbatio.

EMPALE, *to* (*fence with pales*), sudibus munire; (*spit on a stake*), palo transfigere.

EMPANNEL, *to*, seligere, designare; *to empannel a jury*, juratos arbitros conscribere.

EMPEROR, *subst.*, imperator; *of an emperor*, imperatorius.

EMPHASIS, *subst.*, vis in dicendo, emphasis.

EMPHATIC, *adj.*, emphasim habens, emphaticus, gravis.

EMPIRE, *subst.*, imperium.

EMPIRIC, *subst.*, empiricus; qui experientiam sequitur ducem.

EMPIRICAL, *adj.*, ad empiricum pertinens.

EMPIRICALLY, *adv.*, usu, experimentis.

EMPIRICISM, *subst.*, empirice.

EMPLASTIC, *adj.*, glutinosus, viscosus.

EMPLEAD, *to*, in jus trahere, reum agere; alicui diem dicere, actionem intendere.

EMPLOY, *to* (*bestow, use*), adhibēre, conferre, impendere, insumere, ponere, impertire; (*take up*), occupare; *to employ one's self about*, se alqa re implicare; *to employ one's self in study*, in libris hærēre.

EMPLOYING, *subst.*, occupatio.

EMPLOYMENT, *subst.*, negotium, quæstus; ars, studium.

EMPORIUM, *subst.*, emporium.

EMPOVERISH, *to*, depauperare, ad paupertatem redigere; *to e. land*, sterilem reddere agrum.

EMPOWER, *to*, liberum alcjs rei arbitrium alicui permittere; mandare alicui, ut, &c.

EMPRESS, *subst.*, imperatrix; uxor imperatoris.

EMPTINESS, *subst.*, inanitas, vacuitas; vacuum.

EMPTY, *adj.* (*void*), inanis, vacuus; (*vain*), vanus, inutilis, futilis; *e. title*, merum nomen, merus titulus; *to be e.*, inanem esse, vacuum esse, vacare; *to grow e.*, inanem fieri, inanescere; *an e. fellow*, fatuus, insulsus; *e. words*, inania verba.

EMPTY, *to*, vacuare, evacuare; exhaurire, inanire, exinanire; *to e. a pond*, stagnum desiccare.

EMPTYING, *subst.*, exinanitio.

EMPURPLED, *adj.*, purpureo colore tinctus.

EMPYREAL, *adj.*, empyreus.

EMPYREAN, *subst.*, æther.

EMULATE, *to* (*rival*), alicui invidēre *or* æmulari; alqm *or* cum alqo æmulari; (*imitate*), æmulari, imitari, imitando effingere *or* exprimere, imitatione assequi *or* consequi.

EMULATION, *subst.*, æmulatio.

EMULATOR, *subst.*, æmulus.

EMULOUS, *adj.*, æmulus.

EMULOUSLY, *adv.*, cum æmulatione.

EMULGENT, *adj.*, emulgens.

EMULSION, *subst.*, lac medicinale.

EMUNCTORIES, *subst. pl.*, glandulæ recipiendis humoribus accommodatæ.

ENABLE, *to*, alicui vires sufficere, subministrare, suppeditare.

ENABLING, *subst.*, virium suppeditatio *or* subministratio.

ENACT, *to*, decernere, sancire; legem sciscere, jubēre, ferre, accipere.

ENACTER, *subst.*, legum lator.

ENACTING, *subst.*, sanctio.

ENACTMENT, *subst.*, populi jussum, senatus consultum, decretum, lex.

ENAMEL, *subst.*, vitrum metallicum, encaustra; opus vitri metallici.

ENAMEL, *to*, encausto pingere, vitrum metallicum induere.

ENAMELLER, *subst.*, encaustes, metalli inductor.

ENAMELLING, *subst.*, ars encaustica.

ENAMORED OF, *adj.*, alcjs amore accensus, captus, inflammatus; *to grow e. of*, alcjs amore accendi.

ENARRATION, *subst.*, enarratio.

ENCAMP, *to*, castra metari; castra ponere, collocare, constituere.

ENCAMPMENT, *subst.*, castra.

ENCHAIN, *to*, catenis vincire, compedibus compescere.

ENCHANT, *to*, incantare, fascinare; (*captivate*), capere, rapere, delinire.

ENCHANTER, *subst.*, magus, veneficus; incantator.

ENCHANTING, *subst.*, incantatio, fascinatio.

ENCHANTINGLY, *adv.*, blandissime, jucundissime.

ENCHANTMENT, *subst.*, incantamentum, carmen fascinum.

ENCHANTRESS, *subst.*, venefica.

ENCHASE, *to*, auro inserere.

ENCIRCLE, *to*, cingere, circumstare, circumsedēre, sepire, circumsepire, circumdare.

ENCLOSE, *to*, includere, claudere, concludere, cingere, sepire, circumsepire, circumcludere, circumdare.

ENCLOSING, *subst.*, inclusio, circumseptio, circummunitio.

ENCLOSURE, *subst.*, septum, sepimentum, conseptum.

ENCOMIAST, *subst.*, laudator, encomiastes.

ENCOMIUM, *subst.*, laus, laudatio, encomium.

ENCOMPASS, *to*, ambire, circumdare, cingere.

ENCOMPASSING, *subst.*, complexus, ambitus.

ENCOUNTER, *to*, congredi, occurrere, confligere.

ENCOUNTER, *subst.* (*meeting*), congressus, occursus; (*fight*), certamen, pugna, prœlium, dimicatio, concursus.

ENCOURAGE, *to*, animare, instigare, hortari, exhortari, adhortari, citare, incitare, confirmare, animum addere; *to encourage peaceful arts*, pacis artes fovêre; *to encourage by applause*, plaudere.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *subst.*, hortatus, hortatio, confirmatio, stimulatio, incitatio, cohortatio, incitamentum, stimulus, hortamentum; *to meet with e.*, rebus ad alqd agendum necessariis suppeditari.

ENCOURAGER, *subst.*, hortator, adhortator, instimulator, exstimulator.

ENCROACH, *to*, invadere, irreptare, intrudere, involare; *to e. upon one's rights*, alcjs jus violare.

ENCROACHMENT, *subst.*, vis, violatio, injuria illata; impetus in res alienas factus.

ENCUMBER, *to*, impedire, præpedire, implicare, negotiis distringere.

ENCUMBRANCE, *subst.*, mora, impedimentum, impeditio.

END, *subst.* (*extremity*), finis, extremum, terminus, meta; (*event, issue*), eventus, exitus; (*aim, design*), consilium; *at the end of the street*, in ultima platea; *at the end of the year*, exeunte anno; *the farthest ends of the earth*, ultimæ terrarum oræ; *the end* or *plot of a play*, exitus, catastrophe; *an ill end*, exitium, pernicies; *in the end*, demum, denique, tandem; *the latter end of summer*, extremum æstatis; *upon end*, erectus; *near an end*, prope ad finem adductus; *to bring to an end*, conficere, perficere, ad finem adducere *or* perducere; *about the end of his life*, extremo vitæ tempore; *with this end in view*, hac mente, hoc consilio; *to the end that, &c.*, eo consilio, ut, &c.; *to what end?* quorsum? *to the same end*, eodem; *for which end*, quocirca, qua de causa; *for this end*, hujus rei causa; *to no end*, frustra, nequicquam.

END, *to, v. a.*, finire, terminare, alcjs *or* alicui rei finem facere; concludere; *v. n.*, finiri, terminari, desinere, finem habêre *or* capere, exitum habêre, evenire.

ENDANGER, *to*, in periculum, *or* discrimen adducere, *or* vocare.

ENDEAR, *to*, obligare; demerêri, devincire; carum reddere.

ENDEARMENT, *subst.* (*love*), amor; (*charm, attraction*), venus, venustas, gratia; blandimenta, lenocinia; (*dalliance*), lusus.

ENDEAVOR, *subst.*, contentio, intentio, opera, labor, conatus, studium, nisus; *with great endeavor*, enixe, summo opere.

ENDEAVOR, *to*, conari, niti, eniti, moliri, studêre, operam dare *or* navare; *to endeavor to get*, consectari, expetere, ad alqd adspirare; *to endeavor earnestly*, contendere, summa ope anniti.

ENDEAVORING, *subst.*, conatus, nixus.

ENDING, *subst.*, *of a thing*, rei absolutio, exitus, eventus; *ending of a controversy*, controversiæ diremptio; *ending of a word*, vocis terminatio.

ENDITE, ENDICT, *to* (*accuse*), actionem *or* litem alicui intendere, alqm in jus vocare; (*dictate*), dictare.

ENDITEMENT, *subst.*, accusatio.

ENDIVE, *subst.*, intubus, intubum; hendivia.

ENDLESS, *adj.*, infinitus, nullis finibus circumscriptus, fine carens; sempiternus, perennis, æternus.

ENDLESSLY, *adv.*, infinite, ad infinitum; in perpetuum, in æternum, semper.

ENDLESSNESS, *subst.*, infinitas; immortalitas, sempiternitas; infinitum tempus.

ENDLONG, *adv.*, recta; rectus.

ENDORSE, *to*, in tergo scribere *or* inscribere.

ENDORSEMENT, *subst.*, in aversa parte nominis inscriptio.

ENDORSER, *subst.*, qui nomen suum in aversa parte inscribit.

ENDOW, *to* (*give a portion*), dotare, dotem præbêre; *to e. the mind*, animum instruere, ornare.

ENDOWMENT, *subst.* (*giving*), donatio; (*gift*), donum, munus, dos; *endowment by will*, legatum.

ENDUE, *to*, donare, dotare; imbuere.

ENDURANCE, *subst.* (*patience*), tolerantia, patientia; (*duration*), duratio.

ENDURE, *to* (*bear, suffer*), ferre, pati; tolerare; (*continue*), durare, perdurare; *able to endure*, patiens; *having endured*, passus, perpessus; *not to be endured*, intolerabilis, non ferendus.

ENDURING, *subst.*, tolerantia, patientia; (*continuing*), duratio; *enduring long*, diuturnus; *enduring forever*, æternus, sempiternus, perennis.

ENDWISE, *adv.*, recte.

ENEMY, *subst.*, inimicus, adversarius; hostis; *deadly e.*, inimicissimus, hostis infestissimus; *stubborn e.*, perduellis; *of an e.*, hostilis, hosticus; *like an e.*, hostiliter, inimice, infeste, infense; *to make one's self enemies*, odium contrahere.

ENERGETIC, *adj.*, magna vi præditus, valens, vehemens.

ENERGY, *subst.*, vis, virtus, efficacia.

ENERVATE, *to*, enervare, debilitare, infirmare.

ENERVATION, *subst.*, debilitatio, infirmatio.

ENFEEBLE, *to*, infirmare, debilitare; vires imminuere *or* comminuere.

ENFEEBLING, *subst.*, infirmatio, debilitatio, virium infractio.

ENFEOFF, *to*, fidei alcjs committere, credere, concredere.

ENFORCE, *to* (*compel*), compellere, cogere; (*strengthen*), confirmare, roborare, corroborare; *to enforce by argument*, argumento confirmare; *to enforce by necessity*, adigere, subigere.

ENFORCEMENT, *subst.*, confirmatio; inculcatio.

ENFORCER, *subst.*, qui cogit, impulsor.

ENFRANCHISE, *to* (*a slave*), manumittere, manu emittere, ad pileum vocare; (*make free of a city*), alqm civitate donare.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, *subst.*, civitatis donatio; vindiciæ.

ENGAGE, *to, v. a.*, obligare, devincire; *to e. one's word*, spondêre, vadari, fidem obstringere, fidem suam interponere, vadimonium præstare; *to e. one's self in a thing*, se alqa re implicare, miscêre; in se alqd suscipere; *v. n.*, *to e. in battle*, confligere, concurrere, congredi; prœlio confligere, inire *or* committere, manus conserere.

ENGAGEMENT, *subst.* (*fight*), pugna, prœlium, certamen, congressus, concursus; (*passing one's word*), sponsio, vadimonium; *to be under an en-*

gagement, plurimum alicui debêre, alicui devinciri.

ENGAGING, *adj.* (*pleasant*), jucundus, suavis, gratus.

ENGENDER, *to*, generare, gignere.

ENGENDERING, *subst.*, generatio; *of engendering*, genitalis, genitivus

ENGINE, *subst.*, machina, machinatio, machinamentum; (*device*), artificium, techna, strophe; *military engines*, tormenta; *fire-engine*, sipho, machina ad ignem extinguendum.

ENGINEER, *subst.*, machinator, machinarum artifex; architectus militaris.

ENGIRD, *to*, cingere, circumcingere.

ENGLISH, *to*, Anglice reddere *or* vertere.

ENGRAVE, *to*, incidere, insculpere, scalpere, cælare.

ENGRAVER, *subst.*, sculptor, cælator; *engraver of gems*, gemmarum sculptor; *engraver in copper*, chalcographus.

ENGRAVING, *subst.*, sculptura, cælatura; *e. in copper*, chalcographia; (*figure*), figura sinea, imago.

ENGROSS, *to* (*buy up*), coëmere, merces flagellare; (*occupy*), occupare; *to engross a deed*, in tabulas inferre *or* referre; *to engross a writing*, latius exscribere, majusculis litteris exarare.

ENGROSSER, *subst.*, mercium flagellator, monopôla.

ENGULF, *to*, ingurgitare.

ENHANCE, *to* (*the price*), pretium augêre *or* accendere; *to enhance the price of victuals*, annonam flagellare *or* incendere.

ENHANCEMENT, *subst.*, pretii auctio *or* auctus.

ENHANCER, *subst.*, pretii auctor, mercis corrogator.

ENIGMA, *subst.*, ænigma.

ENIGMA'TICAL, *adj.*, ænigmaticus, obscurus.

ENJOIN, *to*, injungere, jubêre, mandare, imperare, præcipere.

ENJOINER, *subst.*, mandator.

ENJOY, *to*, frui, uti, possidêre; *to enjoy one's self*, sese oblectare.

ENJOYER, *subst.*, fructus perceptor.

ENJOYMENT, *subst.*, fructus perceptio, possessio; *enjoyments*, voluptates.

ENKINDLE, *to*, accendere.

ENLARGE, *to*, *v. a.* (*extend*, *increase*), amplificare, ampliare, augêre, dilatare, extendere; (*set free*), vinculis exsolvere, e custodia emittere, liberare; *to enlarge a house*, accessionem ædibus facere *or* adjungere; *v. n.*, *to enlarge upon*, copiose, fuse *or* late de aliqa re loqui.

ENLARGER, *subst.*, amplificator.

ENLARGING, ENLARGEMENT, *subst.*, amplificatio, laxatio, relaxatio; laxamentum; *enlarging out of prison*, e custodia, emissio liberatio.

ENLIGHTEN, *to*, illuminare, collustrare, illustrare; lucem afferre; *fig.*, erudire, excolere.

ENLIGHTENING, *subst.*, illustratio, illuminatio.

ENLIST, *to*, milites conscribere; *to enlist one's self*, militiæ nomen dare.

ENLISTING, *subst.*, militum conscriptio.

ENLIVEN, *to*, animare, hilarare, exhilarare, lætificare; animum addere *or* renovare.

ENLIVENER, *subst.*, animator.

ENLIVENING, *subst.*, animatio; animi relaxatio.

ENMITY, *subst.*, inimicitia, simultas, odium; *to be at enmity with one*, inimicitias cum aliqo habêre.

ENNOBLE, *to*, nobilitare, ornare, illustrare; (*make a nobleman*), in nobilium ordinem adscribere *or* adsciscere.

ENODATION, *subst.*, enodatio.

ENORMITY, *subst.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*heinousness*), atrocitas, immanitas; (*great crime*), scelus, nefas, facinus, atrox, flagitium immane.

ENORMOUS, *adj.* (*excessive*), enormis, vastus; (*heinous*), nefandus, nefarius, atrox.

ENOUGH, *adv.*, affatim, abunde, satis satis; *it is e.*, satis est, sufficit; *not e.*, parum; *sure e.*, verissime, admodum certe; *it is true enough*, verissimum *or* certissimum est; *e. and to spare*, satis superque.

ENRAGE, *to*, irritare, in furorem agere, in rabiem propellere, ira inflammare *or* incendere.

ENRAGED, *adj.*, irritatus, efferatus, in furorem actus, ira incensus, furore correptus *or* percitus, sævus; *to become e.*, furore incendi, ira exardescere, excandescere; *to be much e.*, gravius commoveri.

ENRAGING, *subst.*, irritatio.

ENRAPTURED, lætitia *or* gaudio perfusus.

ENRICH, *to*, ditare, locupletare; augêre; *to enrich the ground*, feraciorem reddere, fecundare, lætificare, saginare solum.

ENRICHING, *subst.* (*of the ground*), agri *or* soli saginatio.

ENROBE, *to*, investire, ornare.

ENROBED, *adj.* (*of a Roman*), togatus.

ENROLL, *to*, inscribere, adscribere; in acta publica referre, in litteras publicas conscribere; (*enlist soldiers*), milites conscribere, nomina in militiam colligere.

ENROLLING, ENROLLMENT, *subst.*, in acta publica relatio, in tabulas conscriptio.

ENSCONCE, *to*, circumvallare, valle *or* aggere circumdare, munire; tegere.

ENSHRINE, *to*, consecrare.

ENSIGN, *subst.* (*colors*), vexillum, signum militare; *ensigns displayed*, signa erecta, explicata; *ensigns folded up*, signa supina; *an ensign*, *ensign-bearer*, signifer, vexillarius.

ENSLAVE, *to*, in servitutem redigere.

ENSNARE, *to*, illaqueare, irretire.

ENSNARER, *subst.*, qui insidias strait.

ENSUE, *to*, sequi, consequi, succedere; postea contingere.

ENTABLATURE, ENTABLEMENT, *subst.*, trabes.

ENTAIL, *subst.*, libellus rem hæredi addicens.

ENTAIL, *to*, addicere; hæreditatem perpetuam posteris tradere.

ENTANGLE, *to*, irretire, impedire, præpedire.

ENTANGLEMENT, *subst.*, implicatio, implicatus, impeditio, involutio.

ENTER, *to*, *v. n.*, inire, ingredi; *to e. by violence*, irrumpere, invadere, se intrudere; *to e. by stealth*, irrepere, furtim intrare; *to e. into service*, operam alicui locare; *to e. into a bond for appearance*, vadimonium promittere; *to e. into a league*, fœdus inire *or* facere; *to e. into a conference*, colloquium inire; *to e. into friendship*, amicitiam cum aliqo jungere; *to e. upon an estate*, hæreditatem adire, capere; *to e. upon a design*, consilium inire, capere; *v. a.*, *to e. in a book*, inscribere, in commentarium referre; *to e. in an account*, in rationes *or* in codicem referre; *to e. one's self a soldier*, militiæ nomen dare, sacramento se obligare; *to e. an action against one*, dicam alicui scribere.

ENTERING, *subst.*, ingressio, introitus.
ENTERLACE, *to*, intertexere, intexere, internectere, consorere.
ENTERLACING, *subst.*, contextus, intextus.
ENTERPRISE, *subst.*, cœptum, inceptum; conatus; opus, facinus, ausum.
ENTERPRISING, *adj.*, promptus, strenuus, acer; *subst.*, molitio, susceptio.
ENTERTAIN, *to* (*keep*), alere, sustentare; (*treat*), accipere, excipere; tractare; (*divert*), oblectare; (*lodge*), hospitio accipere; (*admit* or *believe*), admittere, credere, recipere; *to e. a hope*, spem concipere; *to e. one with stories*, advenienti fabulas narrare; *to e. one's self with pleasure*, jucunditati se dare.
ENTERTAINER, *subst.*, hospes.
ENTERTAINING, *adj.*, jucundus, delectans, gratus.
ENTERTAINMENT, *subst.* (*lodging*), hospitium; (*feast*), convivium, epulæ; (*amusement*), delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum.
ENTHRALL, *to*, mancipare, in servitutem redigere.
ENTHRALLMENT, *subst.*, servitus, servitium.
ENTHRONE, *to*, in solio collocare; alicui regnum deferre.
ENTHUSIASM, *subst.*, numinis afflatus, divinus impetus, mens incitata, spiritus divinus, æstus *or* fervor ingenii; (*high zeal*), studium ardens, ardor, fervor; (*fanaticism*), fanaticus error *or* furor.
ENTHUSIAST, *subst.* (*fanatic*), homo fanaticus; *enthusiast for truth*, acerrimus veri defensor.
ENTHUSIASTIC, *adj.*, fanaticus; acer, ardens, vehemens.
ENTICE, *to*, allicere, pelliere; sollicitare, delinire; *to entice away*, blanditiis abducere.
ENTICEMENT, *subst.*, illecebra, blanditiæ, pellacia, lenocinium, incitatio.
ENTICER, *subst.*, allector, delinitor.
ENTICING, *adj.*, blandus, illecebrosus, pellax.
ENTIRE, *adj.* (*whole*), integer, solidus, totus; (*uncorrupted*), incorruptus, sincerus, purus; *e. victory*, victoria absoluta; *e. friend*, amicus intimus.
ENTIRELY, *adv.* (*wholly*), in totum, in solidum, ex asse; (*altogether*), omnino, prorsus; (*purely*), integre, sincere, incorrupte; (*dearly*), unice, conjuncte, care, intime, amanter.
ENTIRENESS, *subst.*, integritas; sanitas.
ENTITLE, *to*, appellare, nominare, inscribere; *to be entitled to an estate*, jus hæreditatem adeundi habère.
ENTITLING, *subst.*, appellatio, inscriptio.
ENTITY, *subst.*, res, entitas, ens.
ENTOMB, *to*, intumulare, tumulare, humare, condere, sepelire.
ENTRAILS, *subst. pl.*, intestina, viscera, exta.
ENTRANCE, *subst.*, introitus, ingressus, aditus; *e. into a college*, in collegium admissio; *e. by force*, irruptio, incursio; *to make a public e.*, triumphali pompa per urbem vehi; *to deny an e.*, prohibère janua.
ENTRANCE, *to*, voluptate perfundere, suavissime afficere, ad se convertere et rapere.
ENTRANCEMENT, *subst.*, summa voluptas.
ENTRAP, *to*, illaqueare, inescare; decipere; cassibus irretire, inescare.
ENTRAPPING, *subst.*, deceptio.
ENTREAT, *to*, orare, rogare, obsecrare; *I entreat you*, a te quæso; *to entreat often*, rogitare; *to entreat humbly*, supplicare; *to entreat earnestly*, obnixe rogare, etiam atque etiam rogare; *to entreat gently*, demulcère.
ENTREATER, *subst.*, precator, deprecator.
ENTREATY, *subst.*, precatio, deprecatio; *humble e.*, obsecratio, supplicatio; *solemn e.*, obtestatio; *frequent e.*, rogitatio; *by e.*, precario, prece, rogatu; *got by e.*, exoratus, precarius.
ENTRY, *subst.*, introitus, aditus, ingressus; *e. to a house*, atrium, vestibulum; *to give e.*, intromittere, admittere, aditum dare; *e. in an account-book*, res in codicem relata; *e. of a debt*, nomen.
ENTWINE, *to*, convolvere, involvere.
ENUMERATE, *to*, enumerare, recensère.
ENUMERATION, *subst.*, enumeratio, recensio.
ENUNCIATION, *subst.*, enunciatio; enunciatum.
ENVELOP, *to*, involvere, implicare, cooperire.
ENVELOPE, *subst.*, involucrum, integumentum.
ENVENOM, *to*, venenare, veneno tingere *or* inficere.
ENVIABLE, *adj.*, invidendus, beatus, fortunatus.
ENVIER, *subst.*, invidens, invidus, malignus.
ENVIOUS, *adj.*, invidens, invidus, lividus, malignus.
ENVIRON, *to*, cingere, circumcingere; sepire, conseptire; ambire, circumcludere, circumdare.
ENVIRONS, *subst. pl.*, omnis circum ager, vicinitas, vicinia.
ENVOY, *subst.*, legatus, missus.
ENVY, *subst.*, invidia, livor, malignitas; obtrectatio.
ENVY, *to*, alicui invidère; *to envy somewhat*, subinvidère; *to envy one a thing*, invidère alicui aliquid; *to be envied*, invidia premi; *I am envied*, mihi invidetur.
EPACT, *subst.*, dies intercalares, epactæ.
EPHEMERAL, *adj.*, unius diei, qui unum diem vivit.
EPHEMERIS, *subst.*, ephemeris.
EPHEMERIST, *subst.*, ephemeridum scriptor.
EPIC, *adj.*, epicus; *subst.*, poëma *or* carmen epicum.
EPICURE, *subst.*, epicureus, homo delicatus et luxuriosus, homo subtilis palati; *to play the epicure*, delicate *or* luxuriose vivere, voluptatibus indulgère.
EPICUREAN, *adj.*, epicureus; (*sensual*), delicatus, luxuriosus.
EPICURISM, *subst.*, luxuria, vita delicata, gula, ingluvies.
EPIDEMIC (*disease*), morbus epidemicus, pestilentia.
EPIGRAM, *subst.*, epigramma.
EPIGRAMMATIC, *adj.*, epigrammaticus.
EPIGRAMMATIST, *subst.*, epigrammatum scriptor.
EPILEPSY, *subst.*, morbus comitialis, epilepsia.
EPILEPTIC, *adj.*, epilepticus.
EPILOGUE, *subst.*, epilogus.
EPIPHANY, *subst.*, epiphania.
EPISCOPACY, *subst.*, dignitas episcopalis, episcopatus.
EPISCOPAL, *adj.*, episcopalis.
EPISODE, *subst.*, episodium; excursus, degressus.
EPISTLE, *subst.*, epistola, litteræ; *e. in divine worship*, lectio epistolica; *small e.*, epistolium.
EPISTOLARY, *adj.*, epistolaris, epistolis conveniens, epistolicus, per litteras.
EPITAPH, *subst.*, sepulcri inscriptio, elogium tu-

mulo inscriptum, titulus; *to write an epitaph*, titulum *or* elogium sepulcro inscribere.

EPITHALAMIUM, *subst.*, carmen nuptiale.

EPITHET, *subst.*, epithetum, appositum.

EPITOME, *subst.*, compendium, epitome.

EPITOMIST, *subst.*, qui in compendium redigit.

EPITOMIZE, *to*, in compendium redigere.

EPOCH, *subst.*, epocha, æra; ætas, tempus.

EQUABILITY, *subst.*, æquabilitas, æquus animus, tranquillitas.

EQUABLE, *adj.*, æquabilis, æquo animo præditus; tranquillus.

EQUABLY, *adv.*, æquabiliter, æquo animo, patienter.

EQUAL, *adj.*, æqualis, par, æquus; *equal weight*, æquilibrium; *one's equals*, pares, consortes, æquales.

EQUAL, *to*, æquare, æquiparare.

EQUALITY, *subst.*, æqualitas, æquitas, paritas.

EQUALIZE, *to*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare; (*make equable*), æquabilem facere, reddere.

EQUALLING, EQUALLIZING, *subst.*, æquatio, exæquatio, æquiparatio.

EQUALLY, *adv.*, æque, æqualiter, pariter; (*impartially*), æquabiliter; (*one as well as the other*), æque, peræque, juxta.

EQUANIMITY, *subst.*, æquus animus, æquitas animi; constantia.

EQUATION, *subst.*, æquatio.

EQUATOR, *subst.*, circulus æquinoctialis.

EQUERRY, *subst.*, equiso, stabuli præfectus.

EQUESTRIAN, *adj.*, equestris.

EQUIDISTANT, *adj.*, ex æquo distans.

EQUILATERAL, *adj.*, æquis *or* paribus lateribus instructus.

EQUILIBRIUM, *subst.*, par momentum, æquilibritas, †æquilibrium.

EQUINOCTIAL, *adj.*, æquinoctialis.

EQUINOX, *subst.*, æquinoctium.

EQUIP, *to*, alqm rebus necessariis instruere, alicui necessaria suppeditare; ornare.

EQUIPAGE, *subst.*, instrumentum, ornatus; (*coach and horses*), carpentum et jumenta; *hunting-e.*, instrumentum venatorium; *the e. of a nobleman*, apparatus, comitatus, pompa; *in full e.*, copiose instructus.

EQUIPMENT, *subst.*, apparatus, ornatus; vestimenta, cultus.

EQUIPOISE, *subst.*, †æquilibrium.

EQUITABLE, *adj.*, æquus, justus, æquitate præditus.

EQUITABLY, *adv.*, ut æquum est, ex æquo et bono.

EQUITY, *subst.*, æquitas, æquum; *court of equity*, æquitatis curia.

EQUIVALENCE, *subst.*, eadem vis, par virtus.

EQUIVALENT, *adj.*, idem valens, ejusdem pretii; quod habet eandem vim; *to give an e.*, par pari reddere; *to be e.*, exæquare, eandem vim habère.

EQUIVOCAL, *adj.*, ambiguus, anceps, dubius.

EQUIVOCATE, *to*, vocibus ambiguis uti, verbis ancipitibus ludere, callide mentiri.

EQUIVOCATION, EQUIVOCALNESS, *subst.*, sermonis ambiguitas, in vocibus ambiguis collusio, amphibologia.

EQUIVOCATOR, *subst.*, callide mendax, captiosus.

ERA (*an*), *subst.*, epocha.

ERADICATE, *to*, eradicare, exstirpare, radicitus evellere, tollere.

ERADICATION, *subst.*, exstirpatio, radicis evulsio.

ERASE, *to*, eradere, expungere, delère.

ERASURE, *subst.*, litura.

ERE, *adv.*, antequam, priusquam; *ere long*, modo, brevi; *ere now*, ante hoc tempus.

ERECT, *adj.*, rectus, erectus.

ERECT, *to* (*raise up*), erigere, arrigere, attollere (*build*), ædificare, exædificare, fabricari, struere, construere.

ERECTION, *subst.*, ædificatio, fabricatio, constructio, erectio; ædificium.

ERECTNESS, *subst.*, erecta forma.

ERECTOR, *subst.*, qui erigit, ædificator.

EREMITE, *subst.*, solitudinis incola, deserta colens; eremita, anachoreta.

EREMITICAL, *adj.*, eremiticus.

EREWHILE, *adv.*, quondam, olim.

ERMINE, *subst.*, mus Ponticus, mustela alba, mustela erminia (L.); (*the fur*), pellis mustelæ erminiæ.

ERMINED, *adj.*, tergis mustelarum albarum indutus.

ERR, *to*, errare, aberrare, a recta via deflectere; (*mistake*), errare, falli.

ERRAND, *subst.*, mandatum, nuncius; *to do an e.*, nunciare, mandata conficere *or* perferre; *to go on an e.*, jussa capessere *or* exsequi; *to send on an e.*, legare, ablegare, mittere.

ERRAND-GOER, *subst.*, nuncius.

ERRANT, *adj.*, erraticus, errabundus.

ERRANTRY, *subst.*, erratio, vagatio.

ERRATA, *subst. pl.*, errata typographica, menda, errores.

ERRATIC, *adj.*, erraticus.

ERRING, *subst.*, erratio; error.

ERRONEOUS, *adj.*, erroneus, falsus, errore implicitus *or* involutus.

ERRONEOUSLY, *adv.*, per errorem, falso, falsa.

ERRONEOUSNESS, *subst.*, erratio, error.

ERROR, *subst.*, error; erratum, delictum, lapsus, peccatum, mendum; *in an error*, deceptus, a vero avius, devius; *to be in error*, in errore esse *or* versari, errore captum esse.

ERUDITE, *adj.*, eruditus, doctus, eruditione ornatus, litteris tinctus.

ERUDITION, *subst.*, eruditio, litteræ humaniores.

ERUPTION, *subst.*, eruptio.

ESCAPE, *subst.*, fuga, effugium.

ESCAPE, *to*, evadere, effugere, aufugere, elabi; *to e. by flight*, evolare, fuga se subducere *or* subtrahere; *to e. privily*, subterfugere; *to e. by struggling*, eluctari; *to e. danger*, periculum vitare, declinare, effugere; *to e. punishment*, impune evadere, impunitum abire; *to e. one's memory*, ex memoria excidere; *to let one e.*, alqm e manibus dimittere.

ESCAPING, *subst.*, fuga, evitatio, declinatio.

ESCHEW, *to*, vitare, devitare, declinare; defugere, effugere.

ESCHEWING, *subst.*, vitatio, devitatio, evitatio, fuga.

ESCORT, *subst.*, præsidium.

ESCORT, *to*, alicui præsidio esse; alqm prosequi, deducere, comitari.

ESCULENT, *adj.*, esculentus.

ESCUTCHEON, *subst.*, scutum, insigne gentilitium, tessera gentilitia.

ESPECIAL, *adj.*, præcipuus, peculiaris, summus.

ESPECIALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, præsertim, peculiariter; *most especially*, potissimum, maxime.

ESPOUSE, *to*, despondēre, desponsare; *to espouse one's cause*, alicui patrocinari, alcjs partes amplecti, ab alqo stare.

ESPOUSALS, *subst. pl.*, sponsalia.

ESPY, *to*, speculari, observare, explorare, dispicere; *to espy by chance*, adspicere, conspicere, vidēre; *sent out to espy*, emissarius.

ESPYING, *subst.*, speculatio; *e.-place*, specula.

ESQUIRE, *subst.*, armiger.

ESSAY, *subst.*, tentatio, tentamen, experimentum, periculum, conatus; dissertatio.

ESSAY, *to*, tentare, conari, periculum facere; experiri, aggredi.

ESSAYING, *subst.*, conatus, conamen.

ESSENCE, *subst.* (*being*), ens, quod est; (*substance, nature*), essentia, substantia, vis; (*chemical extract*), essentia, liquor tenuissimus.

ESSENTIAL, *adj.*, in rei natura positus, ad ipsam rem pertinens, proprius; *essential circumstance*, caput rei, res gravissima.

ESSENTIALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, imprimis, necessario, vere.

ESTABLISH, *to*, stabilire, sancire, confirmare, constituere, instituere.

ESTABLISHER, *subst.*, firmator, stabilitor.

ESTABLISHING, *subst.*, confirmatio, constitutio.

ESTABLISHMENT, *subst.*, constitutio, institutio; confirmatio; institutum.

ESTATE, *subst.* (*state*), status, conditio, ratio; (*property*), res, res familiaris; census, hereditas, bona, opes, divitiæ; (*order of men*), ordo; (*honor*), amplitudo, splendor, honor, dignitas, gradus honoris; *personal e.*, bona quæ testamento legari possunt; *real e.*, bona quæ hæreditate descendunt; *great e.*, res ampla, opes eximiæ, divitiæ, latum patrimonium; *small e.*, hæredíolum; *clear e.*, res familiaris ære alieno vacua; *yearly e.*, reditus prædiorum *or* pecuniæ annuæ; *man's e.*, ætas virilis; *highest e.*, primatus, amplissimus dignitatis gradus; *low e.*, res exigua, tenuis, angusta; conditio tenuis *or* humilis; *restored to the former e.*, redintegratus, in integrum restitutus.

ESTEEM, *subst.*, existimatio, æstimatio; pretium; honor; (*friendship*), amicitia; *of no e.*, nullius pretii; *to be in no e.*, nullo honore esse, nullius momenti putari; *to be of some e.*, alqo numero haberi.

ESTEEM, *to* (*rate*), æstimare, judicare, habēre, ducere, pendere; (*judge*), existimare, autumare, opinari, reputare, statuere; (*admire*), admirari; (*love, value*), diligere, carum habēre, magni facere *or* ducere; *to e. alike*, eodem pretio habēre; *to e. better*, antehabēre, anteponere, præponere; *to e. greatly*, magni facere, colere; magni pendere, plurimi facere; *to e. little*, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere; *to e. less*, posthabēre, postponere; *to e. as nothing*, nihili facere *or* pendere, pro nihilo ducere.

ESTEEMER, *subst.*, æstimator, existimator.

ESTIMABLE, *adj.* (*that may be estimated*), æstimabilis; (*valuable*), æstimatione dignus.

ESTIMATE, *to*, æstimare, censēre.

ESTIMATE, ESTIMATION, *subst.*, æstimatio, census; pretium; (*judgment*), judicium, sententia; *great e.*, dignitas, auctoritas; *of more e.*, pluris; *of no e.*, vilis, inanis, sordidus, contemptus, frivolus; *of like e.*, eodem pretio, tanti.

ESTRANGE, *to*, alienare, abalienare.

ESTRANGEMENT, *subst.*, alienatio, abalienatio.

ESTUARY, *subst.*, æstuarium, fretum; sinus maris.

ETCH, *to*, aqua forti corrodere.

ETERNAL, *adj.*, æternus, sempiternus, perpetuus.

ETERNALIZE, *to*, æternum facere, immortalitati consecrare; ad sempiternam memoriam propagare.

ETERNALLY, *adv.*, perpetuo, semper, nunquam non.

ETERNITY, *subst.*, æternitas, tempus infinitum, ævum sempiternum; vita æterna, vita altera; *for all e.*, in æternum, in omne tempus; *from all e.*, ab æternitate, ex æterno tempore, ab infinito tempore.

ETHER, *subst.*, æther.

ETHEREAL, *adj.*, æthereus, ætherius.

ETHICAL, *adj.*, ad mores pertinens, moralis, ethicus.

ETHICS, *subst. pl.*, mores, ethica, doctrina de moribus.

ETHNIC, *adj.*, ethnicus, pagnus.

ETIQUETTE, *subst.*, boni mores, urbanitas.

ETYMOLOGICAL, *adj.*, etymologicus.

ETYMOLOGIST, *subst.*, etymologus.

ETYMOLOGY, *subst.* (*derivation*), originatio, etymologia; (*origin*), origo, etymon; *the science of etymology*, etymologice.

EUCHARIST, *subst.*, eucharistia.

EULOGY, *subst.*, laudatio, laus, laudes.

EUNUCH, *subst.*, eunuchus, semivir, castratus.

EUPHONY, *subst.*, sonus, numerus; euphonia.

EVACUATE, *to*, vacuare, evacuare, exhaurire; *to e. a town*, oppido decedere, ab oppido cedere.

EVACUATION, *subst.*, evacuatio, exinanitio.

EVACUATIVE, *adj.*, purgans, catharticus.

EVADE, *to*, evadere, devitare, vitare; *to evade an argument*, argumentum eludere.

EVADING, *subst.*, fuga, effugium.

EVANESCENT, *adj.*, evanescens, fluxus.

EVANGELICAL, *adj.*, evangelicus.

EVANGELIST, *subst.*, evangelista.

EVAPORATE, *to*, *v. n.*, in vaporem abire, solvi, dissolvi.

EVAPORATION, *subst.*, exhalatio, exspiratio.

EVASION, *subst.* (*shift*), artificium, ars, fallacia, techna, stropha; *cunning evasion*, vaframentum.

EVASIVE, *adj.*, vafer, versutus, fallax.

EVE, *subst.*, profestum, vigiliæ; *Christmas-eve*, pridie diei Christi natalis; *Easter-eve*, paschatis vigiliæ, pridie paschatis; *to be on the eve of doing a thing*, alqd facturum esse; *we are on the eve of it*, impendet, imminet nobis.

EVEN, *adj.* (*plain*), æquus, planus; (*equable*), æquabilis; sibi constans, tranquillus; (*equitable*), æquus; (*not odd*), par; *I will be even with you*, par pari referam; *to play at even* or *odd*, par impar ludere; *to make even*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare; (*smooth*), complanare, lævigare, politre; *to lay even with the ground*, solo adæquare.

EVEN, *adv.* (*also*), etiam, quoque, omnino, vel: (*namely*), nempe, nimirum, scilicet; *e. as*, quemadmodum, sicut, æque atque, perinde ac si; *is it e. so?* siccine est? *it is e. so*, sic est profecto; *e. as the matter requires*, prout res postulat; *it is e. night*, nox instat, imminet, appetit; *e. from*, jam a, jam inde a, usque a; *e. now*, jam nunc, modo; *e. then*, jam tum, jam tunc; *e. there*, inibi.

EVEN, EVENING, EVENTIDE, *subst.*, vesper, vesperus, vespera; *toward e.*, ad *or* sub vesperum; *at e.*, vesperi; *late at e.*, pervesperi; *done at e.*, vespertinus, serotinus; *the e. before*, pridie vesperi; *e.*

EXERCISE, *subst.*, exercitatio, usus; *military e.*, exercitium, exercitatio; *the e. of an office*, muneris functio *or* administratio; *e. of the body*, exercitatio; *e.s* (*games*), ludi, certamina; *place of e.*, palæstra, gymnasium; *first e.*, tirocinium; *Latin e.*, pensum Latine vertendum; *delightful e.*, recreatio suavis.

EXERCISE, *to, v. a.*, exercēre, tractare, factitare; colere, excolere; *to e. authority*, dominari; *to e. an office*, munus sustinēre, munere fungi, magistratum gerere; *to e. one's self in*, operi alicui incumbere, artem alqam exercēre, se in alqa arte exercēre; *v. n.* (*as soldiers*), exerceri.

EXERCISING, EXERCITATION, *subst.*, exercitatio, agitatio, usus.

EXERT, *to*, exhibēre, adhibēre; *to exert one's self*, contendere, niti, eniti, nervos contendere, vires intendere, viribus eniti.

EXERTION, *subst.*, nixus, molimen, studium, conatus.

EXHALE, *to*, exhalare, exspirare, evaporare.

EXHALATION, *subst.*, exhalatio, exspiratio, evaporatio; vapor, halitus.

EXHAUST, *to*, exhaurire, exinanire; conficere.

EXHAUSTION, *subst.*, exinanitio; confectio.

EXHIBIT, *to*, in conspectum dare, ante oculos ponere, ostendere, repræsentare; (*yield*), exhibēre, præstare.

EXHIBITION, *subst.*, exhibitio, propositio; (*allowance*), stipendium.

EXHILARATE, *to*, exhilarare, lætificare, oblectare, lætitia afficere.

EXHILARATING, *adj.*, lætabilis, lætus, jucundus, suavis.

EXHILARATION, *subst.*, recreatio; gaudium, lætitia.

EXHORT, *to*, hortari, adhortari, cohortari, exhortari, monēre; suadēre.

EXHORTATION, *subst.*, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, exhortatio; monitum.

EXHORTER, *subst.*, hortator, adhortator; suasor.

EXIGENCE, EXIGENCY, *subst.*, necessitas, angustiæ, summa difficultas; *according to e.*, prout res exigunt, requirunt; *according to the e. of the times*, pro temporum ratione; *upon any e.*, si opus fuerit, si res postularit; *to reserve for any e.*, ad subitum *or* incertum casum alqd reservare.

EXILE, *subst.*, exsilium, amandatio, relegatio, ejectio; *an exile*, exsul, extorris, relegatus.

EXILE, *to*, in exsilium agere, mittere, pellere, depellere, relegare, amandare; exsilio afficere *or* multare.

EXIST, *to*, esse, vivere, exsistere, exstare.

EXISTENCE, *subst.*, exsistentia, vita.

EXISTENT, *adj.*, qui est, exstat.

EXIT, *subst.*, exitus, decessus, excessus; *to make one's exit*, discedere, recedere, de vita decedere, mortem obire.

EXONERATE, *to*, exonerare, deonerare.

EXONERATING, EXONERATION, *subst.*, exoneratio.

EXORABLE, *adj.*, exorabilis, placabilis.

EXORBITANCE, EXORBITANCY, *subst.*, nimietas.

EXORBITANT, *adj.*, nimius, immodicus, immoderatus; effrenatus; injustus.

EXORCISE, *to*, dæmones excludere, adjurare, exorcizare.

EXORCISM, *subst.*, exorcismus.

EXORCIST, *subst.*, exorcista.

EXORDIUM, *subst.*, exordium, procœmium.

EXOTIC, *adj.*, adventitius, peregrinus, externus, barbarus, exoticus.

EXPAND, *to, v. a.*, expandere, explicare; dilatare, extendere; dilatare; *v. n.*, expandi.

EXPANSE, *subst.*, spatium; *the expanse of heaven*, cœlum, æther; *the expanse of the sea*, mare humanum.

EXPANSION, *subst.*, dilatatio, expansio.

EXPANSIVE, *adj.*, quod se dilatandi vim habet.

EXPATIATE, *to*, expatiari, vagari; *to e. on a subject*, de alqa re copiose, fuse dicere, disserere.

EXPECT, *to*, exspectare, sperare; (*wait for*), alqm præstolari.

EXPECTATION, *subst.*, exspectatio, spes.

EXPECTORATE, *to*, exscreare, expectorare.

EXPECTORATION, *subst.*, exscreatio.

EXPEDIENT, *adj.*, commodus, convenions, utilis, expediens; *it is e.*, expedit, conducit, prodest; *subst.*, ratio, via, consilium; auxilium, præsidium; ars, artificium.

EXPEDITE, *to* (*clear*), expedire; (*hasten*), maturare, accelerare.

EXPEDITION, *subst.* (*haste*), festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio, properatio; *with all e.*, quam celerrime potest, summa celeritate; *a military e.*, expeditio, profectio militaris; *to be in an e.*, militia fungi.

EXPEDITIOUS, *adj.*, celer, impiger, strenuus.

EXPEL, *to*, pellere, expellere, depellere, exigere, arcēre.

EXPELLER, *subst.*, expulsor, exactor.

EXPELLING, *subst.*, expulsio, exactio.

EXPEND, *to*, expendere, impendere, insumere; sumptum facere.

EXPENSE, *subst.*, expensa, impensa, sumptus.

EXPENSIVE, *adj.* (*dear*), carus, magno constans; (*extravagant*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus.

EXPENSIVENESS, *subst.* (*dearness*), caritas, magnum pretium; (*extravagance*), effusio, profusio, prodigentia, luxuria.

EXPERIENCE, *subst.*, experientia, usus; *to know by e.*, usu compertum habēre; *to learn by e.*, experiendo discere, experimento cognoscere; *want of e.*, imperitia, inscitia; *of no e.*, inexpertus, imperitus, ignarus.

EXPERIENCE, *to*, experiri, periculum facere, usu comperire.

EXPERIENCED, *adj.*, peritus, usu peritus, expertus, gnarus rei, exercitatus *or* versatus in re; in rebus exercitatus, multarum rerum usum habens.

EXPERIMENT, *subst.*, experimentum, periculum, conatus; *for experiment's sake*, tentandi causa.

EXPERIMENT, *to*, experiri, tentare, probare, periclitari; experimentum *or* periculum facere; usu discere.

EXPERIMENTAL, *adj.*, usu comparatus, experimentalis.

EXPERIMENTER, *subst.*, qui facit periculum.

EXPERIMENTING, *subst.*, periclitatio.

EXPERT, *adj.*, peritus, gnarus, expertus, exercitatus, versatus, sciens.

EXPERTNESS, *subst.*, peritia, scientia, habilitas, habitus.

EXPIABLE, *adj.*, piabilis, placabilis.

EXPIATE, *to*, expiare, lustrare, litare; luere pœnas rei dare

EXPIATION, *subst.*, expiatio, piatio; (*means of expiation*), piamen, piamentum, piaculum.

EXPIATORY, *adj.*, piacularis, ad expiationem pertinens, †expiatorius.

EXPIRATION, *subst.*, exitus, finis.

EXPIRE, *to* (*end*), determinari, finiri, exire; *the time is expired*, tempus abiit, exiit, præteriit, exactum est; (*die*), animam effiare, exspirare, edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edere, mori.

EXPLAIN, *to*, explicare, interpretari, aperire, explanare, enodare, enucleare, exponere.

EXPLAINER, *subst.*, explicator, interpres.

EXPLANATION, *subst.*, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, interpretatio, enodatio, declaratio.

EXPLANATORY, *adj.*, ad explicationem *or* expositionem pertinens.

EXPLETIVE, *subst.*, particula numeri causa interjecta, †expletiva.

EXPLICABLE, *adj.*, explicabilis.

EXPLICATION, *subst.*, explicatio, expositio.

EXPLICATIVE, *adj.*, ad explicationem pertinens.

EXPLICIT, *adj.* (*plain*), explicatus, apertus, clarus, distinctus, perspicuus.

EXPLICITLY, *adv.*, aperte, clare, distincte, plane, explicate, expresse; disertis verbis.

EXPLODE, *to*, explodere; improbare, exsibilare, rejicere, sibilo excipere.

EXPLODER, *subst.*, qui explodit.

EXPLODING, *subst.*, explosio; improbatio, exactio.

EXPLOIT, *subst.*, factum, facinus, actum, gestum; *exploits*, res gestæ, gesta, facta.

EXPLORE, *to*, explorare, investigare, tentare, intentare, indagare, scrutari; exquirere.

EXPLORER, *subst.*, explorator, indagator.

EXPLORATION, EXPLORING, *subst.*, exploratio, indagatio, inquisitio, investigatio; scrutatio.

EXPLOSION, *subst.*, explosio; improbatio, exactio.

EXPORT, *to*, exportare; transvehere, transportare.

EXPORTATION, EXPORTING, *subst.*, exportatio, transportatio.

EXPORTER, *subst.*, qui exportat.

EXPOSE, *to*, exponere, objicere; *to e. a child*, puerum exponere; *to e. to danger*, periclitari, periculo objicere, objectare, offerre, committere; in discrimen inferre; *to e. to sale*, merces exponere *or* venales proponere; *to e. to view*, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos proponere; *to e.* (*uncover*), detegere, nudare.

EXPOSER, *subst.*, qui exponit.

EXPOSING, EXPOSITION, *subst.*, expositio, explicatio, explanatio, declaratio, enarratio, interpretatio; *a short exposition*, scholium.

EXPOSITOR, *subst.*, interpres, explicator.

EXPOSURE, *subst.*, expositio; periculum, discrimen.

EXPOSTULATE, *to*, expostulari, conqueri.

EXPOSTULATION, *subst.*, expostulatio, conquestus.

EXPOUND, *to*, exponere, enarrare, explicare, interpretari, explanare, enodare, enucleare.

EXPOUNDER, *subst.*, explicator, interpres.

EXPOUNDING, *subst.*, expositio, explicatio, enarratio, interpretatio.

EXPRESS, *to* (*say*), exprimere, narrare, verbis consequi, verbis explicare; (*delineate*), imitari, exprimere, rei imaginem effingere; *to express one's joy*, gaudium testari; *to express in numbers*, numeros notis signare.

EXPRESS, *adj.* (*plain*), explicitus, apertus, clarus, distinctus, perspicuus; (*certain*), certus, exploratus; *subst.* (*messenger*), cursor, nuncius.

EXPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, quod describi, enarrari, exprimi potest.

EXPRESSION, *subst.*, eloquendi genus, dictio, oratio; (*utterance*), enunciatio; (*setting forth*), expositio, declaratio; (*word*), vox, verbum, vocabulum; (*saying*), dictum, sententia; (*expression of the countenance*), vultus, frons.

EXPRESSIVE, *adj.*, significans; fortis, nervosus, gravis.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *subst.*, significatio diserta.

EXPRESSLY, *adv.*, diserte, definite, aperte, distincte, plane, conspicue.

EXPROBRATE, *to*, exprobrare, objicere; culpæ *or* vitio dare, vertere.

EXPROBRATION, *subst.*, exprobratio.

EXPULSION, *subst.*, expulsio, exactio.

EXPULSIVE, *adj.*, ad expulsionem pertinens.

EXPUNCTION, *subst.*, expunctio.

EXPUNGE, *to*, expungere, delēre.

EXQUISITE, *adj.*, exquisitus, accuratus, elaboratus; *exquisite wit*, acerrimum ingenium; *exquisite torment*, cruciatus summus.

EXQUISITENESS, *subst.*, perfectio.

EXSICCATE, *to*, exsiccare.

EXSICCATIVE, *adj.*, arescens, †exsiccatorius.

EXTANT, *adj.*, exstans; *to be extant*, exstare, comparēre, superesse.

EXTASY, *subst.*, mentis emotio; extasis.

EXTATICAL, *adj.*, mentis alienatione correptus.

EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORANEOUS, *adj.*, extemporalis, extemporarius, extemporaneus, subitus.

EXTEMPORE, *adv.*, ex tempore, subito.

EXTEMPORIZE, *to*, ex tempore *or* subito dicere; ex tempore versus fundere.

EXTEND, *to*, *v. a.*, extendere, porrigere, diffundere, dilatare, prolatare; communicare; *v. n.*, extendi, excurrere, serpere; patēre, explicari.

EXTENDER, *subst.*, qui extendit.

EXTENDING, EXTENSION, *subst.*, extensio, distensio, productio, prolatio.

EXTENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod extendi *or* porrigi potest.

EXTENSIVE, *adj.*, late patens, late se diffundens, latus, amplus, diffusus.

EXTENSIVENESS, *subst.*, diffusio.

EXTENT, *subst.*, amplitudo, latitudo, spatium, ambitus; *of large extent*, amplus, spatiosus; *according to the extent of my capacity*, pro ingenii facultate, pro modo ingenii, ut est captus meus.

EXTENUATE, *to* (*lessen*), extenuare, elevare; deterere, deminuere; (*excuse*), excusare, deprecari.

EXTENUATION, *subst.*, extenuatio, deminutio; excusatio.

EXTERIOR, *adj.*, exterior, externus.

EXTERMINATE, *to*, exterminare, exstirpare, penitus excidere, ad internecionem interimere; funditus delēre *or* tollere.

EXTERMINATION, *subst.*, exstirpatio, occidio, exstinctio, excidium.

EXTERMINATOR, *subst.*, qui penitus excidit, exstinctor.

EXTERNAL, *adv.*, externus, exterus.

EXTERNALLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus.

EXTINCT, *adj.*, exstinctus, defunctus; *to be extinct*, exstingui, deficere, finiri.

EXTINCTION, *subst.*, exstinctio, interitus, excidium.

EXTINGUISH, *to* (*put out*), exstinguere, restinguere; (*blot out*), exstinguere, delère, oblitterare.

EXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, quod exstingui potest.

EXTINGUISHER, *subst.*, exstinctor, deletor.

EXTIRPATE, *to*, exstirpare, eradicare; radicitus evellere.

EXTIRPATION, *subst.*, exstirpatio, evulsio.

EXTIRPATOR, *subst.*, exstirpator.

EXTOL, *to* (*praise*), laudare, collaudare, dilaudare; laude afficere, laudibus extollere, efferre, ornare, illustrare; alicui laudem tribuere *or* impertire; *to extol one to the skies*, alqm summis laudibus efferre, ad cœlum extollere.

EXTOLLER, *subst.*, laudator.

EXTOLLING, *subst.*, laudatio, collaudatio, prædicatio.

EXTORT, *to*, extorquere, exprimere.

EXTORTER, *subst.*, exactor.

EXTORTION, *subst.*, expilatio, direptio, oppressio; injusta fœnoris exactio; *to undergo one for extortion*, alqm de repetundis damnare.

EXTORTIONER, *subst.*, expilator, direptor, spoliator; immodici fœnoris exactor.

EXTRACT, *to* (*draw out*), extrahere, exprimere; *to extract juice*, liquorem *or* succum educere, elicere, exprimere; *to extract from a book*, ex libro exscribere *or* excerpere; *to extract a tooth*, dentem alicui evellere.

EXTRACT, *subst.* (*from plants*), extractum, dilutum; *extracts*, excerpta.

EXTRACTION, *subst.* (*of a tooth*), dentis evulsio; (*descent*), genus, stirps, origo; *of noble extraction*, nobili genere natus; *of mean extraction*, humili loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL, *adj.*, quod fit extra judicium, quod non coram judicibus agitur.

EXTRA-JUDICIALLY, *adv.*, extra judicium, extra judicii formulas.

EXTRAMUNDANE, *adj.*, extra mundum positus.

EXTRANEOUS, *adj.*, extraneus, externus, extarus.

EXTRAORDINARY, *adj.*, extraordinarius; inusitatus, insolitus, insolens; novus, rarus, singularis, mirus, mirificus, insignis, summus; *if any thing extraordinary should happen*, si præter consuetudinem alqd acciderit.

EXTRAVAGANCE, *subst.* (*folly*), insulsitas, stultitia, ineptiæ; (*lavishness*), profusio, effusio; luxuria, luxus; prodigentia.

EXTRAVAGANT, *adj.* (*foolish*), insulsus, ineptus, absurdus; (*lavish*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus; (*excessive*), immoderatus, immodicus, intemperatus; *an e. man*, perditus, profusus, disciplinatus, nepos; *to be e. in one's expressions*, deliramenta loqui, inepte, absurde loqui.

EXTRAVASATED (*blood*), sanguis extra venas effusus.

EXTREME, *adj.*, extremus, ultimus, summus.

EXTREMELY, *adv.*, summo, summopere, maxime, valde, vehementer, egregie, perdite; *an extremely cold winter*, hiems sævissima.

EXTREMITY, *subst.*, extremitas, extremum; (*distress*), angustiæ, extremæ res, extrema *or* ultima (*pl.*); summa inopia *or* miseria; *e. of loss*, summum jus; *to be in great e.*, summis angustiis premi, *to carry things to the last e.*, ultima experiri.

EXTRICATE, *to*, extricare, liberare; expedire.

EXTRICATION, *subst.*, liberatio; effugium.

EXTRINSIC, *adj.*, externus; adventitius.

EXTRINSICALLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus.

EXTRUDE, *to*, extrudere, expellere.

EXTRUSION, *subst.*, expulsio.

EXUBERANCE, *subst.*, affluentia, redundantia, abundantia, ubertas, copia.

EXUBERANT, *adj.*, redundans, abundans.

EXULT, *to*, gaudio *or* lætitia exsultare, gaudio exsilire.

EXULTATION, *subst.*, exsultatio, lætitia.

EYE, *subst.*, oculus, lumen; *little eye*, ocellus; *having eyes*, oculatus; *full of eyes*, oculeus; *belonging to the eye*, ocularius; *the apple* or *ball of the eye*, pupula, pupilla; *the eyelids*, palpebræ; *eyelash*, cilium; *eyebrow*, supercilium; *the white of the eye*, oculi album; *the eyes of plants*, oculi, gemmæ; *the eyes in cheese*, fistulæ; *cheese with eyes*, caseus fistulosus; *the eye of a needle*, foramen acus; *before one's eyes*, ante oculos, in conspectu, sub oculis; *the eyesight*, oculorum acies; *a cast, glance of the eye*, oculorum conjectus, contuitus, intuitus.

EYE, *to*, spectare, intueri, aspicere, observare, custodire; oculos in alqm conjicere; *to eye one earnestly*, oculos defigere in alqm, obtutum figere in alqo; *to eye one often* or *wantonly*, oculis venari.

EYED, *adj.* (*having eyes*), oculatus; (*looked upon*), intente spectatus; *one-eyed*, unoculus; luscus, coecus; *black-eyed*, nigros oculos habens; *blear-eyed*, lippus; *gray-eyed*, cæsius; *well-eyed*, glaucomate laborans.

EYELET, EYELET-HOLE, *subst.*, parvum foramen, ansula.

EYE-WITNESS, *subst.*, testis oculatus; *I was an eye-witness*, ipse *or* his oculis vidi.

EYRY, *subst.*, nidus.

F.

FABLE, *subst.*, fabula, commentum; (*moral*), apologus; *little f.*, fabella; *full of fables*, fabulosus.

FABLE, *to*, fabulari, fabulas docere, confingere, scribere; fingere, comminisci alqd.

FABLER, FABULIST, *subst.*, fabulator, fabularum scriptor *or* inventor.

FABLING, *subst.*, fabularum confectio.

FABRIC, *subst.*, fabrica; ædificium, structura.

FABRICATE, *to* (*build*), fabricare, ædificare, struere, construere; (*forge*), fingere, comminisci.

FABRICATION, *subst.* (*building*), fabricatio, ædificatio, constructio; confectio; (*forging*), commentum, mendacium.

FABULOUS, *adj.*, fabulosus, fabularis, fictus, commentitius.

FACE, *subst.*, facies, vultus, os; (*confidence*), audacia; *a brazen face*, perfricta frons, os durum, os pertusum caninum; (*appearance*), species; *face to face*, *or before one's face*, coram; *before their faces*, illis præsentibus; inspectantibus; *he durst not look his father in the face*, patris conspectum verituS est; *to give one a slap on the face*, alapam alicui infligere; *with the face downward*, pronus; *with the face upward*, supinus; *having two faces*, bifrons; *the face of affairs*, rerum facies *or* status; *a wry face*, os distortum; *to make a wry face*, os distorquere.

FACE, *to* (*look one in the face*), intueri, adspicere; *to face danger*, periculis obviam ire *or* se offerre; *to face about*, in hostem obverti; *to face one down* or *out*, contumacem esse in alqm; *to face* (*overlay*), alqd alicui rei inducere; *to face a garment*, imae *or* extremae vesti pannum assuere.

FACED, *adj.*, *bare-faced*, oris retecti; *bold-faced*, oris inverecundi; *fair-faced*, eximio ore praeditus; *plump-faced*, oris pleni; *shame-faced*, verecundus; *ugly-faced*, deformis, turpis oris; *brazen-faced*, impudens, inverecundus, perfrictae frontis; protervus; *double-faced*, bifrons; *a two-faced fellow*, simulator.

FACETIOUS, *adj.*, facetus, lepidus, concinnus, argutus.

FACETIOUSNESS, *subst.*, lepor, facetiae.

FACILE, *adj.*, facilis; *facile of belief*, credulus; *facile in address*, affabilis, comis.

FACILITATE, *to*, rem alqam facilem reddere, expedire.

FACILITY, *subst.*, facilitas; *facility in speaking*, sermo promptus; celeritas in dicendo; *with facility*, facile, expedite.

FACING, *subst.*, adspectus; *a facing about*, in hostem signorum conversio; *facing of danger*, periclitatio; *the facings of a garment*, ornamenta ad extremas oras vestis.

FACT, *subst.*, factum; *facts*, facta, ea quae facta sunt, res; *in fact*, re, revera; *matter of fact*, certum, verum.

FACTION, *subst.*, factio, pars, partes.

FACTIOUS, *adj.*, partium studiosus; seditiosus, turbulentus; *to be factious*, partes fovere.

FACTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, partium studium.

FACTITIOUS, *adj.*, factitius; fictus, commentitius.

FACTOR, *subst.*, procurator, curator negotiorum; *factor in arithmetic*, numerus multiplicans.

FACTORSHIP, *subst.*, mercaturae procuratio.

FACTORY, *subst.*, locus ubi mercatorum procuratores habitant; locus ubi res parantur; colonia.

FACULTY, *subst.* (*power*), facultas, vis naturalis; *faculty in a university*, ordo, corpus.

FADE, *to* (*wither*), flaccescere, defloresceré; (*decay*), deficere, consenescere; debilitari, defluere.

FADED, *adj.*, flaccidus, marcidus.

FADING, *adj.*, caducus, languidus, deciduus, defloresceus; *subst.*, marcor, languor.

FAG, *to*, defetisci.

FAG-END, *subst.* (*end of a web or cloth*), extrema pars panni; (*refuse*), purgamentum, quisquiliae; *fam.*, scotina.

FAGOT, *subst.*, lignorum *or* virgultorum fascis; *little fagot*, fasciculus.

FAIL, *to*, *v. a.*, deserere, relinquere; destituere, deficere, deesse; *v. n.*, deficere, succumbere, excidere; (*break, as a tradesman*), deficere, decoquere, conturbare, non solvendo esse; *to fail of duty*, officio deesse; *to fail of its purpose*, frustra esse; *to fail in one's judgment*, errare, alucinari; *to fail in one's expectation*, de spe decidere; *I shall not fail to do it*, certe faciam; *my memory fails me*, me fugit memoria; *his heart fails him*, animo deficit.

FAIL, *subst.*, omissio, defectus; *without fail*, plane, certo, procul dubio.

FAILING, *subst.* (*slackening*), remissio; (*deficiency*), defectus, defectio; (*disappointment*), frustratio; (*fault*), culpa, delictum.

FAILURE, *subst.*, remissio, defectus, frustratio.

FAIN, *adj.* (*desirous*), cupidus, avidus; (*forced*), coactus; *I would fain*, gestio, cupio; *he is fain to praise himself*, se ipsum laudare cogitur.

FAINT, *adj.* (*weak*), languidus, languens, aeger, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (*slack*), flaccidus, remissus; (*weary*), defessus, lassus; *to grow faint*, languescere, deficere; *to make faint*, labefactare, debilitare, infirmare; *a faint heart*, animus pusillus, angustus, timidus.

FAINT, *to*, languescere, deficere; *to faint away*, animo linqui *or* deficere.

FAINT-HEARTED, *adj.*, meticulosus, formidolosus, timidus, ignavus; demissus; pusillanimus.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS, *subst.*, ignavia, timiditas, animus demissus *or* abjectus.

FAINTING, *adj.*, fessus, languens; *f.-fit*, subita (animae) defectio; *to recover from a f.-fit*, se colligere.

FAINTNESS, *subst.*, languor.

FAIR, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus; speciosus; (*bright*), clarus, serenus, lucidus, luculentus, nitidus, rutilus, splendidus; (*honest, just*), aequus, justus; *to ask what is fair*, aequum postulare; *fair-spoken*, blandiloquus; *fair words*, blandi sermones, blanditiae, blandiloquentia; *to speak one fair*, blandiri alicui; *to keep fair with one*, alcjs amicitiam colere; *to look fair* (*bright*), nitere; *to make fair* (*clear*), serenare; *to promise fair*, de quo bene sperare licet.

FAIR, *subst.*, mercatus; (*weekly market*), nundinae; *of a fair*, nundinarius; *to hold a fair*, mercatum habere; *fair town*, oppidum nundinarium; *fair place*, forum nundinarium.

FAIRISH, *adj.*, pulchellus, venustulus.

FAIRNESS, *subst.* (*beauty*), forma, pulchritudo, formositas, venustas; *f. in dealing*, aequitas, fides.

FAIRY, *subst.*, diva quaedam; *fairies of the hills*, Oreades; *fairies of the rivers*, Naiades; *fairies of the sea*, Nereides; *fairies of the woods*, Dryades.

FAITH, *subst.*, fides; *to engage one's faith*, fidem obligare; *to have faith in*, alicui rei fidem habere, *to violate one's faith*, fidem datam fallere, fidem non praestare *or* servare; *on my faith*, mehercle, medius fidius; *the Christian faith*, religio Christiana.

FAITHFUL, *adj.*, fidelis, fidus; *to be faithful*, fidem praestare, promissis stare.

FAITHFULNESS, *subst.*, fides, fidelitas, probitas, integritas.

FAITHLESS, *adj.* (*not believing*), incredulus; (*not to be trusted*), perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.

FAITHLESSNESS, *subst.*, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

FALCHION, *subst.*, ensis falcatus, harpe.

FALCON, *subst.*, falco; socipiter.

FALCONER, *subst.*, falconarius.

FALCONRY, *subst.*, ars falconaria.

FALL, *to* (*drop*), cadere; (*as leaves* or *hair*), defluere; (*decrease in value*), evilescere; (*abate*), decrescere; considere, recedere; *to fall a sacrifice*, sacrificari; *to fall a fighting*, ad manus venire; *to fall a laughing*, cachinnum tollere; *to fall a weeping*, collacrimare; *to fall away*, deficere, desciscere; *to fall back*, recidere, relabi; *to fall down*, concidere, decidere, occidere; *to fall down flat*, procidere, procumbere; *to fall foul*, collidi, allidi, concurrere; *to fall from a horse*, equo excuti, dejici, deturbari; *to fall in*, collabi; *to fall in one's way*, obviam occurrere; *to fall into*, illabi, incidere; *to fall off*, decidere; deficere; (*as a ship*), ventum declinare; *to fall on*, aggredi, impetum facere, irrere; *to fall out* or *from*, delabi; *to fall out of*, exci-

dere; *to fall out* (*happen*), contingere, accidere; *to fall out with one*, inimicitias cum alqo suscipere; *to fall sick*, in morbum cadere, morbum contrahere; *to fall to business*, operi incumbere; *to fall to one's share*, ad alqm venire; *to fall to one* (*as an estate*), redire; *to fall together by the ears*, sese mutuis verberibus afficere; *to fall under a burden*, oneri succumbere; *to fall under one's view*, sub adspectum *or* oculos cadere; *to fall upon*, recumbere, superincidere; *to fall upon the enemy*, hostes adoriri, aggredi, invadere; in hostes incurrere, irruere, impetum facere; *to fall* (*happen*) *upon*, incurrere in diem, tempus, &c.; *to let fall a thing*, rem e manibus demittere.

FALL, *subst.* (*tumble*), casus, lapsus, ruina; (*sin*), peccatum, delictum; *a great fall of ruin*, imbrium vis; *a pitfall*, fovea; *a waterfall*, dejectus aquæ; *to give a fall*, alqm sternere, prosternere.

FALLACIOUS, *adj.*, fallax.

FALLACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus.

FALLACY, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus; error; sophisma; *to put a fallacy upon one*, dolis fallere alqm.

FALLIBLE, *adj.*, qui falli potest.

FALLIBILITY, *subst.*, ad errorem proclivitas.

FALLING, *adj.*, cadens; defluens; *f. down*, deciduus; (*frail*), caducus; *subst.*, lapsus; *f. away*, defectio; *f. down*, procidentia, prolapsio; labes, ruina; *f. of the hair*, capillorum defluvium; *a f. out with*, dissidium, ira, inimicitia.

FALLOW, *subst.*, ager novalis, novale, vervactum; *the field lies fallow*, ager quiescit, cultu vacat.

FALLOW, *to*, agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere.

FALSE, *adj.* (*untrue*), falsus, mendax; (*deceitful*), fallax, mendax, vanus; (*counterfeit*), adulterinus, spurius; (*wrong*), vitiosus, falsus; (*incorrect*), mendosus; *f. accuser*, calumniator; *f. measure*, mensura adulterina *or* iniqua; *f. opinion*, opinio prava; *maker of f. deeds* or *wills*, falsarius, testamentorum subjector; *f. pretences*, ficta causæ; *f. to one's trust*, perfidus; *to play f.*, fidem violare.

FALSEHOOD, *subst.* (*deceit*), falsitas, falsum; perfidia, dolus; (*untruth*), mendacium; *full of falsehood*, perfidiosus, fraudulentus.

FALSIFICATION, FALSIFYING, *subst.*, suppositio, subjectio; *a falsification of evidences*, tabularum subjectio.

FALSIFIER, *subst.*, adulterator.

FALSIFY, *to* (*put one for another*), subjicere, supponere; (*spoil, corrupt*), corrumpere; interpolare; vitiare; *to falsify by mixture*, adulterare, commiscere; *to falsify one's word*, fidem datam fallere.

FALTER, *to*, hæsitare, titubare, deficere; (*stagger*), titubare, vacillare; (*stumble*), offendere; *to falter in speech*, balbutire.

FALTERING, *subst.*, hæsitantia, titubatio.

FALTERINGLY, *adv.*, titubanter; adhæse.

FAME, *subst.* (*report*), fama, rumor; (*reputation*), existimatio, laus, laudes, gloria, claritas; *a little fame* or *rumor*, rumusculus; *a fame-spreader*, famigerator; *a spreading of fame*, famigeratio.

FAMED, *adj.*, clarus, celebratus.

FAMILIAR, *adj.* (*intimate with*), familiaris, intimus, necessarius; (*common*), consuetus, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, vulgaris; (*plain*), facilis, clarus, perspicuus; *very f.*, perfamiliaris, pernecessarius, conjunctissimus; *to be f. with one*, familiariter cum alqo vivere; *to grow f.*, familiaritatem contrahere, inire.

FAMILIARITY, *subst.*, familiaritas, necessitas, conjunctio, consuetudo, usus, convictus, conversatio.

FAMILIARIZE, *to*, in consuetudinem adducere.

FAMILY, *subst.* (*household*), familia, domus; (*children*), liberi, proles, progenies; stirps; (*kindred*), cognati; (*stock*), gens, stirps, familia; *of a noble f.*, generosa stirpe ortus; *of no f.*, obscuris *or* nullis ortus majoribus; *adj.*, *of the same f.*, familiaris, gentilis, domesticus; *family-*, familiaris, domesticus, gentilitius.

FAMINE, *subst.*, fames, inedia, penuria; annona caritas.

FAMISH, *to*, *v. a.*, fame enecare, inedia consumere; *v. n.*, fame perire *or* mori.

FAMOUS, *adj.*, clarus, inclitus, celeber, illustris, insignis; *to make f.*, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare; *to be f.*, gloria florere, esse in laude, eminere, extare; *not f.*, incelebris, ignobilis, ignotum caput.

FAN, *subst.*, flabellum; *a fan for corn*, vannus, ventilabrum; *to fan*, ventilare; *to fan corn*, ventilare, ventilabro purgare.

FANATIC, *adj.*, fanaticus; *subst.*, homo fanaticus.

FANATICISM, *subst.*, error fanaticus.

FANCIFUL, *adj.*, sibi multa fingens; opinatus, quod in opinione est; (*capricious*), inconstans, levis.

FANCIFULNESS, *subst.*, inconstantia, animi levitas.

FANCY, *subst.* (*imagination*), cogitatio, imaginatio; (*false conceit*), opinio falsa, error; (*humor, liking*), ingenium, indoles; arbitrium, arbitratus; *a fancy to*, appetitus, animus, desiderium.

FANCY, *to* (*imagine*), imaginari, animo fingere, effingere, concipere; (*take a fancy to*), alicui rei studere *or* animum adjicere.

FANE, *subst.*, fanum.

FANGS, *subst. pl.* (*claws*), ungues; (*fore-teeth*), dentes incisores, dentes.

FANNER, *subst.*, ventilator.

FANNING, *subst.*, ventilatio.

FANTASTIC, *adj.*, inconstans, levis; *fantastic tricks*, mores affectati.

FANTASTICALLY, *adv.*, putide, cum affectatione.

FANTASTICALNESS, *subst.*, animi inconstantia, levitas *or* affectatio.

FAR, *adv.* (*of space*), longe; procul; (*of degree*), longe, multo; *adj.*, longinquus, dissitus, remotus; *far from*, procul a; *to be far from*, longe abesse; *not far from thence*, non longe inde; *by far*, multo, longe; *far better*, multo melius; *far off*, longe, eminus, procul; *far within*, penitus, intime; *as far as* (*of space*), tenus, (*of quantity*), quantum; *as far as possible*, quantum fieri potest; *how far?* quousque? quatenus? *so far*, eousque, eatenus; *so far as*, quantenus; *thus far concerning these things*, hæc hactenus; *very far off*, perlonge, de longinquo; *far-fetched*, e longinquo advectus; alte repetitus, arcessitus, quæsitus.

FARCE, *subst.*, fabula Atellana, exodium.

FARDEL, *subst.*, fasciculus, fascis.

FARE, *to* (*go*), ire, procedere; (*live*), vitam agere, vivere; (*eat*), epulari, vesci; *how fare you?* quomodo vales? *to fare badly*, parce *or* duriter vitam agere, parce victitare; *to fare well*, opipare epulari, laute victitare; *fare well!* vale! fac valeas! *to bid one farewell*, alicui valedicere.

FARE, *subst.* (*passage-money*), vectura, vectoria merces, vectionis pretium; (*food*), victus

FARM, *subst.*, prædium conductum, fundus *or* ager conductitius; *little f.*, prædiolum, agellus; *a f. gotten by inheritance*, heredium; *a f. near the city*, prædium suburbanum.

FARM, *to* (*take to farm*), fundum *or* prædium conducere; *to f. the revenues*, vectigalia redimere; *to f. out* (*let to farm*), locare, elocare; *he that lets to f.*, locator; *a letting to f.*, locatio.

FARMER, *subst.* (*one who cultivates hired ground*), colonus, conductor, villicus; (*one who cultivates ground*), agricola; *farmer's wife*, coloni uxor, villica; *farmer of the public revenue*, vectigalium redemptor, publicanus.

FARRIER, *subst.*, veterinarius.

FARROW, *to*, porcellos parere *or* eniti; *a sow that has lately farrowed*, sus recens enixa fetum.

FARTHER, *adv.*, longius, ulterius; *adj.*, ulterior; *farther in*, interius; *farther out*, exterius.

FARTHEST, *adj.*, extremus, ultimus; *adv.*, longissime.

FARTHING, *subst.*, quadrans; *to a f.*, ad assem.

FASCINATE, *to*, fascinare.

FASCINATION, *subst.*, fascinatio.

FASCINE, *subst.*, virgultorum fascis.

FASHION, *subst.* (*form*), figura, forma; (*manner*), mos, modus, ratio, consuetudo, ritus, usus; (*vogue*), mos; sæculum; (*dress*), ornatus, habitus; *after this f.*, ad hunc modum, hoc modo, hoc pacto, hac ratione, sic, ita; *a f. of speaking*, loquendi ratio *or* formula; *a new f.* (*of dress*), habitus novus; *to be in f.*, in more esse, moris esse, usu receptum esse; *to grow out of f.*, obsolescere; *grown out of f.*, desuetus, exoletus, obsoletus; *a person of f.*, loco honesto natus; homo delicatus; *without f.* (*form*), informis; *of the same f.*, ejusdem figuræ *or* formæ, similis; *after another f.*, aliter, allusmodi.

FASHION, *to*, formare, fingere, effingere, figurare, configurare; describere, delineare; *to fashion a garment*, vestem concinnare.

FASHIONABLE, *adj.*, elegans, scitus, concinnus.

FASHIONABLENESS, *subst.*, elegantia.

FASHIONER, *subst.*, formator.

FASHIONING, *subst.*, formatio, figuratio, conformatio.

FAST, *adj.* (*bound*), strictus, adstrictus, constrictus; (*firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus; *adv.*, firme, firmiter, constanter; *fast* (*in pace*), citus, properus, celer; *adv.*, cito, celeriter, velociter, gradu concitato.

FAST, *subst.*, jejunium; *to break one's fast*, jejunium solvere.

FAST, *to*, cibo (se) abstinēre, jejunium servare.

FASTEN, *to*, stringere, adstringere, constringere; figere, defigere, infigere; *to f. about*, circumpangere; *to f. to the ground*, depangere; *to f. together*, configere, connectere; *to f. under*, subnectere; *to f. to*, alligare, annectere, affigere; *to f. upon* (*seize*), apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere; *to f.* or *fix one's eyes upon*, intentis oculis intueri; *to f. to the door*, pessulum foribus obdere.

FASTENING, *subst.*, colligatio.

FASTIDIOUS, *adj.*, fastidiosus, difficilis et morosus: delicatus.

FASTIDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, fastidium.

FASTNESS, *subst.* (*strong-hold*), locus munitus, oppidum, arx, castellum; (*firmness*), tenacitas, firmitas, stabilitas; (*quickness*), rapiditas, celeritas, velocitas.

FAT, *adj.*, pinguis, obesus, opimus; (*fattened*), saginatus, altilis; (*easy, as an office*), luculentus; *very fat*, præpinguis; *somewhat fat*, subpinguis; *to grow fat*, pinguescere.

FAT, *subst.*, pingue, adeps; *the fat of a hog*, lardum.

FATAL, *adj.*, fatalis, funestus, perniciosus; *f. destiny*, fatum; *to prove f. to one*, exitium afferre alicui.

FATALISM, *subst.*, ratio fatalis.

FATALITY, *subst.*, necessitas, fatalis vis.

FATED, *adj.*, fato decretus; *ill-fated*, infaustus, inauspicatus, diis iratis cosptus.

FATHER, *subst.*, pater, parens; *poet.*, genitor, generator, sator; *f.-in-law*, socer; *step-f.*, vitricus; *foster-f.*, educator et altor; *godfather*, sponsor baptismatis; *grandfather*, avus; *forefathers*, patres, majores; avi, proavi; *by the f.'s side*, genere paterno.

FATHER, *to* (*own*), vindicare, sibi arrogare *or* assumere; *to father upon*, imputare, adscribere; culpam in alqm transferre.

FATHER-LIKE, *adj.*, patrius.

FATHERLY, *adj.*, paternus, patrius; *adv.*, patris instar, ut patrem *or* parentem decet, patria caritate.

FATHOM, *subst.*, orgyia.

FATHOM, *to*, fundum explorare; explorare, pervestigare.

FATHOMLESS, *adj.*, fundi expers.

FATIGUE, *subst.*, fatigatio, defatigatio, labor.

FATIGUE, *to*, fatigare, defatigare, delassare; *to fatigue one's self*, labore se fatigare, defatigare, frangere, macerare.

FATIGUING, *adj.*, fatigans; laboriosus, operosus.

FATLING, *subst.*, bos saginatus.

FATNESS, *subst.*, pinguitudo, obesitas.

FATTEN, *to*, saginare, pinguefacere.

FATTINESS, *subst.*, pinguedo.

FATTY, *adj.*, pinguis.

FATUITY, *subst.*, fatuitas.

FAULT, *subst.* (*crime*), delictum, peccatum, noxa; culpa; crimen; (*defect*), vitium; (*mistake*), error; *what f. have I committed?* quid commerui? *it was not my f., that—not*, &c., per me non stetit, quominus, &c.; *a great f.*, flagitium, scelus; *a f. in writing*, mendum, erratum; *to commit a f.*, peccare, delinquere; delictum committere; culpam commerēri, in noxa esse; *to find f. with*, culpare, incusare; criminari, reprehendere, redarguere; *f.-finder*, accusator, reprehensor, castigator; *a finding of f.s*, reprehensio, castigatio; *full of f.s*, mendosus, vitiosus, mendis scatens; *without f.* (*blame*), inculpatus, insons; (*defect*), perfectus, integer.

FAULTINESS, *subst.*, culpa, culpæ affinitas.

FAULTLESS, *adj.*, inculpatus, irreprehensus, innocuus, insons.

FAULTY, *adj.*, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; (*defective*), vitiosus, mendosus.

FAVOR, *subst.*, favor, benevolentia, gratia, studium; *in great f.*, gratiosus, gratiâ potens; *the people's favor*, populi favor, aura popularis; *to carry f.*, gratiam captare; *to restore to f.*, in gratiam reducere *or* restituere; *a f.*, beneficium, benefactum; *to bestow a f.*, beneficium in alqm conferre; *to return a f.*, beneficium reddere, vicem exsolvere; *a bestowing of f.s*, beneficiorum collatio; *a f. worn*, munusculum amoris causa gestatum; *a wedding-f.*, lemniscus nuptialis.

FAVOR, *to*, favēre, indulgēre, suffragari, tutari, adjuvare, colere; affulgēre; amicitiâ alqm comprehendere.

FAVORABLE, *adj.*, benignus, amicus, propitius,

benevolus; opportunus; *a f. opportunity*, occasio opportuna; *a f. wind*, ventus secundus; *to put a f. construction upon a thing*, aliqd in mitiorem partem interpretari.

FAVORABLENESS, *subst.*, benignitas, humanitas; opportunitas.

FAVORED, *adj.*, gratiâ sublevatus; carus; *f. by nature*, naturam fauticem habens; *well-f.*, oris honesti, formâ bonâ, pulcher, formosus; *ill-f.*, deformis, oris fœdi.

FAVORER, *subst.*, fautor; fautrix; *a favorer of learning*, doctorum patronus; *a favorer of the people*, vir popularis.

FAVORITE, *adj.*, cariissimus, quo aliqs maxime delectatur, quem *or* quod aliqs habet in deliciis.

FAVORITE, *subst.*, deliciæ, amores; gratiosissimus, amicissimus; cariissimus, percarus.

FAWN, *subst.*, vitulus capreæ; hinnuleus.

FAWN, *to*, hinnuleum parere; *to fawn upon*, adulari, blandiri, assentiri; assentari.

FAWNER, *subst.*, adulator, assentator.

FAWNING, *adj.*, adulatorius, blandus; *subst.*, adulatio, assentatio.

FAWNINGLY, *adv.*, assentatorie.

FEALTY, *subst.*, fidelitas, fides; (*homage*), sacramentum; *to swear f.*, fidem sacramento obstringere; *to hold by f.*, per fidem et fiduciam tenêre.

FEAR, *subst.* (*dread*), metus, timor, pavor, formido; (*reverence*), reverentia, veneratio, verecundia; *great f.*, horror, terror; *to put in f.*, terrêre, perterrêre, alicui metum injicere; *put in f.*, territus, conterritus, timore perterritus; *to stand in f.*, in metu esse; *to shake for f.*, contremiscere; *a sudden f.*, timor subitus *or* panicus.

FEAR, *to*, timêre, pavêre, verêri, metuere; (*stand in awe*), reformidare; (*reverence*), verêri, reverêri; *to f. exceedingly*, horrescere, pertimescere; *to f. beforehand*, prætimêre, præmetuere; *you need not f.*, nihil est quod timeas.

FEARFUL, *adj.* (*timorous*), timidus, formidolosus, pavidus, tremebundus; (*terrible*), terribilis, horribilis, formidabilis, horrendus; *somewhat fearful*, metiulosus.

FEARFULNESS, *subst.* (*timorousness*), formido, metus, verecundia; (*terribleness*), horror, terror.

FEARING, *subst.*, reformidatio, trepidatio.

FEARLESS, *adj.*, impavidus, intrepidus, imperterritus, interritus, metu *or* timore vacuus.

FEARLESSNESS, *subst.*, animi fortitudo.

FEASIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri *or* effici potest, facilis.

FEASIBLENESS, *subst.*, facultas, faciendi locus.

FEAST, *subst.*, convivium, epulæ, epulum; dapes; (*festival*), dies festus; sollemne; dies feriatus; *feasts*, dies festi, feriæ; *to keep a f.*, diem festum agere; *a movable f.*, festum mobile; *a guest at a f.*, conviva; *the giver of a f.*, convivator; *adj.*, *of a f.*, epularis, convivalis.

FEAST, *to, v. n.*, convivari, epulari; (*revel*), comissari; *v. a.*, apparatis epulis aliqm excipere.

FEASTER, *subst.*, epulo.

FEASTING, *subst.*, epulatio; comissatio.

FEAT, *subst.*, factum, facinus; *feats*, facta, res gestæ.

FEATHER, *subst.*, penna; pluma; (*bunch of f.s*), crista; *little f.*, pennula; *full of f.s*, plumeus, plumosus; *the f.s of an arrow*, alæ sagittæ.

FEATHER, *to*, plumis ornare *or* decorare.

FEATHER BED, *subst.*, culcita plumea.

FEATHERED, FEATHERY, *adj.*, pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus; *poet.*, penniger, plumiger.

FEATHER-FOOTED, *adj.*, plumipes, pennipes.

FEATHERLESS, *adj.*, deplumis, implumis.

FEATURE, *subst.*, lineamentum oris; *features*, lineamenta oris, vultus; (*about the mouth*), ductus oris; *feature of the character*, lineamenta animi.

FEATURED, *adj.*, *well featured*, venustus, formosus; *ill-featured*, invenustus, deformis.

FEBRIFUGE, *subst.*, febrifuga.

FEBRILE, *adj.*, febrilis.

FEBRUARY, *subst.*, Februarius, *scil.* mensis.

FECULENT, *adj.*, fæculentus.

FECUNDITY, *subst.*, fecunditas.

FEDERAL, *adj.*, ad fœdus pertinens.

FEE, *subst.* (*reward*), præmium, remuneratio, merces; honos; *yearly fee*, annua pensio; (*in law*), feudum; *fee-farm*, ager beneficiarius *or* fiduciarius; *fee-simple*, feudum simplex, prædium beneficiarium, mancipium; *fee-tail*, feudum conditionale; feudum talliatum.

FEE, *to* (*pay*), mercedem, præmium solitum *or* annuam pecuniam præbêre alicui; (*bribe*), muneribus corrumpere.

FEEBLE, *adj.*, debilis, imbecillus, infirmus, invalidus, languidus; *to make f.*, debilitare, enervare, frangere; *to become f.*, debilitari, frangi, languescere; *grown f.*, debilitatus, fractus; *f.-minded*, animi imbecilli.

FEEBLENESS, *subst.*, debilitas, infirmitas, languor.

FEED, *to, v. a.* (*give food*), pascere, alere, fovêre; *v. n.* (*take food*), pasci, vesci; (*grow fat*), pinguescere, crassescere; *to f. upon*, depasci; *to f. excessively*, se ingurgitare; *to f. with milk*, lactare; *to f. together*, convivare; *to f. one's self up with vain hopes*, spes pascere inanes.

FEEDER, *subst.*, esor; *high feeder*, luxe comissator; *vavenous feeder*, heluo, vorax; *feeder of cattle*, pastor; armentarius.

FEEDING, *subst.* (*nourishing*), nutritio, nutrimentum, pastio, nutritus; (*eating*), esus; *high f.*, helluatio, epulatio, comissatio; *much f.*, edacitas; *f. of cattle*, pastio, depastio; *f. for cattle*, pascuum, pabulum, pastus.

FEEL, *to* (*handle*), tangere, tractare, contrectare; (*search*), pertentare, tactu explorare; (*perceive*), sentire, intelligere; *to feel gently*, palpare, attrectare.

FEELING, *subst.* (*handling*), attrectatio, contrectatio; (*perception*), sensus; (*as a sense*), tactus.

FEELINGLY, *adv.*, ita ut sensibus percipiatur mollissimis verbis.

FEIGN, *to* (*invent*), fingere, commentari, comminisci, confingere; (*pretend*), simulare, simulatum ire, præ se ferre; (*lie*), mentiri, ementiri.

FEIGNER, *subst.*, fictor, simulator.

FEIGNING, *subst.*, fictio, confictio, simulatio.

FEINT, *subst.*, species simulata, dolus; *to make a feint*, simulare, dolo uti.

FELICITOUS, *adj.*, felix, beatus.

FELICITY, *subst.*, felicitas.

FELL, *adj.*, atrox, trux, truculentus, saevus, durus, ferus; *to be fell*, sævire.

FELL, *subst.*, pellis.

FELL, *to*, cædere, succidere; sternere, prosternere.

FELLING, *subst.*, dejectio, occisio.

FELLOE, *subst.*, apsis.

FELLOW, *subst.* (*companion*), socius, sodalis

comes; (*match*), par; (*man*), homo; *a naughty f.*, homo nequam; *a sorry f.*, homuncio, homunculus; *a good f.*, compotor; congerro lepidus; *a f. in office*, collega; *bed-f.*, tori consors; *chamber-f.*, contubernalis; *play-f.*, collusor, æqualis; *pretty f.*, bellus homo; *saucy f.*, audax, improbus; *school-f.*, condiscipulus; *f. feeling*, misericordia; *f.-commoner*, convictor; *f.-creature*, alter; *pl.*, alii, ceteri homines, cetera animantia; *f.-heir*, coheres; *f.-soldier*, commilito; *f.-servant*, conservus, conserva; *f.-sufferer*, pari damno affectus; *of a f.*, socialis; *f.-like, adv.*, socialiter.

FELLOW, *to* (*match*) adæquare, pares jungere.

FELLOWSHIP, *subst.*, societas, sodalitium, commercium; conjunctio, communitas, consociatio, consortio; consuetudo; *f. in service*, conservitium; *f. in war*, commilitium; *good f.*, convictus facilis *or* jucundus; *of f.*, socialis; *joined in f.*, sociatus, consociatus.

FELON, *subst.* (*thief*), fur.

FELONIOUS, *adj.*, sceleratus, nefarius.

FELONY, *subst.*, furtum, crimen quodvis majus *or* capitale.

FELT, *subst.*, lanæ coactæ; *to make of felt*, e lana coacta conficere; *things of felt*, coactilia; *felt-maker*, lanarum coactor.

FEMALE, *subst.*, femina; *adj.*, femineus.

FEMININE, *adj.*, muliebris; (*in grammar*), femininus.

FEMORAL, *adj.*, femoralis, ad femur pertinens.

FEN, *subst.*, palus, locus paluster.

FENCE, *subst.* (*hedge*), sepes; (*rampart*), vallum et agger; (*wall*), murus; (*protection*), tutamen, præsidium.

FENCE, *to*, vallare, munire; *to f. with a hedge*, sepire, obsepire; *to f. about with a wall*, muro sepire *or* cingere; *to f.* (*defend*), defendere, protegere; *to f. for exercise*, batuere; *to f. away a stroke*, ictum avertere *or* declinare.

FENCELESS, *adj.*, immunitus, apertus, patens.

FENCER, *subst.*, gladiator, lanista.

FENCING, *subst.* (*making a fence*), munitio, septio; *f. with weapons*, pugna gladiatoria; *art of f.*, ars armorum, ars gladiatoria; *f.-master*, armorum magister; lanista; gladiator.

FEND, *to*, defendere.

FENDER, *subst.*, instrumentum ad prunas intra focum continendas aptum; *fender-bolts*, obices defensorii.

FENNEL, *subst.*, fœniculum; *f. flower*, nigella.

FENNY, *adj.*, paludosus.

FEODAL. *See* FEUDAL.

FEOFF, *to*, donare, †feoffare.

FEOFFEE, *subst.*, sponsor, †feoffarius; *a feoffee in trust*, heres fidei commissarius.

FEOFFER, *subst.*, †feoffator.

FEOFFMENT, *subst.*, fidei commissio; †donatio feudi, †feoffamentum; *f. in trust*, fidei commissum.

FERMENT, *subst.* (*leaven*), fermentum; (*commotion*), motus, turba.

FERMENT, *to, v. a.*, fermentare; *v. n.*, fermentari, fermentescere; fervere, effervescere; *fig.*, ira exardescere, fervere, in fermento esse; *to begin to ferment*, fermentescere.

FERN, *subst.*, filix; *indented like fern*, filicatus; *ground covered with fern*, filictum.

FEROCIOUS, *adj.*, ferox.

FEROCITY, *subst.*, ferocitas.

FERRET, *subst.*, viverra; mustela furo, L.

FERRET, *to*, exturbare, fugare; *to f. about*, exagitare; *to f. every corner*, conquirere, perscrutari.

FERRETER, *subst.*, conquisitor, scrutator, exagitator.

FERRETING, *subst.*, conquisitio, scrutatio.

FERRIAGE, *subst.*, portorium.

FERRY, *subst.*, trajectus; *ferry-boat*, ponto; *ferryman*, portitor.

FERRY OVER, *to*, trajicere, transmittere.

FERTILE, *adj.*, fertilis, ferax, fecundus, uber; *to be fertile*, abundare.

FERTILITY, FERTILENESS, *subst.*, ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas.

FERTILIZE, *to*, fecundare, fertilem efficere, fecunditatem dare.

FERULE, *subst.*, ferula.

FERVENT, FERVID, *adj.*, fervidus, ardens, fragrans; *to be fervent*, fervere, ardere.

FERVENCY, FERVOR, *subst.*, fervor, animi ardor.

FESTER, *to*, suppurare.

FESTERING, *subst.*, suppuratio, exulceratio.

FESTIVAL, *subst.*, dies festus *or* sollemnis, sollemne; dies feriatus; *solemn f.s*, sollemnia, feriæ.

FESTIVE, *adj.*, festus, sollemnis; (*gay*), lætus, hilaris.

FESTIVITY, *subst.* (*festival*), sollemne; (*gayety*), lætitia, hilaritas.

FETCH, *to*, petere, adducere, afferre, arcessere; *to f. such a price*, tanti vendi; *to f. again* or *back*, repetere, reducere, revocare; *to f. away*, asportare, abducere; *to f. a compass*, circumire; *to f. down*, devehere; imminuere; *to f. forth*, educere; *to f. a leap*, salire; *to f. off*, detrahere, eripere, demere, auferre; *to f. in*, importare; *to f. out*, depromere.

FETCH, *subst.*, techna, fallacia, dolus.

FETCHING, *subst.*, comportatio, advectio.

FETID, *adj.*, fœtidus, putris, putidus.

FETLOCK, *subst. pl.*, cirri paulo supra equinos pedes enati.

FETTER, *to*, compedire, colligare, compedes induere; compedibus vincire.

FETTERING, *subst.*, pedum constrictio.

FETTERS, *subst. pl.*, compedes, vincula, pedicæ.

FETUS, *subst.*, fœtus immaturus.

FEUD, *subst.*, simultas, odium; *deadly feud*, inimicitiæ capitales, odium immortale.

FEUDAL, *adj.*, †feudalis, †ad feudum pertinens.

FEVER, *subst.*, febris; *slight f.*, febricula; *to have a f.*, febrim habere, pati; febrire, febricitare.

FEVERISH, *adj.*, febriculosus; ardens.

FEW, *adj.*, pauci, rari; *very few*, perpauci, paucissimi; *within a few days*, intra paucos dies; *except a very few*, præter admodum paucos; *in a few words*, paucis (verbis), breviter; *fewer*, pauciores; *to grow few*, rarescere.

FEWNESS, *subst.*, paucitas; *fewness of words*, paucloquium.

FIB, *subst.*, mendaciunculum.

FIB, *to*, mendacium dicere.

FIBBER, *subst.*, mendax.

FIBRE, *subst.*, fibra.

FIBRIL, *subst.*, parva fibra.

FIBROUS, *adj.*, fibratus.

FICKLE, *adj.*, inconstans, levis.

FICKLENESS, *subst.*, inconstantia, levitas.

FICTION, *subst.*, fictio; res ficta, commentum; historia commentitia.

FICTITIOUS, *adj.*, commentitius, fictus.

FIDDLE, *subst.*, †violina (quæ dicitur fidicula); *fiddle-bow, fiddle-stick*, plectrum.

FIDDLE, *to*, †violina canere; (*trifle*), nugari; tricari.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *subst.*, logi, fabulæ; tricæ.

FIDDLER, *subst.*, †violinista, fidicen.

FIDELITY, *subst.*, fidelitas, fides.

FIDGET, *to* (*up and down*), discursare, ultro citro cursare.

FIE! *interj.*, vah!

FIEF, *subst.*, prædium beneficiarium.

FIELD, *subst.*, ager; *little field*, agellus; *plain field*, campus, planities; *field for pasture*, pascuum; *common field*, ager compascuus; *corn-field*, arvum; *of the field*, campestris; *field of battle*, prœlii campus; *to take the field*, ad bellum proficisci; *to quit the field*, locò cedere; *to win the field*, victoria potiri; *the field of a scutcheon*, area *or* solum scuti.

FIELDFARE, *subst.*, turdus pilaris.

FIELD-MARSHAL, *subst.*, castrorum præfectus.

FIEND, *subst.*, larva, malus genius, cacodæmon.

FIERCE, *adj.*, ferox, atrox, sævus, crudelis, acer, vehemens; (*wild*), ferus, efferus; *to be fierce*, sævire; *to grow fierce*, exardescere.

FIERCENESS, *subst.*, ferocitas, feritas; ferocia, sævitia.

FIERY, *adj.*, igneus; (*sparkling*), ardens, fulgens; (*red*), rutilus, rutilans; (*passionate*), ira exardescens, accensus, commotus.

FIFE, *subst.*, fistula transversa.

FIFE, *to*, fistula canere.

FIFER, *subst.*, fistulator.

FIFTEEN, quindecim; quindeni; *fifteen times*, quindecies.

FIFTEENTH, *adj.*, quintus decimus; *a fifteenth* (*part*), quinta decima (pars).

FIFTH, *adj.*, quintus; *a fifth* (*part*), quinta (pars).

FIFTHLY, *adv.*, quinto.

FIFTIETH, *adj.*, quinquagesimus.

FIFTY, quinquaginta; quinquageni; *fifty times*, quinquagies; *fifty years old*, quinquagenarius.

FIG, *subst.*, ficus; *little fig*, ficulus; *green fig*, grossus; *dry fig*, carica; *of a fig*, ficarius; *fig-tree*, ficus; *wild fig-tree*, caprificus; *of a fig-tree*, ficulneus, ficulnus; *orchard of fig-trees*, ficetum.

FIGHT, *subst.*, pugna, prœlium, acies, dimicatio, certamen; *land-fight*, prœlium terrestre; *sea-fight*, prœlium navale, pugna navalis; (*for show*), naumachia; *in a close fight*, collatis signis.

FIGHT, *to*, pugnare, dimicare, confligere, congredi, manus conserere, prœlio decertare, armis decernere, prœliari; *to prepare to fight*, ad pugnam se accingere; *to be ready to fight*, in procinctu stare; *to fight against*, impugnare, oppugnare, repugnare; *to fight hand to hand*, manus conserere, comminus pugnare; *to fight it out*, depugnare, acie bellum conficere; *to fight one's way through*, gladio viam facere; *to fight with swords*, digladiari.

FIGHTER, *subst.*, pugnator; gladiator; *f. for another*, propugnator; *great f.*, pugnax, bellicosus.

FIGHTING, *subst.*, dimicatio, decertatio; certamen, conflictus, congressus; *f. against*, impugnatio; *f. with the fists*, pugilatio, pugilatus; *counterfeit f.*, simulacrum pugnæ.

FIGMENT, *subst.*, commentum.

FIGURATIVE, *adj.*, figuratus.

FIGURATIVELY, *adv.*, figurate, per metaphoram.

FIGURE, *subst.*, (*form*), figura, forma; (*image*), effigies, imago, simulacrum; (*representation*), deformatio, descriptio; (*cipher*), numeri nota; (*appearance*), species; *figure in rhetoric*, figura, tropus.

FIGURE, *to*, delineare, depingere; animo sibi effingere.

FIGURING, *subst.*, figuratio, conformatio.

FILAMENT, *subst.*, fibra.

FILBERT, *subst.*, corylus (sativa); *filbert-nut*, nux coryli; *filbert-grove*, coryletum.

FILCH, *to*, surripere, suffurari, suppilare.

FILCHER, *subst.*, fur.

FILCHING, *subst.*, surreptio.

FILE, *subst.*, lima; *file-dust*, scobs; scobs elimata, delimata; *a file of pearls*, linea margaritarum; *a file of soldiers*, militum ordo; *to march by file*, longo agmine incedere; *to close the files*, ordines densare; *to double the files*, ordines in altitudinem duplicare.

FILE, *to*, limare, lima polire, lima persequi; *to file off*, delimare; *to file asunder*, lima perterere; *to file off troops*, copias manipulatim abducere; *to file writings*, scripta filo suspendere.

FILER, *subst.*, qui lima aliqd polit.

FILIAL, *adj.*, quod filium decet.

FILL, *to*, *v. a.*, complêre, implêre; (*stuff*), farcire; *to fill up*, explêre; *to fill again*, replêre; *v. n.*, implêri.

FILL, *subst.*, satietas, satias; *to have one's fill*, satiari, saturem esse.

FILLET, *subst.*, vitta, tænia, crinale (vinculum); *little fillet*, taeniola; *the square fillet of a pillar*, abacus; *a fillet of veal*, coxæ vitalinæ pars crassior.

FILLETED, *adj.*, vittatus, vitta *or* tænia ornatus.

FILLING, *subst.*, expletio; *a f. up*, supplementum, complementum; *a f. of rubbish*, fartura.

FILLIP, *subst.*, talitrum.

FILLIP, *to*, talitrum impingere; talitro ferire.

FILLY, *subst.*, equula.

FILM, *subst.*, membrana, cuticula.

FILMY, *adj.*, membranaceus.

FILTER, *subst.*, colum.

FILTER, *to*, colare, percolare.

FILTERING, FILTRATION, *subst.*, percolatio.

FILTH, *subst.*, sordes, spurcities, imparitas; *filth swept out of a room*, purgamentum; *filth of any thing washed*, proluvies, colluvies, colluvio, sordes; *filth that has collected*, illuvies.

FILTHINESS, *subst.*, immunditia, spurcities, squalor, fœditas.

FILTHY, *adj.*, sordidus, impurus, squalidus, fœdus; lutulentus; *somewhat f.*, sordidulus; subturpis; *I think it a f. thing*, turpe duco; *to be f.*, squalêre; *f. in speech*, obscœnus, turpis; *to make f.*, conspurcare, fœdare, maculare.

FIN, *subst.*, pinna.

FINABLE, *adj.*, multæ obnoxius.

FINAL, *adj.*, extremus, postremus, ultimus; (*decisive*), decretorius.

FINALLY, *adv.*, denique, demum, ad extremum, tandem, postremo.

FINANCES, *subst. pl.* (*private*), res familiaris; (*of the state*), vectigalia, ærarium; (*of the sovereign*), fiscus.

FINANCIER, *subst.*, cui cura ærarii tradita est; homo in rebus ad vectigalia pertinentibus versatus.

FINCH, *subst.*, fringilla; *bullfinch*, loxia pyrrhula (L.); *goldfinch*, carduelis; *greenfinch*, chloris.

FIND, *to*, invenire, reperire, comperire; (*search*), deprehendere; offendere; (*perceive*), sentire; (*maintain*), sustentare, alere; *to find one work*, se

gotium alicui facessere; *to find out a thing*, explicari; *to find out by diligent search*, investigare, perscrutari; *to find out by thinking*, excogitare; *to find one's self ill*, se male habere sentire; *to find an excuse*, causari; *to find (allow) a bill*, approbare, agnoscere.

FINDER, *subst.*, inventor, repertor; *fault-finder*, reprehensor.

FINDING, *subst.*, inventio; *fault-finding*, reprehensio; *finding out*, investigatio.

FINE, *adj.* (*elegant*), elegans, nitidus, politus, concinnus, bellus, cultus, delicatus; (*excellent*), excellens, præstans, eximius, egregius, clarus, præclarus; (*handsome*), pulcher, venustus; (*pure*), purus; (*smooth*), teres; (*thin*), tenuis, subtilis; *fine in clothes*, splendide vestitus; *somewhat fine*, elegantior, ornatior, comptior; *to make fine*, concinnare, ornare, adornare; polire; *very fine*, præclarus; *a fine gentleman*, homo urbanus.

FINE, *to* (*refine*), purgare; defæcare; (*lay a fine upon*), pecunia multare; multam alicui dicere, irrogare.

FINE, *subst.* (*amercement*), pœna pecuniaria, multa; lis æstimata.

FINENESS, *subst.*, elegantia, nitor; *fineness of thread*, fili tenuitas.

FINERY, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum, cultus.

FINGER, *subst.*, digitus; *little finger*, digitulus; *fore-finger*, index, digitus salutaris; *middle-finger*, digitus medius; *ring-finger*, digitus medicus, minimo proximus; *the little-finger*, digitus minimus; *of the finger*, digitalis; *a finger's breadth*, digitus transversus; *at the fingers' ends*, perfecte, ad unguem.

FINGER, *to*, tractare, digitis attrectare, digitos rei admovêre.

FINGERED, *adj.* (*having fingers*), digitatus; *light-fingered*, furax; *he is light-fingered*, ungues hamatos et uncos habet, piceata manu est.

FINICAL, *adj.*, mollis, delicatus; fucatus; exsultans; *finical gesture*, motus mulliebris *or* mollis.

FINING, *subst.*, multatio.

FINISH, *subst.*, nitor; manus extrema.

FINISH, *to*, absolvere, perficere; finire; summam manum rei imponere; ad exitum *or* finem perducere; *to finish affairs successfully*, ex sententia negotia conficere.

FINISHER, *subst.*, perfector.

FINISHING, *subst.*, peractio, perfectio, absolutio, consummatio, conclusio; *the finishing stroke*, ultima manus.

FINITE, *adj.*, finitus, definitus; finibus *or* terminis circumscriptus.

FIR, FIR-TREE, *subst.*, abies; *made of fir*, abiegnus.

FIRE, *subst.*, ignis; (*conflagration*), incendium; (*heat, ardor*), ardor, vis, vigor, animi fervor; *a bright fire* (*on the hearth*), focus luculentus; *on fire*, accensus, inflammatus; *of* or *for the fire*, ad focum pertinens; *bonfire, fire-work*, ignis festus *or* artificiosus; *St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas, ignis sacer; *to strike fire*, ignem excutere, excudere, elicere; *to light* or *make a fire*, ignem accendere; *to stir up a fire*, incendium excitare; *to quench a fire*, incendium restinguere *or* compescere.

FIRE, *to, v. a.*, incendere, accendere, inflammare; *v. n.*, ardêre, flagrare, conflagrare, deflagrare; *to fire cannons*, tormenta emittere; *to fire at one*, sclopeto petere alqm.

FIRE-ARMS, *subst. pl.*, arma ignivoma.

FIRE-BRAND, *subst.*, titio (ardens); *fire-brand of contention*, belli fax.

FIRE-PAN, *subst.*, batillum.

FIRESIDE, *subst.*, focus, caminus.

FIRE-STONE, *subst.*, pyrites.

FIRER, *subst.*, incensor, incendiarius.

FIRING, *subst.* (*fuel*), ignis alimenta.

FIRKIN, *subst.*, quadrantal, amphora.

FIRM, *adj.*, firmus, fixus, immotus, stabilis, constans, certus; (*as a bargain*), ratus, approbatus, confirmatus; *to make firm*, firmare, confirmare.

FIRMAMENT, *subst.*, cœlum; firmamentum.

FIRMNESS, *subst.*, firmitas, firmitudo, constantia.

FIRST, *adj.*, primus; prior; (*foremost*), princeps; *f. but one*, a primo proximus; *at the f.*, primo, primum, principio; *f. fruits*, primitiæ; *of the f. age*, primævus; *adv.* (*in the f. place*), primum; *f. of all*, imprimis.

FIRST-BORN, *adj.*, primogenitus, natu maximus.

FIRSTLING, *subst.*, primum quidque.

FISH, *subst.*, piscis; *little fish*, pisciculus; *river-fish*, piscis fluvialis *or* fluviatilis; *sea-fish*, piscis maritimus; *salt-fish*, pisces sale conditi; *full of fishes*, piscosus; *of fish* or *fishing*, piscatorius, piscarius; *provision of fish*, opsonium.

FISH, *to*, piscari, pisces capere; *to fish a pond*, piscinam exhaurire *or* expiscari; *to fish out a thing*, expiscari, indagare, exquirere.

FISHER, FISHERMAN, *subst.*, piscator; *fisherman's tools*, instrumenta piscatoria; *fisher-boat*, navis piscatoria.

FISHERY, *subst.*, piscaria.

FISH-GILLS, *subst. pl.*, branchiæ.

FISH-HOOK, *subst.*, hamus (piscatorius).

FISHING, *subst.*, piscatus; *f.-line*, linea piscatoria, linum piscatorium; *f.-rod*, arundo piscatoria.

FISHMONGER, *subst.*, piscarius; (*of salt-fish*), salsamentarius.

FISH-SCALE, *subst.*, squama.

FISHY, *adj.*, piscosus.

FISSURE, *subst.*, fissura, rima.

FIST, *subst.*, pugnus; *to beat one with the fist*, pugnis alqm cædere; *fist to fist*, comminus, e propinquo; *to fight at fisticuffs*, pugnis certare.

FISTULA, *subst.*, fistula.

FISTULOUS, *adj.*, fistulosus, fistulatus.

FIT, *adj.* (*proper*), accommodatus, aptus, idoneus, opportunus; consentaneus, congruens; (*becoming*), decens, conveniens; (*capable*), aptus, capax, habilis; (*convenient*), commodus, accommodus, congruens, tempestivus; (*ready*), paratus, comparatus, expeditus, accinctus; (*reasonable*), æquus, justus; *fit to be done*, quod fieri convenit *or* decet; *not fit to be done*, factu fœdum *or* turpe; *it is fit*, æquum est, par est; *to make one's self fit* or *ready for doing a thing*, se ad alqd agendum accingere, parare, præparare.

FIT, *to* (*be fit*), accommodari, quadrare; (*make fit*), accommodare, aptare, adaptare, concinnare; (*match*), sociare, par adjungere; *this fits my purpose*, hoc mihi convenit; *to make a ship fit*, navem expedire; *to fit at all points*, armare, instruere; *to fit out a fleet*, classem ornare; *to fit up a house*, domum adornare.

FIT, *subst.* (*paroxysm*), accessus; (*freak, whim*), repentinus animi impetus *or* motus; *ague-fit*, accessus febris; *he is in a fainting fit*, linquitur animo; *a drunken fit*, crapula; *a fit of sickness*, ægrotatio.

FITTER, *subst.*, concinnator, qui accommodat.

FITTING, *adj.*, congruens; *ill-fitting*, incongruens; *subst.*, accommodatio.

FITNESS, *subst.*, habilitas, commoditas; *fitness of time*, occasio, opportunitas.

FIVE, quinque, quini; *the f.*, numerus quinarius; *of f.*, quinarius; *f. times*, quinquies; *f. years*, quinquennium; *f. years old*, quinquennis; *lasting f. years*, or *happening every fifth year*, quinquennalis; *the age of f. years*, quimatus; *of f. pounds weight*, quinquelibralis; *f. months old*, quinquemestris; *f. ounces*, quincunx; *in f. parts*, quinquepartito; *divided into f. parts*, quinquepartitus; *five-fold*, quincuplex; *f. days ago*, nudiusquintus; *f. hundred*, quingenti; quingeni; *of f. hundred*, quingenarius; *f. hundredth*, quingentesimus; *f. hundred times*, quingenties; *f. thousand*, quinque millia, quinquies mille; *the f. thousandth*, quinquies millesimus.

FIX, *to*, *v. a.*, figere; firmare, stabilire; *to fix a day* or *time*, diem constituere, præfinire; *to fix in the earth*, depangere, defigere; *to fix one's eyes upon*, oculos intendere in; *v. n.*, *to fix* (*settle*) *in a business*, in alqo negotio se stabilire; *to fix on a subject*, argumentum eligere; *to fix on a resolution*, alqd statuere, constituere.

FIXEDLY, *adv.*, constanter, firmiter, intente.

FIXEDNESS, *subst.*, firmitas, stabilitas; *fixedness of mind*, animi attentio.

FIXING, *subst.*, confirmatio.

FLABBY, *adj.*, uvidus, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCID, *adj.*, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCIDITY, *subst.*, laxitas.

FLAG, *to*, flaccescere, languêre; (*wither*), marcescere.

FLAG, *subst.* 1) (*ensign*), vexillum, signum; (*of a ship*), insigne, vexillum; *to hoist a flag*, vexillum tollere, proponere; *to strike the flag*, vexillum submittere; *flag-ship*, navis prætoria.—2) (*rush*), juncus; *water-flag*, iris aquatica; *sweet garden-flag*, acorus; *corn-flag*, gladiolus Italus.

FLAGGY, *adj.*, flaccidus, languens, marcidus, lentus; *to grow flaggy*, lentescere, flaccescere.

FLAGITIOUS, *adj.*, flagitiosus, sceleratus, scelestus, nefarius.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *subst.*, nequitia.

FLAGON, *subst.*, lagena.

FLAGRANT, *adj.*, insignis, insignitus.

FLAIL, *subst.*, pertica, fustis, baculus.

FLAKE, *subst.*, floccus, flocculus; fragmen; *flakes of snow*, nives; *flake of fire*, scintilla; *flakes of tea*, glaciei frusta *or* fragmina.

FLAKE, *to*, in lamellas formare.

FLAKY, *adj.*, floccosus, flocciduS; flocco similis; scintillans.

FLAMBEAU, *subst.*, fax, funale.

FLAME, *subst.*, flamma; *little f.*, flammula; *of* or *like a f.*, flammeus; *to set in a f.*, inflammare, incendere, succendere, accendere; *to be all in a f.*, flammis conflagrare; *the f. of love*, amoris ardor.

FLAME, *to*, flammare, flagrare; flammas emittere.

FLAME-COLORED, *adj.*, flammeus.

FLAMING, FLAMY, *adj.*, flagrans, flammas emittens, ardens, flammeus, igneus.

FLANK, *subst.*, latus; *flank of an army*, cohortes alares, equites alarii.

FLANK, *to* (*defend the flank of*), *an army*, exercitus latera protegere or claudere.

FLANKER, *subst.*, in cornibus locatus.

FLANNEL, *subst.*, lanula, pannus bibulus et mollis.

FLAP, *subst.*, pennaculum; (*lap*), pars penduli; *flap of the ear*, auricula; *fly-flap*, muscarium.

FLAP, *to*, *v. n.*, dependêre; flaccescere; *v. a.*, *to flap the wings*, pennis plaudere.

FLARE, *to*, coruscare; tremula flamma ardêre; *to flare in one's eyes*, oculos præstringere; oculis obversari.

FLASH, *subst.*, fulgur; *f. which strikes*, fulmen; (*sudden impulse*), impetus; *f. of thought*, cogitatio repentina; *a f.* (*boasting fellow*), gloriosus, jactator.

FLASH, *to*, coruscare, fulgurare, micare; *to flash out*, emicare.

FLASHY, *adj.*, mollis, fatuus; (*not lasting*), evanidus, subitaneus; *flashy in talk*, levis.

FLASK, *subst.*, lagena, lagunculа (vimine involuta); *flask for powder*, pulveris pyrii capsa *or* pyxis; *little flask*, capsula.

FLAT, *adj.* (*level*), planus, æquus; (*plain, clear*), apertus, liquidus; manifestus; (*dull*), insulsus, jejunus; *f.* (*dead*) *drink*, vappa; *f. in taste*, imbecillus, infirmi saporis; *a f. sound*, sonus gravis, obtusus; *a f. country*, campus, patentes campi; *a f. piece of ground*, area; *to throw f. on the ground*, sternere, prosternere; *flat-nosed*, simus.

FLAT, *subst.* (*level ground*), planities; (*shoal*), syrtis; *flats in the sea*, brevia (*pl.*), vadum.

FLAT, FLATLY, *adv.* (*in sound*), graviter; (*plainly*), diserte, dilucide, liquido, perspicue, disertis verbis; *to deny flatly*, præcise negare.

FLATTEN, *to*, *v. a.* (*make flat*), æquare, exæquare, complanare; planum facere; *v. n.* (*grow flat in taste*), imbecillum fieri.

FLATNESS, *subst.*, æqualitas, planities; æquor; *flatness of discourse*, orationis insulsitas; *flatness in taste*, sapor imbecillus.

FLATTER, *to*, alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari; alqm permulcêre; alcjs auribus subservire; *to flatter a little*, subblandiri, suppalpari; *to flatter for a dinner*, parasitari; *a flattering house*, parasitus, gnatho.

FLATTERER, *subst.*, adulator, assentator, delinitor, palpator.

FLATTERINGLY, *adv.*, assentatorie, blande.

FLATTERY, *subst.*, adulatio, assentatio; blandimentum, blanditiæ.

FLATULENT, *adj.*, qui inflat; inflatus.

FLATULENCY, *subst.*, inflatio (ventris).

FLAUNT, *to*, nitide *or* cœcinne vestiri; magnifice incedere.

FLAVOR, *subst.*, odor; *fine flavor*, odor *or* sapor bonus; *stinking flavor*, fœtor *or* fœdus odor.

FLAW, *subst.* (*chink*), rima, rimula; (*defect*), vitium; *without a f.*, integer; *full of flaws*, vitiosus.

FLAX, *subst.*, linum; *flax on the distaff*, pensum, stamen; *a bundle of flax*, lini manipulus; *flax-dresser*, linarius.

FLAXEN, *adj.*, linteus; stupeus; *flaxen hair*, capillus flavus.

FLAY, *to*, cutem, pellem, corium detrahere, cute *or* corio exuere.

FLAYING, *subst.*, pellis detractio.

FLEA, *subst.*, pulex; *full of fleas*, pulicosus; *flea-bites*, pulicum vestigia.

FLEDGED, *adj.*, pennatus, pinnatus; *to be fledged*, pennas habêre, pennulis uti posse; *to grow fledged*, plumescere.

FLEE, *to*, fugere, vitare; *he is fled*, aufugit; *one who has fled*, profugus, elapsus.

FLEECE, *subst.*, vellus.

FLEECE, *to*, tondēre, detondēre.
FLEECY, *adj.*, laneus.
FLEET, *subst.*, classis.
FLEET, *adj.*, celer, velox.
FLEETING, *adj.*, fluxus, fugax.
FLEETNESS, *subst.*, celeritas, velocitas.
FLESH, *subst.*, caro; carnes; *a little f.*, carunculа; *living on f.*, carnivorus; *to go the way of all flesh*, e vita excedere, diem supremum obire.
FLESH-HOOK, *subst.*, carnarium.
FLESHINESS, *subst.*, corpulentia.
FLESHLESS, *adj.*, macer.
FLESHLY, *adj.*, libidinosus; *or by the genit.*, voluptatis, corporis.
FLESH-MARKET, *subst.*, macellum.
FLESHY, *adj.*, carnosus, corpulentus, crassus.
FLEXIBLE, *adj.* (*easy to be bent*), flexibilis, flexilis, lentus; sequax; (*easy to be entreated*), placabilis, exorabilis, facilis.
FLEXIBILITY, *subst.*, mollitudo, facilitas.
FLEXURE, *subst.*, curvatura, curvatio.
FLICKER, *to* (*of fire*), tremula flamma ardēre; (*flit*), volitare.
FLIGHT, *subst.* (*escape*), fuga; (*flying*), volatus; (*flock*), grex avium; *swift of f.*, celer, velox; *to put to f.*, fugare, in fugam dare *or* vertere; *put to f.*, fugatus, fusus, in fugam conversus; *to take f.*, aufugere, fugam capere, fuga se subducere; *a f. unto*, refugium; *flights of fancy*, cogitationis impetus.
FLIMSY, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus; levis.
FLINCH, *to* (*give over*), desistere, desinere; (*leave one basely*), destituere, deserere; (*quit an undertaking*), tergiversari, ab incepto desistere; *to f. from one's word*, promissis non stare; (*to start*), absilire; (*give ground*), recedere, retrocedere.
FLING, *to* (*throw*), mittere, jacēre, torquēre, contorquēre; (*kick as a horse*), calcitrare; *to fling away*, abjicere, ejicere, projicere; (*be gone*), se proripere; *to fling down*, dejicere; *to fling in*, injicere; *to fling up*, abdicare, deponere.
FLING, *subst.*, jactus.
FLINGER, *subst.*, jaculator.
FLINGING, *subst.*, projectio.
FLINT, *subst.*, silex; *of flint*, siliceus.
FLINTY, *adj.*, siliceus; *fig.*, durus.
FLIPPANT, *adj.*, loquax.
FLIRT, *to* (*besprinkle*), inspergere; *to flirt at one*, convicliari; convicils alqm lacessere.
FLIRT, *subst.* (*jest*), dicterium, jocus; (*start*), impetus; (*wanton girl*), puella petulans.
FLIT, *to*, meare, migrare; sedem sæpe mutare; volitare.
FLOAT, *to*, fluctuare, innatare, super aquam ferri; *to float a meadow*, rivum in pratum deducere.
FLOATING, *subst.*, fluctuatio; dubitatio.
FLOCK, *subst.*, grex; agmen; *f. of people*, turba, caterva; coetus; *f. of birds*, avium grex *or* caterva; *of a f.*, *adj.*, gregalis; *in flocks*, *adv.*, gregatim, catervatim.
FLOCK, *to* (*together*), coire, convenire, confluere; *flock as sheep*, se condensare.
FLOCKING (*together*), *subst.*, congregatio, coitio.
FLOG, *to*, pulsare, verberare.
FLOOD, *subst.* (*inundation*), diluvium, inundatio, exundatio; (*stream*), flumen, amnis, fluvius; *a flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum; *flood-gate*, emissarium; *flood-tide*, accessus maris.
FLOOD, *to*, inundare, exundare.

FLOOK, *subst.* (*of an anchor*), pars ancoræ adunca, quæ terræ defigitur.
FLOOR, *subst.*, solum; contabulatio, contignatio; pavimentum.
FLOOR, *to* (*with stone*), lapidibus consternere; *to floor with boards*, contabulare.
FLORAL, *adj.*, floralis.
FLORID, *adj.*, floridus, nitidus.
FLORIST, *subst.*, florum cultor.
FLOUNCE, *subst.*, fimbria.
FLOUNCE, *to* (*plunge*), demergere, immergere; *to f. about with passion*, ira agitari *or* commovēri.
FLOUNDER, *subst.*, passer niger.
FLOUR, *subst.*, farina triticea.
FLOURISH, *to*, *v. n.* (*bloom*), florēre, vigēre; vernare; (*brag*), gloriari, jactare, sese ostentare; *to f. in discourse*, floculis oratoris uti; *to f. in music*, preludere, præludere; *v. a.*, *to f. weapons*, arma vibrare; *to flourish with a needle*, acu pingere.
FLOURISH, *subst.* (*boast*), inanis jactatio *or* gloriatio; *an idle f. of words*, verborum ampullæ.
FLOURISHING, *adj.*, vegetus; *subst.*, vigor.
FLOUT, *to*, irridēre, illudere, ludificare; ludos alqm facere.
FLOUT, *subst.*, convicium, acerbum dictum.
FLOUTER, *subst.*, irrisor, derisor, cavillator.
FLOUTING, *subst.*, cavillatio, acerbæ facetiæ.
FLOW, *to*, fluere, labi; manare, meare; *to flow about*, circumfluere; *to flow abroad*, dimanare, diffluere; *to flow back*, refluere; *to flow before a place*, præfluere; *to flow between*, interfluere; *to flow by*, præterfluere; *to flow down*, defluere; *to flow forth*, scatēre; *to flow in*, influere; *to flow out*, effluere, emanare; *to flow over*, exundare, inundare; *to flow all over*, superfluere, affluere; permanare; *to flow together*, confluere, concurrere; *to flow under*, subterfluere; *to flow unto*, affluere, accedere.
FLOWER, *subst.*, flos; (*the best, the prime, choice*), flos, robur, robora; *the f. of the soldiers*, milites lectissimi; *the flower of a family*, gentis prima gloria; *a little flower*, flosculus; *made of flowers*, floreus.
FLOWER, *to*, florescere.
FLOWERED, *adj.*, floribus contextus *or* intertextus.
FLOWERET, *subst.*, flosculus.
FLOWERY, *adj.*, floridus.
FLOWING, *adj.*, undans, profluens, fluidus; *fig.*, volubilis; *subst.*, fluxus, effluentia; *flowing of the sea*, æstus; *flowing in speech*, volubilitas.
FLOWINGLY, *adv.*, facile; volubiliter, incitate.
FLUCTUATE, *to*, fluctuare, æstuare; dubitare.
FLUCTUATION, *subst.*, fluctuatio animi, dubitatio.
FLUENCY, *subst.*, linguæ volubilitas; dicendi copia.
FLUENT, *adj.* (*flowing*), fluens fluidus; (*eloquent*), eloquens, copiosus, disertus.
FLUID, *adj.*, fluidus, liquidus.
FLUIDITY, *subst.*, fluor.
FLURRY, *subst.*, flatus subitaneus.
FLUSH, *to*, erubescere, rubore suffundi.
FLUSH, *subst.* (*abundance*), copia, abundantia; vis; *the flush at cards*, chartæ concolores.
FLUSH, *adj.* (*of money*), nummatus, pecunia abundans.
FLUTE, *subst.*, tibia; *German flute*, tibia transversa; *to play on a flute*, tibiâ cancre; *flute of a column*, strix, canalis.
FLUTE, *to* (*channel*), striare.

FLUTING, *subst.* (*channelling*), striatura.

FLUTTER, *to* (*try to fly*), volitare, alas concutere; (*be at an uncertainty*), fluctuare, dubitare; hærēre; *to flutter to and fro*, passim vagari; *to flutter in one's speech*, balbutire, hæsitare, titubare.

FLUX, *subst.* (*looseness*), ventris fluxio; *flux of humors*, humorum fluxus; *bloody flux*, profluvium sanguinis, hemorrhagia, dysenteria.

FLY, *subst.*, musca; *Spanish fly*, cantharis; *fly-flap*, muscarium; *fly-blows*, muscarum ova.

FLY, *to* (*as a bird*), volare, volitare; alis niti; (*to flee*), fugere, aufugere; *to fly about*, circumvolare, circumvolitare; *to fly against*, involare; *to fly abroad* (*as news*), in vulgus dimanare, palam fieri; *to fly at*, impetere, irruere, involare; *to fly away*, avolare, aufugere; *to fly back*, refugere, revolare; *to fly before* or *first*, antevolare, prævolare; *to fly beyond* or *by*, prætervolare; *to fly down*, devolare; *to fly far*, provolare, profugere; *to fly high*, in sublime ferri; *to fly hither and thither*, diffugere; *to fly often*, volitare; *to fly off*, retrocedere; *to fly out*, effugere, evolare, prorumpere; *to fly over*, supervolare, transvolare; *to fly to*, advolare; *to fly together*, convolare, confugere; *to fly up*, subvolare; *to let fly* (*shoot*), ejaculari, emittere.

FLYING, *adj.*, *f. camp*, manus expedita, exercitus expeditus; *f. coach*, currus expeditus; *f. enemy*, hostis aversus; *subst.*, volatus; (*flight*), fuga, effugium.

FOAL, *subst.*, pullus equinus, equuleus, equulus; *foal of an ass*, asellus, asella; *of a foal*, pullinus.

FOAL, *to*, pullum equinum parere, fœtum equinum edere.

FOALING, *subst.*, pullijin lucem editio.

FOAM, *subst.*, spuma; *to cast out f.*, exspumare, despumare; *f. of lead*, molybditis; *f. of silver*, argyritis; *f. of gold*, chrysitis; *full of f.*, spumosus.

FOAM, *to*, spumare; *to f. at the mouth*, spumas ex ore emittere; *to foam like a horse*, fremere, frendēre; *to begin to foam*, spumescere.

FOAMY, *adj.*, spumeus.

FOB, *subst.*, loculus minor.

FOCUS, *subst.*, locus in quem radii colliguntur.

FODDER, *subst.*, pabulum, fœnum; *of fodder*, pabularis, pabulatorius.

FODDER, *to*, pabulum dare, præbēre; pascere.

FOE, *subst.*, inimicus, hostis.

FOG, *subst.*, nebula.

FOGGINESS, *subst.*, aëris crassitudo.

FOGGY, *adj.*, nebulosus, crassus.

FOH! *interj.*, vah!

FOIBLE, *subst.*, imbecillitas; vitium.

FOIL, *subst.*, rudis; ensis præpilatus; *to play at foils*, batuere, rude ludere; *a foil*, *foiling* (*repulse*), repulsa; *to take a foil*, repulsam ferre; *to give one a foil*, in genua dejicere, repellere.

FOIL, *to*, ad vanum *or* irritum redigere, conturbare, perimere; sternere; repellere.

FOILER, *subst.*, victor.

FOIST IN, *to*, subdere, furtim obtrudere *or* supponere.

FOLD, *subst.* (*plait*), sinus; (*sheepfold*), caula, stabulum, ovile; *folds of hurdles*, crates.

FOLD, *to* (*close over another*), plicare, complicare; *to fold in*, implicare, involvere; *to fold round about*, circumplicare, convolvere; (*put into a fold*), stabulo includere, stabulare, cratibus claudere.

FOLDER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ plicat.

FOLDING, *subst.*, plicatura; *a folding of sheep*, stabulatio; *adj.*, plicatilis; *a folding-door*, valva.

FOLIAGE, *subst.*, arborum folia; folia picta *or* sculpta.

FOLK, *subst.*, populus, plebs, vulgus, turba; *poor folk*, pauperes; *rich folk*, divites, opulenti.

FOLLOW, *to*, sequi, consequi; subsequi; persequi; comitari; prosequi; *to f. after*, consectari, insectari, insequi, urgēre; *to f. any business*, alicui rei operam dare; *to f. the law*, legibus operam dare, juri attendere; *to f. husbandry*, opus rusticum obire; *to f. a trade*, artem exercēre; *to f. close*, instare, insistere; *to f. after* (*succeed*), succedere, excipere; *to f. another's pleasure*, alicui obsequi, morem gerere, obtemperare; *to f. counsel*, sequi consilium; *to f.* (*imitate*), æmulari, imitari; *he follows his father's steps*, patrissat, patrem imitatur; *worth to be followed*, imitabilis, imitandus.

FOLLOWER, *subst.*, comes, deductor; (*disciple*), discipulus; (*imitator*), imitator.

FOLLOWING, *subst.*, deductio; *following after* consequentia, consecutio.

FOLLY, *subst.*, stultitia, ineptia, amentia; delirio.

FOMENT, *to*, fovēre; *to f. seditions*, seditiones fovēre, tumultus excitare, discordias alere.

FOMENTER, *subst.*, concitator.

FOMENTING, *subst.*, concitatio.

FOND, *adj.* (*foolish*), futilis, vanus, fatuus, ineptus; (*kind*), amans, indulgens; (*delighted*), amans, cupidus; *to be fond of*, admirari, impense cupere; *fond tricks*, blanditiæ.

FONDLE, *to*, fovēre, nimis indulgēre, mollius curare.

FONDLER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ mollius curat.

FONDLING, *subst.*, delicatus puer.

FONDNESS, *subst.* (*indulgence*), indulgentia; (*love*), amor; (*silliness*), ineptia, stultitia.

FONT, *subst.*, lavacrum sacrum, fons lustralis.

FOOD, *subst.*, cibus, alimentum; victus, cibaria; *of food*, cibarius, alimentarius, escarius; *fit for food*, esculentus; *food for cattle*, pabulum, pastus.

FOOL, *subst.*, stultus, insipiens, fatuus, demens; stipes, caudex, vervex; (*jester*), copros; (*harlequin*), maccus; *natural fool*, homo excors; *arrant fool*, stultissimus, bis stultus; *to play the fool*, ineptire, desipere; nugari, stulte facere, nugas agere.

FOOL, *to* (*one*), alqm ridēre, deridēre, irridēre ludere, ludificari; alicui *or* in alqm illudere; *to fool away one's time*, rebus futilibus tempus terere.

FOOLERIES, *subst. pl.*, nugæ, ineptiæ.

FOOL-HARDY, *adj.*, stolide ferox, temerarius.

FOOL-HARDINESS, *subst.*, stolida audacia; temeritas.

FOOLING, *subst.*, irrisio, irrisus.

FOOLISH, *adj.*, ineptus, fatuus, stolidus, stultus, insulsus, insipiens, tardus; *to make f.*, infatuare; *f. dalliance*, petulantia, procacitas; *f. tricks*, ineptiæ.

FOOLISHNESS, *subst.*, stultitia, insipientia, dementia, fatuitas.

FOOT, *subst.*, pes; *f. of a table*, *bed*, &c., fulcrum *f. of a pillar*, basis; *f. of a hill*, montis radices; *a square f.*, pes quadratus; *on f.*, pedes, pedester; *to go on f.*, peditem *or* pedibus incedere; *to light on one's feet*, in pedes desilire; *to tread under f.*, proculcare, pedibus conculcare; *of a f.*, pedalis; *of half a f.*, semipedalis; *of a f. and a half*, sesquipedalis; *of two feet*, bipedalis; *f. by f.*, pedetentim, sensim.

FOOT IT, *to*, pedibus ire, venire *or* iter facere.

FOOTED, *adj.*, pedes habens; *two-f.*, bipes; *three-*

f., tripes; *four-f.*, quadrupes; *many-f.*, multipes; *cloven-f.*, bisulcus; *crump-f.*, loripes.

FOOTING, *subst.* (*footstep*), vestigium; (*state*), status, conditio, locus.

FOOTMAN, *subst.* (*soldier*), pedes; (*lackey*), pediseqnus, servus a pedibus.

FOOT-PATH, *subst.*, semita.

FOOT-SOLDIER, *subst.*, pedes; *foot-soldiers*, peditatus, copiæ pedestres.

FOOT-STALL (*of a pillar*), stylobata, stylobates.

FOOTSTEP, *subst.*, vestigium.

FOOT-STOOL, *subst.*, scabellum.

FOP, *subst.* (*trifler*), nugator; (*beau*), bellus homo, trossulus; *to play the fop*, nugari.

FOPPERY, *subst.*, nugæ, tricæ, ineptiæ.

FOPPISH, *subst.*, ineptus, nugatorius.

FOPPISHNESS, *subst.*, ineptia.

FOR, *conj.*, nam, enim, etenim, quippe; *prep.*, *is answered to by several Latin prepositions; for a while*, ad quoddam tempus; *for other matters*, de ceteris rebus; *it is not for nothing*, non hoc de nihilo est; *to translate word for word*, verbum de verbo expressum proferre; *it is for our profit*, ex usu est nostro; *for grief*, ex ægritudine; *they are kept for a double service*, habentur in duplex ministerium; *for the remaining time*, in reliquum tempus; *forever*, in omne tempus; *for a perpetual remembrance*, in memoriam sempiternam; *for time to come*, in posterum; *to be punished for a crime*, ob delictum pœnas dare; *I am paid for my folly*, ob stultitiam pretium fero; *for so many ages*, per tot sæcula; *you may for me*, per me licet; *for anger*, præ ira; *for fear*, præ metu *or* propter metum; *for joy*, præ gaudio; *to take for granted*, pro concesso sumere; *to hold for done*, pro facto habere; *to believe for true*, pro certo credere; *he spoke for our side*, secundum nostram causam disputavit; *it is sometimes expressed by the ablat. or genit. case*; *as, for fear of being yielded up*, metu deditionis; *he dies for love*, amore deperit; *for how much*, quanti; *for so much*, tanti; *for more*, pluris; *for less*, minoris; *for how much soever*, quantucunque; *for an as*, asse; *after good, fit, lawful, profitable, &c.*, *it is expressed by the dative case*; *as, it is a shame for you*, turpe est tibi; *for, for the sake of*, causâ, gratiâ, ergo, per, pro, propter; *as for example*, exempli causa *or* gratia; *for this reason*, eâ gratiâ; *virtue is to be desired for its own sake*, virtus propter se expetenda est; *for all (although)*, etsi, quanquam, etiamsi, quamvis; *for all this*, or *for all that*, nihilo minus, nihilo secius, tamen; *for all the philosophers say*, quicquid dicant philosophi; *for (as for)*, quod attinet ad; *for nothing*, gratis; impune; *for that, or for as much as*, cum propterea quod; si quidem, quandoquidem, quoniam; *for the most part*, fere, maximam partem, plerumque; *for some time*, aliquamdiu, aliquantisper; *for what cause?* quare? qua de causa? *for which cause*, quamobrem, quare; *for that cause*, ideo, eo, propterea, eâ gratiâ, ideireo; *forever and ever*, in sæcula, in æternum, in omne ævum; *he was a good orator for those times*, multum, ut temporibus illis, valuit dicendo; *I know for certain*, mihi est exploratissimum; *for aught I see*, quantum ego perspicio; *I for my part*, ego quidem. *For is frequently included in the verb*; as, *to look for*, exspectare; *to wait for*, opperiri; *to be for one*, cum algo stare.

FORAGE, *subst.*, pabulum.

FORAGE, *to*, pabulari; frumentari.

FORAGER, *subst.*, pabulator.

FORAGING, *subst.*, pabulatio.

FORBEAR, *to* (*let alone*), abstinêre, se abstinêre, omittere, defugere; (*leave off*), desistere, mittere; (*spare*), parcere; (*suffer*), pati.

FORBEARANCE, *subst.*, patientia, indulgentia; *with forbearance*, patienter, placide, sedate.

FORBID, *to*, vetare, interdicere, prohibêre, inhibêre; *to forbid strictly*, interdicere, interminari.

FORBIDDING, *subst.*, prohibitio, inhibitio, interdictio.

FORCE, *subst.* (*endeavor*), opera, contentio, conatus, studium; (*importance*), momentum, pondus; (*necessity*), necessitas; (*strength*), vires, robur; (*power, effect*), vis; (*open force*), vis aperta; (*violence*), vis, violentia, impetus; *by main f.*, violenter, vi et armis; *to repel f. by f.*, vim vi repellere; *to use f.*, vim adhibêre; *to be of great f.*, plurimum valêre; *of great f.*, valens, potens; *without f.*, inefficax, irritus; *a strong f.* (*of troops*), valida manus; *to lose f.*, flaccescere, languêre.

FORCE, *to*, cogere, compellere, impellere, adigere; *to f. back*, repellere; *to f. down*, detrudere, demergere; *to f. in*, defigere; *to f. out*, depellere, abigere; *to f. a woman*, stuprare, vitiare; *to f.* (*take by f.*), vi capere, arripere; (*break through*), perrumpere, perfodere; (*carry by storm*), expugnare; *a forced expression*, dictum longe petitum.

FORCER, *subst.*, coactor.

FORCES, *subst. pl.*, copiæ; *to raise f.*, exercitum comparare; *to muster f.*, delectum militum habêre.

FORCIBLE, *adj.* (*prevailing, strong*), efficax, potens, valens, vehemens; (*violent*), violens, violentus.

FORCING, *subst.*, vis.

FORD, *subst.*, vadum; *full of fords*, vadosus.

FORD, *to* (*a river*), flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, *adj.*, qui vado transiri potest, qui vada aperit.

FORE, *adj.*, anticus; prior; exterior; adversus; primus; *adv.*, ante, præ.

FORE-ADVISE, *to*, præmonêre.

FORE-APPOINT, *to*, præstituere, præfinire.

FOREARM, *to*, præmunire.

FOREBODE, *to*, portendere, præsagire, ominari, augurare.

FOREBODER, *subst.*, hariolus.

FOREBODING, *subst.*, præsagium, omen, augurium.

FORECAST, *to*, providêre, prospicere.

FORECAST, *subst.*, providentia; *with forecast*, provide, circumspecte, consulte.

FORECASTLE, *subst.*, pars prior navis, prora.

FORECLOSE, *to*, præcludere.

FORE-CONCEIVED, *adj.*, meditatus, præconceptus.

FORE-DETERMINED, *adj.*, præscriptus, præfinitus.

FOREDOOM, *to*, præstituere, præfinire; †prædestinare.

FOREFATHERS, *subst. pl.*, majores, avi, proavi.

FOREFEND, *to*, avertere, averruncare, prohibere.

FOREFINGER, *subst.*, (digitus) index.

FOREGO, *to* (*a thing*), e manibus emittere; (*quit*), abdicare, pro derelicto habêre; *to forego one's right*, de jure suo recedere.

FOREGOING, *adj.* (*going before*), antecedens, præcedens; prior, superior.

FOREGROUND, *subst.*, *of a picture*, quæ in imagine eminent.

FOREHEAD, *subst.*, frons; *having a broad f.*, fronto; *having two foreheads*, bifrons; *f.-band*, redimiculum frontis; (*for beasts*), frontale.

FOREIGN, *adj.*, externus, exterus, peregrinus, adventitius, alienigenus; *fig.*, alienus.

FOREIGNER, *subst.*, externus, peregrinus, advena, alienigena.

FOREKNOW, *to*, præscire, prænoscere; præsentire, præcognoscere.

FOREKNOWING, *adj.*, præscius; *subst.*, præsagitio.

FORE-LAND, *subst.*, promontorium.

FORE-LOCKS, *subst. pl.*, antiæ.

FOREMAN, *subst.*, antistes; *foreman of the jury*, juratorum primus.

FOREMAST, *subst.*, malus exterior.

FOREMOST, *adj.*, primus; præcipuus; *first and foremost*, imprimis, primum, primo loco; *to go foremost*, præire, præcedere.

FORENOON, *subst.*, tempus ante-meridianum.

FORE NOTICE, *subst.*, præmonitio.

FOREORDAIN, *to*, præstituere, præfinire; [præ-destinare.

FORE-PORCH, *subst.*, propylæum.

FORERUN, *to*, præcurrere; prævertere.

FORERUNNER, *subst.*, præcursor, antecursor; prodromus; (*harbinger*), prænuncius; *forerunner of an army*, excursor.

FORERUNNING, *subst.*, præcursio.

FORESAY, *to*, prædicere.

FORESAYING, *subst.*, prædictio.

FORESEE, *to*, prævidère, præspicere.

FORESEEING, *subst.*, providentia.

FORESHOW, *to*, præmonstrare, prænarrare; denunciare.

FORESHOWING, *subst.*, denunciatio.

FORESIGHT, *subst.*, providentia, prospicientia; præsensio; *want of foresight*, imprudentia.

FORESKIN, *subst.*, præputium.

FOREST, *subst.*, silva; saltus; nemus; *covered with forests*, saltuosus, silvester.

FORESTER, *subst.*, homo silvester; saltuarius.

FORESTALL, *to*, anticipare, antecapere, intercipere, præripere; præmercari.

FORESTALLER, *subst.*, qui res præmercatur, qui frumentum comprimit.

FORESTALLING, *subst.*, interceptio.

FORETASTE, *subst.*, anticipatio.

FORETELL, *to*, prædicere, prænunciare, denunciare.

FORETELLER, *subst.* (*sign*), prænuncius, præcursor; (*diviner*), hariolus, fatidicus; vates, augur.

FORETELLING, *subst.*, prædictio, denunciatio.

FORETHOUGHT OF, *adj.*, præmeditatus, cogitatione præceptus.

FORETHOUGHT, *subst.*, præmeditatio.

FORETOKEN, *subst.*, præsagium, omen.

FORETOKEN, *to*, portendere, præsagire, ominari.

FOREVOUCHED, *adj.*, ante affirmatus.

FOREWARN, *to*, præmonêre.

FOREWARNING, *subst.*, præmonitus.

FORFEIT, *subst.* (*fine, penalty*), pœna, multa; (*offence*), delictum, peccatum.

FORFEIT, *to*, multam committere, multa damnari; *to f. one's credit*, existimationem perdere, foro cedere; *to f. the favor of one*, gratiâ alcjs excidere; *to f. a recognizance*, vadimonium deserere; *to f. one's word*, promissis non stare, fidem fallere.

FORFEITABLE, *adj.*, quod confiscari potest.

FORFEITURE, *subst.* (*confiscation*), confiscatio; (*mulct*), pecunia multatitia.

FORGE, *to* (*form by the hammer*), cudere, excudere; fabricari; (*melt*), conflare, liquefacere; (*devise*), fingere, confingere; comminisci, commentiri; (*counterfeit*), ementiri, fingere, subjicere.

FORGE, *subst.*, officina ferraria; furnus fabrilis.

FORGER, *subst.* (*maker*), fabricator, cusor, excusor; (*counterfeiter*), fictor; *forger of writings*, falsarius, falsarum chartarum fabricator; *forger of words*, verborum novorum inventor.

FORGERY, *subst.* (*a fiction*), res commentitia, commentum; (*fabrication*), fabricatio; (*counterfeiting*), confictio; *forgery of false accusations*, calumnia; *forgery of tales*, fabularum fictio; *forgery* or *forging of arms*, armorum fabricatio.

FORGET, *to* (*not to remember*), oblivisci, ex memoria amittere; (*neglect*), præterire, negligere, pretermittere; *I had forgotten it*, me fugerat; *to be forgotten*, obrui, excidere, in oblivionem venire; *to forget entirely*, perpetua oblivione obruere; *to forget* or *forgive*, ex memoria deponere *or* abjicere; *to forget what one has learned*, dedidicere.

FORGETFUL, *adj.*, oblivioso, immemor.

FORGETFULNESS, *subst.*, oblivio, oblivium.

FORGETTER, *subst.*, immemor.

FORGETTING, *subst.*, oblivio; præteremissio.

FORGIVE, *to*, condonare, ignoscere, remittere; veniam dare, tribuere, concedere.

FORGIVENESS, *subst.*, venia; pœnæ remissio; *to ask forgiveness*, pœnam deprecari; absolutio; *forgiveness*, oblivio, amnestia.

FORGIVER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ condonat.

FORGIVING, *subst.*, remissio.

FORK, *subst.*, furca; *little fork*, furcula, furcilla; *oven-fork*, rutabulum; *pitchfork*, merga; *fork for a vine*, capreolus; *fork for a net*, vara.

FORKED, *adj.*, bifidus, bifurcus, bisulcus, bicornis; *three-forked*, trisulcus, trifidus.

FORLORN, *adj.* (*desperate*), perditus, deplorata; (*forsaken*), solus, derelictus, destitutus.

FORLORNNESS, *subst.*, miseria, solitudo.

FORM, *subst.* (*shape*), forma, figura; (*manner*), ratio, modus, ritus; *a set form*, formula, exemplar, exemplum; (*bench*), scamnum, subsellium, solium; *little f.*, scabellum; *the f. of a hare*, leporis cubile.

FORM, *to*, formare, conformare, figurare; *to form anew*, reformare, recoquere.

FORMAL, *adj.*, sollemnis; formalis; affectatus.

FORMALIST, *subst.*, formularum putidus affectator.

FORMALITY, *subst.*, mos receptus, ritus; *f. in deportment*, molesta urbanitas; *f. in speech*, ambagus.

FORMER, *subst.*, formator.

FORMER, *adj.*, prior, superior, prisinus; *in former times*, olim, priscis temporibus.

FORMERLY, *adv.*, prius, antehac.

FORMIDABLE, *adj.*, metuendus, timendus, formidolosus, terribilis.

FORMIDABLY, *adv.*, terribilem *or* horribilem in modum.

FORMING, FORMATION, *subst.*, creatio, formatio.

FORMLESS, *adj.*, informis, indigestus, rudis.

FORMULARY, *subst.*, liber rituum præscriptorum.

FORNICATION, *subst.*, stuprum, concubitus; *to commit fornication*, scortari.

FORNICATOR, *subst.*, scortator, ganeo.

FORSAKE, *to* (*desert*), deserere, derelinquere, destituere; (*revolt from*), deficere, desciscere; (*quit*), abdicare, renunciare.

FORSAKER, *subst.*, desertor.

FORSAKING, *subst.*, derelictio, desertio, destitutio; *forsaking of religion*, defectio a sacris.

FORSOOTH, *adv.*, sane, scilicet, nempe.

FORSWEAR, *to*, perjurare, pejerare, perjurium facere; abjurare.

FORSWEARER, *subst.*, qui perjurat.

FORSWEARING, *subst.*, perjurium.

FORSWORN, *adj.*, perjurus, perfidus.

FORT, *subst.*, castellum, propugnaculum; *fort by fort*, castellatim.

FORTH, *adv.*, foras; pro-; *from this time forth*, ab hoc inde tempore; posthac, deinceps; *and so forth*, et sic de ceteris.

FORTHCOMING, *adj.*, præsto, in procinctu; *to be forthcoming*, in medio *or* promptu esse; *subst.*, vadimonii obitus.

FORTHWITH, *adv.*, actutum, confestim, continuo, extemplo, protinus, mox, illico.

FORTIFICATION, *subst.*, munitio, communitio; (*the works*), munimenta, opera.

FORTIFIER, *subst.*, munitor.

FORTIFY, *to* (*strengthen*), firmare, confirmare, roborare, corroborare; (*fence about*), circumsepire, circumvallare, circummunire; (*close with a fortification*), munire, communire, vallare; *to f. strongly*, permunire; *to f. first*, præmunire.

FORTITUDE, *subst.*, fortitudo, animus fortis; æquus animus.

FORTNIGHT, *subst.*, dies quatuordecim; *a fortnight's provision*, dimidiati mensis cibaria.

FORTRESS, *subst.*, locus munitus, castellum, arx, oppidum.

FORTUITOUS, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte oblatus; adventitius.

FORTUNATE, *adj.*, fortunatus, beatus, faustus; *somewhat fortunate*, beatulus; *to make fortunate*, fortunare, secundare, prosperare.

FORTUNATELY, *adv.*, auspicato, fauste, feliciter, prospere.

FORTUNE, *subst.* (*chance*), fortuna, sors; (*estate*), opes, facultates; census; *good f.*, fortuna secunda *or* prospera, res secundæ, eventus felix, casus secundus; *to try one's f.*, fortunam experiri; *ill f.*, infesta fortuna; casus adversus, res adversæ; *by f.*, forte, forte fortuna; *to tell f.s*, eventura alicui divinare, prædicere; *a woman of a good f.*, mulier dotata; puella dives dote; *a maid of no f.*, virgo indotata; *a man of good f.*, homo magnis opibus præditus; *to make one's f.*, divitias acquirere *or* nancisci.

FORTUNE-HUNTER, *subst.*, qui mulierem dotatam consectatur; captator.

FORTUNE-TELLER, *subst.*, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus, circulator.

FORTY, quadraginta; quadragenî; *of forty*, quadragenarius; *forty times*, quadragies.

FORWARD, *adv.*, prorsum; *to press f.*, in directum niti; *to put f.*, promovêre, urgêre; *to go f.*, procedere, progredi; *to set f.*, proficisci; *to come f. in the world*, ditescere, opes augêre; *a going f.*, progressio, progressus; *f. and backward*, prorsum et rursum, huc et illuc; *from this time f.*, ab hoc inde tempore, posthac.

FORWARD, *adj.* (*bold*), audax, impavidus, intrepidus; (*inclined*), propensus, proclivis; (*that has made some progress*), provectus, progressus; (*soon ripe*), præcox; (*ready*), promptus, alacer, acer; *to be forward in learning*, progressum facere in studiis.

FORWARD, *to* (*help*), juvare, adjuvare, favêre; augêre, adaugêre, fovêre; maturare; *to f. a letter*, litteras referendas curare, litteras permittere.

FORWARDNESS, *subst.*, alacritas; *forwardness in learning*, in litteris progressus *or* progressio.

FOSSIL, *adj.*, fossilis.

FOSTER, *to*, alere, educare, nutrire; fovêre.

FOSTER-BROTHER, *subst.*, collactaneus.

FOSTER-CHILD, *subst.*, alumnus.

FOSTER-FATHER, *subst.*, altor, educator.

FOSTER-MOTHER, *subst.*, altrix, nutrix.

FOSTERING, *subst.*, educatio.

FOUL, *adj.* (*filthy*), fœdus, spurcus, sordidus, squalidus, turpis; (*ill-favored*), deformis, teter; (*vicious*), flagitiosus, obscœnus, facinorosus; *foul play*, fallacia, dolus; *foul action*, facinus fœdus *or* turpe; *foul language*, convicium, maledictum; dicta contumeliosa; *to make foul*, conspurcare, fœdare, inquinare, maculare; *to be foul*, sordêre, squalêre; *to grow foul*, sordescere; *foul weather*, cœlum turbidum, nubilum, tempestas turbida.

FOUL, *to*, conspurcare, fœdare, inquinare, maculare.

FOULNESS, *subst.*, turpitudo, squalor, spurcities, sordes; rubigo (dentium); *the foulness of a crime*, atrocitas; (*ill-favoredness*), deformitas, fœditas.

FOUND, *to*, alcjs rei fundamenta jacere; condere, instituere, constituere; fundare; (*form by melting*), fundere.

FOUNDATION, *subst.*, fundamentum, substructio; *to lay the foundation of a building*, ædificii fundamenta jacere, ponere; *from the very foundation*, funditus, ab imis sedibus.

FOUNDER, *subst.*, conditor; auctor, parens; *founder of metal*, fusor, faber ærarius.

FOUNDER, *to, v. a.*, equo mollitiem pedum inducere; *v. n.* (*as a horse*), titubare; (*as a ship*), pessum ire, mergi, demergi.

FOUNDING (*of metals*), metallorum fusio.

FOUNDLING, *subst.*, infans expositus.

FOUNT, FOUNTAIN, *subst.*, fons, puteus, scaturigo; *of a fountain*, fontanus.

FOUR, quatuor *or* quattuor, quaterni; *of four*, quaternarius; *four times*, quater; *four times as much*, quadruplo, quadruplicato; *four times bigger*, quadruplo major; *divided into four parts*, quadripartitus; *in four parts* or *ways*, quadrifariam; *cleft into four parts*, quadrifidus; *a place where four ways meet*, quadrivium; *having four doors*, quadriforis; *weighing four pounds*, quadrilibris; *four-cornered*, quadrangulus, quadrangularis; (*square*), quadratus; *four-fold*, quadruplex; *four-footed*, quadrupes; *four days*, quatriduum; *four days ago*, nudiusquartus; *four days before*, quatriduo ante; *four days after*, post quatriduum, quatuor post diebus; *four years*, quadriennium; *the age of four years*, quadrimatus; *four hundred*, quadringenti; quadringeni; *four hundred times*, quadringenties; *the four hundredth*, quadringentesimus.

FOUR, *subst.* (*at cards*), quaternio.

FOURSCORE, *subst.*, octoginta.

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim; *the fourteenth*, decimus quartus; *fourteen times*, quatuordecies.

FOURTH, *adj.*, quartus.

FOURTHLY, *adv.*, quarto.

FOWL, *subst.*, volucris, avis; *great fowl*, ales;

(*disappointed*), irritus, vanus, frustratus, frustra habitus; (*unprofitable*), inutilis; *to grow fruitless*, sterilescere; *grown fruitless*, effetus.

FRUITLESSLY, *adv.* (*in vain*), frustra, nequicquam; (*unprofitably*), inutiliter.

FRUIT-TIME, *subst.*, autumnus, vindemia.

FRUIT-TREE, *subst.*, arbor fructifera, pomifera.

FRUIT-WOMAN, *subst.*, quæ poma vendit.

FRUMENTY, *subst.*, puls, pulticula.

FRUSTRATE, *to*, frustrari, destituere; *to f. one's expectations*, alcjs spem *or* expectationem frustrari *or* fallere; *to f. a man's plans*, omnes rationes alcjs conturbare.

FRUSTRATED, *adj.*, frustratus; spe dejectus.

FRUSTRATION, *subst.*, frustratio.

FRY, *subst.*, fetus piscium; minuti pisciculi.

FRY, *to*, *v. a.*, frigere; *fried*, frictus, frixus; *v. n.*, æstuare, sudare.

FRYING, *subst.*, frictio, frixura; *f.-pan*, sartago.

FUDDLE, *to*, *v. a.*, inebriare, poculis tingere; *v. n.*, inebriari, potitare.

FUDDLED, *adj.*, inebriatus, madidus, temulentus; vino *or* potu obrutus.

FUDDLING (*fellow*), potor, potator, obriosus.

FUEL, *subst.*, ignis alimentum; *to add fuel to the flame*, oleum addere camino, materiam igni præbere.

FUGITIVE, *adj.*, volaticus, instabilis; *subst.* (*vagabond*), fugitivus, profugus, erro; (*deserter*), transfuga, desertor.

FUGUE, *subst.* (*in music*), consonantia quædam musica.

FULCRUM, *subst.*, fulcrum.

FULFILL, *to*, implēre, complēre, explēre; peragere; *to f. one's desires*, votis satisfacere mandata exsequi; *my dreams are fulfilled*, somnia evadunt.

FULFILLMENT, *subst.*, perfectio, peractio; eventus, exitus, effectus.

FULL, *adj.* (*filled*), plenus, expletus, refertus, oppletus, accumulatus, confertus, affluens; (*perfect*), perfectus, integer; *the full*, plenum; *to the full*, ad plenum; prorsus, omnino; cumulate; *a full house*, senatus frequens; *full-blown*, flore expanso; *full-fraught*, bene instructus; *full-faced*, plena facie; *the full of the moon*, plenilunium; *it is full moon*, luna pleno orbe fulget; *full-fed*, satur, satiatus; *very full*, affluens, redundans, exundans; *full of business*, negotiis distentus *or* obrutus; *full of words*, loquax; *to be full*, abundare, scatēre, scaturire; *half full*, semiplenus; *full grown*, *of full age*, adultus, puber.

FULL, *adv.* (*quite*), omnino, prorsus, ad plenum; *full a hundred years*, justum sæculum; *he reigned full ten years*, decem integros annos regnavit; (*very*), valde, vehementer; *full well*, pulchre.

FULL, *to* (*cloth*), pannos cogere.

FULLER, *subst.*, fullo; *of a fuller*, fullonius, fullonicus.

FULLING, *subst.*, constipatio panni.

FULLY, *adv.*, plene, perfecte, ad plenum; *I am fully persuaded*, persuasissimum habeo.

FULMINATE, *to*, fulminare.

FULMINATION, *subst.*, fulminatio.

FULLNESS, *subst.*, plenitudo, abundantia, satias, satietas.

FULSOME, *adj.* (*offensive*), putidus, molestus, odiosus; (*rank*), putidus, teter; *a f. flatterer*, adulator.

FULSOMENESS, *subst.*, nausea.

FUMBLE, *to*, rem inscite aggredi *or* inepte tractare.

FUMBLER, *subst.*, qui rem alqam inepte tractat.

FUMBLING, *subst.*, rei alcjs inepta administratio.

FUME, *subst.*, exhalatio, vapor; *fig.*, ira, iracundia; *in a fume*, iratus, irâ accensus.

FUME, *to* (*smoke*), exhalare, vapores emittere; (*be angry*), stomachari, fremere, excandescere.

FUMIGATE, *to*, suffire, fumigare.

FUMIGATION, *subst.*, suffitus, suffimentum, suffitio.

FUN, *subst.*, ludus, jocus.

FUNCTION, *subst.*, functio, munus, officium.

FUND (*of money*), *subst.*, nummorum vis, pecuniæ cumulus.

FUNDAMENT, *subst.*, anus, nates; sedes.

FUNDAMENTAL, *adj.*, primus, gravissimus, magni momenti, necessarius; *fundamentals*, fundamenta.

FUNDAMENTALLY, *adv.*, in rebus gravissimis *or* maximi momenti.

FUNERAL, *subst.*, funus; exsequiæ; pompa funeris; justa funebria; *adj.*, funereus, funebris, ferialis; *f. song*, nænia; *f. pile*, rogus, pyra; *f. rites*, justa, inferiæ.

FUNGOUS, *adj.*, spongiosus.

FUNNEL, *subst.*, infundibulum; *funnel of a steam*, tubus.

FUR, *subst.*, pellis, villus; *skin of fur*, pellis villosa; *to line with furs*, pellibus consuere.

FURBELOW, *subst.*, fimbria.

FURBISH, *to*, recudere, polire, interpolare.

FURBISHER, *subst.*, qui polit *or* interpolat.

FURBISHING, *subst.*, interpolatio.

FURIES, *subst. pl.*, Furiæ, Eumenides.

FURIOUS, *adj.*, furiosus, rabidus, insanus; *to be furious*, furere, insanire, furore exagitari; *to make furious*, in furorem agere *or* adigere.

FURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, insania, rabies.

FURL, *to* (*a sail*), velum contrahere.

FURLING, *subst.*, contractio.

FURLONG, *subst.*, stadium.

FURLOUGH, *subst.*, commeatus.

FURNACE, *subst.*, fornax, caminus; (*baking-oven*), furnus; (*brewing-kettle*), caldarium, ahenum; *a potter's f.*, figuli fornax; *of a f.*, furnaceus.

FURNISH, *to*, instruere; suppeditare, subministrare, apparare; armare.

FURNISHER, *subst.*, instructor, parochus.

FURNISHING, *subst.*, instructio, suppeditatio; ornatus.

FURNITURE, *subst.*, utensilia, vasa; instrumentum; *household furniture*, supellex.

FURRED, FURRY, *adj.*, pellitus.

FURRIER, *subst.*, pellio.

FURROW, *subst.*, sulcus; *little furrow*, sulculus; *ridge of land between two furrows*, porca, lira; *water furrow*, sulci aquarii.

FURROW, *to*, sulcare.

FURROWER, *subst.*, sulcator.

FURTHER, *adv.*, ultro, ulterius, longius; adhuc; *adj.*, ulterior.

FURTHER, *to*, juvare, adjuvare, favēre, augēre, promovēre, provehere; opem ferre.

FURTHERANCE, *subst.*, adjumentum, auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ.

FURTHERER, *subst.*, adjutor, fautor, auxiliator, opifer.

FURTHERMORE, *adv.*, porro, insuper, præterea, quinetiam, ad hæc.

FURTHEST, *adj.*, extremus, summus, ultimus; *at furthest*, ad summum.

FURTIVE, *adj.*, furtivus.

FURY, *subst.*, furor, insania, rabies, furens ac violentus impetus; *full of fury*, furibundus, furiosus, rabiosus; *fury-like*, furialis; *the Furies*, Furiæ, Eumenides.

FURZE, *subst.*, genista spinosa.

FUSE, *to*, liquefacere, liquare.

FUSEE, FUSIL, *subst.*, sclopetum.

FUSIBLE, *adj.*, quod liquari potest.

FUSION, *subst.*, fusura, fusio.

FUSS, *subst.*, tumultus, strepitus.

FUSTIAN, *subst.*, pannus linoxylinus, xylinus; *of f.*, *adj.*, xylinus; *f. language*, turgida verba, ampullæ; *to talk f.*, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba proferre.

FUSTINESS, *subst.*, putor.

FUSTY, *adj.*, putidus, fracidus, mucidus; *to smell* or *grow fusty*, putere; fracescere, mucescere.

FUTILE, *adj.*, futilis.

FUTILITY, *subst.*, futilitas.

FUTURE, *adj.*, futurus; *for the future*, in futurum, in tempus futurum.

FUTURITY, *subst.*, tempus futurum.

FY! *interj.*, phui! vah!

G.

GABARDINE, *subst.*, gausape, læna, hirta toga.

GABBLE, *to*, garrire, præcipitantor loqui.

GABBLE, *subst.*, garritus; *love of gabble*, garrulitas, loquacitas.

GABBLER, *subst.*, garrulus; blatero.

GABEL, *subst.*, vectigal.

GABION, *subst.*, corbis terrâ oppletus.

GABLE-END, *subst.*, fastigium; (*front*), frons; *having a gable-end*, fastigiatus.

GAD, *to* (*up and down*), vagari, circumcursare.

GADDER, *subst.*, erro, vagus.

GADDING (*up and down*), *subst.*, vagatio.

GAD-BEE, GAD-FLY, *subst.*, œstrum, asilus, tabanus.

GAG, *to*, os obstruere.

GAG, *subst.*, oris obturamentum.

GAGE, *subst.* (*pledge*), pignus, depositum; *gage to measure with*, virga chorometrica.

GAGE, *to* (*pawn, pledge*), oppignerare, pignori dare; *to gage casks*, vasa metiri, captum vasis explorare.

GAGER, *subst.*, doliorum mensor.

GAGING, *subst.*, oppigneratio; *gaging of casks*, mensura doliorum.

GAIN, *subst.*, lucrum, compendium; quæstus; *little gain*, lucellum.

GAIN, *to*, lucrari, lucrifacere, quæstum *or* lucrum facere; *to g. approbation*, movere approbationem; *to g. credit*, fidem impetrare; *to g. ground*, invalescere; *to g. one's end*, voti compotem fieri, voto potiri.

GAINER, *subst.*, qui lucratur.

GAINFUL, *adj.*, lucrosus, quæstuosus, fructuosus.

GAINSAY, *to*, contradicere, refragari, adversari, negare.

GAINSAYING, *subst.*, contradictio.

GAIT, *subst.*, gressus, incessus; *to go with a stately gait*, magnifice incedere.

GALAXY, *subst.*, via lactea, circulus lacteus.

GALE, *subst.*, flatus, flamen; *brisk g.*, ventus intestior, vehementior, acrior; *gentle g.*, aura levis, lenis, secunda; *violent gale*, ventus vehemens.

GALL, *subst.*, fel; (*bile*), bilis; (*gall-bladder*), vesica fellis; *gall-like*, felleus; (*nut*), galla.

GALL, *to* (*rub*), atterere, urere; (*vex, anger*), alicui stomachum facere, bilem movere; alqm pungere, maledictis excipere; *to gall an enemy*, hosti magnum incommodum dare, hostem in tergo destringere.

GALLANT, *adj.*, comptus, nitidus, lautus, speciosus, splendidus; *to make g.*, ornare, adornare; (*brave*), fortis, animosus, magnanimus, egregius, eximius.

GALLANT, *subst.*, homo belius *or* scitus; (*to a lady*), adulter, mœchus.

GALLANTRY, *subst.*, magnificentia, nitor, splendor, lautitia; (*valor*), fortitudo, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.

GALLEON, *subst.*, navis præsidiaria grandior.

GALLERY, *subst.*, porticus, ambulacrum, pergula; *covered g.*, cryptoporticus; *picture-g.*, pinaco theca; *gallery in the theatre*, cavea summa; *little gallery*, porticula.

GALLEY, *subst.*, navis longa, triremis; *little galley*, actuariolum, paro.

GALLIGASKINS, *subst. pl.*, braccæ laxæ.

GALLIOT, *subst.*, biremis.

GALLIPOT, *subst.*, ollula fictilis; vasculum fictile

GALLON, *subst.*, congius.

GALLOP, *subst.*, cursus concitatus, citatus; effusus gressus; *at a gallop*, equo citato *or* admisso.

GALLOP, *to*, equo citato vehi *or* currere; (*of the horse*), citatum currere *or* ferri; *to begin to gallop*, equum admittere.

GALLOWS, *subst. pl.*, catasta ad supplicium exstructa; arbor infelix.

GAMBOL, *to*, saltare, exsultare; lascivire.

GAMBOLL, GAMBOLLING, *subst.*, saltus, exsultatio; *to make gambols*, saltantes satyros imitari.

GAME, *subst.*, lusus, ludus, certamen; (*in hunting*), præda; *to get the g.*, ludo vincere; *to idee the game*, ludo vinci; *to play at a game*, ludere; *master of the games*, brabeuta, brabeutes.

GAME, *to*, ludere; aleam ludere; aleæ indulgêre.

GAMESOME, *adj.*, petulans, lascivus, ludibundus.

GAMESOMENESS, *subst.*, petulantia, lascivia.

GAMESTER, *subst.*, aleator, aleo; *cogging g.*, aleator dolosus *or* fraudulentus.

GAMING, *subst.*, alea, lusio; *of gaming*, aleatorius; *gaming-house*, taberna aleatoria.

GAMMON, *subst.*, perna, petaso.

GAMUT (*in music*), scala musica.

GANDER, *subst.*, anser mas; *young gander*, anserculus.

GANG, *subst.*, globus, caterva, grex.

GANGRENE, *subst.*, gangræna; caro emortua.

GANGRENE, *to*, gangræna corripi *or* vitiari.

GANTLET, *subst.*, *to run the gantlet*, per militum ordines currentem virgis cædi.

GAOL, *subst.* *See* JAIL.

GAOLER, *subst.* *See* JAILER.

GAP, *subst.*, hiatus, fissura, apertura; *gap in a book*, lacuna; *to stand in the gap*, pro aliis se periculo offerre *or* objicere.

GAPE, *to* (*chink*), dehiscere, fatiscere, rimas agere; *to gape with the mouth*, hiare, oscitare; *to gape after* (*covet*), inhiare, captare, appetere; *to gape for breath*, anhelare; *to gape out of laziness*, oscitare; *to gape at one*, adspectare; os in alqm advertere.

GAPER, *subst.*, qui hiat, oscitat; *rude gaper*, spectator impudens.

GAPING, *subst.* (*yawning*), oscitatio.

GARB, *subst.* (*dress*), ornatus, habitus; (*mode of carriage*), gestus.

GARBAGE, *subst.*, viscera; (*refuse*), sordes.

GARBLE, *to*, purgare, expurgare; excernere; (*cull out*), excerpere, delectum facere.

GARBLER, *subst.*, purgator.

GARBLING, *subst.*, purgatio.

GARDEN, *subst.*, hortus; *little g.*, hortulus; *flower-g.*, floralis (*sc.* loca); *nursery-g.*, seminarium, plantarium; *pleasure-g.*, viridarium, horti (*pl.*); *kitchen-g.*, hortus olitorius; *garden of roses*, rosarium, rosetum; *of a garden, adj.*, hortensis.

GARDENER, *subst.*, olitor, horti cultor.

GARGLE, *to*, gargarizare.

GARGLING, *subst.*, gargarizatio, gargarizatus.

GARISH, *adj.*, magnifice *or* splendide vestitus; fulgens, splendens, lucidus, splendidus.

GARISHNESS, *subst.*, splendor, fulgor.

GARLAND, *subst.*, sertum, corolla; *g. of flowers*, corolla textilis; *g. of oak-leaves*, corona querna, civica; *g. of bays*, laurea; *to make garlands*, serta texere; *wearing a garland*, serto redimitus.

GARLIC, *subst.*, allium; *clove of g.*, allii nucleus; *head of g.*, allii bulbus *or* caput; *smelling of g.*, allilatus, allium olens.

GARMENT, *subst.*, vestis, indumentum, amictus; *old garment*, lacerna vetus; *under-garment*, tunica; *upper-garment*, pallium; *of a garment*, vestiarius.

GARNER, *subst.*, horreum, cella penaria; *garner for salt*, salis repositorium.

GARNER, *to*, reponere, condere.

GARNET, *subst.*, carbunculus; *Oriental garnet*, carbunculus carchedonius.

GARNISH, *to*, ornare, adornare, exornare; excolere, instruere; polire; distinguere.

GARNISHER, *subst.*, adornator, exornator.

GARNISHING, GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum; exornatio; politura; vestitus.

GARRET, *subst.*, cœnaculum superius, cœnaculum; cella.

GARRISON, *subst.*, præsidium; *of a garrison*, præsidiarius; *to be in garrison*, præsidium agitare.

GARRISON, *to*, præsidio munire *or* firmare; præsidium in oppido collocare.

GARRULITY, *subst.*, garrulitas.

GARRULOUS, *adj.*, garrulus, loquax.

GARTER, *subst.*, genuale, tæniola tibialis, periscelis; *a knight of the garter*, auratæ periscelidis eques.

GARTER UP, *to*, subligare, succingere; periscelide circumdare.

GAS, *subst.*, aëris genus quod dicitur gas.

GASCONADE, *subst.*, insultatio petulans, jactatio.

GASH, *to*, vulnerare, lacerare, scindere.

GASH, *subst.*, vulnus, incisura.

GASHING, *subst.*, vulneratio.

GASP, *to* (*for breath*), ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare.

GASP, *subst.*, anhelans spiritus; spiritus; *to be at the last gasp*, animam agere.

GASPING, *subst.*, meatus animæ gravior, anhelatio.

GATE, *subst.*, janua, porta, ostium; *little gate*, portula; *great gate*, valvæ; *folding-gates*, janua bifores; *side-gate*, janua obliqua; *postern-gate*, posticum, janua postica, cœcæ fores; *gate-keeper*, janitor, janua custos.

GATHER, *to*, *v. a.*, legere, colligere, excipere, decerpere; *to g. again*, recolligere; *to g. to a card*, coagulare; *to g. flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere; *to g. grapes*, vindemiare, vindemiari; *to g. out*, excerpere, seligere; *to g. strength*, revirescere, vires colligere; *to g. together*, congerere, accumulare; *to g. up*, colligere; *to g. an army*, copias contrahere, milites conscribere, exercitum comparare; *to g. matter*, suppurare; *to g.* (*conclude*) *from arguments*, ex argumentis concludere; (*guess*), conjectare, conjecturam facere; *v. n.* (*meet together*), congregari, convenire, coire; *to gather about a person*, circumfundi, circumsistere.

GATHERER, *subst.*, coactor; *gatherer of fruit*, strictor, legulus; *gatherer of grapes*, vindemiator; *gatherer of toll*, exactor portorii, portitor.

GATHERING, *subst.*, collectio, coactio; *g. together*, congregatio; *g. of fruits*, carptura; *g. of money*, coactio argentaria; *g. of grapes*, vindemia; *g. round*, conglobatio; *g. of a sore*, suppuratio.

GATHERS, *subst. pl.* (*plaits*), sinus.

GAUDINESS, *subst.*, lautitia, splendor, ornatus.

GAUDY, *adj.*, lautus, splendidus.

GAUGE, GAUGER, &c. *See* GAGE, GAGER, &c.

GAUNT, *adj.*, gracilis, tenuis, exilis.

GAUNTLET, *subst.*, manica ferrea *or* militaris.

GAY, *adj.* (*gallant*), comptus, lautus, nitide vestitus, splendide ornatus; (*airy, brisk*), alacer, hilaris, lætus, vividus; *to be gay*, nitère, splendère; *to make gay*, excolere, ornare, adornare, exornare.

GAYETY, *subst.*, hilaritas.

GAZE, *subst.*, obtutus, admiratio.

GAZE UPON, *to*, adspectare, avide spectare, intentis oculis adspicere; *to g. about*, circumspectare.

GAZER, *subst.*, spectator.

GAZETTE, *subst.*, acta diurna, acta publica, acta.

GAZING-STOCK, *subst.*, spectaculum.

GEAR, *subst.*, ornatus, vestitus; supellex, utensilia; *horses' gear*, equorum ornamenta.

GELATINOUS, *adj.*, gelatinosus.

GELD, *to*, castrare, evirare; *a gelded man*, eunuchus, spado.

GELDING, *subst.*, castratio; eviratio; (*nag*), cantherius, equus castratus.

GELID, *adj.*, gelidus.

GEM, *subst.*, gemma.

GEM, *to*, gemmare.

GENDER, *subst.*, genus.

GENDER, *to*, generare, procreare; parere.

GENEALOGICAL, *adj.*, ad generis descriptionem pertinens.

GENEALOGIST, *subst.*, genealogus.

GENEALOGY, *subst.*, genealogia, familiarum origo.

GENERAL, *adj.*, generalis, universus; (*common*), communis; (*frequent*), vulgaris, tritus; *in g.*, in universum, universe, generatim, generaliter.

GENERAL, *subst.*, dux, prætor, imperator.

GENERALITY, *subst.*, plerique omnes, pars maxima (hominum).

GENERALLY, *adv.* (*universally*), universe, generatim, generaliter; (*commonly*), fere, plerumque.

GENERATE, *to*, generare, procreare, gignere.

GENERATION, *subst.*, generatio, genitura; (*age*), sæculum, ætas; *the rising generation*, qui jam sunt adolescentes.

GENERATIVE, *adj.*, ad generationem pertinens

GENERIC, *adj.*, generalis.

GENEROSITY, *subst.*, virtus *or* indoles generosa; munificentia animi, liberalitas.

GENEROUS, *adj.*, generosus, munificus, liberalis.

GENIAL, *adj.*, genialis, hilaris, lætus.

GENIALLY, *adv.*, naturâ; hilariter.

GENITALS, *subst. pl.*, genitalia, verenda.

GENITIVE CASE, casus genitivus, casus gignendi *or* patrius.

GENIUS, *subst.*, indoles, ingenium, captus; *a good genius* or *spirit*, bonus genius; *an evil genius*, malus genius, cacodæmon.

GENTEEL, *adj.*, honestus, elegans, venustus, commodus, lepidus, nobilis, magnificus, urbanus.

GENTEELNESS, *subst.*, venustas, concinnitas; liberalitas; urbanitas, affabilitas.

GENTILE, *adj.*, ethnicus, paganus; gentilis.

GENTILISM, *subst.*, superstitio ethnica.

GENTILITY, *subst.*, nobilitas.

GENTLE, *adj.* (*mild*), lenis, mitis, mansuetus, clemens; facilis; tener; (*courteous*), humanus, benignus, comis, affabilis; blandus; (*tame*), cicur; (*of good family*), generosus, nobilis, genere clarus *or* insignis; *to grow gentle*, mitescere, demitigari; *to make gentle*, mansuefacere, domare, cicurare.

GENTLEMAN, *subst.*, vir nobilis; (*in behavior*), urbanus vir; *a young g.*, adolescens nobilis; *of a g.*, honestus, liberalis, ingenuus; *a gentleman's estate*, census equestris; *gentlemen of the first rank*, optimates, viri primores, principes.

GENTLEMAN-LIKE, *adv.*, generose, liberaliter.

GENTLENESS, *subst.*, clementia, lenitas, humanitas, comitas, facilitas, affabilitas, mansuetudo, placabilitas, indulgentia.

GENTLEWOMAN, *subst.*, domina *or* matrona illustris; femina nobilis, generosa.

GENTRY, *subst.*, nobilitas; *gentry of the meaner sort*, adscriptitii proceres, nobilitas nova.

GENUINE, *adj.*, genuinus, verus, sincerus, probus, merus, purus.

GENUINELY, *adv.*, naturaliter.

GENUINENESS, *subst.*, incorrupta integritas; auctoritas, fides.

GEOGRAPHER, *subst.*, geographus.

GEOGRAPHICAL, *adj.*, geographicus.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.*, secundum geographiam.

GEOGRAPHY, *subst.*, geographia, terræ descriptio.

GEOMETRICAL, *adj.*, geometricus.

GEOMETRICIAN, *subst.*, geometres.

GEOMETRY, *subst.*, geometria, geometrice; ratio linearis.

GERMAN, *adj.*, germanus, genuinus; Germanicus; *subst.*, Germanus.

GERMINATE, *to*, germinare, egerminare, pullulare.

GERMINATION, *subst.*, germinatio.

GESTICULATE, *to*, gestum agere, gesticulari.

GESTURE, *subst.*, gestus; *graceful gesture*, actionis dignitas; *full of gesture*, gestuosus.

GET, *to*, *v. a.*, acquirere, adipisci, consequi, nanciscì; parare, comparare, colligere; lucrari; *to get the better*, potiores partes ferre; *I will get me to some other place*, alio me conferam; *get you away hence*, aufer te hinc; *to get by entreaty*, exorare, impetrare; *to get by labor*, demerēri; *to get by heart*, memoriæ mandare; *to get together*, contrahere, conquirere, colligere; *to get a thing from one by force*, alqd ab alqo extorquere; *to get up* (*lift*), attollere, elevare; *to get* (*beget*), generare, procreare, gignere; *v. n.* (*come*), *to get aside*, abire, secedere; *to get away*, se eripere; *to get acquainted with one*, cum alqo familiaritatem inire; *to get upon*, conscendere; *to get above* or *beyond*, superare, vincere; *to get abroad*, in vulgus emanare; *to get before*, anticipare, prævertere, vincere; *to get by*, præterire; *to get clear of a thing*, se ab alqa re expedire *or* liberare; *to get off*, evadere, effugere; *to get up*, surgere.

GETTING, *subst.*, comparatio.

GEWGAWS, *subst. pl.*, nugæ, tricæ, crepundia.

GHASTLINESS, *subst.*, horror; pallor.

GHASTLY, *adj.* (*dreadful*), horrificus, terribilis; (*pale*), pallidus; *g. countenance*, facies cadaverosa.

GHOST, *subst.*, spiritus, anima; *to give up the ghost*, supremum spiritum effiare, animum exhalare; *the Holy Ghost*, Spiritus Sanctus; *ghosts of the dead*, lemures; larvæ; umbræ.

GHOSTLY COUNSEL, consilium de rebus cœlestibus.

GIANT, *subst.*, gigas.

GIANTESS, *subst.*, mulier gigantea.

GIBBER, *to*, barbare loqui.

GIBBERISH, *subst.*, mendicorum et nebulonum ex compacto sermo.

GIBBET, *subst.*, arbor infelix.

GIBBET, *to*, suspendere.

GIBBOUS, *adj.*, gibbus, gibbosus.

GIBE, *subst.*, dicterium, sanna, scomma.

GIBE, *to*, illudere, subsannare; dicterio *or* scommate alqm petere.

GIBER, *subst.*, dicax scurra.

GIBING, *adj.*, conviciosus, convicians.

GIBINGLY, *adv.*, fastidiose.

GIBLETS, *subst. pl.*, anseris trunculi *or* exta.

GIDDILY, *adv.* (*carelessly*), negligenter, indiligenter, oscitanter, inconsiderate.

GIDDINESS, *subst.*, vertigo; (*levity*), animi levitas, animus levis.

GIDDY, *adj.*, vertigine correptus; (*foolish*), fatuus, ineptus, affectatus; (*fickle*), inconstans, levis, sibi dispar; *to become giddy*, vertigine corripi.

GIFT, *subst.*, donum, munus; præmium; *small gift*, munusculum; *New-Year's gift*, strena; *gift bestowed upon a guest*, xenium; *free gift*, munus gratuitum; *gifts bestowed on the gods*, donaria, *pl.*; *to bestow gifts*, munera donare, muneribus cumulare.

GIG, *subst.* (*whirligig*), turbo; (*small carriage*), currus minor.

GIGANTIC, *adj.*, giganteus.

GIGGLE, *to*, effuse ridēre, in cachinnum solvi; furtim cachinnari.

GIGGLE, *subst.*, risus suppressus.

GIGOT, *subst.*, tucetum.

GILD, *to*, inaurare.

GILDED or GILT, *adj.*, auratus, inauratus, subauratus, deauratus.

GILDER, *subst.*, inaurator.

GILDING, *subst.*, auratura.

GILL, *subst.* (*small measure*), hemina; *gills of fishes*, branchiæ, *pl.*

GIMCRACKS, *subst. pl.*, crepundia; machinæ triviales.

GIMLET, *subst.*, terebra.

GIN, *subst.*, laqueus; tendicula.

GINGER, *subst.*, zinziber; *gingerbread*, panis zinzibere conditus.

GINGERLY, *adv.*, pedetentim, levi pede.

GIPSY, *subst.*, ĭcingarus, cingara.

GIRD, *to*, cingere, accingere, præcingere, succingere; ligare; *to gird about*, circumcingere, circumligare; *to gird under*, succingere; *to gird unto*, accingere.

GIRDING, *subst.*, cinctura.

GIRDLE, *subst.*, cingulum, cingula, zona, cinctorium, cinctus; balteus; *sword-girdle*, balteus, balteum; *to undo one's girdle*, se discingere.

GIRL, *subst.*, puella, virgo, pupa; *little girl*, puellula.

GIRLISH, *subst.*, virginalis, puellaris; *to grow girlish*, puellascere.

GIRTH, *subst.*, cingula, cinctorium.

GIRTH, *to*, cingulo substringere.

GIVE, *to*, dare, donare; tribuere, attribuere, largiri; (*yield, afford*), præbere; (*assign*), assignare; (*deliver*), tradere; *to give like for like*, par pari referre; *to give amiss*, beneficium male collocare; *to give away*, alienare, abalienare; *to give bountifully*, elargiri; *to give forth*, divulgare; *to give back*, reddere, retribuere; *to give ear*, auscultare, aures arrigere; *to give freely*, condonare; *to give one's mind unto*, se alicui rei addicere; *to give over*, cessare, desistere, omittere, desuescere, desinere; *to give over for lost*, pro derelicto habēre; *to give an overplus*, superingerere; *to give out*, distribuere, dispensare, dispertire; nunciare, spargere; *to give to understand*, certum *or* certiorem aliqm facere; *to give one trouble*, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere; *to give up a town*, oppidum dedere; *to give up an office*, magistratum deponere; *to give up one's right*, de suo jure cedere; *to give up one's self to idleness*, ignaviæ se tradere; *to give away*, cedere, concedere.

GIVER, *subst.*, dator, largitor; *lengiver*, legislator.

GIVES, *subst. pl.*, compedes, pedicæ.

GIVING, *subst.*, datio, donatio, largitio; *g. in*, concessio; *g. over*, discessio, derelictio, cessatio; *g. up*, cessio; deditio; *g. back*, recessio.

GIZZARD, *subst.*, avium ingluvies *or* stomachus.

GLAD, GLADSOME, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus, hilaris, alacer, lætabilis; *to be glad*, gaudēre, lætari; *I am glad to hear it*, perlibenter audio; *very glad*, perlætus; *to be very glad*, pergaudēre; *he is inwardly or heartily glad*, in sinu gaudet.

GLAD, GLADDEN, *to*, lætificare, oblectare, exhilarare; lætitia afficere.

GLADE, *subst.*, interstitium silvaticum.

GLADNESS, *subst.*, lætitia, gaudium.

GLANCE, *subst.*, oculorum conjectus, contuitus, intuitus; *at first glance*, primo intuitu.

GLANCE, *to*, raptim *or* leviter obtueri; *to glance upon* (*give a hint of*) *a thing*, innuere; (*slide by*), præterlabi.

GLANCING, *subst.*, *of the eye*, oculi jactus.

GLAND, *subst.*, glandula, caruncula; *the glands of the throat*, tonsillæ; *full of glands*, glandulosus.

GLANDERS, *subst. pl.*, glandularum in collo tumor.

GLANDIFEROUS, *adj.*, glandifer.

GLANDULOUS, *adj.*, glandulosus.

GLARE, *subst.*, splendor oculos perstringens.

GLARE, *to*, oculos perstringere.

GLARING, *adj.*, conspicuus, insignitus.

GLASS, *subst.*, vitrum; *flint-glass*, vitrum ex silice confectum; *drinking-glass*, calix vitreus; *to drink off a glass*, poculum exhaurire, ebibere; *hour-glass*, clepsydra; *looking-glass*, specculum; *burning-glass*, vitrum causticum; *drawing-glass*, speculum vestiarium; *magnifying-glass*, microscopum; *of glass*, vitreus; *clear as glass*, vitreus, translucidus, pellucidus; *spy-glass*, conspicillum; *glass-bottle*, ampulla vitrea; *glass-house*, officina vitri; *glass-maker*, vitrarius; *glass-blower*, qui vitrum flatu figurat; *glass-making*, ars vitri conflandi; *glass-ware*, vasa vitrea, vitrea.

GLASSY, *adj.*, vitreus.

GLAZE, *to*, tectorio vitreo incrustare; (*polish*), polire; *to glaze windows*, fenestras vitro munire.

GLAZIER, *subst.*, vitrarius, qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLAZING, *subst.*, incrustatio, vitri indectio.

GLEAM, *subst.*, fulgur, coruscatio.

GLEAM, *to*, fulgēre, coruscare.

GLEAN, *to*, spicilegium facere; omnia colligere.

GLEANING, *subst.*, spicilegium; *gleanings*, reliquiæ.

GLEBE, *subst.*, glebe; *glebe-land*, prædium sacerdotale.

GLEDE, *subst.*, milvus.

GLEE, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia; carminum genus quoddam.

GLEEFUL, *adj.*, hilaris, lætus.

GLEET, *subst.*, sanies, tabum.

GLIB, *adj.*, levis, lubricus.

GLIBLY, *adv.*, lubrice, volubiliter.

GLIBNESS, *subst.*, volubilitas.

GLIDE, *to*, labi, prolabi.

GLIDING, *subst.*, lapsus, prolapsio.

GLIMMER, *to*, sublucēre.

GLIMPSE, *subst.*, coruscatio; (*slight sight*), aspectus obscurior; *to have but a glimpse of a thing*, aliqd per caliginem *or* quasi per nebulam videre.

GLISTEN, GLISTER, *to*, micare, coruscare, rutilare; fulgēre, nitēre, candēre, collucēre, lucēre.

GLISTERING, *adj.*, rutilus, coruscus, fulgidus, *subst.*, coruscatio.

GLITTER, *to*, coruscare, fulgēre, nitēre.

GLITTERING, *adj.*, coruscus, fulgidus, lucidus, nitens; *subst.*, fulgor, coruscatio.

GLOAR or GLOAT, *to*, limis oculis adspicere.

GLOBE, *subst.*, globus, sphæra; *little globe*, globulus; *the globe*, terræ globus, orbis terrarum.

GLOBOSITY, *subst.*, forma globosa; figura sphærica.

GLOBULAR, *adj.*, sphæroides, sphæricus.

GLOBULE, *subst.*, globulus.

GLOOM, *subst.*, obscuritas, caligo.

GLOOMY, *adj.*, obscurus, caliginosus; horridus, torvus, tristis, tetricus.

GLORIFICATION, *subst.*, laudatio, celebratio.

GLORIFY, *to*, laudare, celebrare, illustrare, laudibus efferre.

GLORIOUS, *adj.*, gloriosus, illustris, martyrum eximius.

GLORY, *subst.*, gloria, decus, splendor; *vain g.*, gloriola; *to acquire g.*, gloriam acquirere, adipisci, consequi, comparare; *vain g.*, ostentatio, jactantia, ambitio; *to hunt after vain g.*, inanem gloriam sectari.

GLORY, *to*, gloriari, superbire, se efferre.

GLORYING, *subst.*, gloriatio.

GLOSS, *subst.* (*marginal comment*), glossa; (*short explanation*), scholion; *glosses*, commenta.

GLOSS, GLOSSINESS, *subst.*, fulgor, nitor, ra-

set a g. upon, levigare, polire; nitorem rei inducere *or* addere; *to give a false g. to*, colorem dare rei.

GLOSS, *to*, commentari, interpretari; *to gloss over a fault*, culpam extenuare.

GLOSSARY, *subst.*, glossarium.

GLOSSING, *subst.*, levigatio, nitoris inductio.

GLOSSY, *adj.*, nitidus, expolitus.

GLOVE, *subst.*, digitabulum.

GLOVER, *subst.*, digitabularius.

GLOW, *subst.*, ardor, fervor; color vividus *or* rubicundior.

GLOW, *to*, candēre, fulgēre; (*of the eyes*), ardēre; *glowing coal*, pruna; *to become glowing hot*, candescere.

GLOZE, *subst.*, adulatio, blandimentum.

GLOZE, *to*, blandiri, adulari.

GLUE, *subst.*, gluten, glutinum.

GLUE, *to*, glutinare, agglutinare; *to glue together*, conglutinare, coagmentare.

GLUER, *subst.*, glutinator.

GLUING TOGETHER, *subst.*, conglutinatio.

GLUEY, GLUTINOUS, *adj.*, glutinosus.

GLUT, *subst.*, satias, satietas; ubertas.

GLUT, *to*, satiare, exsatiare, saturare, exsaturare; explēre; *to g. one's self with food*, se ingurgitare cibo.

GLUTTING, *subst.*, expletio.

GLUTTON, *subst.*, homo gulosus, edax, vorax; helluo, lurco; gurges, gulæ deditus.

GLUTTONOUS, *adj.*, gulosus, edax, gulæ serviens.

GLUTTONOUSLY, *adv.*, cum vehementi voracitate.

GLUTTONY, *subst.*, voracitas, cibi aviditas; gula, ingluvies.

GNARLED, *adj.*, nodosus.

GNASH, *to* (*the teeth*), dentibus frendere, crepitare.

GNASHING, *subst.*, dentium stridor, crepitus.

GNAT, *subst.*, culex.

GNAW, *to*, rodere, corrodere, erodere, mordēre; *to gnaw a little*, arrodere, admordēre; *to gnaw about*, circumrodere; *to gnaw off*, prærodere, derodere, abrodere; *to gnaw through*, perrodere.

GNAWER, *subst.*, arrosor.

GNAWING, *subst.*, rosio; *gnawing of the bowels*, intestinorum tormina.

GO, *to*, ire, venire, vadere, incedere, gradi, proficisci, iter facere; *to go a long journey*, viam longam conficere; *to go by water*, navigare; *whither are you going?* quo tibi est iter? *to go about*, circumire; peragrare; ambire; aggredi, conari, moliri; *to go abroad*, procedere, prodire; *to go after*, sequi; *to go against*, adversari, repugnare; *to go along with*, deducere, comitari; *to go apace*, properare; *to go aside*, discedere, aberrare, se subducere; *to go asunder*, seorsim proficisci; *to go away*, abire, discedere; *to go awry*, obliquare gressus; *to go back* or *backward*, recedere, regredi, retrogredi; *to go backward and forward*, ultro citroque ambulare; *to go back from one's word* or *bargain*, pactis non stare, promissis non manēre; *to go before*, præcedere, prægredi, antecedere; *to go behind*, pone *or* a tergo sequi; *to go between*, intervenire, inter alios incedere; *to go beyond*, transire; præstare; antecedere; *to go by*, præterire; *to go down*, descendere; occidere; *to go fair and softly*, lente incedere; *to go for*, petere; *to go forth*, exire, prodire; *to go forward*, pergere, progredi; *to go from*, discedere; *to go in*, intrare, introire, introgredi; *to go to meet one*, aliqui obviam procedere; *to go near*, accedere, appropinquare; *to go off*, abecedere, discedere; (*as a commodity*), venire, vendi; (*as a gun*), displodi; *to go often*, itare; *to go often to*, frequentare; *to go on*, pergere, progredi; *to go on an embassy*, legationem obire; *to go out*, exire, prodire, egredi; (*as a fire*), exstingui; *to go over*, transire; *to go over a river*, trajicere, tranare; *to go quickly*, properare, festinare; *to go round*, circumire; circumferri; *to go softly*, ambulare; *to go to*, adire, advenire, accedere, aggredi; *to go to see*, visere; *to go to and fro*, commeare, cursitare; *go to!* age! agedum! *to go with*, comitari; *to go through*, pervadere, penetrare; *to go under*, subire; *to go up*, ascendere; *to go upon*, supergredi, calcare; *to go without*, carēre.

GOAD, *subst.*, stimulus.

GOAD, *to*, stimulo fodere *or* lacessere; *to goad to death*, destimulare.

GOAL, *subst.*, meta.

GOAT, *subst.*, caper, hircus; *she-g.*, capra; *little g.*, capella; *young g.* (*kid*), hœdus; *of a g.*, caprinus, hircinus; *a stable for goats*, caprile; *g.-herd*, caprarius.

GOATISH, *adj.*, hircosus; (*lecherous*), salax, lascivus.

GOBBLE UP, *to*, devorare, avide vorare.

GOBBLER, *subst.*, vorax.

GOBLET, *subst.*, poculum majus, scyphus.

GOBLIN, *subst.*, larva, simulacrum vanum, species mortui, umbra.

GOD, *subst.*, Deus; *I entreat you by the gods*, per ego te deos oro; *God be with you*, vale; *God grant*, faxit Deus; *God save you*, salve, salvus sis; *God bless you*, Deus tibi bene faxit; *of God*, divinus; *house-gods*, lares, penates.

GODDESS, *subst.*, dea.

GODFATHER, *subst.*, sponsor baptismatis, pater lustricus.

GODHEAD, *subst.*, divinitas; numen.

GODLESS, *adj.*, impius, atheus.

GOD-LIKE, *adj.*, divinus.

GODLINESS, *subst.*, pietas erga Deum, sanctitas.

GODLY, *adj.*, pius erga Deum.

GOER, *subst.*, qui iter facit; *goer before*, antecessor.

GOGGLE, *to*, transverse intueri.

GOGGLE-EYED, *adj.*, magnos oculos habens.

GOING, *subst.*, incessus, gressus; *g. about*, ambitus, peragratio; *g. away*, abitio, abitus, discessio; *g. out of the way*, aberratio; *g. back*, recessus, reditus; *g. before*, prægressio, antecessio; *g. aside*, digressio; *g. down*, descensus; *g. forth*, processio, exitus; *g. forward*, progressio; *g. from*, digressio; *g. in*, ingressio, introitus; *g. out*, egressus; *g. to*, accessus, aditus; *g. up*, adscensus, adscensio; *g. from one place to another*, commigratio.

GOLD, *subst.*, aurum; *g. fined*, aurum purum, aurum ad obrussam; *g. in ingots*, aurum infectum; *g. wrought*, aurum factum; *g. coined*, aurum signatum; *g. money*, nummi aurei; *of g.*, aureus; *g. foil*, bractea; *g. leaf*, aurum bracteatum; *g.-beater*, bracteator, bractearius; *g.-finer*, auri purgandi artifex; *g.-thread*, aureum filum; *g. wire*, aurum ductile; *g. in grains*, ballux.

GOLDEN, *adj.*, aureus, ex auro factus; *fig.*, aureus, aureolus; (*as to color*), colore in aurum inclinato; auratus, aureolus.

GOLDSMITH, *subst.*, aurifex, aurarius.

GONDOLA, *subst.*, navis cubiculata.

GOOD, *adj.*, bonus; probus, integer; commodus; benignus; *for g. reasons*, justis de causis; *a g. many*, bene multi, perquam multi; *g. for something*, rei alicui *or* ad alqam rem utilis; *good for nothing*, inutilis; *in g. faith*, serio; *if you think g.*, si tibi visum fuerit, *or* si tibi placet; *to make g.*, compensare, præstare, restituere, reddere, supplêre; *to be of g. cheer*, bono animo esse; *a g. fellow*, homo lepidus, congerro, combibo; *goodman*, paterfamilias; *goodwife*, materfamilias.

GOOD, *subst.*, beneficium; (*profit*), lucrum, commodum; *to do good to one*, alicui benefacere; *goods*, bona, res; facultates, fortunæ, opes; res familiaris; *goods proper to one's self*, peculium; *goods movable*, res mobiles; *goods coming by inheritance*, bona hæreditaria, patrimonium.

GOODLINESS, *subst.*, species, decor, venustas.

GOODLY, *adj.*, speciosus, egregius, decorus, eximius.

GOODNESS, *subst.*, bonitas, probitas, integritas.

GOODY, *subst.*, materfamilias; anus.

GOOSE, *subst.*, anser; *g. giblets*, anserum exta; *of a g.*, anserinus; *the cry of a g.*, anseris clangor; *a tailor's goose*, sartoris ferrum pressorium.

GOOSEBERRY, *subst.*, bacca grossularia; *gooseberry-bush*, rubus grossularia (L.).

GORE, *subst.*, cruor, tabum, sanies.

GORE, *to*, perforare, transfigere; *to gore with the horn*, cornu ferire.

GORGE, *subst.*, gula, guttur.

GORGE, *to*, exsaturare, exsatiare; ad nauseam usque implêre.

GORGEOUS, *adj.*, splendidus, magnificus, lautus; *to be gorgeous*, nitêre, resplendêre, fulgêre.

GORGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, cultus; magnificentia, splendor, apparatus.

GORMANDIZE, *to*, vorare, comissari, heluari.

GORMANDIZER, *subst.*, heluo, lurco.

GOSLING, *subst.*, anserculus.

GOSPEL, *subst.*, evangelium; *of the Gospel*, evangelicus; *to preach the Gospel*, evangelizare.

GOSS, GORZE, *subst.*, genista spinosa.

GOSSIP, *subst.*, lustrica; *drinking gossip*, compotrix; *gadding gossip*, ambulatrix; *prating gossip*, mulier loquax, lingulaca.

GOSSIP, *to*, garrire, confabulari.

GOSSIPPING, *subst.*, sermones, nugæ.

GOURD, *subst.*, cucurbita; *of g.s*, cucurbitinus.

GOUT, *subst.*, articulorum dolor, morbus articularis, arthritis; *gout in the hand*, chiragra; *gout in the hips*, ischias; *gout in the feet*, podagra; *gout in the knees*, gonagra.

GOUTY, *adj.*, arthriticus; *gouty in the feet*, podagricus; *gouty in the hands*, chiragricus.

GOVERN, *to*, gubernare, imperare, temperare, moderari, dominari; regere; (*guide*), ducere; *to g. one's self*, se gerere; *to g. the state*, summam rerum administrare; imperium regere, regno præesse; *to g. a province*, procurare provinciam; *to g. a ship*, navem gubernare; *to g. as a king*, regnare; *to be governed by* (*in grammar*), regi; consequi.

GOVERNABLE, *adj.*, tractabilis, morigerus.

GOVERNANCE, *subst.*, gubernatio, regimen, administratio; *g. by one*, unius imperium *or* dominatio; *g. by the people*, imperium populare; *g. by the nobles*, optimatium administratio; *to have the g. of*, præesse, præsidêre.

GOVERNESS, GOVERNANTE, *subst.*, magistra; rectrix, gubernatrix.

GOVERNING, *subst.*, gubernatio, administratio.

GOVERNMENT, *subst.*, regnum, imperium; pro vincia, præfectura; *arbitrary g.*, dominatio; *g. of a family*, rei familiaris administratio, œconomia, *self-g.*, sui potestas; *the g. of the tongue*, linguæ moderatio; *g. of a state* or *city*, politia; (*in grammar*), regimen, consecutio.

GOVERNOR, *subst.*, gubernator, imperator, moderator, regnator; *g.-in-chief*, princeps, præses, dynastes; *g. of a country*, præfectus, procurator; *to be chief g.*, summo magistratu fungi; *governors*, proceres, magistratus.

GOWN, *subst.*, toga, vestis; *little g.*, togula; *lawyer's g.*, toga forensis; *morning-* or *night-g.*, togæ domestica *or* cubicularis; *a woman's g.*, palla, stola; *wearing a g.*, *adj.*, togatus.

GRABBLE, *to*, contrectare.

GRACE, *subst.* (*favor*), gratia, favor, benignitas, gratificatio; (*pardon*), venia, gratia; (*privilege*), privilegium; (*gracefulness*), decor, venustas, dignitas; (*virtue*), gratia, virtus; *by the g. of God*, Dei gratia *or* beneficio; *g. in speaking*, facundia, eloquentia; lepor; *with a good g.*, decore, venuste, concinne; *without g.*, indecenter, invenuste, incondite; *a person of ill g.*, homo invenustus, inconcinnus, inurbanus; *g. at meals*, gratiarum actio; *to say g. before meat*, mensam consecrare; *to say g. after meat*, gratias agere; *to be in the good g.s of one*, alicui gratiosum esse, apud alqm plurimum gratia pollêre; *to gain the good g.s of a person*, alcjs gratiam sibi conciliare; *act of g.*, lex oblivionis, amnestia; *the Graces*, Gratiæ.

GRACE, *to*, condecorare, ornare, exornare.

GRACE-CUP, *subst.*, poculum caritatis.

GRACEFUL, *adj.*, pulcher, formosus; *a g. aspect*, adspectus decorus; *a g. discourse*, sermo venustus, elegans, concinnus, politus, nitidus.

GRACEFULNESS, *subst.* (*in person*), corporis venustas, decor, dignitas, nitor; (*in speech*), sermonis lepos; gratia.

GRACELESS, *adj.*, impudens, perditus, dissolutus.

GRACIOUS, *adj.*, benignus, comis, humanus, benevolus, facilis; *most gracious* (*as a title*), serenissimus.

GRACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, benevolentia, amicitia, benignitas, comitas, facilitas.

GRADATION, *subst.*, gradatio; gradus.

GRADUAL, *adj.*, labens *or* surgens paullatim.

GRADUALLY, *adv.*, paullatim, sensim; gradatim, pedetentim; clementer, molliter.

GRADUATE, *subst.*, gradum alqm adeptus, laureâ insignitus.

GRADUATE, *to*, ad gradum admittere; gradum adipisci.

GRADUATED, *adj.*, ad gradum adnumeratus; *a g. scale*, tabula secundum certos gradus divisa.

GRAFF, GRAFT, *to*, inserere; surculum arbori inserere; *to graff between*, interserere.

GRAFF, GRAFT, *subst.*, inoitum, calamus; *young graff*, surculus; *of a graff*, surcularius.

GRAFFER, GRAFTER, *subst.*, inoitor.

GRAFFING, GRAFTING, *subst.*, inoitio, insertatio; adoptio.

GRAIN, *subst.* (*corn*), frumentum; (*a grain*), granum; *g. of wood*, pectus, stamen; *g. of leather*, corii rugæ; *g. to dye with*, coccus, coccum; *to reduce into g.s*, conterere; *g.s of metal*, metallii scrobiculi; *against the g.*, invitâ Minervâ; *a weight of two g.s*

chalcus; *weight of four g.s*, siliqua; *weight of twelve g.s*, obolus; *weight of fourteen g.s*, scrupulus.

GRAINED, *adj.*, crispus.

GRAINY, *adj.*, granosus, granatus.

GRAMMAR, *subst.*, grammatica, ars grammatica, grammatice.

GRAMMARIAN, *subst.*, grammaticus, litterator; *young grammarian*, grammatista.

GRAMMATICAL, *adj.*, grammaticus.

GRANARY, *subst.*, granarium, horreum.

GRAND, *adj.*, grandis, ingens, amplus, splendidus, magnificus.

GRANDEES, *subst. pl.*, proceres, nobiles, primores; optimates.

GRANDEUR, *subst.*, amplitudo, magnificentia, majestas, dignitas.

GRANDFATHER, *subst.*, avus; *great-g.*, proavus; *great-g.'s father*, abavus; *grandson*, nepos; *grand-daughter*, neptis; *great-grandchild*, pronepos, proneptis; *grandmother*, avia; *great-grandmother*, proavia.

GRANT, *to*, concedere, permittere, sinere; (*acknowledge*), fatêri, confitêri, non negare; *to grant by nodding*, annuere; *to take for granted*, pro concesso sumere, assumere, habêre.

GRANT, *subst.*, concessio, permissio; (*thing granted*), concessum.

GRANTEE, *subst.*, beneficiarius.

GRANTER, *subst.*, donator.

GRANTING, *subst.*, concessio, consensus.

GRAPE, *subst.*, acinus, acinum; *a bunch* or *cluster of g.s*, uva; *early g.s*, uvæ præcoces; *red g.*, uva rubella; *white g.*, uva aminea; *Muscadine g.s*, uvæ apianæ; *to gather g.s*, vindemiare; *gatherer of g.s*, vindemiator; *gathering of g.s*, vindemia; *g.-stone*, nucleus acini, vinaceum.

GRAPHIC, *adj.*, accuratus, graphicus.

GRAPPLE, *to*, comprehendere, corripere; *to g. a ship*, navem unco apprehendere; *to g. with*, obluctari, conflictari, configere.

GRAPPLING, *subst.* (*with*), conflictus, certamen; *adj.*, *grappling-iron*, harpago, ferrea manus.

GRASP, *subst.*, pugillus, manus.

GRASP, *to*, pugno constringere, manu comprehendere; *to grasp at*, captare, aucupari; *grasping at honor*, ambitiosus; (*covetous*), avarus.

GRASS, *subst.*, gramen, herba graminis, herba; *small g.*, herbula; *of g.*, herbaceus, gramineus; *bearing g.*, herbifer; *a grass-plot*, viridarium.

GRASSHOPPER, *subst.*, locusta.

GRASSY, *adj.*, gramineus, herbosus, herbidus.

GRATE, *subst.*, crates, craticula; *lattice-grate*, clathrus, clathrum.

GRATE, *to*, radere, abradere, deradere; *to grate small*, radulâ comminuere; *to grate upon*, stringere, perstringere; *to grate the teeth*, dentibus frendere or stridêre.

GRATED, *adj.*, clathratus.

GRATEFUL, *adj.* (*agreeable*), jucundus, acceptus, gratus; (*thankful*), gratus, beneficiorum memor.

GRATEFULNESS, *subst.* (*agreeableness*), jucunditas, suavitas; (*thankfulness*), gratus animus.

GRATER, *subst.*, radula.

GRATIFY, *to* (*oblige*), gratificari, morigerari, obsequi; alqd petenti concedere *or* dare; (*indulge*), indulgêre.

GRATIFYING, GRATIFICATION, *subst.* (*obliging*), gratificatio; (*pleasure*), voluptas.

GRATING, *adj.*, mordax; *subst.*, rasura.

GRATITUDE, *subst.*, gratus animus.

GRATUITOUS, *adj.*, gratuitus.

GRATUITOUSLY, *adv.*, gratis, gratuito.

GRATUITY, *subst.*, præmium, donum; munus, merces.

GRAVE, *adj.* (*serious*), gravis, severus, constans; (*in speech*), cum gravitate loquens; (*in sound*), gravis; (*sad*), tristis; *grave accent*, accentus gravis; *grave attire*, vestitus modestus.

GRAVE, *subst.*, sepulcrum, tumulus; *of a grave*, sepulcralis.

GRAVE, *to*, sculpere, insculpere; incidere.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *subst. pl.*, vestis funebris.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *subst.*, qui corpora mortuorum humat.

GRAVEL, *subst.*, sabulum, sabulo; *small g.*, glarea, scrupulus; *full of g.*, glareosus, scrupulosus; *g.-pit*, sabuletum, sabuli fodina; *g. in the reins*, calculus; *pain of the g.*, dolor renum.

GRAVEL, *to*, sabulo insternere.

GRAVELLY, *adj.*, sabulosus.

GRAVE-STONE, *subst.*, lapis alcjs memoriæ inscriptus.

GRAVITATE, *to*, in centrum vergere.

GRAVITATION, *subst.*, *law of gravitation*, lex qua omnia in centrum vergunt.

GRAVITY, *subst.*, gravitas, pondus.

GRAVY, *subst.*, *of meat*, succus, cremor, flos; *full of gravy*, succi plenus.

GRAY, *adj.* (*with age*), canus; *of a gray color*, cinereus; *dapple-gray*, subalbicans; *gray-eyed*, cæsius; *to grow gray*, canescere.

GRAZE, *to* (*as a bullet*), strictim attingere, stringere, perstringere; (*feed*), pascere, depascere; depasci.

GRAZIER, *subst.*, pecuarius, armentarius.

GREASE, *subst.* (*fat*), adeps, lardum; (*dripping*), liquamen; *grease for wheels*, axungia.

GREASE, *to*, ungere, inungere.

GREASILY, *adv.*, squalide, sordide.

GREASINESS, *subst.*, pinguitudo.

GREASING, *subst.*, unctio.

GREASY, *adj.* (*fat*), pinguis; (*smeared*), unguine et adipe oblitus; *a greasy fellow*, lixa.

GREAT, *adj.* (*large*), magnus, grandis; (*remarkable*), insignis; (*illustrious*), clarus, præclarus, illustris; (*violent*), violentus, vehemens; (*grievous*), gravis, durus; *exceedingly g.*, ingens, immensus; *immoderately g.*, immanis, vastus; *to make one g.*, alqm tollere, augêre; *a g. deal*, vis magna, multum; *a g. many*, plurimi, permulti; *somewhat greater*, grandiusculus; *very g.*, prægrandis; *to grow g.*, grandescere; augescere; *g. men*, optimates, primores; *a g. auditory*, concio frequens; *a g. estate*, lautum patrimonium; *g. silence*, altum silentium; *g. toe*, allex; *g. in number*, numerosus; *how g.*, quantus; *so g.*, tantus; *how g. soever*, quantuscunque; *as g. as may be*, quantusvis; *as g. as a mountain*, montis instar; *greater*, major; *somewhat greater*, majusculus; *greatest*, maximus, summus, supremus.

GREATLY, *adv.*, valde, magnopere, vehementer; *how greatly*, quantopere; *so greatly*, tantopere.

GREATNESS, *subst.*, magnitudo, amplitudo; *g. of spirit*, altitudo animi, magnanimitas; *excessive g.*, vastitas, immensitas.

GREAVES, *subst. pl.*, ocreæ; *wearing greaves*, ocreatus.

GRECIAN, GREEK, *adj.*, Græcus; *a Greek*, Græcus; *to speak Greek*, Græce loqui *the Greek tongue*,

lingua Græca; *to play the Grecian*, græcari, græcissare.

GRECISM, *subst.*, Græca vox *or* locutio.

GREECE, *subst.*, Græcia.

GREEDINESS, *subst.* (*covetousness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas, argenti sitis, auri fames; (*in eating*), voracitas, cibi aviditas.

GREEDY, *adj.* (*covetous*), avidus, cupidus, avarus; (*hungry*), vorax; (*ravenous*), rapax; *greedy of honor*, ambitiosus; *to be greedy of*, avide concupiscere, rei alicui inhiare.

GREEK. *See* GRECIAN.

GREEN, *adj.* (*in color*), viridis, prasinus; *a light g.*, color læte virens; *pale g.*, e viridi pallens; *sea-g.*, marinus; *g. as grass*, herbaceus, gramineus; *g. place* or *plot*, viretum, viridarium; *evergreen*, semper virens; *to be g.*, virēre; *to become g.*, virescere; (*fresh*), recens, novus, musteus; (*not ripe*), immaturus, immitis.

GREENISH, *adj.*, viridans, subviridis.

GREENNESS, *subst.*, viriditas, viror.

GREET, *to*, salutare, salutem dicere *or* impertire; *to greet one another*, inter se consalutare.

GREETER, *subst.*, salutator, salutatrix.

GREETING, *subst.*, salutatio.

GRENADE, *subst.*, pila pulvere nitrato completa.

GREYHOUND, *subst.*, vertagus.

GRIDIRON, *subst.*, craticula.

GRIEF, *subst.*, dolor, mœror, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia, angor, ægrimonia; animi ægritudo; *full of g.*, mœstus, doloris plenus, tristis; *to take g.*, offendi, ægritudinem suscipere; *to pine away with g.*, dolore *or* tristitia tabescere *or* marcescere.

GRIEVANCE, *subst.*, injuria, offensio; *to redress grievances*, peccata corrigere; offensionis causas tollere.

GRIEVE, *to*, *v. a.* (*trouble*), contristare, sollicitare; molestare, vexare, cruciare; affligere; mœrorem *or* sollicitudinem creare *or* afferre; *v. n.* (*be grieved*), dolēre, mœrēre; condolescere; sollicitudine affici; *it grieves me*, doleo *or* piget me.

GRIEVOUS, *adj.*, gravis, molestus, infestus, durus; amarus, acerbus; *somewhat g.*, submolestus, subgravis; *very g.*, pergravis, permolestus, perodiosus, prædurus; *to make more grievous*, exaggerare, exacerbare.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *subst.*, acerbitas, atrocitas.

GRIFFIN, *subst.*, gryps, gryphus.

GRIG, *subst.*, anguilla.

GRIM, *adj.*, torvus, trux; sævus; ferox; *to look grim*, torvum intueri.

GRIMACE, *subst.*, oris depravatio *or* distortio, vultus in pejus fictus; *to make grimaces*, os distorquēre, vultum in pejus fingere; (*affectation*), ineptiæ.

GRIME, *to*, denigrare.

GRIMNESS, *subst.*, vultus torvus.

GRIN, *subst.*, rictus; (*sneer*), sanna; (*laugh*), risus; *grin of death*, risus Sardonicus.

GRIN, *to*, ringi, ora diducere rictu; ridēre, subridēre.

GRIND, *to*, molere, commolere, emolere, permolere; *to g. to powder*, in pulverem conterere *or* redigere; *to g. on a grindstone*, acuere, exacuere; aciem cote acuere; *to g. in a mortar*, contundere; *to g. the teeth*, dentibus frendere; *to g. with the teeth*, mandere; *to g. colors*, colores terere.

GRINDER, *subst.*, *of corn*, qui frumentum molit; *of colors*, colorum tritor; *the grinders* (*teeth*), dentes molares *or* genuini.

GRINDING, *subst.*, molitura; *grinding on a stone*, exacuatio.

GRINDSTONE, *subst.*, cos versatilis *or* trusatilis.

GRIPE, *subst.* (*handful*), manipulus; (*grasp*), manus; *a gripe* or *griping of the belly*, tormina, verminatio, vermiculatio; *gripes of conscience*, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ.

GRIPE, *to* (*lay hold of*), capere, prehendere, comprehendere, arripere; *to gripe* (*as pain does*), pervellere, verminari.

GRIPED (*in the belly*), torminosus, torminibus affectus, cœliacus; *to be griped in the belly*, torminibus affici *or* laborare.

GRISLY, *adj.*, horribilis, terribilis; asper, incultus.

GRIST, *subst.*, farina molenda; *grist-mill*, mola molendinaria.

GRISTLE, *subst.*, cartilago; *full of gristle*, cartilagineus.

GRISTLY, *adj.*, cartilagineus.

GRIT, *subst.*, arena, sabulum, scobs.

GRITTY, *adj.*, arenosus; arenaceus, sabulosus.

GRIZZLY, *adj.*, subalbicans.

GROAN, *subst.*, gemitus.

GROAN, *to*, gemere, ingemere, ingemiscere, congemere.

GROAT, *subst.*, drachma; *a g.'s worth*, drachmæ pretium, quantum drachmâ emi *or* vendi potest.

GROCER, *subst.*, qui piper, saccharum, et talia vendit.

GROIN, *subst.*, inguen.

GROOM, *subst.*, agaso; *groom of the chamber*, cubicularius; *groom of the stable*, stabularius.

GROOVE, *subst.*, canalis, canaliculus.

GROOVE, *to*, striare.

GROPE, *to*, manibus iter prætentare; *to g. along the wall*, manibus explorare parietem; *to g. about a thing*, aliqd contrectare; *to g. in ignorance*, errare.

GROSS, *adj.* (*close*), spissus; (*thick and burly*), crassus, corpulentus, carnosus; (*fat*), pinguis, obesus, opimus; *to grow gross*, pinguescere; *to make gross*, pinguefacere, saginare, opimare.

GROSS, *subst.*, pars major *or* maxima; *in the gross*, in toto, in solidum; *a gross* (*twelve dozen*), duodecies duodecim.

GROSSLY, *adv.*, crasse, impolite, inconcinne, pingui Minervâ.

GROSSNESS, *subst.*, crassitudo, sagina; *the grossness of a crime*, sceleris atrocitas.

GROT, GROTTO, *subst.*, antrum.

GROTESQUE, *adj.*, varie mixtus, mirus, *grotesques*, grylli.

GROUND, *subst.*, terra, humus, solum; *under ground*, subterraneus; *on the g.*, humi, *flat on the g.*, pronus humi; *to break g.*, terram fodere, *to gain g.* (*come nearer*), appropinquare; (*have the better*), superare, vincere; *to lose g.*, superari, vinci, *a piece of g.*, fundus, ager; *a little g.*, agellus; *to run a ship aground*, navem in terram impingere *or* vadis illidere; *the g.* (*basis*) *of a thing*, fundamentum, causa; *grounds* (*dregs*), sedimentum, fæx.

GROUND, *to*, fundare; *to g. upon* (*trust to*), niti, inniti; (*establish*), sancire; (*teach*), docēre; *to g. a ship*, navem subducere.

GROUNDED, *adj.*, fundatus, constitutus; *grounded in an art*, doctus, instructus.

GROUNDLESS, *adj.*, quod sine causa est; *quod fundo caret*; vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *subst.*, vanitas.
GROUNDSEL, *subst.*, inferum limen, hypothyrum.
GROUP, *subst.*, turma; *groups of persons talking*, sermones inter se serentium circuli.
GROUP, *to*, disponere.
GROUSE, *subst.*, tetrao.
GROVE, *subst.*, lucus, nemus, arbustum; *full of groves*, nemorosus.
GROVEL, *to* (*on the ground*), humi serpere, pronum humi jacēre.
GROW, *to* (*increase*), crescere, accrescere, augēri; (*rise* or *spring up*), oriri, exoriri, nasci; (*become*), fieri, evadere; *to grow again*, recrescere, regerminare, reviviscere, renasci; *to grow among*, innasci, internasci; *to grow bigger*, grandiorem fieri, augeri, adaugescere; *to grow cheap*, vilescere; *to grow cold*, frigescere; *to grow dearer*, cariorem fieri; *to grow fat*, pinguescere; *to grow heavy*, ingravescere; *to grow fashionable*, inolescere, invalescere; *to grow pale*, pallescere; *to grow together*, coalescere, concrescere; *to grow over* or *upon*, agnasci; *to grow under*, succrescere; *to grow up unto*, accrescere; *to grow up in age* or *stature*, adolescere; *to grow* or *spring up*, assurgere, enasci; *it grows day*, appetit dies; *it grows late* or *toward evening*, advesperascit.
GROWING, *subst.*, incrementum, accrementum.
GROWL, *to*, murmurare, mussare; ringi.
GROWN, *adj.*, natus, factus, auctus; *g. together*, concretus, coagulatus; *full-g.* (*adult*), adultus; *g. out of use*, exoletus, obsoletus, desuetus.
GROWTH, *subst.*, incrementum, auctus.
GRUB, *subst.* (*worm*), lumbricus; (*dwarf*), nanus.
GRUB UP, *to*, exstirpare, eradicare, effodere; *to grub weeds*, sarculare, sarrire; *a grubbing-axe*, ligo, rancina, sarculum.
GRUDGE, *subst.*, odium, simultas; *to bear a grudge*, odisse, infensum esse; *bearing a grudge*, invidus, malignus.
GRUDGE, *to* (*repine*), obmurmurare; obgannire; *to grudge one a thing*, invidēre.
GRUDGING, *subst.*, invidia, livor.
GRUDGINGLY, *adv.*, gravate, gravatim, ægre, moleste; iniquo animo.
GRUEL, *subst.*, pulmentum.
GRUFF, *adj.*, tetricus, torvus.
GRUMBLE, *to*, murmurare, immurmurare, mussitare; fremere.
GRUMBLER, *subst.*, qui murmurat.
GRUMBLING, *subst.*, murmuratio.
GRUNT, *to*, grunnire.
GRUNTING, *subst.*, grunnitus, subatus.
GUARANTEE, *subst.*, sponsor.
GUARANTEE, *to*, in se recipere, præstare.
GUARD, *subst.*, custodia; *g. of soldiers*, præsidium; *life-g.s*, satellites, stipatores; *advanced g.*, primum agmen; *to be upon g.*, excubare, excubias agere; *to stand upon one's g.*, se armis defendere; *the g.* (*hilt*) *of a sword*, capulus *or* manubrium gladii.
GUARDIAN, *subst.*, tutor, rector.
GUARDIANSHIP, *subst.*, tutela.
GUARDING, *subst.* (*protecting*), defensio, conservatio; (*accompanying*), stipatio; *a guarding against*, cautio.
GUDGEON, *subst.*, gobius, gobio.
GUERDON, *subst.*, præmium, merces.
GUESS, *to*, conjicere, conjectare; augurari, ariolari; conjecturam facere.
GUESS, GUESSING, *subst.*, conjectura, conjectatio, divinatio; augurium; *by guess*, ex conjectura.
GUESSER, *subst.*, conjector.
GUEST, *subst.* (*stranger*), hospes; (*at a feast*), conviva; *daily guest*, quotidianus convictor.
GUIDANCE, *subst.*, ductus; administratio, gubernatio.
GUIDE, *subst.*, dux, perductor.
GUIDE, *to*, ducere, dirigere; gubernare; *to guide unto*, adducere.
GUIDELESS, *adj.*, sine duce.
GUIDER, *subst.*, ductor, moderator; *female guider*, moderatrix; *guider all the way*, perductor.
GUIDING, *subst.* (*leading*), ductus; (*managing*), administratio, curatio, gubernatio.
GUIDON, *subst.* (*in heraldry*), vexillum equestre.
GUILD, *subst.* (*company*), societas, sodalitium; (*tribute*), tributum, vectigal.
GUILD-HALL, *subst.*, curia.
GUILE, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus, fraus.
GUILEFUL, *adj.*, fraudulentus, vafer.
GUILEFULNESS, *subst.*, fraus, fraudulentia.
GUILELESS, *adj.*, sine fraude, doli expers, simplex.
GUILT, GUILTINESS, *subst.*, culpa, noxa, noxia, delicti conscientia.
GUILTLESS, *adj.*, innocens, innoxius, insons, criminis expers; *to be guiltless*, a culpa abesse, culpa vacare.
GUILTLESSNESS, *subst.*, innocentia.
GUILTY, *adj.*, sons, nocens, noxius, culpæ affinis; *to know one's self g.*, sibi conscium esse culpæ; *to bring one in g.*, alqm damnare, condemnare; *to bring one in not g.*, alqm crimine liberare *or* absolvere; *to be g. of theft*, furti *or* de furto teneri; *to plead g.*, culpam *or* delictum fatēri.
GUINEA, *subst.*, aureus Anglicus.
GUISE, *subst.*, modus, mos.
GUITAR, *subst.*, cithara Hispanica.
GULF, *subst.* (*whirlpool*), gurges; (*bay*), sinus; *yawning gulf*, abyssus, vorago.
GULFY, *subst.*, vorticosus.
GULL, *subst.* (*sea-gull*), larus; (*person cheated*), stultus, fatuus.
GULL, *to*, fallere, decipere, fraudare; verba dare alicui.
GULLET, *subst.*, gula, gurgulio.
GULLING, *subst.*, fraudatio, deceptio, illusio.
GULP, *subst.*, haustus.
GULP, *to*, ingurgitare, avide haurire.
GUM, *subst.*, gummi, gummis; *gum Arabic*, gummi Arabicum; *g. ammoniac*, gummi ammoniacum.
GUM, *to*, gummi sublinere.
GUMMY, *adj.*, gummatus, gummosus.
GUN, *subst.* (*musket*), sclopetum; (*rifle*), bombarda; (*cannon*), tormentum bellicum, tormentum.
GUNNER, *subst.* (miles) tormentarius.
GUNNERY, *subst.*, ars tormentaria.
GUNPOWDER, *subst.*, pulvis pyrius, pulvis nitratus.
GUNSHOT, *subst.*, teli jactus *or* conjectus; ictus.
GUNSMITH, *subst.*, bombardarum *or* sclopetorum faber.
GURGLE, *to*, ebulliendo crepitare.
GUSH OUT, *to*, effluere, profluere; erumpere, exsilire.
GUSHING OUT, *subst.*, eruptio, profluvium.
GUST, *subst.*, gustus, gustatus; *a gust of wind*, impetus venti, flatus subitaneus.

GUSTO, *subst.*, sapor germanus *or* genuinus.
GUSTY, *adj.*, turbidus, procellosus.
GUT, *subst.*, intestinum; *blind gut*, intestinum cæcum; *great gut*, colon; *long gut*, intestinum rectum; *guts*, intestina.
GUT, *to*, exenterare.
GUTTER, *subst.*, canalis, cloaca, lacuna; *gutter in pillars*, strix, canaliculus; *gutter-tile*, imbrex; *full of gutters*, lacunosus.
GUTTURAL, *adj.*, ad guttur pertinens.
GUZZLE, *to*, potare, perpotare, pergræcari.
GUZZLER, *subst.*, potator.
GUZZLING, *subst.*, potatio.
GYMNASTIC, *adj.*, gymnasticus.
GYVES, *subst. pl.*, pedicæ.

H.

HABERDASHER, *subst.*, propola; institor.
HABILIMENT, *subst.*, apparatus, vestitus, ornatus.
HABIT, *subst.* (*custom*), mos, consuetudo; (*apparel*), vestimentum, vestitus; *riding-habit*, vestis ad equitandum apta; *habit of body*, temperamentum; *to get the habit of*, in consuetudinem alcjs rei venire.
HABIT, *to*, vestire.
HABITABLE, *adj.*, habitabilis; *not habitable*, inhabitabilis.
HABITATION, *subst.*, domus, domicilium.
HABITUAL, *adj.*, consuetus, usitatus, usu contractus.
HABITUATE, *to*, assuefacere, consuefacere.
HABITUATED, *adj.*, assuefactus, consuefactus.
HACK, *to* (*hew*), cædere; *to hack in pieces*, concidere.
HACKING, *subst.*, cæsio.
HACKLE, *to*, minutim concidere.
HACKNEY, *to*, pro mercede locare.
HACKNEY-COACH, *subst.*, currus meritorius.
HACKNEYED, *adj.*, tritus.
HADDOCK, *subst.*, asinus, asellus.
HAFT, *subst.*, manubrium, capulus; *little haft*, manubriolum.
HAFTED, *adj.*, manubriatus.
HAG, *subst.* (*witch*), saga, venefica; (*nightmare*), incubus; *old hag*, vetula, anus edentula.
HAGGARD, *adj.*, macer, macilentus.
HAGGLE, *to*, multis verbis in mercando uti.
HAGGLER, *subst.*, emptor verbosus.
HAIL, *subst.*, grando; *hailstone*, grando; *all hail! interj.*, salve! ave!
HAIL, *to*, grandinare; *it hails*, grandinat; *to hail a ship*, navem salutare *or* compellare.
HAIR, *subst.* (*single hair*), crinis, pilus; seta; (*collectively*), crines, crinia, capillus, capilli, coma; pili; setæ; *tuft of hair*, villus; *the hair of the head*, coma, capillus; *soft, downy hair*, lanugo; *the hair of the forehead*, antiæ; *a lock of curling hair*, cirrus, cincinnus; *a bush of hair*, cæsaries; *plaited hair*, crines torti; *the hair of the eyelids*, cilium; *gray hairs*, cani capilli, canities; *curled hair*, capilli crispi; *having long hair*, comans, comatus, crinitus, intonsus; *of hair*, crinalis, capillaceus; *like hair*, capillaris.
HAIRBRAINED, *adj.*, temerarius, præceps, inconsultus.
HAIRED, *adj.*, crinitus, capillatus; *red haired*, rufus; *shag-haired*, villosus; *rough-haired*, hispidus; *thin-haired*, raripilus.
HAIRLESS, *adj.*, depilis, calvus.
HAIRY, *adj.*, hirsutus, hispidus, pilosus; setosus.
HALBERD, *subst.*, bipennis.
HALBERDIER, *subst.*, bipennifer.
HALCYON, *subst.*, alcedo; *halcyon-days*, alcyonei dies.
HALE, *adj.*, sanus, saluber, integer, robustus.
HALE, *to* (*along*), trahere.
HALF, *adj.*, dimidius, dimidiatus; *subst.*, dimidium, dimidia pars; *in composition*, hemi-, semi-, sub-; *half an acre*, semijugerum; *half-alive*, semivivus; *half-asleep*, semisomnus, semisomnis, semisopitus; *half-dead*, semianimis, semimortuus; *half-boiled*, semicoctus; *half-buried*, semisepultus; *half-burned*, semiustus, semicrematus; *half a bushel*, semodius; *a bushel and a half*, sesquimodius; *half a circle*, semiciculus, hemicyclus; *of half a circle*, semicircularis; *half a cubit long*, semicubitalis; *half a dozen*, sex, seni; *half-drunk*, semigravis; *half-empty*, semiinanis; *half-finished*, semiperfectus; *half a foot*, semipes; *of half a foot*, semipedalis; *half-formed*, semiformis; *half-free*, semiliber; *half-full*, semiplenus; *half a god*, semideus; *half an hour*, semihora; *half a hundred*, quinquaginta, quinquageni; *half-learned*, semidoctus; *half-made*, semifactus; *half a man*, semivir, semihomo; *half-naked*, seminudus; *half-opened*, semiapertus; *half an ounce*, semuncia; *of half an ounce*, semunciarius; *half a pound*, semilibra; *a halfpenny*, obolus; *half a pint*, triens; *half-raw*, semicrudus; *half a verse*, hemistichium; *half-worn*, semitritus; *half a year*, spatium semestre; *of half a year*, semestris; *by half*, dimidio; *half as much*, dimidio tantum; *a foot and a half*, sesquipes; *of a foot and a half*, sesquipedalis.
HALING, *subst.*, tractus.
HALL, *subst.*, atrium, aula; *little hall*, atriolum; *guild-hall, town-hall*, curia.
HALLOO, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio.
HALLOO, *to*, inclamare, vociferare; (*set the dogs on*), canes incitare.
HALLOOING, *subst.*, clamitatio, vociferatio.
HALLOW, *to*, sacrare, consecrare.
HALO, *subst.*, corona, circulus; halo.
HALT, *adj.*, clandus, claudicans.
HALT, *to*, claudicare; (*make a halt*), consistere, subsistere.
HALTER, *subst.*, restis, retinaculum; *halter for a horse*, capistrum; *halter for the neck*, laqueus.
HALTER, *to*, capistrare; laqueo captare.
HALVE, *to*, dividere, bipartiri.
HAM, *subst.*, poples; *ham of bacon*, perna, pernio.
HAMLET, *subst.*, villa, vicus.
HAMMER, *subst.*, malleus, tudes; *little hammer*, malleolus.
HAMMER, *to*, cudere, accudere; malleo ducere; *hammer out*, extundere.
HAMMERER, *subst.*, malleator, fabricator.
HAMMOCK, *subst.*, lectus suspensus.
HAMPER, *subst.*, corbis, cophinus, sporta, fiscina; *little hamper*, quasillus, qualus, fiscella.
HAMPER, *to*, irretire, impedire, præpedire, implicare, devincire.
HAMPERING, *subst.*, implicatio, impedimio.
HAMSTRING, *to*, poplites *or* suffraginas succidere.
HAND, *subst.*, manus; *right hand*, dextra manus,

dextra; *left hand*, sinistra, læva; *on the right hand*, ad dextram, dextrorsum; *on the left hand*, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum; *clinched hand*, pugnus; *open hand*, palma; *back of the hand*, manus aversa; *hand in hand*, junctis manibus; *hand to hand*, comminus, confertim; *of the hand*, manualis; *at hand*, præ manibus, præsto; *near at hand*, in propinquo; *to take in hand*, aggredi; *on the other hand*, altera vice, contra; *under hand*, clam, occulte; *to live from hand to mouth*, in diem vivere; *to join or shake hands*, dextras jungere; *handwriting*, manus, littera, chirographum; *the hand of a clock*, virgula horarum index; *hand of a sun-dial*, gnomon; *a hand at cards*, sors.

HAND, *to*, in manus dare; *to hand from one to another*, per manus tradere; *to hand down to posterity*, memoriæ prodere *or* tradere.

HAND-BASKET, *subst.*, sportula.

HAND-BREADTH, *subst.*, palmus, transversa manus.

HANDFUL, *subst.*, pugnus, pugillus; manipulus, fasciculus manualis.

HAND-GUN, *subst.*, sclopetum manuale.

HANDICRAFT, *subst.*, ars, artificium; ars humilis, vulgaris.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, *subst.*, opifex.

HANDIWORK, *subst.*, opus manu factum.

HANDINESS, *subst.*, calliditas, peritia.

HANDKERCHIEF, *subst.*, sudarium.

HANDLE, *to*, tractare, attrectare, contrectare; *to handle often*, pertractare.

HANDLE, *subst.*, manubrium; *h. of a cup*, ansa; *little h.*, manubriolum, ansula; *having a h.*, ansatus.

HANDLING, *subst.*, tractatio, tractatus.

HANDMAID, *subst.*, ancilla, ministra.

HAND-MILL, *subst.*, mola trusatilis.

HAND-SAW, *subst.*, serra manubriata.

HANDSOME, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus, decorus, elegans; (*genteel*), honestus, ingenuus; (*reasonable*), æquus, justus.

HANDSOMENESS, *subst.*, decor, elegantia; venustas, concinnitas.

HANDY, *adj.*, habilis, callidus, peritus, solers; *handycraft*, ars humilis.

HANG, *to*, *v. a.*, suspendere; *v. n.*, pendēre; dependēre (de, ex), alqa re; *to hang down before*, præpendēre; *to hang back*, tergiversari; *to hang by*, appendēre; *to hang dangling or loose*, defluere, dependēre; *to hang* or *let down*, demittere; *to hang forward*, propendēre; *to hang together*, cohærēre; *to hang over*, prominēre; *to hang up*, suspendēre; *to hang upon one*, alicui addictum esse.

HANGER, *subst.* (*short sword*), sica, harpe, ensis; *pot-hangers*, ansæ; *hanger-on*, assecla.

HANGING, *subst.*, suspensio; *hanging together*, cohærentia; *hangings*, aulæa.

HANGMAN, *subst.*, carnifex, tortor; *the hangman's office*, carnificina; *to play the hangman*, carnificinam facere.

HANK, *subst.*, *of thread*, glomus, filum glomeratum.

HANKER AFTER, *to*, inhiare, gestire; anxie rem desiderare *or* appetere; affectare.

HANKERING AFTER, *subst.*, desiderium, appetentia.

HANSE, *subst.*, societas, fœdus; *Hanse Towns*, civitates fœderatæ *or* Hanseaticæ.

HAP, *subst.*, casus, eventus; fortuna, sors; *good hap*, secunda fortuna; *ill hap*, fortuna adversa, casus acerbus; *by hap*, forte, fortuito; *by good hap*, forte fortuna.

HAP, HAPPEN, *to*, accidere, contingere, evenire, procedere, fieri; *to happen unluckily*, parum succedere; *it happens*, accidit, contingit, evenit, obtingit; *as it happens*, ut fit.

HAPLESS, *adj.*, infelix.

HAPLY, *adv.*, forte, fortasse, forsan.

HAPPINESS, *subst.*, vita beata, felicitas, prosperitas; beatitas, beatitudo.

HAPPY, *adj.* (*blessed*), felix, beatus; (*lucky*), fortunatus, faustus, bonus, secundus, auspicatus, prosper.

HARANGUE, *subst.*, oratio, concio.

HARANGUE, *to*, concionari, concionem *or* orationem habēre, verba facere.

HARASS, *to*, fatigare, inquietare, vexare; *to harass a country*, vastare, depopulari.

HARASSING, *subst.*, fatigatio, inquietatio, vexatio.

HARBINGER, *subst.*, præcursor; prænuncius.

HARBOR, *subst.*, portus; statio; refugium, perfugium; *full of harbors*, portuosus.

HARBOR, *to*, *v. a.*, hospitio excipere, in domum suam recipere; *v. n.*, deversari, commorari.

HARBORER, *subst.*, hospes; *harborer of robbers*, latronum receptator.

HARBORING, *subst.*, receptio, hospitium.

HARBORLESS, *adj.*, importuosus.

HARD, *adj.* (*not soft*), durus; (*difficult*), difficilis, gravis, arduus; (*niggardly*), parcus, sordidus, tenax; (*hard-hearted*), durus, immitis, crudelis, ferreus; *to make h.*, indurare, obdurare; *to become h.*, obdurescere, indurescere; *h. as brass*, callosus; *to grow h. with cold*, rigescere; *h. to be learned*, arduus, difficilis; *h. to be pleased*, morosus, difficilis.

HARD, *adv.*, durīter, vehementer, acriter, strenue, diligenter; *hard by*, juxta, prope, in proximo, in propinquo; vicinus, proximus; *hard by us*, in vicinia nostra.

HARDEN, *to*, *v. a.*, durare, indurare, durum facere; *v. n.*, durescere, indurescere.

HARDINESS, HARDIHOOD, *subst.*, audacia, audentia, fortitudo; *hardiness of constitution*, robusta valetudo, corpus bene constitutum, firmum, validum.

HARDISH, *adj.* (*somewhat hard*), paullo durior; subdurus, subdifficilis.

HARDLY, *adv.* (*scarcely*), difficile, difficulter, difficiliter, ægre, vix; *very hardly*, perdifficiliter; (*sharply*), acerbe, austere, rigide, severe; (*stoutly*), strenue, gnaviter, impigre.

HARDNESS, *subst.* (*opposite of softness*), duritia, durities, firmitas; (*cruelty*), immanitas, crudelitas, sævitia; (*stinginess*), tenacitas; (*difficulty*), difficultas; (*stiffness with cold*), rigor; *h. of skin*, callus.

HARDSHIP, *subst.*, difficultas, arduum, asperum, incommodum.

HARDY, *adj.* (*valiant*), strenuus, intrepidus, animosus, audax, fortis; (*hardened*), durus, laborum patiens, laboribus duratus.

HARE, *subst.*, lepus; *young hare*, lepusculus; *of a hare*, leporinus.

HARRIER, *subst.*, canis leporum venationi assuetus.

HARLEQUIN, *subst.*, mimus; sannio.

HARLOT, *subst.*, meretrix, scortum; *of a harlot*, meretricius.

HARLOTRY, *subst.*, meretricium.

HARM, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum, malum, incommodum; *great h.*, clades, labes; calamitas.

HARM, *to*, lædere, nocere; damnum alicui inferre.

HARMED, *to be*, detrimentum capere, in damnum incurrere.

HARMFUL, *adj.*, noxius, nocens, nociturus, perniciosus.

HARMING, *subst.*, læsio, violatio.

HARMLESS, *adj.*, innoxius, innocuus, innocens; (*unharmed*), illæsus, incolumis, integer.

HARMLESSNESS, *subst.*, innocentia.

HARMONIOUS, HARMONIC, *adj.*, harmonicus, concors.

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* (*musically*), modulate; (*with one consent*), concorditer, una mente.

HARMONIZE, *to*, *v. a.*, modulari, componere; *v. n.*, concinere, consentire.

HARMONY, *subst.*, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus; vocum concordia; convenientia, congruentia; concordia, unanimitas.

HARNESS, *subst.* (*armor*), arma; (*for a horse*), ornamenta equi, arma equestria; *h. for the breast*, thorax; *h. for the thighs*, cruralia.

HARNESS, *to*, armare, instruere, ornare; *to h. horses*, equos jungere; *to h. together*, colligare.

HARP, *subst.*, psalterium; *to play on the harp*, psalterio canere.

HARP, *to*, psalterio canere; *to harp on the same string*, eandem cantilenam canere.

HARPER, *subst.*, psaltes; fidicen; *female harper*, psaltria, fidicina.

HARPOON, *subst.*, jaculum hamatum.

HARPSICHORD, *subst.*, clavichordium.

HARPY, *subst.*, harpyia.

HARROW, *subst.*, crates dentata, irpex.

HARROW, *to*, occare, cratire.

HARROWER, *subst.*, occator.

HARROWING, *subst.*, occatio; *of h.*, occatorius.

HARSH, *adj.* (*severe*), asper, austerus, severus, rigidus, tetricus, morosus, durus; (*in taste*), acer, asper; (*in sound*), absonus, stridulus, argutus; (*discordant*), dissonus.

HARSHNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, austeritas, duritas, severitas; *harshness in taste*, acerbitas.

HART, *subst.*, cervus; *of a hart*, cervinus; *hartshorn*, cornu cervinum.

HARVEST, *subst.*, messis; frumentatio; *of h.*, messorius, auctumnalis; *h.-time*, tempus metendi; *h.-fruits*, fruges auctumnales; *h.-home*, messium feriæ; *to get in h.*, messem facere, fruges colligere.

HASH, *to*, minutim concidere.

HASH (*of meat*), *subst.*, minutal.

HASLET, *subst.*, exta porcina.

HASP, *subst.*, fibula, crena ferrea.

HASP, *to*, obserare.

HASSOCK, *subst.*, scirpiculum, scabellum junceum.

HASTE, *subst.*, festinatio, properatio, celeritas; properantia; *in haste*, festinanter, propere, properanter; *in great haste*, præpropere, celerrime; *to make haste*, festinare.

HASTE, HASTEN, *to*, festinare, properare; appropperare, accelerare; advolare; *to h. away*, avolare.

HASTENER, *subst.*, stimulator.

HASTENING, *subst.*, festinatio, maturatio, accelleratio.

HASTINESS, *subst.* (*hurry*), properatio; trepidatio; (*testiness*), iracundia, morositas.

HASTY, *adj.* (*in a hurry*), festinans; properus, citus; (*sudden*), subitus, repentinus; (*rash*), inconsultus, temerarius, præproperus; (*testy*), irritabilis, iracundus, morosus.

HAT, *subst.*, petasus; causia; pileus; *a cardinal's hat*, tiara cardinalis; *to put on one's hat*, caput operire; *to put it off*, caput aperire.

HATCH, *to*, pullos excludere.

HATCH, *subst.*, pullities.

HATCHET, *subst.*, parva securis.

HATCHMENT, *subst.*, insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta.

HATE, HATRED, *subst.*, odium, invidia; *secret h.*, simultas obscura; *mortal h.*, odium capitale; *full of h.*, invidus, lividus, malignus, iniquus, inimicus.

HATE, *to*, odisse, abominari, detestari; alicui invidêre; *to h. each other*, mutuis odiis flagrare; *to be hated by one*, alicui odio esse, apud aliquem in odio esse.

HATED, *adj.*, invisus.

HATEFUL, *adj.*, odio dignus; odiosus, turpis, fœdus, inhonestus.

HATEFULNESS, *subst.*, odium, invidia, turpitudo.

HATER, *subst.*, qui odit; inimicus.

HATING, *subst.*, abominatio, aversatio; inimicitia.

HATTER, *subst.*, qui petasos *or* causias facit.

HAUGHTINESS, *subst.*, superbia, insolentia, arrogantia, fastidium.

HAUGHTY, *adj.*, superbus, sublati animi, elatus, arrogans, insolens, fastidiosus.

HAUNCH, *subst.*, coxa, coxendix, clunis, natis.

HAUNT, *subst.*, receptaculum, recessus, secessus; lustrum, latibulum.

HAUNT, *to*, frequentare, ventitare ad; (*as a spirit*), infestare, inquietare.

HAUNTER, *subst.*, qui frequentat; *h. of stews*, lustro; *h. of public houses*, popino.

HAUNTING, *subst.*, frequêntatio.

HAUTBOY, *subst.*, lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, *to*, habêre, tenêre, possidêre; potitum esse, uti; *I have been*, fui; *to have a thing cried*, aliquid per præconem pronunciare.

HAVEN, *subst.*, portus; *full of havens*, portuosus.

HAVOC, *subst.*, clades, strages; *to make havoc of*, populari, depopulari, vastare.

HAWK, *subst.*, accipiter.

HAWK, *to* (*spit*), screare; *to h. up*, exscreare; *to h. things about the streets*, res venales clamitare.

HAWKER, *subst.*, institor, mercator circumforaneus, circulator.

HAWKING, *subst.* (*spitting*), screatus; (*of things to sell*), venditio circumforanea.

HAWTHORN, *subst.*, crataegus oxyacantha (L.).

HAY, *subst.*, fœnum; *of hay*, fœneus; *to make hay*, fœnum secare; *hay-maker*, fœniseca, fœnisex; *hay-making*, fœniseccium; *hay-stack*, fœni acervus *or* meta; *hay-loft*, fœnile.

HAZARD, *subst.*, discrimen, periculum; *full of hazard*, periculosus.

HAZARD, *to*, periclitari, in discrimen mittere.

HAZARDING, *subst.*, periclitatio.

HAZARDOUS, *adj.*, periculosus, anceps.

HAZE, *subst.*, nebula.

HAZEL, *subst.*, corylus; *h.-nut*, (nux), avellana; *a copse of h.*, coryletum; *made of h.*, colurnus.

HAZY, *adj.*, nebulosus, caliginosus.

HE, *pron.*, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic.

HEAD, *subst.*, caput; *fore-part of the h.*, sinciput; *hinder part of the h.*, occiput; *the swimming of the*

h., vertigo; *headache*, capitis dolor; *a h. of hair*, coma, cæsaries; *a clear* h., ingenium acre, sagax, perspicax; *to make h. against one*, alicui obsistere *or* resistere; *at the h. of the army*, ante signa, ante primam aciem; *to be at the h.* (*in command*) *of an army*, exercitui præesse; *the h. of an arrow* or *spear*, spiculum; *the h. of a lute*, citharæ jugum; *the h. of a spring*, fontis caput; *the h. of a nail*, clavi bulla; *the h.* (*of a conspiracy*), caput, fax, signifer; *the h.s* or *chiefs of a people*, principes civitatis, primores, primates, proceres; *the h. of a college*, collegii præses; *the h.s of a discourse*, capita orationis.

HEAD, *to* (*a cask*), dolio fundum immittere; *to h. a spear*, ferrum hastæ præfigere; *to h. an army*, exercitui præesse, exercitum ducere.

HEAD-BAND, *subst.*, capital.

HEAD-DRESS, *subst.*, capitis ornatus.

HEADED, *adj.* (*having a head*), capitatus; *two-headed*, biceps.

HEADINESS, *subst.*, temeritas, contumacia.

HEADLESS, *adj.*, sine capite.

HEADLONG, *adj.*, præceps, pronus; *to cast down headlong*, præcipitare, præcipitem dare; *to fall down headlong*, præcipitem ruere.

HEAD-PIECE, *subst.* (*of a bridle*), capistrum; (*helmet*), cassis, cassida.

HEADSHIP, *subst.*, principatus.

HEADSMAN, *subst.*, carnifex.

HEADSTRONG, HEADY, *adj.*, contumax, violentus, ferox.

HEAL, *to*, sanare, medicari, medēri; *to heal up*, conglutinare vulnus; *to heal divisions*, dissidentes conciliare; *to be healed*, sanari, convalescere; *the wound heals*, vulnus coit; *what may be healed*, sanabilis; *not to be healed*, insanabilis.

HEALER, *subst.*, medicus.

HEALING, *adj.*, salutaris, salutifer; *subst.*, sanatio, curatio; *the healing art*, ars medica.

HEALTH, *subst.*, valetudo; *good health*, valetudo bona, sanitas, salus; *to be in health*, valēre, vigēre, bene se habēre; *to drink a health to one*, salutem alicui propinare; *to recover health*, convalescere.

HEALTHFUL, *adj.* (*wholesome*), salutaris, saluber; (*healthy*), integra valetudine, sanus.

HEALTHFULNESS, *subst.* (*wholesomeness*), salubritas.

HEALTHY, *adj.*, sanus, validus, viribus integer; saluber, salutaris.

HEAP, *subst.*, acervus, cumulus, strues; *heap of stones*, congeries; *by heaps*, cumulatim, acervatim.

HEAP, *to*, cumulare, accumulare, acervare, coacervare, congerere; *to heap about*, circumaggerare; *to heap together*, congerere, aggerere, construere, cogere; *to heap upon*, ingerere, superingerere.

HEAPER, *subst.*, accumulator.

HEAPING, *subst.*, acervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, aggestus.

HEAR, *to*, audire, auscultare; exaudire, inaudire; (*be informed*), certiorem fieri; *to hear a little*, subaudire; *to hear one's cause*, alcjs causam cognoscere; *to hear of a thing*, resciscere, fama accipere.

HEARER, *subst.*, auditor, auscultator.

HEARING, *subst.*, auditio; (*the faculty* or *sense*), auditus; *a h.* (*trial*), cognitio; *in my h.*, me audiente; *to give one a h.*, alicui aures præbēre; *to be within h.*, præsto *or* in propinquo adesse.

HEARKEN, *to*, auscultare, subauscultare.

HEARKENER, *subst.*, auscultator.

HEARKENING, *subst.*, auscultatio.

HEARSAY, *subst.*, auditio, auditum; fama.

HEARSE, *subst.*, carrus funerum.

HEART, *subst.* (*seat of life*), cor; (*feeling, mind*), pectus, animus, cor; *little h.*, corculum; *full of h.*, animosus, fortis; *out of h.*, exanimis, inaudax; *to be out of h.*, animum despondēre; *to be in h.*, vigēre, valēre; *stout of h.*, animosus, audax, fortis; *by h.*, memoriter, ex memoria; *to get by h.*, memoriæ mandare; *to take h.*, animum erigere, bono animo esse; *want of h.*, animi languor, animus pusillus; *the h. of a tree*, arboris medulla; *in the h. of the city*, in sinu urbis; (*middle*), pars media, medium.

HEART-BURNING, *subst.*, dolor cordis; (*grudge*), simultas, odium acerbum; dolor.

HEARTEN, *to*, animare, animos addere; confirmare, cohortari.

HEARTENING, *subst.*, animatio, concitatio, incitatio, stimulatio.

HEARTH, *subst.*, focus.

HEARTILY, *adv.* (*sincerely*), vere, sincere, ex animo; (*stoutly*), strenue, fortiter; (*greatly*), valde, vehementer.

HEARTINESS, *subst.* (*sincerity*), animus verus, sincerus; (*stoutness*), fortitudo, virtus.

HEARTLESS, *adj.*, animo abjectus, despondens; (*unfeeling*), inhumanus, durus.

HEARTLESSNESS, *subst.*, animi abjectio; inhumanitas.

HEARTY, *adj.* (*sincere*), verus, sincerus; (*well*), sanus, validus; *with hearty good-will*, libentissime, animo libentissimo.

HEAT, *subst.*, calor, ardor, fervor; æstus; (*passion*), ira, iracundia; (*ardor*), impetus, ardor, fervor; *with great heat*, ardenter.

HEAT, *to*, calefacere, concalefacere, fervefacere; *to be in a heat*, calere, candere.

HEATED, *adj.* (*in a passion*), ira commotus.

HEATH, *subst.*, erica; (*common*), ager compascuus; deserta et inhospita tesqua (*pl.*).

HEATHEN, *subst.*, ethnicus, paganus, gentilis; infidelis.

HEATHENISH, *adj.*, ferox, sævus.

HEATHENISM, *subst.*, gentilitas, paganitas.

HEAVE, *to*, *v. a.*, levare, allevare; *v. n.*, levari, tumēre; *to heave up*, elevare, attollere.

HEAVEN, *subst.*, cœlum; *from heaven*, *e or de* cœlo, divinitus.

HEAVENLY, *adj.*, cœlestis, divinus; *h. beings*, cœlites, cœlicolæ, *h. things*, cœlestia, divina, supera; *h.-minded*, rebus cœlestibus intentus.

HEAVINESS, *subst.* (*weight*), gravitas, pondus; (*drowsiness*), sopor, torpor; (*dullness*), tarditas ingenii, stupor; (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, mœstitia, mœror.

HEAVY, *adj.*, gravis, ponderosus; (*sad*), tristis, mœstus, sollicitus; (*drowsy*), somniculosus, torpidus, veternosus; (*dull*), segnis, iners; (*painful*), laboriosus, operosus; *very heavy*, prægravis; *to make heavy* or *sad*, contristare; *to make heavy in weight*, ingravare; *to grow heavy*, gravescere, ingravescere.

HEBETUDE, *subst.*, torpor.

HEBRAISM, *subst.*, Hebraismus.

HEBREW, *adj.*, Hebraicus, Hebræus; *in Hebrew*, Hebraice.

HECATOMB, *subst.*, hecatombe, sacrificium centum pecudum.

HECTIC, *adj.*, perpetuus; *subst.*, febris.

HECTOR, *subst.*, homo pugnax; homo gloriosus; sicarius.

HECTOR, *to*, minari, insultare.

HEDGE, *subst.*, sepes, sepimentum, conseptum, septum; *little hedge*, sepicula; *quickset-hedge*, sepes viva; *hedgerow*, series sepium.

HEDGE, *to*, sepire, consepire; *to hedge about*, circumsepire, septo circumdare.

HEDGER, *subst.*, qui sepimenta facit.

HEDGING, *subst.*, septio.

HEED, *subst.*, cura, cautio, attentio; *to take heed*, cavêre.

HEED, *to*, animum advertere; servare, observare; curare; rei rationem habêre; audire; *not to heed*, non audire, negligere, nihil morari.

HEEDFUL, *adj.*, cautus, catus, providus, prudens, diligens; *very heedful*, perattentus.

HEEDFULNESS, *subst.*, attentio, cautio, prudentia.

HEEDLESS, *adj.*, incautus, negligens, incurious; *to be heedless*, negligenti animo esse.

HEEDLESSNESS, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia.

HEEL, *subst.*, calx; *heel-bone*, os calcaneum; *to be at one's heels*, instare, alcje vestigia premere.

HEEL, *to*, se in latus inclinare.

HEIFER, *subst.*, bucula, juvenca.

HEIGHT, *subst.*, altitudo, excelsitas, sublimitas; (*tallness*), proceritas; (*top*), culmen, fastigium; *height of a distemper*, morbi crisis.

HEIGHTEN, *to*, levare, erigere, tollere attollere; (*aggravate*), aggravare, exaggerare, amplificare; asperare; *to heighten a person's courage*, animum addere, incendere, confirmare.

HEIGHTENING, *subst.* (*raising*), erectio, sublatio; (*aggravating*), exaggeratio, amplificatio.

HEINOUS, *adj.*, detestabilis, odiosus, nefarius, nefandus, atrox; *to make h.*, aggravare, exaggerare.

HEINOUSNESS, *subst.*, immanitas, atrocitas, foritas; flagitium, nefas.

HEIR, HEIRESS, *subst.*, heres; *heir of half*, heres ex semisse *or* dimidia parte; *heir of the whole*, heres ex asse; *chief heir*, heres primæ cerræ; *an heir-at-law*, heres lege; *heir by will*, heres testamentarius; *to make a person one's heir*, alqm heredem scribere, facere, instituere; *joint-heir* or *co-heir*, coheres.

HEIRSHIP, *subst.*, hereditas.

HELL, *subst.*, Tartarus, Orcus; loca inferna; inferi.

HELL-HOUND, *subst.*, Cerberus, canis triceps.

HELLISH, *adj.*, infernus, Tartareus; terribilis, nefandus.

HELM (*of a ship*), *subst.*, gubernaculum; clavus.

HELM, HELMET, *subst.*, galea, cassis; *wearing a helm*, cum casside, galeatus.

HELP, *subst.* (*assistance*), auxilium, subsidium, adjumentum, adjutorium, adminiculum; suppetiæ; (*cure*), remedium, allevamentum, auxilium; *by God's help*, Deo juvante.

HELP, *to*, opitulari, auxilieri, juvare, adjuvare, opem ferre, auxilium ferre.

HELPER, *subst.*, adjutor, adjutrix, auxiliator; opifer.

HELPFUL, *adj.*, auxiliaris.

HELPLESS, *adj.*, inops; opis expers; auxilio destitutus.

HELTER-SKELTER, *adv.*, confuse, temere, præcipitanter, nullo ordine.

HELVE, *subst.*, manubrium.

HEM! *interj.*, hem!

HEM, *subst.*, extremus margo vestis.

HEM, *to*, circumsuere; *to hem in*, circumsedêre, obsidêre; intersepire, circumcludere.

HEM, *to* (*in spitting*), screare; *to hem* (*call back*), revocare.

HEMISPHERE, *subst.*, hemisphæra.

HEMLOCK, *subst.*, cicuta.

HEMMING, *subst.* (*spitting*), screatus.

HEMP, *subst.*, cannabis; *hemp-seed*, semen cannabis.

HEMPEN, *adj.*, cannabinus.

HEN, *subst.*, gallina; *pea-hen*, pavo femina; *pheasant-hen*, phasiana femina; *of a hen*, gallinaceus; *hen-roost*, pertica gallinaria, gallinarium; *hen-pecked*, uxori obnoxius.

HENBANE, *subst.*, hyoscyamus.

HENCE, *adv.*, hinc; ex ea re, ex eo; inde; eam ob rem; (*of time*), ex hoc tempore, ex eo tempore; *hence!* apage te! *not many days hence*, non post multos dies.

HENCEFORTH, HENCEFORWARD, *adv.*, inde ab hoc tempore, exinde, in reliquum tempus.

HER, *pron.*, ejus, illius; suus; *her own*, suus; *she herself*, illa ipsa; *by herself*, sola; *of herself*, sua sponte.

HERALD, *subst.*, *herald at arms*, caduceator, fetialis; *king of heralds*, pater patratus.

HERALD, *to*, introducere.

HERALDRY, *subst.*, fheraldica; doctrina insignium.

HERB, *subst.*, herba; olus; *small herb*, herbula; *full of herbs*, herbosus.

HERBAGE, *subst.* (*pasture*), pascuum, pascua; (*herbs*), herbæ.

HERBAL, *subst.*, herbarium.

HERBALIST, *subst.*, herbarius.

HERCULEAN, *adj.*, Herculeus, arduus, difficilis, permagnus.

HERD, *subst.*, grex; armenta, pl.; *fig.*, multitudo, caterva.

HERD TOGETHER, *to*, gregatim convenire, se congregare.

HERDSMAN, *subst.*, armentarius, pastor, pecoris custos *or* magister; bubulcus.

HERE, *adv.*, hic; (*hither*), huc; *I am here*, coram adsum; *here is*, en, ecce, hem; *here and there*, hic illic, hinc illinc, passim, sparsim.

HEREABOUT, *adv.*, circiter hunc locum, in his partibus.

HEREAFTER, *adv.*, posthac, deinde, olim.

HEREBY, *adv.*, ex hoc, per hoc, hac re, hinc.

HEREDITARY, *adj.*, hereditarius.

HEREIN, *adv.*, in hac re.

HEREOF, *adv.*, hujus, de hac re.

HERESY, *subst.*, hæresis, opiniones pravæ.

HERETIC, *subst.*, hæreticus, hæretica; *turned h.*, a recta fide abalienatus, fidei desertor factus.

HERETICAL, *adj.*, hæreticus.

HERETOFORE, *adv.*, antea, antehac, olim.

HEREUNTO, *adv.*, ad hoc, adhuc.

HEREUPON, *adv.*, hinc, inde, postea.

HEREWITH, *adv.*, hoc, hac re.

HERITAGE, *subst.*, hereditas, patrimonium; *à by escheat*, hereditas caduca; *of a h.*, hereditarius.

HERMAPHRODITE, *subst.*, semimas, androgynus, hermaphroditus.

HERMETICAL, *adj.*, chemicus.

HERMETICALLY, *adv.*, chemicorum more, chemice.

HERMIT, *subst.*, homo solitarius, eremita, anachoreta.

HERMITAGE, *subst.*, secessus; tugurium *or* casa eremitæ.

HERN, HERON, *subst.*, ardea.

HERO, *subst.*, vir fortis *or* fortissimus; (*demigod*), heros.

HEROIC, *adj.*, fortis; heroicus.

HEROICALLY, *adv.*, fortiter.

HEROINE, *subst.*, femina fortis; herois, heroina.

HEROISM, *subst.*, virtus, animus fortis, animi magnitudo.

HERON, *subst.*, ardea.

HERRING, *subst.*, harenga, halec; *salted herring*, harenga sale condita.

HERSE, *subst.* (*bier*), feretrum.

HERSELF. *See* HER.

HESITATE, *to*, hæsitare, dubitare; titubare.

HESITATION, HESITANCY, *subst.*, hæsitatio, cunctatio, dubitatio.

HEW, *to*, asciare, dissecare; cædere; *to hew asunder*, dissecare; *to hew down*, succidere; *to hew to pieces*, concidere; *to hew smooth*, dolare, dedolare.

HEWER (*of stones*), *subst.*, lapicida; *hewer of wood*, lignator.

HEXAGON, *subst.*, hexagonum, sexangulum.

HEYDAY! *interj.*, ohe! O festum diem!

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, *subst.*, singultus; *to have the hiccough*, singultu laborare.

HIDDEN, *adj.*, arcanus, secretus, abditus, absconditus, celatus.

HIDE, *subst.*, pellis, corium, tergus; *raw hide*, corium recens; *made of hide*, scorteus.

HIDE, *to*, *v. a.*, abscondere, abdere, occultare; (*cover*), contegere, operire; *to hide a thing from one*, alqm alqd celare; *to hide in the ground*, defodere; *to hide together*, cooperire; *v. n.*, latère, delitère, latitare, delitescere.

HIDEOUS, *adj.*, horridus, torvus, teter.

HIDEOUSNESS, *subst.*, horror.

HIDER, *subst.*, occultator.

HIDING, *subst.*, occultatio; *hiding-place*, latebra, latibulum, recessus.

HIE, *to*, festinare, properare.

HIERARCH, *subst.*, sacerdotum princeps.

HIERARCHY, *subst.*, imperium sacerdotum; sacerdotum ordo.

HIEROGLYPHIC, *adj.*, hieroglyphicus, hieographicus; *subst.*, littera hieroglyphica.

HIGGLE, *to*, cibaria ostiatim venditare.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *adv.*, confuse.

HIGH, *adj.*, altus, celsus, editus, excelsus, sublimis; *very high*, præaltus, præcelsus; *a high place*, locus in altum editus; *on high*, in sublime, sursum, alte; *high in stature*, procerus, altus.

HIGH, *adv.*, alte; supra modum, immoderate; *to feed high*, lautis, opiparis cibis vesci; *to play high*, magno pignore lusu contendere.

HIGH-BORN, *adj.*, summo loco *or* illustri genere natus.

HIGH-FLOWN, *adj.*, magnificus; inflatus, tumidus; superbus, tumidus.

HIGH-METTLED, *adj.*, acer, ferox, fortis, exsultans.

HIGHNESS, *subst.* (*loftiness*), altitudo, celsitudo, sublimitas, excelsitas; (*tallness*), proceritas.

HIGHWAY, *subst.*, via publica; *highway robber*, latro, grassator.

HIGH-WROUGHT, *adj.*, summo artificio factus, politissima arte perfectus.

HILARITY, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia.

HILL, *subst.*, mons, collis; *little hill*, tumulus, colliculus, clivulus; *of a hill*, montanus, collinus.

HILLOCK, *subst.*, colliculus, clivulus.

HILLY, *adj.*, montosus, montanus.

HILT, *subst.*, *of a sword*, gladii capulus *or* manubrium.

HIND, *subst.*, cerva; *hind-calf*, hinnulea; (*servant*), servus, verna.

HINDER, *adj.*, posterior; *the hinder part of the head*, occiput; *the hinder part of the neck*, cervix; *hindermost, hindmost*, postremus.

HINDER, *to*, impedire, præpedire; obstare, inhibère, prohibère; distinère; impedimento esse alicui; (*interupt*), interpellare; *to hinder from*, absterrère; arcère.

HINDERANCE, HINDRANCE, *subst.*, impedimentum, mora; (*loss or prejudice*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum.

HINDERER, *subst.*, interpellator; oppugnator.

HINDERING, *subst.*, mora, impeditio, retardatio; impedimentum.

HINDERMOST, *adj.*, postremus.

HINGE, *subst.*, cardo.

HINGE UPON, *to*, ex alqo *or* alqa re pendère, in alqa re verti.

HINT, *to*, significare, innuere, annuere, suggerere, summonère.

HINT, HINTING, *subst.*, indicium, monitio, significatio.

HIP! *interj.*, eho! heus! *subst.* (*berry*), cynosbati bacca; (*of the body*), coxa, coxendix.

HIRE, *to*, conducere, mercede conducere; *to let out for hire*, locare, elocare, allocare, collocare; *what may be hired*, conductitius; *a carriage to be hired*, vehiculum meritorium.

HIRE, *subst.*, merces, pretium; stipendium, salarium; *a day's hire*, diarium; *of hire*, stipendiarius.

HIRELING, *subst.*, homo mercenarius, homo mercede conductus.

HIRER, *subst.*, conductor; (*letter out to hire*), locator.

HIRING, *subst.*, conductio; *hiring out*, locatio.

HIS, *pron.*, ejus, illius, hujus, istius, ipsius; *his own*, suus, proprius.

HISS, *subst.*, sibilus.

HISS, *to*, sibilare, stridère; admurmurare; *to hiss out*, exsibilare, explodere.

HISSING, *adj.*, sibilus, stridens.

HIST! *interj.*, st! au!

HISTORIAN, *subst.*, historicus, historiarum *or* rerum scriptor.

HISTORICAL, *adj.*, historicus.

HISTORY, *subst.*, historia.

HIT, *to*, *v. a.*, ferire, icere, percutere; *to hit against*, allidere, illidere, collidere; offendere in; *to hit down*, arietare, dejicere; *v. n.*, contingere, accidere, succedere; *to hit on*, incidere in.

HIT, HITTING, *subst.*, percussio, ictus; *hit against*, illisio, collisio, offensio; *a lucky hit*, fortuna, casus secundus.

HITCH, *to*, *v. a.*, fune *or* unco arripere; *v. n.*, movère, paullum movère.

HITHER, *adv.*, huc; *come hither*, huc ades; *hither and thither*, huc illuc, ultro citroque; *adj.*, citerior.

HITHERMOST, *adj.*, citimus.

HOUND, *subst.*, canis venaticus; *blood-h.*, canis sagax; *fleet-h.*, canis celer, pernix; *grey-h.*, vertagus.

HOUR, *subst.*, hora; *an h. after*, horâ post; *at the h.*, tempore præstituto, ad horam; *half an h.*, semihora, dimidium horæ; *a quarter of an h.*, quarta pars horæ; *to keep bad h.s*, multa nocte domum redire.

HOUR-GLASS, *subst.*, clepsydra.

HOURLY, *adv.*, in horas, singulis horis.

HOUSE, *subst.*, domus, ædes (*pl.*), domicilium; (*family*), familia; gens; genus, prosapia; *at my h.*, domi meæ; *at his h.*, apud illum; *a little h.*, ædicula, parva domus; *the H. of Lords*, senatus superior; *the H. of Commons*, senatus inferior; *of a h.*, domesticus; *h. by h.*, ostiatim; *of the same h.*, familiaris; *of a good h.*, nobili genere natus; *of a mean h.*, obscuro loco natus.

HOUSE, *to*, ad domum *or* stabulum deducere; *to house corn*, frumentum horreis condere; *to house one's self*, tectum subire.

HOUSEHOLD, *subst.*, familia, domus; res domestica, res familiaris; *of a household*, familiaris, domesticus; *household furniture*, supellex.

HOUSEHOLDER, HOUSEKEEPER, *subst.*, paterfamilias; *a good householder*, homo frugi.

HOUSEKEEPING, *subst.*, domus *or* familiæ administratio; *good h.*, diligentia in re familiari tuenda.

HOUSEWIFE, *subst.*, materfamilias; *a good h.*, prudens familiæ moderatrix.

HOUSEWIFERY, *subst.*, rei familiaris administratio.

HOUSING (*of beasts*), *subst.*, stabulatio; *housing of a horse*, equi stragulum.

HOVEL, *subst.*, tugurium, casa, gurgustium.

HOVER, *to* (*fly about*), circumvolare, circumvolitare; (*float*), fluitare, fluctuare; *to hover before the eyes*, oculis obversari; *to hover over*, imminêre; (*soar*), pennas librare, pennis se levare.

HOVERING, *subst.*, hæsitatio, dubitatio; animi fluctuatio.

HOW, *adv.*, quam; *how far*, quatenus, quanto; *how great*, quam magnus, quantus; *how greatly*, quam valde; *how long*, quam diu, quoad, quousque; *how many*, quot, quoteni, quam multi; *how many times? how often?* quoties; *how much*, quantum, quanto, quanti, quo, quam; *how little* or *small*, quantulus, quantillus; *how old?* quot annos natus? *how* (*by what manner* or *means*), qua ratione, quâ, quemadmodum, qui, quomodo, quo pacto, ut, uti, unde; *how* (*what*), quid; *how then?* quid tum postea? *how?* (*why?*) quare, quid est cur, quid?

HOWBEIT, *conj.*, at, tamen, attamen, nihilominus.

HOWEVER, *adv.*, saltem, certe; *conj.*, uti, ut, quamvis, utcunque, quomodo, quomodocunque; *how great soever*, quantuscunque; *how little soever*, quantuluscunque; *how many soever*, quotcunque, quotquot; *how many times soever*, quotiescunque; *how long soever*, quamvis diu; *how much soever*, quantumcunque, quantumvis.

HOWL, *to*, ululare; (*cry*), plorare, ejulare.

HOWLING, *subst.*, ululatus, ejulatus.

HOY, *subst.*, celox, liburna, liburnica.

HOYDEN, *subst.*, lasciva puella.

HUBBUB, *subst.*, turba, tumultus, conclamatio; *to make a hubbub*, tumultuari, turbas ciêre.

HUCKLEBONE, *subst.*, talus, coxa, astragalus; *of the hucklebone*, talarius.

HUCKSTER, *subst.*, propola, caupo, institor; *belonging to a h.*, institorius; *to play the h.*, cauponari.

HUDDLE, *to*, præpropere, temere *or* confuse aliquid agere; *to huddle together*, confundere.

HUDDLE, *subst.*, confusio, præpropera festinatio; *in a huddle*, confuse.

HUE, *subst.* (*color*), color; *of a decayed hue*, decolor; *hue and cry*, hominum evocatio; *to raise a hue and cry against one*, in aliqm vehementer invehi.

HUFF, *subst.* (*anger*), ira; *to be in a huff*, ira ardêre, stomachari, aliqd ægre ferre; (*huffing fellow*), homo gloriosus.

HUFF, *to* (*look big*), tumêre, intumescere; (*insult*), insultare alicui *or* in aliqm; (*make a noise and clamor*), tumido ore delitigare; (*threaten*), minari, minitari.

HUFFING, *subst.* (*boasting*), jactatio, gloriatio; (*clamoring*), vociferatio; (*insulting*), contumelia, convicia; (*threatening*), minatio.

HUG, *subst.*, amplexus, complexus.

HUG, *to*, amplecti, amplexari, complecti; (*cherish*), fovêre, in deliciis habêre; *to hug one's self*, sibi placêre.

HUGE, *adj.*, immanis, vastus, ingens, enormis.

HUGENESS, *subst.*, immanitas, vastitas.

HULK, *subst.*, navis oneraria.

HULL, *subst.*, siliqua, valvulus, folliculus; *the hull of a ship*, corpus navis.

HULL, *to*, valvulis *or* folliculis eximere.

HUM, *subst.*, bombus, susurrus; fremitus; ad murmuratio.

HUM, *to* (*buzz*), susurrare, bombum facere; fremere; (*applaud*), admurmurare, ore fremere; *to hum over a tune*, vocem modulari; *to hum and haw*, hæsitare, verba imperfecta proferre.

HUMAN, *adj.*, humanus.

HUMANE, *adj.* (*gentle*), humanus, comis, affabilis, benignus; (*pitiful*), misericors.

HUMANELY, *adv.*, humaniter, perhumaniter, humane.

HUMANITY, *subst.* (*human kind*), natura humana, conditio mortalis; (*kindness*), humanitas, misericordia; (*refinement*), humanitas; (*polite learning*), litteræ humaniores.

HUMANIZE, *to*, emollire, benevolum reddere.

HUMBLE, *adj.*, submissus, demissus, humilis, supplex; verecundus, modestus.

HUMBLE, *to*, alcjs arrogantiam reprimere, superbiam refrenare; *to humble one's self*, se submittere, superbiam abjicere.

HUMBLER, *subst.*, repressor.

HUMBLING, *subst.*, *of others*, superborum coercitio; *of one's self*, animi demissio, submissa moderatio.

HUMDRUM FELLOW, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

HUMID, *adj.*, humidus, uvidus.

HUMIDITY, *subst.*, humor.

HUMILIATION, *subst.*, castigatio; humilitas, modestia.

HUMILITY, HUMBLENESS, *subst.*, animus submissus *or* demissus; verecundia.

HUMORIST, *subst.*, homo levis, inconstans; homo festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMOROUS, *adj.*, festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMOROUSNE, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis, pervicax.

HUMOR, *subst.* (*moisture*), humor, succus; (*fancy, will*), arbitrium, arbitratus, voluntas; (*disposition*), indoles, animus, ingenium, natura, mores; (*state of mind*), habitus *or* affectus animi; (*good humor*, festivitas, hilaritas; animi æquitas; (*pleasantry*), lepores, festivitas.

HUMOR, *to*, morigerari, assentari, morem gerere, obsequi.

HUMORED, *adj.*, affectus; *good-humored*, festivus, lepidus, facetus; jucundus; *ill-humored*, morosus, difficilis.

HUMP, HUNCH, *subst.*, tuber; gibba, gibber; *hunchbacked*, gibber, gibbus.

HUNCH, *to*, fodere alqm *or* latus alcja.

HUNDRED, *num.*, centum; centeni; *a h.*, centuria; *of a h.*, centenarius; *by hundreds*, centuriatim; *one in the h.*, pars centesima; *a h. times*, centies; *two h.*, ducenti; duceni.

HUNDREDTH, *adj.*, centesimus.

HUNGER, *subst.*, fames, esuries; (*abstinence from food*), inedia; *to die with h.*, fame perire *or* confici; *to satisfy one's hunger*, famem explēre; *ravening hunger*, ardor edendi; bullimus.

HUNGER, *to*, esurire; fame laborare, fame premi.

HUNGRY, *adj.*, esuriens; fame laborans, famelicus; jejunus; rabidus.

HUNKS, *subst.*, avarus, sordidus, tenax.

HUNT, *to*, venari, feras indagare; *to hunt after*, sectari, agitare, vestigare, investigare, aucupari; *to hunt after riches*, opes consectari; divitiis inhiare; *to hunt out*, exquirere, perscrutari, indagari; *to hunt one up and down*, exagitare.

HUNTER, HUNTSMAN, *subst.*, venator.

HUNTING, *subst.*, venatio, venatus; (*seeking out*), indagatio, investigatio; *of hunting*, venaticus, venatorius; *to go a hunting*, venatum ire.

HUNTRESS, *subst.*, venatrix.

HURDLE, *subst.*, crates, craticula; *of a hurdle*, cratitius.

HURDLED, *adj.*, cratibus obseptus, contextus, munitus.

HURL, *to*, jacere, projicere; jaculari, ejaculari; *to hurl a dart at one*, telum in alqm jacere, conjicere, mittere, emittere, torquēre, contorquēre.

HURLER, *subst.*, jaculator.

HURLING, *subst.*, jaculatio, conjectio.

HURLYBURLY, *subst.*, turbæ, tumultus; *to make a hurlyburly*, turbas ciēre, omnia miscēre.

HURRICANE, *subst.*, turbo, tempestas sæva *or* gravis.

HURRIED, *adj.*, properans, nimis festinans, præceps; festinationis plenus.

HURRY, *subst.*, festinatio, properatio; trepidatio; *to do a thing in a hurry*, præpropere *or* nimis festinanter alqd facere.

HURRY, *to*, festinare, accelerare, maturare, properare, approperare; *to hurry too much*, præfestinare, præcipitare; *to hurry one away*, festinanter alqm rapere, abripere, auferre.

HURT, *to* (*do hurt*), lædere, nocēre, obesse; incommodare; damnum inferre; (*spoil*), corrumpere, depravare, vitiare; (*wound*), vulnerare, sauciare.

HURT, *subst.* (*damage*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, malum; injuria; clades; (*wound*), vulnus, plaga.

HURTFUL, *adj.* (*causing harm*), nocens, noxius, noxiosus, nocivus, nocuus; (*causing loss*), damnosus; (*mischievous*), perniciosus, exitiosus, pestifer; calamitosus.

HURTFULNESS, *subst.*, vis nocendi.

HUSBAND, *subst.*, maritus, conjux, vir; *husband and wife*, conjuges, mariti; *a husband's brother*, levir; *a husband's sister*, glos.

HUSBAND, *to* (*well*), bene collocare, caute dispensare, provide administrare; *to husband the ground*, agrum colere.

HUSBANDING, *subst.*, diligens administratio.

HUSBANDLESS, *adj.*, sine conjuge, vidua.

HUSBANDMAN, *subst.*, agricola, colonus; rusticus, villicus.

HUSBANDRY, *subst.*, res rustica; agricultura, agrorum cultus; *good husbandry*, parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.

HUSH! *interj.*, st! au! desine!

HUSH, *to*, tranquillare, pacare, comprimere; *to hush up*, celare.

HUSH-MONEY, *subst.*, bos in lingua.

HUSK, *subst.*, folliculus; valvulus; *husk of corn*, gluma, acus; *husk of the seed*, vasculum seminis.

HUSK, *to*, folliculis eximere.

HUSKY, *adj.*, siliquosus; (*chaffy*), acerosus; (*hoarse*), raucus.

HUSTINGS, *subst. pl.*, rostra, locus editus, comitium.

HUT, *subst.*, gurgustium, tugurium, casa.

HUTCH, *subst.*, mactra.

HUZZA! *interj.*, evoe! eja! *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio.

HUZZA, *to*, vociferari.

HYACINTH, *subst.*, hyacinthus.

HYMEN, *subst.*, Hymen, Thalassius.

HYMENEAL, *adj.*, hymenæus.

HYMN, *subst.*, hymnus, canticum sacrum.

HYMN, *to*, cantu celebrare.

HYPERBOLE, *subst.*, hyperbole, superlatio.

HYPERBOLICAL, *adj.*, veritatem excedens.

HYPERBOLICALLY, *adv.*, hyperbolice.

HYPERCRITICAL, *adj.*, iniquus; cavillator.

HYPHEN, *subst.*, hyphen.

HYPOCHONDRIA, *subst.*, malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIAC, *adj.*, malo hypochondriaco laborans.

HYPOCRISY, *subst.*, pietas falsa, ficta, simulata; fucata virtutis species.

HYPOCRITE, *subst.*, pietatis simulator; *to play the hypocrite*, pietatem simulare.

HYPOCRITICAL, *adj.*, simulatus, fictus; *hypocritical tears*, falsæ lacrimæ.

HYPOTHESIS, *subst.*, opinio, conjectura.

HYPOTHETICAL, *adj.*, hypotheticus; *a hypothetical syllogism*, connexum.

HYPOTHETICALLY, *adv.*, hypothetice.

HYSSOP, *subst.*, hyssopus.

HYSTERICAL, *adj.*, hystericus.

I.

I, *pron.*, ego, egomet; *I myself*, ego ipse, egomet ipse; *I for my part*, ego quidem; *it is I*, ego sum.

IAMBIC VERSE, versus iambicus.

ICE, *subst.*, glacies.

ICHNOGRAPHY, *subst.*, ichnographia.

ICICLE, *subst.*, styria; glacies pendens.

ICY, *adj.*, glacialis.

IDEA, *subst.*, notio, opinio, cogitatio, sententia; idea, species.

IDEAL, *adj.*, quod ad cogitationem pertinet, animo comprehensum; *subst.*, perfecta alcjs rei species, effigies, imago.

IDENTICAL, *adj.*, idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi, &c.; idem significans.

IDENTIFY, *to*, *v. a.*, idem putare *or* habere.
IDENTITY, *subst.*, eadem vis *or* ratio.
IDIOCY, *subst.*, stultitia, fatuitas.
IDIOM, *subst.*, proprietas; dialectus.
IDIOMATIC, *adj.*, ad pure loquendi rationem pertinens.
IDIOT, *subst.*, stultus, ineptus, insipiens.
IDLE, *adj.* (*at leisure*), otiosus, vacuus; (*careless*), negligens, supinus; (*lazy*), desidiosus, ignavus, piger; (*trifling*), frivolus, vanus, futilis, nugatorius; *to be idle*, cessare, vacare, otiari; *to grow idle*, torpescere.
IDLENESS, *subst.*, ignavia, inertia, pigritia, socordia; desidia, cessatio.
IDLY, *adv.* (*slothfully*), desidiose, ignave; (*at leisure*), per otium, otiose; (*sillily*), inepte.
IDOL, *subst.*, simulacrum, idolum.
IDOLATER, *subst.*, idololatra, simulacrorum cultor.
IDOLATROUS, *adj.*, idololatriæ affinis.
IDOLATRY, *subst.*, idololatria, deorum commentitiorum cultus.
IDOLIZE, *to*, alcjs amore insanire.
IDYL, *subst.*, idyllium.
IF, *conj.*, si; *if not*, si non, si minus; nisi, ni; *if any*, si quis; *if any where*, sicubi; *if at any time*, si quando; *as if*, quasi, tamquam, perinde ac si; *but if*, sin; *if then*, quod si; *but if not*, sin aliter, sin minus, sin secus; *if* (*whether*), num, an, utrum, si.
IGNEOUS, *adj.*, igni similis.
IGNITE, *v. a.*, incendi, inflammari.
IGNOBLE, *adj.*, ignobilis, obscurus; turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus.
IGNOMINIOUS, *adj.*, ignominiosus, infamis.
IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.*, cum ignominia *or* dedecore.
IGNOMINY, *subst.*, ignominia, infamia, dedecus.
IGNORAMUS (*in law*), non liquet, N. L.; *an ignoramus*, ignavus, fatuus, ineptus.
IGNORANCE, *subst.*, ignorantia, inscitia, inscientia; (*unskillfulness*), imperitia.
IGNORANT, *adj.*, ignorans, ignarus, inscius, nescius; (*not skilled in*), indoctus, imperitus, rudis; *to be ignorant*, ignorare, nescire; *I am not ignorant*, non me latet *or* fugit.
ILL, *adj.*, malus, pravus; (*sick*), æger, ægrotus; *ill-fortune*, adversa fortuna, res adversæ, casus adversus; *to be ill*, ægrotare, morbo laborare; *to be very ill*, graviter ægrotare.
ILL, *subst.*, malum, incommodum, casus adversus, calamitas.
ILL, *adv.*, male, perperam; *to take ill*, ægre ferre.
ILLEGAL, *adj.*, non legitimus, legi repugnans, *or* contrarius.
ILLEGALITY, *subst.*, ratio non legitima, res contra leges facta.
ILLEGALLY, *adv.*, contra legem *or* leges; contra jus fasque.
ILLEGIBLE, *adj.*, haud facilis lectu.
ILLEGITIMACY, *subst.*, ortus *or* natalium infamia.
ILLEGITIMATE, *adj.*, spurius, nothus, non legitimus.
ILLEGITIMATELY, *adv.*, parum legitime.
ILLIBERAL, *adj.*, illiberalis; inhumanus.
ILLIBERALITY, *subst.*, illiberalitas; tenacitas.
ILLICIT, *adj.*, illicitus.
ILLIMITABLE, *adj.*, infinitus, interminatus.
ILLITERATE, *adj.*, rudis, indoctus, illitteratus.
ILLITERATENESS, *subst.*, litterarum inscitia, eruditionis inopia.
ILLNESS, *subst.*, morbus, ægritudo.
ILLUMINATE, ILLUMINE, ILLUME, *to*, illuminare, illustrare.
ILLUMINATION, *subst.*, illustratio.
ILLUMINATOR, *subst.*, qui illuminat *or* illustrat.
ILLUSION, *subst.*, fallacia; præstigiæ; error.
ILLUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus.
ILLUSTRATE, *to*, illustrare, explicare.
ILLUSTRATION, *subst.*, illustratio, explicatio.
ILLUSTRATIVE, *adj.*, ad illustrandum aptus.
ILLUSTRIOUS, *adj.*, illustris, nobilis, inclytus, clarus, eximius.
ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *subst.*, nobilitas, claritas.
IMAGE, *subst.*, imago, effigies, simulacrum; (*in speech*), translatio, figura; *little i.*, icuncula; *painted i.*, imago picta; (*statue*), statua, signum; *full of i.s*, imaginosus, opinabilis; *image-maker*, statuarius.
IMAGERY, *subst.*, imagines, opera picta *or* sculpta; *fig.*, orationis ornamenta.
IMAGINABLE, *adj.*, quod animo fingi *or* cogitatione comprehendi potest.
IMAGINARY, *adj.*, imaginarius, commentitius, fictus.
IMAGINATION, *subst.*, vis imaginandi; (*fancy*), imaginatio; (*thought*), cogitatio, opinio; *false imagination*, opinio falsa.
IMAGINE, *to* (*think*), existimare, arbitrari, credere, cogitare, censêre, conjicere, conjectare; (*invent*), imaginari, cogitatione fingere; comminiscl.
IMBECILITY, *subst.*, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas.
IMBIBE, *to*, imbibere; *to imbibe good principles*, bonis moribus imbui.
IMBITTER, *to* (*make bitter*), amarum facere; (*exasperate*), exasperare, exacerbare.
IMBOLDEN, *to*, animare, instigare, hortari; animum addere, fiduciam facere; confirmare.
IMBOLDENING, *subst.*, animatio, instigatio, incitatio, hortatio.
IMBOSOM, *to*, complecti, complexu tenêre; (*hold dear*), in sinu gestare.
IMBUE, *to*, imbuere.
IMITABLE, *adj.*, imitabilis.
IMITATE, *to*, imitari, sequi, consequi, consectari; *to imitate a thing*, adumbrare, delineare; *to imitate with ambition*, æmulari.
IMITATION, *subst.*, imitatio.
IMITATOR, *subst.*, imitator; æmulator, æmulus.
IMMACULATE, *adj.*, immaculatus, impollutus.
IMMATERIAL, *adj.*, incorporeus, incorporalis; parvi momenti.
IMMATURE, *adj.*, immaturus, crudus.
IMMEASURABLE, *adj.*, immensus.
IMMEASURABLY, *adv.*, præter omnem modum.
IMMEDIATE, *adj.*, proximus.
IMMEDIATELY, *adv.*, proxime; nulla re intercedente; (*presently*), illico, extemplo, continenti, statim.
IMMEDICABLE, *adj.*, immedicabilis.
IMMEMORIAL, *adj.*, omni hominum memoriâ antiquior.
IMMENSE, *adj.*, immensus, profundus, infinitus; *immensely great*, ingens.
IMMENSITY, *subst.*, immensitas.
IMMERSE, *to*, immergere.
IMMERSION, *subst.*, immersio.

IMMETHODICAL, *adj.*, confusus, indigestus, incompositus.
IMMETHODICALLY, *adv.*, confuse, sine ordine.
IMMINENT, *adj.*, imminens, impendens; *to be imminent*, imminêre.
IMMODERATE, *adj.*, immoderatus, immodicus.
IMMODERATELY, *adv.*, immoderate, immodice, extra modum; intemperanter.
IMMODERATENESS, *subst.*, intemperantia.
IMMODEST, *adj.*, inverecundus; impudicus.
IMMODESTY, *subst.*, immodestia, impuritas.
IMMOLATE, *to*, immolare.
IMMOLATION, *subst.*, immolatio.
IMMORAL, *adj.*, inhonestus, turpis; male moratus; *immoral conduct*, mores turpes *or* corrupti; *immoral act*, flagitium.
IMMORALITY, *subst.*, mores corrupti, morum pravitas.
IMMORTAL, *adj.*, immortalis, æternus.
IMMORTALIZE, *to*, æternare, æternitati tradere.
IMMORTALITY, *subst.*, immortalitas, æternitas.
IMMOVABLE, *adj.*, immobilis, immotus, firmus, constans.
IMMUNITY, *subst.*, immunitas, privilegium, vacatio.
IMMURE, *to*, intra muros includere.
IMMUTABILITY, *subst.*, immutabilitas.
IMMUTABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.
IMMUTABLY, *adv.*, firme, constanter.
IMP, *subst.* (*graff*), surculus insititius; (*little devil*), parvulus dæmon.
IMPAIR, *to*, minuere, deminuere, comminuere, imminuere, attenuare; debilitare.
IMPAIRING, *subst.*, deminutio, imminutio.
IMPALPABLE, *adj.*, intactilis, quod tangi non potest.
IMPART, *to*, impertire, impertiri; alcjs rei participem facere.
IMPARTIAL, *adj.*, æquus, justus, integer.
IMPARTIALITY, *subst.*, æquitas, justitia.
IMPARTIALLY, *adv.*, æque, juste, integre, sine ira aut studio.
IMPARTING, *subst.*, communicatio.
IMPASSABLE, *adj.*, avius, invius, insuperabilis.
IMPASSIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio dolori haud obnoxia.
IMPASSIBLE, *adj.*, pati nescius, impassibilis.
IMPASSIONED, *adj.*, concitatus, incitatus, ardens.
IMPATIENCE, *subst.* (*inability to bear*), impatientia; (*hastiness of temper*), ira, iracundia; animi impotentia; (*eagerness*), ardor animi.
IMPATIENT, *adj.*, impatiens; (*hasty*), iracundus, iræ impotens.
IMPATIENTLY, *adv.*, impotenter, ægre, iracunde, intoleranter.
IMPEACH, *to*, accusare, insimulare, postulare, flagitare, arcessere; reum alqm agere; alqm criminis postulare.
IMPEACHER, *subst.*, criminator.
IMPEACHMENT, *subst.*, dica, accusatio, delatio, criminatio; criminis insimulatio.
IMPEARL, *to* (*set with pearls*), gemmare.
IMPECCABLE, *adj.*, peccare nescius.
IMPECCABILITY, *subst.*, status nullo errori obnoxius.
IMPEDE, *to*, impedire, præpedire.
IMPEDIMENT, *subst.*, impedimentum, mora.
IMPEL, *to*, impellere.
IMPEND, *to*, impendêre, imminêre.

IMPENDENT, IMPENDING, *adj.*, impendens, imminens.
IMPENETRABILITY, *subst.*, conditio impenetrabilis.
IMPENETRABLE, *adj.*, impenetrabilis, impervius.
IMPENITENCE, *subst.*, obstinata peccandi voluntas.
IMPENITENT, *adj.*, ad peccandum obstinatus.
IMPERATIVE, *adj.*, necessarius; *subst.* (*in grammar*), modus imperativus.
IMPERCEPTIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio rei quæ percipi non potest.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod sensibus percipi non potest.
IMPERCEPTIBLY, *adv.*, sensim.
IMPERFECT, *adj.*, imperfectus; mancus; *imperfect tense*, tempus imperfectum.
IMPERFECTION, *subst.*, vitium.
IMPERFECTLY, *adv.*, non perfecte, non plene.
IMPERIAL, *adj.*, imperialis, imperatorius, regalis.
IMPERIALIST, *subst.*, qui ab imperatore stat.
IMPERIOUS, *adj.*, imperiosus, superbus, arrogans.
IMPERIOUSNESS, *subst.*, dominatio imperiosa.
IMPERISHABLE, *adj.*, immortalis.
IMPERSONAL, *adj.*, impersonalis.
IMPERTINENCE, *subst.*, insulsitas; impudentia.
IMPERTINENT, *adj.*, absurdus; petulans, procax.
IMPERVIOUS, *adj.*, impervius.
IMPETUOSITY, *subst.*, vehementia, violentia.
IMPETUOUS, *adj.*, vehemens, violentus.
IMPIETY, *subst.*, impietas, scelus.
IMPIOUS, *adj.*, impius, scelestus.
IMPLACABILITY, *subst.*, odium implacabile.
IMPLACABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
IMPLANT, *to*, inserere.
IMPLEMENT, *subst.*, instrumentum, utensilia, supellex.
IMPLICATE, *to*, implicare.
IMPLICATION, *subst.*, implicatio.
IMPLICIT, *adj.*, implicitus.
IMPLORE, *to*, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari.
IMPLORER, *subst.*, qui implorat.
IMPLORING, *subst.*, imploratio.
IMPLY, *to* (*comprehend*), comprehendere; (*denote*), significare, denotare; (*infer*), inferre, concludere.
IMPOLITE, *adj.*, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus.
IMPOLITENESS, *subst.*, inurbanitas, inhumanitas.
IMPOLITIC, *adj.*, imprudens, inconsultus.
IMPORT, *to* (*bring in*), importare, invehere; (*signify*), indicare, significare, valêre; (*concern*), ad alqd spectare *or* pertinêre, alcjs referre *or* interesse; *it imports me, thee, us, you*, mea, tua, nostra, vestra interest.
IMPORT, *subst.* (*importance*), momentum; (*meaning*), significatio, vis; *import and export*, invectio et exportatio.
IMPORTANCE, *subst.*, gravitas, auctoritas, momentum; *of great importance*, summus, gravis; magni momenti.
IMPORTANT, *adj.*, gravis, magni momenti; auctoritate gravis; magnus.
IMPORTATION, *subst.*, invectio.
IMPORTUNATE, *adj.*, importunus, molestus.

IMPORTUNE, *to*, precibus fatigare; obsecrare, flagitare.
IMPORTUNITY, *subst.*, importunitas.
IMPOSE, *to*, imponere, injungere; *to i. upon*, fraudare, defraudare; decipere; alicui imponere.
IMPOSITION, *subst.* (*cheat*), fraus, dolus; (*injunction*), mandatum; (*impost, tax*), tributum, vectigal.
IMPOSSIBILITY, *subst.*, impossibilitas.
IMPOSSIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri *or* effici non potest; impossibilis.
IMPOST, *subst.*, vectigal, portorium; *impost in building*, incumba.
IMPOSTHUMATE, *to*, ulcus contrahere.
IMPOSTHUME, *subst.*, abscessus.
IMPOSTOR, *subst.*, fraudator, defraudator; planus, veterator.
IMPOSTURE, *subst.*, fraus.
IMPOTENCE, *subst.*, impotentia, debilitas.
IMPOTENT, *adj.*, impotens, debilis.
IMPOUND, *to* (*cattle*), pecus erraticum in septo includere.
IMPOUNDING, *subst.*, inclusio.
IMPRACTICABILITY, *subst.*, impossibilitas.
IMPRACTICABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri *or* effici non potest.
IMPRECATE, *to*, imprecari, invocare.
IMPRECATION, *subst.* (*curse*), imprecatio, execratio; diræ, *pl.*
IMPREGNABLE, *adj.*, inexpugnabilis.
IMPREGNATE, *to*, gravidam reddere, prægnantem facere, implère; *impregnated with sulphur*, sulfuratus.
IMPRESS, *to*, imprimere; (*stamp*), signare; *to i. soldiers*, milites invitos scribere, extrahere.
IMPRESSION, IMPRESS, *subst.* (*stamp*), nota, vestigium; (*force*), vis, momentum; *i. on the mind*, animi motus; impressio; *i. of books*, librorum editio.
IMPRINT, *to*, imprimere; excudere.
IMPRINTING, *subst.*, impressio.
IMPRISON, *to*, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam tradere.
IMPRISONMENT, *subst.*, custodia, captivitas, vincula, *pl.*; in carcere inclusio.
IMPROBABILITY, *subst.*, quod vix credi *or* fieri potest.
IMPROBABLE, *adj.*, non verisimilis, non probabilis.
IMPROBITY, *subst.*, improbitas, nequitia.
IMPROPER, *adj.* (*not proper*), improprius; ineptus; (*unseasonable*), intempestivus; (*unbecoming*), indecorus, turpis; *at an improper time*, tempore minime idoneo.
IMPROPRIATE, *to*, sibi vindicare.
IMPROPRIATION, *subst.*, sacerdotium gentilitium et avitum.
IMPROPRIATOR, *subst.*, laicus qui prædia ecclesiastica tenet.
IMPROPRIETY, *subst.*, improprietas; indignitas, turpitudo.
IMPROVABLE, *adj.*, quod augeri potest.
IMPROVE, *to*, *v. a.* (*promote*), promovère, provehere; melius facere; *v. n.*, proficere; ad bonam frugem redire.
IMPROVEMENT, *subst.*, fructus, quæstus; lucrum; incrementum; (*progress*), progressus, progressio; *improvement of the mind*, animi cultura.
IMPROVER, *subst.*, amplificator; emendator.
IMPROVIDENCE, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria.
IMPROVIDENT, *adj.*, improvidus, incautus.
IMPROVIDENTLY, *adv.*, improvide, incaute, temere.
IMPROVING, *subst.*, amplificatio; emendatio.
IMPRUDENCE, *subst.*, imprudentia.
IMPRUDENT, *adj.*, imprudens.
IMPUDENCE, *subst.*, impudentia, audacia.
IMPUDENT, *adj.*, impudens, confidens; *somewhat impudent*, subimpudens.
IMPUGN, *to*, impugnare, contradicere, invehi in.
IMPUGNER, *subst.*, qui impugnat.
IMPUGNING, *subst.*, impugnatio.
IMPULSE, IMPULSION, *subst.*, impulsus; impetus.
IMPULSIVE, *adj.*, impellens.
IMPUNITY, *subst.*, impunitas, licentia; *with impunity*, impune.
IMPURE, *adj.*, impurus, immundus, pollutus.
IMPURITY, *subst.*, impuritas; sordes.
IMPUTABLE, *adj.*, quod imputari potest.
IMPUTATION, *subst.*, criminatio, vituperatio; *to cast an i. upon*, vituperare; aliqd alicui crimini dare.
IMPUTATIVE, *adj.*, alicui adscriptus *or* imputatus.
IMPUTE, *to*, imputare, assignare; tribuere, attribuere, adscribere, conferre, delegare.
IMPUTER, *subst.*, criminator.
IN, *prep.*, in; *in being*, in rerum natura; *in common*, in medium; *in a circle*, in orbem, in gyrum; *in short*, ad summum; *in all that time*, inter omne illud tempus; *in sleep*, per somnum; *in the dark*, per tenebras; *in a dream*, secundum quietem; *to be in arms*, in *or* sub armis esse; *in words*, verbo tenus; *in Athens*, Athenis; *in all*, omnino; *in as much as*, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, aliquidem, quippe, quippe cum, utpote cum; *in brief*, breviter; *in deed*, revera, re; *in comparison of*, pro, prout; *in a manner*, fere, ferme, immo; *in the mean time*, interim, inter hæc, interea; *in show*, specie; *in time*, tempestive, mature; *in the nick of time*, opportune, in tempore; *in times past*, olim, quondam; *in a trice*, dicto citius; *in truth*, sane, revera.
IN, *adv.*, intro; *come in*, intro veni *or* venite; *go in*, i intro.
INABILITY, *subst.*, impotentia, debilitas.
INACCESSIBLE, *adj.*, aditu carens; (*of persons*), ad quem aditus non patet.
INACCURACY, *subst.*, ratio inaccurata.
INACCURATE, *adj.*, minime exactus.
INACCURATELY, *adv.*, indiligenter, leviter.
INACTIVE, *adj.*, iners, ignavus.
INACTIVITY, INACTION, *subst.*, inertia, ignavia.
INADEQUATE, *adj.*, non sufficiens; non satis idoneus.
INADMISSIBLE, *adj.*, qui admitti *or* quod concedi non potest.
INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, *subst.*, incogitantia, imprudentia.
INADVERTENT, *adj.*, incogitans, imprudens.
INALIENABLE, *adj.*, quod alienari non potest.
INANE, *adj.*, inanis, vacuus.
INANIMATE, *adj.*, inanimatus, inanimus.
INANITION, INANITY, *subst.*, inanitas.
INAPPETENCY, *subst.*, appetitus prostratio.
INAPPLICABLE, *adj.*, inutilis ad aliqd.
INARTICULATE, *adj.*, indistinctus, confusus.
INARTIFICIAL, *adj.*, sine arte *or* artificio.
INATTENTION, *subst.*, incuria, socordia, negligentia, contemptio; animus non attentus.

INATTENTIVE, *adj.*, negligens, socors; non attentus.

INAUDIBLE, *adj.*, quod audiri non potest.

INAUGURATE, *to*, inaugurare.

INAUGURATION, *subst.*, actus quo quis in alqo munere constituitur, inauguratio.

INAUSPICIOUS, *adj.*, inauspicatus, ominosus; nefastus.

INBREATHED, *adj.*, infusus.

INBRED, INBORN, *adj.*, innatus, insitus.

INCAGE, *to*, cavea includere.

INCANTATION, *subst.*, incantamentum, fascinatio.

INCAPABLE, *adj.* (*unfit*), inhabilis, non capax, non aptus; (*ignorant*), imperitus.

INCAPABLENESS, INCAPABILITY, INCAPACITY, *subst.* (*ignorance*), imperitia.

INCAPACITATE, *to*, inhabilem reddere.

INCARCERATE, *to*, in carcerem includere *or* condere.

INCARNATE, *adj.*, humana specie indutus.

INCARNATION (*of Christ*), Christus humanam speciem induens.

INCAUTIOUS, *adj.*, incautus, imprudens.

INCENDIARY, *subst.*, incendiarius; *fig.*, seditionis auctor *or* fax.

INCENSE, *subst.*, tus, suffitus.

INCENSE, *to* (*with incense*), Arabico odore fumigare; (*anger*), exasperare, incendere, irritare.

INCENSER, *subst.* (*provoker*), irritator.

INCENSING, *subst.*, irritatio.

INCENTIVE, *subst.*, incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus; *incentives*, illecebræ.

INCEPTIVE, *adj.*, inchoativus.

INCESSANT, *adj.*, assiduus, continuus.

INCESSANTLY, *adv.*, assidue, sine intermissione, continenter.

INCEST, *subst.*, incestum, incestus.

INCESTUOUS, *adj.*, incestuosus.

INCH, *subst.*, digitus; uncia; *inchwise*, per digitos.

INCIDENT, INCIDENTAL, *adj.*, contingens, evenions; fortuitus, adventitius.

INCIDENT, *subst.*, casus, res fortuita.

INCIDENTALLY, *adv.*, obiter, in transcursu.

INCIPIENT, *adj.*, incipiens, inchoans.

INCISION, *subst.*, incisio, incisura, incisus; cæsura; *incision of an artery*, arteriæ dissectio; *to make an incision*, incidere.

INCITE, *to*, incitare, excitare, instigare, stimulare; impellere; ciêre; concitare, excitare, creare.

INCITER, *subst.*, stimulator, auctor.

INCITING, INCITEMENT, *subst.*, stimulatio, impulsio, incitatio; incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus.

INCIVILITY, *subst.*, rusticitas, rustici mores.

INCLEMENCY, *subst.*, inclementia.

INCLEMENT, *adj.*, inclemens; asper, sævus.

INCLINABLE, INCLINED, *adj.*, propensus, proclivis, pronus.

INCLINATION, *subst.*, inclinatio; proclivitas, propensio, studium; animus.

INCLINE, *to*, *v. a.*, inclinare; *v. n.*, inclinare, propendêre; proclivem *or* declivem esse, acclivem esse; vergere; *fig.*, inclinare ad *or* in alqd *or* alqm, propensum esse ad alqd.

INCLUDE, *to*, includere, comprehendere.

INCLUSIVE, *adj.*, comprehendens, continens, complectens.

INCLUSIVELY, *adv.*, ita ut includatur.

INCOG., INCOGNITO, *adj.*, ignotus, nomen gerens alienum.

INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, *subst.*, status rerum male inter se convenientium.

INCOHERENT, *adj.*, non cohærens, disjunctus, absurdus, interruptus.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *adj.*, quod comburi non potest.

INCOME, *subst.*, reditus, fructus.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *adj.*, quod quis metiri nequit.

INCOMMODE, *to*, incommodare, nocêre, damnum inferre, vexare.

INCOMMODIOUS, *adj.*, incommodus, molestus, intempestivus.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *adj.*, quod communicari non potest.

INCOMMUNICABLY, *adv.*, ita ut communicari non possit.

INCOMPARABLE, *adj.*, singularis, divinus.

INCOMPARABLY, *adv.*, divine, eximie, longe.

INCOMPATIBILITY, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepantia.

INCOMPATIBLE, *adj.*, alienus, contrarius.

INCOMPETENCY, *subst.*, inscitia, inefficientia.

INCOMPETENT, *adj.*, non justus, non satis idoneus, non legitimus; impar.

INCOMPLETE, *adj.*, imperfectus.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod comprehendi *or* percipi non potest; incomprehensibilis.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, *subst.*, conditio rei incomprehensibilis.

INCONCEIVABLE, *adj.*, quod animo concipi non potest.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *subst.*, inconsequentia.

INCONGRUITY, INCONGRUENCE, *subst.*, incongruentia, inconvenientia.

INCONGRUOUS, *adj.*, non congruens.

INCONGRUOUSLY, *adv.*, non apte, non convenienter.

INCONSEQUENT, *adj.*, ex quo nihil concludi potest.

INCONSIDERABLE, *adj.*, vilis, levis, nullius momenti.

INCONSIDERATE, *adj.*, inconsideratus, incogitans, imprudens, temerarius, præceps.

INCONSIDERATENESS, *subst.*, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia, temeritas.

INCONSISTENCY, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepantia; inconstantia.

INCONSISTENT, *adj.*, *with a thing*, alienus ab alqa re, alicui rei non conveniens; abhorrens ab alqa re; *inconsistent with itself*, sibi non conveniens, sibi repugnans; *inconsistent with one's self*, sibi non constans, inconstans, mobilis.

INCONSOLABLE, *adj.*, inconsolabilis.

INCONSTANCY, *subst.*, inconstantia, levitas; volubilitas.

INCONSTANT, *adj.*, inconstans, mutabilis, mobilis, levis, volubilis.

INCONTESTABLE, *adj.*, certus.

INCONTINENCE, *subst.*, incontinentia, intemperantia.

INCONTINENT, *adj.*, incontinens, intemperans, libidinosus.

INCONTINENTLY, *adv.* (*presently*), continuo, confestim, statim, illico.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, *adj.*, non dubius, certus.

INCONTROVERTIBLY, *adv.*, sine controversia.

INCONVENIENCE, *subst.*, incommoditas; incommodum, malum.

INCONVENIENT, *adj.*, incommodus; inopportunus; intempestivus.

INCONVERSABLE, *adj.*, insociabilis.

INCONVERTIBLE, *adj.*, quod in aliam rem converti non potest.

INCORPORATE, *to*, concorporare, in unum corpus redigere *or* confiare.

INCORPORATION, *subst.*, coagmentatio; cooptatio.

INCORPOREAL, *adj.*, corporis expers; incorporalis.

INCORRECT, *adj.*, non justus; pravus; vitiosus; falsus; mendosus.

INCORRECTLY, *adv.*, perperam, vitiose, mendose; falso, secus.

INCORRECTNESS, *subst.*, pravitas; vitium; menda, *pl.*

INCORRIGIBLE, *adj.*, insanabilis, inemendabilis.

INCORRIGIBLENESS, *subst.*, conditio insanabilis.

INCORRIGIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut emendari nequeat.

INCORRUPT, *adj.*, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, purus.

INCORRUPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod corrumpi non potest.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *subst.*, integritas, sanctitas.

INCORRUPTION, *subst.*, conditio rei putredini non obnoxia.

INCRASSATE, *to*, crassum *or* spissum reddere.

INCREASE, *to*, *v. a.*, augère, adaugère; augmentare, amplificare; ampliare, dilatare, extendere; *v. n.*, crescere, accrescere, ingravescere, augescere; augeri; *increased in wealth*, dilatus, locupletatus.

INCREASE, INCREASING, *subst.*, accretio, incrementum, accessio, auctus; amplificatio, progressus, profectus.

INCREASER, *subst.*, amplificator; accumulator.

INCREATE, *adj.*, non creatus.

INCREDIBILITY, *subst.*, rei absurditas.

INCREDIBLE, *adj.*, incredibilis.

INCREDULITY, INCREDULOUSNESS, *subst.*, dubitandi obstinatio, dubitatio, diffidentia.

INCREDULOUS, *adj.*, incredulus.

INCREMENT, *subst.*, incrementum.

INCREPATION, *subst.*, objurgatio.

INCRUST, *to*, incrustare; inducere.

INCRUSTATION, *subst.*, incrustatio

INCUBATION, *subst.*, incubatio.

INCULCATE, *to*, inculcare.

INCUMBENT, *adj.* (*resting upon*), incumbens; (*belonging to*), ad aliqm pertinens; *subst.*, *incumbent of a living*, beneficii ecclesiastic possessor.

INCUR, *to*, incurrere in, contrahere, merēri.

INCURABLE, *adj.*, insanabilis; desperatus.

INCURABLENESS, *subst.*, status rei insanabilis.

INCURABLY, *adv.*, ita ut sanari non possit.

INCURIOUS, *adj.*, incuriosus.

INCURSION, *subst.*, incursio, excursio.

INDEBTED, *adj.*, qui debet; (*obliged*), obligatus, obstrictus, devinctus; *to be i.*, debēre; *to be much i.*, ære alieno demersum *or* obrutum esse; *to be i.* or *obliged to one*, alcjs beneficio obligatum obstrictum esse.

INDECENCY, *subst.*, indecorum, indignitas, turpitudo.

INDECENT, *adj.*, indecorus, indecens.

INDECLINABLE, *adj.*, indeclinabilis.

INDECOROUS, *adj.*, non decorus, cum dedecore.

INDECORUM, *subst.*, res indecora *or* indecens.

INDEED, *adv.*, certo, enimvero, revera, plane, profecto; quidem; *indeed?* itane? itane vero?

INDEFATIGABLE, *adj.*, indefatigabilis, indefessus.

INDEFATIGABLY, *adv.*, summa assiduitate et diligentia.

INDEFEASIBLE, *adj.*, inviolabilis, irrevocabilis.

INDEFENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod defendi non potest.

INDEFINITE, *adj.*, infinitus; incertus; *indefinite pronoun*, pronomen infinitum *or* indefinitum; *for an indefinite time*, in incertum.

INDELIBLE, *adj.*, indeleibilis.

INDELICACY, *subst.*, indignitas, indecentia, illiberalitas, turpitudo.

INDELICATE, *adj.*, indecorus, turpis, parum verecundus; rusticus, inurbanus.

INDEMNIFY, *to*, alicui damnum restituere; damnum præstare.

INDEMNITY, *subst.*, incolumitas; *act of indemnity*, amnestia.

INDENT, *to*, dentium modo insecare; (*covenant*), paciscī.

INDENTATION, *subst.*, incisura, crenæ, *pl.*

INDENTURE, *subst.*, syngrapha mutua.

INDEPENDENCE, *subst.*, summa potestas, libertas.

INDEPENDENT, *adj.*, nemini subjectus, sui juris.

INDEPENDENTLY, *adv.*, cum summa libertate, libere.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, *adj.*, quod everti non potest.

INDETERMINATE, *adj.*, non determinatus; infinitus; incertus.

INDETERMINATELY, *adv.*, dubie; incerto.

INDEX, *subst.*, index.

INDIAN, *adj.*, Indicus; *subst.*, Indus.

INDICATE, *to*, indicare, significare.

INDICATION, *subst.*, indicium, significatio; signum; omen.

INDICATIVE, *adj.*, indicans; *subst.*, modus indicativus.

INDICT, *to*, diem alicui dicere, actionem alicui intendere, accusare.

INDICTABLE, *adj.*, accusabilis.

INDICTER, *subst.*, delator, accusator.

INDICTING, *subst.*, delatio, accusatio.

INDICTMENT, *subst.*, dica; libellus.

INDIFFERENCE, *subst.* (*no difference*), æqualitas; æquabilitas; (*unconcernedness*), animus æquus, animus lentus, neglectio; *with indifference*, jejune, frigide, parum liberaliter.

INDIFFERENT, *adj.* (*inclining neither way*), indifferens, medius, æqualis; (*ordinary*), mediocris, vulgaris, tolerabilis, ferendus; *to be i.*, æquo animo esse; *i. health*, valetudo non satis commoda.

INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* (*indiscriminately*), indifferenter, indiscriminatim, nullo discrimine; (*meanly*), frigide, jejune; (*tolerably*), mediocriter.

INDIGENCE, *subst.*, indigentia, egestas.

INDIGENOUS, *adj.*, vernaculus.

INDIGENT, *adj.*, indigus, egenus, egens.

INDIGESTED, *adj.*, crudus; indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus.

INDIGESTIBLE, *adj.*, difficilis ad concoquendum.

INDIGESTION, *subst.*, cruditas.

INDIGNANT, *adj.*, stomachans, indignans, indignabundus.
INDIGNATION, *subst.*, indignatio.
INDIGNITY, *subst.*, indignitas, contumelia.
INDIGO, *subst.*, Indicum; color Indicus.
INDIRECT, *adj.*, indirectus, obliquus.
INDIRECTLY, *adv.*, oblique, per ambages.
INDISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, quod oculis cerni non potest.
INDISCREET, *adj.*, incautus, inconsultus, inconsideratus.
INDISCRETION, *subst.*, imprudentia, incogitantia.
INDISCRIMINATE, *adj.*, in quo nulla habetur ratio, sine discrimine, promiscuus.
INDISCRIMINATELY, *adv.*, sine discrimine, promiscue.
INDISPENSABLE, *adj.*, necessarius, perneces-sarius.
INDISPENSABLENESS, *subst.*, rei necessitas.
INDISPOSE, *to*, ab aliqa re abhorrentem reddere.
INDISPOSED, *adj.* (*in body*), æger, ægrotus, valetudinarius; (*in will*), ab aliqa re aversus, alienus, abhorrens.
INDISPOSITION, *subst.*, morbus; prava mentis inclinatio.
INDISPUTABLE, *adj.*, indubitabilis, de quo disputari non potest.
INDISPUTABLY, *adv.*, sine ulla controversia.
INDISSOLUBLE, *adj.*, indissolubilis.
INDISTINCT, *adj.*, indistinctus, indiscretus; promiscuus; (*of voice*), parum clarus.
INDISTINCTLY, *adv.*, promiscue, sine discrimine.
INDISTINCTNESS, *subst.*, confusio, obscuritas.
INDISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, indistinctus.
INDITE, *to*, scribere, conscribere; componere; carmine celebrare.
INDIVIDUAL, *adj.*, proprius; *subst.*, *each individual*, quisque; *individuals*, homines singuli.
INDIVIDUALLY, *adv.*, singulatim.
INDIVIDUATE, *to*, discernere, distinguere.
INDIVISIBLE, *adj.*, individuus.
INDIVISIBLY, *adv.*, nexu individuo.
INDOCILE, *adj.*, indocilis, hebes, tardus.
INDOCILITY, *subst.*, ingenium indocile.
INDOLENCE, *subst.*, ignavia, desidia.
INDOLENT, *adj.*, ignavus.
INDUBITABLE, *adj.*, minime dubius, certus.
INDUCE, *to* (*introduce*), inducere, introducere; (*entreat*), exorare; (*allure*), allicere, illicere; pellicere; (*persuade*), persuadere, ducere, adducere, inducere.
INDUCER, *subst.*, suasor, impulsor.
INDUCING, **INDUCEMENT**, *subst.*, incitamentum, causa; invitatio.
INDUCT, *to*, in munere constituere.
INDUCTION, *subst.*, inductio.
INDUE, *to*, imbuere.
INDULGE, *to*, indulgere; *to i. one's self*, animo obsequi; *to i. one's passion*, cupiditati parere.
INDULGENCE, *subst.*, indulgentia.
INDULGENT, *adj.*, indulgens, blandus, obsequiosus.
INDURATE, *to*, durare, obdurare, indurare, offirmare.
INDUSTRIOUS, *adj.*, industrius, diligens, gnavus, impiger, assiduus, sedulus.
INDUSTRY, *subst.*, industria diligentia, gnavitas.

INEBRIATE, *to*, inebriare; *inebriated*, temulentus.
INEFFABLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
INEFFABLY, *adv.*, supra quam enarrari potest.
INEFFECTUAL, **INEFFICACIOUS**, *adj.*, inefficax, imbecillis, inanis.
INEFFECTUALLY, *adv.*, sine effectu; inaniter.
INELEGANT, *adj.*, inelegans.
INEQUALITY, *subst.*, inæqualitas.
INERT, *adj.*, iners.
INESTIMABLE, *adj.*, inæstimabilis.
INEVITABLE, *adj.*, inevitabilis.
INEVITABLY, *adv.*, ita ut vitari nequeat.
INEXCUSABLE, *adj.*, inexcusabilis.
INEXCUSABLENESS, *subst.*, factum non excusandum.
INEXCUSABLY, *adv.*, extra omnem excusationem.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, *adj.*, inexhaustus.
INEXORABLE, *adj.*, inexorabilis.
INEXPEDIENCY, *subst.*, inutilitas.
INEXPEDIENT, *adj.*, incommodus, ineptus.
INEXPERIENCE, *subst.*, imperitia.
INEXPERIENCED, *adj.*, inexpertus.
INEXPERT, *adj.*, imperitus.
INEXPIABLE, *adj.*, inexpiabilis.
INEXPIABLY, *adv.*, ita ut expiari non possit.
INEXPLICABLE, *adj.*, inexplicabilis.
INEXPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
INEXPRESSIBLY, *adv.*, supra quam enarrari potest.
INEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, inexstinctus.
INEXTRICABLE, *adj.*, inextricabilis.
INEXTRICABLY, *adv.*, modo inextricabili.
INFALLIBILITY, *subst.*, erroris vacultas.
INFALLIBLE, *adj.*, errori non obnoxius; (*sure*), certus, non dubius.
INFALLIBLY, *adv.*, certissime, sine dubio.
INFAMOUS, *adj.*, infamis, famosus, ignominiosus.
INFAMOUSLY, *adv.*, turpiter, flagitiose.
INFAMOUSNESS, **INFAMY**, *subst.*, infamia, ignominia, dedecus.
INFANCY, *subst.*, infantia.
INFANT, *subst.*, infans; *little infant*, infantulus.
INFANTE, *m.*, **INFANTA**, *f.*, *of Spain*, regis Hispaniæ filius, filia.
INFANTINE, *adj.*, infantilis.
INFANTRY, *subst.*, peditatus, copiæ pedestres.
INFATUATE, *to*, infatuare; amentiam injicere.
INFATUATED, *adj.*, mente captus, stupefactus.
INFATUATION, *subst.*, stupor, stupiditas.
INFECT, *to*, inficere, corrumpere, vitiare.
INFECTION, *subst.*, contagio, contagium, contactus.
INFECTIOUS, *adj.*, pestiferus, nocens; *infectious disease*, pestilentia.
INFELICITY, *subst.*, infelicitas.
INFER, *to*, inferre, concludere, colligere.
INFERENCE, *subst.*, consecutio; conclusio; conductio; collectio.
INFERIOR, *adj.*, inferior, minor, posterior, secundus.
INFERIORITY, *subst.*, conditio inferior.
INFERNAL, *adj.*, inferus, infernus; nefandus *infernal regions*, inferi.
INFEST, *to*, infestare, vexare; molestiam exhibere.
INFESTING, *subst.*, impeditio vexatio, molestia.

INFIDEL, *subst.*, qui religionem non profitetur, impius.

INFIDELITY, *subst.*, impietas; (*unfaithfulness*), infidelitas, perfidia.

INFINITE, *adj.*, infinitus, immensus.

INFINITELY, *adv.*, infinite, ad infinitum; immortaliter.

INFINITIVE MOOD, modus infinitivus.

INFINITY, *subst.*, infinitas, numerus infinitus.

INFIRM, *adj.*, infirmus, languidus; *very infirm*, perimbecillis.

INFIRMARY, *subst.*, valetudinarium.

INFIRMITY, *subst.*, infirmitas, debilitas.

INFIX, *to*, infigere.

INFLAME, *to*, inflammare, accendere; *to be inflamed*, inardere, excandescere.

INFLAMMABILITY, *subst.*, inflammabilitas, facilitas exardescendi.

INFLAMMABLE, *adj.*, inflammabilis.

INFLAMMATION, *subst.*, inflammatio.

INFLAMMATORY, *adj.*, seditiosus, turbulentus.

INFLATE, *to*, inflare.

INFLATED, *adj.*, inflatus, elatus, tumidus.

INFLATION, *subst.*, inflatio, inflatus.

INFLECT, *to*, inflectere.

INFLECTION, *subst.*, inflexus.

INFLEXIBILITY, *subst.*, pervicacia, obstinatio, rigor animi.

INFLEXIBLE, *adj.*, inflexibilis; inexorabilis, atrox, rigidus.

INFLEXIBLY, *adv.*, sine remissione, rigide.

INFLICT, *to*, infligere; punire.

INFLICTION (*of punishment*), *subst.*, animadversio; punitio.

INFLICTOR, *subst.*, qui infligit.

INFLUENCE, *subst.*, vis, momentum, auctoritas; *to have no i.*, nihil posse, sine auctoritate esse; *to have an i. over one*, plurimum apud alqm posse *or* valère.

INFLUENCE, *to*, afficere; movère, impellere; adducere, inducere; vim habère ad alqd.

INFLUENTIAL, *adj.*, potens, plurimum valens.

INFLUX, *subst.*, actus infuendi; illapsus; infusus.

INFOLD, *to*, implicare.

INFOLDING, *subst.*, implicatio.

INFOLIATE, *to*, foliis circumtegere.

INFORM, *to*, instruere, instituere, informare, erudire, docère; significare, nunciare; alqm certiorem facere; *to i. against*, nomen alcjs deferre; *to i. one's self*, discere, in rem inquirere; *a well-informed man*, homo rerum minime ignarus.

INFORMANT, INFORMER, *subst.*, qui alqm de alqa re certiorem facit; (*accuser*), delator; index; calumniator.

INFORMATION, *subst.* (*instruction*), informatio, præceptio, disciplina; (*intelligence*), nuncius; *information in law*, accusatio, delatio.

INFORMING, *subst.* (*instructing*), institutio, instructio; educatio; (*acquainting*), nunciatio; significatio.

INFRANGIBLE, *adj.*, quod frangi non potest.

INFREQUENCY, *subst.*, raritas.

INFREQUENT, *adj.*, rarus.

INFRINGE, *to*, infringere, frangere, violare.

INFRINGEMENT, INFRACTION, *subst.*, violatio.

INFRINGER, *subst.*, violator, tomerator.

INFURIATE, INFURIATED, *adj.*, in furorem actus, furiosus.

INFUSE, *to*, infundere; instillare, imbuere, injicere.

INFUSION, *subst.*, infusio; *infusion of wormwood* absinthium dilutum.

INGENIOUS, *adj.*, ingeniosus, acutus, argutus sagax, sollers *or* solers, subtilis.

INGENUITY, *subst.*, ingenium, sagacitas; solertia *or* solertia.

INGENUOUS, *adj.*, ingenuus, liberalis; sincerus honestus.

INGENUOUSNESS, *subst.*, ingenuitas, liberalitas; honestas.

INGLORIOUS, *adj.*, inglorius, ignobilis; turpis.

INGOT (*of gold*), *subst.*, later aureus.

INGRAFT, *to*, inserere.

INGRAFTING, *subst.*, insitio.

INGRATE, *adj.*, ingratus, beneficii immemor.

INGRATIATE, *to* (*one's self*), in amicitiam alcjs se insinuare.

INGRATITUDE, *subst.*, animus ingratus.

INGREDIENT, *subst.*, pars.

INGRESS, *subst.*, ingressio; ingrediendi facultas.

INGUINAL, *adj.*, ad inguen pertinens.

INGURGITATE, *to*, devorare.

INGURGITATION, *subst.*, voracitas.

INHABIT, *to*, habitare, incolere, colere.

INHABITABLE, *adj.*, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, *subst.*, habitator, incola.

INHABITING, *subst.*, habitatio.

INHALE, *to*, inhalare.

INHARMONIOUS, *adj.*, dissonus; discordans, discrepans.

INHERENT, *adj.*, inhærens; proprius.

INHERIT, *to*, hereditate accipere; hæreditatem consequi; *to i. as heir-at-law*, ab intestato succedere.

INHERITABLE, *adj.*, hereditario jure parabilis.

INHERITANCE, *subst.*, hereditas; *small i.*, hæreditolum; *of an i.*, hereditarius.

INHERITOR, INHERITRIX, *subst.*, hæres.

INHIBIT, *to*, inhibère; prohibère, vetare.

INHIBITION, *subst.*, inhibitio, prohibitio.

INHOSPITABLE, *adj.*, inhospitalis.

INHOSPITABLENESS, *subst.*, inhospitalitas.

INHOSPITABLY, *adv.*, inhospitali modo.

INHUMAN, *adj.*, inhumanus, crudelis, saevus, durus, immanis, atrox.

INHUMANITY, *subst.*, inhumanitas, immanitas, atrocitas, crudelitas.

INHUME, *to*, sepelire, humo tegere.

INIMICAL, *adj.*, inimicus, hostilis.

INIMITABLE, *adj.*, inimitabilis, non imitandus, unicus.

INIMITABLY, *adv.*, supra quam ut imitando eum primi possit.

INIQUITOUS, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.

INIQUITY, *subst.*, iniquitas, nefas, scelus.

INITIAL, *adj.*, ad initium pertinens, initialis, exceptivus.

INITIATE, *to*, initiare, inaugurare.

INITIATION, *subst.*, initiatio.

INJECT, *to*, inficere, inspergere.

INJECTING, INJECTION, *subst.*, injectio, infectio.

INJUDICIOUS, *adj.*, inconsultus, inconsideratus, imprudens.

INJUNCTION, *subst.*, mandatum, præceptum.

INJURE, to, ladere, nocère; injuriam inferre, damno afficere.

INJURER, *subst.*, qui injuriam infert.

INJURIOUS, *adj.*, injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, contumeliosus, noxius.
INJURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, injuria.
INJURY, *subst.*, injuria, noxa, offensa; damnum.
INJUSTICE, *subst.*, injustitia, iniquitas.
INK, *subst.*, atramentum; *red ink*, minium; *ink-stand, ink-horn*, atramentarium; *printer's ink*, atramentum typographicum.
INK, *to*, atramento inquinare, polluere, maculare.
INKLE, *subst.*, tænia, vitta, fimbria lintea.
INKLING, *subst.*, rumusculus, rumor subobscurus.
INKY, *adj.*, ater, instar atramenti.
INLAND, *adj.*, mediterraneus.
INLAY, *to*, distinguere, variare.
INLET, *subst.*, aditus, fenestra.
INMATE, *subst.*, qui in eadem domo habitat; (*tenant*), inquilinus.
INMOST, *adj.*, intimus.
INN, *subst.*, deversorium; hospitium; *little inn*, deversoriolum; *inn-keeper*, caupo; *inns of court*, hospitia jurisconsultorum.
INNATE, *adj.*, innatus, congenitus.
INNAVIGABLE, *adj.*, innavigabilis, innabilis.
INNER, *adj.*, interior; *inner chamber*, penetrale, cubiculum interius; *on the inner side*, intrinsecus.
INNERMOST, *adj.*, intimus.
INNOCENCE, *subst.*, innocentia, integritas, sanctitas.
INNOCENT, INNOCUOUS, INNOXIOUS, *adj.*, innocens, insons, innoxius.
INNOCENT, *subst.* (*silly person*), fatuus, ineptus.
INNOVATE, *to*, innovare.
INNOVATION, *subst.*, immutatio; res novæ; *desirous of innovation*, rebus novis studens.
INNOVATOR, *subst.*, qui novis rebus studet.
INNUENDO, *subst.*, sermo verbis tectus; tecta verba.
INNUMERABLE, *adj.*, innumerabilis, infinitus.
INOCULATE, *to*, inoculare, inserere; admittere; *to inoculate for small-pox*, variolas alicui inserere.
INOCULATION, *subst.*, insitio; variolarum insitio.
INOFFENSIVE, *adj.*, innoxius, innocuus.
INOFFENSIVELY, *adv.*, innocenter, sine culpa.
INOFFENSIVENESS, *subst.*, innocentia.
INORDINATE, *adj.*, inordinatus, incompositus; (*excessive*), immoderatus, intemperatus.
INORDINATENESS, *subst.*, immoderatio, intemperantia.
INQUEST, *subst.*, inquisitio.
INQUIETUDE, *subst.*, inquietudo, sollicitudo.
INQUIRE, *to*, inquirere, quærere; percunctari, sciscitari; alqm consulere; *to inquire often*, quæritare; *to inquire about* or *after*, investigare, scrutari, explorare, indagare; exquirere, perquirere.
INQUIRER, *subst.*, quæsitor, explorator, indagator, investigator, scrutator.
INQUIRING, INQUIRY, *subst.*, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio, interrogatio.
INQUISITION, *subst.*, inquisitio; cognitio; quæstio; *diligent i.*, investigatio, pervestigatio; *to make i. into*, examinare, expendere, inquirere.
INQUISITIVE, *adj.*, curiosus, nova noscendi cupidus.
INQUISITIVENESS, *subst.*, curiositas, nova noscendi studium.
INQUISITOR, *subst.*, quæsitor; fidei inquisitor.
INROAD, *subst.*, incursio.
INROBED or ENROBED, *adj.*, prætextatus.
INSANE, *adj.*, insanus.
INSANITY, *subst.*, insania.
INSATIABLE, INSATIATE, *adj.*, insatiabilis, insaturabilis, inexplebilis.
INSATIABLENESS, *subst.*, cupiditas insatiabilis, avaritia.
INSCRIBE, *to*, *v. a.*, inscribere.
INSCRIPTION, *subst.*, inscriptio; index; titulus; elogium.
INSCRUTABLE, *adj.*, non vestigabilis.
INSECT, *subst.*, insectum.
INSECURE, *adj.*, intutus; incertus; parum securus.
INSECURITY, *subst.*, periculum, spes incerta.
INSENSATE, *adj.*, sensus expers, sensu carens.
INSENSIBILITY, *subst.*, torpor, stupor, stupiditas; sensuum tarditas.
INSENSIBLE, *adj.*, sensus expers, torpens; brutus.
INSENSIBLY, *adv.*, sine sensu; (*by degrees*) sensim.
INSEPARABILITY, INSEPARABLENESS, *substant.*, conditio inseparabilis.
INSEPARABLE, *adj.*, inseparabilis; (*indivisible*), individuus.
INSERT, *to*, inserere, interponere.
INSERTING, INSERTION, *subst.*, interpositio.
INSIDE, *subst.*, pars interior, interiora, *pl.*
INSIDIOUS, *adj.*, insidiosus, fallax.
INSIGHT, *subst.* (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus; (*skill*), peritia, scientia.
INSIGNIFICANCE, *subst.*, inutilitas.
INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.*, inutilis; nullius momenti, levis.
INSINCERE, *adj.*, insincerus; fictus.
INSINCERITY, *subst.*, simulatio, dissimulatio.
INSINUATE, *to*, insinuare; (*hint*), obscure jacere.
INSINUATING, INSINUATION, *subst.*, insinuatio; significatio.
INSIPID, *adj.*, nihil sapiens, nullius saporis; *fig.*, insulsus; hebes, tardus.
INSIPIDITY, *subst.*, insulsitas.
INSIST UPON, *to*, instare; urgēre; in alqa re insistere.
INSOLENCE, *subst.*, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; contumacia.
INSOLENT, *adj.*, insolens, arrogans, contumax; petulans.
INSOLUBLE, *adj.*, insolubilis.
INSOLVENT, *adj.*, solvendo impar; *he is insolvent*, solvendo non est.
INSOMUCH, *adv.*, adeo ut, usque adeo.
INSPECT, *to*, inspicere.
INSPECTION, *subst.*, inspectio.
INSPECTOR, *subst.*, inspector.
INSPIRATION, *subst.*, mens incitata, ardor animi, inflatus *or* instinctus divinus; *by divine inspiration*, divinitus.
INSPIRE, *to*, inspirare, injicere, adspirare.
INSPIRER, *subst.*, qui inspirat, incendit, excitat.
INSPIRIT, *to*, animare; animum addere *or* excitare.
INSTABILITY, *subst.*, instabilitas
INSTABLE. *See* UNSTABLE.
INSTALL, *to*, alqm in munere constituere; inaugurare.

INSTALLING, INSTALLATION, *subst.*, actus quo quis in munere constituitur.
INSTALLMENT, *subst.*, pensio.
INSTANCE, *subst.* (*example*), exemplum, documentum; *for instance*, exempli gratia, verbi causa; (*request*), flagitatio, efflagitatio, impulsus; *at your instance*, te auctore.
INSTANCE, *to*, exemplum proferre.
INSTANT, *adj.* (*urgent*), importunus, vehemens, ardens; (*present*), instans, præsens; *to be i.*, instare, urgere; *subst.* (*moment*), temporis momentum *or* punctum, momentum horæ, vestigium temporis; *in an i.*, confestim, actutum, e vestigio.
INSTANTANEOUS, *adj.*, instans, præsens.
INSTANTANEOUSLY, INSTANTLY, *adv.* (*presently*), extemplo, e vestigio.
INSTAURATION, *subst.*, instauratio.
INSTEAD OF, loco, vice; pro.
INSTEP, *subst.*, convexum pedis; *instep of a shoe*, calcei convexum.
INSTIGATE, *to*, instigare, incitare, excitare, stimulare, exstimulare.
INSTIGATION, *subst.*, instigatio, stimulatio; impulsio, impulsus.
INSTIGATOR, *subst.*, stimulator, impulsor.
INSTILL, *to*, instillare, infundere.
INSTILLATION, *subst.*, instillatio.
INSTINCT, *subst.*, natura; appetitus.
INSTINCT, *adj.*, instinctus, motus.
INSTINCTIVE, *adj.*, naturalis; subitus.
INSTINCTIVELY, *adv.*, natura duce.
INSTITUTE, *to*, instituere, præcipere.
INSTITUTES, *subst. pl.*, instituta.
INSTITUTION, *subst.*, institutio, institutum.
INSTITUTOR, *subst.*, qui instituit.
INSTRUCT, *to*, erudire, instituere; docêre; *to i. children*, pueros litteras docêre; *to i. perfectly*, perdocêre; *to i.* (*furnish with instructions*), de alqa re alicui præcipere, mandata *or* præcepta dare.
INSTRUCTION, *subst.*, institutio, præceptio, eruditio; disciplina, doctrina; (*precept*), præceptum; mandatum.
INSTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, ad docendum accommodatus, aptus, idoneus; præceptis abundans.
INSTRUCTOR, *subst.*, præceptor, magister.
INSTRUMENT, *subst.*, instrumentum; organum; machina; *musical i.*, instrumentum musicum; *surgeon's instruments*, ferramenta; *a written i.*, litteræ, tabulæ; syngrapha.
INSTRUMENTAL, *adj.*, utilis, aptus, idoneus.
INSTRUMENTALITY, *subst.*, instrumentum; *by my instrumentality*, per me.
INSUFFERABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.
INSUFFICIENCY, *subst.* (*unskillfulness*), inscitia, imperitia; (*impotency*), impotentia.
INSUFFICIENT, *adj.*, impar, ineptus, non satis, idoneus, non sufficiens.
INSULAR, *adj.*, insularis.
INSULT, *subst.*, contumelia.
INSULT, *to*, alicui *or* in alqm insultare; alicui contumeliam facere.
INSULTER, *subst.*, homo contumeliosus; derisor.
INSULTING, *adj.*, contumeliosus, insolens; *substant.*, insultatio.
INSUPERABLE, *adj.*, quod superari non potest.
INSUPERABLY, *adv.*, ita ut superari nequeat.
INSUPPORTABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, impatibilis: non ferendus.
INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.*, ita ut ferri non possit.
INSURGENTS, *subst. pl.*, homines seditiosi.
INSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.*, inexsuperabilis.
INSURRECTION, *subst.*, seditio, tumultus.
INTEGER, *subst.*, numerus integer.
INTEGRAL, *adj.*, integer.
INTEGRITY, *subst.*, integritas, sanctitas.
INTEGUMENT, *subst.*, integumentum.
INTELLECT, *subst.*, intellectus, mens.
INTELLECTUAL, *adj.*, ad intellectum pertinens; intelligentiæ compos.
INTELLIGENCE, *subst.*, intelligentia, prudentia, judicium; (*information*), nuncius.
INTELLIGENT, *adj.*, intelligens; prudens; consilii plenus; acutus, perspicax, sollers.
INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.*, intelligibilis, perspicuus.
INTELLIGIBLENESS, *subst.*, claritas, perspicuitas.
INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.*, clare, plane, perspicue, dilucide, significanter.
INTEMPERANCE, *subst.*, intemperantia, immoderatio.
INTEMPERATE, *adj.*, intemperans, intemperatus, immodicus, immoderatus.
INTEMPERATENESS (*of weather*), cœli intemperies.
INTEND, *to* (*mean*), intendere, designare, significare; (*purpose*), constituere, statuere, velle, cogitare; *I intend to do it*, mihi est in animo.
INTENDANT, *subst.*, procurator.
INTENSE, *adj.*, intensus; vehemens; acerbissimus.
INTENSELY, *adv.*, valde, magnopere, plurimum, acriter.
INTENSENESS, INTENSITY, *subst.*, vehementia, vis: ardor.
INTENSIVE, *adj.*, ad augendum *or* amplificandum pertinens; (*in grammar*), intensivus.
INTENT, *adj.*, intentus, attentus; *subst.*, propositum, consilium, institutum; (*meaning*), significatio, vis, sententia.
INTENTION, *substant.*, propositum, consilium, mens; *to have the intention*, in animo habêre.
INTENTIONAL, *adj.*, quod consulto *or* cogitate fit.
INTENTIONALLY, *adv.*, consulto, dedita opera, de industria.
INTENTLY, *adv.*, intente, attente, sedulo; animo attento.
INTENTNESS, *subst.*, animi in re alqa intentio.
INTER, *to*, humare, sepelire, humo tegere.
INTERCEDE, *to*, intercedere, intervenire.
INTERCEPT, *to*, intercipere.
INTERCEPTING, *subst.*, interceptio.
INTERCESSION, INTERCEDING, *subst.*, intercessio, deprecatio.
INTERCESSOR, INTERCEDER, *subst.*, qui intercedit, deprecator.
INTERCHANGE, *to*, alternare, commutare.
INTERCHANGE, *subst.*, commutatio, alternatio.
INTERCHANGEABLE, *adj.*, alternus, mutuus; (*of colors*), variegatus, multicolor.
INTERCOURSE, *subst.*, consuetudo, usus, mutua communicatio; *intercourse by letter*, commercium epistolarum.
INTERDICT, *to*, interdicere, prohibêre.
INTERDICT, *subst.*, interdictum.
INTERDICTION, *subst.*, interdictio.
INTEREST, *subst.* (*participation*), societas; (*usu*)

studium; (*pleasure*), voluptas, oblectatio, delectatio; (*advantage*), utilitas, lucrum, commodum, emolumentum; *interest on money*, usura, fenus; *compound interest*, anatocismus; (*credit, power*), auctoritas, potestas, gratia.

INTEREST, *to* (*attract*), delectare, tenere; *to i. one's self in an affair*, se alicui negotio immiscēre; *interested in*, socius *or* particeps alcjs rei.

INTERESTING, *adj.*, delectans, delectatione alliciens, jucundus.

INTERFERE WITH, *to* (*clash*), discrepare, dissidēre, repugnare; *to interfere in an affair*, se alicui rei interponere.

INTERFERENCE, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepantia, interventus.

INTERIM, *subst.* (*in the interim*), interim, interea.

INTERIOR, *adj.*, interior.

INTERJECTION, *subst.*, interjectio.

INTERJOIN, *to*, interjungere.

INTERLACE, *to*, intertexere, intexere, internectere, illigare, conserere.

INTERLACING, *subst.*, intextus, contextus.

INTERLARD, *to* (*in cookery*), lardo carnes infercire; (*mix*), immiscēre, interponere, interserere.

INTERLEAVE, *to*, libri paginis interjicere chartam puram.

INTERLINE, *to*, lineas interjicere, interserere, interponere.

INTERLINEAR, *adj.*, interlitus.

INTERLINING, INTERLINEATION, *subst.*, linearum interjectio.

INTERLOCUTION, *subst.*, interlocutio.

INTERLOCUTORS, *subst. pl.*, qui colloquuntur; *an interlocutor, in Scotch law*, decretum.

INTERLOCUTORY, *adj.*, ad interlocutionem pertinens.

INTERLOPE, *to*, anticipare, præoccupare; præmercari.

INTERLOPER, *subst.*, qui alqd præoccupat; qui se in aliena negotia intrudit.

INTERLUDE, *subst.*, exodium; *merry interludes*, atellanæ.

INTERLUNAR, *adj.*, ad interlunium pertinens.

INTERMARRY, *to*, nuptias inter se contrahere.

INTERMEDDLE, *to*, negotio se ingerere, immittere, implicare; se rebus alienis miscēre.

INTERMEDDLER, *subst.*, qui rebus alienis se immiscet.

INTERMEDDLING, *subst.*, interventus.

INTERMEDIATE, *adj.*, medius.

INTERMENT, *subst.*, sepultura.

INTERMINABLE, *adj.*, immensus, infinitus.

INTERMINGLE, *to, v. a.*, admiscēre, commiscēre, immiscēre, intermiscēre; immittere; *v. n.*, admiscēri, intermiscēri, commiscēri, immiscēri.

INTERMINGLING, INTERMIXTURE, *subst.*, admistio; (*intercourse*), consuetudo, usus, commercium.

INTERMISSION, *subst.*, intermissio, intercapedo; *by intermission*, intermissu; *without intermission*, assidue, perpetuo, sine intermissione.

INTERMIT, *to*, intermittere; remittere.

INTERMITTENT, *adj.*, intermittens.

INTERMIX, *to*. *See* INTERMINGLE, *to*.

INTERNAL, *adj.*, internus, intimus; intestinus, domesticus.

INTERNALLY, *adv.*, interne, intime; intrinsecus.

INTERPELLATION *subst.*, interpellatio, interventus

INTERPOLATE, *to, v. a.*, interpolare.

INTERPOLATION, *subst.*, interpolatio.

INTERPOSE, *to, v. a.*, interponere; *v. n.*, interponi, intervenire.

INTERPOSER, *subst.*, qui intervenit.

INTERPOSITION, *subst.*, interpositio; interventus.

INTERPRET, *to*, interpretari, explicare, exponere, aperire.

INTERPRETATION, *subst.*, interpretatio, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, enarratio.

INTERPRETER, *subst.*, interpres, explanator, *interpreter of dreams*, conjector.

INTERPUNCTION, *subst.*, interpunctio; *mark of interpunction*, distinguendi nota.

INTERROGATE, *to*, interrogare, percunctari.

INTERROGATING, INTERROGATION, *subst.*, interrogatio, percunctatio; *short or little interrogation*, interrogatiuncula; *point of interrogation*, signum interrogationis, interrogandi nota.

INTERROGATIVE, *adj.*, interrogatorius; *interrogative particle*, particula interrogativa.

INTERROGATOR, *subst.*, rogator.

INTERROGATORY, *subst.*, interrogatio, quæstio.

INTERRUPT, *to*, interrumpere, intercipere, interpellare, obstrepere, dirimere.

INTERRUPTER, *subst.*, interpellator.

INTERRUPTING, INTERRUPTION, *subst.*, interpellatio; intermissio; *without interruption*, continenter, uno tenore.

INTERSECT, *to*, persecare, intersecare, intercidere; *to intersect cross-wise*, decussare.

INTERSECTION, *subst.*, sectio, intersectio, decussatio.

INTERSERT, *to*, interserere.

INTERSPERSE, *to*, inter alias res spargere, intexere.

INTERSTICE, *subst.*, intervallum; foramen.

INTERVAL, *subst.*, intervallum, spatium interjectum.

INTERVENE, *to*, intervenire.

INTERVENTION, *subst.*, interventus, intercessio.

INTERVIEW, *subst.*, congressus, colloquium.

INTERWEAVE, *to*, intexere, intertexere.

INTESTATE, *adj.*, intestatus.

INTESTINAL, *adj.*, ad intestina pertinens.

INTESTINE, *adj.*, intestinus, domesticus.

INTESTINES, *subst. pl.*, intestina.

INTIMACY, *subst.*, necessitudo, familiaritas, conjunctio; consuetudo.

INTIMATE, *adj.*, intimus, familiaris; *intimate friend*, necessarius.

INTIMATE, *to*, indicare, significare, obscure jacēre.

INTIMATING, INTIMATION, *subst.*, indicatio, significatio subobscura.

INTIMIDATE, *to*, timore percellere, timidum reddere; metum incutere.

INTO, *prep.*, in; *into the city*, in urbem.

INTOLERABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.

INTOLERABLENESS, *subst.*, intolerantia.

INTOLERANCE, *subst.*, animus aliorum opiniones non ferens.

INTOLERANT, *adj.*, aliorum opiniones haud leniter ferens.

INTOXICATE, *to*, inebriare, ebrium facere, vino onerare.

INTOXICATED, *adj.*, temulentus, ebrius.
INTOXICATION, *subst.*, ebrietas; mentis amotio.
INTRENCH, *to*, vallo et fossa munire, obvallare, vallare, vallo cingere.
INTRENCHMENT, *subst.*, munitio; munimentum; agger, vallum.
INTREPID, *adj.*, intrepidus, interritus, impavidus; fortis.
INTREPIDITY, *subst.*, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.
INTRICACY, *subst.*, ambiguitas, difficultas.
INTRICATE, *adj.*, perplexus, impeditus, inexplicabilis, implicitus; *very intricate*, perobscurus.
INTRIGUE, *subst.*, ars, artificium, fallacia, vaframentum; consilium clandestinum.
INTRIGUE, *to*, clandestina consilia concoquere.
INTRIGUING, *adj.*, vafer, dolosus.
INTRINSIC, *adj.*, proprius, cum re ipsa conjunctus.
INTRINSICALLY, *adv.*, ipsâ rei naturâ.
INTRODUCE, *to*, introducere.
INTRODUCER, *subst.*, qui introducit.
INTRODUCTION, *subst.*, introductio; *introduction to a discourse*, ingressus, exordium.
INTRODUCTORY, *adj.*, ad introductionem pertinens.
INTROSPECTION, *subst.*, inspectio.
INTRUDE, *to*, se intrudere, se inferre, ingerere, immiscêre.
INTRUDER, *subst.*, qui se intrudit.
INTRUDING, INTRUSION, *subst.*, injusta rei usurpatio; interpellatio.
INTRUST, *to*, fidei committere; concredere, demandare.
INTUITION, *subst.*, intuitus, inspectio; *by intuition*, natura duce.
INTUITIVE, *adj.*, ad intuitum pertinens.
INTUITIVELY, *adv.*, natura duce; per modum inspectionis.
INUNDATE, *to*, inundare.
INUNDATION, *subst.*, inundatio.
INURE, *to*, assuefacere, consuefacere.
INURED, *adj.*, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus.
INURN, *to*, tumulare; sepelire.
INUTILITY, *subst.*, inutilitas.
INVADE, *to*, invadere, adoriri, aggredi.
INVALID, *adj.*, invalidus, infirmus, irritus.
INVALID, *subst.* (*disabled soldier*), miles mancus ac debilis; (*sickly person*), homo infirmus, valetudinarius.
INVALIDATE, *to*, debilitare, infirmare; *to invalidate a will*, testamentum rescindere *or* irritum facere.
INVALIDITY, *subst.*, imbecillitas.
INVALUABLE, *adj.*, inæstimabilis.
INVARIABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis, constans, stabilis, firmus.
INVARIABLENESS, *subst.*, immutabilitas, constantia.
INVARIABLY, *adv.*, firme, constanter; semper.
INVASION, *subst.*, incursio, excursio, impressio; occupatio injusta.
INVASIVE, *adj.*, irruens, impetum faciens.
INVECTIVE, *subst.*, oratio objurgatoria, convicium, probrum.
INVEIGH, *to* (*against*), invehi in alqm, insectare *or* increpare alqm; maledictis alqm lacessere.
INVEIGHER, *subst.*, qui alqm maledictis lacessit.
INVEIGHING, *subst.*, insectatio, objurgatio.

INVEIGLE, *to*, seducere, pellicere, blando sermone delinire, dolis ductare.
INVEIGLER, *subst.*, deceptor.
INVEIGLING, *subst.*, verborum lenocinia, blandities.
INVENT, *to* (*find*), invenire, reperire; (*devise*), excogitare, comminisci, ementiri, fingere.
INVENTING, INVENTION, *subst.*, inventio, excogitatio; (*thing invented*), inventum, res inventa.
INVENTIVE, *adj.*, ingeniosus.
INVENTOR, *subst.*, inventor, repertor, excogitator; *crafty i.*, machinator, molitor; *first i.*, auctor.
INVENTORY, *subst.*, index; repertorium, inventarium.
INVERSION, *subst.*, inversio.
INVERT, *to*, invertere.
INVEST, *to* (*one with*), possessionem dare alicui; *to i. with an office*, inaugurare, in munere constituere; (*besiege*), obsidione cingere *or* premere, circumsidêre; (*cover all over*), circumvestire.
INVESTIGABLE, *adj.*, quod investigari potest.
INVESTIGATE, *to*, investigare, indagare.
INVESTIGATION, *subst.*, investigatio, indagatio.
INVESTING, INVESTITURE, *subst.*, ritus inaugurationis.
INVETERACY, *subst.*, inveteratio.
INVETERATE, *adj.*, inveteratus; *to grow inveterate*, inveterascere.
INVIDIOUS, *adj.*, invidiosus, invisus, odiosus; infestus, infensus.
INVIDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, invidia, invidentia.
INVIGORATE, *to*, stimulare, excitare; con firmare.
INVINCIBLE, *adj.*, invictus, inexpugnabilis.
INVINCIBLENESS, *subst.*, vis invicta, animus invictus.
INVINCIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut vinci nequeat.
INVIOLABLE, *adj.*, inviolatus, sanctus, sacer.
INVIOLABLENESS, *subst.*, sanctitas.
INVIOLATE, *adj.*, inviolatus, sanctus.
INVISIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio invisibilis.
INVISIBLE, *adj.*, invisibilis.
INVITATION, *subst.*, invitatio, vocatio, vocatus.
INVITE, *to*, invitare, vocare.
INVITER, *subst.*, invitator.
INVITING, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis; blandus, illecebrosus.
INVOCATION, *subst.*, precatio, imploratio.
INVOICE, *subst.*, mercium index *or* catalogus.
INVOKE, *to*, invocare, implorare; ciere.
INVOLUNTARILY, *adv.*, fortuito, casu; præter voluntatem.
INVOLUNTARY, *adj.*, fortuitus.
INVOLUTION, *subst.*, involutio.
INVOLVE, *to*, involvere, implicare.
INVULNERABLE, *adj.* invulnerabilis.
INWARD, *adj.*, internus, intestinus; [illegible], intimus.
INWARD, INWARDS, INWARDLY, *adv.*, intus, intrinsecus, introrsum, introrsus.
INWARDS, *subst. pl.*, exta, intestina.
INWRAP, *to*, implicare, circumplicare, involvere.
INWRAPPING, *subst.*, involutio.
INWREATHE or ENWREATHE, *to*, circumvestire.
IONIAN, IONIC, *adj.*, Ionicus.
IRASCIBLE, *adj.*, iracundus, in iram pronus.
IRE, *subst.*, ira, iracundia.
IREFUL, *adj.*, iratus, iracundus.

IRIS, *subst.*, iris, arcus cœlestis.
IRKSOME, *adj.* (*displeasing*), gravis, acerbus; (*tedious*), molestus.
IRKSOMENESS, *subst.*, tædium.
IRON, *subst.*, ferrum; *of iron*, ferreus; *iron tool*, ferramentum; *tipped with iron*, ferratus.
IRON, *to* (*smooth*), lintea ferramento lævigare.
IRONED, *adj.* (*fettered*), vinculis constrictus.
IRONICAL, *adj.*, ironicus.
IRONY, *subst.*, ironia.
IRRADIATE, *to*, irradiare, luce collustrare.
IRRADIATION, *subst.*, radiatio.
IRRATIONAL, *adj.* (*without reason*), rationis expers, ratione carens; irrationalis; (*unreasonable*), iniquus, injustus.
IRRECLAIMABLE, *adj.*, qui revocari non potest.
IRRECONCILABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
IRRECOVERABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.
IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.*, prorsus, penitus, omnino.
IRREFRAGABLE, *adj.*, quod frangi non potest, firmissimum.
IRREFRAGABLY, *adv.*, sine controversia.
IRREGULAR, *adj.*, enormis, abnormis; non constans; (*in grammar*), anomalus; (*in attendance*), infrequens.
IRREGULARITY, *subst.*, enormitas, anomalia.
IRRELIGION, *subst.*, impietas.
IRRELIGIOUS, *adj.*, impius erga Deum, religionis negligens; sceleratus.
IRREMEDIABLE, *adj.*, insanabilis.
IRREMEDIABLY, *adv.*, ita ut sanari nequeat.
IRREPARABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.
IRREPARABLY, *adv.*, penitus, funditus; sic ut reparari nequeat.
IRREPREHENSIBLE, IRREPROACHABLE, IRREPROVABLE, *adj.*, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus.
IRREPREHENSIBLY, *adv.*, sine culpa *or* vitio.
IRREPROACHABLENESS, *subst.*, summa probitas, sanctitas.
IRRESISTIBLE, *adj.*, cui nulla vi resisti potest.
IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut resisti non possit.
IRRESOLUTE, *adj.*, dubius, inconstans.
IRRESOLUTION, *subst.*, dubitatio, inconstantia.
IRRETRIEVABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.
IRRETRIEVABLY, *adv.*, penitus, funditus.
IRREVERENCE, *subst.*, irreverentia.
IRREVERENT, *adj.*, inverecundus.
IRREVERENTLY, *adv.*, parum reverenter.
IRREVERSIBLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.
IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.*, sine mutatione.
IRREVOCABLE, *adj.*, irrevocabilis.
IRREVOCABLY, *adv.*, in perpetuum.
IRRIGATE, *to*, irrigare.
IRRIGATION, *subst.*, irrigatio.
IRRITATE, *to*, irritare, exasperare, incendere.
IRRITATION, *subst.*, irritatio.
ISINGLASS, *subst.*, ichthyocolla.
ISLAND, ISLE, *subst.*, insula.
ISLANDER, *subst.*, insulanus, insulæ incola.
ISOLATED, *adj.*, solus, solitarius.
ISSUE, *subst.*, exitus; eventus; (*offspring*), liberi, stirps, progenies; (*sore*), ulcus; (*spring*), scaturigo.
ISSUE, *to*, *v. n.* (*sally out*), erumpere; (*go out*), egredi, exire, exsilire; (*turn out*), exitum habere, evadere; (*result from*), manare, emanare, existere; (*come forth*), emergere; (*dart forth*), emicare; *v. a.*, *to issue money*, pecuniam erogare; *to issue a proclamation*, edictum publicare.
ISSUELESS, *adj.*, liberis carens; orbus liberis.
ISSUING, *subst.*, fluxio, emanatio.
ISTHMUS, *subst.*, isthmus.
IT, *pron.*, id; *it is I*, ego sum; *its*, ejus, illius; *itself*, ipsum; sui; *of itself*, per se.
ITCH, *subst.*, scabies.
ITCH, *to*, prurire.
ITCHING, *subst.*, pruritus, prurigo.
ITCHY, *adj.*, scabiosus.
ITEM, *subst.* (*article*), pars, particula.
ITERATE, *to*, iterum dicere.
ITINERANT, *adj.*, iter faciens; vagus.
ITINERARY, *subst.*, itinerarium.
IVORY, *subst.*, ebur; *of ivory*, eburneus; *covered with ivory*, eboratus.
IVY, *subst.*, hedera; helix; *full of ivy*, hederosus; *of ivy*, hederaceus; *carved with ivy*, hederatus.

J.

JABBER, *to*, garrire, blaterare.
JABBERER, *subst.*, blatero, garrulus.
JABBERING, *subst.*, garritus.
JACK, *subst.*, *of a ship*, aplustre, vexillum; *jack-o'-lantern*, ignis fatuus.
JACKAL, *subst.*, lupus aureus.
JACKANAPES, *subst.*, simia.
JACKDAW, *subst.*, monedula.
JACKET, *subst.*, sagum, sagulum; tunicula; *wearing a jacket*, tunicatus.
JACK-PUDDING, *subst.*, maccus, sannio.
JADE, *subst.*, caballus, equus piger; *lean jade*, jumentum strigosum; *old jade*, equus emeritus; (*worthless woman*), mulier nequam.
JADE, *to*, fatigare, defatigare, lassare, delassare.
JADISH, *adj.*, meretricius.
JAGGED, JAGGY, *adj.*, serratus, dentatus, laciniosus.
JAIL, *subst.*, carcer, custodia.
JAIL-BIRD, *subst.*, stigmatias, furcifer.
JAILER, *subst.*, carceris custos.
JAKES, *subst.*, forica, latrina.
JAM, *subst.*, baccæ conditæ.
JAMBS, *subst. pl.* (*of a door*), postes; (*of a chimney*), latera.
JANGLE, *to*, altercari, rixari.
JANGLER, *subst.*, argutator, litigator; blatero.
JANGLING, *adj.*, absonus, dissonus; *subst.*, argutatio, cavillatio, altercatio; garrulitas.
JANUARY, *subst.*, (mensis) Januarius.
JAPAN, *to*, Japonum more linere, polire.
JAR, *subst.*, testa, urceus; (*quarrel*), rixa, jurgium; (*clash*), collisio.
JAR, *to*, discrepare, dissonare, discordare; (*shake*), quatere, quassare, concutere.
JARGON, *subst.*, sermo inconditus.
JASPER, *subst.*, jaspis.
JAUNDICE, *subst.*, morbus regius; icterus.
JAUNDICED, *adj.*, ictericus.
JAUNT, *to*, cursitare, discurrere; vagari.
JAUNT, JAUNTING, *subst.*, discursus, vagatio; (*journey*), iter.
JAVELIN, *subst.*, hasta; jaculum, pilum; *little javelin*, hastula.
JAW, *subst.*, maxilla; *of the jaw*, maxillaris; *jaws*, fauces, rictus.

JAY, *subst.*, pica glandaria.
JEALOUS, *adj.*, zelotypus, suspiciosus, suspicax.
JEALOUSY, *subst.*, zelotypia, suspicio.
JEER, *to*, deridēre, illudere, cavillari.
JEER, *subst.*, sanna, dicterium.
JEERER, *subst.*, derisor, irrisor.
JEERING, *subst.*, irrisio.
JEERINGLY, *adv.*, acerbe.
JEJUNE, *adj.*, jejunus, tenuis.
JEJUNENESS, *subst.*, jejunitas, exilitas.
JELLY, *subst.*, jus gelatum; coagulum.
JENNET, *subst.*, asturco, equus Hispanicus, caballus.
JEOPARD, *to*, in discrimen adducere.
JEOPARDING, *subst.*, periclitatio.
JEOPARDY, *subst.*, discrimen, periculum; *with jeopardy*, periculose.
JERK, *to* (*whip*), verberare, flagellare; (*wince*), calcitrare.
JERK, *subst.* (*lash*), verber, ictus, plaga; (*sudden spring*), impetus.
JERKIN, *subst.*, tunica curta, coloblum.
JESSAMINE, *subst.*, jasminum; *yellow jessamine*, polemonium.
JEST, *subst.*, jocus, dictum ridiculum; facetiæ; *little jest*, joculus; *in jest*, per jocum, joco; *to crack a jest*, jocari, joco uti.
JESTER, *subst.*, joculator, mimus, derisor; sannio; *saucy jester*, scurra.
JESTING, *adj.*, jocosus, dicax; *subst.*, jocatio, derisio, cavillatio; *saucy jesting*, scurrilitas; *jesting apart*, joco amoto, serio.
JESUIT, *subst.*, unus e Societate Jesu.
JET, *subst.*, gagates; *jet of water*, aquæ radius.
JETTY, JET-BLACK, *adj.*, corvino colore, nigerrimus.
JEW, *subst.*, Judæus.
JEWEL, *subst.*, gemma; *set with j.s*, gemmatus.
JEWELLER, *subst.*, gemmarius.
JEWISH, *adj.*, Judaicus.
JEWS-HARP, *subst.*, ferramentum fremens.
JIG, *subst.*, tripudium, chorea rustica.
JIG, *to*, tripudiare.
JILT, *to*, spem amantis ludificari.
JINGLE, *subst.*, tinnitus.
JINGLE, *to* (*clink*), tinnire.
JOB, *subst.*, negotiolum; *good job*, res lucrosa.
JOCKEY, *subst.*, equiso; equorum domitor, venditor.
JOCOSE, *adj.*, jocosus, facetus, festivus.
JOCOSENESS, *subst.*, facetiæ.
JOCULAR, *adj.*, jocularis.
JOCULARITY, *subst.*, hilaritas.
JOCUND, *adj.*, hilaris, alacer, lætus, jocosus; *to be jocund*, lætari, gestire.
JOCUNDNESS, *subst.*, hilaritas.
JOG, *subst.*, concussio, quassatio; (*pace*), incessus.
JOG, JOGGLE, *to*, *v. a.*, agitare, quatere, trudere; *v. n.*, contremiscere; vacillare, subsultare; *to jog on*, progredi, procedere.
JOGGLING, *subst.*, tremor.
JOIN, *to*, *v. a.*, adjungere, aptare, connectere, conjungere; (*as a joiner*), coassare, coagmentare; *to join under*, subnectere; *to join together*, jungere, conjungere, compingere, aggregare; *v. n.*, adjungi, accedere; coire, coalescere, continuari; *to join to*, adhærēre; (*be next*), contingere.
JOINER, *subst.*, lignarius (faber).
JOINERY, *subst* fabrile opus.

JOINING, *subst.*, junctio, junctura; *j. together*, conjunctio; *j. of boards*, tabulatio, contignatio; *j. of words*, constructio.
JOINT, *subst.*, articulus, commissura, junctura, compago; *j. of the body*, artus; *j. in stalks*, geniculum; *j. of mutton*, membrum ovillum; *from j. to j.*, articulatim; *of the j.s*, articularis; *full of j.s*, articulosus; *to put out of j.*, luxare; *out of j.*, luxatus.
JOINT, *adj.*, junctus; *j.-heir*, coheres; *j.-tenants*, simul tenentes; *with j. consent*, mutuo assensu.
JOINTED, *adj.*, geniculatus; tabulatus.
JOINTLY, *adv.*, junctim, conjunctim, conjunctis; communiter.
JOINTURE, *subst.*, dos.
JOIST, *subst.*, tignum, tigillum.
JOIST, *to*, tigna aptare.
JOKE, *subst.*, jocus.
JOKE, *to*, jocari.
JOKER, *subst.*, joculator, homo jocosus.
JOLE (*of a fish*), *subst.*, piscis fauces *or* caput.
JOLLITY, *subst.*, lætitia, festivitas.
JOLLY, *adj.*, festivus, lætus, hilaris.
JOLT, *to*, *v. a.*, concutere, quatere; *v. n.*, subsultare.
JOLT, *subst.*, concussio; succussus, subsultus.
JOLT-HEAD, *subst.*, stipes, caudex.
JOLTING, *subst.*, concussio.
JONQUIL, *subst.*, narcissus jonquilla (L.).
JORDAN, *subst.*, matula.
JOSTLE, *to*. *See* JUSTLE, *t.*.
JOT, *subst.*, *not a jot*, nihil, ne minimum quidem.
JOURNAL, *subst.*, acta diurna, ephemeris.
JOURNALIST, *subst.*, qui ephemeridem scribit.
JOURNEY, *subst.*, iter, via, peregrinatio.
JOURNEY, *to*, iter facere.
JOURNEYMAN, *subst.*, mercenarius; operarius.
JOUST, *subst.*, ludus equester, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium.
JOUST, *to*, cum lanceis in equis concurrere.
JOUSTING, *subst.*, cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus; *j.-place*, locus ubi concursus celebratur.
JOVIAL, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris.
JOY, *subst.*, gaudium, hilaritas, lætitia; *to wish one joy*, gratulari, congratulari.
JOY, *to*, gaudēre, lætari.
JOYFUL, JOYOUS, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris; jucundus; lætabilis; *to be joyful*, lætari.
JOYFULNESS, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia, gaudium.
JOYLESS, *adj.*, illætabilis, tristis.
JUBILANT, *adj.*, lætus, lætitia exultans; jubilans, triumphans.
JUBILEE, *subst.*, ingens lætitia; festi dies lætissimi; *jubilee-year*, annus jubilæus.
JUDAICAL, *adj.*, judaicus.
JUDAISM, *subst.*, judaismus.
JUDGE, *subst.*, judex; arbiter; *fig.*, æstimator, existimator.
JUDGE, *to*, jus dicere, judicare, judicium edere, sententiam pronunciare; (*suppose*, *think*), existimare, censēre, putare, opinari; *to j. before*, præjudicare; *to j. between*, dijudicare; *to j. independently*, suo judicio uti; *as I j.*, meā sententiā.
JUDGING, *subst.*, judicatio, rei cognitio.
JUDGMENT, *subst.* (*sentence*), sententia, judicium, arbitrium; (*capacity of judging*), judicandi facultas, judicium; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; *in my judgment*, meo judicio, ut mea fert opinio.
JUDICATURE, *subst.*, judicium.
JUDICIAL, JUDICIARY, *adj.*, judicialis, judiciarius; forensis.

JUDICIALLY, *adv.*, more judiciali.
JUDICIOUS, *adj.*, intelligens, prudens, sapiens.
JUDICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, intelligentia, prudentia, sapientia.
JUG, *subst.*, cantharus, lagena testacea.
JUGGLE, *subst.*, præstigiæ; fallacia, dolus.
JUGGLE, *to*, præstigias agere.
JUGGLER, *subst.*, præstigiator.
JUGGLING, *adj.*, præstigiosus.
JUGULAR, *adj.*, jugularis, ad jugulum pertinens.
JUICE, *subst.*, succus; virus; sanies; *juice of the poppy*, opium.
JUICELESS, *adj.*, exsuccus.
JUICINESS, *subst.*, succi abundantia.
JUICY, *adj.*, succosus, succidus, succi plenus.
JULAP, *subst.*, potio dulcis.
JULY, *subst.*, (mensis) Julius; Quintilis.
JUMBLE, *subst.* (*noise*), strepitus confusus; (*hodge podge*), farrago.
JUMBLE, *to* (*shake*), concutere; *to jumble together*, confundere, collidere.
JUMBLING (*together*), *subst.*, confusio.
JUMP, *to*, salire, saltare, subsultare; *to j. over*, transultare, transilire; *to j. upon*, assultare; *to j. down*, desilire.
JUMP, *subst.*, saltus, subsultus.
JUMPER, *subst.*, saltator.
JUMPING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus.
JUNCTION, *subst.*, junctura.
JUNCTURE, *subst.*, junctura, commissura; *juncture of affairs*, rerum conditio.
JUNE, *subst.*, (mensis) Junius.
JUNIOR, *adj.*, junior, minor natu.
JUNIPER-TREE, *subst.*, juniperus.
JUNKET, *to*, comissari; opipare epulari.
JUNKETS, *subst. pl.*, bellaria.
JUNKETTING, *subst.*, comissatio, gulæ indulgentia.
JUNTO, *subst.*, globus; factio.
JURIDICAL, *adj.*, juridicus.
JURISDICTION, *subst.*, jurisdictio.
JURISPRUDENCE, *subst.*, jurisprudentia.
JUROR, JURYMAN, *subst.*, juratus, jurator.
JURY, *subst.*, (homines) jurati, judices.
JUST, *adj.*, justus, æquus, rectus; *adv.*, omnino; *just as many*, totidem; *just now*, modo, jam primum; *just born*, recens natus; *just as, just so*, haud aliter, haud secus.
JUSTICE, *subst.*, justitia, æquitas, jus; (*punishment*), supplicium; (*judge*), judex; *chief justice*, judicum princeps.
JUSTIFIABLE, *adj.*, quod defendi potest.
JUSTIFICATION, *subst.* (*clearing from blame*), purgatio, criminis depulsio; (*proving*), probatio, comprobatio; *justification by witness*, testificatio; (*in divinity*), hominis reditus in gratiam cum Deo.
JUSTIFY, *to* (*clear from blame*), purgare, culpa liberare, innocentem pronunciare; (*prove*), probare, approbare; evincere; *to justify one's self*, se purgare, culpam a se amovere; *to justify by witness*, testibus comprobare.
JUSTLE, JUSTLING, *subst.*, conflictus.
JUSTLE, *to*, confligere, trudere, impellere; *to justle with the elbow*, cubito pellere.
JUT, *to*, prominere, exstare.
JUVENILE, *adj.*, juvenilis.
JUVENILITY, *subst.*, ardor juvenilis, robur juvenile.

K.

KALENDAR, *subst.*, kalendarium.
KALENDS, *subst. pl.*, kalendæ.
KEEL, *subst.*, carina; *like a keel*, carinatus.
KEEN, *adj.* (*sharp*), acutus; (*pungent*), acer, aculeatus, mordax; (*eager*), ardens, fervidus.
KEENNESS, *subst.*, acrimonia; *keenness of expression*, asperitas *or* acerbitas verborum.
KEEP, *to, v. a.* (*hold, preserve*), tenere, servare, asservare, reservare; custodire; *to k. back*, sistere, detinere, continere; (*defend*), defendere, tueri; *to k. down*, deprimere, supprimere; (*hinder from*), prohibere; *to k. in*, continere, cohibere, arcere; *to k. low*, affligere; (*nourish*), alere, nutrire, sustentare; *to k. off*, depellere, distinere; *to k. out*, dispellere; *to k. to one's self*, sibi retinere; *to k. under*, supprimere, compescere; *to k. in prison*, servare in vinculis; *to k. close*, occultare, celare; *v. n.* (*dwell*), habitare, morari, commorari; *to k. from*, se abstinere; (*last*), durare, manere; *to k. out of doors*, se foris continere; *to k. within bounds*, intra fines consistere, modum tenere.
KEEPER, *subst.*, custos.
KEEPING, *subst.*, conservatio, custodia; *k. back*, depulsio; *k. down*, suppressio; *k. in* or *under*, cohibitio, inhibitio.
KEG, *subst.*, doliolum, seria, orca.
KELP, *subst.*, sal chemicus ex alga marina.
KEN, *subst.* (*within ken*), in conspectu.
KENNEL, *subst.*, canalis, cloaca; *dog-kennel*, tugurium caninum; *kennel of hounds*, canum grex.
KERCHIEF, *subst.*, capital; (*veil*), rica; *handkerchief*, sudarium, muccinium.
KERMES, *subst.*, coccum.
KERNEL, *subst.*, nucleus; medulla; *hard kernel of a berry*, os (*gen.*, ossis), lignum; (*corn*), granum; *kernels in the throat*, tonsillæ.
KERSEY, *subst.*, pannus rasus *or* levidensis.
KESTREL, *subst.*, tinnunculus.
KETCH, *subst.*, navicula, navigiolum.
KETTLE, *subst.*, ahenum, lebes; *great kettle*, caldarium; *little kettle*, cacabus.
KETTLE-DRUM, *subst.*, tympanum equestre.
KEY, *subst.*, clavis; *k. in music*, clavis; *the k.s of an organ*, pinnæ; *k.-clog*, tigillum clavi affixum; *k.-hole*, foramen clavis; *small k.*, clavicula; *keystone*, cuneus.
KIBE, *subst.*, pernio; *little kibe*, perniunculus.
KICK, *to*, calcitrare, calce ferire; *to kick backward*, recalcitrare.
KICK, *subst.*, ictus calcis *or* pedis.
KICKER, *subst.*, calcitro; equus calcitro.
KICKING, *subst.*, calcitratus.
KICKSHAW, *subst.*, res ridicula.
KID, *subst.*, hædus; capella; *young kid*, hædulus; hædillus; *of a kid*, hædinus.
KID, *to*, hædum parere.
KIDDING, *subst.*, hædorum partio.
KIDNAP, *to*, furto tollere, plagio abducere.
KIDNAPPER, *subst.*, plagiarius.
KIDNEY, *subst.*, ren; *of the kidneys*, ad renes pertinens; *kidney-bean*, fasoolus; *kidney-vetch*, anthyllis; *kidney-wort*, cotyledon; (*kind*), genus.
KILDERKIN, *subst.*, doliolum.
KILL, *to*, occidere, cædere, interficere, interimere; trucidare; necare, enecare, morte afficere; *to kill one's self*, mortem sibi consciscere; *to kill for sacrifice*, mactare.

KILLER, *subst.*, occisor, interfector, percussor; *k. of his brother*, fratricida; *k. of a man*, homicida; *k. of parents*, parricida; *k. of a tyrant*, tyrannicida.

KILLING, *subst.*, occisio, trucidatio, interemptio, cædes; *killing of parents*, parricidium; *killing for sacrifice*, mactatio.

KILN, *subst.*, fornax.

KIMBO (*to go with arms a-kimbo*), subnixis alis incedere.

KIN, *adj.* (*by blood*), consanguineus, cognatus; (*by marriage*), affinis; *subst.*, consanguinitas, affinitas.

KIND, *subst.* (*sex*), sexus; (*sort*), genus, species; *kind of soil*, soli natura *or* ingenium; *of what kind*, cujusmodi, qualis; *of this kind, of that kind*, hujusmodi, ejusmodi; illiusmodi; talis; *of all kinds*, omnis generis; *of the same kind*, ejusdem generis, congener; *of another k.*, diversi generis, dissimilis.

KIND, *adj.* (*benevolent*), benignus, humanus, benevolus, comis; (*favorable*), amicus, propitius.

KINDLE, *to*, *v. a.*, accendere, incendere, succendere, inflammare; *to kindle a fire*, ignem facere, excitare, accendere; *v. n.*, ignem concipere, accendi, incendi, exardescere.

KINDLING, *subst.*, incensio.

KINDNESS, *subst.* (*benevolence*), benignitas, humanitas, comitas, bonitas, affabilitas; (*good turn*), beneficium, meritum; (*good-will*), favor, amor, gratia; (*gratefulness*), gratus animus.

KINDRED, *adj.*, propinquus, affinis; finitimus, similis; *subst.*, propinquitas, necessitudo, consanguinitas; cognatio, agnatio; (*kinsfolk*), propinqui, proximi; consanguinei, cognati; affines.

KING, *subst.*, rex; *king-at-arms*, fetialis, pater patratus, rex armorum.

KINGCRAFT, *subst.*, ars regnandi.

KINGDOM, *subst.*, regnum.

KINGFISHER, *subst.*, alcedo.

KING-LIKE, KINGLY, *adj.*, regalis, regius.

KINSFOLK, *subst.*, propinqui, consanguinei; cognati; affines.

KINSMAN, *subst.*, propinquus, consanguineus, cognatus.

KINSWOMAN, *subst.*, propinqua, consanguinea, cognata.

KIRTLE, *subst.*, supparum.

KISS, *subst.*, osculum, suavium, basium; *little kiss*, suaviolum, basiolum.

KISS, *to*, osculari, deosculari, basiare, suaviari, osculum dare.

KISSER, *subst.*, osculator, basiator.

KISSING, *subst.*, osculatio, basiatio.

KIT, *subst.* (*milk-pail*), mulctrale, mulctra; (*fiddle*), parva violina.

KITCHEN, *subst.*, culina, coquina; *of the k.*, coquinarius, culinarius; *k.-garden*, hortus olitorius.

KITE, *subst.*, milvus; *of a kite*, milvinus.

KITTEN, *subst.*, catulus felis.

KITTEN, *to*, catulos parere.

KNACK, *subst.*, habitus, ars, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliquid aptum.

KNAPSACK, *subst.*, pera.

KNAR, *subst.*, tuber.

KNAVE, *subst.*, homo infamis; perfidus, fraudator; nebulo; *arrant k.*, purus putus nebulo; *k. at cards*, miles, eques; *crafty k.*, veterator; *to play the k.*, veteratorie agere.

KNAVERY, *subst.*, fraus, dolus; fallacia.

KNAVISH, *adj.*, improbus, pravus, scelestus, malitiosus; fraudulentus; dolosus.

KNAVISHNESS, *subst.*, nequitia, scelus, improbitas, fraus, dolus.

KNEAD, *to*, subigere, depsere.

KNEADING, *subst.*, subactio.

KNEADING-TROUGH, *subst.*, magis.

KNEE, *subst.*, genu; *on his knees*, flexis genibus; *to bow the knee*, genua flectere; *to fall upon one's knees*, in genua procumbere; *little knee*, geniculum; *knee-pan*, patella.

KNEEL, *to*, genibus niti *or* nixum esse; *to kneel down*, in genua procumbere.

KNELL, *subst.*, campana funebris.

KNICKKNACKS, *subst. pl.*, crepundia; nugæ.

KNIFE, *subst.*, culter; scalprum, scalpellum; *little k.*, cultellus; *cut-purse k.*, sica; *pruning-k.*, falx; *clasp-k.*, culter in manubrium retortus; *make like a k.*, cultratus; *edged like a k.*, cultellatus.

KNIGHT, *subst.*, eques; *knight-errant*, eques errans; *knight of the Garter*, eques ordini Parascelidis adscriptus; *of a knight*, equestris.

KNIGHT, *to*, in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIGHTHOOD, *subst.*, dignitas equestris.

KNIGHTLY, *adj.*, quod equitem decet.

KNIT, *to*, acubus texere; (*tie*), stringere, adstringere, ligare; *to knit in*, inserere; *to knit together*, connectere; *to knit under*, subnectere; *to knit into*, annectere, constringere.

KNITTER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ acubus texit.

KNITTING, *subst.*, textus; *knitting together*, connexio, connexus.

KNOB, *subst.*, tuber, nodus; bulla.

KNOBBED, KNOBBY, *adj.*, bullatus, nodis distinctus, torosus, asper.

KNOBBINESS, *subst.*, asperitas.

KNOCK, *subst.*, pulsus; percussio; ictus; colaphus.

KNOCK, *to* (*thump*), pulsare, tundere, contundere; (*strike*), ferire, percutere; *to k. against*, allidere, impingere; *to k. down*, prosternere; *to k. in*, perfringere; *to k. off* (*break*), frangere; *to k. out*, excutere; *to k. together*, collidere; *to k. at a door*, fores pulsare.

KNOCKER, *subst.*, qui pulsat; pulsans; *knocker of a door*, malleus.

KNOCKING, *subst.*, pulsatio; *k. together*, collisio.

KNOLL, *to* (*bells*), campanas pulsare.

KNOLL, *subst.*, colliculus.

KNOT, *subst.*, nodus, nexus; *little knot*, nodulus; (*puzzle*), nodus, difficultas; *knot of a stalk*, nodus, articulus, geniculum; *knot of rogues*, flagitiosorum grex; *knot of people*, circulus.

KNOT, *to* (*make knots*), nodare; (*get into knots*), implicari.

KNOTTED, *adj.*, nodatus, in nodos collectus, (*as hair*), implexus.

KNOTTINESS, *subst.* (*difficulty*), difficultas, (*as commons*), asperitas.

KNOTTY, *adj.*, nodosus.

KNOW, *to*, novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere; scire, non nescire, non ignorare; dilicere, tenere, intelligere; *to come to k.*, noscere, cognoscere, discere; resciscere; *to k. not*, ignorare, nescire; *I k. him by sight*, de facie novi; *to k. again*, recognoscere, agnoscere; *to k. asunder* (*discriminate*), dignoscere, internoscere; *to k. beforehand*, præsciscere, præsciscere; *to k. certainly*, perspicere, explorum habere; *to make one k.*, ostendere, commonstrare, commonefacere; *to let one k.*, certiorem facere; *to k. well*, callere, intelligere.

KNOWING, *adj.*, gnarus, sciens; callidus, prudens.

KNOWING, *subst.*, cognitio.

KNOWINGLY, *adv.*, scienter; *very knowingly*, perscienter.

KNOWLEDGE, *subst.* (*acquaintance*), notitia; (*skill*), peritia, scientia; cognitio, experientia; (*understanding*), intelligentia, intellectus, perceptio, comprehensio; (*learning*), eruditio, doctrina; *k. of the law*, jurisprudentia; *sure k.*, perspicientia; *want of k.*, inscitia, imperitia.

KNOWN, *adj.*, notus, cognitus, compertus; *well k.*, percognitus, perspectus; *to make k.*, patefacere, manifestum facere; enunciare, evulgare; *to come to be k.*, enotescere, innotescere.

KNUCKLES, *subst. pl.*, condyli.

KNUR, KNURL, *subst.*, nodus, tuber; *full of knurs*, nodosus.

KORAN, *subst.*, Coranus.

L.

LABEL, *subst.*, titulus, pittacium; appendix.

LABIAL, *adj.*, labialis; *labial consonant*, littera labrorum.

LABORATORY, *subst.*, officina.

LABORIOUS, *adj.* (*painstaking*), laboriosus, industrius, sedulus, impiger; (*toilsome*), laboriosus, arduus, operosus.

LABOR, *subst.*, labor, industria, virium contentio, opera; opus; (*child-bearing*), partus, puerperium; *painful labors*, ærumnæ.

LABOR, *to* (*take pains*), laborare, operari; moliri; nervos contendere; (*endeavor*), niti, eniti; *to l. against*, reniti, obniti; *to l. earnestly*, summa ope niti, sudare, desudare; *to l. with child*, parturire; *to l. for*, operam dare alicui rei; *to l. in vain*, nihil agere, nihil promovêre; *to l. under difficulties*, angustiis premi; *to l. for hire*, operam suam locare.

LABORED, *adj.*, laboratus, elaboratus; *not labored*, illaboratus.

LABORER, *subst.*, operarius; *pl.*, operæ; *hired l.*, mercenarius; *fellow-l.*, socius operum.

LABORING, *subst.*, labor, elaboratio; nisus, conatus, conamen; *laboring for an office*, ambitus.

LABYRINTH, *subst.*, labyrinthus; *fig.*, difficultates summæ; *of a labyrinth*, labyrintheus.

LACE, *subst.* (*string*), linea, funiculus; (*stuff*), textura reticulata, opus reticulatum *or* denticulatum; (*border*), limbus.

LACE, *to* (*edge with lace*), prætexere; (*fasten with a lace*), adstringere, constringere; *to lace one's self*, pectus vincire.

LACERATE, *to*, lacerare, dilacerare.

LACERATION, *subst.*, laceratio.

LACHRYMAL, *adj.*, lacrimas generans.

LACHRYMARY, *adj.*, lacrimas continens.

LACHRYMOSE, *adj.*, lacrimosus.

LACK, *subst.* (*want*), indigentia, inopia, penuria; egestas, vacuitas; (*defect*), defectus.

LACK, *to*, carêre, egêre, indigêre; (*to be wanting*), deficere, decesse.

LACKER, *subst.*, lacca.

LACKER, *to*, laccâ obducere.

LACKEY, *subst.*, cursor, pedisequus; a pedibus (*servus*).

LACKLUSTRE EYES, oculi inertes.

LACONIC, *adj.*, Laconicus.

LACTEAL, LACTEOUS, *adj.*, lacteus.

LAD, *subst.*, puer; *little lad*, puellus, puerulus.

LADDER, *subst.*, scalæ; *little ladder*, scalæ portatiles; *ship-ladder*, pons.

LADE, *to*, onerare, onus imponere; *to lade out*, deplêre.

LADING, *subst.*, onus; *a bill of lading*, syngrapha rerum vectarum.

LADLE, *subst.*, trulla, cochlear; *ladle of a wheel*, pinna.

LADY, *subst.*, femina nobilis; *young lady*, virgo nobilis.

LAG, *to*, tardare, tergiversari.

LAGGING, *subst.*, tergiversatio.

LAIR, *subst.*, cubile, lustrum, latibulum.

LAITY, *subst.*, laici.

LAKE, *subst.*, lacus, palus, stagnum.

LAMB, *subst.*, agnus, agna; *little l.*, lambkin, agnellus; *of a l.*, agninus; *lamb's flesh*, (caro) agnina.

LAMBENT, *adj.*, lambens.

LAME, *adj.*, debilis, claudus, mancus; membris captus; pedibus æger; *lame with age*, decrepitus; *to be lame*, claudicare.

LAME, *to*, debilitare, debilem facere, claudum *or* mancum facere.

LAMELY, *adv.* (*unskillfully*), imperite, inconcinne.

LAMENESS, *subst.*, debilitas; claudicatio.

LAMENT, *to*, *v. n.*, lamentari, plorare, flêre, lugêre; *v. a.*, lamentari, deflêre, deplorare, lugêre, gemere.

LAMENTABLE, *adj.*, lamentabilis, plorabilis, flebilis, lugubris, luctuosus.

LAMENTATION, *subst.*, lamentatio, ejulatio, deploratio; *lamentation at funerals*, planctus; nænia; *full of lamentation*, gemebundus.

LAMENTER, *subst.*, plorator.

LAMING, *subst.*, debilitatio.

LAMMAS, *subst.*, calendæ Sextiles; *at latter Lammas*, ad calendas Græcas.

LAMP, *subst.*, lucerna; *lamp-bearer*, lychnuchus.

LAMPOON, *subst.*, carmen probrosum; libellus famosus.

LAMPOON, *to* (*one*), carmen probrosum facere in alqm; alqm scriptis procacibus diffamare.

LAMPOONER, *subst.*, libelli *or* carminis famosi scriptor.

LAMPREY, *subst.*, muræna fluviatilis.

LANCE, *subst.*, lancea, hasta.

LANCE, *to* (*of a surgeon*), secare, incidere; scarificare.

LANCER, *subst.*, miles hastatus.

LANCET, *subst.*, scalpellum.

LAND, *subst.*, terra; *dry l.*, aridum; *main-l.*, (terra) continens; (*country, region*), terra, regio; *arable l.*, ager, solum, rura; *ploughed l.*, arvum; *by l.*, terrâ, terrestri itinere; *of the l.*, terrester, pedester; *native l.*, patria; *relating to l.*, agrarius; *to till l.*, agrum colere; *growing on the l.*, agrestis; *lands*, fundi, prædia.

LAND, *to*, *v. n.*, appellere, e navi exire; navem ad terram applicare; *v. a.*, exponere in terram, *or* in litore.

LANDED, *adj.* (*rich in lands*), agris dives.

LANDHOLDER, *subst.*, dominus fundi *or* prædii; agrorum possessor.

LANDING, *subst.*, appulsus litoris; exscensio, egressus; *landing-place*, aditus, portus; (*on the stairs*), præcinctio.

LANDLADY, *subst.* (*of an inn*), copa.

LANDLORD, *subst.*, dominus prædii *or* ædium; (*host*), caupo.

LANDMARK, *subst.*, terminus; limes in agro positus; lapis terminalis.

LANDSCAPE, *subst.*, regio (in tabula) picta.

LANE, *subst.* (*street*), angiportus, angiportum.

LANGUAGE, *subst.* (*speech*), lingua, sermo; oratio; (*style*), scribendi *or* dicendi ratio, stilus; *swelling l.*, turgida verba, ampullæ; *fair l.*, blanditiæ, verborum lenocinia; *idiom of a l.*, lingua proprietas, idioma; *ill* or *rude l.*, convicium, maledictum.

LANGUID, *adj.*, languidus, debilis; hebes.

LANGUISH, *to*, languēre, marcēre, tabēre; *to begin to l.*, languescere, marcescere, tabescere.

LANGUISHING, *adj.*, languens, languidus, languescens; languore deficiens.

LANGUOR, *subst.*, languor.

LANK, *adj.* (*limber*), flaccidus, mollis; (*slender*), gracilis, macilentus, tenuis.

LANKNESS, *subst.* (*limberness*), mollities; (*slenderness*), gracilitas, macies.

LANTERN, *subst.*, laterna; (*dark lantern*, laterna secreta; *lantern-bearer*, laternarius.

LAP, *subst.*, gremium, sinus; (*lappet*), lacinia; *lap of the ear*, auricula.

LAP, *to* (*lick*), lambere, lingere; (*wrap up*), involvere, complicare.

LAPDOG, *subst.*, canis qui in gremio fovetur.

LAPFUL, *subst.*, plenum pallium.

LAPIDARY, *subst.*, gemmarum sculptor.

LAPPER, *subst.* (*licker up*), lambens.

LAPPET, *subst.*, lacinia.

LAPPING, *subst.* (*licking*), linctus; (*folding*), complicatio, involutio.

LAPSE, *subst.*, lapsus; delictum; *the lapse of a right*, juris amissio.

LAPSE, *to*, labi; amitti.

LAPWING, *subst.*, parra; tringa vanellus (L.).

LARBOARD, *subst.*, latus sinistrum.

LARCENY, *subst.*, furtum.

LARCH, *subst.*, larix.

LARD, *subst.*, lardum, laridum.

LARD, *to*, illardare.

LARDER, *subst.*, cella penaria *or* promptuaria.

LARDERER, *subst.*, procurator peni, promus, condus.

LARGE, *adj.*, largus, latus, amplus, capax, spatiosus; *to make l.*, amplificare, dilatare; *to be at l.*, libere vagari; *to write at l.*, pluribus verbis scribere.

LARGENESS, *subst.*, amplitudo, latitudo, magnitudo; capacitas, largitas.

LARGESS, *subst.*, largitio, munificentia, donativum.

LARK, *subst.*, alauda; *sea-lark*, charadrius; *capped lark*, casalta; *meadow-lark*, alauda silvestris; *tit-lark*, alauda pratensis; *wood-lark*, alauda arborea; *sky-lark*, alauda mulcens æthera cantu; *lark's-spur*, delphinium.

LASCIVIOUS, *adj.*, libidinosus, impudicus; (*soft*), lascivus, mollis, delicatus; *lascivious toying*, impudicitia, petulantia.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, *subst.*, libido, impetus libidinum; lascivia.

LASH, *subst.* (*stripe*), verber, plaga, flagrum; (*weal*), vibex; (*thong*), flagellum, lorum.

LASH, *to*, *v. a.*, flagellare, verberare; cædere, concīdere.

LASHER, *subst.*, verberator.

LASHING, *subst.*, verberatio.

LASS, *subst.*, puella, virgo; *young lass*, puellula, virgunculla.

LASSITUDE, *subst.*, lassitudo.

LAST, LATEST, *adj.*, ultimus, extremus, postremus, supremus, novissimus; *adv.*, novissime, proxime, postremum; *at last*, novissime tandem; *last of all*, denique, postremo, tandem, demum.

LAST, *subst.*, calcei forma; crepida; *last of herrings*, decem millia harengarum; *last of hides*, duodecies duodecim terga.

LAST, *to*, durare, perdurare, permanēre.

LASTING, *adj.*, firmus, stabilis, diuturnus, diu durans *or* manens; *lasting all night*, pernox; *lasting all day*, perdius; *lasting forever*, sempiternus; *subst.*, duratio, constantia.

LATCH, *subst.*, anea.

LATCH, *to* (*the door*), anea ostium claudere.

LATCHET, *subst.*, habena, corrigia.

LATE, *adj.*, serus, tardus; (*recent*), recens, nuperus; *adv.*, sero, tarde.

LATED, *adj.*, nocte oppressus.

LATELY, *adv.*, nuper, modo, paulo ante; *more l.*, recentiore memoriâ; *very lately*, nuperrime.

LATENESS, *subst.*, tarditas.

LATENT, *subst.*, occultus.

LATERAL, *adj.*, lateralis, lateraria.

LATERALLY, *adv.*, a latere.

LATH, *subst.*, assula.

LATH, *to*, assulis substernere.

LATHE, *subst.*, machina tornatoria.

LATHER, *subst.*, æquum saponatæ spuma.

LATHER, *to*, sapone illinere.

LATIN, *adj.*, Latinus; *subst.*, sermo Latinus, lingua Latina; *in Latin*, Latine; *to speak Latin*, Latine loqui; *to translate into Latin*, Latine reddere, in Latinum (sermonem) vertere.

LATINISM, *subst.*, Latina locutio.

LATINIST, *subst.*, Latini sermonis peritus.

LATINITY, *subst.*, Latinitas.

LATINIZE, *to*, Latine reddere.

LATITUDE, *subst.* (*breadth*), latitudo; (*liberty*), licentia.

LATITUDINARIAN, *subst.*, qui fines fidei non observat.

LATTEN, *subst.*, orichalcum.

LATTER, *adj.*, posterior; *l. crop*, messis secunda.

LATTICE, *subst.*, clathri, transenna; *lattice-window*, fenestra clathrata.

LATTICE, *to*, clathrare.

LAUD, *to*, laudare, celebrare, laudibus efferre.

LAUDABLE, *adj.*, laudabilis, laudandus, laude dignus.

LAUDABLENESS, *subst.*, laus, decus.

LAUDATORY, *adj.*, laudativus.

LAUGH, *to*, ridēre, risum edere; *to laugh at*, irridēre; deridēre, irridēre, obridēre; *to laugh aloud*, cachinnari; *to laugh to scorn*, deridēre, irrisui *or* pro deridiculo habēre.

LAUGHABLE, *adj.*, ridiculus, ridendus; deridiculus.

LAUGHER, *subst.*, risor; *l. at*, derisor, irrisor.

LAUGHING, LAUGH, LAUGHTER, *subst.*, risus; *great laughter*, cachinnatio; *to fall a-laughing*, risum tollere; *laugh at*, irrisus, derisus.

LAUGHING-STOCK, *subst.*, ludibrium, deridiculum.

LAUNCH, *to*, *v. a.*, *a ship*, navem deducere, navem mari committere; *v. a.*, abire.

LAUNCHING (*of a ship*), *subst.*, navis deductio.

LAUNDRESS, *subst.*, mulier quæ lintea lavat.

LAUNDRY, *subst.*, ædificium linteis lavandis.

LAUREATE, *adj.*, laureatus.

LAUREL, *subst.*, laurus; *branch of l.*, laurus, laurea; *wreath of l.*, corona laurea; *small wreath of l.*, laureola; *l.-grove*, lauretum; *of l.*, laureus, laurinus; *crowned with laurel*, laureatus.

LAVA, *subst.* (*liquid*), massa ardens, saxa liquefacta; (*dry*), massa sulphurea.

LAVE, *to* (*wash*), lavare; (*bide*), capulare, exhaurire.

LAVENDER, *subst.*, lavendula, narduš.

LAVER, *subst.* (*washing-tub*), labrum; *small laver*, pollubrum.

LAVISH, *adj.*, profusus, prodigus; *to be too lavish with the tongue*, nimis libere loqui.

LAVISH, *to*, profundere, prodigere; *lavished away*, profuse consumptus.

LAVISHNESS, *subst.*, profusio, prodigentia.

LAW, *subst.*, lex; (*right*), jus; *civil law*, jus civile; *canon law*, jus canonicum; *statute law*, leges scriptæ; *law of arms*, jus militare; *law of marque*, jus talionis; *l. of nature*, jus naturale; *l. of nations*, jus gentium; *to follow the law*, legibus operam dare, causas agere; *of law*, judicialis, juridicus, legalis.

LAWFUL, *adj.*, legitimus, justus; æquus; licitus; *it is lawful*, licet, fas est, æquum est.

LAWFULLY, *adv.*, ex lege, jure, licite, legitime.

LAWFULNESS, *subst.*, jus, fas.

LAWLESS, *adj.*, exlex.

LAWLESSLY, *adv.*, illicite, injuste.

LAWN, *subst.*, sindon, carbasus; *of lawn*, carbaseus, carbasinus; (*glade*), saltus, planities inculta.

LAWYER, *subst.*, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum actor, causidicus.

LAX, *adj.* (*loose*), laxus; (*careless*), segnis, ignavus, socors.

LAXATIVE, *adj.*, catharticus; *laxatives*, *subst.*, detractiones.

LAXITY, LAXNESS, *subst.*, laxitas; *laxity of morals*, mores corrupti.

LAY, *subst.* (*song*), cantilena, cantio, cantus; (*layman*), laicus.

LAY, *to*, ponere; *to lay about*, circumponere; *to lay abroad*, expandere, explicare; *to lay against*, opponere, objicere; *to lay along*, prosternere, abjicere; *to lay aside*, seponere, ponere, omittere; loco movēre; ablegare; *to lay before*, deferre, referre; *to lay between*, interjicere, interponere; *to lay by*, seponere; rejicere; omittere; *to lay down*, deponere, demittere; sternere; *to lay in*, imponere, immittere; *to lay near*, apponere; *to lay on*, imponere; *to lay over*, obducere; *to lay out abroad*, explicare, exponere; *to lay out*, insumere, impendere; *to lay open*, patefacere; *to lay to* or *unto*, applicare; *to lay together*, conferre, componere; *to lay under*, supponere, subjicere; *to lay up*, reponere; (*hoard*), condere.

LAYER, *subst.* (*graff*), propago; (*stratum*), stratura, tabulatum, corium; *in layers*, tabulatim.

LAYING, *subst.*, positio; *l. against*, objectus, objectatio; *l. aside*, remotio, rejectio, neglectio; *l. on*, impositio; *l. up in heaps*, accumulatio, coacervatio; *l. out*, impensa; *l. to*, applicatio; *l. unto*, adjectio.

LAZAR, *subst.*, homo leprosus.

LAZARETTO or LAZAR-HOUSE, *subst.*, valetudinarium.

LAZINESS, *subst.*, pigritia, ignavia, segnitia, socordia.

LAZY, *adj.*, piger, ignavus, otiosus, segnis, socors, inera, desidiosus; *to grow lazy*, torpescere.

LEA, *subst.*, planities.

LEAD, *subst.*, plumbum; *black-lead*, stibium; *red-lead*, rubrica, minium; *white-lead*, cerussa; *of lead*, plumbeus, plumbatus; *full of lead*, plumbosus.

LEAD, *to*, plumbare, plumbo vincire, plumbo obducere.

LEAD, *to*, ducere; *to lead about*, circumducere; *to lead along*, per viam ducere; *to lead aside*, seducere, divertere; *to lead away*, abducere; *to lead back*, reducere; *to lead in*, inducere, introducere; *to lead forth*, producere; *to lead off*, abducere; *to lead on*, illicere, pellicere; *to lead over*, transducere; *to lead out*, educere; *to lead through*, perducere; *to lead up and down*, ultro citro ducere; *to lead the way*, præire, præcedere.

LEADEN, *adj.*, plumbeus, plumbatus.

LEADER, *subst.*, dux, ductor; (*commander*), imperator, dux; *leader back*, reductor; *leader of a dance*, præsultor.

LEADING, *adj.*, primus; *a leading man*, princeps, vir primarius; *subst.*, ductus, auspicium; *leading about*, circumductio; *leading aside*, seductio; *leading back*, reductio; *leading in*, inductio.

LEAF, *subst.*, folium; *vine-leaf*, pampinus; *leaves*, frons, frondes; *leaf of paper*, scheda, scida, charta; *l. of metal*, bractea, lamina; *the l. of a table*, tabula.

LEAFLESS, *adj.*, foliis carens *or* nudatus, nudus.

LEAFY, *adj.*, foliosus, frondosus.

LEAGUE, *subst.* (*three miles*), leuca; (*confederacy*), fœdus; pactum, pactio; *in league*, fœderatus, fœdere conjunctus.

LEAGUE, *to*, fœdus facere; societatem inire; conspirare.

LEAK, *subst.*, rima; *to spring a l.*, rimas agere.

LEAK, *to*, rimosum esse, compagibus aquam accipere.

LEAKING, LEAKY, *adj.*, pertusus, rimosus.

LEAN, *adj.*, macer, macilentus, gracilis, exilis, aridus, sterilis; *very lean*, strigosus, permacer; *to grow lean*, macescere, macēre, emacescere, emacrescere; *to make lean*, emaciare.

LEAN, *to*, niti; *to lean against* or *upon*, inniti; *to lean forward*, acclinare; *to lean back*, reclinare; *to lean over*, prominēre; (*stoop*), se demittere; *to lean to*, propendēre; *to lean toward*, inclinare; *to lean upon*, recumbere, inniti.

LEANLY, *adv.*, jejune.

LEANNESS, *subst.*, macies, macritas, macritudo, gracilitas.

LEAP, *subst.*, saltus.

LEAP, *to*, salire, saltare; *to leap against*, assilire, assultare; *to leap away*, absilire; *to leap back*, resilire; *to leap down*, desilire; *to leap in*, insilire; *to leap forward*, prosilire; *to leap for joy*, exsultare, gestire; *to leap off*, desilire; *to leap often*, saltitare; *to leap on* or *upon*, insilire; *to leap over*, transilire; *to leap up*, exsilire, subsilire, subsultare; (*sparkle*), emicare.

LEAPER, *subst.*, saltator, saltatrix.

LEAPING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus; *leaping for joy*, exsultatio.

LEAP-YEAR, *subst.*, annus diem intercalarem continens.

LEARN, *to*, discere; cognoscere; apprehendere; *to l. besides*, addiscere; *to l. before*, prædiscere; *to*

l. by heart, ediscere, memoriæ mandare; *to l. together*, condiscere; *to l.* (*be informed of*), certiorem fieri.

LEARNED, *adj.*, doctus, eruditus, litteratus, doctrinâ instructus.

LEARNER, *subst.*, discens, discipulus.

LEARNING, *subst.*, doctrina, eruditio, litteræ; *of learning*, litterarius.

LEASE, *subst.*, conductio; syngrapha; tempus conductionis.

LEASE, *to*, elocare, locare.

LEASING, *subst.*, locatio.

LEASH, *subst.*, lorum, corrigia; *little leash*, habenula; *leash of hounds*, canum ternio.

LEASHED IN, *adj.*, vinculo constrictus.

LEAST, *adj.*, minimus; *at l.*, *at the l.*, certe, saltem, ad minimum; *not the l.*, ne minimum quidem; *not in the l.*, ne minima quidem ex parte.

LEAST, *adv.*, minime.

LEATHER, *subst.* (*hide* or *skin*), corium; *tanned l.*, aluta; *l. of a sling*, scutale; *covered with l.*, pellitus.

LEATHER, LEATHERN, *adj.*, e corio factus, scorteus; *l. bottle*, uter; *l. jerkin*, tunica scortea; *l. thong*, lorum.

LEAVE, *subst.*, venia, copia, licentia; libertas, potestas, concessio; *by your l.*, pace tua; *to give l.*, permittere, concedere; *to beg l.*, veniam petere *or* poscere; *to take l. of*, vale dicere, valêre jubêre.

LEAVE, *to*, relinquere, mittere, omittere; præterire, abjicere; (*forsake*), deserere, destituere, derelinquere, dimittere, deficere; *to l. off*, desinere, desistere, deponere, supersedêre, omittere, intermittere; *to l. out*, prætermittere; *to l. to chance*, destituere; *to l. to*, committere, mandare; *to l. off work*, ab opere *or* labore cessare.

LEAVEN, *subst.*, fermentum.

LEAVEN, *to*, fermentare.

LEAVENING, *subst.*, fermentatio.

LECHER, *subst.*, scortator, ganeo, mœchus.

LECHEROUS, *adj.*, libidinosus, impudicus.

LECHERY, *subst.*, libido, res veneræ.

LECTION, *subst.*, lectio.

LECTURE, *subst.*, schola, auditio; prælectio; (*sermon*), oratio sacra; *to read one a lecture*, alqm verbis castigare.

LECTURE, *to*, scholam habêre de alqa re; *to lecture a person*, verbis alqm castigare.

LECTURER, *subst.*, qui scholas habet, prælector, professor, orator.

LEDGE, *subst.* (*layer*), stratura, tabulatum; (*projection*), projectura, crepido.

LEDGER, *subst.*, codex (accepti et expensi).

LEE (*of a ship*), *subst.*, latus a vento aversum; *lee-shore*, litus vento expositum.

LEECH, *subst.* (*insect*), hirudo, sanguisuga; (*physician*), medicus; (*farrier*), veterinarius, hippiatrus.

LEEK, *subst.*, porrum; *house-leek*, sedum; *of leek*, porraceus.

LEER, *subst.*, oculi limi *or* obliqui; (*set look*), vultus fictus *or* compositus.

LEER, *to*, oculis limis intueri, transversa tueri.

LEERING, *adj.*, limus.

LEERINGLY, *adv.*, limis oculis.

LEES, *subst. pl.*, fæx, sedimentum.

LEET, *subst.*, curia; *leet-days*, dies fasti.

LEFT, *adj.* (*remaining*), reliquus; (*surviving*), superstes; (*opposite to right*), sinister, lævus; *left hand*, (manus) sinistra; *on the left hand*, a sinistra (parte); *toward the left hand*, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus.

LEFT-HANDED, *adj.*, scævus.

LEG, *subst.*, crus; *little leg*, crusculum; *leg of mutton*, clunis ovilla; *leg of a table*, pes mensæ; *of the leg*, cruralis, tibialis.

LEGACY, *subst.*, legatum; *to leave one a legacy*, alqd alicui legare.

LEGAL, *adj.*, legitimus, justus; forensis, judicialis, legalis.

LEGALITY, *subst.*, ex lege factum.

LEGALLY, *adv.*, ex lege, secundum leges.

LEGATE, *subst.*, legatus, orator.

LEGATEE, *subst.*, hæres imâ cerâ, legatarius.

LEGATESHIP, *subst.*, legatio.

LEGEND, *subst.* (*tale*), fabula; *legend of a coin*, inscriptio nummo incusa.

LEGERDEMAIN, *subst.*, ars præstigiatoria; præstigiæ.

LEGGED, *adj.*; *bow-legged*, valgus, scambus; *ugly-legged*, loripes.

LEGIBLE, *adj.*, lectu facilis, clarus.

LEGIBLENESS, *subst.*, litteræ claræ.

LEGIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut legi possit.

LEGION, *subst.*, legio; numerus ingens, magna vis; *of a legion*, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, *subst.*, legum datio.

LEGISLATIVE, *adj.*, leges ferens.

LEGISLATOR, *subst.*, legum lator, auctor.

LEGISLATURE, *subst.*, qui habent potestatem leges ferendi; senatus.

LEGITIMACY, *subst.*, res legitima; conditio legitima.

LEGITIMATE, *adj.*, legitimus.

LEISURABLE, *adj.*, otiosus.

LEISURE, *subst.*, otium; quies; tempus otiosum *or* vacuum; *at l.*, vacuus, otiosus; otiose, per otium; *to be at l.*, otiosum esse, otium habêre, vacare.

LEISURELY, *adv.*, otiose, placide, pedetentim; cunctanter, lente.

LEMAN, *subst.*, dilectus *or* amica.

LEMNIAN EARTH, terra Lemnia *or* sigillata.

LEMON, *subst.*, citrus limon (L.); *lemon-tree*, citrus limonea.

LEMONADE, *subst.*, aqua limonata.

LEND, *to*, mutuum dare, commodare, utendum dare; *to lend at interest*, pecuniam alicui credere, pecuniam dare fenori, pecuniam fenore collocare.

LENDER, *subst.*, commodator, creditor; *lender upon interest*, fenerator.

LENDING (*at interest*), *subst.*, fenoratio.

LENGTH, *subst.*, longitudo; *l. of a way or journey*, via *or* itineris spatium; *l. of time*, longinquitas, diuturnitas; *in l.*, in longitudinem, in longum; *at l.*, tandem, denique, demum; (*fully*), latius, fusius.

LENGTHEN, *to*, producere, protrahere, extendere; porrigere.

LENGTHENING, *subst.*, productio.

LENIENT, LENITIVE, *adj.*, dolorem lenitans *or* mitigans; (*gentle*), clemens, lenis, mollis.

LENITIVE, *subst.*, medicamentum dolorem sedans; anodynum; fomentum; levamen.

LENITY, *subst.*, lenitas, clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, *subst.*, vitrum gibbum.

LENT, *subst.*, jejunium annuum; feriæ cœnarum.

LENTEN, *adj.*, tenuis.

LENTIL, *subst.*, lens; ervum.

LENTISK-TREE, *subst.*, lentiscus.

LEOPARD, *subst.*, leopardus.

LEPER, LEPROUS, *adj.*, leprosus, elephantiosus.

LEPROSY, *subst.*, lepra, scabies, elephantiasis.

LESS, *adj.*, minor; *adv.*, minus; *for less*, minoris; *much less*, multo minus, nedum; *one half less*, dimidio minus.

LESSEE, *subst.*, cui prædium mercede locatur.

LESSEN, *to, v. a.*, minuere, deminuere, imminuere; extenuare, attenuare; curtare; atterere; *v. n.*, decrescere, minui, deminui; attenuari, extenuari.

LESSENING, *subst.*, deminutio, imminutio, attenuatio, extenuatio.

LESSON, *subst.* (*for a scholar*), discenda, dictata, *pl.*; pensum; (*precept*), præceptum, monitum; (*proof*), argumentum, documentum.

LEST, *conj.*, ne; *lest any person*, nequis, nequa; *lest any thing*, nequid; *lest by any means*, nequâ; *lest at any time*, nequando; *lest in any place*, necubi.

LET, *subst.* (*hinderance*), mora, impedimentum; (*interruption*), interpellatio.

LET, *to* (*hinder*), obstare, impedire, retardare; (*interrupt*), interpellare, interrumpere.

LET, *to* (*suffer*), permittere, sinere; *to let alone*, mittere, omittere, missum facere; *to let down*, demittere; *to let fly*, jaculari; *to let go*, dimittere; *to let loose*, emittere; *to let in*, admittere, intromittere; *to let one know*, alqm certiorem facere; *to let off*, mittere, emittere; *to let out*, emittere; locare, elocare; *to let pass* or *slip*, omittere, prætermittere; præterire.

LETHARGIC, *adj.*, lethargicus, veternosus.

LETHARGY, *subst.*, lethargus, veternus.

LETTER, *subst.*, locator.

LETTER, *subst.* (*of the alphabet*), littera; (*epistle*), epistola, litteræ, tabellæ; *capital l.*, littera uncialis *or* majuscula; *of l.s*, epistolaris; epistolaris; *to the l.*, ad litteram, ad verbum; *l.-patent*, diploma; *l. of appeal*, libelli appellatorii; *l. of recommendation*, litteræ commendatitiæ; *l. of marque*, clarigationis diplomata; *a man of l.s*, homo doctus, eruditus.

LETTER, *to*, libri titulum in dorso inscribere *or* imprimere.

LETTERED, *adj.*, litteratus, litteris inscriptus.

LETTER-CARRIER, *subst.*, tabellarius.

LETTING, *subst.*; *l. of blood*, sanguinis emissio; *l. down*, demissio; *l. go*, dimissio; *l. out for rent*, locatio; *l. pass*, prætermissio; *l.* (*suffering*), permissio.

LETTUCE, *subst.*, lactuca.

LEVANT, *subst.*, oriens, solis ortus.

LEVEE, *subst.*, turba mane salutantium.

LEVEL, *adj.*, æquus, planus; *l. ground*, planities.

LEVEL, *to*, æquare, coæquare, exæquare, complanare; *to level with the water-level*, æquam librare, perlibrare.

LEVEL, *subst.* (*plain*), planities; (*carpenter's level*), libra, libella.

LEVELLER, *subst.*, complanator, librator; qui superiorem ferre nescit.

LEVELLING, *subst.*, æquatio.

LEVER, *subst.*, vectis.

LEVERET, *subst.*, lepusculus.

LEVIATHAN, *subst.*, draco aquaticus, crocodilus.

LEVITE, *subst.*, Levita.

LEVITICAL, *adj.*, Leviticus.

LEVITY, *subst.* (*lightness*), levitas; (*inconstancy*), inconstantia.

LEVY, *to*, milites scribere *or* conscribere; *to levy money*, vectigal exigere.

LEVY, *subst.* (*of soldiers*), delectus; (*of money*), exactio.

LEWD, *adj.* (*wicked*), flagitiosus, sceleratus, improbus, nefarius, nequam; (*lustful*), impurus, obscœnus, impudicus, libidinosus; *very lewd*, nequissimus; perturpis.

LEWDNESS, *subst.*, improbitas, nequitia; impuritas; impudicitia; libidines, *pl.*

LEXICOGRAPHER, *subst.*, lexicographus.

LEXICON, *subst.*, lexicon.

LIABILITY, *subst.*, obligatio.

LIABLE, *adj.*, obnoxius, expositus.

LIAR, *subst.*, homo mendax.

LIBATION, *subst.*, libatio.

LIBEL, *subst.* (*declaration in law*), libellus; (*lampoon*), libellus famosus, carmen famosum.

LIBEL, *to*, scriptis infamare *or* maledicere; probroso carmine diffamare.

LIBELLER, *subst.*, famosorum carminum scriptor.

LIBELLOUS, *adj.*, probrosus, famosus.

LIBERAL, *adj.*, liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus; *very l.*, perbenignus; *too l.*, prodigus, profusus; *l. with his money*, liberalis pecuniæ; *the l. arts*, artes liberales *or* ingenuæ.

LIBERALITY, *subst.*, liberalitas, largitas, benignitas; munificentia.

LIBERATE, *to*, liberare, in libertatem vindicare.

LIBERTINE, *subst.*, homo dissolutus.

LIBERTINISM, *subst.*, licentia, libidinum intemperantia; vita dissoluta, mores perditi.

LIBERTY, *subst.*, libertas; *too much l.*, licentia; (*leave*), potestas, copia; *l. of will*, liberum arbitrium; *at l.*, liber; *to set at l.*, liberare.

LIBIDINOUS, *adj.*, libidinosus, lascivus, salax.

LIBRARIAN, *subst.*, bibliothecarius, bibliothecæ custos *or* præfectus.

LIBRARY, *subst.*, bibliotheca.

LICENSE, *subst.*, licentia, venia, copia; facultas, potestas; (*permit*), privilegium, diploma.

LICENSE, *to*, permittere, privilegio munire, diplomate donare.

LICENSING, *subst.*, privilegii donatio.

LICENTIATE, *subst.*, licentiatus.

LICENTIOUS, *adj.*, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans, effrenatus.

LICENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, licentia, intemperantia, vita dissoluta.

LICK (*blow* or *stroke*), *subst.*, ictus, plaga.

LICK, *to*, lingere, lambere; *to lick about*, circumlambere; *to lick off*, delingere; *to lick out*, elingere; (*strike*), pugno *or* fuste cædere.

LICKERISH, *adj.*, delicatulus, gulosus; liguritor.

LICKERISHNESS, *subst.*, liguritio, gula, cupedia.

LICKING, *subst.*, linctus; verberatio.

LICORICE, *subst.*, glycyrrhiza.

LID, *subst.*, operculum; tegumen.

LIE, *subst.* (*falsehood*), mendacium, commentum; *little lie*, mendaciunculum.

LIE, *to*, mentiri, ementiri, mendacium dicere.

LIE, *to* (*down*), jacēre, cubare; situm *or* positum esse; *to lie about*, circumjacēre; *to lie along*, recumbere, recubare; *to lie against*, objacēre, inniti; *to lie before*, præjacēre; *to lie between*, interjacēre; *to lie by* or *near*, adjacēre, juxta jacēre; prope esse; *to lie down*, jacēre, cubare, recubare; procumbere, decumbere, recumbere; *to lie hid*, latēre, latitare, delitescere; *to lie in*, puerperio subare; *to lie open*, patēre; *to lie still*, quiescere; *to lie under*, succumbere, subjectum esse; *to lie upon*, incubare, incumbere.

LIEF, *adj.* (*dear*); *I had as lief*, æque lubens volim.

LIEGE, *adj.*, subditus, subjectus; fidus; *liege-man*, regi subditus.

LIEGE, *subst.*, dominus supremus, patronus.

LIEGER, *subst.*, legatus.

LIEU, *subst.* (*place*), locus; *in lieu of*, loco, vice.

LIEUTENANT, *subst.* (locum tenens), subcenturio; *lord l.*, præfectus; *l. general*, legatus.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, *subst.*, præfectura.

LIFE, *subst.*, vita; anima, spiritus; caput; salus; *long life*, longævitas, vivacitas; *having life*, vivus, animatus; (*vigor, spirit*), vigor, viriditas, vis, alacritas; vehementia; *full of life*, vividus, vegetus, alacer; vehemens.

LIFE-GUARD, *subst.*, corporis custodes, satellites.

LIFELESS, *adj.* (*without life*), inanimus, inanimatus, exanimus, exanimis; (*dull*), frigidus, languidus.

LIFELESSLY, *adv.*, frigide, jejune.

LIFT, *subst.*, subsidium.

LIFT, *to*, levare, elevare, tollere, attollere; evehere, arrigere; *to lift up one's self*, se efferre; *to lift up again*, relevare.

LIFTER UP, *subst.*, evector.

LIFTING UP, *subst.*, elatio, elevatio.

LIGAMENT, *subst.*, ligamentum.

LIGATURE, *subst.*, ligatura, ligamen.

LIGHT, *adj.* (*not heavy*), levis; (*nimble*), agilis, expeditus; (*fickle*), inconstans, instabilis, levis; (*of no value*), futilis, frivolus; (*trifling*), ineptus, nugax; *very l.*, perlevis; *somewhat l.*, leviculus; *l.-armed*, levis armaturæ; *l. of belief*, credulus; *l.-fingered*, furax; *l.-footed*, volucer, velox; *l.-hearted*, lætus, hilaris; *l.-headed*, levis, inconstans; delirans, cerebrosus.

LIGHT, *adj.* (*bright*), clarus, illustris, lucidus, luminosus, nitidus, albidus; *to be light*, lucēre; *to become light*, lucescere.

LIGHT, *subst.* (*brightness*), lux, lumen; *daylight*, lux; (*knowledge*), intelligentia, cognitio; (*lamp, candle*), lumen, lucerna, candela.

LIGHT, *to* (*as a bird*), sidere, desidere, insidere, considere; *to light upon*, insidere, incurrere; offendere, reperire.

LIGHT, *to* (*set on fire*), accendere, incendere; *to light one*, præluceōre.

LIGHTEN, *to* (*ease*), levare, allevare, sublevare, exonerare.

LIGHTEN, *to, v. a.* (*enlighten*), illuminare, illustrare, collustrare; *v. n.*, fulgurare.

LIGHTENING, *subst.* (*easing*), levatio, allevatio.

LIGHTER, *subst.*, scapha oneraria.

LIGHTING, *subst.*, descensus.

LIGHTLY, *adv.*, leviter, tenuiter, leniter; (*easily*), facile; (*nimbly*), celeriter, velociter; (*slightly*), leviter, strictim; perfunctorie, negligenter; *very lightly*, perleviter.

LIGHTNING, *subst.*, fulgur, fulgetrum; fulguratio.

LIGHTS, *subst.* (*lungs*), pulmones.

LIGHTSOME, *adj.* (*bright*), lucidus, fulgidus, clarus, illustris; (*cheerful*), lætus, hilaris, alacer; *very l.*, perlucidus; *somewhat l.*, sublustris; *to make l.* (*enlighten*), illustrare, illuminare; (*cheer*), lætitia afficere.

LIGHTSOMENESS, *subst.* (*brightness*), claritas, splendor; (*cheerfulness*), lætitia, hilaritas.

LIKE, *adj.*, similis, consimilis; (*equal*), par, compar; æquus; *somewhat l.*, subsimilis; *very l.*, persimilis; *in l. manner*, similiter, pariter, itidem; (*likely*), probabilis, verisimilis; *adv.*, tanquam, velut, instar; *l. as*, quemadmodum, sicut, perinde ac; *l. a friend*, amice; *l. a gentleman*, liberaliter, ingenuē; *l. a man*, viriliter, fortiter.

LIKE, *to*, diligere, amare; probare, approbare, comprobare; delectari, gaudēre alqa re.

LIKELIHOOD, *subst.*, verisimilitudo.

LIKELY, *adj.*, verisimilis, probabilis; *adv.*, probabiliter.

LIKEN, *to*, comparare, conferre, assimilare; componere.

LIKENESS, *subst.*, similitudo, cognatio; (*image*), imago, simulacrum, effigies.

LIKENING, *subst.*, comparatio, collatio.

LIKEWISE, *adv.*, pariter, similiter, itidem.

LIKING, *subst.*, amor; voluptas, arbitrium, libido; *to one's liking*, gratus, acceptus, jucundus.

LILY, *subst.*, lilium; *blue lily*, iris; *water lily*, nymphæa; *of lilies*, liliaceus.

LIMB, *subst.* (*edge*), ora, margo; (*member*), membrum, artus.

LIMBER, *adj.*, flexibilis, mollis, lentus; (*flabby*), flaccidus; (*shrunk*), vietus; *to grow l.*, lentescere.

LIME, LIMESTONE, *subst.*, calx; *quick-lime*, calx viva; *slaked lime*, calx extincta, macerata; *bird-lime*, viscum.

LIME, *to* (*with bird-lime*), visco illinere.

LIMED, *adj.*, viscatus.

LIMIT, *subst.*, terminus, finis, linea.

LIMIT, *to* (*set bounds to*), limitare, terminare; (*prescribe*), præfinire, definire, fixire.

LIMITATION, *subst.*, limitatio; *by limitation*, præfinito.

LIMITED, *adj.* (*narrow*), angustus, brevis.

LIMITING, *subst.*, determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio.

LIMN, *to*, delineare, depingere.

LIMNER, *subst.*, pictor.

LIMNING, *subst.*, pictura.

LIMP, *to*, claudicare, claudum esse.

LIMPER, *subst.*, claudus, claudicans.

LIMPID, *adj.*, limpidus.

LIMPING, *subst.*, claudicatio.

LINCH-PIN, *subst.*, cubiculum, rotæ paxillus.

LINE, *subst.* (*cord*), linea, funiculus; *line drawn*, linea; (*boundary*), finis; (*equator*), circulus æquinoctialis; (*row*), ordo, series; *line of an army*, acies; *line of a camp*, opus, fossa, munimenta; *line of writing*, versus, versiculus; (*lineage*), progenies, linea; *male line*, stirps virilis.

LINE, *to* (*a garment*), vestem linteare, intus munire; *to line with soldiers*, militibus munire.

LINEAGE, *subst.*, progenies, gens, genus, proles, propago, prosapia; linea.

LINEAL, LINEAR, *adj.*, linealis.

LINEALLY, *adv.*, rectā lineā.

LINEAMENTS, *subst. pl.*, lineamenta.

LINEN, *subst.*, linteum, lintea, *pl.*; *of linen*, linteus, lineus; *linen cloth*, vestis linea, pannus lineus; *fine linen*, carbasus, sindon.

LINGER, *to*, cessare, morari, cunctari; haurire; *to linger out*, producere, protrahere.

LINGERER, *subst.*, cunctator, cessator.

LINGERING, *subst.*, cunctatio, cessatio, mora.

LINGUIST, *subst.*, multarum linguarum intelligens.

LINIMENT, *subst.*, unguentum.

LINK, *subst.*, fax picea; *little link*, fœcula; *link of a chain*, catenæ annulus.
LINK TOGETHER, *to*, connectere, conjungere.
LINKING, *subst.*, connectio, conjunctio.
LINNET, *subst.*, fringilla cannabina (L.).
LINSEED, *subst.*, lini semen; *l.-oil*, oleum lini.
LINT, *subst.*, linamentum.
LINTEL, *subst.*, limen superum *or* superius.
LION, *subst.*, leo; *of a l.*, leoninus; *l.-like*, leoninus.
LIONESS, *subst.*, leæna; *poet.*, lea.
LIP, *subst.*, labium, labrum; *little lip*, labellum; *blubber-lipped*, labeo; labiosus, labrosus.
LIQUEFACTION, LIQUEFYING, *subst.*, solutio.
LIQUEFY, *to*, *v. a.*, liquefacere, liquare; *v. n.*, liquefieri, liquescere.
LIQUID, *adj.*, liquidus, liquens; *to grow liquid*, liquescere.
LIQUIDATE, *to* (*a debt*), æs alienum minuere *or* solvere.
LIQUIDNESS, *subst.*, liquor; humor.
LIQUIDS, *subst. pl.*, liquida; (*letters*), consonantes liquidæ.
LIQUOR, *subst.*, liquor, humor, succus; (*broth*), decoctum; *good liquor*, bonæ notæ potus; *strong liquors*, liquores generosi.
LIQUORICE. *See* LICORICE.
LIQUORISH. *See* LICKERISH.
LISP, *to*, balbutire, blæse loqui.
LISPER, *subst.*, balbus, blæsus.
LISPING, *subst.*, hæsitantia linguæ.
LIST, *subst.* (*of cloth*), limbus *or* ora panni; (*catalogue*), index, album; *lists to fight in*, arena.
LIST, *to* (*desire*), velle; *to list soldiers*, milites scribere, conscribere; *to list one's self for a soldier*, nomen dare (militiæ).
LIST, LISTEN, *to*, audire, attendere, aurem præbere; auscultare.
LISTENER, *subst.*, auscultator.
LISTENING, *subst.*, auscultatio.
LISTLESS, *adj.*, torpidus, stupidus; segnis piger; *to be listless*, torpère, stupère.
LISTLESSNESS, *subst.*, torpor, socordia.
LITANY, *subst.*, litania.
LITERAL, *adj.*, ad litteram expressus.
LITERALLY, *adv.*, ad litteram, ad verbum; proprie.
LITERARY, *adj.*, litteratus; *literary monuments*, litterarum monumenta.
LITERATURE, *subst.*, litteræ, litterarum monumenta.
LITHARGE, *subst.*, *of silver*, lithargyrus, argenti spuma; *of gold*, chrysitis, auri spuma.
LITHE, *adj.*, flexibilis, mollis.
LITHOGRAPH, *subst.*, pictura in lapide facta.
LITHOGRAPHER, *subst.*, qui picturas in lapidibus facit.
LITHOGRAPHY, *subst.*, ars picturas in lapidibus faciendi.
LITHOTOMY, *subst.*, calculi exsectio.
LITIGATE, *to*, litigare, lites sequi.
LITIGATION, *subst.*, litigatio, lis.
LITIGIOUS, *adj.*, litigiosus, rixosus; *a litigious person*, vitilitigator.
LITIGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, litium et jurgiorum amor.
LITTER, *subst.* (*brood*), fetura, fetus, soboles; *horse litter*, vehiculum pensile; lectica; (*straw for cattle*), stramentum, substramen; (*confusion*), turbæ.
LITTER, *to*, parere, fetum ponere.
LITTLE, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, tenuis; minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus; *how l.*, quantillus, quantulus; *how l. soever*, quantuluscunque; *so l.*, tantulus; *l. and pretty*, scitus, scitulus; *very l.*, minimus, minutulus, perparvus.
LITTLE, *adv.*, paullum, paullulum; *too l.*, parum, minus; *a l.*, aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquanto; modice, leviter; *wait a l.*, mane paullisper; *not a l.*, valde, vehementer, magnopere; *a l. after*, brevi post tempore; *ever so l.*, paullum modo, quantulumcunque.
LITTLENESS, *subst.*, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas.
LITURGY, *subst.*, liturgia; sacra.
LIVE, *adj.*, vivus.
LIVE, *to*, vivere, ætatem agere, degere; *to begin to live*, vivescere; *to live again*, reviviscere; *to live in exile*, exsulare; *to live in gluttony*, heluari; *to live together*, convivere; *to live* (*dwell*) *in a city*, urbem incolere; *to live upon*, alqa re vivere, vesci, ali.
LIVED, *adj.*, *long-lived*, longævus, vivax; *short-lived*, caducus, fragilis.
LIVELIHOOD, *subst.* (*maintenance*), victus, alimenta; (*estate*), patrimonium; (*trade*), ars qua vita sustinetur.
LIVELINESS, *subst.*, vigor, vis; vehementia.
LIVELY, *adj.*, vividus, vegetus, vigens, alacer, acer; *to be l.*, vigère, valère; *to grow l.*, vigescere.
LIVER, *subst.* 1) (*one who lives*), vivens; *a good liver*, homo probus; *a bad liver*, homo nequam.— 2) (*one of the entrails*), jecur, hepar; *of the liver*, hepaticus; *liver-sick*, hepaticus.
LIVERY, *subst.*, vestis famularis.
LIVID, *adj.*, lividus.
LIVIDITY, *subst.*, livor.
LIXIVIAL, LIXIVIATE, *adj.*, lixivius, lixivus.
LIZARD, *subst.*, lacertus, lacerta.
LO (*look!*), en, ecce, adspice; *lo the man*, eccum, ellum; *lo the woman*, eccam, eccillam.
LOAD, *subst.*, onus, sarcina.
LOAD, *to*, onerare, gravare; onus imponere.
LOADSTAR, *subst.*, cynosura, helice; dux.
LOADSTONE, *subst.*, magnes; *of a loadstone*, magneticus.
LOAF, *subst.*, panis; collyra; *sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta.
LOAM, *subst.*, lutum; (*for grafting*), intrita.
LOAMY, *adj.*, lutosus.
LOAN, *subst.* (*thing lent*), res mutuata *or* mutuo data; (*of money*), pecunia mutua *or* credita.
LOATH, *adj.* (*unwilling*), invitus, nolens; (*forced*), coactus; *to be loath*, ægre alqd facere; *I am loath*, piget me.
LOATHE, *to*, piget *or* tædet me alcjs rei; fastidire, nauseare; aversari, odisse.
LOATHER, *subst.*, fastiditor.
LOATHING, *adj.*, fastidiens, nauseans, pertæsus; *subst.*, fastidium, tædium; satietas, nausea; aversatio, odium.
LOATHINGLY, *adv.*, fastidiose; invite.
LOATHSOME, *adj.* (*hateful*), odiosus, horridus; (*nauseating*), fastidium creans; *very loathsome*, detestabilis, abominandus.
LOATHSOMENESS, *subst.*, fœditas, turpitudo.
LOBBY, *subst.*, porticus, umbraculum.
LOBE (*of the lungs*), *subst.*, pulmonum lobus *or* lobulus.
LOBSTER, *subst.*, cammarus.
LOCAL, *adj.*: *by the gen.*: loci *or* regionis, locorum *or* regionum; in certo loco inhærens.

LOCALITY, *subst.*, loci natura; loci situs.
LOCALLY, *adv.*, ad certum locum pertinens.
LOCK, *subst.*, claustrum, sera; *lock of a gun*, ignitarium; *lock of wool*, floccus; *lock of hair*, cirrus, annulus.
LOCK, *to*, serare, obserare; *to lock in*, claustro includere; *to lock up*, concludere; *to lock a wagon*, rotas stringere.
LOCKER, *subst.*, armarium; *locker for pigeons*, loculamentum, cellula columbaris.
LOCKET, *subst.*, collare.
LOCOMOTIVE, *adj.*, vim habens se movendi; *subst.*, machina quæ vim habet movendi.
LOCUST, *subst.*, locusta; *small locust*, attelabus.
LODGE, *subst.*, casa, tugurium.
LODGE, *to*, habitare; insidère, inhærère; *to lodge one*, hospitio alqm excipere.
LODGED, *adj.* (*dwelling*), hospitio acceptus; (*laid up*), collocatus, repositus; (*lying, as corn*), dejectus, stratus.
LODGER, *subst.*, deversor; hospes.
LODGING, *subst.*, habitatio; commoratio; hospitium; *l.-place*, deversorium; *l.-room*, cubiculum; *lodgings*, habitatio conducta.
LOFT, *subst.* (*story*), tabulatum, contignatio; (*cock-loft*), cœnaculum superius; *hay-loft*, fœnile; *corn-loft*, granarium; *fruit-loft*, pomarium.
LOFTINESS, *subst.* (*highness*), sublimitas, excelsitas, celsitas, altitudo; (*haughtiness*), superbia, arrogantia, fastus.
LOFTY, *adj.* (*high*), altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis; (*haughty*), elatus, superbus, tumens.
LOG, *subst.*, caudex, stipes, truncus; *little log*, trunculus.
LOGARITHM, *subst.*, logarithmus.
LOGGERHEAD, *subst.*, caudex, stipes, fungus, vervex, bardus, stupidus, hebes.
LOGIC, *subst.*, logice, ars logica, logica (*pl.*); dialectica, disserendi ratio; *to chop logic*, argutias exhibère.
LOGICAL, *adj.*, logicus.
LOGICIAN, *subst.*, artis logicæ peritus; dialecticus.
LOIN, *subst.*, lumbus; *little loin*, lumbulus.
LOITER, *to*, cessare, morari.
LOITERER, *subst.*, cessator, cunctator; erro.
LOITERING, *subst.*, cessatio, mora; lentitudo.
LOLL, *to*, inniti, recumbere, recubare; *to loll in bed*, lecto indulgère; *to loll out the tongue*, linguam exserere.
LOLLARD, *subst.*, ignavus, segnis.
LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, *adj.*, solus, solitarius, desertus.
LONELINESS, *subst.*, solitudo.
LONG, *adj.* (*in space*), longus; promissus; prolixus; (*in time*), longus, longinquus, diuturnus, diuturnus; *very l.*, perlongus, longissimus; perdiuturnus; *too l.*, prælongus; *somewhat l.*, longulus, longiusculus; *l. and round*, teres; (*in pronunciation*), longus, productus.
LONG, *adv.*, diu, longum tempus; *very l.*, perdiu; *longer*, longius, diutius, ultra; *l. ago, l. since*, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum; *l. after*, multo post, longo intervallo; *l. before*, multo ante; *long enough*, satis diu; *how l.?* quamdiu? quousque? *as l.*, brevi; *as l. as*, quamdiu.
LONG, LONG AFTER, *to*, desiderare; concupiscere; valde avère, gestire.
LONGEVITY, *subst.*, longinquitas ætatis.
LONGING (*after* or *for*), *subst.*, desiderium.
LONGINGLY, *adv.*, cupide, flagranter, ardenter.
LONGISH, *adj.*, longulus, longiusculus.
LONGITUDE, *subst.*, longitudo.
LONGITUDINAL, *adj.*, in longitudinem.
LOOK, *subst.* (*cast of the eye*), adspectus, obtutus, oculorum conjectus; (*aspect*), visus, species, facies; vultus.
LOOK, *to*, adspectum *or* oculos alqo convertere, adspicere; intueri, contueri, contemplari; vidère; (*see to it*), vidère, cavère; (*seem, appear*), vidéri, speciem habère; *to l. about*, circumspicere, circumspectare; *to l. after*, curare; respicere; *to l. askance*, oculis limis intueri; *to l. at*, adspectare; intueri, contemplari; *to l. back*, respicere; *to l. before*, prospicere; *to l. big*, se magnifice jactare; *to l. down*, despicere; *to l. for*, quærere, requirere; exspectare; *to l. in*, introspicere; *to l. like one*, facie alcjs similem esse; *to l. on*, spectare; *to l. out*, prospicere; *to l. to*, accurare, observare, custodire; *to l. toward*, respicere ad; *to l. up*, suspicere; *to l. upon*, adspicere, inspicere; adspectare; intueri, animadvertere; æstimare; *he looks ill*, morbo videtur laborare; *look!* en, ecce!
LOOKER-ON, *subst.*, spectator.
LOOKING, *subst.*, adspectus; *l. at*, inspectatio, *l. about*, circumspectio; *l. back*, respectus; *l. down*, despectus; *l. for*, expectatio; *l. into*, inspectio; *l. on*, intuitus, contuitus; *l. upward*, suspectus.
LOOKING-GLASS, *subst.*, speculum.
LOOM, *subst.*, jugum textorium.
LOOM, *to*, in conspectum duci.
LOON, *subst.*, homo nihili, nequam.
LOOP, *subst.*, linea in laqueî speciem collecta; *loop-hole*, foramen, fenestra.
LOOPED, *adj.*, in laqueî speciem collectus.
LOOSE, *adj.* (*hanging down*), fluxus; (*slack*), laxus, remissus; (*dissolute*), dissolutus; (*careless*), negligens; *loose in body*, alvorrieus.
LOOSE, *to*, *v. a.*, laxare, solvere; *v. n.*, solvi.
LOOSEN, *to*, *v. a.*, laxare, relaxare; divellere; (*soften*), emollire; *to loosen the belly*, alvum solvere, *v. n.*, laxari, solvi.
LOOSENESS, *subst.*, laxitas; *l. of tent*, mobilitas; *l. of the belly*, (alvi) profluvium.
LOOSENING, *subst.*, relaxatio.
LOP, *to*, tondère, detondère; amputare, putare, (*prune*), circumcidere; *to lop off*, detruncare.
LOPPER, *subst.*, putator, frondator.
LOPPING, *subst.*, putatio, detruncatio; lappingæ, sarmenta.
LOQUACIOUS, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus.
LOQUACITY, *subst.*, loquacitas, garrulitas.
LORD, *subst.*, dominus; dynasta; *the lords*, patricipes Angliæ; *House of Lords*, conventus principum.
LORD IT, *to*, dominari.
LORDLINESS, *subst.*, dominatio.
LORDLY, *adj.*, fastuosus, elatus, superiaceus.
LORDSHIP, *subst.* (*dominion*), dominatus, patricipatus; (*territory*), ager, provincia.
LORE, *subst.*, disciplina, doctrina.
LOSE, *to*, perdere, deperdere, amittere; alcjs rei jacturam facere; *to l. one's life*, mortem oppetere, *to l. one's senses*, mente labi; *to l. sight of*, a conspectu amittere; *to l. color*, decolorari; *to l. one's labor*, nihil agere; *to l. ground*, retrocedere; vinci; *to l. one's way*, deerrare; *to l. utterly*, disperdere.
LOSER, *subst.*, qui damno afficitur.
LOSING, *subst.*, amissio.

LOSS, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum; jactura, dispendium; *loss of life*, mors, vitæ privatio; *the loss of life was great*, multi occisi sunt; *I am at a loss*, animus hæret *or* pendet.

LOST, *adj.*, amissus, perditus; *I am lost*, periit, occidi; *lost to all sense of honesty*, perditissimus, nequissimus; *lost hope*, spes deperdita; *to be utterly lost*, perire, disperire.

LOT, *subst.*, sors; fortuna; (*portion*), pars, portio; *to draw lots*, sortes ducere; sortiri; *by lot*, sorte, sortitione.

LOTION, *subst.*, lotio, lavatio.

LOTTERY, *subst.*, alea sortium; *to draw the l.*, sortes ducere; *lottery-ticket*, tessera alearia.

LOUD, *adj.* (*clear*), clarus; (*strong*), magnus; *loud noise*, strepitus; *loud cry*, clamor.

LOUD, LOUDLY, *adv.*, claro, clara voce; magna voce, palam.

LOUDNESS, *subst.*, claritas *or* magnitudo.

LOUNGE, *to*, nihil agere.

LOUNGER, *subst.*, homo deses, iners.

LOUNGING, *subst.*, otium desidiosum, desidia.

LOUR, *to*. *See* Lower, *to*.

LOUSE, *subst.*, pediculus.

LOUSINESS, *subst.*, pediculorum vis magna, sordes.

LOUSY, *adj.*, pediculosus; pediculis obsitus; sordidus.

LOUT, *subst.*, sordidus, agrestis, rusticus, insulsus.

LOUTISH, *adj.*, rusticus, agrestis.

LOVE, *subst.*, amor, caritas; benevolentia; *love to a person*, amor erga aliquem, amor alicujus; studium erga aliquem; *love of our neighbor*, humanitas; *in love*, amans; *of love*, amatorius; *god of love*, Cupido, Amor; *goddess of love*, Venus; *filial love*, pietas; (*sweet-heart*), amatus, dilectus; amata, dilecta; *my love!* mea voluptas!

LOVE, *to*, amare, diligere, earum habere, amore *or* benevolentia complecti, alicje esse studiosum.

LOVELINESS, *subst.*, amabilitas, venustas, decor, gratia.

LOVELY, *adj.*, amabilis, suavis, dulcis; venustus.

LOVER, *subst.*, amator, amans, amatus, dilectus; *lovers*, amantes; *pitiful lover*, amatorculus; *lover of letters*, litterarum studiosus; *lover of pleasure*, voluptatis consectator.

LOVING, *adj.*, amans, humanus, benignus, propitius; *very loving*, peramans.

LOVINGNESS, *subst.*, humanitas, benignitas, amor, caritas.

LOW, *adj.*, humilis, depressus; (*in music*), gravis; (*of voice*), lenis, summissus, exilis; (*in price*), vilis; (*in stature*), brevis; (*in condition*), ignobilis, obscurus; (*in property*), tenuis; (*in spirit*), illiberalis, abjectus; (*indecent*), imputus, obscœnus; (*humbled*), depressus, afflictus, demissus; *lower*, inferior; *lowest*, infimus, imus.

LOW, *to*, mugire, boare; *to low again*, remugire, reboare; *to low unto*, admugio.

LOWER, *to*, *v. a.*, demittere, submittere; deprimere; *v. n.*, frontem caperare, contrahere, corrugare.

LOWERING, *adj.*, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus, tristis.

LOWERING, *subst.*, torvitas, frontis contractio.

LOWLINESS, *subst.*, modestia, verecundia, animi demissio.

LOWLY, *adj.*, demissus, submissus, humilis; modestus, verecundus.

LOWNESS, *subst.*, humilitas; *lowness of condition*, paupertas, tenuitas; *lowness of spirit*, animus abjectus; *lowness of stature*, brevitas.

LOYAL, *adj.*, fidus, fidelis.

LOYALTY, *subst.*, fides, fidelitas; obsequium.

LOZENGE, *subst.*, rhombus; (*small cake*), massa medicata.

LUBBER, *adj.*, ignavus, segnis.

LUBBERLY, *adj.*, segnis, piger, socors.

LUBRICATE, *to*, lubricare.

LUCE, *subst.*, *flower-de-luce*, iris.

LUCID, *adj.*, lucidus, clarus; *a lucid interval in madness*, tempus quo aliquis liber est ab insania.

LUCIFER, *subst.*, Lucifer.

LUCK, *subst.*, fortuna, fors, sors, casus; *good luck*, fortuna secunda *or* prospera, casus secundus; *bad* or *ill luck*, casus adversus, res adversæ.

LUCKINESS, *subst.*, felicitas, prosperitas.

LUCKLESS, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus.

LUCKY, *adj.*, faustus, felix, fortunatus, prosper, secundus; *not l.*, ominosus, infelix; *somewhat l.*, beatulus; *very lucky*, perbeatus, peropportunus.

LUCRATIVE, *adj.*, lucrosus, quæstuosus.

LUCRE, *subst.*, lucrum, quæstus.

LUCUBRATION, *subst.*, lucubratio.

LUDICROUS, *adj.*, ridiculus, jocularis.

LUG, *to*, trahere, pertrahere.

LUGGAGE, *subst.*, sarcinæ, impedimenta.

LUGGING, *subst.*, tractus; *by lugging*, tractim.

LUGUBRIOUS, *adj.*, lugubris, tristis.

LUKEWARM, *adj.*, tepidus; (*indifferent*), lentus, remissus, negligens; *to be lukewarm*, tepere; *to become lukewarm*, tepescere.

LUKEWARMNESS, *subst.*, tepor; (*indifference*), languor.

LULL, *to*, delinire, demulcere; *to lull asleep*, sopire, consopire.

LULLABY, *subst.*, carmen somniferum.

LUMBER, *subst.* (*trumpery*), scruta, *pl.*; moles indigesta.

LUMINARY, *subst.*, lumen.

LUMINOUS, *adj.*, lucidus.

LUMP, *subst.*, massa, frustum; *lump of earth*, gleba; (*heap*), acervus; *all in a lump*, confuse, sine ordine; *the lump* (*whole*), solidum.

LUMPISH, *adj.*, hebes, stupidus.

LUMPISHNESS, *subst.*, tarditas, stupor.

LUMPY, *adj.*, massularum plenus.

LUNACY, *subst.*, insania, mens alienata.

LUNAR, *adj.*, lunaris.

LUNATIC, *adj.*, lunaticus; insanus.

LUNATION, *subst.*, menstruus lunæ cursus.

LUNCH, LUNCHEON, *subst.*, gustatio; *afternoon's lunch*, merenda.

LUNGS, *subst. pl.*, pulmones; latera.

LUPINE, *subst.*, lupinus, lupinum.

LURCH, *subst.*; *to be left in the lurch*, destitui, in angustiis deseri.

LURCH, *to*, subducere, surripere.

LURCHER, *subst.*, canis investigator.

LURE, *subst.*, illecebra, illicium.

LURE, *to*, inescare; allicere, illicere, pelliceré.

LURID, *adj.*, luridus.

LURK, *to*, latère, latitare, delitescere.

LURKER, *subst.*, tenebrio; cessator.

LURKING, *subst.*, latitatio; *lurking-hole*, latebra, latibulum.

LUSCIOUS, *adj.*, dulcis, suavis.
LUSCIOUSNESS, *subst.*, dulcedo, suavitas.
LUST, *subst.*, appetitus, appetitio; cupiditas; cupido, libido.
LUST, *to*, libidine æstuare; prurire; *to lust after*, concupiscere, appetere.
LUSTFUL, *adj.*, libidinosus, salax.
LUSTFULNESS, *subst.*, lascivia, salacitas.
LUSTINESS, *subst.*, vigor, corporis robur *or* firmitas.
LUSTRAL, *adj.*, lustralis.
LUSTRATION, *subst.*, lustratio.
LUSTRE, *subst.*, nitor, splendor, fulgor.
LUSTROUS, *adj.*, illustris, splendidus.
LUSTY, *adj.*, valens, validus, robustus, vegetus.
LUTE, *subst.*, lyra; chelys, barbiton; *lute-player*, lyricen, lyristes, fidicen, fidicina.
LUTULENT, *adj.*, lutulentus.
LUXURIANCE, LUXURIANCY, *subst.*, luxuria, luxuries.
LUXURIANT, LUXURIOUS, *adj.*, luxuriosus.
LUXURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, luxus.
LUXURY, *subst.*, luxuria, luxus.
LYE (*solution*), *subst.*, lixivium; *of lye*, lixivius, lixivus.
LYMPH, *subst.*, serum, lympha.
LYMPHATIC, *adj.*, lymphaticus.
LYNX, *subst.*, lynx.
LYRE, *subst.*, lyra.
LYRIC, LYRICAL, *adj.*, lyricus, melicus.
LYRIST, *subst.*, lyristes.

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MACARONI, *subst.*, macaro, -onis.
MACARONIC, *adj.*; *a m. poem*, poema constans e sermone vernaculo cum Latino ridicule commixto.
MACAROON, *subst.*, panificium amygdalinum.
MACE, *subst.*, sceptrum, clava; *sergeant's mace*, baculus, fasces, *pl.*; virgæ, *pl.*; *mace-bearer*, lictor, viator; (*spice*), macis.
MACERATE, *to* (*steep*), macerare; (*make lean*), emaciare, macie conficere.
MACERATION, *subst.*, maceratio.
MACHINATION, *subst.*, machinatio; ars, artificium, fraus, dolus.
MACHINE, *subst.*, machina.
MACHINERY, *subst.*, machinatio, machinamenta, machinæ; apparatus.
MACKEREL, *subst.*, scomber.
MAD, *adj.*, insanus, furiosus, rabiosus, demens, rabidus; *to be mad*, insanire, furere; *raving mad*, furibundus.
MAD, MADDEN, *to*, in rabiem agere; efferare.
MADAM, *subst.*, domina mea.
MADCAP, MAD-BRAIN, *subst.*, vesanus, furiosus.
MADDER, *subst.*, rubia tinctoria.
MADNESS, *subst.*, dementia, insania, vesania, furor; amentia.
MADRIGAL, *subst.*, cantilena silvestris, carmen agreste.
MAGAZINE, *subst.*, horreum; receptaculum; libellus miscellanea continens.
MAGGOT, *subst.*, vermis, vermiculus; tarmes, teredo.
MAGGOTY, *adj.*, verminosus.
MAGIC, *subst.*, ars magica, magice.
MAGICAL, *adj.*, magicus.
MAGICALLY, *adv.*, secundum artem magicam.
MAGICIAN, *subst.*, magus, veneficus.
MAGISTERIAL, *adj.*, imperiosus; regius.
MAGISTRACY, *subst.*, magistratus; (*the persons*), magistratus, *pl.*
MAGISTRATE, *subst.*, magistratus; præfectus.
MAGNANIMITY, *subst.*, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.
MAGNANIMOUS, *adj.*, magnanimus, fortis.
MAGNANIMOUSLY, *adv.*, magno animo, liberaliter.
MAGNET, *subst.*, magnes.
MAGNETIC, *adj.*, magneticus.
MAGNETISM, *subst.*, vis magnetica; magnetismus.
MAGNIFICENCE, *subst.*, magnificentia, splendor, opulentia.
MAGNIFICENT, *adj.*, magnificus, augustus, splendidus; opulentus.
MAGNIFIER, *subst.*, qui nimis laudat; (*glass*), microscopium.
MAGNIFY, *to* (*praise*), magnificare, laudare, extollere; (*exaggerate*), exaggerare, augère.
MAGNIFYING, *subst.*, amplificatio.
MAGNITUDE, *subst.*, magnitudo.
MAGPIE, *subst.*, pica.
MAID, *subst.*, virgo, puella; *little maid*, virgunculla, puellula; *maid-servant*, ancilla, famula; *of a maid*, virgineus, puellaris.
MAIDEN, *adj.*, purus, intactus, virgineus; *subst.*, virgo, puella.
MAIDENHOOD, *subst.*, virginitas.
MAIDENLY, *adv.*, virgineus, virginalis.
MAIL, *subst.* (*budget*), pera, saccus, mantica; (*bundle of letters*), fasciculus epistolarum; (*mail-coach*), vehiculum publicum; *coat of mail*, lorica.
MAILED, *adj.*, loricatus.
MAIM, *to*, vulnerare, mutilare; detruncare.
MAIMED, *adj.*, vulneratus, mancus, mutilus; debilis.
MAIMING, *subst.*, vulneratio, mutilatio.
MAIN, *adj.*, maximus, summus, præcipuus, primus, principalis, princeps; *m.-land*, continens; *m. sea*, altum; *m. thing*, caput; *by m. force*, vi, per vim.
MAIN, *subst.*, oceanus, mare, altum.
MAINTAIN, *to* (*affirm*), affirmare, asseverare, contendere, asserere; (*defend, support*), vindicare, præstare, tueri, sustinère; defendere; (*keep*), sustentare, alere, educare, pascere; nutrire, enutrire.
MAINTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod defendi *or* vindicari potest.
MAINTAINER, *subst.* (*defender*), propugnator, assertor; vindex, conservator, fautor; (*nourisher*), alitor, altrix.
MAINTAINING, *subst.* (*affirming*), affirmatio, assertio; (*defending*), sustentatio; (*keeping*), victus suppeditatio, alimenta.
MAINTENANCE, *subst.* (*defence*), defensio, patrocinium, tutamen; (*sustenance*), alimenta, victus; (*pension*), annua pecunia.
MAIZE, *subst.*, frumentum Indicum.
MAJESTIC, *adj.*, regius; augustus, splendidus.
MAJESTY, *subst.*, majestas, regia dignitas; *majesty of God*, numen; *His Majesty*, rex.
MAJOR, *subst.*, legatus; *major general*, legatus imperatorius.
MAJORITY, *subst.*, pars major, major numerus; ætas virilis, pubertas.
MAKE, *subst.*, forma, figura.

MAKE, *to*, facere; fabricari; conficere; creare; constituere; efficere; reddere; *to m. account*, putare, reputare; *to m. at one*, petere, appetere; *to m. away with*, effundere, profundere, dissipare; *to m. away with one's self*, sibi mortem consciscere; *to m. for a place*, ad locum alqm tendere *or* tenère; *to m. free*, liberare; *to m. good*, confirmare; *to m. as if*, simulare; *to m. off*, aufugere; *to m. over*, transferre; *to m. out*, explicare, exponere; investigare; *to m. ready*, parare, præparare; *to m. a stand*, se sistere; *to m. up*, conficere, perficere, complère; compensare.

MAKER, *subst.*, opifex, fabricator, artifeg, effector, formator.

MAKING, *subst.*, fabricatio, effectio.

MALADMINISTRATION, *subst.*, mala rei administratio.

MALADY, *subst.*, morbus, ægritudo.

MALAPERT, *adj.*, protervus, petulans, procax, immodestus.

MALAPERTNESS, *subst.*, procacitas, protervitas, petulantia.

MALCONTENT, *adj.*, male contentus, ægre ferens; *subst.*, homo seditiosus.

MALCONTENTEDNESS, *subst.*, molestia, offensio.

MALE, *subst.*, mas, masculus; *adj.*, virilis, masculus, masculinus.

MALEDICTION, *subst.*, maledictio, maledictum.

MALEFACTOR, *subst.*, maleficus, sona, scelestus.

MALEVOLENCE, *subst.*, malevolentia, malignitas.

MALEVOLENT, *adj.*, malevolens, malignus.

MALICE, MALICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, malitia, invidia, livor; malignitas; malevolentia.

MALICIOUS, *adj.*, malitiosus, malevolus, infestus.

MALIGN, MALIGNANT, *adj.*, malignus.

MALIGN, *to*, de alcjs fama detrahere.

MALIGNANT, *subst.*, malignus civis; civis turbulentus, factiosus.

MALIGNER, *subst.*, criminator, conviciator.

MALIGNITY, *subst.*, malignitas.

MALL, MALLET, *subst.*, malleus; *little mall*, malleolus; *mall to walk in*, ambulacrum.

MALLARD, *subst.*, anas palustris mas.

MALLEABLE, *adj.*, ductilis.

MALLOWS, *subst.*, malvæ; *of m.*, malvaceus.

MALPRACTICE, *subst.*, mala rei administratio, male obitum negotium.

MALT, *subst.*, hordeum madefactum et tostum.

MALTSTER, *subst.*, qui hordeum madefactum torret.

MAM, MAMMA, *subst.*, mamma.

MAMMON, *subst.*, divitiæ, opes.

MAN, *subst.*, homo; vir, juvenis; mas; *the good man of the house*, paterfamilias; *man-servant*, servus, famulus; *little man*, homuncio, homunculus; *old man*, senex; *poor man*, pauper, egens; *rich man*, dives; *wise man*, sapiens; *young man*, juvenis, adolescens; *man at chess*, latro, latrunculus; *man-of-war*, miles; navis longa; *man-child*, filius, puerulus, puslo; *man-slayer*, homicida; *man-slaughter*, homicidium; *a man, any man*, aliquis, quivis; *all man*, omnes; *every man*, quisque, unusquisque, omnis; *no man*, nemo, nullus.

MAN, *to*, hominibus complère, instruere, munire.

MANACLE, *to*, manicas alicui injicere, manicis alqm vincire.

MANACLES, *subst. pl.*, manicæ.

MANAGE, *to*, administrare, curare, tractare; gerere; (*order*), constituere, dispensare.

MANAGE, *subst.*, equitandi disciplina, equos regendi ars.

MANAGER, *subst.*, administrator, curator, procurator.

MANAGING, MANAGEMENT, *subst.*, administratio, procuratio, curatio, cura; *management of the voice*, vocis moderatio.

MANDAMUS, *subst.*, edictum, diploma regium.

MANDATE, *subst.*, mandatum, jussum.

MANDATORY, *adj.*, mandans, imperans.

MANDIBLE, *subst.*, maxilla.

MANE, *subst.*, juba; *having a mane*, jubatus.

MANFUL, *adj.*, fortis, animosus, virilis.

MANFULNESS, *subst.*, fortitudo, virtus.

MANGE, *subst.*, scabies.

MANGER, *subst.*, præsepe.

MANGLE, *subst.*, cylindrus ad lintea lævigandа.

MANGLE, *to*, lacerare, laniare, mutilare; *to mangle linen*, lintea cylindro lævigare.

MANGLED, *adj.*, laceratus, truncus, truncatus, mutilus, mutilatus.

MANGLER, *subst.*, mutilator.

MANGLING, *subst.*, laceratio, mutilatio, truncatio.

MANHOOD, *subst.*, ætas virilis; virilitas, pubertas; (*courage*), fortitudo, virtus.

MANIAC, *adj.*, insanus, mente captus.

MANIFEST, *adj.*, manifestus, certus, dilucidus, clarus, perspicuus, evidens.

MANIFEST, *to*, præ se ferre, declarare, ostendere, manifestare.

MANIFESTING, MANIFESTATION, *subst.*, patefactio.

MANIFESTNESS, *subst.*, claritas, perspicuitas, evidentia.

MANIFESTO, edictum; opinionis publica declaratio.

MANIFOLD, *adj.*, multiplex; *how m.*, quotuplex.

MANIPLE, *subst.*, manipulus.

MANKIND, *subst.*, genus humanum, gens humana, homines.

MANLINESS, *subst.*, virilitas, fortitudo.

MANLY, *adj.*, virilis, fortis, strenuus.

MANNA, *subst.*, manna.

MANNER, *subst.* (*fashion*), mos, modus; (*custom*), consuetudo; (*quality*), indoles, ingenium, natura, qualitas; *in a m.*, quodammodo, quasi, propemodum, pæne; *of what m.*, cujusmodi; *in what m. soever*, utcunque, quomodocunque; *in the like* or *same m.*, similiter, pari ratione; *in such a m., that*, ita ut; *m.s*, mores; *good m.s*, elegantia morum, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas; *bad m.s*, rusticitas.

MANNERLY, *adj.*, urbanus, humanus, comis, affabilis; *to behave one's self m.*, comiter se gerere.

MANNIKIN, *subst.*, homunculus, pumilio, pumilus.

MANOR, *subst.*, dominium, prædium; *little m.*, prædiolum; *of a m.*, prædiatorius; *m.-house*, domus ſmanerialis; *the lord of a m.*, dominus ſmanerii.

MANSE, *subst.*, clerici domus.

MANSION, *subst.*, ædes, ædificium; domus, domicilium, habitatio.

MANTLE, *to* (*as beer*), spumare; (*as a hawk*), pennas dispandere.

MANTLE, *subst.*, amiculum; *coarse mantle*, pænula villosa; *summer mantle*, pænula rasa.

MANTLE, *subst.* (*of a chimney*), camini tegmen.

MANTUAMAKER, *subst.*, mulier quæ vestes muliebres facit, vestifica.

MANUAL, *adj.*, manu factus; *subst.*, epitome; *sign manual*, chirographum.

MANUFACTORY, *subst.*, officina, fabrica.

MANUFACTURE, *subst.*, opificium; (*piece of work*), artis opus.

MANUFACTURE, *to*, facere, fabricari, conficere.

MANUFACTURER, *subst.*, opifex; artifex.

MANUMISSION, *subst.*, manumissio.

MANUMIT, *to*, manumittere, libertatem dare, libertate donare.

MANURE, *to* (*with dung*), stercorare; (*with marl*), margâ fecundare.

MANURE, *subst.*, lætamen; stercus, fimus.

MANUSCRIPT, *subst.*, liber *or* codex (manu) scriptus.

MANY, *adj.*, multi, plures, frequentes; *a great* m., *very* m., permulti, pluriml; *a good* m., aliquantum; m. *a man*, multi, haud pauci; *how* m., quot; *as* m. *as*, tot quot; *how m. times*, quoties; *as m. times as*, toties quoties; *how m. times soever*, quotiescunque; *how m. soever*, quotcunque, quotquot; *so* m., tot; *just so* m., totidem; *so m. times*, toties; m. *ways*, multifarium.

MAP, *subst.*, tabula.

MAP, *to*, in tabula depingere.

MAPLE, *subst.*, acer; *of a maple*, acernus.

MAR, *to*, corrumpere, depravare, vitiare; infuscare; perdere, pervertere; turbare; *to be marred*, disperire.

MARAUDER, *subst.*, prædator.

MARBLE, *subst.*, marmor; *white marble*, marmor Parium; *of marble*, marmoreus.

MARBLE, *to* (*make like marble*), marmori maculoso simile facere aliqd; (*incrust with marble*), marmoris crustis operire.

MARBLE-HEARTED, *adj.*, sævus, crudelis.

MARCH, *subst.* (mensis) Martius.

MARCH, *subst.*, iter, profectio; *marches of a country*, fines, limites.

MARCH, *to*, incedere, gradi, proficisci; *to march back*, regredi, recedere; *to march in*, ingredi; *to march on*, progredi; *to march out*, egredi.

MARCHING, *subst.*, profectio, progressus.

MARE, *subst.*, equa; *mare colt*, equula; *night-mare*, incubo, incubus, ephialtes.

MARGIN, *subst.*, margo.

MARGINAL, *adj.*, in margine scriptus.

MARGRAVE, *subst.*, †marchio.

MARIGOLD, *subst.*, caltha, calendula.

MARINE, *adj.*, marinus, maritimus; *subst.*, classiarius miles, classicus.

MARINER, *subst.*, nauta, navita; navigator; *of a mariner*, nauticus.

MARITIME, *adj.*, maritimus.

MARJORAM, *subst.*, amaracus, sampsuchum; *of marjoram*, amaracinus, sampsuchinus.

MARK, *subst.* (*token*), nota, signum, indicium; insigne; (*brand*), stigma, character; (*footstep*), vestigium; (*instance*), documentum; *mark of a stripe*, vibex; *mark of a wound*, cicatrix; *mark to shoot at*, scopus; *mark of money*, †marca.

MARK, *to* (*stamp*), signare, consignare, notare; (*observe*), animadvertere, attendere, observare; (*notice*), subnotare; *to mark about*, circumsignare; *to mark before*, præsignare.

MARKER, *subst.* (*note down*), annotator, censor; (*observer*), observator; *marker of bounds*, metator.

MARKET, *subst.*, mercatus; forum; emporium.

MARKETABLE, *adj.* (*for sale*), venalis; (*what brings a price*), vendibilis.

MARKETING, *subst.* (*buying*), emptio; (*things bought*), res apud forum emptæ.

MARKING, *subst.*, notatio, signatio.

MARL, *subst.*, marga; *marl-pit*, fodina unde marga effoditur.

MARMALADE, *subst.*, cydonites.

MARMOSET, *subst.*, cercopithecus; *she-m.*, simia.

MARQUE, *subst.*; *letters of* m., clarigatio, diploma.

MARQUESS, MARQUIS, *subst.*, †marchio.

MARQUISATE, *subst.*, †marchionatus.

MARRIAGE, *subst.*, conjugium, matrimonium; (*a wedding*), nuptiæ; *of* m., conjugalis, nuptialis.

MARRIAGEABLE, *adj.*, nubilis.

MARRIED, *adj.* (*of the woman*), nupta; *a* m. *man*, maritus; *a* m. *woman*, marita; *to be* m. *to a woman*, alquam habere in matrimonio; *twice* m., qui duas uxores habuit.

MARROW, *subst.*, medulla; *full of marrow*, me dullosus.

MARRY! per Mariam; *say marry*, minime vero; *ay marry*, immo vero.

MARRY, *to* (*as the priest*), connubio jungere; (*as the man*), uxorem ducere; (*as the woman*), viro nubere, denubere; (*give in marriage*), nuptum dare, in matrimonium tradere, collocare; *to marry again*, in secundas nuptias transire *or* venire.

MARSH, *subst.*, palus.

MARSHAL, *subst.*, designator, apparitor; *marshal of a procession*, ductor pompæ; *field-marshal*, †marcschallus.

MARSHAL, *to*, ordinare, in ordinem digerere.

MARSHALLER, *subst.*, ordinator.

MARSHALLING, *subst.*, ordinatio.

MARSHY, *adj.*, paludosus, palustor.

MART, *subst.*, mercatus; emporium.

MARTEN, *subst.* (*beast*), meles; (*bird*), hirundo domestica.

MARTIAL, *adj.*, bellicus, bellicosus, martius, militaris; *martial law*, jus belli, lex belli.

MARTYR, *subst.*, martyr; *first* m., protomartyr.

MARTYR, *to*, cruciare, discruciare, excarnificare.

MARTYRDOM, *subst.*, martyrium.

MARTYROLOGY, *subst.*, liber qui est de martyribus.

MARVEL, *subst.*, mirum, res mira.

MARVEL AT, *to*, mirari, admirari.

MARVELLING, *subst.*, admiratio.

MARVELLOUS, *adj.*, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis, admirabilis, incredibilis.

MARVELLOUSLY, *adv.*, mire, mirifice, mirum in modum.

MARVELLOUSNESS, *subst.*, mirabilitas.

MASCULINE, *adj.*, masculinus, masculus; *in a masculine manner*, viriliter, animose.

MASH, *subst.*, farrago, mixtura.

MASH, *to*, commiscere.

MASK, *subst.*, persona, larva; (*masker*), homo personatus; (*play*), fabula, mimus; (*pretence*) simulatio, species.

MASK, *to* (*one's self*), personam *or* larvam sibi aptare, personam induere.

MASKER, *subst.*, homo personatus.

MASKING, *subst.*, personæ inductio.

MASON, *subst.*, cementarius; (*free-mason*), lectomus.

MASONRY, *subst.*, opus cementitium.

MASQUERADE, *subst.*, personatorum hominum saltatio.

MASQUERADE, *to*, hominem personatum agere.

MASS, *subst.* (*lump*), massa, moles, cumulus; *holy mass*, liturgia sacra, missa.

MASS-BOOK, *subst.*, liber liturgicus.

MASSACRE, *subst.*, internecio, occisio, cædes, clades, strages.

MASSACRE, *to*, trucidare, cædere, obtruncare.

MASSIVE, MASSY, *adj.*, ponderosus, gravis, solidus; permagnus.

MAST, *subst.*, *of a ship*, malus; *m. for swine*, glans, balanus; *m.-tree*, æsculus; *of m.*, glandarius.

MASTER, *subst.* (*owner*), dominus; *m. of slaves*, herus; *m. of a family*, paterfamilias; (*teacher*), magister; (*artist*), artifex, auctor; *of a m.*, dominicus, herilis; *to make one's self m. of*, potiri.

MASTER, *to*, superare, vincere; *to master one's self*, se ipsum reprimere, continêre, domare.

MASTERLY, *adj.*, præcipuæ artis, excellens; *adv.*, summa arte, affabre, egregie.

MASTER-PIECE, *subst.*, opus præstantissimum, opus præcipuæ artis.

MASTERSHIP, *subst.*, magisterium.

MASTERY, *subst.*, principatus; victoria; *to get the mastery*, superare, vincere.

MASTICATE, *to*, mandere, manducare.

MASTICATION, *subst.*, masticatio.

MASTICH, *subst.*, mastiche, marum; *mastick-tree*, lentiscus.

MASTIFF, *subst.*, canis molossus.

MAT, *subst.*, matta, storea, teges; *little mat*, tegeticula.

MATCH, *subst.* (*of brimstone*), ramentum sulphuratum; (*contest*), certamen; (*marriage*), nuptiæ, connubium; (*equal*), par, compar.

MATCH, *to* (*compare*), comparare, componere, conferre; (*be suitable*), quadrare, accommodari, aptari; congruere; (*be of the same color*), ejusdem esse coloris; *to match in marriage*, nuptum dare, in matrimonium collocare.

MATCHING (*pairing*), commissio, comparatio, compositio, adæquatio.

MATCHLESS, *adj.*, incomparabilis; singularis, unicus.

MATE, *subst.*, comes, socius, sodalis; (*partner*), collega; (*husband* or *wife*), conjux.

MATE, *to*, ad incitas redigere; confundere, perturbare.

MATERIAL, *adj.*, corporeus; (*important*), magni momenti, gravis; *very material*, pergravis.

MATERIALS, *subst. pl.*, res, materia, materies.

MATERIALISM, *subst.*, materialismus.

MATERIALIST, *subst.*, materialista.

MATERIALLY, *adv.*, re vera; multo, longe.

MATERNAL, *adj.*, maternus.

MATHEMATICAL, *adj.*, mathematicus.

MATHEMATICIAN, *subst.*, mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, *subst. pl.*, mathematica; *pl.*, artes mathematicæ.

MATIN, *adj.*, matutinus.

MATINS, *subst. pl.*, preces antelucanæ *or* matutinæ.

MATRICE, MATRIX, *subst.*, matrix, uterus; *of the matrice*, uterinus.

MATRICIDE, *subst.* (*the thing*), matricidium; (*the person*), matricida.

MATRICULATE, *to*, nomen in tabulas referre *or* conscribere.

MATRIMONIAL, *adj.*, maritalis, conjugalis, connubialis.

MATRIMONY, *subst.*, matrimonium, conjugium.

MATRON, *subst.*, matrona.

MATRON-LIKE, *adj.*, matronalis.

MATRONLY, *adj.*, ætate grandis *or* provecta.

MATTER, *subst.* (*material*), materia, res; (*body*), corpus; (*business*), res, opus, negotium; (*corruption*), pus, sanies, tabum.

MATTER, *to* (*of a sore*), suppurare; *it matters not*, nihil refert *or* interest.

MATTOCK, *subst.*, marra; *little mattock*, sarculum, capreolus; *double mattock*, bipalium.

MATTRESS, *subst.*, culcita lanea; *coarse mattress*, vilis grabatus.

MATURE, *adj.*, maturus; *to grow mature*, maturescere, maturari.

MATURITY, *subst.*, maturitas.

MAUDLIN, *subst.*, temulentus, ebrius.

MAUGRE, *adv.*, invite, ingratiis.

MAUL, *to*, pugnis *or* fustes contundere.

MAW, *subst.*, ventriculus, stomachus.

MAWKISH, *adj.*, putidus.

MAXIM, *subst.*, effatum, præceptum, sententia.

MAY, *I* (*am able*), possum, queo; (*am permitted*), mihi licet, copia datur; *it may be*, forsan, forsitan, fortasse.

MAY, *subst.*, (mensis) Maius.

MAYOR, *subst.*, prætor urbanus.

MAYORALTY, *subst.*, munus *or* dignitas prætoris urbani.

MAZE, *subst.*, via inexplicabilis, labyrinthus; (*astonishment*), consternatio, perturbatio, stupor.

MEAD, *subst.*, vinum, mulsum, hydromeli.

MEADOW, MEAD, *subst.*, pratum, pascuum; *of a meadow*, pratensis.

MEAGRE, *adj.*, macer, macilentus; exilis, jejunus; tenuis; *to become meagre*, macescere, macrescere; *to make meagre*, emaciare.

MEAGRENESS, *subst.*, macies, macritudo; exilitas, tenuitas.

MEAL, *subst.*, farina; cibus; *of meal*, farinarius; *a set meal*, cœna; *little meal*, cœnula.

MEALY, *adj.* (*like meal*), farinaceus, farinulentus; (*full of meal*), farinosus.

MEAN, *adj.* (*middle*), medius; *subst.*, medium, mediocritas; (*in music*), pars media, tenor.

MEAN, *adj.* (*common*), communis; (*low*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus; angustus, artus; (*contemptible*), mediocris, modicus, tenuis.

MEAN, *to*, cogitare, velle; (*intend*), sibi proponere; (*signify*), significare.

MEAN, MEANS, *subst.* (*way, measure*), via, ratio, consilium, modus; (*instrument, help*), auxilium, adjumentum, instrumentum; opera; (*helper*), adjutor; (*cause*), auctor, causa; (*wealth*), opes, facultates; divitiæ; *by what means?* qui? quomodo? quibus modis? *by that m.*, sic, eâ viâ; *by some m.*, quocunque modo; *by all m.*, quoquo pacto, prorsus, quam maxime; *by no m.*, nequaquam, nullo modo.

MEANDER, *to*, per ambages ire *or* fluere.

MEANING, *subst.*, sententia, vis; sensus; (*intention*), animus; *a bad m.*, malus animus, malitia.

MEANNESS, *subst.* (*poverty*), paupertas, tenuitas; (*indifference*), mediocritas; (*cowardice*), ignavia, timiditas; (*niggardliness*), sordes, tenacitas; *meanness of birth*, ignobilitas.

MEASLES, *subst. pl.*, morbilli.

MEASURABLE, *adj.*, quod metiri possumus.

MEASURABLY, *adv.*, modice, moderate, temperate.

MEASURE, *subst.* (*quantity*), mensura; modus; (*moderation*), moderatio; (*plan, way*), ratio, consilium; propositum; remedium; *beyond* m., immoderate, immodice, supra modum; *in some* m., aliquatenus; *to take measures*, prospicere, videre; consilia capere *or* inire.

MEASURE, *to*, metiri, demetiri, dimetiri; *to measure out*, admetiri, emetiri; *to measure over again*, remetiri; (*moderate*), moderari.

MEASURED, *adj.*, mensus, dimensus, emensus, permensus, metatus.

MEASURELESS, *adj.*, immensus.

MEASURER, *subst.*, mensor, metator.

MEASURING, *subst.*, mensio, metatio, dimensio.

MEAT, *subst.* (*flesh*), caro; (*food*), cibus, esca; cibaria; *roast meat*, caro assa; *boiled meat*, caro elixa; *meat and drink*, victus; *dainty meats*, cibi delicatiores; *sweet-meats*, salgama.

MEATHE, *subst.*, hydromeli.

MECHANIC, *subst.*, operarius; faber, opifex.

MECHANICAL, *adj.*, mechanicus, machinalis.

MECHANICALLY, *adv.*, per machinam *or* machinas, mechanice.

MECHANICIAN, *subst.*, mechanicus.

MECHANICS, *subst. pl.*, scientia machinalis, ratio mechanica.

MECHANISM, *subst.*, machinatio; machinamentum.

MEDAL, *subst.*, nummus, numisma.

MEDALIST, *subst.*, qui antiqua numismata callet; qui numismate donatus est.

MEDALLION, *subst.*, numisma majus.

MEDDLE, *to*, se immiscere *or* admiscere; *to* m. *with*, tractare, attrectare, curare; attingere, contingere; *to* m. *no more*, desistere; *not to* m. *with*, abstinere.

MEDDLER, *subst.*, ardello, muusca, factiosus.

MEDDLING WITH, *subst.*, tractatio, contrectatio; attrectatus.

MEDIATE, *to*, intercedere, medium se interponere.

MEDIATE, *adj.*; *mediate cause*, causa remotior *or* adjuvans; antecessio.

MEDIATELY, *adv.*, ope alterius.

MEDIATION, *subst.*, intercessio; pacificatio.

MEDIATOR, *subst.*, intercessor; conciliator.

MEDIATORIAL, *adj.*, ad intercessionem pertinens.

MEDIATORSHIP, *subst.*, intercessoris munus.

MEDICABLE, *adj.*, medicabilis, sanabilis.

MEDICAL, MEDICINAL, *adj.*, medicinalis, medicus, medicamentarius, medicatus.

MEDICALLY, MEDICINALLY, *adv.*, secundum artem medicinalem.

MEDICAMENT, *subst.*, medicamentum, medicamen, medicina, remedium.

MEDICINE, *subst.* (*physic*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, potio medicata; (*as a science*), medicina, ars medicamentaria *or* medicinalis; *of medicines*, medicalis.

MEDIOCRITY, *subst.*, mediocritas; modus.

MEDITATE, *to*, meditari, commeditari; secum cogitare, animo volvere.

MEDITATION, *subst.*, meditatio, cogitatio.

MEDITATIVE, *adj.*, meditationi addictus *or* deditus.

MEDLAR, *subst.*, mespilum; m.-*tree*, mespilus.

MEDLEY, *subst.*, farrago; mixtura.

MEDULLARY, *adj.*, ad medullam pertinens.

MEED, *subst.*, praemium.

MEEK, *adj.*, mansuetus, placidus, mitis, lenis, clemens; *to grow meek*, mitescere.

MEEKNESS, *subst.*, mansuetudo, lenitas, lenitudo, clementia.

MEET, *adj.*, aptus, accommodatus, convenienS, congruens, commodus, idoneus, opportunus; *it is meet*, convenit, par est.

MEET, *to*, obvenire, occurrere, obviam ire, obviam fieri *or* esse; (*come together*), convenire, coire; concurrere, confluere; (*obviate*), occurrere; *to meet one by chance*, in aliqua casu incurrere, incidere; *to meet often*, occursare.

MEETING, *subst.*, congressio, occursus, concursus; (*assembly*), conventus, frequentia; *meeting house*, conventiculum.

MEETNESS, *subst.*, convenientia.

MELANCHOLY, *subst.*, maestitia; *adj.*, maestus, tristis.

MELIORATE, *to*, meliorem reddere *or* facere.

MELIORATION, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio.

MELLIFLUENT, *adj.*, melle fluens, mellifluus.

MELLOW, *adj.*, mitis, mollis; maturus; (*as liquor*), madidus, temulentus; *to grow mellow*, mitescere; languescere.

MELLOWNESS, *subst.*, mollitia, mollities.

MELODIOUS, *adj.*, modulatus; suavis, canorus.

MELODIOUSNESS, *subst.*, suavitas.

MELODY, *subst.*, modulatio; modi, moduli; *without melody*, immodulatus.

MELON, *subst.*, melo.

MELT, *to*, *v. a.*, liquefacere, liquare, resolvere, conflare; *v. n.*, liquefieri, liquescere, liquari, resolvi, tabescere.

MELTER, *subst.*, qui confiat *or* fundit.

MELTING, *subst.* (*of metal*), fusura, metallorum fusio; *melting-house*, ustrina, liquandi officina.

MEMBER, *subst.*, membrum; artus; m. *of a society*, socius; m. *of the university*, alumnus; *by m.s* (*piecemeal*), *adv.*, membratim.

MEMBRANE, *subst.*, membrana, tunica.

MEMBRANACEOUS, *adj.*, membranaceus.

MEMOIRS, *subst. pl.*, commentarii.

MEMORABLE, *adj.*, memorabilis, commemorabilis; notabilis; memoria dignus.

MEMORANDUM, *subst.*, nota in commentariis relata; m.-*book*, libellus memorialis, commentariolum.

MEMORIAL, *subst.*, narratiuncula scripto tradita; (*monument*), monumentum; (*petition*), libellus, libellus.

MEMORY, *subst.*, memoria; *to have in* m., meminisse, memoriâ tenere; *to call to* m., reminisci, recordari; *to commit to* m., memoriae mandare; *out of* m., oblitus; *for the* m., memorialis.

MENACE, *to*, minari, comminari, minitari; minas alicui intendere.

MENACE, MENACES, *subst.*, minae; minatio, comminatio.

MENACER, *subst.*, qui minatur.

MENACING, *adj.*, minax, minans; minitans, minitabundus.

MENAGERIE, *subst.*, vivarium.

MEND, *to*, *v. a.* (*better*), melius facere, emendare, corrigere; (*repair*), reficere, sarcire, resarcire, restaurare, reparare; *v. n.* (*grow better*), meliorem fieri; ad bonam frugem se recipere; in melius mutari; convalescere.

MENDER, *subst.*, emendator, corrector; refector.

MENDICANT, *adj.*, mendicans, mendicus.

MENDING, *subst.* (*making better*), emendatio, correctio; (*repairing*), refectio.

MENIAL, *adj.*, servilis; *subst.*, famulus, servus, minister.

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, *adj.*, menstruus.

MENSURABLE, *adj.*, quod metiri possumus.

MENSURATION, *subst.*, metatio.

MENTAL, *adj.*, mente conceptus.

MENTALLY, *adv.*, mente, animo, ingenio.

MENTION, *subst.*, mentio, commemoratio.

MENTION, *to*, memorare, commemorare; commonefacere; meminisse, mentionem facere; *not to mention*, silentio præterire.

MERCANTILE, *adj.*, mercatorius.

MERCENARY, *adj.*, mercenarius; *subst.*, mercenarius, stipendiarius.

MERCER, *subst.*, qui serica vendit; *country-mercer*, propola, caupo.

MERCERY-WARE, *subst.*, merces minutæ; serica.

MERCHANDISE, *subst.* (*traffic*), mercatura, mercatio; negotia; (*goods*), merx, merces.

MERCHANT, *subst.*, mercator; negotiator; (*retailer*), propola; (*peddler*), institor; *of merchants*, mercatorius.

MERCHANTMAN, *subst.*, navis mercatoria *or* oneraria.

MERCIFUL, *adj.*, clemens, misericors; *to be* m., misereri, commiserari, miserescere.

MERCIFULLY, *adj.*, cum misericordia; clementer.

MERCIFULNESS, *subst.*, clementia, misericordia.

MERCILESS, *adj.*, immisericors, inclemens.

MERCILESSNESS, *subst.*, inhumanitas.

MERCURIAL, *adj.*, vegetus, vividus.

MERCURY, *subst.* (*quicksilver*), hydrargyrus; (*briskness*), vigor, alacritas; (*messenger*), nuncius.

MERCY, *subst.*, clementia, misericordia, indulgentia; miseratio, commiseratio; *have* m. *on me*, te misereat mei; *to be at one's* m., in potestate alcjs esse, alicui obnoxium esse.

MERE, *adj.*, merus, simplex; ipse; nihil nisi.

MERELY, *adv.*, tantum.

MERETRICIOUS, *adj.*, meretricius.

MERIDIAN (*line* or *circle*), circulus meridianus.

MERIDIONAL, *adj.*, meridianus, australis.

MERIT, *subst.*, meritum, promeritum; dignitas, virtus.

MERIT, *to*, merēri, merēre, promerēre, promerēri, commerēre, commerēri.

MERITORIOUS, *adj.*, merens, meritus; mercede dignus.

MERITORIOUSLY, *adv.*, merito, juste, jure.

MERMAID, *subst.*, Siren.

MERRILY, *adv.*, hilare, hiliter, festive, læte, facete, jocose.

MERRIMENT, *subst.*, hilaritas, festivitas.

MERRY, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris; jocosus, jocularis; jucundus; *very* m., perlætus, perjucundus; *to make* m., exhilarare, lætitiâ afficere; *m.-Andrew*, mimus, sannio; m. *companion*, congerro; m. *conceits*, facetiæ.

MESENTERY, *subst.*, mesenterium.

MESH, *subst.*, macula.

MESHY, *adj.*, reticulatus.

MESS, *subst.* (*of meat*), cibi, portio, cibus; *chief mess*, conæ caput; *mess of pottage*, jus, jusculum.

MESS, *to*, cibum capere.

MESSAGE, *subst.*, nuncius; mandatum, jussum, allegatio; *to send on a* m., legare, ablegare; mittere.

MESSENGER, *subst.*, nuncius, internuncius; (*ambassador*), legatus; (*pursuivant*), lictor, stator; m. *that carries letters*, tabellarius; m. *that rides post*, veredarius, cursor.

MESSMATE, *subst.*, convicter.

MESSUAGE, *subst.*, ædes, fundus.

METAL, *subst.*, metallum; æs.

METALLIC, *adj.*, metallicus.

METALLIST, *subst.*, faber ærarius.

METALLURGIST, *subst.*, artis metallicæ peritus.

METALLURGY, *subst.*, metallurgia.

METAMORPHOSE, *to*, transformare, transfigurare.

METAMORPHOSIS, *subst.*, transfiguratio, metamorphosis.

METAPHOR, *subst.*, translatio, metaphora.

METAPHORICAL, *adj.*, translatus.

METAPHORICALLY, *adv.*, translatis verbis.

METAPHYSICS, *subst. pl.*, metaphysica.

METE, *to*, metiri, dimetiri, metari.

METEOR, *subst.*, meteoron.

METEORIC, *adj.*, meteoricus; *meteoric stone*, aërolithus.

METEOROLOGIST, *subst.*, qui meteora callet.

METEOROLOGY, *subst.*, meteorologia.

METER, *subst.*, mensor.

METHEGLIN, *subst.*, mulsum, hydromeli.

METHINKS, mihi videtur; *methinks I see*, videor mihi videre.

METHOD, *subst.*, via, ratio.

METHODICAL, *adj.*, ordine progrediens, ratione procedens.

METHODICALLY, *adv.*, viâ et arte, ratione et viâ.

METHODIST, *subst.*, Methodista.

METHODIZE, *to*, in ordinem redigere *or* digerere; componere.

METONYMY, *subst.*, immutatio, verba mutata, metonymia.

METRE, *subst.*, metrum; versus, versuum genus.

METRICAL, *adj.*, metricus.

METROPOLIS, *subst.*, caput regni, urbs nobilissima *or* primaria.

METROPOLITAN, *adj.*, ad urbem nobilissimam pertinens; *subst.*, episcopus princeps, archiepiscopus.

METTLE, *subst.* (*briskness*), agilitas, alacritas, vigor; animi ardor; (*boldness*), audentia, animus.

METTLESOME, *adj.*, animosus, ardens, acer, vehemens, vegetus.

MEW, *subst.* (*bird*), larus; *mew to keep hawks in*, accipitrum cors *or* saginarium.

MEW, *to* (*as a cat*), felire; (*as a stag*), cornua mutare.

MEW UP, *to*, cavea includere; concludere.

MEWL, *to*, vagire.

MICHAELMAS, *subst.*, Sancti Michaelis festum.

MICROCOSM, *subst.*, microcosmus.

MICROSCOPE, *subst.*, microscopium.

MICROSCOPIC, *adj.*, ad microscopium spectans

MID-DAY, *subst.*, meridies.

MIDDLE, *adj.*, medius, intermedius; medianus.

MIDDLE, *subst.*, medium, pars media.

MIDDLEMOST, *adj.*, in medio positus.

MIDDLING, *adj.*, mediusculus.
MIDLAND, *adj.*, mediterraneus.
MIDNIGHT, *subst.*, nox media, concubia *or* intempestiva.
MIDRIFF, *subst.*, septum transversum, diaphragma.
MIDSHIPMAN, *subst.*, collega ejus qui navem gubernat.
MIDST, *subst.*, medium, pars media.
MIDSUMMER, *subst.*, media æstas; *midsummer-day*, dies solstitialis.
MIDWAY, *subst.*, via media.
MIDWIFE, *subst.*, obstetrix.
MIDWIFERY, *subst.*, obstetricium.
MIEN, *subst.*, vultus, os.
MIGHT, *subst.*, potentia, potestas, vis.
MIGHTILY, *adv.*, valide, potenter, fortiter.
MIGHTINESS, *subst.*, potentia.
MIGHTY, *adj.*, potens, valens, validus; *very m.*, prævalidus, præpotens; *to be mighty*, pollère, valère; *to grow mighty*, valescere.
MIGRATION, *subst.*, migratio, commigratio.
MILCH-COW, *subst.*, vacca quæ lac habet.
MILD, *adj.* (*gentle*), mitis, lenis, mansuetus; placidus, clemens; (*indulgent*), indulgens; *to grow mild*, mitescere, mansuescere.
MILDEW, *subst.*, robigo.
MILDEW, *to*, robigine segetem obducere.
MILDEWED, *adj.*, sideratus, robigine obductus.
MILDNESS, *subst.*, clementia, mansuetudo, lenitas.
MILE, *subst.*, milliare, mille passus; *of a mile*, milliarius.
MILITANT, *adj.*, militans.
MILITARY, *adj.*, militaris, bellicus, bellicosus.
MILITIA, *subst.*, militia; armati populares.
MILK, *subst.*, lac; *cow's milk*, lac bubulum; *of milk*, lacteus.
MILK, *to*, mulgère; *to milk out*, emulgère.
MILK-HOUSE, *subst.*, lactarium.
MILKINESS, *subst.* (*fig.*), mollitia, lenitas.
MILK-PAIL, *subst.*, mulctra, mulctrum.
MILK-SOP, *subst.*, molliculus, delicatus; (*coward*), ignavus, meticulosus.
MILKY, *adj.*, lacteus; lacti similis; *Milky-Way*, via lactea.
MILL, *subst.*, mola; pistrinum; (*manufactory*), officina; *hand-mill*, mola trusatilis.
MILL-CLAPPER, MILL-CLACK, *subst.*, crepitaculum molare.
MILL-DAM, *subst.*, fclaustrum molare.
MILL-DUST, *subst.*, pollen.
MILLER, *subst.*, molitor, molendinarius.
MILLET, *subst.*, milium; *of millet*, milliarius.
MILLINER, *subst.*, quæ mundi muliebris officinam exercet.
MILLION, *subst.*, decies centena millia.
MILL-STONE, *subst.*, lapis molaris; mola.
MILT, *subst.*, lien, splen; *milt of fishes*, lactes.
MIMIC, *subst.*, imitandi peritus, mimus.
MIMIC, *to*, alqm jocularitor imitari.
MIMICKING, MIMICRY, *subst.*, imitatio jocularis.
MIMOGRAPHER, *subst.*, mimorum scriptor.
MINCE, *to*, *v. a.* (*cut small*), concidere, minutatim consecare; (*palliate*), verbis extenuare; *v. n.*, *to mince in walking*, mollius incedere.
MINCING, *subst.*, extenuatio; *mincing of meat*, carnis concisura.

MINCINGLY, *adv.* (*slightly*), leviter, strictim; (*affectedly*), putide; (*softly*), molliter.
MIND, *subst.* (*thinking faculty*), animus, mens; (*opinion*), sententia, consilium, opinio; (*desire, will*), voluntas, desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas; *to have a m.*, cupere, concupiscere, expetere, velle.
MIND, *to* (*look after*), curare, accurare; observare; (*consider*), considerare, spectare; (*regard*), audire, auscultare, attendere; *not to m.*, negligere.
MINDED, *adj.* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus; *well-minded*, bono consilio motus; *ill-minded*, malevolus.
MINDFUL, *adj.* (*remembering*), memor; (*careful*), attentus, diligens.
MINDFULNESS, *subst.*, cura, diligentia.
MINE, *adj.*, meus.
MINE, *subst.*, metallum, fodina; (*in a sight*), cuniculus; *full of m.s*, cuniculosus.
MINER, *subst.* (*digger of metal*), metallicus; (*in a siege*), cunicularius.
MINERAL, *adj.*, metallicus, fossilis; *subst.*, fossile.
MINERALOGIST, *subst.*, fossilium peritus.
MINERALOGY, *subst.*, mineralogia.
MINGLE, *to*, *v. a.*, miscère, admiscère; *v. n.*, miscèri, commiscèri.
MINGLER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ miscet.
MINGLING, *subst.*, mixtio, permixtio, admixtio; mixtum.
MINIATURE, *adj.*, pictura minor.
MINION, *subst.*, delicia.
MINISH, *to* (*lessen*), minuere.
MINISTER, *subst.* (*servant or agent*), minister, administer; ministrator; (*clergyman*), sacerdos.
MINISTER, *to*, ministrare, administrare.
MINISTERIAL, *adj.*, ad ministros pertinens, a ministris factus.
MINISTERIALLY, *adv.*, ope ministri.
MINISTERING, *subst.*, suppeditatio.
MINISTRATION, *subst.*, rerum administratio, ministerium.
MINISTRY, *subst.* (*of the Gospel*), rei publicæ procuratores; sacrorum procuratio.
MINNOW, *subst.*, cyprinus phoxinus (*L.*).
MINOR, *adj.*, minor; minoris momenti; *subst.*, qui *or* quæ nondum adulta ætate est; (*ward*), pupillus, pupilla; *minor of a syllogism*, assumptio.
MINORITY, *subst.* (*in age*), ætas nondum adulta; pupillaris ætas; (*smaller number*), pauciores, pars minor.
MINSTER, *subst.*, templum.
MINSTREL, *subst.*, fidicen, tibicen, citharœdus.
MINSTRELSY, *subst.*, cantus nervorum et tibiarum; (*songs*), carmina, cantica.
MINT, *subst.* (*herb*), mentha; (*for coining money*), moneta.
MINT, *to*, cudère.
MINTAGE, *subst.*, præmium ob nummi percussionem solutum.
MINTER, *subst.*, monetarius.
MINUET, *subst.*, saltatio magnifica.
MINUTE, *adj.*, minutus, perparvus; *subst.*, sacrosecima pars horæ; *minutes* (*first draughts*), commentaria prima; (*short notes*), capita; *minute-book*, libellus memorialis.
MINUTE, *to* (*a thing down*), capita rei alqs litteris consignare.
MINUTELY, *adv.*, minute, minutatim; singillatim, singulatim.
MINUTENESS, *subst.*, parvitas.
MINX, *subst.*, puella petulans; *proud m.*, fastidiosa

MIRACLE, *subst.*, miraculum, portentum, prodigium.
MIRACULOUS, *adj.*, mirus, mirificus, prodigiosus.
MIRACULOUSNESS, *subst.*, qualitas prodigiosa.
MIRE (*mud*), *subst.*, cœnum, lutum.
MIRROR, *subst.* (*looking-glass*), speculum; (*pattern*), exemplum, exemplar.
MIRTH, *subst.*, lætitia, gaudium, hilaritas.
MIRY, *adj.*, cœnosus, lutosus; lutulentus, lutatus.
MISADVENTURE, *subst.* (*mischance*), casus adversus; (*in law*), homicidium fortuitum.
MISADVISE, *to*, perperam alicui consulere.
MISANTHROPE, *subst.*, qui genus humanum odit.
MISAPPLY, *to*, perperam applicare *or* adhibêre.
MISAPPLYING, MISAPPLICATION, *subst.*, applicatio prava.
MISAPPREHEND, *to*, non recte intelligere.
MISAPPREHENSION, *subst.*, interpretatio perversa.
MISASCRIBE, *to*, alqd alicui injuste adscribere.
MISASSIGN, *to*, rationem *or* causam male reddere.
MISBECOME, *to*, parum convenire; *it misbecomes*, dedecet, indecorum est.
MISBECOMING, *adj.*, indecorus; alienus.
MISBEHAVIOR, *subst.*, morum *or* factorum pravitas.
MISBELIEF, *subst.*, fides prava.
MISBELIEVE, *to*, parum credere.
MISBELIEVING, *adj.*, incredulus.
MISCALCULATE, *to*, male computare.
MISCALL, *to*, falso nomine appellare.
MISCALLING, *subst.*, contumeliosa appellatio.
MISCARRIAGE, *subst.* (*in child-bed*), abortio; (*bad success*), exitus tristis; (*in manners*), delictum, peccatum; offensa.
MISCARRY, *to*, parum succedere; (*as a woman*), abortum facere.
MISCELLANEOUS, *adj.*, mixtus; promiscuus.
MISCELLANIES, *subst. pl.*, opera varii generis.
MISCELLANY, *subst.*, farrago, res confusa.
MISCHANCE, *subst.*, casus adversus, malum, incommodum.
MISCHIEF, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum; pernicies; *to do one a mischief*, alicui nocêre *or* damnum inferre; *mischief-maker*, scelerum artifex.
MISCHIEVOUS, *adj.* (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus; (*evil-doing*), maleficus, scelestus; (*spiteful*), malignus, malitiosus, improbus; *mischievous deed*, facinus, flagitium, scelus.
MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *subst.*, malitia, malignitas, improbitas.
MISCITE, *to*, falso *or* mala fide citare.
MISCONCEIVE, *to*, perperam intelligere, male interpretari.
MISCONCEPTION, *subst.*, interpretatio perversa *or* sinistra.
MISCONDUCT, *subst.*, factorum pravitas.
MISCONJECTURE, *subst.*, mala *or* falsa conjectura.
MISCONSTRUCTION, *subst.*, *of a word*, verbi depravatio.
MISCONSTRUE, *to*, perperam interpretari; male explicare.
MISCOUNT, *to*, male numerare *or* computare.
MISCOUNTING, *subst.*, mala numeratio.
MISCREANT, *subst.*, infidelis, infidus; scelestus.
MISCREATED, *adj.*, deformis.
MISDEED, *subst.*, maleficium, malefactum, noxa, scelus, delictum.
MISDEMEAN, *to* (*one's self*), male se gerere.
MISDEMEANOR, *subst.*, culpa, offensa, delictum.
MISDOER, *subst.*, maleficus.
MISEMPLOY, *to*, male collocare; abuti; *to misemploy one's time*, male feriari.
MISEMPLOYING, MISEMPLOYMENT, *subst.*, abusus, applicatio prava.
MISER, *adj.*, avarus, deparcus, tenax; pecunias avidus.
MISERABLE, *adj.* (*wretched*), miser, ærumnosus, afflictus; (*niggardly*), avarus, parcus, perparcus sordidus.
MISERABLENESS, *subst.* (*wretchedness*), miseria, calamitas; (*niggardliness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas.
MISERY, *subst.*, miseria, res afflicta, ærumnæ, calamitas.
MISFASHION, MISFORM, *to*, deformare.
MISFORTUNE, *subst.*, malum, calamitas, casus adversus, incommodum, res adversæ.
MISGIVE, *to*, male ominari *or* præsagire.
MISGIVING, *subst.*, metus; *I have some misgivings*, aliquantum metuo.
MISGOVERN, *to*, male res administrare.
MISGOVERNMENT, *subst.*, mala administratio.
MISGUIDANCE, *subst.*, ductus pravus.
MISHAP, *subst.*, malum, casus adversus.
MISHMASH, *subst.*, farrago.
MISINFER, *to*, perperam inferre.
MISINFORM, *to*, male docêre; falsum rumorem alicui deferre.
MISINTERPRET, *to*, perperam exponere, male explicare, secus interpretari.
MISINTERPRETATION, *subst.*, mala *or* sinistra rei interpretatio; *misinterpretation of words*, verborum depravatio.
MISJOIN, *to*, male conjungere.
MISJUDGE, *to*, perperam judicare.
MISLAY, *to*, extra consuetum locum ponere.
MISLEAD, *to*, seducere, fallere, decipere.
MISLEADER, *subst.*, seductor, deceptor.
MISLEADING, *subst.*, seductio, deceptio.
MISLIKE, *to* (*dislike*), improbare, aversari, fastidire; (*offend*), displicêre, offendere.
MISLIKING, *subst.*, aversatio, fastidium.
MISMANAGE, *to*, male administrare.
MISMANAGEMENT, *subst.*, mala administratio.
MISMATCH, *to*, male sociare.
MISNAME, *to*, falso nomine appellare.
MISNAMING, *subst.*, falsa appellatio.
MISNOMER, *subst.*, prava nominatio.
MISOGAMIST, *subst.*, matrimoniorum osor.
MISOGYNIST, *subst.*, mulierum osor.
MISPERSUASION, *subst.*, error, opinio falsa.
MISPLACE, *to*, perperam collocare.
MISPOINT, *to*, male interpungere.
MISPRINT, *subst.*, mendum; erratum typographicum; error.
MISPRINTED, *part.*, mendose descriptus.
MISPRISION, *subst.*, negligentia.
MISPROPORTIONED, *adj.*, abnormis, justa proportione carens.
MISQUOTE, *to*, falso *or* mala fide citare.
MISQUOTATION, *subst.*, locus falso productus.
MISRECKON, *to*, rationes falso subducere.
MISRECKONING, *subst.*, falsa computatio.

MISREPRESENT, *to*, falso ostendere; male narrare.

MISREPRESENTATION, *subst.*, imago rei falso expressa, falsa descriptio.

MISRULE, *subst.*, dominatio iniqua.

MISS, *subst.* (*young lady*), adolescentula, virgo, puella; (*as a title*), domina, dominula.

MISS, *to*, *v. a.* (*leave out*), omittere, intermittere, prætermittere; (*feel the loss of*), desiderare; (*look for in vain*), quærere, requirere, reperire non posse; *v. n.* (*do amiss*), peccare, errare, labi, officio decesse; *to be missing*, desiderari.

MISSAL, *subst.*, liber liturgicus.

MISSHAPE, *to*, deformare, deturpare, mutilare.

MISSHAPEN, *adj.*, deformis, deformatus, turpis.

MISSHAPING, *subst.*, deformatio.

MISSILE, *adj.*, missilis; *m. weapons*, missilia.

MISSION, *subst.*, missio; (*embassy*), legatio.

MISSIONARY, *subst.*, apostolus.

MISSIVE, *subst.*, epistola, litteræ.

MISSPELL, *to*, perperam scribere.

MISSPELLING, *subst.*, mala litterarum connexio.

MISSPEND, *to*, profundere, effundere, lacerare.

MISSTATE, *to*, perperam definire *or* proponere.

MIST, *subst.*, nebula, caligo; fuligo; *little mist*, nubecula; *blasting mist*, sideratio; *to be in a mist*, perturbari.

MISTAKE, *subst.*, error, erratum; *mistake in reckoning*, falsa computatio.

MISTAKE, *to*, per errorem labi, errare, in errore versari, falli; peccare.

MISTAKENLY, *adv.*, false.

MISTAKING, *subst.*, erratio, error.

MISTIME, *to*, intempestive facere.

MISTINESS, *subst.*, tempestas nubila.

MISTLETOE, *subst.*, viscum.

MISTRESS, *subst.*, domina, hera; (*in a bad sense*), concubina, pellex; (*sweet-heart*), delicias.

MISTRUST, *subst.*, diffidentia, suspicio.

MISTRUST, *to*, diffidere, suspicari, suspectare; alicui minime credere.

MISTRUSTFUL, *adj.*, suspicax, suspiciosus; diffidens.

MISTRUSTING, MISTRUSTFULNESS, *subst.*, diffidentia, suspicio.

MISTY, *adj.*, nebulosus, caliginosus, obscurus; *to be misty*, caligare.

MISUNDERSTAND, *to*, non recte intelligere, secus accipere.

MISUNDERSTANDING, *subst.*, interpretatio perperam facta; *m. between friends*, dissensio, discordia.

MISUSAGE, MISUSE, MISUSING, *subst.* (*wrong use*), abusus, usus malus; (*ill treatment*), injuria, inhumanitas.

MISUSE, *to*, abuti, perverse uti.

MITE, *subst.* (*insect*), curculio; (*particle*), particula minutissima, atomus; (*small coin*), nummulus, tressis.

MITIGATE, *to*, mitigare, mollire, sedare, lenire, allevare.

MITIGATION, *subst.*, mitigatio; lenimen.

MITRE, *subst.*, mitra, infula.

MITRED, *adj.*, mitratus, infulatus.

MITTENS, *subst. pl.*, digitabula dimidiata.

MIX, *to*, miscere, admiscere, commiscere, immiscere; temperare.

MIXING, MIXTURE, *subst.*, mixtio, permixtio, mixtura.

MIZEN, *subst.*, puppis malus.

MOAN, *subst.*, luctus, planctus, ejulatus.

MOAN, *to*, gemere, plorare, queri, ejulari, lamentari.

MOANING, *subst.*, fletus, ploratus, lamentatio.

MOAT, *subst.*, fossa.

MOAT, *to* (*in*), fossa cingere, munire.

MOB, *subst.*, vulgus, plebecula, sentina reipublicæ, fæx populi; *to raise a mob*, turbas populares excitare; *a woman's mob* (*head-dress*), calendrum muliebre.

MOB, *to* (*a person*), plebeculam in aliqua concitare.

MOBILITY, *subst.*, mobilitas, inconstantia.

MOCK, *subst.*, dicterium, sanna, ludibrium, ludus, jocus.

MOCK, *adj.*, simulatus, mimicus.

MOCK, *to* (*deceive*), ludere, deludere, eludere, illudere; ludificari; (*make a mock of*), ridère, deridère, ludos facere.

MOCKER, *subst.* (*scoffer*), irrisor, derisor; sannio; (*deceiver*), planus.

MOCKERY, MOCKING, *subst.*, irrisio, derisio, irrisus, derisus; cavillatio; jocus; (*deceiving*), ludificatio; *full of mockery*, jocosus, jocularis.

MOCKINGLY, *adv.*, ridicule, facete, jocose; *somewhat mockingly*, subridicule.

MODAL, *adj.*, ad modum *or* formam pertinens.

MODE, *subst.* (*manner*), modus, ratio; (*fashion*), consuetudo, usus.

MODEL, *subst.*, exemplar, exemplum.

MODEL, *to*, formare, fingere.

MODELLER, *subst.*, formator, auctor.

MODERATE, *adj.* (*mild*), moderatus, modestus, temperatus; clemens; (*not excessive*), modicus, mediocris.

MODERATE, *to* (*govern*), moderari, gubernare, administrare; (*restrain*), temperare, coercère.

MODERATION, *subst.*, moderatio, temperantia, modestia, continentia.

MODERATOR, *subst.*, moderator; princeps.

MODERN, *adj.*, recentior, novus; *the modern* homines recentioris ætatis.

MODERNIZE, *to*, ad nova exempla componere.

MODEST, *adj.*, modestus, pudens, verecundus; (*chaste*), pudicus, castus.

MODESTY, *subst.*, modestia, pudor; (*chastity*), pudicitia, verecundia.

MODICUM, *subst.*, paullum, paullulum.

MODIFICATION, *subst.*, immutatio, mutatio.

MODIFY, *to*, immutare.

MODISH, *adj.*, scitus, concinnus.

MODISHNESS, *subst.*, allorum cultum imitandi studium.

MODULATE, *to*, modulari.

MODULATION, *subst.*, modulatio, symphonia.

MOIETY, *subst.*, dimidium, pars dimidia.

MOIL, *to*, impigre laborare, diligenter operi incumbere.

MOIST, *adj.* (*wet*), humidus, madidus, udus (*juicy*), succidus, succulentus.

MOISTEN, *to*, humectare; conspergere, madefacere.

MOISTNESS, MOISTURE, *subst.*, humor, vapor.

MOLASSES, *subst. pl.*, sacchari spuma *or* fæces.

MOLE, *subst.*, talpa; *mole-hill*, talpæ congeries; *mole in the body*, nævus, macula, nota, (*pier*), moles, agger.

MOLEST, *to*, inquietare, infestare, vexare, alicui molestiam exhibère.

MOLESTATION, *subst.*, molestia, interpellatio, vexatio.
MOLESTER, *subst.*, vexator; interpellator.
MOLLIFIER, *subst.*, pacator.
MOLLIFY, *to*, mollire, emollire, lenire.
MOLLIFYING, *subst.*, levatio, pacatio.
MOLTEN, *part.* *See* MELT, *to*.
MOMENT, *subst.* (*importance*), gravitas, momentum; (*instant*), temporis punctum, horæ momentum.
MOMENTARY, *adj.*, unius momenti, momentum temporis durans.
MOMENTOUS, *adj.*, magni momenti, gravis.
MONARCH, *subst.*, rex, imperator; princeps.
MONARCHICAL, *adj.*, regius, regalis.
MONARCHY, *subst.*, dominatus, dominatio, imperium regium; (*as a state*), regnum.
MONASTERY, *subst.*, monasterium, cœnobium.
MONASTIC, *adj.*, monasterialis.
MONASTICALLY, *adv.*, cœnobitarum *or* monachorum more.
MONDAY, *subst.*, dies lunæ.
MONEY, *subst.*, pecunia; nummus, nummi; *m. borrowed*, æs alienum; *a piece of m.*, nummus; *coined m.*, argentum signatum, æs signatum; *to hire for m.*, mercede *or* pretio conducere; *interest-m.*, fenus, fœnura; *of m.*, nummarius; *m. laid out*, impensa, sumptus.
MONEYED, *adj.*, dives, locuples, bene nummatus.
MONEYLESS, *adj.*, sine pecunia.
MONGER, *subst.*, mercator.
MONGREL, *adj.*, bigener, mixti generis; hybrida.
MONITION, *subst.*, monitio, monitus.
MONITOR, *subst.*, monitor, admonitor.
MONITORY, *adj.*, ad monitionem pertinens.
MONK, *subst.*, monachus.
MONKERY, *subst.*, res monachicæ; monachorum vita.
MONKEY, *subst.*, simia; simiolus; pithecium.
MONKISH, *adj.*, monachicus; monasterialis.
MONOGAMY, *subst.*, matrimonium singulare, monogamia.
MONOPOLIST, *subst.*, monopola.
MONOPOLIZE, *to*, monopolium exercēre.
MONOPOLY, *subst.*, monopolium.
MONOSYLLABLE, *subst.*, vox monosyllaba.
MONOTONOUS, *adj.*, unum sonum habens.
MONOTONY, oratio omni varietate carens.
MONSOON, *subst.*, ventus status Indiæ Orientalis.
MONSTER, *subst.*, monstrum, portentum, ostentum.
MONSTROUS, *adj.*, monstrosus, prodigiosus, portentosus; horrendus, detestabilis.
MONSTROUSNESS, MONSTROSITY, *subst.*, immanitas, vastitas; fœditas.
MONTH, *subst.*, mensis; *of a month*, menstruus; *of two months*, bimestris; *of six months*, semestris.
MONTHLY, *adj.*, menstruus; *adv.*, singulis mensibus.
MONUMENT, *subst.* (*memorial*), monumentum; (*tomb*), monumentum, mausoleum.
MONUMENTAL, *adj.*, ad monumentum pertinens.
MOOD, *subst.* (*humor*), animi habitus *or* affectus; *mood of a verb*, modus verbi.
MOODY, *adj.*, stomachosus, tetricus, indignans.
MOON, *subst.*, luna; lunare sidus; *new m.*, luna nova *or* prima; *half m.*, luna falcata; *half m. in fortification*, opus lunatum; *m. in the first quarter*, cornua prima lunæ; *full m.*, luna plena; *time of full m.*, plenilunium; *of the m.*, lunaris; (*month*), mensis.
MOONLIGHT, *subst.*, lunæ lumen, splendor *or* nitor; *by m.*, luna lucente; *it is m.*, luna lucet.
MOONSHINE, *subst.*, lunæ lumen; *a matter of moonshine*, res nullius momenti.
MOOR, *subst.* (*blackamoor*), Æthiops; *female m.*, Æthiopissa; *tawny m.*, Maurus; (*marsh*), palus; *of a m.*, paluster.
MOORISH, *adj.*, uliginosus, paluster.
MOOR, *to*, navem constituere; *to be moored*, stare in ancoris; navem in ancoris habēre.
MOOT, *to* (*a case*), causam difficilem *or* dubiam agere, disceptare.
MOP, *subst.*, peniculum, penicullus.
MOP, *to* (*a chamber*), cubiculum peniculo purgare *or* lavare.
MOPE, *to*, obstupescere.
MORAL, *adj.*, moralis; probus, honestus; *moral philosophy*, philosophiæ pars moralis; *subst.*, *moral of a fable*, præceptum.
MORALIST, *subst.*, morum magister.
MORALITY, *subst.* (*ethics*), doctrina de moribus; (*moral goodness*), honestas, virtus.
MORALIZE, *to*, de moribus præcipere.
MORALLY, *adv.* (*in a moral sense*), sensu morali; (*rightly*), honeste.
MORALS, *subst. pl.* (*manners*), mores.
MORASS, *subst.*, palus.
MORBID, *adj.*, morbidus, morbosus.
MORE, *adj. and subst.*, plures; plus, amplius; (*greater*), major; *more and more*, impensius, magis magisque, plus plusque; *a little more*, plusculum; *more* or *less*, plus minus, plus minusve; *as much more*, alterum tantum; *no more*, nihil amplius.
MORE, *adv.*, magis, amplius, plus quam; *more than*, præter, ultra.
MOREOVER, *adv.*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc *or* hæc.
MORION, *subst.*, galea, cassis.
MORN, MORNING, *subst.*, mane, tempus matutinum, horæ matutinæ; *early morn*, primum mane, prima lux; *in the morning*, mane; *early in the morning*, primo *or* multo mane, primo diluculo; *good morning!* salve!
MOROSE, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis; acerbus.
MOROSENESS, *subst.*, morositas.
MORRIS-DANCE, *subst.*, tripudium Mauritanicum.
MORROW, *subst.*, *to-m.*, cras, crastino die; *good-m.*, salve! *of to-morrow*, crastinus; *to-m. morning*, cras mane; *the day after to-m.*, perendie.
MORSEL, *subst.*, buccea, offa; frustum.
MORTAL, *adj.* (*deadly*), capitalis, mortifer; (*subject to death*), mortalis, morti obnoxius; *mortals*, mortales, homines.
MORTALITY, *subst.* (*frailty*), mortalitas, conditio mortalis; (*number of the dead*), numerus mortuorum.
MORTALLY, *adv.*, mortifere, letaliter.
MORTAR, *subst.* (*for pounding*), mortarium; (*cement*), mortarium, arenatum.
MORTGAGE, *subst.*, hypotheca, fundus oppigneratus.
MORTGAGE, *to*, oppignerare, pignori opponere, fiduciarium dare.
MORTGAGEE, *subst.*, pignerator, cui fundus oppigneratus est.

MORTGAGER, *subst.*, qui fundum oppignerat.
MORTIFICATION, *subst.* (*self-denial*), cupiditatum coercitio; (*grief*), dolor; (*gangrene*), gangræna.
MORTIFY, *to*, *v. a.*, moderari; coercère, cohibère, comprimere, refrenare; *v. n.*, gangræna putrescere.
MORTMAIN, *subst.*, vectigalium abolitio; mortua manus.
MORTUARY, *subst.*, donum ecclesiæ ab homine moriturо datum.
MOSAIC-WORK, opus tessellatum, opus musivum; *mosaic pavement*, pavimentum tessellatum.
MOSQUE, *subst.*, ædes Turcica.
MOSS, *subst.*, muscus; *covered with moss*, muscosus; *to clear from moss*, emuscare.
MOSSY, *adj.*, muscosus, lanuginosus.
MOST, *adj.*, plurimi; plerique; pars major; *for the most part*, maximam partem; (*generally*), plerumque, fere, plurimum; *the most learned*, doctissimus; *most of all*, maxime, quem maxime.
MOSTLY, *adv.*, fere, plerumque, plurimum.
MOTE, *subst.*, corpusculum, atomus.
MOTH, *subst.*, tinea, blatta; teredo.
MOTHER, *subst.*, mater; genitrix; *little m.*, matercula; *m.-in-law*, mariti *or* uxoris mater; *step-m.*, noverca; *of a m.*, maternus.
MOTHERHOOD, *subst.*, materna dignitas.
MOTHERLESS, *adj.*, matre orbatus.
MOTHER-LIKE, MOTHERLY, *adj.*, maternus; *motherly woman*, matrona.
MOTHERY, *adj.*, fæculentus.
MOTHY, *adj.*, tineosus, tineis scatens.
MOTION, *subst.*, motio, motus, impulsus, impetus, agitatio; *motion for a bill*, rogatio; *at one's own motion*, sua sponte, ultro.
MOTION, *to*, rogare.
MOTIONLESS, *adj.*, immobilis fixus.
MOTIVE, *adj.*, movens; *motive faculty*, facultas movens.
MOTIVE, *subst.*, consilii motus, causa, incitamentum.
MOTLEY, *adj.*, versicolor, discolor; varius; confusus, perturbatus.
MOTTO, *subst.*, sententia; dictum.
MOULD, *subst.* (*earth*), terra, solum; (*matrix*), matrix, typus, forma; (*damp*), mucor, situs.
MOULD, *to*, *v. a.*, formare, fingere, figurare; ex metallo fundere; *v. n.* (*grow mouldy*), mucescere, mucorem contrahere.
MOULDER, *subst.*, formator, fictor.
MOULDER, *to*, corrumpi, putrescere.
MOULDINESS, *subst.*, situs; mucor.
MOULDING, *subst.* (*forming*), formatio, figuratio; fusio; *mouldings*, toreumata, *pl.*
MOULDY, *adj.*, situ corruptus, mucidus.
MOULT, *to*, plumas mutare.
MOULTING, *subst.*, plumarum mutatio.
MOUND, *subst.*, collis, terreus tumulus; agger.
MOUNT, *subst.*, mons; *little m.*, tumulus; collis.
MOUNT UP, *to*, *v. n.*, ascendere, conscendere; *v. a.*, *to mount the infantry on horseback*, pedites in equos imponere; *mounted upon*, insidens.
MOUNTAIN, *subst.*, mons; *of a m.*, montanus.
MOUNTAINEER, *subst.*, homo montanus.
MOUNTAINOUS, *adj.*, montosus, montuosus.
MOUNTEBANK, *subst.*, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus.
MOUNTING, *subst.*, ascensio, ascensus

MOURN, *to*, *v. a.*, lugère, mærère, deplorare, deflère, gemere; *v. n.*, lugère, mærère, plorare, lamentari.
MOURNER, *subst.* (*waiter*), plorator; (*afflicted person*), mæstus; *mourner at a funeral*, qui funus exsequitur; *mourner in black*, atratus, pullatus.
MOURNFUL, *adj.*, tristis, mæsto, luctuosus, lugubris.
MOURNING, *adj.*, tristis, ploribundus, mæstus; *subst.* (*grief*), mæror, mæstitia, luctus; (*plaintive cry*), querela; *m. apparel*, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla; *in m.*, pullatus, atratus.
MOUSE, *subst.*, mus; (*little m.*, musculus; *field-m.*, mus agrestis; *dormouse*, *glis*; *rear-mouse*, vespertilio; *of a m.*, murinus.
MOUSE, *to*, mures venari, muribus insidiari.
MOUSE-DUNG, *subst.*, muscorda.
MOUSE-HOLE, *subst.*, muris cavum.
MOUSE-TRAP, *subst.*, muscipula.
MOUTH, *subst.*, os; *open mouth*, rictus; (*jaws*), fauces; (*beak*, *snout*), rostrum; *little mouth*, oscellum; *by word of mouth*, viva voce.
MOUTH, *to* (*eat much*), ingurgitare, devorare; (*use big words*), ampullas prædicare.
MOUTHFUL, *subst.*, bolus, fractum.
MOUTHING, *adj.*, clamosus, rimosus.
MOUTHLESS, *adj.*, sine ore.
MOVABLE, *adj.*, mobilis.
MOVABLENESS, *subst.*, mobilitas.
MOVABLES, *subst. pl.*, supellex, res mobiles.
MOVE, *to*, *v. a.*, movère, commovère; (*arouse*), ciére; *m. to and fro*, agitare; (*turn round*), vertere; (*shake*), quatere; *m. with effort*, moliri; (*disturb*), turbare, perturbare; (*advise*), suadère, hortari, instigare; (*propose*), rogare, proponere; *to m. to*, admovère; *to m. violently*, impellere; *to m. up and down*, jactare; *to m. off*, amovère, removère; *v. n.*, se movère, se commovère, movéri, commovéri; ferri; micare; (*remove*), commigrare; *to m. up and down*, jactari; *to m. off*, se submovère *or* subducere.
MOVEMENT, *subst.*, motus, motio.
MOVER, *subst.*, motor; (*persuader*), suasor, sollicitator; (*provoker*), stimulator, impulsor; (*author*), auctor.
MOVING, *adj.* (*forcible*), vehemens; (*affecting*), flebilis, luctuosus; *subst.*, motus, motio; (*persuading*), sollicitatio, suasio; (*provoking*), instigatio; (*shaking*), concussio.
MOW, *subst.* (*heap*), cumulus.
MOW, *to*, metere, secare.
MOWER, *subst.*, messor, sector.
MOWING, *subst.*, messio, meseda.
MUCH, *adj.*, multus, plurimus; *multum*; *adv.*, multum, magnopere, vehementer, admodum, multo, longe; *with m. ado*, vix, ægre, difficultate; *it m. concerns us*, magni nostra interest; *too m.*, *adj.*, nimius; *subst.*, nimium; *adv.*, nimis, nimium; *one m.*, alterum tantum; *very m.*, affatim, abunde; *so m.*, tantum; *how m.*, quantum; *for how m.?* quanti?
MUCILAGE, *subst.*, mucus.
MUCILAGINOUS, *adj.*, mucosus.
MUCK, *subst.*, fimus, stercus.
MUCOUS, *adj.*, mucosus.
MUD, *subst.*, lutum, limus.
MUDDLE, *to* (*disturb*), turbare; (*intoxicate*), obriare.
MUDDY, *adj.*, lutosus, limosus, cœnosus.
MUDDY, *to*, turbare.
MUE, *to* (*moult*), plumas mutare

MUFF, *subst.*, tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum.

MUFFLE, *to*, obvolvere, velare, tegere, operire.

MUFFLER, *subst.*, oris integumentum.

MUG, *subst.*, cantharus.

MUGGISH, MUGGY, *adj.*, humidus, mucidus.

MUGWORT, *subst.*, artemisia.

MULATTO, *subst.*, hybrida.

MULBERRY, *subst.*, morum; *m.-tree*, morus.

MULCT, *subst.*, multa.

MULCT, *to*, multare.

MULE, *subst.*, mulus, mula; *of a m.*, mularis.

MULETEER, *subst.*, mulio.

MULL WINE, *to*, vinum aromatibus mistum coquere.

MULLAR, *subst.*, lapis terendis coloribus serviens.

MULLET, *subst.* (*fish*), mugil.

MULSE, *subst.*, mulsum.

MULTANGULAR, *adj.*, multangulus.

MULTIFARIOUS, *adj.*, multiplex.

MULTIFARIOUSLY, *adv.*, multifarie, multifariam.

MULTIFARIOUSNESS, *subst.*, multiplicata differentia.

MULTIFORM, *adj.*, multiformis.

MULTIPLICABLE, *adj.*, multiplicabilis.

MULTIPLICAND, *subst.*, numerus multiplicandus.

MULTIPLICATION, *subst.*, multiplicatio.

MULTIPLICITY, *subst.*, varietas; magna copia.

MULTIPLIER, *subst.*, qui multiplicat; numerus multiplicans.

MULTIPLY, *to*, *v. a.*, multiplicare; (*increase*), augēre, accumulare; *v. n.*, multiplicari; augēri.

MULTIPLYING, *subst.*, multiplicatio; auctio.

MULTITUDE, *subst.* (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus; frequentia; (*vulgar*), vulgus, plebs.

MULTITUDINOUS, *adj.*, multiplex.

MUM! *interj.*, st! tace! au!

MUMBLE, *to*, murmurare, mussare, mussitare; mutire.

MUMBLER, *subst.*, qui mussitat.

MUMBLING, *subst.*, murmuratio.

MUMMER, *subst.*, homo personatus.

MUMMERY, MUMMING, *subst.*, hominum personatorum pompa.

MUMMY, *subst.*, mortuus arte medicatus.

MUMPS, *subst.*, angina.

MUNCH, *to*, manducare.

MUNDANE, *adj.*, humanus, vanus, mundanus.

MUNICIPAL, *adj.*, municipalis; *municipal town*, municipium.

MUNIFICENCE, *subst.*, munificentia, liberalitas.

MUNIFICENT, *adj.*, munificus, liberalis.

MUNITIONS, *subst. pl.*, munitiones, munimenta.

MURAL, *adj.*, muralis.

MURDER, *subst.*, cædes, homicidium; trucidatio; *murder of one's father*, parricidium.

MURDER, *to*, interficere, occidere, necare, jugulare; trucidare.

MURDERER, *substant.*, interfector, percussor; homicida, sicarius; *m. of a parent*, parricida; *m. of a mother*, matricida; *m. of a brother*, fratricida; *m. of a sister*, sororicida.

MURDERING, *subst.*, interfectio, trucidatio.

MURDEROUS, *adject.*, sanguinarius, cruentus, atrox, truculentus.

MURKY, *adj.*, caliginosus, tenebricosus.

MURMUR, *subst.* (*complaint*), questus, conquestio, querela; (*low noise*), murmur, susurrus; fremitus.

MURMUR, *to*, murmurare, mussare, mussitare, fremere; susurrare.

MURMURER, *subst.*, qui murmurat.

MURMURING, *subst.*, murmuratio; murmur; susurrus; fremitus.

MURRAIN, *subst.*, lues pecuaria.

MURREY, *adj.*, fuscus, subniger.

MUSCADEL or **MUSCADINE WINE**, vinum ex apianis uvis.

MUSCLE, *subst.*, (*fish*), musculus, concha; *muscle of the body*, musculus.

MUSCULAR, *adj.* (*brawny*), musculosus; (*strong*), robustus.

MUSE, *subst.*, Musa, Camena; *the Muses*, Camenæ, Pierides.

MUSE or **MUSE UPON**, *to*, meditari, commentari; contemplari, cogitare; dubitare; mente perpendere, animo versare; *to muse upon beforehand*, præmeditari.

MUSER, *subst.*, contemplator, contemplatrix.

MUSHROOM, *subst.*, fungus; *dainty m.*, boletus.

MUSIC, *subst.* (*art*), ars musica, musica; (*performance*), cantus, concentus, modi musici, modi; *music, vocal and instrumental*, vocum et nervorum cantus.

MUSICAL, *adj.*, musicus, harmonicus; numerosus.

MUSICALNESS, *subst.*, concentus, harmonia.

MUSICIAN, *subst.*, fidicen; tibicen; cornicen; (*one skilled in music*), musicus; *musician in an orchestra*, symphoniacus.

MUSING, *subst.*, meditatio, contemplatio, cogitatio; *musing beforehand*, præmeditatio.

MUSK, *subst.*, moschus; *musk-ball*, pastillus.

MUSKET, *subst.*, sclopetum; (*hawk*), nisus mas.

MUSKETEER, *subst.*, miles sclopeto armatus.

MUSLIN, *subst.*, sindon.

MUSSLE. *See* MUSCLE.

MUSSULMAN, *subst.*, Mohammedi sectator.

MUST, *subst.*, mustum.

MUST (*I*), debeo, oportet me, *&c.*; *I m. write*, scribendum est mihi; *it m. be kept secret*, tacito opus est.

MUSTACHES, *subst.*, capillus *or* barba labri superioris.

MUSTARD, *subst.*, sinapi; *wild mustard*, erysimon; *of mustard*, e sinapi factus.

MUSTER, *subst.*, copiarum lustratio *or* recensio, *to pass muster*, approbari, comprobari.

MUSTER, *to*, exercitum lustrare, censēre; convocare, colligere.

MUSTERING, *subst.*, census, lustratio, recensio; *mustering-place*, campus.

MUSTINESS, *subst.*, mucor.

MUSTY, *adj.*, humore vitiatus; mucidus; *to be musty*, mucēre; *to grow musty*, mucescere.

MUTABILITY, *subst.*, mutabilitas, mobilitas; varietas.

MUTABLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, commutabilis, mobilis, inconstans; volubilis.

MUTATION, *subst.*, mutatio.

MUTE, *adj.*, mutus; *to become mute*, obmutescere.

MUTILATE, *to*, mutilare, truncare.

MUTILATED, *adj.*, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus; curtus.

MUTILATION, *subst.*, mutilatio, truncatio.

MUTINEER, *subst.*, homo turbulentus *or* seditiosus; conjuratus.
MUTINOUS, *adj.*, turbulentus, tumultuosus, factiosus, seditiosus.
MUTINY, *subst.*, seditio, tumultus, motus, concitatio; secessio.
MUTINY, *to*, tumultuari, seditionem excitare.
MUTTER, *to*, mutire, mussare, mussitare; fremere.
MUTTERER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ mussitat.
MUTTERING, *subst.*, murmuratio.
MUTTERINGLY, *adv.*, cùm murmuratione.
MUTTON, *subst.*, caro ovina *or* vervecina; (*a sheep, in comic language*), ovis.
MUTUAL, *adj.*, mutuus, alternus.
MUTUALITY, *subst.*, vices.
MUTUALLY, *adv.*, mutuo, invicem.
MUZZLE, *subst.*, fiscella, capistrum, camus; *muzzle of a gun*, sclopeti os.
MUZZLE, *to*, capistro constringere.
MY, *pron.*, meus; *I myself*, ego ipse.
MYRIAD, *subst.*, decies mille; (*an indefinitely great number*), sexcenti.
MYRRH, *subst.*, myrrha; *of myrrh*, myrrhinus.
MYRRHINE, *adj.*, myrrhinus.
MYRTLE, *subst.*, myrtus; *of myrtle*, myrteus, myrtaceus; *myrtle-grove*, myrtetum *or* myrteta.
MYSTERIOUS, MYSTICAL, *adj.*, mysticus; arcanus.
MYSTERIOUSLY, *adv.*, obscure, parum dilucide.
MYSTERIOUSNESS, *subst.*, mirabilitas.
MYSTERY, *subst.*, arcanum; mysterium.
MYSTICISM, *subst.*, studium mysticum.
MYTHOLOGICAL, *adj.*, fabularis, fabulosus.
MYTHOLOGIST, *subst.*, scriptor *or* interpres fabularum.
MYTHOLOGY, *subst.*, historia fabularis; fabulæ; mythologia.

N.

NAB, *to*, occupare, comprehendere.
NAG, *subst.*, equuleus, mannus; *little nag*, equus pumilus; *an ambling nag*, asturco.
NAIL, *subst.*, clavus; *nail of one's hand or foot*, unguis; *little nail*, unguiculus.
NAIL, *to*, clavis affigere, configere, suffigere; *to nail down*, defigere.
NAKED, *adj.*, nudus; *half n.*, seminudus; *to strip n.*, nudare, denudare; *made n.*, nudatus, denudatus.
NAKEDLY, *adv.* (*openly*), aperte, perspicue.
NAKEDNESS, *subst.*, nuditas, nudatum corpus.
NAME, *subst.*, nomen; *first n.*, præenomen; *surname*, cognomen; *by n.*, nomine, nominatim; (*renown*), fama, nomen, existimatio; *to have a good n.*, bene audire; *to have a bad n.*, male audire.
NAME, *to*, nominare, appellare, nuncupare, vocare; (*mention*), alcjs mentionem facere; *to n. over*, nomina recitare; *to n. a person* or *an office*, alqm ad alqd munus nominare *or* designare.
NAMELESS, *adj.*, nomine vacans; sine nomine scriptus.
NAMELY, *adv.*, scilicet, videlicet, nempe.
NAMER, *subst.*, nomenclator.
NAMESAKE, *subst.*, cognominis.
NAMING, *subst.*, nominatio, nuncupatio, appellatio.
NAP, *subst.*, somnus brevis; *to take a nap*, somnum levem capere; *to take a nap at noon*, meridiare, meridiari; (*on cloth* or *hats*), villus.
NAPE (*of the neck*), *subst.*, ima colli vertebra.
NAPKIN, *subst.*, mappa, linteolum.
NAPLESS, *adj.*, tritus, detritus.
NAPPING, *adj.*, dormiens, dormitans.
NARCOTIC, *adj.*, torpefaciendi vim habens.
NARD, *subst.* (*shrub*), nardus; (*ointment*), unguentum nardinum.
NARRATE, *to*, narrare, enarrare; referre; exponere.
NARRATION, NARRATIVE, *subst.*, narratio, relatio; *short narrative*, narratiuncula.
NARRATOR, *subst.*, narrator; auctor.
NARROW, *adj.*, angustus, artus; exiguus; *a n. place*, angustiæ; *n.-minded*, angusti animi.
NARROW, *to*, angustum reddere, angustare, artare.
NARROWING, *subst.*, coartatio.
NARROWNESS, *subst.*, angustia.
NASAL, *adj.*, ad nasum pertinens; per nasum pronunciatus.
NASTINESS, *subst.*, sordes, spurcities, fœditas; squalor.
NASTY, *adj.*, sordidus, fœdus, squalidus, spurcus; impurus.
NATAL, *adj.*, natalis.
NATION, *subst.*, natio, gens; *of a nation*, gentilis.
NATIONAL, *adj.*, gentis propriæ.
NATIVE, *adj.* (*inborn*), innatus, insitus, ingenitus; nativus, naturalis; (*indigenous*), indigenus; *subst.*, indigena.
NATIVITY, *subst.* (*birth*), partus; (*in astrology*), sidus natalitium, thema; *of a nativity*, natalitius.
NATURAL, *adj.*, naturalis; nativus; innatus, insitus; vivus; (*unaffected*), simplex, sincerus.
NATURALIST, *subst.*, rerum naturæ peritus, physicus.
NATURALIZATION, *subst.*, jus civitatis datum.
NATURALIZE, *to*, civitatem dare.
NATURALLY, *adv.* (*by nature*), naturâ, naturaliter; (*according to nature*), secundum naturam; (*artlessly*), simpliciter.
NATURALNESS, *subst.*, veritas; simplicitas.
NATURE, *subst.*, natura; indoles, ingenium; rerum natura, mundus; *by n.*, naturaliter, naturâ; *good n.*, comitas, benevolentia, humanitas, liberalitas; *ill n.*, natura difficilis; (*sort* or *kind*), genus.
NATURED, *adj.*; *good-natured*, comis, humanus, benevolus, ingenuus, miti ingenio; *ill-natured*, morosus, difficilis; malitiosus; difficili ingenio.
NAUGHT, *subst.*, nihil; *to set at naught*, vilipendere, nihili facere.
NAUGHTINESS, *subst.*, malitia, improbitas, malignitas.
NAUGHTY, *adj.* (*ill*), malus, malignus, pravus (*bad, bad*), nequam, scelestus; vitiosus, impurus.
NAUSEA, *subst.*, nausea, fastidium.
NAUSEATE, *to*, nauseare, fastidire.
NAUSEATING, *adj.*, fastidium creans.
NAUSEOUS, *adj.*, teter; putidus.
NAUSEOUSNESS, *subst.*, nausea, fastidium.
NAUTICAL, *adj.*, navalis, nauticus.
NAVAL, *adj.*, navalis, nauticus.
NAVE, *subst.*, rota modiolus; *nave of a church*, spatium medium.
NAVEL, *subst.*, umbilicus; *like a navel*, umbilicatus; *navel-string*, nervus umbilicaris.
NAVIGABLE, *adj.*, navigabilis, navigandus.

NAVIGATE, *to*, navigare.
NAVIGATION, *subst.*, navigatio; ars navalis.
NAVIGATOR, *subst.*, navigator, nauta.
NAVY, *subst.*, naves; copiæ navales; classis; (*as a department*), res maritimæ; *of the navy*, classicus, classiarius.
NAY, *adv.*, non; minime vero; immo, immo vero; *to say nay*, negare.
NEAL, *to*, sensim igni admovêre.
NEAR, *adj.*, vicinus; propinquus; *adv.*, propter, prope, juxta, secundum, proxime; *near at hand*, in promptu; *near akin*, cognatione proximus.
NEARLY, *adv.* (*nigh*), prope; (*almost*), pene, prope, propemodum, tantum non.
NEARNESS, *subst.*, proximitas, vicinia; *nearness by marriage*, affinitas.
NEAT, *subst.*, pecus bubulum, boves; *n.'s leather*, corium bubulum; *n.-herd*, bubulcus, pecuarius.
NEAT, *adj.*, nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, scitus; *to look neat*, nitêre.
NEATNESS, *subst.*, concinnitas, nitor; elegantia; munditia.
NEBULOUS, *adj.*, nebulosus.
NECESSARIES, *subst. pl.*, res necessariæ.
NECESSARILY, *adv.*, necessario.
NECESSARY, *adj.*, necessarius, necesse; *very necessary*, pernecessarius; *it is necessary*, opus est, oportet, necesse est; (*privy*), *subst.*, foricæ.
NECESSITATE, *to*, cogere, compellere, adigere.
NECESSITOUS, *adj.*, indigus, egenus; inops.
NECESSITOUSNESS, *subst.*, inopia, paupertas.
NECESSITY, *subst.*, necessitas; necessitudo.
NECK, *subst.*, collum; cervix, cervices; *little n.*, cervicula; *very n.*, collum distortum; *n. of land*, isthmus; *neck-band, neck-cloth*, collare; *neckerchief*, amictorium; *necklace*, monile.
NECROMANCER, *subst.*, magus, veneficus.
NECROMANCY, *substant.*, umbrarum evocatio; necromantia; ars magica.
NECTAR, *subst.*, nectar.
NECTAREAN, NECTARINE, *adj.*, nectareus; *nectarine peach*, nucipersica.
NEED, *subst.* (*necessity*), necessitas; (*occasion*), opus, usus; (*want*), inopia, egestas, necessitas, mendicitas, indigentia, penuria; (*calamity*), res adversæ; miseriæ, calamitas; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen; *needs*, res necessariæ; *to do one's needs*, alvum levare.
NEED, *to* (*want*), egêre, indigêre, carêre; desiderare; (*it is needed*), necesse est, oportet, opus est; *you need not fear*, non est quod timeas.
NEEDFUL, *adj.*, necessarius, opportunus; opus; *very needful*, pernecessarius; *it is needful*, expedit, convenit, necesse, opus est.
NEEDFULNESS, *subst.*, necessitas.
NEEDINESS, *subst.*, egestas, inopia, indigentia; penuria.
NEEDLE, *subst.*, acus; *needle-work*, opus Phrygium; *to do needle-work*, acu pingere; *needle-maker*, acuum faber.
NEEDLESS, *adj.*, supervacaneus, supervacuus, superfluus, inutilis.
NEEDLESSNESS, *subst.*, inutilitas.
NEEDS, *adv.*, ex necessitate; necessario; *I must needs*, oportet me, non possum non.
NEEDY, *adj.*, egens, egenus, indigens, indigus, inops.
NEFARIOUS, *adj.*, nefarius, impius, scelestus, sceleratus.

NEGATION, *subst.*, negatio.
NEGATIVE, *adj.*, negans, negandi vim habens.
NEGATIVE, *subst.*, repulsa.
NEGLECT, *subst.*, neglectus, negligentia, incuria, aspernatio.
NEGLECT, *to*, negligere, omittere.
NEGLECTFUL, *adj.*, negligens; immemor.
NEGLECTING, *subst.*, neglectus, neglectio.
NEGLIGENCE, *subst.*, negligentia, neglectus, incuria, indiligentia.
NEGLIGENT, *adj.*, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus; ignavus, remissus, segnitens; *to be negligent*, negligere, indormire.
NEGOTIATE, *to*, *v. n.*, negotiari, mercaturam exercêre; *v. a.*, administrare, curare, procurare, gerere.
NEGOTIATING, *subst.*, negotiatio.
NEGOTIATION, *subst.*, administratio, curatio, procuratio.
NEGOTIATOR, *subst.*, administrator, curator, procurator; (*trafficker*), negotiator.
NEGRO, *subst.*, Æthiops, Maurus.
NEIGH, *to*, hinnire, hinnitum edere; *to neigh after*, adhinnire.
NEIGHBOR, *subst.*, vicinus; accola, finitimus; *next neighbor*, proximus.
NEIGHBORHOOD, *subst.*, vicinia; vicinitas, propinquitas; (*neighbors*), vicinitas, vicini.
NEIGHBORING, *adj.*, finitimus.
NEIGHBORLY, *adj.*, vicinis convenienS; officiosus; *adv.*, ut decet vicinum, vicinorum more.
NEIGHING, *subst.*, hinnitus.
NEITHER, *adj.*, neuter; *conj.*, nec, neque, neve.
NEOPHYTE, *subst.*, novitius, tiro.
NEPHEW, *subst.*, fratris *or* sororis filius.
NEPHRITIC, *adj.*, renum dolore laborans.
NEPOTISM, *subst.*, studium cognatos augendi, nepotismus.
NERVE, *subst.*, nervus; *little nerve*, nervulus.
NERVOUS, *adj.*, nervosus; vibrans; irritabilis.
NESCIENCE, *subst.*, ignorantia.
NEST, *subst.*, nidus; *little nest*, nidulus; *nest of boxes*, nidi; *n. of thieves*, furum grex.
NEST, *to*, nidificare, nidulari.
NESTLE, *to*, se in nido condere *or* reponere.
NESTLING, *subst.*, avicula recens ovo excusa.
NET, *subst.*, rete; *casting-net*, funda, jaculum; *drag-net*, verriculum, everriculum; *net for the hair*, reticulum; *like a net*, reticulatus.
NET, *adj.*, solidus.
NETHER, *adj.*, inferior; *nethermost*, infimus.
NETTING, NET-WORK, *subst.*, opus reticulatum.
NETTLE, *subst.*, urtica; *blind* or *dead nettle*, lamium; *nettle-worm*, eruca urticaria.
NETTLE, *to*, urere, pungere; irritare.
NETTLING, *adj.*, mordax; *subst.*, stimulatio.
NEUTER, NEUTRAL, *adj.*, medius, neutrius partis, partium studio vacans; *neuter gender*, genus neutrum; *neuter noun*, nomen neutrale.
NEUTRALITY, *subst.*, neutrius partis studium, quies, otium.
NEVER, *adv.*, nunquam, nullo tempore; *and n.*, nec unquam; *n. deny it*, ne nega; *n. a whit*, nihil quicquam; *never-ceasing*, assiduus, continuus.
NEVERTHELESS, *adv.*, nihilo minus, nihilo seciùs; tamen.
NEW, *adj.*, novus; recens; (*unheard of*), inauditus; (*unwonted*), insolitus; (*unworn*), integer; *new*

things, nova, *pl.*; *a new beginner*, tiro; *new year*, annus inlens; *new-year's gift*, strena; *to make new*, novare, innovare; *anew*, denuo, de integro.

NEWLY, *adv.*, nove; (*lately*), nuper, nuperrime.

NEWNESS, *subst.*, novitas; insolentia.

NEWS, *subst. pl.*, res novæ; fama, rumor; nuncius; *what news?* quid novi? *no news*, nihil novi; *newspaper*, acta publica.

NEWT, *subst.*, stellio, lacerta.

NEXT, *adj.*, proximus, citimus; finitimus, vicinus; secundus ab aliquo; deinde, deinceps; *next after*, juxta, proxime, secundum.

NIB (*beak*), *subst.*, rostrum.

NIBBLE, *to*, admordère, carpere, rodere, arrodere; *to nibble at*, leviter attingere.

NICE, *adj.* (*dainty*), delicatus, delicatulus, bellus; (*exact*), accuratus, exquisitus; (*ticklish*), periculosus, lubricus; (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus.

NICENESS, NICETY, *subst.* (*over-delicacy*), mollitia, mollities; (*exactness*), accuratio, subtilitas; *niceties* (*dainties*), cupediæ, cibi delicati.

NICHE, *subst.*, ædicula.

NICK, *subst.*, incisura; *in the nick of time*, commode, opportune.

NICK, *to*, incidere.

NICKNAME, *subst.*, nomen joculare, cognomen infame.

NICKNAME, *to*, jocularitèr *or* contumeliose appellare.

NIECE, *subst.*, fratris *or* sororis filia.

NIGGARD, *adj.* and *subst.*, avarus, parcus, sordidus, illiberalis.

NIGGARDLINESS, *subst.*, avaritia, parsimonia; sordes, illiberalitas.

NIGGARDLY, *adj.*, parcus, avarus, sordidus, tenax; *very niggardly*, præparcus; *adv.*, parce, maligne, illiberaliter.

NIGH, *adj.*, vicinus, propinquus, proximus; *adv.*, prope, juxta, propter, secundum; *well-nigh*, propemodum; *nigher*, propior; *nighest*, proximus.

NIGHT, *subst.*, nox; (*darkness*), tenebræ; *by n.*, nocte, noctu; *to-n.*, *this n.*, hac nocte; *of the n.*, nocturnus; *good-n.!* salve! vale! *n.-walker*, tenebrio, noctivagus; *night-watch*, vigiles nocturni; *nightmare*, ephialtes.

NIGHTINGALE, *subst.*, luscinia; philomela.

NIGHTLY, *adj.*, nocturnus; *adv.*, noctu; singulis noctibus.

NIMBLE, *adj.*, agilis, celer, pernix, velox, expeditus, levis.

NIMBLENESS, *subst.*, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.

NINE, num., novem; noveni; *of nine*, novenarius; *nine times*, novies; *nine o'clock*, tertia hora; *nine-and-thirty*, undequadraginta; *of nine days*, novendialis; *nine-pins*, conorum ludus; *nine hundred*, nongenti; *nine hundred times*, nongenties.

NINETEEN, undeviginti, novendecim; *the nineteenth*, decimus nonus, undevigesimus.

NINETIETH, *adj.*, nonagesimus.

NINETY, nonaginta; *of ninety*, nonagenarius; *ninety times*, nonagies.

NINNY, *subst.*, stultus, bardus, insulsus.

NINTH, *adj.*, nonus; *for the ninth time*, nonum.

NINTHLY, *adv.*, nono.

NIP, *to*, vellere, vellicare; *to nip off*, desecare, resecare; (*taunt*), urere, mordère.

NIP, NIPPING, *subst.*, vellicatio; compressio; [illegible]

NIPPERS, *subst. pl.*, forceps.

NIPPING, *adj.*, mordax.

NIPPINGLY, *adv.*, salse.

NIPPLE, *subst.*, papilla.

NIT, *subst.*, lens.

NITRE, *subst.*, nitrum.

NITROUS, *adj.*, nitrosus, nitratus.

NO, *adj.*, nullus, non ullus; nemo de *or* ex; *no hard matter*, res haud difficilis; *I have no time*, non est mihi otium; *nobody*, *no one*, nemo; nemo omnium; *by no means*, nequaquam, nullo modo; *no more*, nihil amplius; *to no purpose*, frustra; *nowhere*, nusquam, nullo loco.

NO, *adv.*, non, minime.

NOBILITY, *subst.*, nobilitas, claritas, celsitudo; *the nobility*, nobiles, proceres, patricii.

NOBLE, *adj.* (*illustrious*), nobilis, generosus; illustris, insignis, clarus, splendidus; (*generous*), generosus, liberalis, munificus; (*stately*), magnificus; excelsus; *very n.*, pernobilis; *of a n. stock*, genere nobilis, illustri familia ortus; *to make n.* (*ennoble*), nobilitare, illustrare, ornare; *the noble*, proceres.

NOBLEMAN, *subst.*, homo nobilis; *noblemen*, nobiles, optimates; nobilitas.

NOBLENESS, *subst.*, nobilitas, claritas, splendor; generositas.

NOBLEWOMAN, *subst.*, femina nobilis.

NOCTURNAL, *adj.*, nocturnus.

NOD, *to*, nutare; *to nod to*, annuere, adnutare; (*sleep*), dormire.

NOD, *subst.*, nutus.

NODDING, *subst.*, nutatio, capitis nutus.

NODDLE, *subst.*, occipitium.

NODE, *subst.*, nodus, tuber.

NOGGIN, *subst.*, cotyla, hemina, lagena.

NOISE, *subst.*, sonus, crepitus, strepitus; clamor, (*report*), fama, rumor; *to make a noise*, strepere; crepare; *without noise*, silens, tacitus.

NOISE, *to* (*abroad*), vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; prædicare.

NOISELESS, *adj.*, silens, tacitus.

NOISINESS, *subst.*, clamor.

NOISOME, *adj.* (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius; (*foul*), teter, gravis; molestus.

NOISOMENESS, *subst.*, fœtor, spurcitia.

NOISY, *adj.*, strepens, fremens; tumultuosus; clamosus, rixosus.

NOMADIC, *adj.*, by *genit.*, nomadum; *nomadic people*, nomades.

NOMENCLATOR, *subst.*, nomenclator.

NOMENCLATURE, *subst.*, nomenclatura.

NOMINAL, *adj.*, nominalis; nomine tantum.

NOMINALLY, *adv.* (*in name*), nomine; (*in pretence*), verbo.

NOMINATE, *to*, nominare, appellare, nuncupare designare; *to n. a dictator*, dictatorem dicere

NOMINATING, NOMINATION, *subst.*, nominatio, appellatio, nuncupatio, designatio.

NOMINATIVE CASE, casus nominandi, nominativus *or* rectus.

NONAGE, *subst.*, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris.

NON-APPEARANCE, *subst.*, desertum vadimonium.

NONCE, *subst.*; *for the n.*, de industria, consulto.

NON-COMPLIANCE, *subst.*, recusatio.

NON-CONFORMIST, *subst.*, qui se ecclesiæ non conformat.

NON-CONFORMITY, *subst.*, recusatio se conformandi.
NONE, *adj.*, nullus, non ullus.
NONENTITY, *subst.*, non esse; *a n.*, nihil.
NONES, *subst. pl.*, nonæ.
NONPLUS, *subst.*, incitæ; *to nonplus*, ad incitas redigere.
NON-RESIDENCE, *subst.*, absentia a munere.
NON-RESIDENT, *adj.*, non residens, a munere absens.
NON-RESISTANCE, *subst.*, patientia.
NONSENSE, *subst.*, absurde dictum *or* factum, ineptiæ.
NONSENSICAL, *adject.*, absurdus, absonus, ineptus.
NONSENSICALNESS, *subst.*, insulsitas.
NONSUIT, *subst.*, litis desertio.
NOODLE, *subst.*, stultus, hebes.
NOOK, *subst.*, angulus, recessus; *secret n.*, latebra.
NOON, NOONTIDE, *subst.*, meridies, tempus meridianum; *at noon*, meridianus; *before noon*, antemeridianus; *after noon*, pomeridianus; *to sleep at noon*, meridiari.
NOOSE, *subst.*, laqueus.
NOOSE, *to*, illaqueare, irretire.
NOR, *conj.*, nec, neque, neve.
NORTH, *subst.*, septentriones; *north pole*, septentrio; *north-star*, septentrio.
NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, *adj.*, in septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens.
NORTHWARD, *adj.*, ad septentriones, septentrionem versus.
NOSE, *subst.*, nasus.
NOSE, *to*, odorari.
NOSED, *adj.*; *flat-nosed*, simus; *hawk-nosed*, camurus; *hook-nosed*, nasi adunci.
NOSEGAY, *subst.*, florum fasciculus.
NOSOLOGY, *subst.*, morborum doctrina.
NOSTRILS, *subst. pl.*, nares.
NOT, *adv.*, non, ne; *not at all*, nullo modo, nequaquam; *not yet*, nondum; *not so*, minime, neutiquam.
NOTABLE, *adj.*, illustris, insignis, spectabilis, eximius, egregius; nobilis; *very n.*, perinsignis; *to be n.*, enitēre, clarēre; *to make n.*, nobilitare.
NOTABLENESS, *subst.*, claritas, claritudo.
NOTARY, *subst.*, scriba publicus; signator; scriba censualis.
NOTATION, *subst.*, notatio.
NOTCH, *subst.*, incisura.
NOTCH, *to*, incidere; denticulare.
NOTCHING, *subst.*, incisio.
NOTE, *subst.* (*mark*), nota, signum; (*note of hand*), chirographum; (*musical note*), tonus, modus; (*cry*), vox; (*remark*), annotatio; (*small letter*), epistolium, codicilli; *of note* (*importance*), notabilis, insignis, illustris, egregius, eximius; *of little note*, obscurus, ignotus; *to take note of*, observare.
NOTE, *to*, notare, signare; (*observe*), observare, animadvertere; *to note a thing down*, aliqd in libellum referre.
NOTED, *adj.*, clarus, eximius.
NOTER, *subst.*, observator.
NOTHING, *subst.*, nihil, nil, nihilum; nulla res; *n. at all*, prorsus nihil; *little or n.*, non multum aut non omnino; *it is n. to me*, nihil ad me attinet, mea minime refert; *for n.*, gratis; temere; *good for n.*, inutilis; nequam; *n. worth*, vilis; nullius momenti.
NOTHINGNESS, *subst.*, nihilum; res nullius momenti.
NOTICE, *subst.* (*heed*), animadversio, observatio; (*advice*), monitio, admonitio; monitum; nuncius, *to give n. of*, certiorem facere de, nunciare, deferre; *to take n. of*, notare, observare, animadvertere.
NOTICE, *to*, notare, observare.
NOTIFICATION, *subst.*, significatio, declaratio, denunciatio.
NOTIFY, *to*, significare, denunciare, declarare, monstrare; (*inform*), certiorem facere.
NOTION, *subst.*, notio, cognitio; scientia, peritia; prima intelligentia, notitia; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia.
NOTIONAL, *adj.*, ad notionem pertinens.
NOTORIETY, *subst.*, evidentia, perspicuitas, notitia pervulgata.
NOTORIOUS, *adj.*, omnibus notus, manifestus; famosus.
NOTORIOUSLY, *adv.*, manifeste, aperte, palam.
NOTWITHSTANDING (*nevertheless*), tamen, attamen, nihilominus; (*in spite of*), adversus; (*although*), tametsi, quamquam, etsi, licet, quamvis.
NOUGHT, *subst.*, nihil; *to be set at nought*, nihili pendere, contemnere.
NOUN, *subst.*, nomen.
NOURISH, *to*, nutrire, alere; fovēre.
NOURISHABLE, *adj.*, nutriendus; altilis.
NOURISHER, *subst.*, alitor, nutritor, educator.
NOURISHING, *adj.*, almus, in quo multum alimenti est; *subst.*, nutritus.
NOURISHMENT, *subst.* (*food*), alimentum, nutrimentum, pabulum; cibus.
NOVEL, *adj.* (*new*), novus; (*unusual*), insuetus, insolens; *subst.*, fabella.
NOVELIST, *subst.*, fabularum scriptor.
NOVELTY, *subst.* (*newness*), novitas; (*new thing*), res nova.
NOVEMBER, *subst.*, (mensis) November.
NOVICE, *subst.*, novitius; tiro.
NOVITIATE, *subst.*, tirocinium.
NOW, *adv.*, nunc, hoc tempore, hodie; jam; autem, vero; igitur; *nowadays*, his temporibus; *now and then*, subinde, nonnunquam, identidem; *even now, just now*, modo, jam nunc.
NOXIOUS, *adj.*, noxius, nocens, perniciosus.
NUBILE, *adj.*, nubilis.
NUDITIES, *subst. pl.*, verenda.
NUDITY, *subst.*, nuditas; *in a state of n.*, nudus.
NUGATORY, *adj.*, nugatorius, futilis.
NUISANCE, *subst.*, res noxia; pestis, pernicies.
NULL AND VOID, *adj.*, irritus, nullius auctoritatis, nullam vim habens.
NULLIFY, *to*, abrogare, antiquare; irritum reddere.
NULLITY, *subst.*, nihilum.
NUMB, *adj.*, rigidus, torpidus.
NUMB, *to.* *See* BENUMB, *to.*
NUMBER, *subst.*, numerus; (*character*), numeri nota; *a great n.*, multi; magnus numerus, magna vis; *a small n.*, pauci; *in n.*, numero.
NUMBER, *to*, numerare, dinumerare, computare; recensēre.
NUMBERER, *subst.*, qui numerat.
NUMBERING, *subst.*, numeratio, enumeratio; dinumeratio; recensio; *n. of people*, census.
NUMBERLESS, *adj.*, innumerabilis; innumerus.
NUMBNESS, *subst.*, rigor, stupor, torpor.
NUMERABLE, *adj.*, numerabilis, computabilis.
NUMERAL, *adj.*, numeralis.
NUMERATION, *subst.*, numeratio.

NUMERATOR, *subst.*, numerator.
NUMERICAL, *adj.*, ad numerus pertinens.
NUMERICALLY, *adv.*, ad numerum.
NUMEROUS, *adj.*, frequens, numerosus.
NUMEROUSLY, *adv.*, magno numero, frequenter; numerose.
NUMSKULL, *subst.*, stipes, hebes, plumbeus.
NUN, *subst.*, monacha.
NUNCIO, *subst.*, nuncius *or* legatus pontificis.
NUNCUPATIVE, NUNCUPATORY, *adj.*, ad nuncupationem pertinens; *nuncupative will*, testamentum nuncupatum.
NUNNERY, *subst.*, cœnobium monacharum.
NUPTIAL, *adj.*, nuptialis; *n. bed*, lectus genialis.
NUPTIALS, *subst. pl.*, nuptiæ.
NURSE, *subst.*, nutrix, nutricula; *wet-nurse*, nutrix lactans; *dry-nurse*, nutrix non lactescens; *nurse-child*, alumnus, alumna.
NURSE, *to*, nutrire, fovêre, curare, alere.
NURSERY, *subst.* (*the room*), parvulorum diæta; (*for plants*), plantarium, seminarium.
NURSING, *subst.*, nutricatus.
NURSLING, *subst.*, infans lactens.
NURTURE, *subst.*, educatio, institutio; disciplina.
NURTURE, *to*, educare, instruere, instituere.
NUT, *subst.*, nux; *small n.*, nucula; *n.-tree*, nux; *n.-kernel*, nucleus; *n.-cracker*, nucifrangibulum.
NUTMEG, *subst.*, nux moschata.
NUTRIMENT, *subst.*, nutrimen, nutrimentum.
NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, *adj.*, in quo multum alimenti est.
NYMPH, *subst.*, nympha.

O.

O! interj., oh! o!
OAF, *subst.*, stultus, hebes.
OAFISH, *adj.*, insulsus, fatuus, stupidus.
OAFISHNESS, *subst.*, stupiditas.
OAK, *subst.*, quercus; *oak wood*, robur; *bitter oak*, cerrus; *holm oak*, ilex; *oak-apple*, galla; *grove of oaks*, quercetum.
OAKEN, *adj.*, quernus, querneus, quercinus; roboreus; ligneus; cerreus.
OAR, *subst.*, remus; *oar theft*, scalmus.
OARSMAN, *subst.*, remex; *oarsmen's bench*, transtrum.
OATEN, *adj.*, avenaceus, avenarius.
OATH, *subst.*, jusjurandum; *military oath*, sacramentum; *to take an oath*, jusjurandum dare, jurare; sacramentum dicere; jurejurando *or* sacramento se obstringere; *to put one to his oath*, ad jusjurandum alqm adigere, jurejurando alqm obstringere; *false oath*, perjurium.
OATS, *subst. pl.*, avena; *of oats*, avenaceus; *oat-thistle*, carduus avenarius.
OBDURACY, *subst.*, obstinatio; contumacia.
OBDURATE, *adj.*, duratus, induratus, pertinax; *to grow obdurate*, durescere, obdurescere.
OBEDIENCE, *subst.*, obedientia, obsequium, obtemperatio.
OBEDIENT, *adj.*, obediens, obsequens, dicto audiens.
OBEISANCE, *subst.*, salutatio.
OBELISK, *subst.*, obeliscus.
OBESITY, *subst.*, obesitas.
OBEY, *to*, alicui obedire, obsequi, obtemperare, parêre, morem gerere, morigerari.

OBITUARY, *subst.*, catalogus mortuorum.
OBJECT, *subst.*, res; (*in grammar*), res objecta; *object of mockery*, ludibrium.
OBJECT, *to*, objicere, objectare, opponere, urgere; (*reproach*), opprobrare, exprobrare.
OBJECTION, *subst.*, quod objicitur *or* objectum est; contradictio.
OBJECTIVE, *adj.*, ad rem objectam spectans, in sensus cadens.
OBJECTIVELY, *adv.*, ita ut sub sensus cadat.
OBJECTIVENESS, *subst.*, status rei quæ in sensus cadit.
OBJECTOR, *subst.*, qui alqd objicit.
OBJURGATION, *subst.*, objurgatio.
OBLATION, *subst.*, oblatio.
OBLIGATE, *to*, obligare, devincire.
OBLIGATION, *subst.* (*binding force*), beneficium, meritum, promeritum; (*duty*), officium; (*the being bound in law*), obligatio; (*bond*), chirographum, syngrapha; (*suretyship*), vadimonium.
OBLIGATORY, *adj.*, obligans, obstringens.
OBLIGE, *to*, cogere, adigere, subigere, compellere; *to oblige one by a kindness*, de alqo bene merêri, alqm sibi obligare, obstringere, devincire.
OBLIGEE, *subst.*, cui chirographum traditur.
OBLIGER, *subst.*, qui tradit chirographum.
OBLIGING, *adj.* (*courteous*), humanus, officiosus, comis; (*liberal*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus.
OBLIGINGLY, *adv.*, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter, humane, officiose; *very o.*, perofficiose.
OBLIGINGNESS, *subst.*, humanitas, comitas, benignitas.
OBLIQUE, *adj.*, obliquus.
OBLIQUENESS, OBLIQUITY, *subst.*, obliquitas.
OBLITERATE, *to*, obliterare, expungere, delêre; tollere.
OBLITERATION, *subst.*, obliteratio, deletio; abolitio.
OBLIVION, *subst.*, oblivio, oblivium; *act of oblivion*, amnestia, lex oblivionis.
OBLIVIOUS, *adj.*, obliviosus.
OBLONG, *adj.*, oblongus.
OBLOQUY, *subst.*, maledictio, contumelia.
OBNOXIOUS, *adj.*, obnoxius, expositus, levisus.
OBNOXIOUSNESS, *subst.*, qualitas rei obnoxiæ.
OBSCENE, *adj.*, obscœnus, impurus, impudicus.
OBSCENITY, *subst.*, obscœnitas, impudicitia.
OBSCURATION, *subst.*, obscuratio.
OBSCURE, *adj.* (*dark*), obscurus, caliginosus, cæcus; (*not clear*), abstrusus, perplexus; (*unknown*), ignotus, ignobilis; *very obscure*, perobscurus; *somewhat obscure*, subobscurus.
OBSCURE, *to*, obscurare.
OBSCURING, *subst.*, obscuratio.
OBSCURITY, *subst.*, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo; ignobilitas, humilitas; obscurum dicendi genus.
OBSEQUIES, *subst. pl.*, exsequiæ, funeris justa, funeris pompa.
OBSEQUIOUS, *adj.*, obsequens; morigerus.
OBSEQUIOUSNESS, *subst.*, obsequium, obsequentia.
OBSERVABLE, *adj.*, conspicuus; notabilis, insignis.
OBSERVANCE, *subst.*, observantia; obsequium, cultus; (*keeping*), observatio.
OBSERVANT, *adj.*, observans, obsequens, dicto audiens, morigerus; *a. mind*, ingenium acutum.
OBSERVATION, *subst.*, observatio, animadversio; sagacitas; annotatio.

OBSERVATORY, *subst.*, specula astronomica.

OBSERVE, *to* (*notice*), observare, animadvertere; (*be sensible of*), sentire, percipere; (*watch*), servare; captare; (*keep*), servare, tenere; (*obey*), parere, obedire; (*be attentive to*), observare, colere; (*make a remark*), dicere; annotare.

OBSERVER, *subst.*, observator, speculator; annotator, animadversor.

OBSOLETE, *adj.*, obsoletus, exoletus; *to grow obsolete*, obsolēre, obsolescere.

OBSTACLE, *subst.*, impedimentum.

OBSTETRIC, *adj.*, obstetricius; *obstetrics*, ars obstetricia.

OBSTINACY, *subst.*, pertinacia, contumacia, animi obstinatio.

OBSTINATE, *adj.*, pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus; contumax; inflexibilis; perseverans.

OBSTREPEROUS, *adj.*, strepens; tumultuosus.

OBSTRUCT, *to* (*hinder*), prohibēre, impedire; (*stop up*), obstruere.

OBSTRUCTER, *subst.*, qui impedit.

OBSTRUCTING, *subst.*, obstructio.

OBSTRUCTION, *subst.* (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora.

OBSTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, impediens.

OBTAIN, *to*, *v. a.* (*attain*), potiri, adipisci, consequi, acquirere, parere; *to o. by lot*, sortiri; *to o. by request*, impetrare; *to o. favor*, gratiam inire; *v. n.* (*prevail*), valēre; *to o. as a custom*, inveterascere.

OBTAINABLE, *adj.*, parabilis, impetrabilis.

OBTAINER, *subst.*, exorator.

OBTAINING, *subst.*, adeptio; *obtaining by entreaty*, impetratio.

OBTRUDE, *to*, *v. a.*, obtrudere; *v. n.*, *to o. upon one's patience*, patientiam alcjs tentare.

OBTRUDER, *subst.*, homo importunus.

OBTRUSIVE, *adj.*, molestus, importunus.

OBTUSE, *adj.* (*dull*), obtusus, hebes; tardus.

OBTUSENESS, *subst.*, acies obtusa, hebetudo.

OBVIATE, *to* (*prevent*), obviam ire; præcavēre, prævertere.

OBVIATING, *subst.*, anteoccupatio, impeditio.

OBVIOUS, *adj.*, ante oculos *or* pedes positus; manifestus, evidens.

OBVIOUSNESS, *subst.*, evidentia.

OCCASION, *subst.* (*opportunity*), occasio, opportunitas; casus, casa, locus; (*cause, reason*), causa, materia; (*author*), auctor; (*business*), res, negotium.

OCCASION, *to* (*make*), facere, efficere, creare; (*procure*), parare, comitare, excitare.

OCCASIONAL, *adj.*, fortuitus.

OCCASIONALLY, *adv.*, si occasio tulerit; interdum.

OCCIDENT, *subst.*, occidens, occasus.

OCCIDENTAL, *adj.*, occidentalis.

OCCULT, *adj.*, occultus, abditus, reconditus.

OCCUPANCY, *subst.*, occupatio, possessio.

OCCUPANT, *subst.*, possessor; incola.

OCCUPATION, *subst.* (*business*), occupatio; res, negotium; (*trade*), ars, artificium; (*tenure*), possessio.

OCCUPY, *to* (*take into possession*), occupare, potiri; (*hold*), possidēre, habēre, tenēre; (*inhabit*), tenēre, colere, incolere; (*employ*), negotiis implicare.

OCCUPYING, *subst.*, occupatio; possessio; cultus.

OCCUR, *to*, occurrere, obvenire; in mentem venire.

OCCURRENCE, *subst.*, occasio, casus fortuitus.

OCEAN, *subst.*, oceanus, mare oceanum.

OCEANIC, *adj.*, ad oceanum pertinens.

OCHRE, *subst.*, ochra; *red ochre*, rubrica.

OCTAGON, *subst.*, octagonum.

OCTANGULAR, *adj.*, octo angulos habens

OCTAVE, *subst.*, diapason.

OCTAVO, *subst.*, forma octonaria.

OCTOBER, *subst.*, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, *adj.*, ocularis, ocularius.

OCULIST, *subst.*, medicus ocularius.

ODD, *adj.* (*not even*), impar; (*fantastical*), inconstans, levis, ingenio varius; (*strange*), inusitatus, insolens; mirus, mirabilis.

ODDNESS, ODDITY, *subst.*, insolentia.

ODDS, *subst.* (*contention*), lites, inimicitiæ; discordia, dissensio; (*difference*), discrimen.

ODE, *subst.*, carmen, cantilena.

ODIOUS, *adj.*, odiosus, invisus, invidiosus; *somewhat odious*, subodiosus.

ODIOUSNESS, *subst.*, qualitas rei invidiosæ.

ODIUM, *subst.*, odium; invidia.

ODORIFEROUS, ODOROUS, *adj.*, bene olens, odoratus, odorus.

ODOR, *subst.*, odor.

ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL, consilium generale.

OF, *prep.*, ab, de, e, ex, in, per, super; *the elder of you*, major vestrum; *I am ashamed of my folly*, me piget stultitiæ meæ; *the house of his father*, domus paterna; *of his own accord*, sua sponte; *of set purpose*, dedita opera; *I am glad of that*, id gaudeo; *a friend of mine*, mihi familiaris; *of a certainty*, certo; *of late*, nuper, dudum; *of old*, olim.

OFF, *adv.*, hinc, abhinc; *far off*, procul; *from off*, de; *to come off*, evadere; *off and on*, mediocriter, utcunque; *off hand*, continuo, confestim, statim, illico, extemplo.

OFFAL, OFFALS, *subst.*, purgamenta, retrimenta, reliquiæ.

OFFENCE, *subst.* (*crime, fault*), delictum; maleficium, facinus; peccatum; culpa, noxa; (*affront, injury*), contumelia, injuria; (*displeasure*), offensa, offensio; *to take offence*, offendi; *to give offence*, alqm offendere, lædere.

OFFEND, *to*, *v. n.*, peccare, delinquere, delictum committere; *v. a.* (*displease*), offendere, displicēre; (*hurt, injure*), lædere, violare, injuriâ lacessere; alicui injuriam facere, contumeliam dicere, damnum inferre.

OFFENDER, *subst.*, nocens, noxius; maleficus.

OFFENDING, *adj.*, noxius, nocens.

OFFENSIVE, *adj.* (*unpleasant*), molestus, odiosus, ingratus; (*nasty*), teter; (*injurious*), injuriosus; (*insulting*), contumeliosus; *offensive arms*, tela; *to act on the offensive*, ultro bellum inferre, ultro hostem petere.

OFFENSIVENESS, *subst.*, molestia.

OFFER, *subst.* (*attempt*), conatus; (*thing offered*), res oblata, conditio data *or* oblata.

OFFER, *to* (*present*), offerre, deferre; præbēre; (*propose*), proponere; (*dedicate*), dicare, dedicare; *to o. itself*, occurrere; *to o. battle*, pugnandi copiam facere; *to o. a reward*, præmium proponere; *to o. in sacrifice*, sacrificare, immolare; *to o. to do* (*attempt*), conari.

OFFERER, *subst.* (*in sacrifice*), sacrificans; immolator.

OFFERING, *subst.* (*sacrifice*), sacrificium; (*victim*), victima, hostia; (*gift*), donum; munus.

OFFICE, *subst.* (*good turn*), officium, beneficium;

(*charge*), munus, munia, partes, officium, provincia; (*civil office*), magistratus; honos; (*place of business*), tractatorium, officina; *house of o.*, latrina, forica.

OFFICER, *subst.* (*magistrate*), magistratus; (*bailiff*), lictor; (*in the army*), præfectus, præpositus; *officer of excise*, vectigalium exactor; *custom-house officer*, portitor.

OFFICIAL, *adj.*, publicus; *subst.*, officialis.

OFFICIATE, *to*, officium præstare, munus exercere; (*perform divine service*), rem divinam facere; *to officiate for another*, alterius vice fungi.

OFFICIOUS, *adj.*, officiosus, obsequiosus; *not officious*, inofficiosus.

OFFICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, officium, obsequium.

OFFING, *subst.*, mare apertum.

OFFSCOURINGS, *subst. pl.*, purgamenta.

OFFSET, *subst.*, surculus, germen.

OFFSPRING, *subst.*, liberi; progenies, stirps, proles.

OFT, OFTEN, OFTENTIMES, *adv.*, sæpe, sæpenumero; crebro, non raro; frequenter; multum; *very often*, sæpissime, creberrime; *how often*, quoties; *so often*, toties; *not often*, raro, parum frequenter; *not so often*, rarius; *too often*, nimium sæpe; *to read often*, lectitare.

OGLE, *to*, furtim adspicere.

OGLER, *subst.*, qui furtim adspicit.

OGRESSES (*in heraldry*), *subst. pl.*, pila bellica atri coloris.

OH! *interj.*, oh! ah!

OHO! *interj.*, itane vero!

OIL, *subst.*, oleum; olivum; *whale oil*, oleum cetarium; *of oil*, olearis, olearius; *fine oil*, flos olei.

OIL, *to*, oleo ungere *or* inungere.

OILINESS, *subst.*, pinguetudo.

OILING, *subst.*, inunctio.

OILY, *adj.*, oleosus; oleaceus.

OINTMENT, *subst.*, unguentum; unguen; *o. for the eyes*, collyrium; *o. for the hair*, capillare; *of o.*, unguentarius; *seller of o.s*, unguentarius.

OLD, *adj.*, vetus, vetustus; antiquus, priscus, pristinus; (*worn*), obsoletus, tritus; (*ready to fall*), ruinosus; *old* (*in age*), grandior, senex, ætate gravis, pergrandis natu; *of old, in old times*, olim, jam pridem; quondam; antiquitus; *very old*, pervetus, pervetustus; perantiquus; *older* (*not so young*), major natu; *the oldest*, maximus natu; *five years old*, quinque annos natus, quinque annorum; *how old is he?* quot annos habet? *old man*, senex; *old woman*, anus, anicula, vetula; *of old age*, senilis; *of an old woman*, anilis; *old age*, senectus, senium; *old knave*, veterator; *somewhat old*, grandior, senior; *to grow old*, senescere; *old-fashioned*, desuetus, exoletus.

OLDISH, *adj.*, ætate grandior.

OLDNESS, *subst.*, antiquitas, vetustas; senectus.

OLEAGINOUS, *adj.*, oleaginus.

OLFACTORY, *adj.*, olfactu præditus.

OLIGARCHY, *subst.*, paucorum potestas.

OLITORY GARDEN, hortus olitorius.

OLIVE, *subst.*, oliva, olea, oleæ bacca; *olive-tree*, olea, oliva; *wild olive-tree*, oleaster; *of olive*, olivarius, oleaginus; *oil of olives*, olivum.

OLYMPIAD, *subst.*, Olympias.

OMELET, *subst.*, ovorum intrita in sartagine cocta *or* frixa.

OMEN, *subst.*, omen.

OMINOUS, *adj.*, ominosus, portentosus.

OMINOUSNESS, *subst.*, rei ominosæ qualitas.

OMIT, *to*, omittere; intermittere; prætermittere, mittere; negligere.

OMITTING, OMISSION, *subst.*, omissio; prætermissio; *omitting for a time*, intermissio.

OMNIFARIOUS, *adj.*, omnigenus.

OMNIPOTENCE, *subst.*, omnipotentia.

OMNIPOTENT, *adj.*, rerum omnium præpotens omnipotens.

OMNIPRESENT, *adj.*, qui omnibus locis adest.

OMNISCIENCE, *subst.*, omnium rerum scientia.

OMNISCIENT, *adj.*, rerum omnium conscia.

ON, *prep.*, ad, in, *&c.*; *on the right hand*, ad dextram, a dextra; *on a sudden*, de *or* ex improviso; *on both sides*, ex utraque parte; *they fell on their knees*, procubuerunt in genua; *on that condition*, ea conditione; *on foot*, pedibus; *on my word*, bona fide; *on the ground*, humi; *on either side*, utrobique; *on neither side*, neutro; *on this side*, hinc; *on that side*, illinc; *on both sides*, utrinque, utrobique; *on all sides*, undique, ex omni parte.

ON, *adv.* (*forward*), prorsum, prorsus; (*further*), porro; *on!* eia! age! progredere! *and so on*, et cetera.

ONCE, *adv.*, semel! *o. on a time*, olim, quondam.

ONE, *adj.*, unus; *one at a time*, singuli; *one another*, alius alium; *one after another*, invicem, alii ex aliis; *one with another*, promiscue; *one or the other*, alteruter; *one thing*, unum; *any one*, aliquis; *if any one*, siquis; *every one*, quisque, omnes; *'tis all one*, perinde est; *such a one*, talis; *one by one*, singulatim, singillatim; *on the one side*, hinc, ex hac parte.

ONION, *subst.*, cæpa, cæpe; *young onion*, cæpula; *onion-bed*, cæpina.

ONLY, *adj.*, unicus, solus; *adv.*, solum, tantum, duntaxat, modo.

ONSET, *subst.*, impetus; impressio.

ONWARD, *adv.*, porro, prorsum, deinceps.

ONYX, *subst.*, onyx.

OOZE OUT, *to*, effluere, erumpere.

OOZE, OOZY GROUND, *subst.*, locus palustre *or* paludosus.

OPAL, *subst.*, opalus.

OPAQUE, *adj.*, opacus.

OPEN, *adj.* (*not shut*), apertus, patulus, patens; *half o.*, semiapertus; *to lay* or *set o.*, aperire; *to be* or *lie o.*, patere, patescere, patefieri; (*clear, evident*), clarus, apertus, evidens, manifestus, perspicuus; (*candid, sincere*), simplex, candidus, ingenuus; (*public*), publicus, communis; (*publicly known*), omnibus notus, pervulgatus; (*not fortified*), non munitus; (*vacant*), vacuus; *laid o.* (*exposed to*), obnoxius, opportunus; (*disclosed, divulged*), patefactus, vulgatus, evulgatus; (*exposed to public view*), ante oculos *or* in conspectu omnium positus.

OPEN, OPE, *to*, *v. a.*, aperire; patefacere; reludere; pandere, expandere; evolvere, revolvere; (*cut o.*), insecare, incidere; (*disclose*), detegere, retegere; (*explain*), explicare, explanare; enodare, exponere; (*uncover*), nudare; *v. n.*, se aperire, aperiri; patefieri, pandi, se pandere; recludi; discedere, dehiscere.

OPENING, *subst.* (*the act*), apertio; (*by cutting*), sectio; (*disclosing*), patefactio; (*expounding*), explicatio, expositio, enarratio; (*beginning*), ortus initium, exordium; (*aperture*), foramen, rima, ostiatus, chasma.

OPENNESS, *subst.* (*sincerity*), candor; simplicitas, sinceritas.

OPERA, *subst.*, drama musicum *or* melicum.
OPERATE, *to* (*work*), vim habêre; *to operate upon*, movêre, commovêre; (*in surgery*), secare.
OPERATION, *subst.* (*effect*), effectus, vis; (*enterprise*), res agenda, gerenda *or* gesta; (*in surgery*), curatio quæ scalpellum desiderat.
OPERATIVE, *adj.*, valens, efficax; *subst.*, faber, operæ.
OPIATE, *subst.*, medicamentum soporiferum.
OPINE, *to*, opinari, autumare; rêri.
OPINION, *subst.* (*belief* or *sentiment*), opinio, sententia, judicium; mens, animus; præceptum, dogma, placitum; (*estimation*), existimatio; *to be of o.*, sentire; *to hold an o.*, judicare, censêre; *to be of another's o.*, assentire, consentire; *to be of a contrary o.*, dissentire, secus sentire.
OPINIONATIVE, *adj.*, pertinax, pervicax.
OPINIONATIVENESS, *subst.*, pertinacia, pervicacia.
OPIUM, *subst.*, opium.
OPPONENT, *subst.*, adversarius.
OPPORTUNE, *adj.*, opportunus, tempestivus, commodus.
OPPORTUNITY, *subst.* (*convenience*), opportunitas, occasio, tempestivitas, facultas; (*fitness*) commoditas; (*leisure*), otium.
OPPOSE, *to*, opponere, objicere; contradicere; (*resist*), repugnare, adversari, resistere, obsistere, obniti, reniti; reluctari.
OPPOSER, *subst.*, oppugnator.
OPPOSITE, *adj.* (*contrary to*), oppositus, contrarius, adversus; (*over against*), e regione, ex adverso.
OPPOSITION, *subst.*, oppositio, intercessio; oppugnatio, repugnantia; (*obstacle*), impedimentum.
OPPRESS, *to*, opprimere, premere; vexare; obruere; urgêre.
OPPRESSION, *subst.*, oppressio; vis, vexatio, injuria.
OPPRESSIVE, *adj.*, gravis, acerbus, iniquus.
OPPRESSOR, *subst.*, oppressor; direptor.
OPPROBRIOUS, *adj.*, probrosus, contumeliosus; *opprobrious speech*, contumelia, opprobrium.
OPPROBRIOUSNESS, *subst.*, contumelia, injuria; probrum.
OPPUGN, *to*, oppugnare, adversari; obsistere.
OPTATIVE MOOD, modus optativus.
OPTIC, OPTICAL, *adj.*, opticus.
OPTICIAN, *subst.*, optices gnarus.
OPTICS, *subst. pl.*, optice.
OPTION, *subst.*, optio.
OPULENCE, *subst.*, opulentia; opes, divitiæ.
OPULENT, *adj.*, opulentus, opulens; dives, locuples.
OR, *conj.*, aut, vel; -ve; sive, seu; an, -ne; *or else*, an; aliter.
OR, *subst.*, color aureus.
ORACLE, *subst.*, oraculum; sors; responsum.
ORACULAR, *adj.*, ad oraculum pertinens.
ORACULARLY, *adv.*, modo oraculi.
ORAL, *adj.*, verbo traditus.
ORANGE, *subst.*, malum medicum *or* aurantium; *o.-tree*, arbor medica; *o.-colored*, luteus.
ORATION, *subst.*, oratio, contio; *little oration*, oratiuncula, contiuncula.
ORATOR, *subst.*, orator.
ORATOR-LIKE, *adv.*, oratorie, facunde, diserte, eloquenter; rhetorice.
ORATORICAL, *adj.*, oratoricus; rhetoricus.
ORATORIO, *subst.*, drama musicum sacrum.
ORATORY, *subst.*, rhetorica; rhetoricæ, ars dicendi, ars oratoria; (*place to pray in*), ædicula, sacellum, sacrarium.
ORB, *subst.*, orbis.
ORBIT, *subst.*, orbis, orbita.
ORCHARD, *subst.*, pomarium.
ORCHESTRA, *subst.*, orchestra.
ORDAIN, *to* (*destine*), ordinare, assignare; instituere; destinare; (*order, appoint*), jubêre, imperare.
ORDAINER, *subst.*, ordinator; constitutor.
ORDAINING, *subst.*, ordinatio, institutio; *ordaining of laws*, legum latio.
ORDEAL, *subst.*, fordalium; *ordeal by fire*, ignis sententia.
ORDER, *subst.* (*array*), ordo, dispositio; (*custom*), consuetudo, mos, ritus; (*commission*), auctoritas; (*decree*), mandatum, præceptum, dictum; (*series*), series; (*caste*), ordo; (*order of priests*), collegium, corpus; (*of knights*), classis turmalis; (*badge*), insigne classis turmalis; *the o. of words*, verborum consecutio; *an o. from a magistrate*, edictum; *o. of knighthood*, equitum ordo; equester ordo; *in o.*, ex ordine, ordinate; *in o. to*, ut; *to set in o.*, componere, disponere; *to take o.*, curare; *orders, holy orders*, munus sacerdotis.
ORDER, *to* (*put in o.*), ordinare, ordinate disponere; (*govern*), temperare, moderari, regere; (*give o.*), imperare, jubêre; comparare, statuere, constituere; condicere, edicere, præcipere; (*as a judge*), pronunciare, statuere.
ORDERER, *subst.*, ordinator, temperator, moderator, dispositor.
ORDERING, *subst.*, ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, compositio, constitutio.
ORDERLY, *adj.* (*set in order*), compositus, digestus, bene dispositus; (*obedient*), morigerus, obediens; (*sober*), moderatus, modestus, temperatus; *not orderly*, incompositus, inordinatus.
ORDINAL, *adj.*, ad ordinem pertinens; (*in grammar*), ordinalis; *subst.*, liber ritualis.
ORDINANCE, *subst.*, lex; edictum, decretum, scitum.
ORDINARILY, *adv.*, fere, plerumque; usitate.
ORDINARY, *adj.* (*customary*), usitatus, usu receptus; (*common*), tritus, vulgaris, communis; (*indifferent*), mediocris; (*low, poor*), popularis, vulgaris, vilis; (*not handsome*), parum decorus, invenustus.
ORDINARY, *subst.* (*eating-house*), caupona, popina; (*among civilians*), suus partium judex.
ORDINATE, *adj.*, regulæ congruens.
ORDINATE, *to*, assignare, instituere.
ORDINATION, *subst.*, ritus sollemnis, quo quis in sacerdotum numerum accipitur.
ORDNANCE, *subst.*, tormenta majora.
ORDURE, *subst.*, fimus; stercus, sordes.
ORE, *subst.*, metallum crudum, metalli vena.
ORGAN, *subst.* (*instrument*), instrumentum, organum; (*musical*), organum pneumaticum; *organ of speech*, os, lingua.
ORGANIC, *adj.*, organicus; *o. beings*, animantia
ORGANICALLY, *adv.*, modo organico.
ORGANIST, *subst.*, organœdus.
ORGANIZATION, *subst.*, temperatio; forma.
ORGANIZE, *to*, ordinare; constituere, componere; fingere, effingere, formare.
ORIENT, *subst.* (*the east*), oriens.
ORIENT, *adj.* (*bright*), nitidus, splendidus; *orient beauty*, forma egregia; *orient pearl*, gemma nitidissima *or* orientalis.

ORIENTAL, *adj.*, orientalis, eŏus.
ORIFICE, *subst.*, os.
ORIFLAMME, *subst.*, vexillum aureum.
ORIGIN, *subst.* (*source*), origo, fons; initium, primordium, principium; (*cause*), causa; (*motive*), occasio, ansa; (*subject matter*), argumentum, materia.
ORIGINAL, *adj.*, autographus, archetypus; (*born with one*), ingenitus, ingeneratus, innatus, nativus; insitus.
ORIGINAL, *subst.* (*birth*), origo; genus, stirps; (*etymology*), notatio, vocis origo, etymologia, etymon; (*pattern*), exemplum primum; exemplar; chirographum; autographum; (*odd fellow*), mirum caput.
ORIGINALLY, *adv.* (*at first*), primitus; (*by birth*), naturaliter, naturâ.
ORISONS, *subst. pl.*, preces.
ORNAMENT, *subst.*, ornamentum, ornatus, cultus; decus, insigne; *ornament for the neck*, monile; *without ornament*, inornatus.
ORNAMENT, *to*, ornare, adornare, exornare, decorare.
ORNAMENTAL, *adj.*, decorus, formosus, speciosus.
ORNATE, *adj.*, ornatus, comptus; splendidus.
ORPHAN, *subst.*, orbus, orba; pupillus, pupilla.
ORPHANAGE, *subst.*, orbitas.
ORPIMENT, *subst.*, auripigmentum.
ORPINE, *subst.* (*herb*), telephion.
ORTHODOX, *adj.*, veram Christi legem sequens; orthodoxus.
ORTHODOXY, *subst.*, orthodoxia.
ORTHOGRAPHER, *subst.*, qui recte scribendi rationem servat.
ORTHOGRAPHY, *subst.*, recte scribendi ratio.
OSCILLATION, *subst.*, oscillatio.
OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, *subst.*, oscitatio, incuria.
OSIER, *subst.*, vimen, salix; *osier-tree*, vitex, salix; *of osiers*, vimineus.
OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, *subst.*, ossifragus, ossifraga.
OSSIFY, *to*, *v. a.*, in ossa vertere; *v. n.*, in ossa verti.
OSTENTATION, *subst.*, ostentatio, venditatio, jactatio; ambitio.
OSTENTATIOUS, *adj.*, ambitiosus; *an ostentatious person*, ostentator.
OSTEOLOGY, *subst.*, osteologia.
OSTLER, *subst.*, equiso, stabularius.
OSTRACISM, *subst.*, testarum suffragia.
OSTRICH, *subst.*, struthiocamelus.
OTHER, *adj.*, alius; *all others*, ceteri; *any o.*, alius quispiam; *some o.*, aliquis alius; *the other*, alter; *some or o.*, aliqui; *belonging to others* or *to another*, alienus; *some time or o.*, aliquando, quandoque; *the o. day*, nuper; *every o.*, alternus; *in o. places*, alibi.
OTHERWISE, *adv.*, aliusmodi; aliter, secus; aliquin; *far otherwise*, multo aliter, longe secus.
OTTER, *subst.*, lutra.
OUCH, *subst.*, monile aureum.
OUGHT or AUGHT (*any thing*), aliquid, quidquam; ulla res.
OUGHT (*I*), debeo, me oportet.
OUNCE, *subst.* (*beast*), lynx; (*weight*), uncia; *of an o.*, uncialis; *half an o.*, semuncia; *of half an o.*, semuncialis; *an o. and a half*, sescuncia; *two ounces*, sextans; *three ounces*, quadrans; *four ounces*, triens; *five ounces*, quincunx; *six ounces*, semissis, semibella; *seven ounces*, septunx; *eight ounces*, bes; *nine ounces*, dodrans; *ten ounces*, dextans; *eleven ounces*, deunx; *twelve ounces*, libra; *by ounces*, uncialiter.
OUPHE, *subst.*, lamia, empusa; *ouphes*, lemures.
OUR, OURS, *pron.*, noster; *of our country* or *party*, nostras.
OUSLE, OUSEL, *subst.*, merula; *small ousle*, merula cærulea.
OUST, *to*, abrogare, rescindere; expellere.
OUT, *adv.*, ex, pro; *to bring out*, proferre; *to cast out*, ejicere, projicere; *to go out*, exire, egredi; *to leave out*, omittere; *out!* apage!
OUT OF, *prep.*, a, ab; de; e, ex; extra; præ; pro; propter; supra; per; *out of compassion*, per misericordiam, &c.; *out of humor*, offensus, iratus; *out of place*, turbatus, confusus; *out of office*, qui munere vacat; *out of sight*, oculis subductus; *out of breath*, anhelus, anhelans.
OUTACT, *to*, agendo superare.
OUTBID, *to*, licitatione superare.
OUTBRAVE, *to*, territare, insultare
OUTBRAVING, *subst.*, insultatio.
OUTBRAZEN, *to*, audaciâ vincere.
OUTBREAK, *subst.*, eruptio.
OUTCAST, *subst.*, ejectus, expulsus.
OUTCRY, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio; exclamatio; quiritatio.
OUTDARE, *to*, plus audēre.
OUTDO, *to*, superare, vincere.
OUTER, OUTWARD, *adj.*, externus, exterior.
OUTFACE, *to*, pertinacissime adversari.
OUTFAST, *to*, aliqua inediâ superare.
OUTFAWN, *to*, adulando superare.
OUTFLY, *to*, prævolare, volando superare.
OUTGIVE, *to*, liberalitate superare.
OUTGO, *to*, præcedere, prævertere præcurrere.
OUTGOING, *subst.*, pregressio.
OUTGROW, *to*, auctu superare.
OUTGUARD, *subst.*, excubitores.
OUTLANDISH, *adj.*, externus; peregrinus; *an outlandish person*, alienigena.
OUTLAST, *to*, diutius durare.
OUTLAW, *subst.*, proscriptus; relegatus, exsul; exlex.
OUTLAW, *to*, proscribere.
OUTLAWRY, *subst.*, proscriptio.
OUTLEARN, *to*, discendo prævertere.
OUTLET, *subst.*, exitus.
OUTLINE, *subst.*, extrema lineamenta; adumbratio.
OUTLIVE, *to*, supervivere, superare, superesse, superstitem esse.
OUTLYING, *adj.*, extra jacens.
OUTMEASURE, *to*, mensurâ superare.
OUTMOST, OUTERMOST, *adj.*, extremus, ultimus.
OUTNUMBER, *to*, numero superare.
OUTPARISH, *subst.*, parœcia suburbana.
OUTRAGE, *subst.*, atrox injuria; vis.
OUTRAGE, *to*, vim alicui afferre, injuriam inferre; violare.
OUTRAGEOUS, *adj.*, ferox; immanis, furiosus, contumeliosus, importunus; *to be o.*, furere, insanire
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, furor, furiosa atrocitas; importunitas.
OUTRIDE, *to*, equitando superare.
OUTRIDERS, *subst. pl.*, apparitores.
OUTRIGHT, *adv.*, penitus, omnino, prorsus.

OUTROAR, *to*, clamando superare.
OUTRUN, *to*, cursu superare; *fig.*, excedere.
OUTSAIL, *to*, navigando superare.
OUTSHINE, *to*, fulgore vincere.
OUTSIDE, *subst.* (*surface*), superficies; (*what shows itself*), frons, species, forma.
OUTSIT, *to*, sedendo amittere.
OUTSLEEP, *to* (*the morn*), dormire in multum diem.
OUTSPREAD SAILS, *adj.*, vela passa *or* plena.
OUTSTAND, *to*, resistere; excedere.
OUTSTARE, *to*, fixo obtutu superare.
OUTSTRETCH, *to*, distendere, expandere.
OUTSTRIP, *to*, cursu superare; prævertere, præcurrere.
OUTTALK, *to*, multiloquio superare.
OUTVIE, *to*, aliqm superare.
OUTVOTE, *to*, suffragiis vincere; *he was outvoted*, ceterorum consensu victus est.
OUTWALK, *to*, ambulando prævertere.
OUTWARD, *adj.*, externus, exterus; exterior.
OUTWARDLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus; exterius.
OUTWEIGH, *to*, præponderare; pondere superare.
OUTWIT, *to* (*deceive*), circumvenire; (*surpass in cunning*), astutia *or* acumine antecedere.
OUTWORKS, *subst. pl.*, munimenta exteriora.
OVAL, *adj.*, ex longo rotundus; ovatus; *subst.*, ovi forma.
OVATION, *subst.*, ovatio.
OVEN, *subst.*, furnus; *little oven*, fornacula; *potter's oven*, fornax figuli; *of an oven*, furnaceus.
OVER, *prep.*, super, supra, in; inter; trans; per; supra, plus, amplius; *overnight*, ante noctem.
OVER, *adv.* (*too, excessively*), nimis, nimium; ultra modum; *overmuch*, nimius; *over easy*, justo facilior; *over and above*, ad hæc, super hæc, præterea, insuper; *over and over again*, iterum atque iterum, iterum ac sæpius; *over against*, ex adverso, adversus; e regione; *all over*, totus; per totum; *over* or *under*, plus minus; *to give over*, desinere, desistere; *to be over*, desisse, abiisse, præteriisse.
OVERABOUND, *to*, abundare.
OVERACT, *to*, plus quam satis est facere *or* elaborare.
OVERARCH, *to*, confornicare.
OVERAWE, *to*, metu abterrere, coercere.
OVERBAKED, *adj.*, nimis coctus.
OVERBALANCE, *to*, præponderare.
OVERBEAR, *to* (*with blows*), verberibus operire.
OVERBEARING, *adj.*, arrogans, insolens.
OVERBID, *to*, pluris licitari.
OVERBIG, *adj.*, prægrandis, prælargus.
OVERBOARD, *adv.*, e nave.
OVERBOILED, *adj.*, nimis coctus.
OVERBOLD, *adj.*, temerarius, nimis confidens.
OVERBURDENED, *adj.*, prægravatus.
OVERCAST, *to*, adnubilare.
OVERCAST, *adj.*, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.
OVERCASTING, *subst.*, obductio.
OVERCAUTIOUS, *adj.*, nimis cautus.
OVERCHARGE, *to*, nimio pondere onerare; ingravare; *to overcharge the stomach*, se ingurgitare.
OVERCHARGING, *subst.*, onus injustum; *overcharging of the stomach*, ingluvies.
OVERCLOUDED, *adj.*, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.
OVERCOME, *to*, vincere, convincere, devincere, superare.
OVERCOMER, *subst.*, victor, superator; expugnator.
OVERCOMING, *subst.*, victoria; superatio.
OVERCONFIDENT, *adj.*, nimis confidens.
OVERCURIOUS, *adj.*, nimis curiosus.
OVERDO, *to* (*one's self*), nimio labore se fatigare.
OVERDRESSED, *adj.*, nimis splendide ornatus.
OVERDRIVE, *to*, nimium urgere.
OVEREARNEST, *adj.*, nimis vehemens.
OVEREAT, *to*, plus æquo comedere.
OVERFILL, *to*, supra modum implere.
OVERFINE, *adj.*, nimis elegans.
OVERFLOW, *to*, *v. a.*, inundare; *v. n.* exundare, redundare, superfundi; abundare.
OVERFLOWING, *subst.*, inundatio.
OVERFOND, *adj.*, nimis indulgens.
OVERFORWARDNESS, *subst.*, nimia alacritas.
OVERGREAT, *adj.*, nimius.
OVERGROW, *to*, supercrescere.
OVERGROWTH, *subst.*, exuberans incrementum.
OVERHAUL, *to* (*accounts*), rationes recensere.
OVERHAPPY, *adj.*, nimis felix.
OVERHASTE *subst.*, nimia festinatio.
OVERHASTILY, *adv.*, præpropere.
OVERHASTY, *adj.*, præproperus, præceps.
OVERHEAD, *adv.*, supra.
OVERHEAR, *to*, subausculare.
OVERHEAT, *to*, nimis calefacere.
OVERHEAVY, *adj.*, nimis gravis; prægravis.
OVERJOYED, *to be*, immoderata lætitia efferri.
OVERLABORED, *adj.*, nimio labore defatigatus.
OVERLADE, *to*, nimio pondere onerare.
OVERLARGE, *adj.*, nimis amplus.
OVERLAY, *to*, inducere.
OVERLEAP, *to*, transilire.
OVERLOAD, *to*, nimis onerare.
OVERLONG, *adj.*, prælongus.
OVERLOOK, *to* (*inspect*), inspicere, intuëri, (*take care of*), curare, accurare; providere, prospicere; (*neglect*), negligere, omittere; (*pardon*), condonare; (*scorn*), contemnere, despicere; (*overlop*), superemінere.
OVERLOOKING, *subst.* (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus; (*taking care of*), curatio; (*neglecting*), neglectus, omissio; (*pardoning*), condonatio.
OVERMATCH, *to*, magnitudine *or* viribus superare.
OVERMATCH, *subst.*, qui majores vires habet.
OVERMATCHED, *adj.*, magnitudine impar.
OVERMEASURE, *subst.*, accessio, additamentum, auctarium.
OVERMUCH, *adj.*, nimis, nimius.
OVEROFFICIOUS, *adj.*, nimis officiosus.
OVERPASS, *to*, transgredi, prætervehi; (*go over*), trajicere; (*excel*), superare, vincere; (*let slip*), omittere, prætermittere.
OVERPASSING, *subst.* (*going by*), prætervectio, trajectio; (*outgoing*), prægressio.
OVERPAY, *to*, plus quam debetur solvere.
OVERPLUS, *subst.*, additamentum; *o. in weight*, ponderis auctarium; *to be o.*, restare, superesse.
OVERPOWER, *to*, vincere; opprimere.
OVERPRIZE, *to*, pluris quam par est æstimare.
OVERRATE, *to*, nimium pretium statuere alicui rei.
OVERRATING, *subst.*, immodica rei æstimatio.
OVERREACH, *to*, circumvenire; deludere.
OVERREACHER, *subst.*, fraudator.

OVERREACHING, *subst.*, fraudatio.
OVERRECKON, *to*, in subducendis rationibus alqm fallere.
OVERRIDE, *to* (*one's self*), equitando se nimis fatigare.
OVERRIGID, *adj.*, nimis rigidus *or* severus.
OVERRIPE, *adj.*, fracidus.
OVERROASTED, *adj.*, nimis assus.
OVERRULE, *to*, vincere, superare; *to overrule a plea*, objectionem repudiare.
OVERRUN, *to* (*ourrun*), cursu præterire; (*cover ll over*), cooperire; (*ravage*), populari, vastare.
OVERSCRUPULOUS, *adj.*, nimis scrupulosus.
OVERSEA, *adj.*, transmarinus.
OVERSEE, *to* (*inspect*), curare; inspicere, recognoscere.
OVERSEER, *subst.*, custos; curator; exactor; magister.
OVERSELL, *to*, pluris quam par est vendere.
OVERSET, *to*, evertere.
OVERSHADOW, *to*, obumbrare, opacare.
OVERSHOES, *subst. pl.*, tegumenta calceorum.
OVERSHOOT, *to*, jactu scopum transgredi; *to overshoot one's self*, consilio labi.
OVERSIGHT, *subst.*, error, erratum, incuria; *oversight of a business*, curatio, cura, inspectio.
OVERSKIP, *to*, præterire, prætermittere.
OVERSKIPPING, *subst.*, prætermissio.
OVERSLEEP, *to* (*one's self*), nimis diu dormire.
OVERSPENT, *adj.*, defatigatus.
OVERSPREAD, *to*, obducere, operire; conspergere, sternere.
OVERSTOCKED, OVERSTORED, *adj.*, nimis redundans.
OVERSTRAIN, OVERSTRETCH, *to*, nimis extendere.
OVERT, *adj.*, apertus, manifestus.
OVERTAKE, *to*, assequi, consequi; nancisci; ex fugâ reprehendere; prævertere; (*surprise*), opprimere.
OVERTAKING, *subst.*, consecutio.
OVERTALKATIVE, *adj.*, loquacior.
OVERTASK, *to*, majus justo alicui pensum injungere.
OVERTAX, *to*, iniquis oneribus premere.
OVERTHROW, *to* (*demolish*), diruere, subvertere; demoliri; (*defeat*), superare, devincere, prosternere.
OVERTHROW, *subst.*, clades, strages.
OVERTHROWER, *subst.*, eversor, victor.
OVERTHROWING, *subst.*, eversio, subversio.
OVERTIRE, OVERTOIL, *to* (*one's self*), seipsum laboribus discruciare.
OVERTIRED, OVERTOILED, *adj.*, laboribus fractus.
OVERTOP, *to*, eminêre, supereminêre; superare, antecellere, præstare, anteire.
OVERTRIP, *to*, leviter cursitare super.
OVERTURE, *subst.* (*beginning*), exordium; (*proposal*), conditiones propositæ.
OVERTURN, *to*, evertere, subvertere.
OVERVALUE, *to*. *See* OVERRATE, *to*.
OVERVIOLENT, *adj.*, nimis vehemens.
OVERWEAK, *adj.*, nimis debilis, languidus.
OVERWEENING, *adj.*, superbus, arrogans; *subst.*, superbia, arrogantia.
OVERWEIGH, *to*, præponderare; propendêre.
OVERWEIGHT, *subst.*, auctarium, additamentum.

OVERWHELM, *to*, obruere, immergere, operire; opprimere.
OVERWISE, *adj.*, nasutus.
OVERWORN (*with age*), *adj.*, senio confectus.
OVERWROUGHT, *adj.*, nimis elaboratus.
OVERZEALOUS, *adj.*, nimis studiosus.
OVIFORM, *adj.*, ovatus.
OVIPAROUS, *adj.*, oviparus.
OWE, *to*, debêre.
OWING, *subst.*, debitio; debitum.
OWL, OWLET, *subst.*, ulula, noctua; *of an owl*, noctuinus.
OWN, *adj.*, proprius, suus; *at his own house*, apud se; *with his own hand*, sua ipsius manu; *of one's own accord*, ultro, sua sponte.
OWN, *to* (*acknowledge*), fatêri, confitêri, agnoscere; (*claim*), vindicare, asserere, poscere; (*possess*), possidêre, tenêre.
OWNER, *subst.*, possessor, dominus.
OWNERSHIP, *subst.*, dominium.
OWNING, *subst.*, agnitio.
OX, *subst.*, bos; oxen, boves; *of an ox*, bubulus, bovillus; *ox-fly*, tabanus; *ox-stall*, bubile.
OYEZ, audite, aures arrigite.
OYSTER, *subst.*, ostrea, ostreum; *of oysters*, ostrearius.

P.

PACE, *subst.*, passus, gradus, gressus; incessus, ingressus; (*a measure*), passus.
PACE, *to* (*walk*), ambulare; (*with short steps*), parvo procedere gradu; (*as a horse*), tolutim incedere.
PACER, *subst.*, equus tolutaris.
PACIFIC, *adj.* (*peace-making*), pacificus; (*peaceable*), pacis amans; (*easily softened*), placabilis; (*in harmony*), concors.
PACIFICATION, *subst.*, pacificatio, pacis conciliatio.
PACIFICATOR, *subst.*, pacificator, pacis reconciliator.
PACIFICATORY, PACIFYING, *adj.*, pacificus, pacificatorius.
PACIFY, *to*, pacare, placare, pacificare, mitigare, sedare; mulcêre, lenire.
PACIFYING, *subst.*, pacificatio, placatio, pacis conciliatio.
PACING, *adj.*, tolutaris, tolutarius, gradarius.
PACK, *subst.* (*crew*), globus, grex, caterva; (*bundle*), fascis; (*burden*), onus, sarcina; *little pack*, fasciculus, sarcinula; *of a pack*, sarcinarius; *pack of troubles*, ilias malorum.
PACK, *to*, *v. a.*, consarcinare, in fasciculum colligare; (*drive away*), fugare; *v. n.* (*go away*), fugere.
PACKER, *subst.*, qui merces in fasces compingit.
PACKET, *subst.*, fasciculus.
PACKET-SHIP, *subst.*, navis tabellaria.
PACKING, *subst.*, mercium in fasces colligatio.
PACK-THREAD, *subst.*, filum sarcinarium.
PACT, PACTION, *subst.*, pactum, conventum; pactio.
PAD, *subst.* (*stuffed cloth*), pannus suffarcinatus; *pad for a horse*, ephippium; *pad of straw*, culcita stramentitia; *pad, padder*, latro, prædo; *gramatur*.
PAD, *to* (*as a horse*), tolutim incedere; (*rob on the highway*), prædari, latrocinari.
PADDLE, *to*, agitare.

PADDLING, *subst.*, agitatio.

PADDOCK, *subst.*, bufo major; *paddock in a park*, septum.

PAGAN, *adj.*, ethnicus, gentilis; *subst.*, paganus.

PAGANISM, *subst.*, inanium deorum cultus.

PAGE, *subst.* (*attendant*), assecla, pedissequus; *soldier's page*, calo; *page of honor*, puer ex aula; *page of a book*, pagina, pagella.

PAGE, *to* (*a book*), libri paginas notare.

PAGEANT, *subst.* (*show*), spectaculum, pompa; (*borne in triumph*), ferculum.

PAGEANTRY, *subst.*, venditatio, ostentatio; pompa.

PAGODA, *subst.*, templum Indicum.

PAIL, *subst.*, situla, hama; *milk-pail*, mulctra.

PAILFUL, *subst.*, quantum situla capere potest.

PAIN, *subst.* (*uneasiness*), dolor, angor, cruciatus; (*of the mind*), cura, anxietas, sollicitudo; (*punishment*), poena; supplicium; *to p.* (*put to p.*), cruciare, angere; (*cause p.*), dolorem facere, afferre.

PAINFUL, *adj.*, dolorem afferens, acerbus; (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus, molestus, operosus; (*laborious*), laboriosus, industrius, laboris amans.

PAINS, *subst. pl.*, labor, opera; negotium; *to take pains*, operam dare *or* navare, laborare; *painstaker*, laboriosus, industrius.

PAINT, *to*, pingere, depingere.

PAINT, *subst.*, pigmentum; fucus, offucia; cerussa.

PAINTER, *subst.*, pictor.

PAINTING, *subst.*, pictura; *art of painting*, ars pingendi; (*picture*), tabula, imago picta.

PAIR, *subst.* (*couple*), par; duo; *pair of bellows*, follis; *pair of breeches*, braccæ; *pair of shoes*, calceorum par; *married pair*, conjuges, mariti; *pair of stairs*, scalæ.

PAIR, *to* (*match*), aptare, accommodare, æquare; (*couple*), jungere, copulare, sociare; (*as opponents*), committere.

PAIRING, *subst.* (*matching*), accommodatio, æquatio; (*coupling*), copulatio, junctio.

PALACE, *subst.*, domus regia; palatium; *of a palace*, palatinus.

PALATABLE, *adj.*, palato gratus.

PALATE, *subst.*, palatum.

PALE, *subst.*, palus, sudes; septum ex sudibus factum.

PALE, *to*, sudibus obsepire.

PALE, PALLID, *adj.*, pallens, pallidus, luridus; *somewhat p.*, pallidior, pallidulus; *very p.*, perpallidus; *to be p.*, pallêre; *to grow p.*, pallescere.

PALED, *adj.*, sudibus munitus, palis circumseptus; *place paled in* or *about*, septum.

PALENESS, *subst.*, pallor.

PALFREY, *subst.*, caballus, equus ephippiatus.

PALINODE, *subst.*, retractatio, palinodia.

PALISADE, *subst.*, pali; valli, vallum.

PALISADE, *to*, palis *or* vallo munire, vallare.

PALL, *subst.*, palla, pallium.

PALL, *to*, saporem amittere; *to pall upon the stomach*, nauseam creare.

PALLED, *adj.*, mucidus.

PALLET, *subst.* (*bed*), grabatus; (*in heraldry*), palus minutus; (*used by painters*), assula manualis pigmentum ferens.

PALLIATE, *to* (*disguise*), dissimulare, celare, occultare; (*excuse*), peccatum *or* culpam elevare, verbis extenuare.

PALLIATION, *subst.* (*disguising*), dissimulatio, occultatio; (*excusing*), elevatio, extenuatio; (*excuse*), excusatio.

PALLIATIVE, *adj.*, ad dissimulationem *or* extenuationem pertinens; *p. cure*, sanatio imperfecta.

PALLID, *adj.* *See* PALE.

PALM, *subst.* (*of the hand*), palma; (*hand's breadth*), palmus; *of a p.*, palmaris; *p.-tree*, palma; *of the p.*, palmeus; *Palm Sunday*, dies palmarum.

PALM OFF, *to*, simulare.

PALMER, *subst.* (*pilgrim*), qui in loca sacra migrat.

PALMISTER, *subst.*, qui divinat ex manuum inspectione.

PALMISTRY, *subst.*, ars divinandi ex manuum inspectione.

PALMY, *adj.*, palmas ferens.

PALPABLE, *adj.*, palpandus, tactilis, tractabilis; (*manifest*), manifestus, perspicuus.

PALPABLENESS, *subst.*, perspicuitas.

PALPABLY, *adv.*, ita ut tactu percipi possit; (*manifestly*), manifeste, aperte, perspicue.

PALPITATE, *to*, palpitare.

PALPITATION, *subst.*, palpitatio.

PALSGRAVE, *subst.*, palatinus comes.

PALSIED, *adj.*, paralyticus.

PALSY, *subst.*, paralysis.

PALTRY, *adj.*, vilis, sordidus; tressis, proletarius.

PAMPER, *to*, saginare, indulgêre; *to p. one's self*, genio indulgêre; *to p. for sale*, mangonizare.

PAMPERING, *subst.*, saginatio.

PAMPHLET, *subst.*, libellus.

PAMPHLETEER, *subst.*, qui libellos scribit.

PAN, *subst.*, sartago; frixorium; patina, discus, catinus.

PANACEA, *subst.* (*herb*), panax, panacea; (*medicine*), medicamentum panchrestum.

PANADO, *subst.*, jusculum ex pane confectum.

PANCAKE, *subst.*, laganum.

PANDECTS, *subst. pl.*, pandectæ.

PANDER, *subst.*, leno; perductor; *to play the pander*, lenocinari.

PANE (*of glass*), *subst.*, quadratum vitreum.

PANEGYRIC, *subst.*, *panegyrical oration*, laudatio publica, oratio panegyrica.

PANEGYRIST, *subst.*, laudator publicus.

PANEL, *subst.*, quadratum ligneum; (*of a door*), tympanum; *panel of a jury*, album juratorum.

PANG, *subst.*, dolor, angor.

PANIC, *subst.*, terror velut lymphaticus.

PANIC, *subst.* (*grain*), panicum; *petty panic*, phalaris.

PANNEL, *subst.*, *of a horse*, clitellæ; *of a hawk*, sciptris ventriculus.

PANNIER, *subst.*, corbis, canistrum, cista, fiscina, sporta.

PANOPLY, *subst.*, armatura corpus totum tegens.

PANSY, *subst.*, viola tricolor.

PANT, *to*, palpitare, micare; subsilire, subsultare; *to pant after*, magnopere desiderare.

PANTHER, *subst.*, panthera, pardalis, pardus; *of a panther*, pantherinus.

PANTING, *subst.*, palpitatio; *panting for breath*, anhelatio; *panting for fear*, trepidatio.

PANTINGLY, *adv.*, cum palpitatione.

PANTOFLE, *subst.*, soles, crepida.

PANTOMIME, *subst.*, pantomimus.

PANTOMIMIC, *adj.*, pantomimicus; *p. actor*, pantomimus; *p. actress*, pantomima.

PANTRY, *subst.*, cella penuaria.

PAP, *subst.* (*dug*), papilla, uber; (*breast*), mamma; *little pap*, mamilla, mammula; *pap of apples*, pulpa; *pap for babies*, alimentum ex pane infantibus paratum.

PAPACY, *subst.*, papatus.

PAPAL, *adj.*, papalis, pontificius.

PAPER, *subst.*, charta; *of paper*, chartaceus; *papers*, scripta, litteræ, tabellæ; *public papers*, tabulæ publicæ.

PAPIST, *subst.*, addictus pontifici Romano.

PAPISTRY, *subst.*, legis pontificis Romani studium.

PARABLE, *subst.*, parabola, collatio; *by a parable*, collatione.

PARABOLIC, *adj.*, parabolicus.

PARADE, *subst.* (*pomp*), pompa, apparatus, ornatus; (*ostentation*), ostentatio; (*review*), militum recensio.

PARADIGM, *subst.*, exemplum, exemplar, paradigma.

PARADISE, *subst.*, Paradisus; locus amœnissimus.

PARADOX, *subst.*, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium.

PARADOXICAL, *adj.*, mirus, admirabilis.

PARAGON, *subst.*, exemplum perfectum.

PARAGRAPH, *subst.*, caput, paragraphus.

PARALLAX, *subst.*, parallaxis.

PARALLEL, *adj.*, paribus intervallis inter se distantes; *subst.* (*comparison*), comparatio, collatio.

PARALLEL, *to*, inter se comparare, conferre; exæquare.

PARALLELED, *adj.*, comparatus, exæquatus; *not to be paralleled*, incomparabilis.

PARALLELOGRAM, *subst.*, parallelogramma.

PARALOGISM, *subst.*, falsa ratiocinatio.

PARALYTIC, *adj.*, paralyticus, arthriticus.

PARAMOUNT, *adj.*, summus.

PARAMOUR, *subst.* (*lover*), amans; mœchus; (*female lover*), amica, pellex; *of a p.* amatorius.

PARAPET, *subst.*, pluteus, lorica.

PARAPHRASE, *subst.*, paraphrasis.

PARAPHRASE, *to*, paraphrasi illustrare.

PARAPHRAST, *subst.*, paraphrastes.

PARAPHRASTICAL, *adj.*, paraphrasticus.

PARASITE, *subst.*, parasitus; *to play the parasite*, parasitari.

PARASITICAL, *adj.*, parasiticus.

PARASOL, *subst.*, umbella.

PARBOIL, *to*, leviter coquere.

PARCEL, *subst.* (*little bundle*), fasciculus; (*little quantity*), particula, partiuncula; *by parcels*, particulatim.

PARCEL OUT, *to*, partiri, minutim distribuere.

PARCH, *to*, torrere, arefacere, adurere, amburere, comburere, frigere.

PARCHING, *adj.*, torridus; *subst.*, adustio.

PARCHMENT, *subst.*, membrana; charta pergamena; *of p.*, membraneus, membranaceus.

PARD, *subst.*, pardus.

PARDON, *subst.*, venia; pœnæ remissio; *to ask pardon*, veniam ab aliquo petere; *general pardon*, lex oblivionis, amnestia.

PARDON, *to*, ignoscere, condonare, veniam dare, concedere, pœnas remittere; culpæ gratiam facere.

PARDONABLE, *adj.*, veniâ dignus; *not pardonable*, veniâ indignus.

PARE, *to*, præcidere, recidere; præsecare, resecare; *to pare about*, circumsecare, amputare; *to pare away*, abradere; *to pare off*, destringere.

PARENT, *subst.*, parens.

PARENTAGE, *subst.*, genus, stirps.

PARENTAL, *adj.*; *by gen.*: parentum; quod parentem decet.

PARENTHESIS, *subst.*, interpositio, interclusio.

PARGET, *subst.*, tectorium.

PARGET, *to*, tectorio inducere, dealbare.

PARGETTING, *subst.*, dealbatio, inductio.

PARING, *subst.*, præsegmen; resectio.

PARISH, *subst.*, parœcia.

PARISHIONER, *subst.*, sacro alicui cœtui adscriptus.

PARITY, *subst.*, paritas, æqualitas.

PARK, *subst.*, vivarium.

PARLEY, *subst.*, colloquium, collocutio.

PARLEY, *to*, colloqui.

PARLIAMENT, *subst.*, senatus (Britannicus); *P.-house*, curia; *member of Parliament*, senator.

PARLIAMENTARY, *adj.*, ad senatum pertinens, ex usu senatus.

PARLOR, *subst.*, diæta ornatior, triclinium; *of a parlor*, tricliniaris.

PAROCHIAL, *adj.*, parœcialis.

PARODY, *subst.*, versus ad ridiculum detorsi.

PARODY, *to*, versus detorquere.

PAROLE, *subst.*, verbum, fides data; *parole will*, testamentum nuncupatum.

PAROXYSM, *subst.*, morbi recessus.

PARRICIDE, *subst.* (*the person*), parricida; (*the crime*), parricidium.

PARROT, *subst.*, psittacus.

PARRY, *to* (*a blow*), telum avertere, deflectere.

PARSE, *to*, singulas orationis partes tractare.

PARSIMONIOUS, *adj.*, parcus, frugalis.

PARSIMONY, *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.

PARSING, *subst.*, partium orationis examinatio.

PARSLEY, *subst.*, apium.

PARSNIP, *subst.*, pastinaca.

PARSON, *subst.*, sacerdos.

PARSONAGE, *subst.* (*the office*), sacerdotium; (*the house*), sacerdotis domus.

PART, *subst.*, pars, portio; (*direction*), pars; (*duty*), munus, officium; *for my part*, quod ad me attinet; *I for my part*, ego quidem; *a little part*, particula, partiuncula; *in part*, partim, ex parte; *for the most part*, plerumque, plurimum; maxima ex parte; *in two parts*, bipartito; *on all parts*, circumquaque, undique; *in some parts*, quodam modo, aliquatenus; *part in a play*, partes, persona; *to take one's part*, a parte alicje stare; *to take in good part*, æqui bonique consulere; *to take in ill part*, male consulere; *parts* (*talents*), ingenium, ingenii dotes.

PART, *to*, *v. a.* (*divide*), partiri, dispertiri, dividere, distribuere; (*put asunder*), separare, avellere, dirimere, discriminare, distinguere; *v. n.* (*depart*), digredi, discedere, decedere; proficisci; *to part with*, dimittere, cedere.

PARTAKE OF, *to*, participem rei alicje esse.

PARTAKER, *subst.*, participes, consors, socius, comes.

PARTAKING, *adj.*, participes, compos.

PARTER (*of differences*), *subst.*, arbiter; sequester.

PARTERRE, *subst.*, area in horto variis figuris descripta.

PARTIAL, *adj.*, iniqua, injustus; *partium studio* abreptus; (*in part*), non ab omni parte.

PARTIALITY, *subst.*, inlquitas; partium studium.
PARTICIPANT, *adj.*, particeps.
PARTICIPATE, *to*, participem esse alcjs rei, habère partem in re.
PARTICIPATION, *subst.*, societas; pars.
PARTICIPIAL, *adj.*, participialis.
PARTICIPLE, *subst.*, participium.
PARTICLE, *subst.*, particula.
PARTICULAR, *adj.*, singularis, peculiaris, specialis, proprius.
PARTICULARITY, *subst.*, qualitas rei particularis.
PARTICULARIZE, *to*, alqd nominatim indicare.
PARTICULARLY, *adv.*, singulatim, singillatim; separatim, seorsum; particulatim; definite, distincte; proprie.
PARTING, *subst.*, partitio, divisio, disjunctio; discessio.
PARTISAN, *subst.* (*favorer*), adjutor, fautor; (*weapon*), bipennis; (*commander's staff*), vitis, baculus ducis militaris insigne.
PARTITION, *subst.*, partitio, distributio, divisio.
PARTLY, *adv.*, partim; quodammodo, aliquatenus.
PARTNER, *subst.*, socius, consors, particeps.
PARTNERSHIP, *subst.*, societas, consociatio, consortium.
PARTRIDGE, *subst.*, perdix.
PARTURIENT, *adj.*, parturiens.
PARTURITION, *subst.*, status parturiendi.
PARTY, *subst.* (*person*), quidam, quisdam; (*adversary*), adversarius; (*faction*), factio, secta; partes; (*detachment of soldiers*), militum manus.
PARTY-COLORED, *adj.*, versicolor, discolor, varii coloris.
PASCHAL LAMB, *subst.*, agnus paschalis.
PASQUINADE, *subst.*, carmen probrosum, libellus famosus.
PASS, *subst.* (*condition*), conditio, status; (*passage*), aditus; angiportus, angustiæ, fauces; (*passport*), syngraphus; *pass in fencing*, ictus.
PASS, *to* (*go*), ire, cedere; *to pass a river*, flumen transire; *to pass a bill*, legem ferre; (*excel*), anteire, antecedere, præstare; (*exceed*), excedere; *to pass across*, trajicere; *to pass along*, per viam iter facere; *to pass along by*, præterlabi; *to pass away*, abire, avolare; *to pass away time*, tempus terere; *to pass by one*, alqm præterire; *to pass for*, vicem supplère; *to pass on*, iter prosequi; *to pass out*, egredi; *to pass over*, transire, trajicere; omittere, prætermittere; *to pass under*, subterire; *to come to pass*, evenire, contingere; *to let pass*, dimittere.
PASSABLE, *adj.* (*indifferent*), tolerabilis, mediocris; (*that one may pass through*), pervius.
PASSAGE, *subst.* (*road to pass over*), transitus, trajectus; (*way*), aditus; (*alley*), angiportus; (*lane*), deverticulum; *passage of a book*, sententia, locus.
PASSENGER, *subst.*, viator; vector.
PASSIBILITY, *subst.*, patiendi capacitas.
PASSIBLE, *adj.*, patibilis.
PASSING, *adj.*, excellens, præstans; *adv.*, valde, egregie, vehementer; *subst.*, *p. along*, progressio; *p. beyond*, prætervectio; *p. over*, transitus, trajectus.
PASSION, *subst.* (*anger*), ira, iracundia; fervor mentis; (*affection*), animi affectio, affectus, impetus, motus, concitatio; (*love*), amor, studium; (*suffering*), perpessio.
PASSIONATE, *adj.*, iracundus; (*ardent*), ardens, vehemens.
PASSIVE, *adj.* (*still*), quietus; (*in grammar*), passivus.
PASSOVER, *subst.*, pascha; agnus paschalis.
PASSPORT, *subst.*, syngraphus.
PAST, *adj.*, præteritus; anteactus, exactus, peractus, transactus; *in times past*, olim, quondam; *past cure*, insanabilis; *it is past help*, actum est.
PASTE, *subst.*, farina aquâ subacta; gluten, glutinum.
PASTE, *to*, farinâ agglutinare.
PASTEBOARD, *subst.*, charta densa.
PASTERN, *subst.*, equi suffrago.
PASTIL, *subst.*, pastillus.
PASTIME, *subst.*, ludus, oblectatio, oblectamentum; *for pastime*, voluptatis causa.
PASTOR, *subst.* (*priest*), sacerdos.
PASTORAL, *adj.*, pastoralis, pastorius; *subst.*, poëma bucolicum.
PASTRY, *subst.*, artocreas; panis dulcior; *pastry-cook*, pistor dulciarius.
PASTURE, *subst.*, pascuum; *of pasture*, pascuus.
PASTURE, *to*, pascere; *to p. together*, compascere.
PASTURABLE, *adj.*, pascuus, pastoritius.
PASTURAGE, *subst.*, pabulatio, pastus.
PASTURING, *subst.*, pabulum, pabulatio.
PASTY, *subst.*, artocreas.
PAT, *adj.*, aptus, accommodatus; *subst.*, ictus levior.
PAT, *to*, leviori ictu *or* leviter ferire.
PATCH, *subst.*, panniculus, assumentum.
PATCH, *to*, pannum assuere; *to patch up*, resarcire, reficere, reconcinnare.
PATCHER, *subst.*, qui vestes reconcinnat *or* interpolat.
PATCHING, *subst.*, interpolatio.
PATCHWORK, *subst.*, opus ex pannis consutum.
PATE, *subst.*, caput; *long-pated*, versutus, astutus; *shallow-pated*, stultus, rudis.
PATENT, *subst.*, diploma.
PATENTEE, *subst.*, qui regio diplomate donatus est.
PATERNAL, *adj.*, paternus, patrius.
PATERNALLY, *adv.*, patriâ curâ.
PATERNOSTER, *subst.*, preces a Christo præceptas.
PATH, PATHWAY, *subst.*, semita, via; callis.
PATHETIC, *adj.*, vehemens; commovens.
PATHLESS, *adj.*, invius.
PATHOLOGIST, *subst.*, qui de valetudinis generibus tractat.
PATHOS, *subst.*, vehemens dicendi genus.
PATIENCE, *subst.*, patientia, tolerantia, æquus animus; perseverantia.
PATIENT, *adj.*, patiens, tolerans; placidus, mitis, lenis; *somewhat patient*, forticulus.
PATIENT, *subst.*, æger, ægrotus.
PATRIARCH, *subst.*, patriarcha.
PATRIARCHAL, *adj.*, patriarchalis.
PATRIARCHATE, *subst.*, patriarchatus.
PATRICIAN, *subst.*, patricius; *like a p.*, patricie.
PATRIMONIAL, *adj.*, patrimonialis.
PATRIMONY, *subst.*, patrimonium, patria bona.
PATRIOT, *subst.*, patriæ amans, civis bonus.
PATRIOTISM, *subst.*, patriæ amor *or* caritas.
PATROL, *subst.*, circitores, vigiles ambulantes.
PATROL, *to*, circumire stationes *or* urbem.
PATRON, *subst.*, patronus; fautor, cultor; advocatus.
PATRONAGE, *subst.* (*protection*), patrocinium,

tutela; (*favor*), gratia; (*right of presentation*), jus patronatus.

PATRONESS, *subst.*, patrona; fautrix.

PATRONYMIC, *subst.*, nomen patronymicum.

PATTEN, *subst.*, sculponea, solea lignea ferro munita; *patten-maker*, sculponearum faber.

PATTERN, *subst.*, exemplar, exemplum; specimen.

PAUCITY, *subst.*, paucitas.

PAUNCH, *subst.*, pantex, abdomen, alvus.

PAUSE, *subst.*, pausa, intervallum; interjecta quies; mora; *pause in music*, intermissio cantus.

PAUSE, *to*, quiescere; sermonem *or* cantum intermittere.

PAUSER, *subst.*, deliberator; cessator.

PAUSING, *subst.*, intermissio, respiratio; *pausing on*, meditatio.

PAVE, *to*, lapide *or* silice sternere.

PAVED, *adj.*, pavimentatus.

PAVEMENT, *subst.*, via strata, pavimentum; *pavement-beater*, fistuca, pavicula.

PAVER, *subst.*, silicarius; pavimentorum structor.

PAVILION, *subst.*, tabernaculum, tentorium.

PAVILIONED, *adj.*, sub tentorio.

PAVING, *subst.*, stratura; pavimenti constructio.

PAW, *subst.*, pes; unguis; ungula; *little paw*, unguiculus.

PAW, *to* (*fawn upon*), pedibus blandiri; (*handle*), ungulbus tractare.

PAWN, *subst.*, pignus; arrhabo; *pawn at chess*, miles gregarius, pedes.

PAWN, *to*, pignerare, oppignerare; pignori dare; pro pignore tradere.

PAWNBROKER, *subst.*, pignerator.

PAWNING, *subst.*, pigneratio.

PAY, *subst.*, stipendium; merces; pecunia.

PAY, *to*, numerare, solvere; laboris pretium pendere, mercedem persolvere, attribuere; *to pay again*, renumerare; *to pay all*, exsolvere, persolvere; *to pay back*, reddere, rependere.

PAYABLE, *adj.*, solvendus, numerandus, pendendus.

PAYER, PAYMASTER, *subst.*, qui mercedem *or* pecuniam solvit.

PAYMENT, *subst.*, numeratio, solutio; *paying of wages*, stipendium.

PEA, *subst.*, pisum.

PEACE, *subst.*, pax, quies, requies, otium; *peace!* pax! au! st! tace! tacete! silete!

PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL, *adj.*, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, sedatus; clemens; inturbidus.

PEACEABLENESS, PEACEFULNESS, *subst.*, concordia, tranquillitas, quies.

PEACH, *subst.*, malum Persicum; *peach-tree*, arbor Persica.

PEACOCK, *subst.*, pavo; *of a peacock*, pavoninus; *like a peacock*, pavonaceus.

PEAHEN, *subst.*, pavo femina.

PEAK, *subst.*, culmen; cacumen; apex.

PEAL, *subst.*, *of bells*, campanarum concentus.

PEAL, *to*, *v. n.*, sonare; canere; *v. a.*, tundere, contundere.

PEAR, *subst.*, pirum; *pear-tree*, pirus.

PEARL, *subst.*, margarita; bacca; *large p.*, unio; *mother-of-p.*, unionum concha; *p.-oyster*, margaritarum concha; *p. for the ear*, elenchus; stalagmium.

PEARLY, *adj.*, gemmis abundans; gemmæ similis.

PEASANT, *subst.*, paganus, rusticus; agrestis.

PEASANTRY, *subst.*, pagani, rustici, plebs rustica.

PEAT, *subst.*, alimenta ignis ex uliginosis agris effossa.

PEBBLE, *subst.*, calculus.

PEBBLY, *adj.*, calculis abundans.

PECCADILLO, *subst.*, error levis.

PECK, *subst.*, quarta pars modii.

PECK, *to*, rostro tundere *or* impetere.

PECKER, WOODPECKER, *subst.*, picus Martius.

PECTORAL, *adj.*, pectoralis.

PECULATION, *subst.*, peculatus.

PECULIAR, *adj.*, peculiaris, proprius, certus.

PECULIARITY, *subst.*, qualitas peculiaris.

PECUNIARY, *adj.*, pecuniarius.

PEDAGOGUE, *subst.*, paedagogus; ludi magister.

PEDAL, *subst.*, epitonium.

PEDANT, *subst.*, grammatista, doctor umbraticus.

PEDANTIC, *adj.*, ineptus.

PEDANTRY, *subst.*, ineptias; jactatio petida.

PEDDLER, PEDLAR, *subst.*, mercator circumforaneus, institor.

PEDDLING, *adj.*, circumforaneus.

PEDESTAL, *adj.*, columnæ basis; stylobata.

PEDIGREE, *subst.*, stemma; genus.

PEDIMENT, *subst.*, ornamentum in fastigio fenestrarum collocatum.

PEDOBAPTISM, *subst.*, infantium baptismus.

PEEL, *subst.*, cortex, liber; *peel of an onion*, cepæ tunica.

PEEL OFF, *to*, *v. a.*, decorticare; *v. n.*, desquamari.

PEEP IN, *to*, introspicere, per rimam speculari.

PEEP (*of day*), paxillus, epigrus (*only in pl.*).

PEEPER, *subst.*, speculator.

PEEPING INTO, *subst.*, inspectio.

PEER, *adj.*, par; *peers*, proceres, optimates; *peers of England*, principes Anglias.

PEER, *to*, inspicere, scrutari; *to peer out*, opperire, exoriri.

PEERAGE, *subst.*, procerum gradus, optimatum dignitas.

PEERLESS, *adj.*, incomparabilis, singularis.

PEEVISH, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis, asper.

PEEVISHNESS, *subst.*, morositas.

PEG, *subst.*, paxillus, epigrus (*only in pl.*).

PEG, *to*, epigris figere.

PELF, *subst.*, lucrum, lucellum.

PELICAN, *subst.*, pelicanus onocrotalus (L.).

PELLET, *subst.*, pilula.

PELLICLE, *subst.*, pellicula.

PELLITORY, *subst.*, pyrethrum; *pellitory of the wall*, herba parietaria.

PELLMELL, *adv.*, confuse, promiscue.

PELLUCID, *adj.*, pellucidus.

PELLUCIDITY, *subst.*, pelluciditas.

PELT, *to*, lapidibus petere.

PEN, *subst.*, calamus; stilus.

PEN, *to*, scribere, litteris mandare; *to pen up*, in arctum concludere; *to pen sheep*, oves stabulo includere.

PENAL, *adj.*, poenalis.

PENALTY, *subst.*, poena, multa.

PENANCE, *subst.*, poena, supplicium; piaculum. *to do p.*, piaculum pati, aliqd piaculo luere, expiare.

PENCIL, *subst.*, penicillus.

PENCIL OUT, *to*, penicillo describere *or* delineare.

PENDANT, *subst.* (*streamer*), lemniscus; (*flag*), navis insigne; *pendant for the ear*, inauris.
PENDENCY (*of suit*), *subst.*, comperendinatio.
PENDENT, *adj.*, pendens; pendulus.
PENDING (*the suit*), lite pendente.
PENDULOUS, *adj.*, pendulus.
PENDULUM, *subst.*, perpendiculum.
PENETRABLE, *adj.*, penetrabilis, penetrandus.
PENETRATE, *to*, penetrare, permanare.
PENETRATING, PENETRATION, *subst.*, penetratio.
PENETRATIVE, *adj.*, quod vim penetrandi habet.
PENGUIN, *subst.*, aptenodytes (L.).
PENINSULA, *subst.*, paninsula.
PENITENCE, *subst.*, pœnitentia.
PENITENT, *adj.*, pœnitens.
PENITENTIAL, *adj.*, ad pœnitentiam pertinens.
PENITENTIARY, *subst.*, ergastulum.
PENMAN, *subst.*, scriba.
PENNILESS, *adj.*, omnium rerum egenus.
PENNON, *subst.*, vexillum minus; insigne navis; signum.
PENNY, *subst.*, denarius; *earnest-penny*, arrha, arrhabo; *halfpenny*, obolus.
PENNYROYAL, *subst.*, mentha pulegium (L.).
PENNYWORTH, *subst.*, quantum valet denarius.
PENSION, *subst.*, annua principis; beneficium, commodum emeritæ militiæ.
PENSIONER, *subst.*, beneficiarius.
PENSIVE, *adj.* (*thoughtful*), in cogitatione defixus; (*sorrowful*), mœstus, tristis; *to be pensive* (*sorrowful*), mœrère, dolère.
PENSIVENESS, *subst.*, mœstitia, tristitia; anxietas, sollicitudo.
PENT UP, *adj.*, clausus, inclusus.
PENTAGONAL, *adj.*, quinque angulos habens.
PENTAMETER, *subst.*, pentameter.
PENTATEUCH, *subst.*, pentateuchum.
PENTECOST, *subst.*, pentecoste.
PENT-HOUSE, *subst.*, compluvium.
PENURIOUS, *adj.* (*niggardly*), avarus, tenax, sordidus; (*indigent*), indigus, egenus, egens, pauper.
PENURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, avaritia; parsimonia.
PENURY, *subst.*, egestas, paupertas, penuria, inopia, indigentia.
PEONY, *subst.*, pæonia.
PEOPLE, *subst.*, populus; *common p.*, plebs, plebecula, vulgus; *of the p.*, popularis; *of the common p.*, vulgaris, plebeius; *full of p.*, frequens, celeber.
PEOPLE, *to*, frequentare incolis.
PEOPLED, *adj.*, frequens; celeber.
PEPPER, *subst.*, piper.
PEPPER, *to*, pipere condire.
PEPPERED, *adj.*, piperatus.
PERADVENTURE, *adv.*, forsan, forte, fortassis.
PERAMBULATE, *to*, perambulare, obire.
PERCEIVE, *to* (*understand*), percipere, sentire, intelligere, animadvertere; (*see*), oculis percipere, videre, cernere; *to p. beforehand*, præsentire; *to p. a little*, subsentire; (*have an inkling of*), subolère.
PERCEIVABLE, PERCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod percipi potest; adspectabilis; sensilis.
PERCEPTIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut percipi possit.
PERCEPTION, *subst.*, perceptio.
PERCEPTIVE (*faculty*), facultas percipiendi.
PERCH, *subst.* (*pole*), pertica; (*fish*), perca.
PERCH, *to*, arbori *or* in arbore insidere.
PERCHANCE, *adv.*, forsan, forsitan.
PERCHED, *adj.*, insidens.
PERCOLATE, *to*, percolare.
PERCOLATION, *subst.*, percolatio.
PERCUSSION, *subst.*, percussio.
PERDITION, *subst.*, pernicies, exitium.
PEREGRINATION, *subst.*, peregrinatio.
PEREMPTORILY, *adv.*, disertis verbis.
PEREMPTORINESS, *subst.*, obstinacia, pertinacia.
PEREMPTORY, *adj.*, peremptorius; *peremptory in opinion*, sententiæ tenax.
PERENNIAL, *adj.*, perennis.
PERFECT, *adj.* (*complete*), perfectus, absolutus; exactus; (*entire*), integer, plenus; (*genuine*), verus, germanus; (*skillful*), peritus; *subst.*, tempus præteritum *or* perfectum.
PERFECT, *to*, perficere, absolvere; ad finem perducere; excolere.
PERFECTING, *subst.*, consummatio.
PERFECTION, *subst.*, perfectio, absolutio; *to bring to p.*, absolvere, perficere, consummare.
PERFECTLY, *adv.*, perfecte, absolute, exacte; (*entirely*), plane, prorsus, omnino.
PERFECTNESS, *subst.*, perfectio; (*entireness*), integritas; (*skill*), peritia.
PERFIDIOUS, *adj.*, perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.
PERFIDIOUSNESS, PERFIDY, *subst.*, perfidia, infidelitas.
PERFORATE, *to*, perforare, pertèrebrare.
PERFORATION, *subst.*, foramen.
PERFORCE, *adv.*, vi; violenter.
PERFORM, *to* (*execute*), perficere; (*accomplish*), peragere, absolvere; (*bring to pass*), efficere.
PERFORMABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri potest.
PERFORMER, *subst.*, effector.
PERFORMING, PERFORMANCE, *subst.*, perfectio, peractio; (*work*), opus.
PERFUME, *subst.*, odor, suffimentum; thymiama; fumus.
PERFUME, *to*, fumigare, suffire; odoribus imbuere.
PERFUMER, *subst.*, unguentarius; myropola.
PERFUMERY, *subst.*, merces odorum.
PERFUMING, *subst.*, suffitio; *perfuming-pan*, acerra, turibulum.
PERHAPS, *adv.*, fors, forsitan.
PERICRANIUM, *subst.*, membrana cerebri.
PERIL, *subst.*, periculum, discrimen.
PERILOUS, *adj.*, periculosus.
PERIOD, *subst.*, periodus; (*conclusion*), finis, exitus; (*stated number of years*), annorum series; (*time*), tempus; (*age*), ætas; (*set of sentences*), periodus, verborum ambitus.
PERIODICAL, *adj.*, certo tempore recurrens, periodicus; (*in writing*), circumscriptus, numerose cadens.
PERIPATETIC, *adj.*, peripateticus.
PERIPHRASIS, *subst.*, circumlocutio.
PERIPNEUMONY, *subst.*, pulmonis inflammatio.
PERISH, *to*, perire, deperire, interire; occidere; (*as fruit*), putrescere.
PERISHABLE, *adj.*, periturus, caducus; putredini obnoxius.
PERISHABLENESS, *subst.*, fragilitas.
PERISHING, *subst.*, interitus.
PERIWIG, PERUKE, *subst.*, capillamentum, crines empti; caliendrum.
PERIWINKLE, *subst.* (*herb*), clematis, vinca, pervinca; (*fish*), cochlea marina.

PERJURE, *to* (*one's self*), perjurare, pejerare.
PERJURED, *adj.*, perjurus.
PERJURY, *subst.*, perjurium.
PERMANENCE, PERMANENCY, *subst.*, duratio.
PERMANENT, *adj.*, permanens, firmus, fixus, constans, stabilis.
PERMANENTLY, *adv.*, diu, diutine.
PERMEABLE, *adj.*, pervius.
PERMISSIBLE, *adj.*, quod permitti potest.
PERMISSION, *subst.*, permissio, concessio, copia, venia, licentia, facultas.
PERMIT, *to*, permittere, concedere, sinere, facultatem dare; *it is permitted*, licet.
PERMUTATION, *subst.*, mutatio, permutatio.
PERNICIOUS, *adj.*, perniciosus, exitiosus, pestifer.
PERNICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, vis nocendi.
PERORATION, *subst.*, peroratio.
PERPENDICULAR, *adj.*, ad perpendiculum exactus; *subst.*, perpendiculum.
PERPENDICULARLY, *adv.*, ad perpendiculum, ad lineam.
PERPETRATE, *to*, patrare, perpetrare.
PERPETUAL, *adj.*, perpetuus, perennis, sempiternus, æternus.
PERPETUATE, *to*, perpetuum efficere.
PERPETUATING, *subst.*, in perpetuum sanctio.
PERPETUITY, *subst.*, perpetuitas, perennitas, æternitas.
PERPLEX, *to* (*confound*), implicare, confundere, turbare; (*put in doubt*), incertum reddere, consilii inopem facere; (*vex*), affligere, vexare, cruciare.
PERPLEXED, *adj.*, turbatus, perplexus, dubius; dubitans, hæsitans; anxius, sollicitus.
PERPLEXITY, *subst.*, angustiæ, difficultas; anxietas, sollicitudo; dubitatio, hæsitatio.
PERQUISITE, *subst.*, pecunia adventicia.
PERRY, *subst.*, potus ex piris confectus.
PERSECUTE, *to*, insectari, premere, affligere; vexare, exagitare; (*importune*), sollicitando molestiam exhibere alicui.
PERSECUTION, *subst.*, insectatio, vexatio.
PERSECUTOR, *subst.*, vexator.
PERSEVERANCE, *subst.*, perseverantia, constantia; permansio.
PERSEVERE, *to*, perseverare; *to persevere stubbornly*, perstare, persistere, permanère; *to persevere in*, constanter servare.
PERSEVERING, *adj.*, perseverans, constans.
PERSIST, *to*, persistere, perstare, perseverare.
PERSISTENCY, *subst.*, perseverantia, constantia; pertinacia.
PERSON, *subst.*, homo; (*outward form*), statura, forma, corpus; species; (*in grammar*), persona; *many persons*, multi, plurimi; *a certain person*, quidam, quædam; *any person*, quivis, quilibet; *if a person*, si quis; *in person*, ipse.
PERSONAGE, *subst.*, homo; *great* or *illustrious personage*, vir clarus *or* illustris.
PERSONAL, *adj.*, ipsius, per se; privatus; (*grammar*), personalis; *p. action*, actio personalis.
PERSONALITY, *subst.*, contumelia.
PERSONALLY, *adv.*, ipso; personaliter.
PERSONATE, *to*, personam alterius inducere, agere.
PERSONIFICATION, *subst.*, prosopopœia.
PERSONIFY, *to*, rem in personam constituere.
PERSPECTIVE, *adj.*, scenographicus; *subst.*, scenographia.
PERSPICACIOUS, *adj.*, perspicax, sagax.
PERSPICACITY, *subst.*, perspicacia.
PERSPICUITY, PERSPICUOUSNESS, *subst.*, perspicuitas, claritas, evidentia.
PERSPICUOUS, *subst.*, perspicuus.
PERSPIRATION, *subst.*, sudatio, sudor.
PERSPIRE, *to*, sudare, sudorem emittere.
PERSUADE, *to*, persuadère; (*advise*), suadère, hortari.
PERSUADER, *subst.*, suasor, auctor, impulsor.
PERSUASION, *subst.*, persuasio; suasio, adhortatio; (*opinion*), opinio.
PERSUASIVE, *adj.*, ad persuadendum accommodatus.
PERSUASIVELY, *adv.*, persuasibiliter.
PERSUASIVENESS, *subst.*, persuadendi facultas.
PERT, *adj.* (*lively*), alacer, acer; (*saucy*), confidens, protervus, procax; (*smart*), argutus, sagax; (*talkative*), garrulus, loquax.
PERTAIN, *to*, pertinère, attinère; spectare, respicere; alcjs esse.
PERTINACIOUS, *adj.*, pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus.
PERTINACITY, *subst.*, pertinacia; obstinatio.
PERTINENCE, PERTINENCY, *subst.*, convenientia, congruentia.
PERTINENT, *adj.*, aptus, appositus, ad rem convenieus.
PERTNESS, *subst.*, alacritas; (*confidence*), audacia, procacitas; (*smartness*), astutia, sagacitas; (*talkativeness*), garrulitas.
PERTURB, *to*, perturbare.
PERTURBATION, *subst.*, perturbatio.
PERUKE. *See* PERRUQUE.
PERUSAL, *subst.*, perlectio.
PERUSE, *to*, perlegere, percurrere.
PERUSER, *subst.*, qui perlegit.
PERVADE, *to*, pervadere.
PERVERSE, *adj.*, perversus, protervus.
PERVERSION, *subst.*, pravitas; *perversion of words*, prava interpretatio.
PERVERSITY, PERVERSENESS, *subst.*, perversitas, protervitas.
PERVERT, *to*, pervertere, corrumpere, depravare.
PERVERTER, *subst.*, corruptor, corruptrix.
PERVERTING, *subst.*, corruptio, depravatio.
PERVICACIOUS, *adj.*, pervicax, pertinax, obstinatus.
PERVICACITY, *subst.*, pervicacia, pertinacia.
PERVIOUS, *adj.*, pervius.
PEST, *subst.*, pestilentia, lues; pestis, pernicies.
PESTER, *to*, incommodare, infestare, perturbare, vexare.
PESTERER, *subst.*, importunus, odiosus.
PESTERING, *subst.*, importunitas, vexatio.
PESTIFEROUS, *adj.*, pestifer, pestiferus.
PESTILENCE. *See* PEST.
PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, *adj.*, pestilens; contagiosus; perniciosus.
PESTLE, *subst.*, pistillum.
PET, *subst.*, offensio, offensa; stomachus; *to be in a pet*, irasci; succensère.
PETARD, *subst.*, petarda.
PETITION, *subst.* (*request*), preces, rogatio, supplicium; (*in writing*), libellus supplex.
PETITION, *to*, supplicare, petere, rogare.
PETITIONER, *subst.*, supplex.
PETITIONING, *subst.*, rogatio, rogatus.

PET-LAMB, *subst.*, agnus, qui in deliciis habetur.
PETRIFACTION, *subst.*, in lapidem conversio.
PETRIFY, *to*, *v. a.*, in lapidem convertere; *v. n.*, lapidescere.
PETTICOAT, *subst.*, indusium muliebre.
PETTIFOGGER, *subst.*, leguleius, vitilitigator; cavillator; rabula.
PETTIFOGGING, *subst.*, caninum stadium.
PETTINESS, *subst.*, parvitas, exilitas.
PETTISH, *adj.*, iracundus, morosus.
PETTISHNESS, *subst.*, iracundia, morositas.
PETTITOES, *subst. pl.*, porcelli pedes.
PETTY, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, levis.
PETULANCY, *subst.*, petulantia, procacitas.
PETULANT, *adj.*, petulans, procax, protervus.
PEW, *subst.*, subsellium circumseptum.
PEWIT, *subst.*, parra.
PEWTER, *subst.*, plumbum album, stannum; *of pewter*, stanneus.
PEWTERER, *subst.*, vasorum stanneorum artifex.
PHANTASY, *subst.*, visum, visio; res ficta.
PHANTOM, *subst.*, species, umbra; *phantom of liberty*, simulacrum libertatis.
PHARISAIC, *adj.*, fictus, simulatus.
PHARISEE, *subst.*, Pharisæus.
PHARMACY, *subst.*, ars medicamentaria.
PHASES (*of the moon*), *subst. pl.*, lunæ lumina.
PHEASANT, *subst.*, phasiana.
PHENOMENON, *subst.*, phænomenon.
PHIAL, *subst.*, phiala, lagena vitrea.
PHILANTHROPIST, *subst.*, hominitus amicus.
PHILANTHROPY, *subst.*, humanitas.
PHILOLOGER, *subst.*, antiquitatis studiosus; philologus, grammaticus.
PHILOLOGICAL, *adj.*, grammaticus.
PHILOLOGY, *subst.*, antiquitatis studium; philologia, grammatica (-orum).
PHILOMEL, *subst.*, philomela.
PHILOSOPHER, *subst.*, philosophus.
PHILOSOPHICAL, *adj.*, *gen.*, philosophorum, ad philosophiam pertinens.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, *adverb*, philosophorum more.
PHILOSOPHIZE, *to*, philosophari.
PHILOSOPHY, *subst.*, philosophia; *moral p.*, *ethica*. *pl.*, philosophia moralis; *natural p.*, physica, *pl.*, philosophia naturalis; *speculative p.*, philosophia contemplativa.
PHILTRES, *subst. pl.*, philtra, amatoria.
PHIZ, *subst.*, vultus; os.
PHLEBOTOMIST, *subst.*, qui venam secat.
PHLEBOTOMIZE, *to*, venam incidere *or* secare.
PHLEBOTOMY, *subst.*, venæ sectio.
PHLEGM, *subst.*, pituita; *p. of the eye*, gramia.
PHLEGMATIC, PHLEGMY, *adj.*, pituitosus; *fig.*, lentus, patiens.
PHLEME, *subst.*, instrumentum ferreum ad sanguinem equis detrahendum.
PHŒNIX, *subst.*, phœnix.
PHRASE, *subst.*, locutio; forma loquendi.
PHRASE, *to*, vocare, nominare.
PHRASEOLOGY, *subst.* (*diction*), loquendi *or* scribendi ratio; (*phrase-book*), liber formas loquendi docens.
PHRENETIC, *adj.*, amens, phreneticus.
PHRENSY, *subst.*, phrenesis; insania, amentia. *See* FRENZY.
PHTHISICAL, *adj.*, phthisi laborans
PHTHISIS, *subst.*, phthisis.
PHYLACTERY, *subst.*, phylacterium.
PHYSIC, *subst.* (*science*), medicina, ars medicinalis, medendi scientia; (*medicine*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum.
PHYSIC, *to*, remedia ægrotanti præscribere.
PHYSICAL, *adj.*, physicus; medicus, medicinalis.
PHYSICIAN, *subst.*, medicus.
PHYSICS, *subst. pl.*, physica, *pl.*, doctrina de rerum natura.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, *subst.*, physiognomon.
PHYSIOGNOMY, *subst.* (*art*), physiognomia; (*features*), vultus, facies, oris lineamenta.
PHYSIOLOGY, *subst.*, physiologia; ratio naturalis.
PIAZZA, *subst.*, porticus, ambulacrum.
PICAROON, *subst.* (*pirate*), pirata, prædo maritimus; (*pirate-ship*), navis piratica *or* prædatoria.
PICK, *to*, legere, deligere, eligere; *to pick a bone*, carnem ex osse desecare; (*cleanse*), mundare, purgare; (*gather*), colligere; (*pluck*), carpere, decerpere; avellere; (*steal*), surripere; (*trim*), ornare; *to pick out*, decerpere; seligere; *to pick up*, excipere; *to pick a lock*, seram unco aperire.
PICK-AXE, *subst.*, dolabra; ligo.
PICKER, *subst.*, *ear-picker*, auriscalpium; *tooth-picker*, dentiscalpium.
PICKEREL, *subst.*, lucius parvus.
PICKLE, *subst.*, muria, salsura, sâlsamentum; *pickles*, poma condita.
PICKLE, *to*, muriâ *or* sale condire.
PICKLING, *subst.*, conditus, conditura.
PICKLOCK, *subst.*, qui seram furti causa aperit.
PICKPOCKET, *subst.*, fur clancularius.
PICTURE, *subst.*, pictura, imago, effigies, simulacrum; tabula.
PICTURE, *to*, pingere, depingere; adumbrare, delineare.
PIE, *subst.*, artocreas; crustum coctum; (*bird*), pica.
PIEBALD, *adj.*, maculatus.
PIECE, *subst.* (*part*), pars; (*fragment*), fragmentum; (*bit*), frustum; (*patch*), panniculus, pannus; (*play*), fabula; *p. of ground*, ager, agellus; *p. of work*, aliquantum negotii; opus; *p. of money*, nummus, nummulus; *p. of wood*, lignum; *p. of antiquity*, monumentum antiquitatis; *made of one p.*, solidus; *p. of ordnance*, tormentum; *a p.*, *by the p.*, singuli; *piecemeal*, minutatim, frustatim; per partes.
PIECE, *to* (*mend*), sarcire, resarcire; reficere, reparare; *to piece up*, crasse conficere.
PIED, *adj.*, versicolor, variatus, maculosus.
PIER, *subst.* (*of a bridge*), fulcrum pontis; (*mole*, *dam*), moles, agger.
PIERCE, *to*, penetrare; terebrare, perforare; *to pierce through*, transfigere, perfodere.
PIERCER, *subst.*, qui penetrat; terebra.
PIERCING, *subst.*, terebratio.
PIERCINGLY, *adv.*, acriter, acerbe.
PIETY, *subst.*, pietas, religio.
PIG, *subst.*, porculus, porcellus; *pig-sty*, hara, suile.
PIG, *to*, porcellos parere.
PIGEON, *subst.*, columba; *young p.*, pullus columbinus; columbulus; *cock-p.*, columbus; *of a p.*, columbinus, columbaris; *p.-hole*, loculamentum.
PIGMY, *subst.*, Pygmæus; (*dwarf*), nanus, pumilio, pumilus.
PIKE, *subst.* (*weapon*), hasta; (*fish*), lucius.

PILASTER, *subst.*, columella.
PILCHARD, *subst.*, halecula.
PILE, *subst.* (*heap*), cumulus, acervus, strues, moles, congeries; (*post*), sublica.
PILE, *to* (*fasten with piles*), sublicis defixis sustentare; *to p. up*, acervare, accumulare, congerere.
PILER UP, *subst.*, accumulator.
PILES, *subst. pl.*, hæmorrhois, ficus.
PILFER, *to*, surripere, suffurari, compilare; clepere.
PILFERER, *subst.*, fur.
PILFERING, *subst.*, latrocinium; rapacitas.
PILGRIM, *subst.*, qui in loca sacra iter facit; (*traveller*), viator.
PILGRIMAGE, *subst.*, peregrinatio sacra; iter.
PILING UP, *subst.*, acervatio, accumulatio, exstructio.
PILL, *subst.*, pilula, globulus.
PILLAGE, *to*, compilare, expilare, spoliare, despoliare; vastare, populari, depopulari; diripere; *to pill hemp*, cannabim stringere.
PILLAGE, *subst.*, spolium, rapina, præda; direptio, compilatio, spoliatio, populatio, vastatio.
PILLAGER, *subst.*, expilator, spoliator, direptor, populator, prædo.
PILLAR, *subst.*, columna; *fig.*, columen; *pillars* (*buttresses*), anterides, erismæ.
PILLION, *subst.*, sella mulliebris.
PILLORY, *subst.*, columbar, numella.
PILLOW, *subst.*, cervical, pulvinus, pulvinar, culcita.
PILOT, *subst.*, gubernator; rector navis; proreta.
PILOTAGE, *subst.*, rectoris navigii munus *or* merces.
PIMP, *subst.*, leno, perductor.
PIMP, *to*, lenocinari.
PIMPERNAL, *subst.*, pimpinella (L.).
PIMPLE, *subst.*, pistula, papula; tuberculum; vari, *pl.*; *red pimple*, lentigo, lenticula rubra.
PIMPLED, *adj.*, pustulatus.
PIN, *subst.*, acus; *iron pin*, clavus ferreus; *crimping pin*, calamistrum.
PIN, *to*, acu *or* acubus subnectere; acu figere.
PINCERS, *subst. pl.*, forceps; *a surgeon's pincers*, volsella.
PINCH, *subst.*, vellicatio; *pinch with the teeth*, morsus, morsiuncula; (*strait* or *necessity*), necessitas extrema, angustiæ.
PINCH, *to*, vellere, vellicare; premere, comprimere; (*as cold*), urere, adurere; (*hurt*), lædere; (*grieve*), contristare, vexare, cruciare.
PINCHING, *adj.* (*severe*), gravis, acerbus, iniquus; (*niggardly*), parcus, tenax; *subst.* (*fretting*), adustio.
PINE-TREE, *subst.*, pinus; *wild pine*, pinaster; *of a pine*, pineus.
PINE AWAY, *to*, tabescere, contabescere; macescere, macrescere; marcescere; languore confici.
PINING AWAY, *subst.*, languor, marcor, tabes.
PINION, *subst.* (*wing*), ala.
PINION, *to* (*one*), alcis brachia vinculis constringere.
PINK, *subst.* (*flower*), dianthus (L.); (*small ship*), navicula.
PINK, *to*, perforare; pertundere.
PINK-EYED, *adj.*, oculis pusillis.
PINNACE, *subst.*, phaselus, scatium, celox, cymba.
PINNACLE, *subst.*, pinnæ, fastigium.
PINT, *subst.*, sextarius, sexta pars congii.

PIONEER, *subst.*, munitor, fossor; (*miner*), cunicularius.
PIOUS, *adj.*, pius, religiosus.
PIP, *subst.* (*in birds*), pituita; (*in cards*), macula, nota.
PIP, *to*, pipire.
PIPE, *subst.*, tubus, fistula; tibia; (*for smoking*), †fumisugium; *pipe of wine*, vini dolium.
PIPE, *to*, fistulâ canere; calamos inflare.
PIPER, *subst.*, tibicen, fistulator; auletes.
PIPING, *adj.*, *it is piping hot*, est calidissimum.
PIPKIN, *subst.*, ollula, cacabus, chytra.
PIPPIN, *subst.*, malum petisium.
PIQUANT, *adj.*, acutus; salsus.
PIQUE, *subst.*, simultas, odium, contentio.
PIQUE, *to*, offendere, perstringere.
PIRACY, *subst.*, prædatio, piratica.
PIRATE, *subst.*, prædo maritimus, pirata; (*ship*), navis piratica.
PIRATICAL, *adj.*, piraticus, prædatorius.
PISCATORY, *adj.*, piscatorius.
PISH! *interj.*, phy! vah!
PISMIRE, *subst.*, formica; *of a p.*, formicinus.
PISTOL, *subst.*, sclopetus minoris modi.
PISTOLE, *subst.*, aureus Hispanus.
PIT, *subst.*, scrobs, fossa, puteus; *little pit*, putiolus; *pit in a theatre*, cavea ima; *of a pit*, putealis; *pit made by the fingers*, vestigium digiti; *pit-coal*, carbo fossilis; *pitfall*, fovea.
PITCH, *subst.*, pix.
PITCH, *to*, picare, impicare; pice obducere.
PITCH, *subst.* (*bigness*), magnitudo, statura; (*measure*), modus; *pitch of a hill*, clivus; jugum, cacumen; *to such a pitch*, eo, adeo.
PITCH, *to*, *v. a.* (*throw*), jacere, conjicere, projicere; (*fix*), figere, affigere; *v. n.* (*alight*), sidere, descendere; *to pitch upon*, eligere, deligere.
PITCHED, *adj.*, *pitched camp*, castra stativa; *pitched battle*, proelium justum.
PITCHER, *subst.*, urceus; hydria; *little pitcher*, urceolus.
PITCHFORK, *subst.*, furca fœnaria.
PITEOUS, *adj.* (*full of pity*), misericors; (*miserable*), miser, miserandus, miserabilis.
PITEOUSNESS, *subst.*, paupertas, tenuitas.
PITH, *subst.*, medulla; flos.
PITHILY, *adv.*, nervose.
PITHINESS, *subst.*, nervositas, robur.
PITHLESS, *adj.*, aridus, siccus.
PITHY, *adj.*, medullâ abundans; nervosus.
PITIABLE, *adj.*, miserandus.
PITIFUL, *adj.* (*miserable*), miser, miserandus, (*lamentable*), dolendus, lugendus; (*contemptible*), abjectus, humilis; (*compassionate*), misericors.
PITIFULNESS, *subst.*, exiguitas, tenuitas, (*mercy*), misericordia.
PITILESS, *adj.*, immisericors; immitis, durus.
PITTANCE, *subst.*, demensum.
PITTED, *adj.*, *with the small-pox*, notis variolarum insignis.
PITY, *subst.*, misericordia; miseratio, commiseratio.
PITY, *to*, miserêri, miserescere, misericordiâ moveri.
PIZZLE, *subst.*, nervus.
PLACABLE, *adj.*, placabilis.
PLACABLENESS, *subst.*, placabilitas.
PLACARD, *subst.* (*edict*), edictum, decretum; (*order fixed up*), libellus publice affixus.

PLACE, *subst.*, locus; (*office*), munus, magistratus; (*quality, rank*), dignitas, numerus, ordo; (*passage in a book*), locus; *little p.*, loculus; *fortified p.*, castellum; *in another p.*, alibi; *in any p.*, alicubi, usquam; *in the same p.*, ibidem; *in this p.*, hic; *in no p.*, nusquam; *in what* or *which p.*, ubi; *in what p. soever*, ubicunque.

PLACE, *to*, statuere, constituere, ponere, collocare; (*arrange*), disponere; *to p. again*, reponere; *to p. before*, præponere, anteponere; *to p. behind*, posthabere, postponere; *to p. out*, eloçare.

PLACID, *adj.*, placidus.

PLACING, *subst.*, locatio, collocatio; *placing between*, interpositio.

PLAGIARISM, *subst.*; *act of plagiarism*, furtum.

PLAGIARY, *subst.*, fur.

PLAGUE, *subst.* (*pestilence*), pestilentia, lues; (*trouble*), malum, incommodum, molestia.

PLAGUE, *to*, cruciare, vexare; torquêre; *to plague one's self*, se afflictare.

PLAGUY, *adj.*, pestilens, pestifer.

PLAICE, *subst.*, passer maculosus, psitta.

PLAIN, *adj.* (*even*), planus, æquus, lævis; (*manifest*), manifestus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus; (*open, honest*), apertus, candidus, sincerus, simplex; (*without ornament*), inornatus.

PLAIN, *subst.*, planities; campus; æquor.

PLAINNESS, *subst.* (*clearness*), perspicuitas, claritas; (*simplicity*), simplicitas; (*smoothness*), lævitas.

PLAINT, querela, questus.

PLAINTIFF, *subst.*, petitor, accusator.

PLAINTIVE, *adj.*, querulus.

PLAIT, *subst.*, sinus; *full of plaits*, sinuosus.

PLAIT, *to*, plicare, complicare; detexere.

PLAITER, *subst.*, qui plicat.

PLAITING, *subst.*, plicatura.

PLAN, *subst.* (*draught*), descriptio; (*design*), consilium, propositum; (*order*), ratio.

PLAN, *to*, delineare, formare; animo concipere.

PLANE, *subst.* (*tree*), platanus; *of a p.*, plataninus; *a joiner's p.*, runcina; *p. in geometry*, planum.

PLANE, *to*, runcinare.

PLANET, *subst.*, stella errans.

PLANETARY, *adj.*, sideralis.

PLANET-STRUCK, *adj.*, sideratus.

PLANISPHERE, *subst.*, planisphærium.

PLANK, *subst.*, tabula, assis; *little plank*, lamina ligneu.

PLANK, *to*, coassare, contabulare.

PLANKING, *subst.*, contabulatio.

PLANT, *subst.*, planta; herba; *young plant*, virgultum.

PLANT, *to*, serere, ponere, deponere; plantis serere.

PLANTAIN, *subst.*, plantago.

PLANTATION, *subst.*, *of trees*, locus arboribus consitus; (*nursery*), seminarium; (*colony*), colonia.

PLANTED, *adj.*, plantatus, satus, consitus.

PLANTER, *subst.*, sator, consitor.

PLANTING, *subst.*, satio, consitio; satus; *planting-stick*, pastinum.

PLASH, *subst.*, lacus, lacuna; aspersio.

PLASH, *to*, aspergere; *to plash trees*, putare, amputare; tondêre.

PLASHY, *adj.*, lacunis plenus.

PLASTER, *substant.*, emplastrum; cataplasma; *plaster for a wall*, tectorium; gypsum.

PLASTER, *to*, emplastrum imponere; *to plaster a wall*, tectorio inducere.

PLASTERER, *subst.*, tector.

PLASTIC, *adj.*, plasticus.

PLAT, *subst.*, *of ground*, agellus.

PLATE, *subst.*, *of metal*, lamina, lamella; *thin plate*, bractea; (*small dish*), orbis, scutella; (*gold* or *silver vessels*), vasa aurea *or* argentea; *of plate*, aureus, argenteus.

PLATE, *to*, laminâ obducere.

PLATED, *adj.*, bracteatus.

PLATFORM, *subst.* (*model*), exemplar, modulus; (*fortification*), agger, suggestum.

PLATONIC LOVE, amor Socratica fide.

PLATONIST, *subst.*, Platonis assecla, Platonicus.

PLATOON, *subst.*, manipulus, caterva; *in platoons*, manipulatim.

PLATTER, *subst.*, catinus, discus; *deep platter*, lanx, gabatæ, *pl.*; *little platter*, catellus, patella.

PLAUSIBILITY, *subst.*, qualitas rei plausibilis.

PLAUSIBLE, *adj.*, plausibilis, speciosus.

PLAY, *subst.*, ludus, lusus; *public p.*, spectaculum; *stage-p.*, fabula; *plays*, ludi scenici, mimi.

PLAY, *to*, ludere; *to p. away* (*at bowls*), globum mittere; *to p. before*, præludere; *to p. at ball*, pilâ ludere; *to p. double*, prævaricari; *to p. often*, lusitare; *to p. the part of*, partem agere, officium præstare; *to p. one's part well*, partes explêre; *to p. a play*, fabulam agere; *to p. the philosopher*, philosophari; *to p. together*, colludere; *to p. upon one*, alicui illudere; *to p. sweetly*, modulari; *to p. upon an instrument*, canere.

PLAYER, *subst.*, lusor; *stage-p.*, actor, histrio.

PLAY-FELLOW, *subst.*, collusor, sodalis, æqualis.

PLAYFUL, *adj.*, ludibundus; lascivus; jocosus, jocularis.

PLAY-HOUSE, *subst.*, theatrum.

PLAYTHINGS, crepundia, *pl.*

PLEA, *subst.*, causæ actio *or* dictio; defensio; (*excuse*), excusatio; *common p.s*, placita communia.

PLEAD, *to*, causas agere, actitare, dicere, disceptare.

PLEADABLE, *adj.*, quod allegari potest.

PLEADER, *subst.*, causarum actor, patronus, causidicus, advocatus.

PLEADING, *subst.*, opera forensis; causæ actio, defensio, litigatio.

PLEASANT, *adj.*, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis, dulcis; amœnus, venustus; lætus; *pleasant in discourse*, lepidus, facetus, festivus; *pleasant in manners*, urbanus.

PLEASANTNESS, *subst.*, amœnitas, hilaritas; jucunditas; *p. in speech*, facundia, lepor, festivitas; *p. in manners*, comitas, urbanitas.

PLEASANTRY, *subst.* (*wit*), facetiæ, salcs, dicteria; lepos; (*merriment*), hilaritas.

PLEASE, *to* (*like*), placet, libet, collibet mihi alqd; (*will*), velle, jubere; (*delight*), delectare, oblectare, voluptate afficere; *if you please*, si placet; *it pleases*, placet; *it does not please*, displicet.

PLEASING, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, amœnus; *well pleasing*, pergratus; *subst.*, gratificatio.

PLEASURE, *subst.* (*delight*), voluptas, jucunditas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, gaudium; (*will*), arbitrium, voluntas; (*service, good turn*), gratia, beneficium, meritum, officium; *with pleasure*, libens, lubens.

PLEASURE, *to* (*one with a thing*), alqd alicui commodare *or* accommodare.

PLEASURABLE, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus.

PLEBEIAN, *adj.*, plebeius; *subst.*, homo plebeius, homo de plebe.

PLEDGE, *subst.* (*pawn*), pignus, depositum; (*proof*), argumentum, testimonium; (*surety*), pruæ, vas; (*earnest-money*), arrhabo.

PLEDGE, *to*, pignerare, oppignerare; pignori dare; *to p. in drinking*, propinandi vices reddere.

PLEDGING, *subst.*, pigneratio.

PLENARY, *adj.*, plenus, perfectus.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, *subst.*, legatus plena potestate instructus.

PLENITUDE, *subst.*, plenitudo.

PLENTEOUS, *adj.*, affluens, abundans, copiosus, scatens.

PLENTEOUSNESS, *subst.*, copia, abundantia, affluentia.

PLENTIFUL, *adj.*, affluens, copiosus; uber.

PLENTIFULNESS. *See* PLENTY.

PLENTY, *subst.*, ubertas, copia; abundantia, affluentia; opulentia.

PLEONASM, *subst.*, pleonasmus.

PLETHORA, PLETHORY, *subst.*, humorum abundantia.

PLETHORIC, *adj.*, humoribus abundans.

PLEURISY, *subst.*, laterum dolor, pleuritis.

PLEURITIC, *adj.*, laterum dolore laborans, pleuriticus.

PLIABLE, PLIANT, *adj.*, flexilis, flexibilis, aequax; obediens; lentus; *somewhat pliable*, lentulus; *pliable temper*, ingenium facile, tractabile.

PLIABLENESS, PLIANTNESS, PLIANCY, *subst.*, lentitia; *p. of temper*, placabilitas, facilitas.

PLIGHT, *subst.*, conditio, status; *plight of body*, habitudo, habitus.

PLIGHT, *to* (*one's troth*), spondēre, fidem dare.

PLINTH, *subst.*, plinthus, plinthis.

PLOD, *to*, negotio diligenter incumbere, sedulo rei operam navare.

PLODDER, PLODDING FELLOW, *subst.*, sedulus, diligens.

PLOT, *subst.* (*design*), consilium, ratio; (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio; (*piece of ground*), agellus; area.

PLOT, *to* (*contrive*), comminisci, excogitare; consilia capere; (*conspire*), conjurare, conspirare.

PLOTTER, *subst.*, conjuratus.

PLOTTING, *subst.*, conjuratio, conspiratio.

PLOUGH, *subst.*, aratrum.

PLOUGH, *to*, arare, exarare; terram colere.

PLOUGHING, *subst.*, aratio.

PLOUGH-LAND, *subst.*, arvum.

PLOUGHMAN, *subst.*, arator, agricola.

PLOUGHSHARE, *subst.*, vomer.

PLOVER, *subst.*, parra.

PLUCK, *subst.* (*strain*), nisus; *calf's pluck*, exta vitulina.

PLUCK, *to* (*give one a pluck*), vellere, vellicare; (*break off*), carpere, decerpere, avellere; (*tear away*), avellere; *to p. asunder*, divellere; *to p. down*, destruere, diruere; *to p. off*, decerpere, detrahere; *to p. out*, evellere; *to p. up by the roots*, eradicare, exstirpare.

PLUCKING, *subst.* (*away* or *from*), avulsio; *plucking out*, evulsio; *plucking up*, exstirpatio.

PLUG, *subst.*, clavus ligneus, cuneolus.

PLUM, *subst.*, prunum; *little plum*, prunum nanum; *plum-tree*, prunus.

PLUMAGE, *subst.*, plumae.

PLUMB, *to*, opus ad libellam exigere.

PLUMBER, *subst.*, plumbarius, plumbi fusor.

PLUMB-LINE, *subst.*, amussis, libella, perpendiculum.

PLUME, *subst.*, crista; *little plume*, plumula.

PLUME, *to* (*pluck the feathers*), plumas detrahere; (*adorn with feathers*), plumis ornare.

PLUMMET, *subst.*, bulla ad libellam penselle.

PLUMP, *adj.*, nitidus, obesus, pinguis; *adv.*, directo.

PLUMPNESS, *subst.*, nitor.

PLUMY, *subst.*, plumeus.

PLUNDER, *subst.*, praeda, spolium; rapina.

PLUNDER, *to*, praedari, populari, depopulari, populari, spoliare, diripere.

PLUNDERER, *subst.*, praedator, populator; spoliator, direptor; praedo.

PLUNDERING, *subst.*, spoliatio, direptio.

PLUNGE, *subst.*; *to make a plunge*, se in aquam mergere; in aquam desilire.

PLUNGE, *to, v. a.*, mergere, immergere; *v. n.*, se mergere in alqd *or* in alqa re; subire alqd; *to plunge often*, mersare; *to plunge one's self*, se immergere.

PLUNGER, *subst.* (*diver*), urinator.

PLUPERFECT, *subst.*, tempus plus quam perfectum.

PLURAL, *adj.*, pluralis.

PLURALITY, *subst.*, major numerus, numero plures.

PLUSH, *subst.*, pannus villosus.

PLY, *to* (*a business*), se ad alqd agendum accingere, operi incumbere; *to ply at a place*, alicui loco consuescere.

PNEUMATIC, *adj.*, pneumaticus.

POACH, *to* (*an egg*), ovum subcoquere; *to poach* (*kill game illegally*), illicita venatione uti.

POACHER, *subst.*, qui illicita venatione utitur.

POACHING, *subst.*, venatio illicita.

POCK, *subst.* (*pimple*), pustula, papula.

POCKET, *subst.*, funda vestis; sinus; marsupium, crumena; (*little bag*), sacculus, saccellus.

POCKET, *to*, alqd in sinum immittere; (*conceal*), celare, concelare.

POCKET-BOOK, *subst.*, libellus in funda portandus.

POCKET-DAGGER, *subst.*, pugiuncula.

POCKET-DICTIONARY, *subst.*, lexicon formae minoris.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, *subst.*, sudarium.

POD, *subst.*, siliqua, valvulus.

POEM, *subst.*, poëma, carmen.

POESY, *subst.*, poësis, poëtica, poëtice, ars poëtica.

POET, *subst.*, poëta; vates.

POETESS, *subst.*, poëtria.

POETIC, POETICAL, *adj.*, poëticus.

POETIZE, *to*, carmen *or* carmina componere; versus facere.

POETRY, *subst.* (*see* POESY); (*poems*), carmina, versus.

POIGNANCY, *subst.*, mordacitas; acerbitas.

POIGNANT, *subst.*, pungens, acerbus.

POIGNARD, *subst.*, pugio; *small p.*, pugiuncula.

POIGNARD, *to*, pugione confodere.

POINT, *subst.*, acumen; cuspis, mucro; (*round dot*), punctum; *p. of time*, punctum temporis; (*of place*), locus, pars; (*matter, case*), res; (*condition*), conditio, status, causa; (*topic, head*), locus, caput; *the p.s of the compass*, ventorum diversi tractus; *in p. of*, respectu, in; *p. blank*, praecise, directis verbis.

POINT, *to*, acuere, cuspidare; *to point at*, digito ostendere; (*distinguish by points*), interpungere.
POINTEDLY, *adv.*, acriter, acute.
POINTER (*dog*), *subst.*, canis subsidens.
POINTING, *subst.* (*of writing*), interpunctio; *pointing at*, digito monstratio.
POINTLESS, *adj.*, hebes, obtusus, retusus.
POISE, *subst.*, pondus.
POISE, *to*, ponderare, pendere; librare.
POISING, *subst.*, ponderatio.
POISON, *subst.*, venenum, virus.
POISON, *to* (*kill by poison*), veneno tollere; (*imbue with poison*), veneno imbuere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare, vitiare.
POISONER, *subst.*, veneficus, venefica.
POISONING, *subst.*, veneficium.
POISONOUS, *adj.*, venenosus; venenatus; virosus; pestifer.
POKE, *subst.*, saccus, pera; *little poke*, sacculus, perula.
POKE, *to*, digito *or* baculo explorare.
POKER, *subst.*, baculus ferreus ad ignem excitandum.
POLAR, *adj.*, ad polum pertinens.
POLE, *subst.*, pertica; (*of the heavens*), axis, cardo.
POLE-AXE, *subst.*, bipennis, securis.
POLECAT, *subst.*, mustela putorius (L.).
POLEMIC, POLEMICAL, *adj.*, pugnax.
POLICE, *subst.*, vigiles, magistratus quibus publicæ securitatis cura delata est.
POLICY, *subst.* (*art of governing*), politia, reipublicæ administrandæ ratio; (*prudence*), prudentia, consilium; (*cunning*), astutia, versutia; *policy of insurance*, syngrapha *or* tabula qua cavetur.
POLISH, *to*, polire, expolire, limare; excolere; edolare.
POLISH, POLISHING, *subst.*, politura.
POLISHER, *subst.*, qui polit, politor.
POLITE, *adj.*, politus, concinnus, elegans, cultus, urbanus.
POLITENESS, *subst.*, urbanitas.
POLITIC, *adj.*, prudens, callidus, astutus.
POLITICAL, *adj.*, politicus.
POLITICIAN, *subst.*, vir rerum civilium peritus.
POLITICS, *subst. pl.*, res politicæ, politica, *pl.*
POLL, *subst.* (*head*), caput; (*fish*), capito; *poll, polling*, electio viritim facta.
POLL, *to*, *v. a.* (*clip*), tondere, resecare; (*crop*), decacuminare; *v. a.*, suffragia viritim dare.
POLLUTE, *to*, polluere, corrumpere; fœdare, *vitiare*; contaminare.
POLLUTER, *subst.*, corruptor.
POLLUTING, POLLUTION, *subst.*, depravatio, corruptio; contagium.
POLTROON, *subst.*, ignavus, timidus.
POLYGAMY, *subst.*, polygamia.
POLYGON, *subst.*, polygonum.
POLYPODY, *subst.*, filicula, polypodium
POLYPUS, *subst.*, polypus.
POLYSYLLABLE, *subst.*, verbum complures syllabas habens.
POLYTHEISM, *subst.*, multorum deorum cultus.
POLYTHEIST, *subst.*, qui plures esse deos credit.
POMATUM, *subst.*, adeps odoratus.
POMEGRANATE, *subst.*, malum granatum *or* *Punicum*; *pomegranate-tree*, arbor Punica.
POMMEL, *subst.*, orbiculus.
POMMEL, *to*, pugno demulcere; gladii capulo pultare.

POMP, *subst.*, splendor, apparatus, lautitia; pompa.
POMPION, *subst.*, pepo.
POMPOUS, *adj.*, splendidus, sumptuosus, magnificus; gloriosus.
POMPOUSNESS, *subst.*, splendor, magnificentia; pompa; verborum tumor.
POND, *subst.*, stagnum; lacus; *fish-pond*, piscina.
PONDER, *to*, perpendere, animo versare, contemplari, meditari; *to ponder often*, pensitare; *to ponder beforehand*, præmeditari.
PONDERABLE, *adj.*, quod ponderari potest.
PONDERER, *subst.*, contemplator.
PONDERING, *subst.*, meditatio, contemplatio.
PONDEROUS, *adj.*, ponderosus, gravis.
PONDEROUSNESS, *subst.*, pondus, gravitas.
PONTIFF, *subst.*, pontifex; papa.
PONTIFICAL, *adj.*, pontificalis, pontificius; *substant.*, rituum pontificalium liber; *in pontificals*, vestibus pontificiis amictus.
PONTIFICATE, *subst.*, pontificatus.
PONTON, *subst.*, ponto.
PONY, *subst.*, equulus, mannulus.
POOL, *subst.*, palus, stagnum.
POOP, *subst.*, puppis.
POOR, *subst.* (*not rich*), inops; tenuis, egens, egenus, pauper; (*barren*), jejunus, aridus, frigidus; (*mean*), malus, vilis, sordidus; (*lean*), macer, macilentus; *somewhat poor*, pauperculus; *very poor*, perpauper, pauperrimus.
POORNESS, *subst.*, paupertas, egestas; inopia, penuria, indigentia.
POP, *subst.*, sonitus; crepitus.
POP, *to*, *v. a.*, ori indere; *v. n.*, subito ingredi; subito egredi; *to pop out a word*, verbum temere effutire.
POPE, *subst.*, pontifex Romanus, papa.
POPEDOM, *subst.*, pontificia dignitas, papatus.
POPERY, *subst.*, pontificis Romani doctrina.
POPINJAY, *subst.*, psittacus.
POPISH, *adj.*, papisticus.
POPLAR-TREE, *subst.*, pōpulus.
POPPY, *subst.*, papaver; *of poppy*, papavereus.
POPULACE, *subst.*, vulgus, plebs; *meaner populace*, plebecula.
POPULAR, *adj.*, popularis; vulgaris, quotidianus.
POPULARITY, *subst.*, populi favor, aura popularis.
POPULATE, *to*. *See* PEOPLE, *to*.
POPULATION, *subst.*, incolarum numerus, incolæ.
POPULOUS, *adj.*, frequens, celeber.
POPULOUSNESS, *subst.*, celebritas.
PORCELAIN VESSELS, vasa murrina.
PORCH, *subst.*, porticus; *outward p.*, prepylæum.
PORCUPINE, *subst.*, hystrix.
PORE, *to* (*upon*), acerrime contemplari.
PORES, *subst. pl.*, foramina; pori.
PORK, *subst.*, caro porcina *or* suilla.
POROUS, *adj.*, foraminosus; rarus.
POROUSNESS, *subst.*, raritas.
PORPHYRY, *subst.*, porphyrites, marmor porphyreticum.
PORPOISE, *subst.*, tursio.
PORRIDGE, *subst.*, jus, jusculum.
PORRINGER, *subst.*, scutella, gabatæ, *pl.*.
PORT, *subst.*, portus.
PORT-WINE, vinum ex Portu Callensi allatum.
PORTABLE, *adj.*, quod portari potest, portabilis.

PORTAL, *subst.*, porta; janua; propylæum.
PORTCULLIS, *subst.*, catarracta.
PORTE, *subst.*, aula Turcica.
PORTEND, *to*, portendere; præsagire.
PORTENT, *subst.*, portentum, præsagium; omen.
PORTENTOUS, *adj.*, portentosus, ominosus.
PORTER, *subst.* (*at a gate*), janitor, ostiarius; (*carrier*), bajulus, gerulus.
PORTERAGE, *subst.*, bajuli merces.
PORTICO, *subst.*, porticus.
PORTION, *subst.*, portio, pars; sors; *small portion*, particula, portiuncula; *a wife's portion*, dos; *a portion to live upon*, peculium.
PORTION, *to* (*divide*), partiri, distribuere; (*endow*), dotare.
PORTLINESS, *subst.*, corporis dignitas.
PORTLY, *adj.*, oris dignitate præditus.
PORTMANTEAU, *subst.*, averta.
PORTRAIT, *subst.*, effigies, imago.
PORTRAY, *to*, pingere, depingere.
PORTRESS, *subst.*, janitrix.
POSE, *to*, difficili quæstione torquêre alqm.
POSER, *subst.*, qui alios quæstionibus torquet; quæstio difficilis.
POSITION, *subst.* (*way of being placed*), collocatio, status, habitus; (*place*), locus, situs; (*thesis*), positio; (*opinion*), sententia; (*in grammar*), positio.
POSITIVE, *adj.* (*certain*), certus; (*confident*), confidens, sententiæ tenax; *positive law*, lex scripta; *positive degree*, gradus primus.
POSITIVELY, *adv.*, certe, profecto.
POSITIVENESS, *subst.*, obstinatio, pervicacia.
POSSESS, *to*, possidêre, tenêre, habêre; *to possess before*, præoccupare.
POSSESSION, *subst.*, possessio; *to take p.*, possidere, occupare; *in p. of*, penes; *a p.*, possessio, fundus, prædium; *small p.*, possessiuncula.
POSSESSIVE, *adj.*, possessivus.
POSSESSOR, *subst.*, possessor; dominus.
POSSET, *subst.*, lac infuso vino coagulatum.
POSSIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio, facultas.
POSSIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri *or* effici potest, possibilis.
POSSIBLY, *adv.* (*by any means*), ulla ratione; (*perhaps*), forsitan, forsan.
POST, *subst.* (*stake*), palus, paxillus; (*door-post*), postis; (*place, office*), munus; (*place occupied in war*), locus, statio; præsidium; (*letter-carrier*), cursor publicus, tabellarius; (*coach*), vehiculum publicum.
POST, *to* (*one's self in a place*), locum alqm occupare; *to post up*, publice proponere.
POSTAGE, *subst.*, vecturæ præmium.
POSTER, *subst.*, cursor.
POSTERIOR, *adj.*, posterior.
POSTERIORS, *subst. pl.*, partes posteriores.
POSTERITY, *subst.*, posteritas, posteri.
POSTERN, POSTERN GATE, *subst.*, janua postica.
POSTHUMOUS, *adj.*, postumus; (*of a book*), post mortem scriptoris editus.
POSTILION, *subst.*, cursor publicus.
POST-MERIDIAN, *adj.*, post-meridianus.
POSTPONE, *to*, postponere, posthabêre.
POSTSCRIPT, *subst.*, additamentum, litterarum appendix.
POSTURE, *subst.*, habitus, gestus; status; *posture of affairs*, rerum conditio.
POT, *subst.* (*to drink from*), cantharus, calix, poculum; culullus; (*to cook in*), cola; *little pot*, cyathus, pocillum; *chamber-p.*, lasanum, matula; *earthen p.*, fidelia, olla fictilis.
POT, *to* (*pigeons*), columbas coctas butyro condire.
POTASH, *subst.*, sal lixivius.
POTATION, *subst.*, potatio.
POTATOES, *subst. pl.*, tubera *or* bulbi solani.
POTENCY, *subst.*, potentia, potestas.
POTENT, *adj.*, potens, valens.
POTENTATE, *subst.*, princeps, dynasta.
POTENTIAL, *adj.*, potentialis.
POTHER, *subst.*, turba; *to make a pother*, turbas ciêre.
POTION, *subst.*, potio, sorbitio.
POTTAGE, *subst.*, jus, jusculum.
POTTER, *subst.*, figulus; *of a potter*, figularis, figlinus; *potters' clay*, argilla.
POTTLE, *subst.*, quatuor libræ liquidorum.
POUCH, *subst.*, pera, crumena, marsupium, bulga; *little p.*, perula, sacculus; *leather p.*, scortea.
POULTERER, *subst.*, pullarius.
POULTICE, *subst.*, cataplasma.
POULTICE, *to*, cataplasma adhibêre.
POULTRY, *subst.*, pecus volatile; altiles; *of poultry*, gallinarius, gallinaceus.
POUNCE, *subst.*, unguis.
POUNCE, *to* (*upon*), ungulibus comprehendere.
POUND, *subst.*, libra, libra pondo, pondo; *half a p.*, selibra; *a p. and a half*, sesquilibra; *weighing a p.*, libralis, librarius; *a p. in money*, libra, mina; *p. for cattle*, carcer pecuarius.
POUND, *to* (*bruise*), pinsere, conterere, contundere; *to p. cattle*, pecudes carcere inclusas detinêre.
POUNDAGE, *subst.*, multa pro pecudibus carcere inclusis.
POUNDER, *subst.*, pistillum.
POUNDING, *subst.*, contusio; pistura; *pounding of cattle*, pecudum in carcere inclusio.
POUR, *to*, fundere; *to p. about*, circumfundere; *to p. back*, refundere; *to p. down*, defundere; *to p. in*, infundere; *to p. out*, effundere; *to p. upon*, affundere, offundere; *v. n.*, defluere.
POURING IN, *subst.*, infusio; *p. out*, effusio, profusio; *p. all over*, perfusio.
POUT, *to*, stomachari, indignari; *to pout at one*, labellis projectis alqm conspicere.
POUT, *subst.*, aselius barbatus.
POUTING, *adj.*, morosus, stomachosus.
POUTINGLY, *adv.*, labellis projectis.
POVERTY, *subst.*, paupertas, egestas, inopia, indigentia; pauperies, tenuitas; rei familiaris angustias.
POWDER, *subst.*, pulvis; (*as a medicine*), pulvis medicatus; *fine powder*, pulviculus; *gunpowder*, pulvis pyrius.
POWDER, *to* (*strew with powder*), pulvere conspergere; (*reduce to powder*), in pulverem redigere.
POWER, *subst.* (*ability*), potestas, facultas, copia; ars; potentia, virtus; (*authority*), auctoritas, imperium, dominatus; (*force*), vis, efficacia; *p. of body*, vis, nervi; *a p.* (*great number*), vis, copia, ingenti; *p. of the mind*, animi dotes; *the p. of Europe*, Europæ principes; *p. to effect*, efficientia; *to the best of my p.*, pro viribus, pro virili parte, ut potero.
POWERFUL, *adj.*, potens, pollens, opulentus, amplus; fortis, validus; (*efficacious*), efficax; *not p.*, inefficax; *very p.*, praepotens, praepollens, prævalens.

POWERFULNESS, *subst.*, vis, potestas, potentia.
POWERLESS, *adj.*, impotens, debilis.
POX, *subst.*, lues venerea; *small-pox*, variolæ.
PRACTICABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri potest.
PRACTICAL, *adj.*, in agendo positus, activus.
PRACTICALLY, *adv.*, usu; re.
PRACTICE, *subst.*, usus; experientia; exercitatio; ars; usus et tractatio; (*wont*), mos, consuetudo; *secret practices*, consilia clandestina.
PRACTICE, *to*, exercēre, exercitare, factitare, colere; *to practice in*, experiri; *to practice law*, causas agere.
PRACTICING, *subst.*, exercitatio.
PRACTITIONER, *subst.*, qui alqam artem exercet; *p. in law*, causarum actor; pragmaticus.
PRAGMATICAL, *subst.*, ineptus, insulsus; ardelio.
PRAISE, *subst.*, laus, laudatio; *with praise*, cum laude.
PRAISE, *to*, laudare, collaudare, extollere; cantare, celebrare, prædicare, laudibus efferre.
PRAISER, *subst.*, laudator, laudatrix.
PRAISEWORTHY, *adj.*, laudabilis, laude dignus; *not praiseworthy*, illaudabilis.
PRAISING, *subst.*, laudatio; prædicatio.
PRANCE, *to*, subsultare, solo insultare.
PRANK, *subst.*, ludus; *subtle prank*, dolus, astutia; *wicked prank*, flagitium.
PRATE, PRATTLE, *to*, garrire, blaterare; decantare; *to p. foolishly*, ineptire, nugari; *to p. pertly*, argutari; *to p. as a child*, lallare.
PRATER, PRATTLER, *subst.*, garrulus, blatero.
PRATING, PRATTLING, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus, futilis; *subst.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.
PRATTLE, *subst.*, garritus.
PRAWN, *subst.*, cancer squilla.
PRAY, *to*, orare, rogare; precari; *to p. against*, deprecari; *to p. for*, interoedere; *to p. together*, comprecari.
PRAYER, *subst.*, preces; precatio; rogatio; *urgent p.*, obsecratio, obtestatio; *p. book*, liber precationum; *by p.*, precario, prece; *to obtain by p.*, orando impetrare.
PRAYING, *subst.*, precatio, rogatio; obsecratio, obtestatio.
PREACH, *to*, orationem sacram habēre; *to p. about a thing*, rem oratione explicare; *to p. the Gospel*, evangelium prædicare.
PREACHER, *subst.*, orator.
PREAMBLE, *subst.*, præfatio, procœmium.
PREBEND, *subst.*, præbenda.
PREBENDARY, *subst.*, beneficiarius.
PRECARIOUS, *adj.*, precarius; incertus.
PRECAUTION, *subst.*, præcautio; provisio; *to use precaution*, præcavēre, providēre.
PRECEDE, *to* (*go before*), præcedere, præire, prægredi; (*excel*), præstare, superare, vincere.
PRECEDENCE, PRECEDENCY, *subst.*, prior locus; jus præcedendi.
PRECEDENT, *subst.*, exemplum.
PRECEDENTLY, *adv.*, ante; priusquam.
PRECEDING, *adj.*, præcedens, antecedens; superior.
PRECENTOR, *subst.*, †præcantor.
PRECEPT, *subst.*, præceptum, præscriptum.
PRECINCT, *subst.*, circuitus, ambitus.
PRECIOUS, *adj.*, pretiosus, magni pretii; *a precious stone*, gemma.
PRECIOUSNESS, *subst.*, præstantia; caritas.

PRECIPICE, *subst.* (*steep place*), præcipitium, locus præceps; (*danger*), discrimen, periculum.
PRECIPITANCY, *subst.*, nimia festinatio; imprudentia, temeritas.
PRECIPITATE, *adj.*, præceps; temerarius, præproperus; *subst.*, quod deficitur.
PRECIPITATE, *to* (*cast headlong*), præcipitare, in præceps deficere; præcipitem dare *or* agere; (*hurry too much*), præcipitare alqd.
PRECIPITATION, *subst.* (*haste*), nimia festinatio; (*in chemistry*), liquoris subsidentia.
PRECISE, *adj.* (*certain*), certus, definitus; (*careful*), diligens; (*true*), verus; (*affected*), affectatus; (*scrupulous*), scrupulosus; *a p. rule*, norma exacta.
PRECISELY, *adv.* (*exactly*), diligenter, accurate, exacte, subtiliter, ad amussim; (*finically*), affectate, molliter; (*scrupulously*), scrupulose.
PRECISENESS, PRECISION, *subst.*, diligentia; cura, accuratio; subtilitas; *excessive preciseness*, nimia concinnitatis consectatio.
PRECLUDE, *to*, præcludere.
PRECOCIOUS, *adj.*, præcox.
PRECOGNITION, *subst.*, †præcognitio.
PRECONCEIVE, *to*, præsentire.
PRECONCEPTION, *subst.*, præmeditatio; prænotio.
PRECONTRACT, *subst.*, pactio antecedens.
PRECURSOR, *subst.*, præcursor; prænuncius.
PREDECESSOR, *subst.*, antecessor; *pl.*, majores, patres.
PREDESTINARIAN, *subst.*, qui prædestinationem asserit.
PREDESTINATE, *to*, ante destinare, prædestinare.
PREDESTINATION, *subst.*, †prædestinatio.
PREDETERMINATION, *subst.*, determinatio antecedens.
PREDETERMINED, PREDETERMINATE, *adj.*, ante constitutus, præfinitus.
PREDICABLE, *adj.*, prædicabilis.
PREDICAMENT, *subst.*, status, conditio; †prædicamentum.
PREDICATE, *to*, prædicare.
PREDICATE, *subst.*, attributio; res attributa.
PREDICATION, *subst.*, prædicatio.
PREDICT, *to*, prædicere.
PREDICTION, *subst.*, prædictum; prædictio.
PREDISPOSE, *to*, ante disponere.
PREDISPOSITION, *subst.*, ad alqd propensio.
PREDOMINANCE, *subst.*, prævalentia.
PREDOMINANT, *adj.*, prævalens.
PREDOMINATE, *to*, prævalēre.
PRE-ELECTED, *adj.*, ante electus.
PRE-EMINENCE, *subst.*, locus prior; (*excellence*), præstantia, excellentia; (*superiority*), principatus, priores partes.
PRE-ENGAGE, *to*, ante obligare.
PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *subst.*, obligatio antecedens.
PRE-EXIST, *to*, ante esse.
PRE-EXISTENCE, *subst.*, ante esse.
PRE-EXISTENT, *adj.*, qui ante fuit.
PREFACE, *subst.*, præfatio, procœmium.
PREFACE, *to*, præfari, procœmiari.
PREFATORY, *adj.*, ad præfationem pertinens.
PREFECT, *subst.*, præfectus, præpositus.
PREFECTURE, *subst.*, præfectura.
PREFER, *to*, præferre; præponere; anteverterre; (*as a charge*), afferre, exhibēre.

PREFERABLE, *adj.*, præferendus, anteponendus.
PREFERABLY (*to all other things*), omnibus aliis rebus posthabitis.
PREFERENCE, *subst.*, partes priores; *to give preference to*, præferre.
PREFERMENT, *subst.*, dignitatis accessio; *to come to preferment*, dignitate augeri.
PREFIX, *to*, præfigere; præscribere.
PREGNANCY, *subst.*, graviditas; *pregnancy of wit*, ingenii acumen.
PREGNANT, *adj.*, prægnans, gravidus.
PREJUDGE, *to*, præjudicare.
PREJUDICATION, *subst.*, præjudicatio, præjudicium.
PREJUDICE, *subst.*, opinio præjudicata; (*hurt*), incommodum, damnum, detrimentum.
PREJUDICE, *to* (*damage*), alicui obesse, damno esse; alqm damno afficere; *to be prejudiced*, opinione præjudicata duci.
PREJUDICIAL, *adj.*, damnosus, noxius.
PRELACY, *subst.*, munus †prælati.
PRELATE, *subst.*, †prælatus.
PRELATICAL, *adj.*, ad †prælatos pertinens.
PRELIMINARY, *adj.*, procemii loco propositus; *subst.*, procemium.
PRELUDE, *subst.*, prælusio.
PRELUDE, *to*, præludere.
PRELUSIVE, *adj.*, ad exordium pertinens.
PREMATURE, *adj.*, præmaturus.
PREMEDITATE, *to*, præmeditari, præcogitare.
PREMEDITATION, *subst.*, præmeditatio.
PREMISE, *to*, præfari.
PREMISES, *subst. pl.*, præmissa; fundi, prædia, *pl.*
PREMIUM, *subst.*, præmium.
PREMONITION, *subst.*, præmonitus.
PREMONITORY, *adj.*, ad præmonitionem pertinens.
PREMUNIRE (*in law*), bonorum confiscatio.
PREOCCUPATION, *subst.*, præoccupatio.
PREOCCUPY, *to*, præoccupare.
PREORDAIN, *to*, ante decernere *or* constituere.
PREORDINATION, *subst.*, prior designatio.
PREPARATION, *subst.*, præparatio, comparatio; *preparations for war*, apparatus belli.
PREPARATIVE, PREPARATORY, *subst.*, præparatio, apparatus.
PREPARATORY, *adj.*, præparans; prima elementa continens.
PREPARE, *to, v. a.*, parare, præparare, apparare, aptare, instruere; *v. n.*, se parare *or* præparare, se accingere, accingi ad alqd.
PREPAREDNESS, *subst.*, alacritas ad alqd agendum.
PREPENSE, *adj.*, præmeditatus.
PREPONDERATE, *to*, propendère; præponderare.
PREPOSITION, *subst.*, præpositio.
PREPOSSESS, *to*, præoccupare, prævertere.
PREPOSSESSION, *subst.*, præoccupatio.
PREPOSTEROUS, *adj.*, præposterus, perversus.
PREPUCE, *subst.*, præputium.
PREREQUISITE, *adj.*, ante necessarius.
PREROGATIVE, *subst.*, præcipuum jus, privilegium, prærogativa.
PRESAGE, *subst.*, præsagium, præsagitio; omen.
PRESAGE, *to*, præsagire, portendere, ominari.
PRESAGING, *adj.*, præsagus, sagax.
PRESBYTER, *subst.*, presbyter.

PRESBYTERIAN, *subst.*, †presbyterianus.
PRESBYTERY, *subst.*, consilium presbyterorum.
PRESCIENCE, *subst.*, †præscientia.
PRESCIENT, *adj.*, præscius.
PRESCRIBE, *to*, præscribere; præcipere; *to prescribe bounds*, terminos ponere.
PRESCRIPT, *subst.* (*form*), formula, præscriptum.
PRESCRIPTION, *subst.*, præscriptio; præscriptum.
PRESENCE, *subst.*, præsentia; (*look*), adspectus, vultus; *in one's p.*, coram alqo, alqo præsente.
PRESENT, *adj.*, præsens; præsentaneus, instans; (*at hand*), præsto; *p. money*, pecunia numerata; *at p.*, in præsentia, in præsenti, hoc tempore; *for the p.*, in præsens.
PRESENT, *subst.*, donum, munus; *small present*, munusculum.
PRESENT, *to*, præstare; *to p. one with a thing*, alicui rem *or* alqm re donare, alqd alicui deferre; *to p. one's self before one*, comparère, se coram alqo sistere; *to p. to a benefice*, beneficium ecclesiasticum alicui offerre.
PRESENTATION, *subst.*, *of a prayer*, precatio, (*introduction*), aditus conveniendi.
PRESENTEE, *subst.*, qui ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatur.
PRESENTIMENT, *subst.*, præsensio.
PRESENTING, *subst.*, collatio.
PRESENTLY, *adv.*, jam; extemplo, confestim.
PRESENTMENT, *subst.*, in jus citatio.
PRESERVATIVE, *subst.*, antidotum.
PRESERVE, *to*, servare, conservare; tuéri, tutari; (*hold to*), tenère.
PRESERVER, *subst.*, custos, conservator, protector.
PRESERVES, *subst. pl.*, fructus conditanei; malgama.
PRESERVING, PRESERVATION, *subst.*, conservatio; tutela, custodia; salus.
PRESIDE OVER, *to*, præsidère, præesse.
PRESIDENCY, *subst.*, præfectura.
PRESIDENT, *subst.*, præses; rector.
PRESS, *subst.*, prelum; torcular; *p. for clothes*, tormentum; *p. for keeping clothes*, armarium; *p. for keeping books*, pluteus; *a p. of people*, turba densa, conferta multitudo.
PRESS, *to*, premere; (*squeeze*), elidere; *to p. down*, deprimere; *to p. out*, exprimere; *to p. together*, comprimere, coartare; *to p. forward*, contendere, annitì; *to p. one*, alicui instare, alqm urgère.
PRESSING, *subst.*, pressus, pressura; *pressing down*, depressio; *pressing together*, compressus, *pressing of soldiers*, conquisitio militum.
PRESSURE, *subst.*, pressura, vis.
PRESUME, *to*, præsidère; audère; sibi ut mutum arrogare; (*hope*), sperare; (*suppose*), rèri, confidere.
PRESUMPTION, *subst.* (*arrogance*), arrogantia, confidentia; (*conjecture*), conjectura, suspicio.
PRESUMPTIVE HEIR, heres proximus.
PRESUMPTUOUS, *adj.*, arrogans, confidens, audax, insolens.
PRESUMPTUOUSNESS, *subst.*, arrogantia, audacia.
PRESUPPOSE, *to*, ante statuere.
PRETENCE, PRETEXT, *subst.*, causa, simulatio simulatio, species, titulus; color.
PRETEND, *to*, simulare, assimulare; prætendere, obtendere; præ se ferre.

PRETENDER, *subst.*, simulator; (*candidate*), candidatus, competitor.
PRETENSION, *subst.* (*claim*), postulatio; (*design*), consilium; (*hope*), spes.
PRETERIMPERFECT, *subst.*, tempus imperfectum.
PRETERITE, *subst.*, tempus præteritum.
PRETERMISSION, *subst.*, omissio.
PRETERMIT, *to*, omittere, prætermittere.
PRETERNATURAL, *adj.*, a natura discrepans.
PRETEXT. *See* PRETENCE.
PRETOR, *subst.*, prætor.
PRETORIAN, *adj.*, prætorianus.
PRETTINESS, *subst.*, elegantia; forma; venustas, concinnitas.
PRETTY, *adj.* (*handsome*), bellus, concinnus, scitus, speciosus; (*merry*), lepidus, facetus; *adv.*, bene, satis.
PREVAIL, *to*, prævalēre, valēre, pollēre; *to p. upon*, exorare; *to p. over*, superare, vincere.
PREVALENCE, *subst.*, efficacia, vis.
PREVALENT. *adj.*, valens, prævalens.
PREVARICATE, *to*, prævaricari.
PREVARICATING, PREVARICATION, *subst.*, †prævaricatio.
PREVARICATOR, *subst.*, prævaricator.
PREVENT, *to*, cavēre, præcavēre; prohibēre.
PREVENTION, *subst.*, cautio.
PREVENTIVE, *subst.*, remedium.
PREVIOUS, *adj.*, prior, antecedens.
PREVIOUSLY, *adv.*, prius, ante; antea.
PREY, *subst.*, præda; raptum.
PREY UPON, *to*, prædam facere ab alqo; vastare; absumere.
PREYER, *subst.*, prædator; prædo.
PREYING ON, *subst.*, prædatio.
PRICE, *subst.*, pretium; *to offer a p.*, licēri, licitari; *corn is at a high p.*, annona cara est; *at a low p.*, vile; *at no p.*, nihil, nullius pretii; *of what p.?* quanti?
PRICK, *to*, pungere, compungere; *to prick forward*, incitare, stimulare.
PRICK, *subst.*, punctum; punctio; (*goad*), aculeus.
PRICKER, *subst.*, qui pungit; *pricker forward*, stimulator.
PRICKING, *subst.*, punctio; *p. forward*, incitatio.
PRICKLE, *subst.*, sentis, spina; aculeus.
PRICKLY, *adj.*, aculeatus, spinosus.
PRIDE, *subst.*, superbia; insolentia; arrogantia; fastidium; fastus.
PRIDE, *to* (*one's self on*), re alqa inflatum esse, de alqa re gloriari.
PRIEST, *subst.*, sacerdos; flamen; *little priest*, sacrificulus.
PRIESTHOOD, *subst.*, sacerdotium.
PRIESTLY, *adj.*, sacerdotalis
PRIG, *subst.*, trossulus.
PRILL, *subst.*, rhombus.
PRIM, *adj.*, elegantiæ nimis studiosus.
PRIMACY, *subst.*, principatus.
PRIMARY, PRIMAL, *adj.*, primus, primarius, primitius.
PRIMATE, *subst.*, ecclesiasticorum princeps.
PRIME, *adj.*, primus, primarius, præcipuus, princeps; *subst.*, prima hora; flos ætatis; *prime of the moon*, prima luna.
PRIMER, *subst.*, liber primarius.
PRIMEVAL, *adj.*, priscus, pernntiquus.
PRIMITIAL, *adj.*, primitius.
PRIMITIVE, *adj.* (*very ancient*), priscus; (*original*), primus, principalis; *a primitive word*, verbum primitivum.
PRIMOGENIAL, *adj.*, primigenius.
PRIMOGENITURE, *subst.*, †primogenitura, jus primorum natalitiorum.
PRIMORDIAL, *adj.*, ad primordium pertinens; *subst.*, primordium, origo.
PRIMROSE, *subst.*, primula veris (L.).
PRINCE, *subst.*, princeps; rex; principis *or* regis filius; puer *or* adolescens regius.
PRINCEDOM, *subst.*, dignitas principalis.
PRINCELY, *adject.*, principalis, regius; (*like a prince*), regalis; *adv.*, regie, regaliter.
PRINCESS, *subst.*, princeps; virgo regia; filia principis *or* regis.
PRINCIPAL, *adj.*, princeps, præcipuus; *principal actor*, dux, caput.
PRINCIPAL, *subst.*, præses, rector; *principal of money*, caput, summa.
PRINCIPALITY, *subst.*, terræ principales; dignitas principalis.
PRINCIPALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, maxime, in primis.
PRINCIPLE, *subst.* (*original*), principium, origo; (*opinion*), sententia, sensus, opinio; *principles of an art*, artis rudimenta.
PRINCIPLED; *well* or *ill principled*, bonis *or* malis opinionibus imbutus.
PRINK, *to*, ornare.
PRINT, *subst.* (*mark*), nota; (*trace*), vestigium; (*act of printing*), impressio; (*picture*), imago sculpta.
PRINT, *to*, imprimere; *to p. a book*, librum typis exscribere; *to p. linen*, lintea formis pingere.
PRINTER, *subst.*, †typographus; *printer's press*, prelum typographicum.
PRINTING, *subst.*, †ars typographica; *a printing*, impressio; *printing-office*, officina typographica.
PRINTLESS, *adj.*, sine ullo vestigio.
PRIOR, *adj.*, prior; anterior; *subst.*, prior, antistes.
PRIORESS, *subst.*, antistita, magistra.
PRIORITY, *subst.*, principatus, partes priores.
PRIORY, *subst.*, cœnobium.
PRISM, *subst.*, prisma.
PRISMATIC, *adj.*, prismaticus.
PRISON, *subst.*, carcer, custodia; ergastulum.
PRISONER, *subst.*, captus; *p. of war*, captivus.
PRISTINE, *adj.*, pristinus.
PRIVACY, *subst.* (*private place*), recessus, secessus; (*keeping of counsel*), taciturnitas, silentium.
PRIVATE, *adj.*, privatus, secretus, arcanus; *private person*, homo privatus.
PRIVATEER, *subst.*, navis prædatoria.
PRIVATELY, *adv.*, privatim, clam.
PRIVATION, *subst.*, privatio.
PRIVATIVE, *adj.*, privativus.
PRIVET, *subst.*, ligustrum.
PRIVILEGE, *subst.*, privilegium, prærogativa.
PRIVILEGED, *adj.*, immunis; privilegio donatus; *a privileged place*, refugium.
PRIVILY, *adv.*, occulte, clam, privatim.
PRIVITY, *subst.*, conscientia.
PRIVY, *adj.*, arcanus, secretus; *privy parts*, verenda; *privy to a thing*, conscius, particeps; *subst.*, sella familiarica, forica.
PRIZE, *subst.*, palma, victoriæ præmium; (*plunder*), præda.

PRIZE, *to*, æstimare.
PRIZER, *subst.*, æstimator.
PRIZING, *subst.*, æstimatio.
PROBABILITY, *subst.*, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.
PROBABLE, *adj.*, probabilis, verisimilis.
PROBATE, *subst.* (*of wills*), probatio testamentorum.
PROBATION, *subst.*, probatio; examinatio.
PROBATIONARY, *adj.*, ad probationem pertinens.
PROBATIONER, *subst.*, novitius, tiro.
PROBATIONERSHIP, *subst.*, tirocinium.
PROBE, *subst.*, instrumentum ad vulnera explorandæ accommodatum.
PROBE, *to* (*a wound*), vulnus explorare
PROBITY, *subst.*, probitas, virtus.
PROBLEM, *subst.*, problema, quæstio.
PROBLEMATICAL, *adj.*, incertus, dubius.
PROCEDURE, *subst.*, ordo, series.
PROCEED, *to*, procedere, progredi, pergere; *to proceed* (*spring*) *from*, provenire, exoriri; *to proceed against one at law*, aliqm in jus vocare.
PROCEEDING, *subst.*, processus, progressus; progressio; *proceedings*, res gestæ; (*at law*), controversiæ juridicæ.
PROCESS, *subst.*, processus; *process in law*, actio, lis; *in process of time*, procedente tempore.
PROCESSION, *subst.*, pompa; *funeral procession*, exsequiæ, pompa funebris.
PROCLAIM, *to*, proclamare; declarare, promulgare, edicere.
PROCLAIMER, *subst.*, proclamator, præco.
PROCLAMATION, *subst.*, proclamatio; edictum.
PROCONSUL, *subst.*, proconsul; *of a proconsul*, proconsularis.
PROCONSULSHIP, *subst.*, proconsulatus.
PROCRASTINATE, *to*, procrastinare, differre.
PROCRASTINATION, *subst.*, procrastinatio, dilatio.
PROCREATE, *to*, procreare, gignere.
PROCREATING, PROCREATION, *subst.*, procreatio, generatio.
PROCREATOR, *subst.*, procreator, genitor.
PROCTOR, PROCURATOR, *subst.*, procurator; cognitor.
PROCTORSHIP, *subst.*, procuratoris munus; cognitura.
PROCURABLE, *adj.*, quod comparari potest.
PROCURE, *to* (*get*), parare, comparare, conciliare; acquirere, efficere, consequi; (*cause*), facessere; procreare.
PROCURER, *subst.*, conciliator; (*pimp*), leno.
PROCURING, *subst.*, comparatio, conciliatio.
PRODIGAL, *adj.*, prodigus, profusus; *subst.*, prodigus, nepos, ganeo.
PRODIGALITY, *subst.*, prodigentia, effusio.
PRODIGIOUS, *adj.* (*monstrous*), prodigiosus, portentosus; (*extraordinary*), ingens, immanis.
PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.*, prodigiose; valde, vehementer.
PRODIGY, *subst.*, prodigium, portentum, ostentum.
PRODUCE, *to* (*bring forth*), producere, procreare, gignere; fructum edere; (*exhibit*), in medium proferre.
PRODUCER, *subst.*, qui producit *or* gignit.
PRODUCIBLE, *adj.*, quod produci potest.
PRODUCING, *subst.*, productio.
PRODUCT, PRODUCE, *subst.*, fructus, commodum, emolumentum; (*amount*), summa.
PRODUCTION, *subst.*, opus; *production of animals*, generatio; *production of plants*, germinatio; *productions of the soil*, terræ fruges.
PRODUCTIVE, *adj.*, fecundus, fertilis.
PROEM, *subst.*, procœmium, præfatio; *to make a proem*, procœmiari, præfari.
PROFANATION, *subst.*, profanatio.
PROFANE, *adj.*, profanus impius, improbus; nefastus.
PROFANE, *to*, profanare.
PROFANENESS, PROFANITY, *subst.*, impietas.
PROFANER, *subst.*, violator; impius.
PROFESS, *to* (*own*), profiteri; (*practice*), exercere, factitare; (*protest*), asseverare, affirmare.
PROFESSEDLY, *adv.*, ex professo.
PROFESSION, *subst.* (*acknowledgment*), professio; (*trade*), ars, quæstus; (*protestation*), asseveratio, affirmatio.
PROFESSIONAL, *adj.*, ad vitæ institutum pertinens.
PROFESSOR, *subst.*, professor; *of a professor*, professorius.
PROFESSORSHIP, *subst.*, professoris munus.
PROFFER, *to* (*attempt*), tentare, attentare, conari; (*propose*), proponere, offerre.
PROFFER, *subst.*, conatus; (*thing proposed*), res proposita.
PROFFERER, *subst.*, qui proponit *or* offert.
PROFICIENCY, *subst.*, progressus, progressio, processus.
PROFICIENT, *adj.*, progressus faciens.
PROFILE, *subst.*, facies obliqua.
PROFIT, *subst.*, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, quæstus; fructus, reditus.
PROFIT, *to*, proficere, promovere, prodesse; (*serve*), commodare; (*get advantage*), lucrari.
PROFITABLE, *adj.*, commodus, fructuosus, frugifer, lucrosus, utilis; conducibilis; quæstuosus; *it is profitable*, conducit, expedit, confert.
PROFITABLENESS, *subst.*, utilitas.
PROFITING, *subst.*, progressus, profectus.
PROFITLESS, *adj.*, incommodus, infructuosus.
PROFLIGACY, *subst.*, animus perditus; pravitas.
PROFLIGATE, *adj.*, profligatus, perditus, scelratus.
PROFOUND, *adj.*, profundus, altus; subtilis.
PROFUNDITY, *subst.*, profunditas, altitudo.
PROFUSE, *adj.*, profusus, effusus, prodigus.
PROFUSENESS, PROFUSION, *subst.*, profusio, effusio; prodigentia.
PROGENITOR, *subst.*, avus; generis auctor.
PROGENY, *subst.* (*brood*), fetus, soboles, progenies, proles; (*children*), liberi; progenies; stirps posteri; genus.
PROGNOSTIC, *subst.*, præsagium; prognostikon.
PROGNOSTICATE, *to*, hariolari, portendere, ex prognosticis prædicere.
PROGNOSTICATING, PROGNOSTICATION, *subst.*, prædictio.
PROGNOSTICATOR, *subst.*, hariolus; augur.
PROGRESS, PROGRESSION, *subst.*, progressus, progressio, profectus.
PROGRESSIVELY, *adv.*, ad modum progressionis.
PROHIBIT, *to*, prohibere, interdicere, vetare.

PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING, *subst.*, prohibitio, inhibitio; interdictum.

PROJECT, *subst.*, consilium; propositum; institutum.

PROJECT, *to*, *v. a.*, cogitare, in mente agitare, moliri, machinari; excogitare; *v. n.* (*stand out*), eminēre, exstare.

PROJECTILE, *adj.*, vi impulsus.

PROJECTING, *subst.*, designatio.

PROJECTION, *subst.*, projectura, prominentia.

PROJECTIVE, *adj.*, impellens.

PROJECTOR, *subst.*, molitor, designator.

PROLEPSIS, *subst.*, præsnotio.

PROLETARIAN, *subst.*, proletarius, vilis.

PROLIFIC, *adj.*, fecundus.

PROLIX, *adj.*, longus, verbosus.

PROLIXITY, *subst.*, verbositas, ambages.

PROLOCUTOR, *subst.*, prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, *subst.*, prologus, prœemium, præfatio.

PROLONG, *to*, protrahere, producere.

PROLONGATION, PROLONGING, *subst.*, prolatio, dilatio.

PROMINENCE, *subst.*, prominentia, projectura.

PROMINENT, *adj.*, prominens, eminens.

PROMISCUOUS, *adj.*, promiscuus.

PROMISE, *subst.*, promissum, pollicitum; *prosaic*, fides; sponsio.

PROMISE, *to*, promittere, pollicēri; fidem dare; (*vow*), vovēre; *to p. in marriage*, despondēre; *to p. often*, pollicitari; *to p. openly*, profitēri.

PROMISER, *subst.*, promissor, stipulator.

PROMISING, *subst.*, promissio, pollicitatio.

PROMISSORY-NOTE, chirographi cautio.

PROMONTORY, *subst.*, promontorium.

PROMOTE, *to*, juvare, adjuvare, promovēre, provehere; efferre.

PROMOTER, *subst.*, qui promovet.

PROMOTION, *subst.* (*advancement*), officium amplius; (*honor*), honor, dignitas.

PROMPT, *adj.*, promptus, expeditus.

PROMPT, *to*, suggerere, subjicere, dictare.

PROMPTER, *subst.*, suasor, monitor, hortator.

PROMPTING, *subst.*, hortatio; suggestio.

PROMPTITUDE, PROMPTNESS, *subst.*, alacritas, facilitas.

PROMULGATE, *to*, promulgare, pronunciare.

PROMULGATION, *subst.*, promulgatio.

PROMULGATOR, *subst.*, qui promulgat.

PRONE, *adj.*, pronus, propensus, proclivis.

PRONENESS, *subst.*, proclivitas, propensio.

PRONG, *subst.*, bidens, furca.

PRONOUN, *subst.*, pronomen.

PRONOUNCE, *to*, pronunciare, appellare; enunciare; efferre; eloqui, effari, dicere; (*deliver*), dicere; recitare.

PRONOUNCING, PRONUNCIATION, *subst.*, pronunciatio; prolatio; recitatio; *pronouncing in public*, elocutio.

PROOF, *subst.* (*experiment*), experimentum; specimen, tentamen; (*argument*), argumentum; *probatio*; (*evidence*), testimonium; *proof-sheet*, specimen typographicum.

PROOF, *adj.*, firmus, stabilis; obstinatus; impenetrabilis.

PROP, *subst.*, fulcrum, adminiculum; *fig.*, firmamentum.

PROP, *to*, fulcire, suffulcire, adminiculari.

PROPAGABLE, *adj.*, qui propagari potest.

PROPAGATE, *to*, propagare.

PROPAGATING, PROPAGATION, *subst.*, propagatio.

PROPAGATOR, *subst.*, propagator.

PROPEL, *to*, propellere.

PROPENSE, *adj.*, propensus, pronus.

PROPENSITY, *subst.*, propensio.

PROPER, *adj.* (*peculiar*), proprius, peculiaris; (*fit*), aptus, commodus, accommodatus, idoneus; (*tall*), procerus, longus.

PROPERTY, *subst.* (*quality*), proprium, proprietas; (*disposition*), ingenium, natura, indoles; (*ownership*), dominium, possessio; (*substance*), facultates, bona, opes.

PROPHECY, *subst.*, vaticinium, oraculum; prædictum, prædictio.

PROPHESY, *to*, vaticinari, divinare; præcinere.

PROPHESYING, *subst.*, vaticinatio.

PROPHET, *subst.*, vates.

PROPHETESS, *subst.*, vates.

PROPHETIC, *adj.*, vaticinus, fatidicus.

PROPINQUITY, *subst.*, propinquitas.

PROPITIATE, *to*, propitiare, reconciliare

PROPITIATION, *subst.*, propitiatio.

PROPITIATOR, *subst.*, gratiæ reconciliator.

PROPITIATORY, *adj.*, ad propitiationem pertinens; piscularis.

PROPITIOUS, *adj.*, propitius, benignus.

PROPITIOUSNESS, *subst.*, benignitas.

PROPORTION, *subst.*, proportio, ratio, comparatio.

PROPORTION, *to*, secundum proportionem distribuere; justa ratione describere.

PROPORTIONABLE, PROPORTIONAL, *adj.*, secundum proportionem distributus; commodus.

PROPORTIONED, PROPORTIONATE, *adj.*, æquus, justus; *well-proportioned*, concinnus.

PROPORTIONING, *subst.*, accommodatio.

PROPOSAL, *subst.*, propositio, propositum, conditio proposita.

PROPOSE, *to* (*propose*), proponere; (*resolve*), statuere, constituere; decernere.

PROPOSER, *subst.*, qui aliqd proponit.

PROPOSITION, *subst.*, propositio, enunciatum.

PROPOSITIONAL, *adj.*, in modum propositionis.

PROPOUND, *to*, proponere.

PROPOUNDER, *subst.*, qui proponit.

PROPOUNDING, *subst.*, propositio.

PROPRIETOR, *subst.*, dominus.

PROPRIETY, *subst.*, proprietas, possessio legitima *or* propria; *p. of speech*, sermo purus; munditiæ orationis; *p. in conduct*, honestas; decorum; pudicitia.

PROROGUE, *to*, prorogare, differre.

PROROGUING, PROROGATION, *subst.*, prorogatio.

PROSAIC, *adj.*, solutus, oratione soluta *or* pedestri scriptus.

PROSCRIBE, *to*, proscribere, relegare.

PROSCRIPTION, PROSCRIBING, *subst.*, proscriptio, relegatio; (*open sale*), sub hasta venditio.

PROSE, *subst.*, prosa oratio; oratio soluta.

PROSECUTE, *to* (*follow up*), prosequi, persequi; *to prosecute at law*, arcessere, reum facere *or* agere.

PROSECUTING, PROSECUTION (*at law*) *subst.*, actio, lis.

PROSECUTOR, *subst.*, actor.

PROSELYTE, *subst.*, proselytus.

PROSELYTIZE, *to*, alqm a patriis sacris ad sua abducere.
PROSODY, *subst.*, ars metrica, prosodia.
PROSPECT, *subst.* (*view*), prospectus; (*hope*), spes; (*design*), consilium; (*viewing*), inspectio.
PROSPECTIVE, *adj.*, providus.
PROSPER, *to*, *v. n.*, florère, valère; *v. a.*, secundare, beare, fortunare, prosperare.
PROSPERITY, *subst.*, prosperitas, felicitas.
PROSPEROUS, *adj.*, prosperus, felix.
PROSTITUTE, *subst.*, meretrix, prostibulum.
PROSTITUTE, *to*, prostituere.
PROSTITUTION, *subst.*, stuprum; stupri consuetudo.
PROSTRATE, *adj.*, stratus, prostratus.
PROSTRATE, *to*, prosternere.
PROSTRATION, *subst.*, projectio.
PROTECT, *to*, tegere, protegere, defendere; tuëri.
PROTECTION, *subst.*, tutela, tutamen; præsidium.
PROTECTOR, *subst.*, patronus, defensor, tutor.
PROTEST, denunciatio contestata; syngraphæ rejectio.
PROTEST, *to*, testari, contestari, obtestari; diserte affirmare; *to p. a bill of exchange*, syngraphum non recipere.
PROTESTANT, *adj.*, a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.
PROTESTANTISM, *subst.*, †protestantismus.
PROTESTATION, *subst.*, affirmatio sollemnis; *protestation against*, intercessio.
PROTESTER, *subst.*, qui protestando alqd denunciat.
PROTOTYPE, *subst.*, exemplum primum.
PROTRACT, *to*, protrahere, producere; differre, proferre, procrastinare.
PROTRACTER, *subst.* (*delayer*), cunctator, dilator; (*instrument*), instrumentum mathematicum ad angulos metiendos.
PROTRACTING, PROTRACTION, *subst.*, dilatio; productio, procrastinatio.
PROTRACTIVE, *adj.*, protrahendi vim habens.
PROTRUDE, *to*, protrudere.
PROTRUSION, *subst.*, actus protrudendi.
PROTUBERANCE, *subst.*, tuber; humor inflatus.
PROTUBERANT, *adj.*, tumidus, turgidus, tumens.
PROUD, *adj.*, superbus, insolens, arrogans, fastosus; elatus, tumens; (*splendid*), magnificus, splendidus; *somewhat proud, proudish*, superbior; *proud flesh*, caro putris *or* emortua.
PROVABLE, *adj.*, probabilis; *not provable*, improbabilis.
PROVE, *to*, *v. a.* (*make good*), probare, comprobare, confirmare; arguere, docêre; (*try*), experiri, periclitari; *v. n.* (*happen*), accidere; (*become*), fieri, evadere.
PROVENDER, *subst.*, pabulum; *of provender*, pabularis, pabulatorius.
PROVERB, *subst.*, proverbium; dictum; verbum.
PROVERBIAL, *adj.*, proverbii loco celebratus.
PROVIDE, *to*, parare, comparare, præparare, apparare; *to provide for*, providêre, prospicere, consulere; *to provide by will*, testamento cavêre.
PROVIDED, *adj.* (*furnished*), suppeditatus; instructus, munitus; *provided that*, &c., eâ conditione, ut, &c.

PROVIDENCE, *subst.*, providentia, prudentia; cautio.
PROVIDENT, *adj.*, providus, cautus, prudens.
PROVIDENTIAL, *adj.*, ad providentiam divinam pertinens.
PROVIDENTIALLY, *adv.*, divinâ providentiâ accidens.
PROVIDER, *subst.*, provisor.
PROVIDING, *subst.*, procuratio; *providing of fodder*, pabulatio.
PROVINCE, *subst.*, provincia; regio; (*office*), munus; *of a province*, provincialis; *provinces by province*, provinciatim.
PROVINCIAL, *adj.*, provincialis; *subst.*, incola provinciæ; *provincial of a religious order*, provinciæ præpositus.
PROVISION, *subst.* (*necessaries for life*), penus, cibus, victus; annona; (*preparation*), apparatio, præparatio; (*caution*), cautio.
PROVISIONAL, *adj.*, pro statu rerum paratus; ad cautelam adhibitus.
PROVISIONALLY, *adv.*, per modum cautionis.
PROVISO, *subst.*, conditio; exceptio, adjunctio.
PROVOCATION, *subst.*, offensio; injuria, contumelia.
PROVOCATIVE, *subst.*, irritamentum, incitamentum; stimulus; (*allurement*), illecebra, lenocinium.
PROVOKE, *to*, movêre, commovêre, excitare; stimulare; incitare; (*anger*), irritare; (*allure*), allicere, illicere, pellicere; allectare.
PROVOKER, *subst.*, stimulator; irritator.
PROVOKING, *adj.*, molestus; *subst.*, irritatio, stimulatio.
PROVOKINGLY, *adv.*, ita ut stomachus movetur.
PROVOST, *subst.*, præpositus.
PROVOSTSHIP, *subst.*, præfectura.
PROW, *subst.*, prora; *p.-mast*, malus exterior.
PROWESS, *subst.*, virtus, vis, fortitudo.
PROWL, *to*, prædari.
PROWLER, *subst.*, prædator.
PROXIMATE, *adj.*, proximus.
PROXIMITY, *subst.*, proximitas.
PROXY, *subst.*, vicarius.
PRUDE, *subst.*, femina modestiam affectans.
PRUDENCE, *subst.*, prudentia; parsimonia.
PRUDENT, *adj.*, prudens; parcus.
PRUDENTIAL, *adj.*, ad prudentiam pertinens.
PRUDISH, *adj.*, putidus, affectatus.
PRUNE, *subst.*, prunum.
PRUNE, *to*, putare, amputare; tondêre; resecare.
PRUNER, *subst.*, putator, frondator.
PRUNING, *subst.*, putatio, amputatio; *pruning-knife*, falx.
PRURIENT, *adj.*, pruriens.
PRY INTO, *to*, observare, explorare, scrutari, speculari.
PRYER INTO, *subst.*, speculator.
PRYING INTO, *subst.*, intuitus penitior.
PSALM, *subst.*, psalmus; hymnus.
PSALMIST, *subst.*, psalmographus; psalmista.
PSALMODY, *subst.*, psalmorum cantio, psalmodia.
PSALTER, PSALTERY, *subst.*, psalterium.
PUBERTY, *subst.*, pubertas.
PUBESCENT, *adj.*, pubescens.
PUBLIC, *adj.* (*common*), publicus, communis,

vulgaris; (*known*), notus, cognitus, pervulgatus; *subst.*, homines, populus, vulgus; *in public*, palam, propalam; *the public weal*, reipublicæ salus.

PUBLICAN, *subst.* (*tax-farmer*), publicanus; (*victualler*), caupo.

PUBLICITY, *subst.* (*of a place*), celebritas.

PUBLISH, *to*, vulgare, divulgare, publicare, promulgare; in vulgus indicare; celebrare; *to publish a book*, librum edere *or* emittere.

PUBLISHER, *subst.*, editor, vulgator; buccinator.

PUBLISHING, PUBLICATION, *subst.*, publicatio, promulgatio, editio; (*book*), liber.

PUCKER, *to, v. a.*, corrugare.

PUCKER, *subst.*, ruga.

PUDDING, *subst.*, globus ex farina factus; (*sausage*), farcimen; *pudding-maker*, fartor, botularius.

PUDDLE, *subst.*, stagnum; lacuna.

PUERILE, *adj.*, puerilis.

PUERILITY, *subst.*, puerilitas.

PUFF, *subst.*, fungus; *puff of wind*, impetus venti; flatus; (*want of breath*), anhelitus.

PUFF, *to*, flare; crepitum dare; *to puff the fire*, ignem sufflare; *to puff out*, efflare; *to puff away*, diffare; *to puff up*, inflare.

PUFFED UP, *adj.*, inflatus, sufflatus; *to become puffed up*, intumescere; *puffed up with pride*, superbia tumens.

PUFFIN, *subst.*, *apple*, malum pulmoneum.

PUFFING, *subst.*; *p. at*, sufflatio; *p. up*, inflatio; *p. for want of breath*, anhelitus.

PUFFY, *adj.*, tumens, inflatus.

PUG, *subst.*, simia, simius.

PUGH! *interj.*, vah! apage!

PUISSANCE, *subst.*, potentia, potestas.

PUISSANT, *adj.*, potens.

PUKE, PUKING, *subst.*, vomitus; (*emetic*), vomitorium.

PUKE, *to*, vomere, vomitare.

PULE, *to*, vagire; pipire.

PULL, *to*, vellere, vellicare; *to pull asunder*, divellere; *to pull away*, avellere, revellere; *to pull back*, retrahere; impedire; *to pull down*, diruere, destruere; *to pull in*, contrahere; retractare; *to pull off*, detrahere, exuere; *to pull out*, extrahere, evellere; *to pull to pieces*, discerpere; *to pull up*, evellere; exstirpare.

PULL, *subst.*, nisus.

PULLER (*away* or *up*), *subst.*, avulsor.

PULLET, *subst.*, pullastra.

PULLEY, *subst.*, orbiculus; trochlea.

PULLING, *subst.*, vellicatio; *p. away*, avulsio; *p. out*, evulsio; *p. up by the roots*, exstirpatio.

PULMONARY, *adj.*, ad pulmones pertinens; *subst.* (*herb*), pulmonaria.

PULP, *subst.*, pulpa; caro.

PULPIT, *subst.*, suggestus.

PULPY, *adj.*, carnosus.

PULSATION, *subst.*, pulsus.

PULSE, *subst.*, puls, legumen; *pulse of the arteries*, pulsus; *to feel one's pulse*, venas tentare.

PULVERIZE, *to*, in pulverem redigere.

PUMICE-STONE, *subst.*, pumex, lapis bibulus.

PUMP, *subst.*, antlia; *pumps* (*shoes*), calceorum genus levius.

PUMP, *to*, (antliâ) exhaurire; aquam haurire; *to pump one*, alcjs animum explorare.

PUMPKIN, *subst.*, pepo.

PUN, *subst.*, annominatio; lusus verborum.

PUN, *to*, verborum sono ludere.

PUNCH, *subst.*, terebra; (*harlequin*), maccus.

PUNCH, *to*, terebrare, perforare.

PUNCHEON (*of wine*), vas vinarium xxi amphoras continens.

PUNCTILIO, *subst.*, res nihili; nugæ.

PUNCTILIOUS, *adj.* (*scrupulous*), religiosus; (*ceremonious*), nimis officiosus.

PUNCTUAL, *adj.*, accuratus.

PUNCTUALITY, *subst.*, accurata temporis observatio.

PUNCTUATION, *subst.*, interpunctio.

PUNCTURE, *subst.*, punctura; foramen.

PUNGENCY, *subst.*, acrimonia.

PUNGENT, *adj.*, pungens, acer.

PUNISH, *to*, punire, castigare, pœna afficere; animadvertere in.

PUNISHABLE, *adj.*, pœnâ dignus.

PUNISHER, *subst.*, punitor, castigator, ultor.

PUNISHING, *subst.*, punitio, castigatio; animadversio.

PUNISHMENT, *subst.*, pœna; multa; supplicium; *lack of p.*, impunitas; *without p.*, impune.

PUNK, *subst.*, lena.

PUNY, PUISNE, *subst.*, parvus, exiguus; *puisne judge*, judex inferior.

PUP, *to*, catulos edere *or* parere.

PUPIL, *subst.* (*ward*), pupillus, pupilla; (*scholar*), discipulus, discipula; *pupil of the eye*, oculi pupilla.

PUPPET, *subst.*, simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur.

PUPPY, *subst.* (*dog*), catulus, catellus; (*silly person*), stultus, fatuus.

PURBLIND, *adj.*, myops; lusciosus.

PURCHASABLE, *adj.*, quod pretio comparari potest.

PURCHASE, *to* (*buy*), emere; coëmere; pecuniâ comparare; (*acquire*), acquirere, parare, comparare.

PURCHASE, PURCHASING, *subst.*, emptio; res empta.

PURCHASER, *subst.*, emptor.

PURE, *adj.* (*clean*), purus, mundus; (*clear*), clarus, limpidus; (*chaste*), castus, pudicus; (*mere*), purus, putus, merus; (*incorrupt*), incorruptus, integer; (*unmixed*), merus, sincerus.

PURENESS, *subst.*, sinceritas; sanctitas.

PURGATORY, *subst.*, purgatorium.

PURGE, *subst.*, medicamentum catharticum.

PURGE, *to*, purgare; *to purge out*, expurgare; *to purge by sacrifice*, expiare, lustrare.

PURGER, *subst.*, qui purgat.

PURGING, PURGATIVE, *adj.*, catharticus; *substant.*, purgatio, expurgatio; *purging by sacrifice*, expiatio, lustratio.

PURIFICATION, *subst.*, purgatio; expiatio; lustratio.

PURIFIER, *subst.*, qui purgat.

PURIFY, *to*, purgare; abluere; lustrare; expiare.

PURITAN, *subst.*, qui puriorem religionem profitetur.

PURITANICAL, *adj.*, ad eos, qui puriorem religionem præ se ferunt, pertinens.

PURITY, *subst.*, puritas, castitas; munditia; *purity of language*, pura oratio.

PURL, *to*, murmurare, susurrare.

PURLIEU, *subst.*, locus exemptus.

PURLOIN, *to*, subducere, suppilare, surripere, suffurari.

PURLOINER, *subst.*, fur; expilator clandestinus.
PURLOINING, *subst.*, compilatio clandestina.
PURPLE, *subst.*, purpura; *of p.*, purpureus; *p. color*, murex, ostrum; *the purples*, febris purpurea.
PURPORT, *subst.*, significatio, vis; notio.
PURPORT, *to*, significare, valère.
PURPOSE, *subst.*, propositum, consilium, institutum; sententia; destinatio; *to the p.*, appositus, *ads.*, apposite; *on p.*, consulto, de industria; *to what p.?* quo? quorsum? *to that p.*, eo, ideo; *to no p.*, frustra, incassum.
PURPOSE, *to*, sibi proponere, in animo habère, cogitare; destinare; statuere.
PURPOSELY, *adv.*, cogitato, consulto.
PURPOSING, *subst.*, designatio.
PURR, *to*, fremere.
PURSE, *subst.*, sacculus, marsupium; crumena; loculi, arca.
PURSER, *subst.*, custos pecuniarum.
PURSINESS, *subst.*, obesitas; angustia spiritus.
PURSLAIN, *subst.*, portulaca.
PURSUANCE, *subst.*; *in p. of*, secundum.
PURSUANT TO, congruenter ad, secundum.
PURSUE, *to*, persequi, prosequi; *to pursue diligently*, insequi.
PURSUER, *subst.*, insequens, instans.
PURSUIT, *subst.*, consectatio, persecutio.
PURSUIVANT, *subst.*, apparitor, lictor, accensus; *pursuivant-at-arms*, fetialis assecla.
PURSY, *adj.* (*fat*), obesus; (*short-winded*), spiritus angustioris.
PURULENCY, *subst.*, puris abundantia.
PURULENT, *adj.*, purulentus; pure plenus.
PURVEY, *to*, obsonari; rebus necessariis providère.
PURVEYANCE, PURVEYING, *subst.*, cibariorum emptio.
PURVEYOR, *subst.*, annonæ curator, frumentator.
PUSH, *subst.*, impulsus, impetus; ictus.
PUSH, *to*, pellere, impellere; trudere; fodere; *to push back*, repellere; *to push forward*, *v. a.*, instigare; *v. n.*, festinare.
PUSHER FORWARD, *subst.*, impulsor, auctor.
PUSHING, *subst.*, pulsus; *pushing back*, repulsus; *pushing on*, impulsio, stimulatio.
PUSILLANIMITY, *subst.*, timiditas, ignavia.
PUSILLANIMOUS, *adj.*, timidus, ignavus, pusilli animi.
PUSS, *subst.*, felis.
PUSTULE, *subst.*, pustula, pusula.
PUSTULOUS, *adj.*, pustulosus.
PUT, *to*, ponere; locare, collocare; statuere; *to put again*, reponere; *to put against*, opponere, objicere; *to put apart* or *aside*, seponere; *to put away*, amovère; ablegare; *to put back*, repellere, rejicere; *to put before*, proponere; præponere; apponere; *to put between*, interponere; *to put by*, seponere, recondere; *to put down*, dejicere; *to put forth*, exserere, emittere; *to put forward*, promovère; *to put in*, immittere, indere; *to put into*, inserere; *to put off*, differre; prorogare, procrastinare; producere; *to put on*, inducere, induere; *to put out*, ejicere; delère; *to put over*, transferre; præficere; *to put to*, apponere; adjungere; *to put together*, componere; *to put under*, supponere; *to put unto*, adjungere; *to put up*, levare; figere; *to put upon*, imponere.
PUT, *subst.*; *a put-off*, impedimentum, mora.

PUTREFY, *to*, *v. a.*, putrefacere; *v. n.*, putrescere, corrumpi.
PUTREFYING, PUTREFACTION, *subst.*, putredo; corruptio.
PUTRID, *adj.*, putris, putidus.
PUTTER AWAY, *subst.*, depositor; *putter on*, stimulator, auctor.
PUTTING, *subst.*, positio, positura, positus; *p. away*, amotio; *p. apart*, separatio; *p. back*, rejectio; *p. between*, interpositio; *p. in*, immissio; *p. on*, impulsio; *p. out*, deletio, exstinctio; *p. to*, appositio; *p. together*, compositio; *p. under*, subjectio.
PUTTY, *subst.*, creta oleo commixta.
PUZZLE, *to*, alicui scrupulum injicere; aliqm confundere.
PUZZLE, *subst.*, quæstio difficilis.
PUZZLER, *subst.*, qui confundit.
PUZZLING, *subst.*, in res explicatu difficiles inductio.
PYRAMID, *subst.*, pyramis; meta.
PYRAMIDAL, *adj.*, in pyramidis formam redactus.
PYRITES, *subst.*, pyrites.

Q.

QUACK, *subst.*, pharmacopola circumforaneus, circulator; malus medicus.
QUACK, *to* (*act the quack*), empiricen exercère; (*cry as a duck*), obstrepitare.
QUACKERY, *subst.*, emptrice.
QUADRAGESIMAL, *adj.*, quadragesimalis.
QUADRANGLE, *subst.*, area quadrata.
QUADRANGULAR, *adj.*, quadrangulus, quadrangularis.
QUADRANT, *subst.*, quadrans; quarta pars circuli.
QUADRATIC, *adj.*, quadraticus.
QUADRATURE, *subst.*, quadratura.
QUADRUPED, *subst.*, quadrupes.
QUADRUPLE, *adj.*, quadruplex; *subst.*, quadruplum.
QUAFF, *to*, perpotare; *to quaff off*, ebibere.
QUAFFER, *subst.*, ebriosus.
QUAFFING, *subst.*, compotatio; *quaffing about*, circumpotatio.
QUAG, QUAGMIRE, *subst.*, palus, vorago.
QUAGGY, *adj.*, paludosus, palustre.
QUAIL, *subst.*, coturnix.
QUAIL, *to*, animo cadere.
QUAINT, *adj.*, elegans, bellus, concinnus, nitidus; argutus; (*odd*), rarus, mirus.
QUAINTNESS, *subst.*, elegantia, nitor.
QUAKE, to, tremere, trepidare; *to begin to q.*, contremiscere; *to make to q.*, tremefacere.
QUAKING, *subst.*, horror, tremor.
QUALIFICATION, *subst.* (*endowment*), dos, virtus; facultas; (*abatement*), imminutio; *with qualification*, cum exceptione.
QUALIFY *to* (*make fit*), idoneum facere; (*appease*), mitigare, placare, sedare; (*modify*), immutare aliqd de aliqua re; moderari.
QUALIFYING, *subst.*, sedatio, placatio.
QUALITY, *subst.*, conditio, status; ratio; natura; qualitas; (*rank*), locus; ordo; dignitas; *good q.*, bonitas; *qualities*, mores; *natural qualities*, animi dotes; *of what q.?* qualis? *of that q.*, talis, is *a person of q.* homo nobilis.

QUALM, *subst.*, nausea; stomachi ægritudo.

QUALMISH, *adj.*, crudus, stomachi ægritudine laborans.

QUANDARY, *subst.*, dubitatio; angustiæ, difficultas.

QUANTITY, *subst.*, modus, numerus; magnitudo; quantitas; (*in prosody*), mensura.

QUARANTINE, *subst.*, tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum.

QUARREL, *subst.*, jurgium, rixa; controversia; simultas; (*side, party*), causa, partes.

QUARREL, *to*, litigare, rixari, jurgari; altercari, contendere.

QUARRELLER, *subst.*, altercator, litigator.

QUARRELLING, *subst.*, contentio, litigatio; lis.

QUARRELSOME, *adj.*, certandi cupidus; rixosus; litigiosus.

QUARRELSOMENESS, *subst.*, certandi studium.

QUARRY, *subst.*, lapidum fodina, lapicidina; *quarry of a hawk*, accipitris præda.

QUARRY, *to*, lapides fodere.

QUART, *subst.*, duo sextarii.

QUARTAN AGUE, *subst.*, febris quartana.

QUARTER, *subst.*, quadrans, quarta pars; *a q. of corn*, frumenti octo modii; *the q.s of the moon*, lunæ phases; *q.s* (*lodgings*), hospitium; *q.* (*direction*), pars; (*country*), regio, terra; *from all q.s*, undique; *q. in fighting*, salus; *to give q.*, in fidem recipere, vitæ parcere.

QUARTER, *to*, quadrifariam dividere; (*receive into one's house*), hospitio excipere.

QUARTERING, *subst.*, sectio, laniatus; (*lodging*), in hospitio receptio.

QUARTERLY, *adj.*, tertio quoque mense factus; *adv.*, tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, *subst.*, sextarii quarta pars.

QUARTO, *subst.*, forma quartanaria; *a book in quarto*, liber formâ quartanariâ.

QUASH, *to*, opprimere, obruere.

QUASHING, *subst.*, oppressio.

QUATERNION, *subst.*, quatuor.

QUAVER, *to*, vibrissare; (*shake*), vibrari.

QUAVERING, *adj.*, tremulus.

QUAY, *subst.*, agger.

QUEAN, *subst.*, meretrix, scortum.

QUEEN, *subst.*, regina; *queen-consort*, uxor regia; *queen-dowager*, quæ regis prioris uxor erat.

QUEER, *adj.*, ineptus, insulsus; nequam; ridiculus.

QUELL, *to*, domare, debellare; vincere; exstinguere.

QUELLER, *subst.*, domitor, victor.

QUELLING, *subst.*, domitus.

QUENCH, *to*, exstinguere, restinguere.

QUENCHABLE, *adj.*, qui exstingui potest.

QUENCHER, *subst.*, exstinctor.

QUENCHING, *subst.*, exstinctio, restinctio.

QUERIMONIOUS, *adj.*, queribundus, querulus.

QUERN, *subst.*, mola trusatilis.

QUERULOUS, *adj.*, querulus.

QUERULOUSNESS, *subst.*, querimonia.

QUERY, *subst.*, quæstio.

QUERY, *to*, quæstionem proponere; dubitare.

QUEST, *subst.*; *to be in quest of*, quærere; *to go in quest of*, ad investigandum aliquid proficisci.

QUESTION, *subst.* (*interrogation*), interrogatio, quæstio; (*doubt*), dubitatio; (*subject*), res, propositum.

QUESTION, *to*, interrogare, percunctari; exquirere; (*doubt*), in dubium vocare; (*examine*), examinare, scrutari.

QUESTIONABLE, *adj.*, dubius, incertus.

QUESTIONER, *subst.*, percunctator.

QUESTIONING, *subst.*, dubitatio, inquisitio.

QUESTIONLESS, *adv.*, sine dubio, indubitanter.

QUESTOR, *subst.*, quæstor.

QUIBBLE, *subst.*, annominatio; *quibbles*, argutiæ, captiones.

QUIBBLE, *to*, cavillari; verborum sono ludere.

QUIBBLER, *subst.*, cavillator.

QUIBBLING, *subst.*, cavillatio; *quibbling question*, captiosa interrogatio.

QUICK, *adj.* (*nimble*), agilis, alacer, pernix, celer, citus; (*hasty*), festinans, properans; (*ready*), promptus; (*alive*), vivus.

QUICK, QUICKLY, *adv.* (*soon*), cito, extemplo, illico, statim; (*with haste*), velociter, celeriter, festinanter; (*alertly*), impigre; (*sharply*), acute, subtiliter.

QUICKEN, *to* (*vivify*), animare; (*urge*), instigare; (*hasten*), maturare, accelerare.

QUICKENER, *subst.*, stimulator.

QUICKENING, *subst.*, animatio.

QUICKNESS, *subst.* (*nimbleness*), agilitas, celeritas, velocitas; (*liveliness*), vivacitas, vigor.

QUICKSILVER, *subst.*, argentum vivum.

QUIDDANY, *subst.*, cydonium.

QUIDDITY, *subst.*, quæstio captiosa.

QUIESCENCE, *subst.*, quies.

QUIESCENT, *subst.*, quiescens.

QUIET, *adj.* (*tranquil*), quietus, tranquillus, placidus; (*silent*), tacitus, taciturnus; (*peaceable*), placidus.

QUIET, *subst.*, quies, otium, pax.

QUIET, *to*, placare, pacare, sedare.

QUIETER, *subst.*, pacator.

QUIETING, *subst.*, placatio, sedatio.

QUIETNESS, *subst.*, requies; securitas; tranquillitas.

QUILL, *subst.* (*feather*), penna, pluma; (*pen*), calamus.

QUILT, *subst.* (*for a bed*), vestis stragula cui xylinum insutum est.

QUILT, *to*, pannum bombyce fartum consuere.

QUINCE, *subst.*, malum cydonium; *quince-tree*, cydonia.

QUINQUENNIAL, *adj.*, quinquennis, quinquennalis.

QUINSY. *See* SQUINANCY.

QUINTAIN, *subst.*, palus quintanus.

QUINTAL, *subst.*, centumpondium.

QUINTESSENCE, *subst.*, essentia quinta; (*extract*), succus subtilissimus.

QUIP, *subst.*, dicterium.

QUIP, *to*, vellicare, sugillare; perstringere.

QUIRE, *subst.*, chartæ plagulæ viginti quatuor; (*twenty sheets*), scapus.

QUIRK, *subst.*, cavillatio, captio; calumnia.

QUIT, *to* (*leave*), relinquere, deserere; (*yield*), cedere; (*free*), liberare, absolvere, relaxare; *to quit one's self well*, virum se præbère.

QUIT, *adj.*, absolutus, impunitus; *to go quits*, impune ferre.

QUITE, *adv.*, omnino, penitus, plane, prorsus.

QUITTANCE, *subst.*, accepti latio; apocha.

QUITTING, *subst.* (*leaving*), desertio, derelictio; (*freeing*), liberatio.

QUIVER, *subst.*, pharetra.

ibens, volens; *ready money*, pecunia præsens *or* numerata; *to get* or *make ready*, parare, apparare, præparare, expedire.

REAL, *adj.*, verus; solidus; germanus.

REALITY, *subst.*, veritas, verum; *in reality*, re, reverâ.

REALIZE, *to*, efficere, perficere; ad effectum perducere.

REALLY, *adv.* (*in earnest*), reverâ, re; sane; sincere; (*truly*), profecto, nm.

REALM, *subst.*, regnum; regio.

REAM, *subst.*, viginti scapi.

REANIMATE, *to*, vitam reddere alicui; ad novam spem excitare.

REANNEX, *to*, denuo adjungere.

REAP, *to*, metere, demetere, messem facere; *fig.*, fructum capere.

REAPER, *subst.*, messor.

REAPING, *subst.*, messio, demessio; *reaping-time*, messis; *of reaping*, messorius.

REAR, *subst.*, *of an army*, acies postrema, novissima, agmen extremum *or* novissimum.

REAR, REAR UP, *to*, erigere, elevare, tollere; *to rear a building*, ædificare; *to rear children*, infantes alere, educare.

REARING, *subst.* (*lifting up*), erectio; (*bringing up*), educatio.

REASCEND, *to*, denuo ascendere.

REASON, *subst.* (*the faculty*), ratio; mens; (*wisdom*), consilium, prudentia; (*right*), æquum jus; (*moderation*), modus; (*motive*), causa; ratio, argumentum; *for that r.*, eâ de causâ, propterea, ideo; *by r. of*, ob, propter, præ; *by r.*, quum, propterea quod.

REASON, *to*, disceptare, disputare, argumentari, disserere, ratiocinari.

REASONABLE, *adj.* (*endowed with reason*), rationis particeps, ratione præditus; (*just*), æquus, justus; (*moderate*), modicus, mediocris.

REASONABLENESS, *subst.*, æquitas, justitia.

REASONER, *subst.*, ratiocinator.

REASONING, *subst.*, ratiocinatio, disceptatio, argumentatio.

REASSEMBLE, *to*, *v. a.*, iterum convocare; *v. n.*, rursus convenire.

REASSERT, *to*, reposcere.

REASSIGN, *to*, iterum assignare.

REASSIGNMENT, *subst.*, assignatio repetita.

REASSUME, *to*, resumere; denuo sumere.

REASSURE, *to*, confirmare.

REATTEMPT, *to*, rotentare.

REBAPTIZE, *to*, sacris aquis rursus inspergere.

REBATED, *adj.* (*in heraldry*), deminutus, imminutus.

REBATEMENT, *subst.*, deminutio, imminutio.

REBECK, *subst.*, violina tres nervos habens.

REBEL, *subst.*, homo seditiosus; rerum novarum molitor.

REBEL, *to*, seditionem movêre; alcjs imperium detrectare; rebellare.

REBELLION, *subst.*, seditio; rebellio, rebellatio.

REBELLIOUS, *adj.*, rerum novarum studiosus; (*turbulent*), seditiosus, turbulentus; (*in revolt*), rebellans; (*obstinate*), contumax.

REBELLIOUSNESS, *subst.*, contumacia; rerum novarum studium.

REBELLOW, *to*, resonare.

REBOUND, *to*, repercutere, recellere.

REBOUND, *subst.*, repercussio.

REBUFF, *subst.*, repulsa; *to meet with a rebuff*, repulsam ferre.

REBUILD, *to*, restituere, reficere.

REBUKE, *to*, objurgare, increpare, reprehendere, castigare, arguere.

REBUKE, *subst.*, objurgatio, reprehensio, castigatio; convicium.

REBUKER, *subst.*, objurgator, castigator, reprehensor.

RECALL, *to*, revocare; *to recall to memory*, in memoriam reducere *or* revocare.

RECALLING, *subst.*, revocatio.

RECANT, *to*, dictum revocare, resuere.

RECANTER, *subst.*, qui dicta resuetat.

RECANTING, RECANTATION, *subst.*, retractatio.

RECAPITULATE, *to*, dicta breviter repetere.

RECAPITULATION, *subst.*, summarium.

RECEDE, *to*, recedere, retrocedere, regredi.

RECEIPT, *subst.*, receptio, medici præscriptum; (*for money*), syngrapha pecuniæ acceptæ.

RECEIVE, *to* (*obtain*), accipere, recipere; (*imbibe*), imbibere, imbui; (*harbor*), hospitio excipere; *to receive a wound*, vulnerari; *to receive into company*, in societatem admittere.

RECEIVER, *subst.*, receptor, acceptor; exactor; *receiver of taxes*, tributorum exactor; (*chemical vessel*), vas succum stillatum recipiens.

RECEIVING, *subst.*, receptio, acceptio; admissio.

RECELEBRATE, *to*, denuo celebrare.

RECENCY, RECENTNESS, *subst.*, novitas.

RECENT, *adj.*, recens.

RECENTLY, *adv.*, recenter, recens, nuper.

RECEPTACLE, *subst.*, receptaculum; cella; horreum; (*lurking-place*), latebra.

RECEPTION, *subst.* (*receiving*), receptio; (*entertainment*), receptio, hospitium.

RECEPTIVE, *adj.*, capax.

RECESS, *subst.*, recessus; latebra.

RECIPE, *subst.*, præscriptum.

RECIPROCAL, *adj.*, reciprocus, mutuus.

RECIPROCATE, *to*, alternare, mutare.

RECIPROCATION, *subst.*, reciprocatio, alternatio.

RECITAL, *subst.*, narratio.

RECITATION, *subst.*, recitatio.

RECITE, *to*, recitare; citare; enumerare; narrare.

RECITER, *subst.*, recitator; narrator.

RECK, *to*, curare, attendere.

RECKLESS, *adj.*, securus; socors, segnis; negligens.

RECKLESSNESS, *subst.*, negligentia, securitas, socordia, desidia.

RECKON, *to* (*count*), numerare, computare, supputare; subducere; (*esteem*), arbitrari, existimare, ducere; (*design*), statuere, constituere.

RECKONER, *subst.*, qui rationes computat.

RECKONING, *subst.* (*calculation*), numeratio, computatio, recensio; (*bill*), symbola, collecta; (*account to be given*), ratio.

RECLAIM, *to*, corrigere, ad frugem revocare.

RECLAIMING, *subst.*, emendatio, correctio.

RECLINE, *to*, reclinari.

RECLINING, *adj.*, reclinis.

RECLOSE, *to*, iterum claudere.

RECLUSE, *adj.*, seclusus; *subst.*, homo solitarius.

RECOGNIZANCE, *subst.*, obligatio.

RECOGNIZE, *to*, recognoscere, agnoscere.

RECOGNIZING, RECOGNITION, *subst.*, recognitio, agnitio.

RECOIL, *to* (*rush back*), recellere, resilire; (*give back*), cedere, recedere.

RECOIL, RECOILING, *subst.*, repercussio; recessus.

RECOIN, *to*, iterum cudere.

RECOINAGE, *subst.*, actus iterum cudendi.

RECOLLECT, *to*, reminisci, recordari; recolligere, recipere.

RECOLLECTING, RECOLLECTION, *subst.*, recordatio, recognitio.

RECOMMENCE, *to*, renovare, integrare, denuo incipere.

RECOMMENCING, *subst.*, instauratio, redintegratio.

RECOMMEND, *to*, commendare, laudare.

RECOMMENDABLE, *adj.*, commendabilis, laude dignus.

RECOMMENDATION, *subst.*, commendatio, laudatio.

RECOMMENDATORY, *adj.*, commendatitius.

RECOMMENDER, *subst.*, laudator.

RECOMMIT, *to*, iterum in custodiam conjicere.

RECOMPENSE, *to*, remunerare, compensare, rependere; alicui laboris *or* operæ mercedem dare.

RECOMPENSE, *subst.* (*requital*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*reward*), præmium, merces; *without recompense*, gratis.

RECOMPENSER, *subst.*, qui compensat.

RECOMPOSE, *to*, denuo componere.

RECONCILABLE, *adj.*, reconciliationem admittens.

RECONCILABLENESS, *subst.*, qualitas rei reconciliationem admittentis.

RECONCILE, *to*, reconciliare, placare, in gratiam reducere.

RECONCILER, *subst.*, reconciliator.

RECONCILIATION, RECONCILEMENT, *substant.*, reconciliatio, reditus in gratiam.

RECONDITE, *adj.*, reconditus, occultus.

RECONDUCT, *to*, reconducere.

RECONDUCTING, *subst.*, reconductio.

RECONNOITRE, *to*, explorare, indagare.

RECONQUER, *to*, denuo vincere.

RECONSECRATE, *to*, iterum consecrare.

RECONSIGN, *to*, rursus tradere *or* consignare.

RECONVEY, *to*, referre, reportare.

RECORD, *to*, *v. a.*, in acta, tabulas *or* commentarios referre; *v. n.*, alternis vicibus canere.

RECORD, *subst.*, annales; (*testimony*), testimonium; *bill of r.*, libellus memorialis; *to bear r.*, testari; *it is upon r.*, memoriæ proditum est.

RECORDER, *subst.*, prætor urbanus.

RECORDING, *subst.*, in fastos relatio; *recording of birds*, avium modulatio alterna.

RECOUNT, *to*, enumerare, supputare, memorare, narrare.

RECOUNTING, *subst.*, enumeratio, supputatio, narratio.

RECOURSE, *subst.*, refugium, perfugium; *to have recourse to*, ad alqd *or* alqm perfugere, confugere, refugere.

RECOVER, *to*, *v. a.*, recuperare, recolligere, recipere, reparare; *v. n.*, convalescere, e morbo recreari; *to recover one's wits*, resipiscere.

RECOVERABLE, *adj.*, quod recuperari potest.

RECOVERER, *subst.*, recuperator.

RECOVERING, RECOVERY, *subst.*, recuperatio; (*in law*), evictio; *r. of health*, salus, valetudo confirmata; (*remedy*), remedium, medicina.

RECREANT, *adj.*, timidus, ignavus; falsus, perfidus.

RECREATE, *to*, recreare, oblectare; reficere.

RECREATION, *subst.*, animi relaxatio; oblectatio, requies.

RECREATIVE, *adj.*, jucundus, gratus.

RECRIMINATE, *to*, crimen in accusatorem rejicere.

RECRIMINATION, *subst.*, criminis in accusatorem rejectio.

RECRUIT, *to*, supplère; redintegrare; *to recruit one's self*, se reficere.

RECRUIT, *subst.* (*supply*), supplementum; (*new soldier*), miles novus, tiro.

RECRUITING (*of one's self*), *subst.*, refectio.

RECTANGLE, *subst.*, figura quatuor rectos angulos habens.

RECTANGULAR, *adj.*, rectos angulos habens.

RECTIFIABLE, *adj.*, qui corrigi potest.

RECTIFICATION, RECTIFYING, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio.

RECTIFY, *to*, corrigere, emendare.

RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, *adj.* rectas lineas habens.

RECTITUDE, *subst.*, rectum.

RECTOR, *subst.*, rector.

RECTORSHIP, *subst.*, rectoris munus.

RECTORY, *subst.*, rectoris domus.

RECUMBENCY (*reliance upon*), *subst.*, fides, fiducia.

RECUMBENT (*leaning upon*), *adj.*, recumbens.

RECUR, *to*, recurrere.

RECUSANT, *subst.*, qui sacris adesse recusat.

RED, *adj.*, ruber; (*light-red*), rufus, russeus; (*yellow-red*), rutilus; (*high-red*), rubicundus; (*dark-red*), rubidus; (*purple*), purpureus; (*scarlet*), coccinus; (*crimson*), molochinus; (*vermilion*), miniaceus; (*rosy*), roseus; (*stag-red*), cervinus; (*brown-red*), badius; *to grow red*, rubescere; *to make red*, rufare, rutilum reddere; *to be red*, rubère.

REDDEN, *to*, *v. a.*, rufare, rubro colore inficere; *v. n.*, rubescere, rubefieri.

REDDISH, *adj.*, rubens; subruber, rubellus; subrufus.

REDDITION, *subst.*, redditio.

REDEEM, *to*, redimere; *to redeem a pawn*, repignerare.

REDEEMABLE, *adj.*, quod redimi potest, redimendus.

REDEEMER, *subst.*, redemptor, liberator.

REDELIVER, *to*, liberare; (*give back again*), reddere.

REDEMAND, *to*, repetere, reposcere.

REDEMPTION, *subst.*, redemptio.

REDINTEGRATE, *to* (*renew*), redintegrare, renovare.

REDINTEGRATION, *subst.*, redintegratio, renovatio.

REDNESS, *subst.*, rubor; *redness of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio.

REDOLENCE, REDOLENCY, *subst.*, fragrantia.

REDOLENT, *adj.*, redolens, fragrans; *to be redolent*, redolère.

REDOUBLE, *to*, geminare, conduplicare.

REDOUBLING, *subst.*, conduplicatio.

REDOUBT, *subst.*, munimentum, propugnaculum.

Deum, *concerning religion*), ad religionem *or* sacra pertinens; (*punctual*), qui religiose manet promissis.

RELIGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, pietas erga Deum.

RELINQUISH, *to*, relinquere, deserere, destituere.

RELINQUISHING, RELINQUISHMENT, *subst.*, deserti, destitutio.

RELICS, *subst. pl.*, reliquiæ.

RELISH, *subst.*, sapor; (*sapor jucundus*; *of a good relish*, gustu gratus.

RELISH, *to*, (*taste*), gustare, degustare; (*savour of*), sapere, saporem, condire; *I relish a thing*, mihi placet.

RELISHABLE, *adj.*, grati saporis, gustui jucundus.

RELLY, *to*, numeri inter milites iterum dare.

RELUCTANCY, *subst.*, animus alienus *or* aversus a re; fastidium; declinatio *or* fuga alcjs rei.

RELUCTANT, *adj.*, aversus, abhorrens.

RELY, *to*, acquiescere, requiescere, confidere, innixum esse.

REMAIN, *to* (*continue, tarry*), manere, remanere, permanere, (*be extant*), extare; (*be left*), restare, relinqui; (*to wear and abear*), superesse, superare; (*remains*, reliquum est, restat.

REMAINDER, *subst.*, reliquum, residuum; reliquiæ.

REMAINING, *adj.*, reliquus, residuus.

REMAINS, *subst. pl.*, reliquiæ.

REMAKE, *to*, denuo formare, reficere.

REMAND, *to* (*call back*), revocare; (*send back*), remittere, dimittere.

REMANDING, *subst.*, revocatio.

REMARK, *subst.*, observatio; dictum.

REMARK, *to*, notare, observare; animadvertere.

REMARKABLE, *adj.*, insignis, notabilis; eminens, illustris; spectabilis; potatu dignus.

REMEDILESS, *adj.* (*past remedy*), insanabilis; irreparabilis.

REMEDY, *subst.* (*medicine*), remedium, medicina; medicamentum, medela; auxilium; (*help, relief*), remedium, medicina.

REMEDY, *to*, mederi, remedium afferre.

REMEDYING, *subst.*, curatio, sanatio.

REMEMBER, *to*, reminisci, meminisse, recordari, memoriâ tenere; in memoriam revocare; *r. me to him*, salata eum meis verbis, *or* meo nomine; (*put in mind*), monere, commonere; commonefacere.

REMEMBRANCE, *subst.*, memoria; recordatio; commemoratio; conscientia; *book of remembrance*, commentarii, liber memoriales.

REMEMBRANCER, *subst.*, monitor, admonitor.

REMIND, *to* (*put of a thing*), alqm de alqa re monere, admonere, commonere.

REMINDING, *subst.*, monitio, admonitio.

REMINISCENCE, *subst.*, recordatio.

REMISS, *adj.* (*slack*), remissus, segnis; (*slothful*), piger, socors.

REMISSION, *subst.* (*pardon*), venia; poenæ remissio; (*relaxation*), relaxatio.

REMISSNESS, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria; dilatio; remissio.

REMIT, *to* (*send back*), remittere; (*abate*), minui; (*refer to another*), referre; (*forgive*), remittere, absolvere; condonare.

REMITTANCE (*of money*), *subst.*, pecuniæ missio.

REMNANT, *subst.*, reliquum; reliquiæ.

REMONSTRANCE, *subst.*, declaratio contestando facta.

REMONSTRATE, *to*, contestando declarare.

REMORA, *subst.* (*fish*), remora, suspicialis piscicula.

REMORSE, *subst.*, conscientiæ angor *or* sollicitudo; conscientia; (*pity*), misericordia.

REMORSEFUL, *adj.*, pœnitens.

REMORSELESS, *adj.*, nulla scelerum conscientia commotus.

REMOTE, *adj.*, remotus, longinquus.

REMOTENESS, *subst.*, longinquitas, distantia.

REMOUNT, *to*, rursus ascendere *or* conscendere.

REMOVABLE, *adj.*, mobilis; *not r.*, immobilis.

REMOVAL, *subst.*, migratio, commigratio.

REMOVE, *to*, amovêre, demovêre, removêre; amandare; abdicare; (*kill*), occidere, interficere.

REMOVE, *subst.*, gradus.

REMOVER, *subst.*, qui alqd removet; qui migrat.

REMOVING, *subst.*, amotio, remotio.

REMUNERATE, *to*, remunerare.

REMUNERATION, *subst.*, remuneratio.

RENCOUNTER, *subst.* (*meeting*), occursus; (*shock*), concursus.

REND, *to*, lacerare, dilacerare; discerpere.

RENDER, *to* (*return*), reddere, restituere; (*translate*), interpretari, vertere, (*into Latin*) Latine reddere; *to render a service*, operam alicui tribuere, *to render up*, tradere, dedere.

RENDERING, *subst.*, redditio; (*translating*), interpretatio; *rendering up*, deditio.

RENDEZVOUS, *subst.*, conventus; *place of rendezvous*, locus ad conveniendum dictus.

RENDEZVOUS, *to*, in locum præfinitum convenire.

RENEGADE, *subst.*, qui partes suas deseruit, apostata.

RENEW, *to*, renovare, redintegrare; iterare.

RENEWAL, *subst.*, renovatio, integratio.

RENEWER, *subst.*, renovator.

RENEWING, *subst.*, renovatio, integratio.

RENOUNCE, *to*, renunciare, abdicare, repudiare.

RENOUNCING, RENOUNCEMENT, *subst.*, renunciatio, repudiatio.

RENOVATE, *to*, renovare, reparare.

RENOVATION, *subst.*, renovatio.

RENOWN, *subst.*, gloria, fama, laus, praecomium; claritas; celebritas.

RENOWNED, *adj.*, insignis, celebratus, praeclarus.

RENT, *subst.* (*tear*), scissura, fissura; (*revenue*), reditus, proventus; (*pay for use*), merces (annua).

RENT, *to* (*as a landlord*), locare, elocare; (*as a tenant*), conducere.

RENTAL, *subst.*, vectigalium index.

RENTER, *subst.*, conductor.

RENTING, *subst.*, conductio.

RENUNCIATION, *subst.*, renunciatio.

REORDINATION, *subst.*, initiatio sacris ordinibus iterata.

REPAIR, *to*, sarcire, resarcire, reficere, resanare; *to repair to*, se conferre.

REPAIR, *subst.* (*refitting*), refectio; *place of repair*, locus celeber.

REPARABLE, *adj.*, reparabilis; *not reparable*, irreparabilis.

REPARATION, *subst.*, refectio, (*satisfaction*), satisfactio.

REPARTEE, *subst.*, dicacitas; *a r.*, acuta responsio.

sio; *a smart r.*, salso dictum; *to make a r.*, argute respondêre.

REPASS, *to*, iterum transire.

REPASSABLE, *adj.*, quod denuo transiri potest.

REPAST, *subst.*, cœna, cœnula; gustatio; cibus.

REPAY, *to* (*pay back*), solvere, resolvere, reddere; (*recompense*), referre, rependere; remunerari.

REPAYMENT, *subst.*, solutio iterata; remuneratio.

REPEAL, *subst.*, abrogatio.

REPEAL, *to*, abrogare, antiquare; rescindere.

REPEALABLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.

REPEAT, *to*, repetere, iterare.

REPEATEDLY, *adv.*, iterum ac sæpius, identidem.

REPEATER, *subst.*, horologium sonis tempus indicans.

REPEATING, REPETITION, *subst.*, repetitio, iteratio.

REPEL, *to*, repellere, depellere.

REPELLER, *subst.*, depulsor.

REPELLING, *subst.*, depulsio.

REPENT, *I*, pœnitet me alcjs rei; *it repents*, pœnitet, piget, dolet.

REPENTANCE, *subst.*, pœnitentia.

REPENTANT, REPENTING, *adj.*, pœnitens, pœnitentia ductus.

REPEOPLE, *to*, iterum civibus frequentem reddere; urbi populum inducere.

REPEOPLING, *subst.*, iterata coloniæ inductio.

REPERCUSSION, *subst.*, repercussio.

REPERCUSSIVE, *adj.*, repercutiens.

REPERTORY, *subst.*, repertorium.

REPETITION, *subst.*, repetitio, iteratio.

REPINE, *to*, indignari, murmurare.

REPINING, *subst.*, murmuratio, conquestio; (*envying*), invidentia.

REPLACE, *to*, reponere; (*make good again*), supplêre, reparare; (*substitute*), substituere.

REPLACING, *subst.*, supplementum.

REPLANT, *to*, resserere.

REPLANTING, *subst.*, satio iterata.

REPLEAD, *to*, causam iterum dicere.

REPLENISH, *to*, replêre, implêre, complêre.

REPLENISHING, *subst.*, expletio.

REPLETE, *adj.*, repletus; abundans.

REPLETION (*of blood*), sanguinis abundantia.

REPLEVY, REPLEVIN, *subst.*, bonorum interposita cautione redemptio.

REPLEVY, *to*, libertatem mediantibus fide jussoribus dare.

REPLICATION, *subst.*, replicatio.

REPLY, *subst.*, responsum; responsio.

REPLY, *to*, respondêre; referre, reponere; subjicere; *to reply by letter*, rescribere.

REPORT, *subst.* (*crack*), sonitus, fragor; (*rumor*), rumor, fama; auditum; (*in law*), narratio, relatio; (*intelligence*), nuncius; *good r.*, fama, existimatio; *ill r.*, infamia; *to have a good r.*, bene audire; *to have an evil r.*, male audire; *by r.*, fando, ut fama est; *reports*, commentarii.

REPORT, *to*, nunciare, renunciare; narrare, memorare; perhibêre, prodere, tradere.

REPORTER, *subst.*, nuncius, auctor; (*accuser*), criminator, accusator; (*register*), commentariensis.

REPORTING, *subst.*, rumoris dissipatio.

REPOSE, *subst.* (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio; (*sleep*), quies, somnus.

REPOSE, *to*, quiescere; otiari, feriari; *to repose trust in*, confidere.

REPOSING, *subst.* (*resting*), quies, requies.

REPOSITORY, *subst.*, receptaculum; repositorium; *repository for records*, tabularium.

REPOSSESS, *to*, iterum possidêre; (*recover*), recuperare.

REPREHEND, *to*, reprehendere, arguere, objurgare.

REPREHENDER, *subst.*, reprehensor, objurgator.

REPREHENDING, REPREHENSION, *subst.*, reprehensio, objurgatio.

REPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, reprehendendus.

REPRESENT, *to* (*exhibit*), repræsentare, exhibêre, effingere; (*declare*), declarare, narrare, demonstrare.

REPRESENTATION, *subst.*, repræsentatio; imago; (*remonstrance*), declaratio, demonstratio; (*likeness*), similitudo.

REPRESENTATIVE, *subst.*, vicem alcjs gerens; senator; *House of Representatives*, senatus inferior.

REPRESS, *to*, refrenare, reprimere; cohibêre coercêre; compescere; contundere.

REPRESSER, *subst.*, frenator, domitor.

REPRESSION, *subst.*, repressio.

REPRIEVE, *to*, supplicium proferre.

REPRIEVE, *subst.*, suppliciî prolatio.

REPRIMAND, *subst.*, objurgatio, castigatio, reprehensio.

REPRIMAND, *to*, objurgare, reprehendere, castigare.

REPRINT, *to*, librum denuo typis exscribendum curare.

REPRISAL, *subst.*, vis vi repulsa.

REPROACH, *subst.* (*blame*), probrum, opprobrium; exprobratio, vituperatio; (*disgrace*), dedecus, ignominia.

REPROACH, *to*, objicere, objectare; contumeliis afficere; conviciari.

REPROACHABLE, *adj.*, reprehensione dignus.

REPROACHFUL, *adj.*, contumeliosus, probrosus, criminosus.

REPROACHING, *subst.*, exprobratio.

REPROBATE, *adj.*, nefarius; profligatus; *subst.*, homo perditus.

REPROBATE, *to*, reprobare, damnare; rejicere.

REPROBATION, *subst.*, improbatio.

REPRODUCE, *to*, denuo generare; denuo proferre.

REPROOF, REPROVING, *subst.*, reprehensio, castigatio; animadversio.

REPROVABLE, *adj.*, reprehensione dignus.

REPROVE, *to*, reprehendere, castigare; culpare; arguere; confutare, reprobare.

REPROVER, *subst.*, reprehensor, castigator.

REPTILE, *subst.*, animal repens.

REPUBLIC, *subst.*, respublica.

REPUBLICAN, *adj.*; *by the gen.*: reipublicæ liberæ; liber; *subst.*, reipublicæ liberæ amicus *or* propugnator.

REPUDIABLE, *adj.*, repudiandus.

REPUDIATE, *to*, repudiare, rejicere.

REPUDIATION, *subst.*, repudiatio, rejectio.

REPUGNANCE, *subst.* (*discrepancy*), repugnantia, discrepantia; (*dislike*), odium; *with r.*, invitus.

REPULSE, *subst.*, propulsatio; repulsa.

REPULSE, *to*, repellere, propellere.

REPULSION, *subst.*, repulsio.

REPULSIVE, *adj.*, repellens; fastidiosus.
REPURCHASE, *to*, redimere.
REPUTABLE, *adj.*, honestus; bonæ famæ.
REPUTABLENESS, *subst.*, honestas; claritas.
REPUTE, *to*, existimare.
REPUTE, REPUTATION, *subst.*, fama, existimatio, hominum opinio, nomen, celebritas; *of good repute*, honestus; *of bad repute*, infamis.
REQUEST, *subst.*, petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum; (*petition in writing*), libellus supplex.
REQUEST, *to*, petere, rogare, supplicare, requirere.
REQUESTER, *subst.*, rogator, flagitator, petitor.
REQUIEM, *subst.*, *to sing a requiem*, pro mortuis rem divinam facere.
REQUIRABLE, *adj.*, quod exigi potest.
REQUIRE, *to*, exigere, imperare; postulare, flagitare.
REQUIRING, *subst.*, postulatio, postulatus.
REQUISITE, *adj.*, necessarius.
REQUISITENESS, *subst.*, necessitas.
REQUISITION, *subst.*, postulatio, rogatio.
REQUITAL, REQUITING, *subst.*, remuneratio, compensatio.
REQUITE, *to*, referre, reddere; compensare.
REREMOUSE, *subst.*, vespertilio.
RESAIL, *to*, renavigare.
RESALE, *subst.*, iterata venditio.
RESALUTE, *to*, resalutare.
RESCIND, *to*, rescindere, abrogare; convellere.
RESCRIPT, *subst.*, rescriptum.
RESCUE, *subst.*, liberatio; recuperatio.
RESCUE, *to*, liberare; redimere; recuperare.
RESEARCH, *subst.*, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio.
RESEARCH, *to*, iterum scrutari, denuo inquirere.
RESEAT, *to*, denuo collocare.
RESEMBLANCE, *substant.*, similitudo; effigies, forma.
RESEMBLE, *to* (*be like*), similem *or* consimilem esse; referre; (*compare*), comparare, conferre.
RESEND, *to*, remittere.
RESENT, *to*, aegre ferre; dolore affici.
RESENTMENT, *subst.*, indignatio, animi dolor.
RESERVATION, *subst.*, conservatio; *with reservation*, dissimulanter.
RESERVE, *to*, reservare; seponere.
RESERVE, *subst.* (*of soldiers*), subsidia, copiæ subsidiariæ; (*exception*), exceptio; *without reserve*, sine exceptione; (*freely*), libere, aperte.
RESERVED, *adj.* (*grave*), severus, austerus; (*close*), occultus, tectus; (*in speech*), taciturnus.
RESERVEDNESS (*in speech*), *subst.*, taciturnitas.
RESERVOIR, *subst.*, receptaculum.
RESETTLE, *to*, denuo stabilire.
RESETTLING, *subst.*, sedatio.
RESIDE, *to* (*in a place*), alqo loco habitare, domicilium habêre.
RESIDENCE, *subst.* (*residing*), habitatio; (*place of residence*), domicilium, sedes, habitatio.
RESIDENT, *adj.*; *to be resident*, habitare; *subst.*, procurator rerum; legatus inferior.
RESIDUAL, RESIDUARY, *adj.*, ad residuum pertinens.
RESIDUE, *subst.*, residuum, reliquum.
RESIGN, *to* (*quit*), deponere; se munere abdicare; (*yield*), cedere, concedere, tradere.
RESIGNATION, *subst.*, cessio, concessio; *resignation of an office*, muneris abdicatio; (*submission to a higher will*), animus aequus.
RESIN, *subst.*, resina.
RESINOUS, *adj.*, resinaceus, resinosus.
RESIST, *to*, resistere, obsistere; resiti; repugnare.
RESISTANCE, *subst.*, repugnantia, renisus.
RESISTER, *subst.*, oppugnator.
RESISTIBLE, *adj.*, cui resistere licet.
RESOLUTE, *adj.* (*bold*), audax, audacious; (*firm*), constans, propositi tenax.
RESOLUTION, *subst.* (*design*), consilium, propositum, statutum; (*courage*), audacia, animus, fortitudo; *with r.*, audacter, fortiter; *the r. of an assembly*, decretum, jussum, scitum; *the r. of a question*, quaestionis solutio.
RESONANT, *adj.*, resonans, resonus.
RESORT, *subst.* (*great number*), frequentia, concursus, cœtus; (*refuge*), refugium, perfugium; (*in law*), jurisdictio, conventus.
RESORT TO, *to*, frequentare; *to resort together*, convenire, confluere.
RESORTING, *subst.*, congressus, conventus; frequentia; *resorting to*, frequentatio.
RESOUND, *to*, sonare, resonare; perstrepere; *to resound one's praise*, alqm laudibus efferre.
RESOUNDING, *subst.*, resonantia.
RESOURCE, *subst.*, praesidium, adjumentum; ratio; modus; *resources*, opes, facultates.
RESOW, *to*, denuo resarere.
RESPECT, *subst.* (*regard*), ratio, respectus; *in respect of*, pro, propter; (*reverence*), reverentia, cultus; veneratio.
RESPECT, *to* (*regard*), respicere; respectum habêre; (*relate to*), attinêre, pertinêre, spectare ad; (*esteem*), reverêri, venerari, colere.
RESPECTER, *subst.*, cultor.
RESPECTFUL, *adj.*, reverens; verecundus; observans.
RESPECTFULNESS, *subst.*, observantia; verecundia.
RESPECTIVE, *adj.*, singuli; quisque; reciprocus, mutuus.
RESPECTIVELY, *adv.* (*severally*), singillatim, singulatim; (*comparatively*), comparate.
RESPIRATION, *subst.*, respiratio; halitus.
RESPIRE, *to*, spirare, respirare; spiritum ducere.
RESPITE, *subst.*, mora; requies, cessatio; intercapedo.
RESPITE, *to*, prorogare; differre; morae nectere.
RESPITING, *subst.*, prorogatio, dilatio.
RESPLENDENCY, *subst.*, fulgor, splendor.
RESPLENDENT, *adj.*, splendens, resplendens, fulgens, clarus, nitidus.
RESPOND, *to*, respondêre.
RESPONDENT, *subst.*, reus.
RESPONSE, *subst.*, responsum.
RESPONSIBLE, *adj.* (*able to pay*), qui solvendo est; (*accountable*), cui ratio reddenda est; *responsible for damages*, damnis resarciendis obnoxius.
RESPONSIVE, *adj.*, respondens.
REST, *subst.* (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio; otium; (*peace*), pax, otium; tranquillitas; (*sleep*), quies, somnus; *rest in music*, pausa; (*prop*), fulcrum; *rest of a lance*, hastae retinaculum.
REST, *to* (*take rest*), quiescere; quietem capere, ab opere cessare; (*sleep*), requiescere, *to rest to*

man whilst, interquiescere; *to rest together*, conquiescere; *to rest* (*rely*) *upon one*, alicui confidere; *to rest* (*tarry*) *in a place*, manēre, commorari; *to r.* (*lean*) *upon*, inniti, recumbere; (*remain*), superesse.

REST, *subst.* (*residue*), residuum; reliquia.

REST-HARROW, *subst.*, ononis.

RESTING, *subst.*, requies; cessatio, relaxatio.

RESTITUTION, *subst.*, restitutio.

RESTIVE, *adj.*, contumax, pervicax.

RESTIVENESS, *subst.*, contumacia.

RESTLESS, *adj.* (*having no rest*), inquietus; (*turbulent*), turbulentus, seditiosus.

RESTLESSNESS, *subst.*, inquies.

RESTORABLE, *adj.*, qui restitui *or* reddi potest.

RESTORATION, *subst.*, instauratio; restitutio.

RESTORATIVE, *subst.*, medicamentum quod vires reficit.

RESTORE, *to*, reddere, restituere, retribuere; *to restore to life*, ad vitam revocare.

RESTORER, *subst.*, restitutor, reparator; vindex.

RESTRAIN, *to* (*curb*), frenare, refrenare; coercēre; cohibēre; reprimere; compescere, restringere; (*limit*), terminare, terminis circumscribere.

RESTRAINEDLY, *adv.*, restricte.

RESTRAINER, *subst.*, frenator; qui cohibet.

RESTRAINING, RESTRAINT, *subst.* (*curbing*), cohibitio, coërcitio, moderatio; (*limiting*), circumscriptio; modus.

RESTRICT, *to*, circumscribere.

RESTRICTION, *subst.*, moderatio; exceptio, conditio; *right of r.*, coercitio; *without r.*, libere.

RESTRICTIVE, *adj.*, limitans, definiens.

RESULT, *subst.* (*effect*), exitus, eventus, effectus; (*conclusion*), deliberationis summa.

RESULT FROM, *to*, ex alqa re oriri *or* nasci.

RESUMABLE, *adj.*, quod resumi potest.

RESUME, *to*, resumere.

RESUMING, RESUMPTION, *subst.*, iterata susceptio.

RESURRECTION, *subst.*, resurrectio, reditus in vitam.

RESURVEY, *to*, iterum oculis lustrare.

RESUSCITATE, *to* (*stir up anew*), resuscitare; (*raise from the dead*), ad vitam revocare, a mortuis excitare.

RESUSCITATION, *subst.*, revocatio ad vitam.

RETAIL, *to*, merces minutatim vendere; caupōnari.

RETAIL, RETAILING, *subst.*, mercium particulatim venditio; *to sell by retail*, divendere.

RETAILER, *subst.*, tabernarius; qui merces particulatim vendit.

RETAIN, *to* (*hinder*), retinēre, detinēre; (*keep*), servare, conservare, tenēre; (*hire*), mercede conducere.

RETAINER, *subst.* (*attendant*), assecla, comes, cliens; (*retaining fee*), honorarium.

RETAKE, *to*, recipere; resumere.

RETALIATE, *to*, par pari referre; rem re compensare.

RETALIATION, *subst.*, par gratia; remuneratio; (*revenge*), ultio, vindicta; *law of r.*, jus talionis.

RETARD, *to*, tardare, retardare, morari, cunctari, impedire.

RETARDING, RETARDATION, *subst.*, retardatio, cunctatio; mora.

RETCH, *to* (*vomit*), vomere, vomitare; (*in spitting*), screare.

RETENTION, *subst.*, retentio.

RETENTIVE, *adj.*, ad retentionem pertinens; tenax.

RETINUE, *subst.*, turba clientum, comitatus; pompa.

RETIRE, *to*, recedere, abscedere, secedere; regredi; se recipere; se abdere alqo.

RETIRED, *adj.* (*removed*), subductus, summotus; (*solitary*), solitarius; *a retired place*, locus solus, locus ab arbitris remotus.

RETIREDNESS, *subst.*, secessus.

RETIRING, RETIREMENT, *subst.*, recessus, regressus; secessio.

RETIRINGLY, *adv.*, recessim.

RETORT, *to* (*throw back*), retorquēre; (*reply*), reponere.

RETORT, RETORTING, *subst.*, criminis *or* argumenti translatio.

RETOUCH, *to*, retractare.

RETRACE, *to*, denuo investigare; *to retrace one's way*, viam relegere.

RETRACT, *to* (*draw back*), retrahere; (*take back*), revocare; retractare; mutare.

RETRACTATION, *subst.*, retractatio; receptus.

RETREAT, *subst.*, receptus, regressus; fuga; *place of retreat*, receptaculum, refugium; *to sound a retreat*, receptui canere.

RETREAT, *to*, recedere, se recipere, pedem referre; decedere.

RETRENCH, *to*, amputare, desecare, resecare; recidere.

RETRENCHMENT, *subst.* (*lessening*), imminutio, deminutio.

RETRIBUTION, *subst.*, par gratia; remuneratio, compensatio; *to make retribution*, par pari referre.

RETRIBUTIVE, *adj.*, retribuens.

RETRIEVE, *to*, recuperare, instaurare; restituere; *to retrieve a loss*, damnum resarcire.

RETRIEVING, *subst.*, recuperatio, instauratio, restitutio.

RETROGRADE, *adj.*, retrogradus.

RETROGRADE, *to*, retrogradi, recedere.

RETROSPECT, *subst.*, respectus.

RETROSPECTION, *subst.*, actus respiciendi.

RETROSPECTIVE, *adj.*, respiciens.

RETURN, *subst.*, reditus, regressus; reversio, (*account*), ratio; (*income*), reditus; *return of favors*, beneficiorum remuneratio; *days of return* (*in law*), dies legitimi.

RETURN, *to*, *v. a.*, reddere, restituere; *to return in writing*, rescribere; *v. n.*, redire, revenire; remeare; se recipere, reverti.

RETURNABLE, *adj.*, quod reddi *or* restitui potest.

RETURNING, *subst.* (*restoring*), restitutio; (*coming back*), reditio, reditus.

REUNION, REUNITING, *subst.* (*joining again*), iterata conjunctio; (*reconciliation*), reconciliatio.

REUNITE, *to* (*join again*), iterum conjungere; (*reconcile*), reconciliare.

REVEAL, *to*, retegere, patefacere, ostendere; aperire, recludere; (*publish abroad*), evulgare, palam enunciare.

REVEALED RELIGION, religio, qua homines divinitus imbuti sunt.

REVEALER, *subst.*, qui retegit *or* patefacit.

REVELATION, *subst.*, patefactio; *by divine revelation*, divinitus; *book of Revelation*, apocalypsis.

REVEL, *to*, comissari; convivari, epulari.

REVELLER, *subst.*, comissator.

REVELLING, REVELRY, REVEL, *subst.*, comissatio; convivium nocturnum.

REVENGE, *subst.*, vindicta, ultio; pœna; *to take revenge*, ulciscí alqm.

REVENGE, *to*, vindicare, ulcisci; persequi.

REVENGEFUL, *adj.*, vindictâ gaudens, ultionis cupidus.

REVENGEFULNESS, *subst.*, ultionis aviditas *or* cupiditas.

REVENGER, *subst.*, vindex, ultor; ultrix.

REVENGING, *subst.*, vindicatio, ultio.

REVENUE, *subst.*, reditus, fructus; vectigal.

REVERBERATE, *to, v. a.*, repercutere, reverberare; *v. n.*, resonare.

REVERBERATION, *subst.*, repercussio.

REVERE, *to*, reverēri, venerari.

REVERENCE, *subst.*, reverentia, veneratio, verecundia; *r. for parents*, pietas erga parentes; *want of r.*, irreverentia; *his r.*, vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, *to*, reverēri, venerari; colere, honorare.

REVERENCER, *subst.*, venerator, cultor.

REVERENCING, *subst.*, veneratio, observantia, cultus.

REVEREND, *adj.*, reverendus; venerabilis.

REVERENT, *adj.*, reverens.

REVERENTIAL, *adj.*, venerabundus.

REVERIE, *subst.*, somnium, deliramentum.

REVERSE, *subst.* (*contrary*), contrarium; (*back side*), pars aversa; (*defeat*), incommodum.

REVERSE, *to*, invertere; subvertere; *to reverse laws*, leges abrogare.

REVERSIBLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.

REVERSION, *subst.*, jus successionis.

REVERSIONARY, *adj.*, jure successionis.

REVERT, *to*, revertere, reverti.

REVICTUAL, *to*, rursus cibaria suppeditare.

REVIEW, *subst.*, recognitio, recensio; *review of a book*, censura libri.

REVIEW, *to*, recensēre, recognoscere, lustrare.

REVIEWER, *subst.*, censor.

REVILE, *to*, conviciari; maledicere.

REVILER, *subst.*, conviciator; maledicus.

REVILING, *subst.*, maledictio; convicia.

REVISE, *to*, recognoscere, retractare; relegere; recensēre.

REVISING, REVISAL, *subst.*, recognitio, recensio.

REVISIT, *to*, revisere, revisitare.

REVIVAL, REVIVING, *subst.*, renovatio, restitutio; ad vitam reditus.

REVIVE, *to, v. a.*, in vitam reducere *or* revocare; a mortuis excitare; (*renew*), renovare, redintegrare, restituere; (*quicken*), animare, stimulare, accendere; (*affect with pleasure*), hilarare, oblectare; *v. n.* (*be restored to life*), reviviscere; (*flourish again*), iterum florēre *or* vigēre.

REVIVER, *subst.*, qui vitam alicui reddit; qui alqd renovat.

REVOCABLE, *adj.*, revocabilis; *not revocable*, irrevocabilis.

REVOKE, *to*, revocare; (*repeal*), rescindere, abrogare.

REVOKING, REVOCATION, *subst.*, revocatio, retractatio; abrogatio.

REVOLT, *to*, deficere, desciscere.

REVOLT, REVOLTING, *subst.*, defectio; secessio; rebellio; (*desertion*), transfugium; (*apostasy*), defectio a sacris.

REVOLTER, *subst.*, defector; homo seditiosus.

REVOLUTION, *subst.* (*going round*), circumactio; ambitus, circuitus; (*change*), mutatio, conversio; vicissitudo; *a political revolution*, rerum publicarum conversio, civilis perturbatio.

REVOLUTIONARY, *adj.*, seditiosus.

REVOLVE, *to* (*go round*), se versare, se circumagere; circumagi; (*think over*), reputare, meditari, animo agitare.

REVOLVING, *subst.*, reputatio; meditatio repetita.

REVULSION, *subst.* (*pulling away*), revulsio; (*in physic*), depulsio.

REWARD, *subst.*, præmium; merces.

REWARD, *to*, alicui præmium tribuere, alqm præmio afficere, remunerari.

REWARDER, *subst.*, qui remunerator.

REWARDING, *subst.*, remuneratio; compensatio.

RHAPSODIST, *subst.*, rhapsodiarum scriptor.

RHAPSODY, *subst.*, rhapsodia.

RHENISH, *adj.*, Rhenanus; *Rhenish wine*, vinum Rhenense.

RHETORIC, *subst.*, rhetorice, ars rhetorica; orationis ornatus.

RHETORICAL, *adj.*, rhetoricus, oratorius.

RHETORICIAN, *subst.*, rhetor, orator.

RHEUM, *subst.*, destillatio; fluxus humorum.

RHEUMATIC, *adj.*, rheumaticus.

RHINOCEROS, *subst.*, rhinoceros.

RHOMB, *subst.*, rhombus.

RHOMBOID, *subst.*, rhomboides.

RHUBARB, *subst.*, rha, radix Pontica.

RHYME, *subst.*, extremorum verborum similis sonitus; (*verses*), versus, versiculi, carmen.

RHYME, *to*, versus facere; (*agree in sound*), congruere.

RHYMER, *subst.*, versificator.

RHYTHM, *subst.*, rhythmus; numerus.

RHYTHMICAL, *adj.*, numerosus.

RIB, *subst.*, costa; *having ribs*, costatus.

RIBALD, *adj.*, obscœnus, impurus, impudicus.

RIBALDRY, *subst.*, obscœnitas, spurcitiæ.

RIBBON, RIBAND, *subst.*, fascia, taenia; lemniscus.

RICE, *subst.*, oryza.

RICH, *adj.* (*wealthy*), dives, locuples, opulentus; abundans, copiosus; (*magnificent*), magnificus, lautus; (*precious*), pretiosus; *rich in money*, pecuniosus; *very rich*, ditissimus, prædives; *to make rich*, locupletare.

RICHES, *subst. pl.*, divitiæ; opes, facultates, fortunæ.

RICHNESS, *subst.*, opulentia; fertilitas; magnificentia.

RICK, *subst.*, strues, camulus, acervus.

RICKETS, *subst.*, rachitis.

RID, *to*, liberare, expedire; redimere; *to get rid of*, se liberare a; *rid from*, extricatus, expeditus.

RIDDANCE, RIDDING, *subst.*, liberatio.

RIDDLE, *subst.* (*enigma*), ænigma; (*sieve*), cribrum, excerniculum.

RIDDLE, *to* (*unriddle*), solvere, expedire; (*sift*), excernere.

RIDE, *to*, equitare; equo vehi; *to ride about*, circumequitare; *to ride at anchor*, in ancoris stare; *to ride away*, avehi; *to ride back*, in equo redire; *to ride by*, præterequitare; *to ride post*, vehiculo publico

uti; *to ride through*, perequitare; *to ride unto*, adequitare.

RIDER, *subst.*, eques; sessor, rector.

RIDGE, *subst.*, fastigium, culmen, vertex; *ridge between furrows*, perca, lira; *ridges in wrought stones*, striæ.

RIDGED, RIDGY, *adj.*, jugosus; (*fluted*), striatus.

RIDGE, *to*, in modum jugi formare.

RIDICULE, *subst.*, derisus, irrisus.

RIDICULE, *to*, alqm ridēre, ludere, ludificari; ludibrio habere.

RIDICULER, *subst.*, derisor, irrisor.

RIDICULOUS, *adj.*, ridiculus, risu dignus.

RIDICULOUSNESS, *subst.*, ridicula natura.

RIDING, *subst.* (*on horseback*), equitatio; (*in a coach*), vectio.

RIFE, *adj.*, frequens; grassans; *to grow rife*, increbrescere.

RIFENESS, *subst.*, frequentia, abundantia.

RIFFRAFF, *subst.*, recrementum; quisquiliæ.

RIFLE, *subst.*, bombarda.

RIFLE, *to*, spoliare, diripere.

RIFLER, *subst.*, spoliator.

RIFLING, *subst.*, spoliatio.

RIFT, *subst.*, fissura, rima.

RIFT, *to*, *v. a.*, findere, scindere; *v. n.*, dissilire; diffundere.

RIG, *to* (*a ship*), navem armare, instruere.

RIGGER, *subst.*, navium instructor.

RIGGING, *subst.*, navis instructio; arma, armamenta, *pl.*

RIGHT, *adj.* (*proper*), aptus, commodus, idoneus; (*sound*), sanus; (*straight*), rectus, directus; (*not left*), dexter; (*correct*), rectus, justus; (*true*), verus, legitimus; (*just*), æquus, justus; *not right* (*spurious*), adulterinus, spurius; *the right hand*, (manus) dextra; *toward the r. hand*, dextrorsus, dextrorsum.

RIGHT, *adv.*, recte, æque, plane; *right forward*, rectā; *right against*, ex adverso.

RIGHT, *subst.*, jus, æquum, fas; *to bring to rights*, corrigere.

RIGHT, *to* (*one*), jus alcjs tuēri; *to right one's self*, jus suum vindicare.

RIGHTEOUS, *adj.*, æquus, justus, rectus.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, RIGHTFULNESS, *subst.*, jus, justitia, æquitas.

RIGHTFUL, *adj.*, æquus, justus.

RIGHTNESS, *subst.* (*directness*), rectitudo; (*justice*), æquitas.

RIGID, *adj.*, rigidus, austerus.

RIGIDITY, *subst.*, rigor, severitas.

RIGOROUS, *adj.*, rigidus, asper, austerus, severus; (*exact*), diligens.

RIGOROUSNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, severitas, rigor.

RIGOR, *subst.*, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas.

RILL, *subst.*, rivus, rivulus.

RIM, *subst.*, margo, ora.

RIME, *subst.*, pruina; *covered with r.*, pruinosus.

RIMY, *adj.*, nebulosus.

RIND, *subst.*, cortex, liber, cutis; *thin rind*, tunica; *inner rind of bark*, philyra.

RING, *subst.* (*circle*), circulus, orbis; (*for the finger*), annulus; (*ear-ring*), inauris; *r. of a coat of mail*, hamus; *of a r.*, annularius; *searing a r.*, annulatus; *r. of a door*, cornix; *r. for wrestling*, palæstra.

RING, *to* (*a hog*), suis rostro annulum ferreum inserere; *to r. a bell*, campanam pulsare; (*as a bell*), tinnire; *to r. again*, resonare; *to r. about*, circumsonare.

RINGED, *adj.*, annulatus.

RINGLEADER, *subst.*, caput, princeps; dux, auctor; fax.

RINGLET, *subst.*, annulus, circulus; cincinni, *pl.*

RING-WORM, *subst.*, impetigo.

RINSE, *to*, eluere; lavare, abluere.

RINSING, *subst.*, lavatio, lotio, ablutio; lotura.

RIOT, RIOTOUSNESS, *subst.*, luxuria, luxus, intemperantia; (*tumult*), turbæ, tumultus; (*brawl*), rixa; (*unlawful assembly*), cœtus, illicitus concursus.

RIOT, *to*, luxuriari, bacchari.

RIOTER, *subst.*, heluo, comissator; (*disturber of peace*), homo seditiosus, turbæ concitator.

RIOTOUS, *adj.*, luxuriosus, libidinosus; (*turbulent*), seditiosus, turbulentus.

RIP, *to*, resuere, dissuere; (*cleave*), findere.

RIPE, *adj.*, maturus; coctus; *ripe before the time*, præmaturus, præcox; *ripe of age*, pubes; *not ripe*, immaturus, crudus.

RIPEN, *to*, *v. a.*, maturare; *v. n.*, maturescere.

RIPENESS, *subst.*, maturitas; *ripeness of age*, pubertas.

RIPPLE, *subst.*, undæ minores.

RIPPLE, *to*, stringere; crispare.

RISE, *subst.*, origo; fons; principium; primordium; *rise of the sun*, solis ortus; *rise of stocks*, ingravescens pretium; (*preferment*), dignitatis accessio.

RISE, *to* (*stand up*), surgere, exsurgere; se attollere; (*of dough*), fermentari; (*of heavenly bodies*), oriri, exoriri; emergere; (*proceed*), fieri, nasci; erumpere; proficisci; *to rise again*, resurgere; *to rise out* or *from*, emasci, exoriri; (*mount*), ascendere, conscendere; *to rise in price*, cariorem fieri; *to rise up*, assurgere; *to rise up again*, resurgere; (*swell*), tumēre, turgēre.

RISIBLE, *adj.*, ad ridendum aptus.

RISING, *substant.* (*standing up*), consurrectio; (*arising*), ortus, exortus; (*coming forth*), emersus; (*swelling*), tuber, tumor; (*tumuli*), seditio; motus, tumultus.

RISK, *subst.*, periculum; discrimen.

RISK, *to*, *v. a.*, periclitari, in discrimen mittere; *v. n.*, discrimen adire.

RISKER, *subst.*, qui periclitatur.

RITE, *subst.*, ritus, cærimonia; *funeral rites*, exsequiæ, justa, *pl.*

RITUAL, *adj.*, ritualis; *subst.*, codex ritualis.

RIVAL, *subst.*, rivalis, æmulus, æmulator.

RIVAL, *to*, æmulari; imitari.

RIVALRY, RIVALSHIP, *subst.*, rivalitas.

RIVE, *to*, *v. a.*, findere; scindere; *v. n.*, fatiscere.

RIVING, *subst.*, fissio.

RIVER, *subst.*, fluvius, flumen, amnis; *small r.*, rivus; *of a r.*, fluvialis, fluviatilis, fluviticus.

RIVET, *subst.*, clavus.

RIVET, *to*, inflectere, repangere; clavi cuspidem retundere.

RIVETING, *subst.*, colligatio clavo retuso facta

RIVULET, *subst.*, rivulus.

RIX-DOLLAR, *subst.*, (thalērus) imperialis.

ROACH, *subst.*, rubellio.

ROAD, *subst.*, via; iter; *high road*, via publica; *on the road*, in via, inter viam; *road for ships*, statio; sinus.

ROAM, *to*, vagari, errare.
ROAMER, *subst.*, erro, homo vagus, vagabundus.
ROAMING, *subst.*, vagatio, erratio.
ROAN HORSE, equus rubens subalbidus.
ROAR, *to*, rugire; mugire; clamare; (*as the sea*), fremere.
ROARER, *subst.*, clamator.
ROARING, *adj.*, clamosus; fremebundus; *subst.*, clamatio; rugitus; fremitus.
ROAST, *to*, *v. a.*, assare; *v. n.*, assari; *to r. a little*, subassare; *to r. eggs*, ova ad prunas coquere.
ROAST, ROASTED, *adj.*, assus; *roast meat*, caro assa; *roast beef*, assum bubulum.
ROB, *to*, *v. n.*, rapere; latrocinari, prædari; *v. a.*, privare, spoliare; adimere, eripere, auferre; *to rob privily*, suffurari.
ROBBER, *subst.*, latro, prædo; fur; raptor, direptor; ereptor.
ROBBERY, *subst.*, rapina, latrocinium, prædatio; furtum.
ROBBING, *subst.*, spoliatio, direptio; *robbing of churches*, sacrilegium; *of robbing*, prædatorius.
ROBE, *subst.*, vestis, toga, palla; *purple robe*, purpura; *slight loose robe*, lacerna, pallium.
ROBED, *adj.*, prætextatus.
ROBIN REDBREAST, *subst.*, motacilla rubecula (L.).
ROBUST, *adj.*, robustus, validus, fortis.
ROBUSTNESS, *subst.*, robur.
ROCHET, *subst.*, stola sacerdotalis; (*fish*), rubellio.
ROCK, *subst.*, saxum, rupes, scopulus, cautes; *hard as rock*, saxeus.
ROCK, *to*, *v. a.*, agitare; *v. n.*, agitari, titubare.
ROCKER, *subst.*, qui cunas agitat.
ROCKET, *subst.*, radius pyrius.
ROCKING, *adj.*, agitatio; (*reeling*), titubatio.
ROD, *subst.*, virga; *little rod*, virgula; (*whip*), flagrum, flagellum; (*twig*), vimen; *made of rods*, vimineus.
RODOMONTADE, *subst.*, gloriatio inepta.
RODOMONTADE, *to*, multa de se gloriose mentiri.
ROE, *subst.*, capreæ; *roebuck*, capreolus; *the roe of a fish*, piscis ova; *soft roe*, lactes.
ROGATION WEEK, *subst.*, ambarvalia, *pl.*
ROGUE, *subst.*, scelestus, perditus; *to play the rogue*, lascivire.
ROGUE ABOUT, *to*, oberrare, divagari.
ROGUERY, *subst.* (*knavery*), scelus, improbitas, nequitia; (*banter*), cavillatio, jocatio.
ROGUISH, *adj.* (*knavish*), scelestus, nequam; (*wanton*), lascivus.
ROGUISHNESS, *subst.* (*knavishness*), nequitia, improbitas; (*wantonness*), lascivia.
ROLL, *subst.*, volumen; *roll of bread*, crustulum panis oblongum; (*roller*), cylindrus; rotula; (*list*), index, album; numeri; (*record*), volumen.
ROLL, *to*, *v. a.*, volvere, volutare; circumplicare; *to roll to* or *toward*, advolvere; *to roll from* or *out*, evolvere; *to roll under*, subvolvere; *to roll up*, convolvere, involvere; *v. n.*, volvi, volutari; circumversari.
ROLLER, *subst.*, cylindrus; rotula.
ROLLING, *subst.*, volutatio; *r. stone*, cylindrus.
ROMAN, *adj. and subst.*, Romanus.
ROMANCE, *subst.*, fabula Romanensis; (*novel*), fabula ficta.
ROMANCE, *to*, fabulas fingere.

ROMANCER, *subst.*, fabularum Romanensium scriptor.
ROMANIST, *subst.*, addictus ecclesiæ Romanæ.
ROMANIZE, *to*, ecclesiam Romanam sequi.
ROMANTIC, *adj.*, fabulosus, fictus; (*pleasant*), amœnissimus.
ROMP, *subst.*, lasciva puella.
ROMP, *to*, lascivire.
ROOD, *subst.*, pertica, radius geometricus; *rood of land*, jugeri quincunx; (*cross*), crux; *holy rood*, sancta crux.
ROOF, *subst.*, tectum; culmen; (*rafters*), cantherii; *roof of the mouth*, palatum.
ROOF, *to*, tecto tegere.
ROOF-TILE, *subst.*, tegula.
ROOK, *subst.*, cornix frugilega; (*at chess*), turris.
ROOKERY, *subst.*, nidus cornicum.
ROOM, *subst.* (*space*), locus, spatium; (*stead*), vice; locus; (*apartment*), conclave, diæta.
ROOMY, *adj.*, amplus, spatiosus.
ROOST, *subst.*, pertica gallinaria.
ROOST, *to*, quiescere, pertica insidere.
ROOT, *subst.*, radix; stirpa, cuneus; *small root*, radicula; *to take root*, radicari.
ROOT UP, *to*, eradicare, exstirpare; *to root as a hog*, ruspare; rostro versare.
ROOTING OUT or UP, *subst.*, eradicatio, exstirpatio.
ROPE, *subst.*, funis, restis; *little rope*, fasciculus, resticula; *rope-maker*, restio; *rope-dancer*, funambulus; *rope of onions*, coparum colligatarum series.
ROPY, *adj.*, glutinosus, viscosus.
ROSA SOLIS (*herb*), ros solis.
ROSARY, *subst.* (*of beads*), sphæralia precatoria; (*garden of roses*), rosetum, rosarium.
ROSE, *subst.*, rosa; flos rosæ; *r.-color*, color roseus; *r.-garlands*, serta rosea; *r.-water*, aqua rosata; *r.-wood*, lignum rhodinum; *r.-root*, radix rhodina.
ROSEMARY, *subst.*, ros maris, rosmarinus.
ROSIN, *subst.*, resina; *of rosin*, resinaceus.
ROSINED, *adj.*, resinatus.
ROSY, *adj.*, roseus.
ROT, *subst.*, lues.
ROT, *to*, *v. a.*, putrefacere; *v. n.*, putrefieri; *to rot inwardly*, tabescere.
ROTATION, *subst.*, rotatio.
ROTE, *subst.*, *by rote*, memoriter.
ROTTEN, *adj.*, putris, putridus; (*as a sore*), purulentus; *rotten sore*, ulcus; *to grow rotten*, putrescere, putrefieri; *to make rotten*, putrefacere; *rotten wood*, lignum cariosum.
ROTTENNESS, *subst.*, putredo, putror; *rottenness in wood, bones, &c.*, caries.
ROTUND, *adj.*, rotundus.
ROTUNDITY, *subst.*, rotunditas.
ROUGE, *adj.*, ruber, rubicundus; *subst.*, pigmentum rubrum.
ROUGH, *adj.*, asper, horridus, scaber; (*hairy*, hirsutus, hispidus; (*grim*), tetricus, torvus; (*hoarsely*), rudis; (*prickly*), sentus, spinosus; *r. in taste*, austerus; *to be r.*, horrere; *to grow r.*, inhorrescere; *to make r.*, exasperare.
ROUGH-CAST, *subst.*, trullissatio.
ROUGH-CAST, *to* (*a wall*), parietem trullissare.
ROUGH-DRAW, *to*, incomposite delineare.
ROUGH-HEW, *to*, exasciare.
ROUGH-HEWN, *adj.*, rudis, agrestis, impolitus.
ROUGHNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, scabritas, horritas; *roughness of hair*, hirsutia.

ROUND, *adj.*, rotundus; globosus; orbiculatus; *to make round*, rotundare; conglobare; *round like a top*, turbineus.

ROUND, *adv. and prep.*, circum; circa; in circuitu; *r. about*, circum; undique; (*in a r.*), in orbem; *to run r.*, in gyrum flecti; *gathered r.*, circumstantes.

ROUND, *subst.*, circulus, orbis; *little r.*, orbiculus; *half r.*, semicirculus; (*guards*), circitores; *to go the r.s*, stationes circumire; *a r. of a ladder*, gradus.

ROUND, *ts*, rotundare; conglobare.

ROUNDED, *adj.*, orbiculatus.

ROUNDISH, *adj.*, fere rotundus.

ROUNDLY, *adv.* (*in form*), orbiculatim, rotunde; (*in pace*), citato gradu; (*in speaking*), ore rotundo, volubiliter; (*freely*), libere, audacter; (*honestly*), ingenue, sincere; (*smartly*), graviter, acriter.

ROUNDNESS, *subst.*, rotunditas.

ROUSE, *to*, excitare, incitare, instigare; erigere.

ROUSING UP, *subst.*, incitatio.

ROUT, *subst.*, turba, caterva; cœtus; concursatio; rixa; (*overthrow*), clades, strages.

ROUTE, *to*, hostium copias vincere, frangere, fugare.

ROVE, *to*, vagari, errare; *to rove at sea*, piraticam facere.

ROVER, *subst.*, vagus homo; *sea-rover*, pirata, prædo.

ROVING, *adj.*, vagans, errabundus; (*pillaging*), prædabundus; *subst.* (*rambling*), vagatio, erratio; (*pillaging*), prædatio, latrocinium.

ROW, *subst.*, ordo, series.

ROW, *to*, remigare; navem remis agere.

ROWER, *subst.*, remex.

ROWING, *subst.*, remigium, remigatio.

ROYAL, *adj.*, regius; regalis.

ROYALIST, *subst.*, regi addictus, regis partibus favens.

ROYALTY, *subst.*, regia dignitas; *ensigns of royalty*, regia insignia.

RUB, *to* (*chafe*), fricare; (*wear by rubbing*), terere; (*gall*), atterere; (*at bowls*), impingere; *to rub against*, atterere; (*graze*), stringere, præstringere; *to rub with a cloth*, distringere; *to rub gently*, demulcere; *to rub off*, defricare; *to rub all over*, perfricare; *to rub the dirt off*, abstergere, detergere; *to rub to pieces*, perterere; *to rub together*, conterere; *to rub* (*banter*) *a person*, carpere, lacessere.

RUB, *subst.* (*hinderance*), impedimentum.

RUBBER, *subst.*, fricator, tritor; (*whetstone*), cos.

RUBBING, *substant.*, fricatio; attritio; *rubbing-brush*, strigilis.

RUBBISH, *subst.*, rudus; (*stuff*), rejectanea.

RUBICUND, *adj.*, rubens, rubicundus.

RUBRIC, *subst.*, præcepta litteris miniatis scripta.

RUBY, *subst.*, carbunculus; frubinus; (*sore*), carbunculus.

RUCTATION, *subst.*, ructatio.

RUDDER, *subst.*, gubernaculum, clavus.

RUDDLE, *subst.*, rubrica; *marked with ruddle*, rubricatus; *full of ruddle*, rubricosus.

RUDDINESS, *subst.*, rubor.

RUDDY, *adj.*, rufus, ruber, rubens, rubidus, rubicundus.

RUDE, *adj.* (*unpolished*), impolitus, incultus, inconditus; (*unskillful*), imperitus, rudis; (*clownish*), agrestis, rusticus.

RUDENESS, *subst.*, rusticitas, inurbanitas.

RUDIMENT, *subst. pl.*, rudimenta, elementa, principia.

RUDIMENTAL, *adj.*, ad elementa pertinens.

RUE, *subst.*, ruta; *of rue*, rutaceus.

RUE, *to*, dolère, lugère; *I rue*, doleo, pœnitet me.

RUEFUL, *adj.*, luctuosus, tristis.

RUFFIAN, *adj.*, furens, atrox; *subst.*, sicarius, percussor.

RUFFIAN, *to*, tumultuari, furere.

RUFF, RUFFLE, *subst.*, collare in sinus collectum; (*fish*), porcellus marinus.

RUFFLE, *to* (*contract into plaits*), in sinus formare; (*disorder*), turbare; (*wrinkle*), rugare, in rugas trahere.

RUFFLING, *subst.* (*disordering*), turbatio, inquietatio.

RUG, *subst.*, gausape; stragulum hispidum.

RUGGED, *adj.*, asper, inæqualis; salebrosus; scaber; (*without grace*), durus; (*rugged in temper*), rigidus.

RUGGEDNESS, *subst.*, asperitas; (*fierceness*), diritas.

RUIN, *subst.* (*destruction*), ruina, exitium, interitus; (*slaughter*), clades, strages; *ruins*, ruinæ; parietinæ.

RUIN, *to*, demoliri, deturbare, diruere, delère; evertere; (*destroy*), perdere, pervertere, pessum dare; *to ruin one's self*, fortunas suas dissipare.

RUINER, *subst.*, demolitor.

RUINING, *subst.*, demolitio, excisio.

RUINOUS, *adj.*, ruinosus, caducus; (*destructive*), perniciosus; *to become ruinous*, collabefieri.

RULE, RULING, *subst.* (*government*), gubernatio, moderatio; dominatus; imperium, regnum; dominium; (*law*), lex, institutum; præscriptum, præceptum; (*art*), ars, regula, norma; (*custom*), mos, consuetudo, formula; (*example*), exemplum, forma; (*ruler*), regula; *carpenter's rule*, amussis.

RULE, *to, v. n.*, imperium tenère, imperare; regnare; *v. a.*, alicui imperare; gubernare, moderari; regere.

RULER, *subst.*, princeps, gubernator, moderator; dominus, imperator; (*rule*), regula.

RUM, *subst.*, vinum indicum.

RUMBLE, *to*, tumultuari, crepare, crepitare.

RUMBLING, *adj.*, fragosus; *subst.*, fremitus, strepitus; *great rumbling*, fragor; *rumbling of the guts*, ventris tormina.

RUMINATE, *to*, ruminare; *to ruminate upon*, secum reputare; perpendere.

RUMINATION, *subst.*, ruminatio; (*meditation*), cogitatio, meditatio.

RUMMAGE, *to*, rimari, scrutari, investigare.

RUMMAGING, *subst.*, investigatio.

RUMMER, *subst.*, calix vitreus amplior.

RUMOR, *subst.*, rumor, fama.

RUMOR ABOUT, *to*, rumorem serere, famam spargere.

RUMP, *subst.*, lumbus; nates, clunes.

RUMPLE, *subst.*, ruga.

RUMPLE, *to*, rugare, corrugare.

RUN, *to* (*go swiftly*), currere; (*drop*), stillare, manare; (*flow*), fluere; (*make haste*), festinare, properare; *to run at the eyes*, lippire; *to run as a sore*), suppurare; *to run* (*wander*) *about*, palari, vagari; *to run ahead*, præcurrere; *to run after*, pone sequi; insectari; *to run* (*dash*) *against*, occurrere, allidi, illidi; *v. a.*, allidere, illidere; *to run along*, labi, fluere; *to run at*, petere; *to run away*, fugere; *to run back*, recurrere; *to run before*, præcurrere; *to run beside*, præterlabi; *to run between*, intercur-

rere; interfluere; *to run by*, cursu praeterire, praeterfluere, praefluere; *to run counter to*, repugnare, discrepare; *to run to decay*, collabi, corruere; *to run down*, decurrere, delabi; *v. a.*, superare; *to run fast*, concitato gradu currere; *to run forth*, procurrere; *to run a hazard*, periclitari; *to run high*, augeri; *to run in*, intro currere; *to run into*, incurrere in; *to run mad*, desipere; *to run often*, cursare, curitare; *to run on*, progredi; *to run out*, excurrere; effluere; *to run over*, percurrere, transcurrere; *v. a.*, cursu deturbare; *to run through*, percurrere; perfluere; *to run through with a sword*, transfigere, perfodere; *to run to*, accurrere; *to run together*, concurrere, confluere; *to run under*, subterlabi; *to run up and down*, circumcursare; *to run up*, assurgere; *to run upon one*, in alqm irruere.

RUN, *subst.*, cursus; *at the long-run*, tandem, denique.

RUNAWAY, *subst.*, fugitivus; transfuga.

RUNDLE, *subst.*, circulus, orbis; (*of a ladder*), gradus.

RUNDLET, *subst.*, quadrantal, doliolum.

RUNNEL, *subst.*, rivus, rivulus.

RUNNER, *subst.*, cursor; *runner forth*, excursor; (*rope*), funis ductarius; (*upper millstone*), catillus.

RUNNET, *subst.*, coagulum.

RUNNING, *subst.*, cursus; *v. against*, occursus; *v. away*, fuga; *v. back*, recursus; *v. forth*, procursio; *v. out*, excursio; *v. over*, transcursus; *v. together*, concursus.

RUPTURE, *subst.*, violatio; (*falling out*), dissidium, discordia; *v. in the groin*, hernia, ramex.

RUPTURED, *adj.*, ramicosus.

RUPTURE-WORT, *subst.*, herniaria (L.).

RURAL, *adj.*, rusticus, ruralis.

RUSH, *subst.*, juncus, scirpus.

RUSH, *to*, ruere; *to rush in*, irruere; *to rush out*, proruere; *to rush through*, perrumpere.

RUSH, *subst.*, impetus.

RUSHING IN, *subst.*, irruptio.

RUSHY, *adj.*, juncosus; junceus, juncinus, scirpeus.

RUSK, *subst.*, panis cibarius.

RUSSET, *adj.*, ravus, subrufus.

RUST, *subst.*, rubigo; squalor; *rust of copper*, ærugo; *rust of bacon*, rancor.

RUST, *to*, rubiginem trahere, rubigine obduci.

RUSTIC, *adj.*, rusticus, agrestis.

RUSTICATE, *to*, rusticari.

RUSTICATED, *adj.*, in rus amandatus.

RUSTICITY, *subst.*, rusticitas.

RUSTINESS, *subst.* (*of bacon*), rancor; (*of iron*), situs.

RUSTLE, *to*, crepare, strepere.

RUSTLING, *subst.*, crepitus, strepitus, fremitus; *rustling of armour*, clangor; *rustling of leaves*, frondium susurrus.

RUSTY, *adj.*, rubiginosus; æruginosus; squallidus; *to grow rusty*, rubiginem trahere.

RUT, *subst.* (*of deer*), coitus desiderium; (*of a cart wheel*), orbita.

RUTHFUL, *adj.*, misericors.

RUTHFULLY, *adv.*, misere, luctuose.

RUTHLESS, *adj.*, immisericors.

RUTHLESSNESS, *subst.*, immisericordia.

RYE, *subst.*, secale; *of rye*, secalinus; *rye-meal*, farina secalis.

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SABBATH, *subst.*, sabbatum; dies dominica; *of the Sabbath*, sabbaticus.

SABLE, *adj.*, ater, niger, pullus; *subst.* (*beast*), mustela zibellina (L.); (*skin*), pelis zibellina.

SABRE, *subst.*, acinaces.

SACERDOTAL, *adj.*, sacerdotalis.

SACK, *subst.*, saccus; *leathern sack*, culeus; *little sack*, sacculus; (*wine*), vinum Hispanicum.

SACK, *to* (*pillage*), diripere, vastare, spoliare, expilare, populari; *to sack up*, sacco inserere *or* condere.

SACKCLOTH, *subst.*, cilicium; *of sackcloth*, cilicinus.

SACKER, *subst.*, direptor, praedator.

SACKING, *subst.*, direptio, spoliatio, expilatio.

SACRAMENT, *subst.*, sacramentum.

SACRAMENTAL, *adj.*, ad sacramentum spectans.

SACRED, *adj.*, sacer, religiosus, sanctus; consecratus; *to make sacred*, sacrare; devovêre.

SACREDNESS, *subst.*, sanctitas; caerimonia; religio.

SACRIFICE, *subst.*, sacrificium, sacra, *pl.*

SACRIFICE, *to*, sacrificare; sacra facere; immolare; libare; (*kill*), occidere; trucidare; (*devote*), devovêre, perdere; (*abandon*), relinquere, deserere.

SACRIFICER, *subst.*, immolator, sacrificus.

SACRIFICING, *subst.*, sacrificatio.

SACRILEGE, *subst.*, sacrilegium.

SACRILEGIOUS, *adj.*, sacrilegus.

SACRIST, SACRISTAN, *subst.*, aedituus; sacrarii curator.

SACRISTY, *subst.*, sacrarium.

SAD, *adj.* (*sorrowful*), tristis, maestus; (*grievous*), acerbus, luctuosus, gravis; (*nasty*), fœdus; (*shameful*), turpis, infamis; (*evil, wicked*), malus, improbus, pravus; *a sad fellow*, homo perditus; *a sad orator*, orator ineptus.

SADDEN, *to*, contristare, tristitia afficere.

SADDLE, *subst.*, sella; *of a saddle*, sellaris; *saddle-backed*, pandus.

SADDLE, *to*, equo sellam imponere, equum sternere.

SADDLED HORSE, equus stratus.

SADDLER, *subst.*, sellarum equestrium artifex.

SADNESS, *subst.* (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, maestitia; (*seriousness*), gravitas.

SAFE, *adj.*, tutus, salvus, incolumis; *secure safe and sound*, integer, sospes; *safe conduct*, praesidium.

SAFE, *subst.*, armarium; arca.

SAFETY, *subst.*, incolumitas, salus; *place of safety*, perfugium, asylum.

SAFFRON, *subst.*, crocus, crocum; *of saffron*, crocus, crocinus.

SAGACIOUS, *adj.*, sagax.

SAGACITY, *subst.*, sagacitas, sollertia.

SAGE, *subst.* (*herb*), salvia.

SAGE, *adj.*, sapiens, prudens, cordatus; *to be sage*, sapere.

SAGENESS, *subst.*, sapientia, prudentia.

SAGITTARY, *subst.*, Sagittarius.

SAIL, *subst.*, velum; carbasus, linteum; (*ship*), navis, navigium; *of a sail*, velaris.

SAIL, *to*, vela facere; navigare, navi vehi

about, circumnavigare; *to sail back*, renavigare; *to sail before*, prænavigare; *to sail forward*, nave provehi; *to sail over*, trajicere; *to sail out of*, enavigare; *to sail through*, pernavigare; *to sail into*, adnavigare.

SAILOR, *subst.* (*seaman*), nauta, navita; (*fish*), nautilus.

SAILING, *subst.*, navigatio; *sailing by*, prætervectatio.

SAINT, *adj.*, sanctus.

SAINT-LIKE, SAINTLY, *adj.*, sancto similis, sanctus.

SAINTSHIP, *subst.*, sancti hominis dignitas.

SAKE, *subst.*, causa; *for my sake*, meâ causâ; *for his sake*, illius causâ, illius ergo; *for God's sake*, per Deum oro.

SALACIOUS, *adj.*, salax, libidinosus.

SALACITY, *subst.*, salacitas, libido.

SALAD, *subst.*, acetaria; *salad-herb*, olus acetarium; (*lettuce*), lactuca.

SALAD-OIL, *subst.*, oleum cibarium.

SALAMANDER, *subst.*, salamandra.

SALARY, *subst.*, merces; salarium, stipendium.

SALE, *subst.*, venditio; *public sale*, auctio; *set up for sale, on sale*, venalis; *of a public sale*, auctionarius.

SALEABLE, *adj.*, venalis, vendibilis.

SALEABLENESS, *subst.*, conditio vendibilis.

SALESMAN, *subst.*, venditor.

SALIENT ANGLE, angulus exterior.

SALINE, *adj.*, salsus, subsalsus.

SALIQUE LAW, lex Salica.

SALIVA, *subst.*, saliva.

SALIVARY GLAND, glandula salivalis.

SALIVATE, *to*, salivare.

SALIVATION, *subst.*, salivæ proritatio; salivatio plurima.

SALLOW, *adj.*, pallidus, luridus; *sallow color*, pallor; *to grow sallow*, pallescere.

SALLOW-TREE, *subst.*, salix; *grove of sallow-trees*, salictum.

SALLY, *subst.*, eruptio, impetus; *sally-port*, porta ex qua fit eruptio.

SALLY, *to*, procurrere, procursare, in hostes erumpere.

SALMON, *subst.*, salmo.

SALOON, *subst.*, cœnaculum; diæta.

SALT, *subst.*, sal; *saltpetre*, sal petræ; *salt-cellar*, salinum; *of salt*, salarius; *salt-pit*, salis fodina; *salt-mine*, salinæ.

SALT, *adj.*, salsus; (*salted*), salitus, sale conditus; *salt fish*, pisces sale macerati, salsamenta.

SALT, *to*, salire, sale condire; (*pickle*), muriâ condire.

SALTING, *subst.*, salitura; *salting-tub*, vas salsamentarium.

SALTISH, *adj.*, subsalsus.

SALTLESS, *adj.*, insulsus.

SALTNESS, *subst.*, salsitudo, salsedo, salsugo, salsilago.

SALUBRIOUS, *adj.*, saluber.

SALUBRITY, *subst.*, salubritas.

SALUTARY, *adj.*, salutaris, saluber.

SALUTE, *to*, salutare; alicui salutem impertire; *to s. again*, resalutare; (*kiss*), osculari, suaviari.

SALUTE, SALUTING, SALUTATION, *subst.*, salutatio; salus; *saluting again*, resalutatio; *of saluting*, salutatorius.

SALUTOR, *subst.*, salutator, salutatrix.

SALVATION, *subst.*, salus; conservatio; *salvation of souls*, animarum salus.

SALVE, *subst.*, unguentum; *eye-salve*, collyrium.

SALVE, *to*, ungere, inungere.

SALVER, *subst.*, vas argenteum ad calices manu sustinendum.

SALVING, *subst.*, unctio.

SALVO, *subst.*, exceptio, cautio; cautela.

SAME, *adj.*, ipse, idem; *the very s.*, ipsissimus; *at the s. time*, simul, una; *at the s. time that*, dum.

SAMENESS, *subst.*, eadem ratio.

SAMPLE, SAMPLER, *subst.* (*example*), exemplar, exemplum; (*model*), exemplum, forma; (*pattern*), specimen.

SAMPLE, *to*, comparare, æquiparare.

SANATORY, *adj.*, ad sanationem pertinens.

SANCTIFICATION, *substant.*, peccati liberatio; sanctimoniæ collatio.

SANCTIFIER, *subst.*, qui alicui sanctitatem confert; qui sancte colit.

SANCTIFY, *to* (*set free from sin*), a peccato liberare; (*make holy*), sanctum facere; alicui sanctitatem conferre.

SANCTIMONIOUS, *adj.*, pietatem simulans, simulator.

SANCTIMONY, *subst.*, sanctimonia, sanctitas.

SANCTION, *subst.* (*ratification*), sanctio, confirmatio; (*decree*), decretum.

SANCTION, *to*, sancire.

SANCTITY, *subst.*, sanctitas, sanctimonia.

SANCTUARY, *subst.* (*holy place*), locus sacer, templum; (*place of refuge*), asylum, perfugium.

SAND, *subst.*, arena; sabulum; saburra; pulvis; (*gravel*), glarea; *sand-bank*, syrtis; *the sands*, arenæ litoris.

SANDAL, *subst.*, crepida; solea; sandalum.

SANDED, *adj.* (*spotted*), maculosus; (*strewed with sand*), pulvere conspersus.

SANDY, *adj.*, arenaceus; (*mixed with sand*), arenatus; (*full of small sand*), arenosus; sabulosus.

SANE, *adj.*, sanus.

SANGUINARY, *adject.* (*bloody*), sanguinarius; (*where blood is shed*), cruentus; *subst.* (*herb*), cinnabaris Indica.

SANGUINE, *adj.*, sanguineus; (*hoping*), plenus spei; (*cheerful*), alacer, hilaris; (*earnest*), certus.

SANGUINENESS, *subst.*, alacritas, ardor; confidentia.

SANHEDRIM, *subst.*, synedrium.

SANITY, *subst.*, sanitas, bona valetudo.

SAP, *subst.*, succus.

SAP, *to* (*a wall*), murum suffodere *or* subruere.

SAPIENCE, *subst.*, sapientia.

SAPIENT, *adj.*, sapiens.

SAPLESS, *adj.*, exsuccus; aridus.

SAPLING, *subst.*, virgultum.

SAPPER, *subst.*, cunicularius.

SAPPHIC VERSE, Sapphicus versus; *Sapphics*, carmina Sapphica.

SAPPHIRE, *subst.*, sapphirus; *of a sapphire*, sapphirinus.

SAPPINESS, *subst.*, humiditas.

SAPPY, *adj.*, succi plenus, succosus; viridis.

SARABAND, *subst.*, tripudium Hispanicum.

SARCASM, *subst.*, dicterium; acerbæ facetiæ.

SARCASTIC, *adj.*, acerbus; mordax.

SARDINE, *subst.*, sardina, trichias.

SARDIUS, SARDONYX, *subst.*, sardonyx.

SASH, *subst.*, fascia militaris; cingulum.

SASH-WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra ex ligneo compage confecta.

SASSAFRAS, *subst.*, laurus sassafras (L.).

SATAN, *subst.*, Satanas.

SATANIC, SATANICAL, *adj.*, satanicus, diabolicus.

SATCHEL, *subst.*, sacculus, pera.

SATE, SATIATE, *to*, satiare, saturare, explere.

SATIETY, *subst.*, satias, satietas, saturitas.

SATIN, *subst.*, pannus sericus nitens.

SATIRE, *subst.*, satira, carmen satiricum.

SATIRIC, SATIRICAL, *adj.*, satiricus; acerbus.

SATIRIST; satirarum scriptor, poeta satiricus.

SATIRIZE, *to*, acerbis facetiis irridère.

SATISFACTION, *subst.* (*reparation*), satisfactio, compensatio, restitutio; (*contentment of mind*), voluptas, animi oblectatio; *to make s.*, satisfacere, compensare, restituere; *to give s.* (*please*), alqm voluptate perfundere; *with s.*, lubens, lubenter.

SATISFACTORY, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, acceptus.

SATISFACTORINESS, *subst.*, bonitas.

SATISFY, *to* (*content, please*), alicui satisfacere, animum alcjs explere *or* voluptate perfundere; (*pay*), alicui satisfacere, se alienum dissolvere.

SATISFYING, *subst.*, satisfactio.

SATURATE, *to*, saturare, satiare; explere.

SATURDAY, *subst.*, dies Saturni.

SATURNINE, *adj.*, tristis, tetricus.

SATYR, *subst.*, Satyrus.

SAUCE, *subst.*, jus; intinctus; condimentum.

SAUCE-BOX, *subst.*, homo impudens.

SAUCE-PAN, *subst.*, acetabulum.

SAUCER, *subst.*, scutella.

SAUCINESS, *subst.*, petulantia, insolentia; procacitas.

SAUCY, *adj.*, petulans, insolens, protervus; procax; *to grow saucy*, insolescere.

SAUNTER ABOUT, *to*, errare, vagari; ambulare.

SAUSAGE, *subst.*, farcimen, botulus; hilla; tomentum; *sausage maker*, botularius.

SAVAGE, *adj.* (*cruel*), crudelis, immanis, efferatus; (*rude*), ferus, incultus; *savage beast*, fera; *to make savage*, efferare.

SAVAGE, *subst.*, homo ferus.

SAVAGENESS, *subst.*, feritas; barbaria; atrocitas.

SAVE, *to* (*preserve*), servare, conservare; salvum præstare; (*spare*), parcere; (*scrape together*), corradere; (*gain*), lucrari, lucrum facere.

SAVE (*except*), præter, nisi, extra, præterquam.

SAVIN, *subst.*, sabina.

SAVING, *adj.*, parcus frugalis; diligens; frugi; *subst.*, conservatio; (*exception*), exceptio; *prep.*, præter, extra; *adv.*, præterquam; *saving that*, nisi quod.

SAVINGNESS, *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.

SAVIOR, *subst.*, servator, servatrix; *our Savior*, Christus, vindex periculi nostri.

SAVOR, *subst.* (*smell*), odor; (*taste*), sapor; *ill savor*, fœtor.

SAVOR (*smell*) *of*, *to*, olère; (*taste of*), sapere.

SAVORINESS, *subst.*, sapor jucundus; suavitas.

SAVORY, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis.

SAVOYS, *subst.*, brassica Sabaudica.

SAW, *subst.*, serra; *little saw*, serrula *old saw say*), proverbium.

SAW, *to*, *v. a.*, serrâ secare, serrare; *v. n.*, serram ducere.

SAWING, *subst.*, serratura.

SAWYER, *subst.*, qui ligna serrâ discrest.

SAY, *to*, dicere, aio; (*suppose*), fingere; *to say again*, iterum dicere, repetere; *to say against*, contradicere; *to say beforehand*, prædicere; *to say no*, negare; *to say ay*, aio, affirmare; *to say nothing*, tacère, silère; *say on*, perge; *that is to say*, scilicet, videlicet, hoc est.

SAYING, *subst.*, dictio; (*saying again*, repetitio; (*thing said*), dictum; verbum, proverbium; (*sentiment*), sententia.

SCAB, *subst.*, scabies; *dry scab*, impetigo; *scab in sheep*, porrigo; *wild scab*, psora.

SCABBARD, *subst.*, vagina.

SCABBED, SCABBY, *adj.*, scabiosus; morbidus; *to be scabbed*, scabie laborare.

SCABBINESS, *subst.*, scabies.

SCABROUS, *adj.*, scaber, asper.

SCAFFOLD, *subst.*, tabulatum; pulpitum, ea tasta.

SCAFFOLDING, *subst.*, tabulati constructio.

SCALADE, *subst.*, ascensus in murum, scalis admotis in muros irruptio.

SCALD, *to* (*scorch*), urere, suburere, amburere.

SCALD, *subst.* (*on the head*), porrigo; *scald-pated*, capite porriginoso.

SCALDING HOT, *adj.*, fervens, fervidus.

SCALDING, *subst.*, ambustio; *scalding with hot liquor*, fervente liquore perfusio.

SCALE, *subst.* (*of a fish*), squamma; (*of a balance*), lanx; (*measure*), mensura, modus; *musical scale*, diagramma; *a pair of scales*, libra, trutina; *scales in the head*, furfures capitis.

SCALE, *to*, *v. a.* (*take off the scales*), desquammare; (*peel off*), decorticare; *v. n.*, abscedere; *to scale the walls of a town*, oppidi muros per scalas abscendere.

SCALING, *subst.*, decorticatio

SCALING (*of walls*), *subst.*, scalarum ad muros admotarum conscensio; *scaling-ladder*, scala.

SCALY, *adj.*, squamosus; squamis intectus.

SCALL, *subst.*, impetigo, lichen.

SCALLION, *subst.*, ascalonia.

SCALLOP, *subst.*, pecten; *small s.*, pectunculus.

SCALLOPED, *adj.* (*notched*), denticulatus.

SCALP, *subst.*, cutis capitis.

SCALP, *to*, caput deglubere; capiti pellem detrahere.

SCAMPER AWAY, *to*, fugere, effugere.

SCAN, *to* (*examine into*), examinare, perpendere; *to scan a verse*, versum metiri pedibus, versum tendere.

SCANDAL, *subst.* (*offence*), offensa, offensio, malum exemplum; (*disgrace*), dedecus, ignominia; (*backbiting*), criminationes falsæ.

SCANDALIZE, *to* (*give offence*), malo exemplo offendere; (*disgrace*), dedecorare, (*backbite*), obtrectare sermonibus carpere.

SCANDALOUS, *adj.*, flagitiosus, probrosus, turpis, dedecorus; pessimi exempli.

SCANDALOUSNESS, *subst.*, dedecus, ignominia.

SCANT, *to*, angustum reddere, angustare; contrahere.

SCANT, SCANTY, *adj.*, minor justo; angustus, exiguus.

SCANTILY, *adv.*, parce, vix, segre.

SCANTINESS, *subst.*, angustia; exiguitas.

SCANTLING, *subst.* (*proportion*), mensura, ratio, proportio; (*little piece*), frustulum; portiuncula.

SCAPULAR, SCAPULARY, *adj.*, scapularis.

SCAR, *subst.*, cicatrix; *little scar*, cicatricula; *full of scars*, cicatricosus.
SCARAMOUCH, *subst.*, mimus, pantomimus.
SCARCE, *adj.* (*rare*), rarus; (*dear*), carus.
SCARCE, SCARCELY, *adv.*, vix, ægre, difficulter; (*scantily*), parce, tenuiter.
SCARCENESS, SCARCITY, *subst.*, caritas; difficultas; paucitas, raritas.
SCARE, *to*, terrère, territare, perterrefacere.
SCARECROW, *subst.*, formido, terriculum.
SCARF, *subst.*, mitella, fascia.
SCARF, *to*, velare, tegere.
SCARIFICATION, SCARIFYING, *subst.*, scarificatio.
SCARIFIER, *subst.*, scalpellum ad scarificandum aptum.
SCARIFY, *to*, scarificare, cuticulum radere.
SCARLET, *subst.* (*grain*), coccum; (*color*), ostrum, color coccineus; *s. cloth*, coccinum; *of s.*, coccineus, coccineus; *clothed in s.*, coccineus.
SCARP, *subst.* (*in fortification*), ima muri declivitas; (*in heraldry*), fascia minor.
SCATHE, *subst.*, damnum, malum.
SCATHE, *to*, damno afficere.
SCATTER, *to*, spargere, disjicere, dissipare.
SCATTERING, *subst.*, sparsio, dissipatio, diffusio.
SCAVENGER, *subst.*, qui vicos urbis purgat.
SCENE, *subst.*, scena; locus ubi res agitur; res; spectaculum; *scenes*, parietes scenici.
SCENERY, *subst.*, apparatus ad scenam pertinens.
SCENT, *subst.*, odor; (*sense of smell*), odoratus.
SCENT, *to*, odorari, olfacere.
SCENTED, *adj.*, odoratus; *ill-scented*, fœtidus; *sweet-scented*, suave olens; aromaticus.
SCEPTIC, *subst.*, qui omnia in dubium revocat.
SCEPTICAL, *adj.*, scepticus, dubitans.
SCEPTICISM, *subst.*, dubitandi studium.
SCEPTRE, *subst.*, sceptrum; (*rule*), regnum.
SCEPTRED, *adj.*, sceptrifer.
SCHEDULE, *subst.*, schedula.
SCHEME, *subst.*, figura, forma; ratio, consilium.
SCHISM, *subst.*, schisma; discessio.
SCHISMATIC, SCHISMATICAL, *adj.*, schismaticus.
SCHOLAR, *subst.* (*learner*), discipulus; auditor; scholasticus; (*man of learning*), homo doctus, eruditus, litteratus.
SCHOLARSHIP, *subst.*, doctrina, eruditio; litteræ.
SCHOLASTIC, *adj.*, scholasticus.
SCHOLIAST, *subst.*, explicator, commentator.
SCHOLION, *subst.*, scholion.
SCHOOL, *subst.*, schola; ludus litterarius; auditorium.
SCHOOL, *to* (*chide*), increpare.
SCHOOL-BOY, *subst.*, tiro.
SCHOOL-FELLOW, *subst.*, condiscipulus.
SCHOOLING, *subst.*, merces præceptoris *or* institutionis.
SCHOOLMAN, *subst.*, scholasticus.
SCHOOLMASTER, *subst.*, ludi magister, præceptor.
SCHOOLMISTRESS, *subst.*, ludi magistra.
SCIENCE, *subst.*, doctrina, disciplina; ars; (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; cognitio alcjs rei.
SCIENTIFIC, *adj.*, quod in artibus versatur; doctus, eruditus.
SCIMITAR, *subst.*, acinaces, ensis falcatus.
SCINTILLATION, *subst.*, scintillatio.
SCIOLIST, *subst.*, semidoctus, subdoctus.
SCION, *subst.*, surculus.
SCISSORS, *subst. pl.*, forfex, forficula.
SCISSURE, *subst.*, scissura.
SCOFFAT, *to*, ludibrio habère, irridère, cavillari.
SCOFF, SCOFFING, *subst.*, irrisio, derisio; cavillatio; ludibrium.
SCOFFER, *subst.*, derisor, irrisor; scurra.
SCOFFINGLY, *adv.*, acerbe; per ludibrium.
SCOLD, *to*, jurgare, rixari; altercari; *to scold at*, objurgare, conviciari, increpare.
SCOLD, *subst.*, mulier rixosa.
SCOLDING, *subst.*, rixa, jurgium, convicium.
SCONCE, *subst.*, propugnaculum, munimentum; *sconce for a candle*, lychnuchus.
SCOOP, *subst.*, haustrum.
SCOOP, *to*, excavare.
SCOPE, *subst.* (*design*), consilium, propositum; (*room*), spatium; (*liberty*), copia, licentia.
SCORBUTIC, *adj.*, stomacace laborans.
SCORCH, *to*, torrère, adurere, amburere.
SCORCHING, *subst.*, adustio, amburatio.
SCORE, *subst.* (*account*), ratio; (*reason*), causa, nomen; (*number*), numerus vicenarius; viginti; *twoscore*, quadraginta; *threescore*, sexaginta; *fourscore*, octoginta; *a song in score*, verba cantilenæ cum notis musicis annexis.
SCORE, SCORE UP, *to*, notare, signare; *to score a writing*, lineas sub verbis ducere.
SCORING, *subst.*, notatio, signatio.
SCORIOUS, *adj.*, scoriâ abundans.
SCORN, *subst.*, contemptio; fastidium.
SCORN, *to*, contemnere, despicere; spernere.
SCORNER, *subst.*, contemptor, spretor; derisor.
SCORNFUL, *adj.*, fastidiosus, fastosus.
SCORNING, *subst.*, despectio, contemptio, aspernatio.
SCORPION, *subst.*, scorpio, scorpius.
SCOT, *subst.*, rata portio, symbola; *scot and lot*, tributum.
SCOT-FREE, *adj.*, immunis, impunis; *adv.*, impune.
SCOUNDREL, *subst.*, nebulo, homo nequam.
SCOUR, *to*, purgare, mundare; detergere; eluere; (*drive away*), abigere, fugare; *to scour about*, cursitare.
SCOURER, *subst.*, purgator.
SCOURGE, *subst.*, flagrum, flagellum; scutica, lora, *pl.*
SCOURGE, *to*, verberare, loris *or* flagellis cædere, flagellare; virgis cædere.
SCOURGER, *subst.*, lorarius; carnifex.
SCOURGING, *subst.*, verberatio; (*harassing*), vexatio.
SCOURING, *subst.*, purgatio.
SCOUT, *subst.*, explorator, speculator.
SCOUT, *to*, latitare; *to scout up and down*, explorare, specular.
SCOWL, *subst.*, frons nubila.
SCOWL, *to*, frontem corrugare.
SCOWLING, *adj.*, torvus; vultuosus.
SCRAG, *subst.*, corpus macilentum.
SCRAGGINESS, *subst.*, macies.
SCRAGGY, *adj.*, macer, macilentus.
SCRAMBLE, *to*, *v. a.*, diripere, arripere, raptim colligere; *v. n.*, *to scramble up*, adrepere.

SCRAMBLE, SCRAMBLING, *subst.*, licentia diripiendi; *scrambling up*, conscensio.

SCRAMBLER UP, *subst.*, qui ad locum altum adrepit.

SCRAP, *subst.*, particula; fragmentum; frustulum; *scraps*, frusta, reliquiæ.

SCRAPE, *subst.*, rerum angustiæ *or* difficultas.

SCRAPE, *to*, *v. a.*, radere; scalpere, scabere; *to s. away*, abradere; *to s. off*, deradere, destringere; *to s. out*, eradere, delère; *to s. together*, corradere; *v. n.*, poplitem inepte inflectere.

SCRAPER, *subst.*, qui radit; radula.

SCRAPING, *subst.*, rasura; *scraping off* or *out*, deletio; *scraping together*, collectio; *scraping-iron*, scalprum.

SCRATCH, *subst.*, levis incisura, leve vulnus.

SCRATCH, *to*, scabere, scalpere; cutem perstringere.

SCRATCHER, *subst.*, scalptor.

SCRATCHING, *subst.*, scalptura.

SCRAWL, *subst.*, litteræ male factæ; ineptiæ.

SCRAWL, *to*, male scribere.

SCRAWLER, *subst.*, scriba imperitus.

SCRAWLING, *subst.*, scriptio mala.

SCRAY, *subst.*, hirundo marina.

SCREAK, *to*. *See* CREAK, *to*.

SCREAM, *to*, exclamare, vociferari.

SCREAMING, *subst.*, exclamatio.

SCREECH, *to*, ululare.

SCREEN, *subst.* (*shelter*), umbraculum, umbella; (*sieve*), cribrum.

SCREEN, *to*, tegere, celare; (*sift*), cribrare, cernere.

SCREW, *subst.*, cochlea.

SCREW, *to*, torquendo perforare; cochleâ figere.

SCRIBBLE, *to*, male scribere; (*write often*), scriptitare.

SCRIBBLER, *subst.*, qui male scribit.

SCRIBBLING, *subst.*, mala scriptio.

SCRIBE, *subst.*, scriba, librarius.

SCRIP, *subst.*, pera, saccus.

SCRIPTURAL, *adj.*, libris sacris convenlens.

SCRIPTURE, *subst.*, litteræ sacræ, libri sacri.

SCRIVENER, *subst.*, librarius; *petty scrivener*, librariolus.

SCROFULOUS, *adj.*, scrofulâ laborans.

SCROLL, *subst.*, schedula; libellus; volumen.

SCRUB, *to*, fricare; scalpere, stringere.

SCRUB, *subst.* (*mean person*), homo vilis; (*sorry horse*), equus strigosus.

SCRUBBING, *subst.*, fricatio vehementior.

SCRUBBY, *adj.*, squalidus, miselius.

SCRUPLE, *subst.* (*in weight*), scripulum, scrupulum; (*doubt*), scrupulus, religio; dubitatio, hæsitatio.

SCRUPLE, *to*, aliqd religioni habêre; dubitare, hæsitare.

SCRUPULOUS, *adj.*, scrupulosus, religiosus; dubitans, hæsitans.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, *subst.*, scrupulositas.

SCRUTINEER, *subst.*, scrutator.

SCRUTINIZE, *to*, scrutari, explorare.

SCRUTINY, *subst.*, scrutatio; suffragiorum collectorum examen.

SCUD AWAY, *to*, aufugere; *to scud along*, festinare, properare.

SCUFFLE, *subst.*, rixa; pugna tumultuaria; *in the scuffle*, inter manus.

SCUFFLE, *to*, concertare, inter se decertare.

SCUFFLING, *subst.*, decertatio; *scuffling with*, concertatio; conflictus.

SCULL, *subst.*, cymbula unius remigis.

SCULLERY, *subst.*, lavatrina; *scullery-maid*, servula coquinaria.

SCULLION BOY, *subst.*, puer coquinarius.

SCULPTOR, *subst.*, sculptor; statuarum artifex.

SCULPTURE, *subst.* (*art*), ars signa fabricandi; (*work*), sculptura; opus sculptile; imago facta, signum, status.

SCULPTURE, *to*, sculpere; fingere.

SCUM, *subst.*, spuma; *full of scum*, spumosus; *of scum*, spumeus; *covered with scum*, spumatus.

SCUM, *to*, despumare.

SCUMMER, *subst.*, spathula.

SCUPPER, *subst.*, latrina navalis.

SCURF, *subst.*, furfures; porrigo; *scurf of a sore*, crusta ulceris.

SCURFINESS, *subst.*, peora.

SCURFY, *adj.*, furfurosus; porrigine laborans.

SCURRILITY, SCURRILOUSNESS, *subst.*, scurrilis dicacitas; joci illiberales; convicia.

SCURRILOUS, *adj.*, scurrilis; contumeliosus; probrosus.

SCURVINESS, *subst.*, pravitas, procacitas.

SCURVY, *adj.*, improbus, pravus, procax; *subst.*, stomacace.

SCUTCHEON. *See* ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTTLE, *subst.*, corbis, sportula; *scuttle of a ship*, navis valvæ.

SCYTHE, *subst.*, falx.

SEA, *subst.*, mare; oceanus; *high sea*, altum; *open sea*, salum; *of the sea*, marinus; *narrow sea*, fretum; *main sea*, altum.

SEA-BEATEN, *adj.*, fluctibus illisus.

SEA-BREEZE, *subst.*, aura maris.

SEA-COAST, *subst.*, ora maritima.

SEA-FARING MAN, nauta.

SEA-FIGHT, *subst.*, prœlium navale, pugna navalis.

SEA-FISH, *subst.*, piscis marinus.

SEA-GRASS, *subst.*, alga, ulva marina.

SEAL, *subst.*, signum, sigillum; (*beast*), vitulus marinus.

SEAL, *to*, signare, consignare; *seal up*, obsignare.

SEALER, *subst.*, signator, obsignator.

SEALING, *subst.*, signatio; signatura.

SEAM, *subst.*, sutura; (*measure*), mensura octo modios continens.

SEA-MAID, *subst.*, siren.

SEAMAN, *subst.*, nauta; navita.

SEAMLESS, *adj.*, non consuta.

SEAMSTRESS, *subst.*, mulier quæ acu victum quærit.

SEA-PORT, *subst.*, portus maritimus.

SEAR, SERE, *adj.*, siccus, aridus.

SEAR, *to*, ustulare, inurere.

SEARCH, *to*, scrutari, explorare, indagare, investigare; inquirere.

SEARCH, SEARCHING, *subst.*, scrutatio; inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio.

SEARCHER, *subst.*, scrutator, inquisitor, indagator; investigator, explorator.

SEAREDNESS (*of conscience*), conscientia usta religione tacta.

SEARING, *subst.*, ustio; *searing-iron*, cauterium.

SEAR-WOOD, *subst.*, ramalia.

SEA-SERVICE, *subst.*, militia navalis.

SEA-SHORE, *subst.*, litus (maris).

SEA-SICK, *adj.*, nauseans.
SEA-SICKNESS, *subst.*, nausea.
SEASON, *subst.*, tempestas, tempus; *s. of the year*, anni tempus; *fit s.*, occasio, opportunitas; tempestivitas; *in s.*, tempestive, opportune; *out of s.*, intempestive.
SEASON, *to*, condire; assuefacere.
SEASONABLE, *adj.*, tempestivus, opportunus.
SEASONABLENESS, *subst.*, opportunitas, tempestivitas.
SEASONER, *subst.*, qui cibos condit.
SEASONING, *subst.*, conditura; condimentum.
SEAT, *subst.*, sessio, sedile; sedes; sella; *little s.*, sedecula; *s. of turf*, cæspes; *s. of state*, solium; (*bench*), scamnum; *low s.*, scabellum; *s. of justice*, tribunal; (*dwelling*), sedes, domicilium, habitatio; *country-s.*, domus rustica, villa; (*site*), situs.
SEAT, *to*, in sede locare; *to seat one's self*, considere; *to be seated*, sedere.
SEATING, *subst.*, collocatio in sede; *a seating one's self*, sessio.
SECESSION, *subst.*, secessio, secessus.
SECLUDE, *to*, secernere; secludere, excludere.
SECLUDED, *adj.*, solitarius.
SECOND, *adj.*, secundus; alter; *the second time*, secundo, iterum.
SECOND, *subst.* (*assistant*), adjutor; (*at a duel*), arbiter; *a second of time*, minima pars horæ.
SECOND, *to*, alqm juvare, adjuvare; alicui subsidium *or* suppetias ferre; alicui adesse.
SECONDARY, *adj.*, secundus, inferior; subjectus.
SECONDLY, *adv.*, secundo, iterum; deinde.
SECRECY, *subst.* (*silence*), taciturnitas, silentium; (*retirement*), recessus, secessus.
SECRET, *adj.* (*hidden*), arcanus, secretus, occultus; abditus; latens; (*endued with secrecy*), taciturnus, occultus.
SECRET, *subst.*, arcanum, secretum, occultum; res arcana; res silenda; mysterium.
SECRETARY, *subst.*, scriba, librarius, amanuensis.
SECRETARYSHIP, *subst.*, scribæ munus.
SECRETE, *to*, occultare, celare.
SECRETING, *subst.*, occultatio furtiva.
SECRETNESS, *subst.*, taciturnitas.
SECRETORY, *adj.*, secernens.
SECT, *subst.*, secta; schola; *of our sect*, nostras; *of your sect*, vestras.
SECTARY, *subst.*, sectator.
SECTION, *subst.* (*cutting*), sectio; (*dividing*), in partes distributio; (*part*), particula.
SECULAR, *adj.*, secularis; profanus, civilis; externus.
SECULARITY, *subst.*, animus ad rem nimis attentus.
SECUNDINES, *subst. pl.*, secundæ.
SECURE, *adj.* (*safe*), securus, tutus, salvus; (*careless*), negligens, remissus.
SECURE, *to*, tutum reddere, salvum præstare, munire; defendere; (*apprehend*), prehendere, deprehendere.
SECURING, *subst.*, in tutum collocatio.
SECURITY, *subst.*, securitas, otium; (*safety*), salus; (*bail*), vadimonium; cautio; vas; præs, sponsor; (*engagement*), sponsio; *to give security*, satis dare; *to take security*, satis accipere.
SEDAN, *subst.*, lectica, sella gestatoria.
SEDATE, *adj.*, sedatus, quietus.
SEDENTARY, *adj.*, sedentarius.
SEDGE, *subst.*, ulva, carex.
SEDIMENT, *subst.*, sedimentum; fæx.
SEDITION, *subst.*, seditio, motus.
SEDITIOUS, *adj.*, seditiosus, factiosus, tumultuosus.
SEDUCE, *to* (*deceive*), seducere, decipere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare.
SEDUCEMENT, *subst.*, illecebræ, lenocinia.
SEDUCER, *subst.*, deceptor; corruptor.
SEDUCING, SEDUCTION, *subst.*, seductio, deceptio.
SEDULITY, *subst.*, sedulitas, assiduitas, diligentia.
SEDULOUS, *adj.*, sedulus, assiduus, diligens.
SEE, *subst.*, diœcesis.
SEE, *to*, videre, conspicere, cernere; intelligere; *see!* en! ecce! aspice! *to see afar off*, prospicere; *to see clearly*, perspicere; *to go to see one*, visere, visitare; *to see into*, introspicere; *to see to*, cavere, curare, providere.
SEED, *subst.*, semen; *fig.*, stirps; *of seed*, seminalis; *to sow seed*, serere, seminare.
SEED, *to* (*run to seed*), in semen ire, semen ferre.
SEEDLING, *subst.*, planta gemmascere incipiens.
SEEDSMAN, *subst.*, qui semina venditat.
SEEDY, *adj.*, seminosus.
SEEING, *subst.*, visio.
SEEING THAT, quando, quoniam, siquidem, quum.
SEEK, *to* (*search after*), quærere, conquirere; (*seek to obtain*), petere, appetere, sequi; *to seek to*, studere, cupere; *to seek diligently*, scrutari; *to seek out*, exquirere; (*endeavor*), conari, moliri.
SEEKER, *subst.*, *out*, indagator, investigator.
SEEKING, *subst.*, *after*, indagatio, investigatio.
SEEL, *to* (*a hawk*), accipitris oculos tegere; *a ship*, navem ad alterum latus inclinare.
SEEM, *to*, videri; *it seems*, videtur.
SEEMER, *subst.*, simulator.
SEEMING, *adject.*, opinatus; simulatus, fictus; *subst.*, species.
SEEMINGLY, *adv.*, in speciem, specie.
SEEMLINESS, *subst.*, decentia; decor, decus, decorum.
SEEMLY, *adj.*, decens, decorus, speciosus; *adv.*, decenter, decore.
SE'NNIGHT, *subst.*, septem dies, hebdomas.
SEER, *subst.*, vates.
SEESAW, *to*, vacillare.
SEESAW, *subst.*, vacillatio.
SEETHE, *to*, *v. a.*, coquere; *v. n.*, fervere, æstuare; *to seethe over*, exundare.
SEETHER, *subst.* (*vessel*), ahenum coculum; olla; (*person*), coctor.
SEETHING, *subst.*, coctio, coctura; *seething over*, exundatio.
SEGMENT, *subst.*, segmentum.
SEGREGATION, *subst.*, segregatio, separatio.
SEIGNIOR, *subst.*, dominus.
SEIGNIORIAL, *adj.*, magnam ditionem habens
SEIGNIORY, *subst.*, dominatus.
SEINE, *subst.*, sagena.
SEIZE, *to*, prehendere, comprehendere, apprehendere; capere, corripere, occupare.
SEIZIN, *subst.*, possessio.
SEIZING, SEIZURE, *subst.*, prehensio, comprehensio; occupatio.
SELDOM, *adv.*, raro, non sæpe; *very seldom*, perraro, rarissime.

SELECT, *to*, seligere, eligere.
SELECT, *adj.*, selectus, sepositus.
SELECTER, *subst.*, elector.
SELECTING, SELECTION, *subst.*, selectio.
SELF, *subst.*, ipse, idem; *I myself*, ego ipse; *he himself, his own self*, ille ipse; *by one's self*, solus; *self-conceit*, arrogantia; *self-conceited*, arrogans; *self-denial*, abstinentia; *self-evident*, per se clarus; *self-love*, amor sui; *self-will*, contumacia; *self-willed*, contumax.
SELFISH, *adj.*, suarum rerum cupidus.
SELFISHNESS, *subst.*, sui studium, illiberalitas.
SELL, *to*, *v. a.*, vendere, venum dare; *to sell often*, venditare; *v. n.*, vendi, venire.
SELLER, *subst.*, venditor; venditrix.
SELLING, *subst.*, venditio.
SELVEDGE, *subst.*, fimbria, instita; limbus.
SEMBLANCE, *subst.*, species; similitudo.
SEME, *subst.* (*of corn*), frumenti octo modii.
SEMIBREVE, *subst.*, nota †semibrevis.
SEMICIRCLE, *subst.*, semiciruulus.
SEMICIRCULAR, *adj.*, semicirculatus; semicirculus.
SEMICOLON, *subst.*, semicolon.
SEMI-DIAMETER, *subst.*, dimidia diametri pars.
SEMINAL, *adj.*, seminalis.
SEMINARY, *subst.*, seminarium.
SEMIQUAVER, *subst.*, nota †semifusa.
SEMPITERNAL, *adj.*, sempiternus, perpetuus.
SENARY, *adj.*, senarius.
SENATE, *subst.*, senatus; patres; *s-house*, curia.
SENATOR, *subst.*, senator.
SENATORIAL, *adj.*, senatorius.
SEND, *to*, mittere; *to s. about*, circummittere; *to s. away*, dimittere; legare; abigere; *to s. back*, remittere; *to s. before*, præmittere; *to s. for*, arcessere; aliqd afferri jubere; *to s. forth*, emittere; *to s. into exile*, relegare, in exsilium mittere; *to s. out*, emittere; *to s. out of the way*, ablegare, amandare; *to s. over*, transmittere.
SENDER, *subst.*, qui mittit.
SENDING, *subst.*, missio; *s. away*, dimissio, relegatio; *s. back*, remissio; *s. for*, accitus; *s. forth*, dimissio; *s. out*, emissio; *s. out of the way*, amandatio, ablegatio.
SENESCHAL, *subst.*, †seneschallus.
SENIOR, *adj.*, major *or* grandior natu.
SENIORITY, *subst.*, ætatis prærogativa.
SENSATION, *subst.*, sensus; *pleasant sensation*, voluptas; *painful sensation*, dolor.
SENSE, *subst.*, sensus; *s. of hearing*, auditus; *s. of seeing*, visus; (*understanding*), intelligentia, mens, judicium; *common s.*, judicium commune; (*wit*), ingenium, sagacitas; (*prudence*), prudentia, sapientia; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; (*meaning*), vis, significatio.
SENSELESS, *adj.* (*void of feeling*), nihil sentiens; (*foolish*), absurdus, ineptus; inanis; (*void of reason*), rationis expers.
SENSELESSNESS, *subst.*, stupor, sensus; (*folly*), stultitia, vecordia.
SENSIBILITY, SENSIBLENESS, *subst.*, mollitia; sentiendi vis, sensus.
SENSIBLE, *adj.* (*what may be felt*), sensibilis, externus; (*affecting the senses*), sensum movens, afficiens; (*wise*), prudens, sapiens.
SENSITIVE, *adj.* (*endued with sense*), sensu præditus; (*quick to feel*), facile sentiens; irritabilis.
SENSORY, *subst.*, sedes sensus communis.
SENSUAL, *adj.* (*carnal*), ad corpus pertinens; (*voluptuous*), libidinosus.
SENSUALIST, *subst.*, homo voluptuarius.
SENSUALITY, *subst.*, corporis voluptates; amor venereus.
SENSUOUS, *adj.*, sensus movens, in sensus cadens.
SENTENCE, *subst.*, sententia; *little sentence*, sententiola; *a judge's sentence*, judicium, sententia; (*period*), periodus.
SENTENCE, *to*, judicium facere, sententiam pronunciare; *to sentence to death*, capitis damnare.
SENTENTIOUS, *adj.*, sententiosus.
SENTENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, sententiarum abundantia.
SENTIENT, *adj.*, sensu præditus, sentiens.
SENTIMENT, *subst.* (*opinion*), sententia, opinio, sensus; (*saying*), dictum.
SENTIMENTAL, *adj.*, mollis.
SENTIMENTALITY, *subst.*, nimia animi mollitie.
SENTINEL, SENTRY, *subst.*, excubia, stationes, vigiliæ; excubitor, speculator.
SEPARABLE, *adj.*, separabilis.
SEPARATE, *adj.*, separatus, disjunctus, sejunctus.
SEPARATE, *to*, *v. a.*, separare, sejungere, disjungere, segregare; distrahere, divellere; abstrahere; *v. n.*, solvi, dissolvi; sejungi; discedere.
SEPARATELY, *adv.*, separatim, seorsum.
SEPARATING, SEPARATION, *subst.*, separatio, disjunctio; discessus; (*variance*), dissidium; *separation of man and wife*, divortium; repudium.
SEPARATIST, *subst.*, qui a publicis ecclesiæ ritibus secedit.
SEPTEMBER, *subst.*, (mensis) September.
SEPTENARY, *adj.*, septenarius.
SEPTENNIAL, *adj.*, septennis.
SEPTENTRIONAL, *adj.*, septentrionalis, aquilonaris.
SEPTUAGINT, *subst.*, septuaginta interpretes.
SEPULCHRAL, *adj.*, sepulcralis.
SEPULCHRE, *subst.*, sepulcrum; tumulus; monumentum.
SEPULTURE, *subst.*, sepultura, humatio.
SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, *subst.*, consequentia, consecutio; (*upshot*), effectus, eventus; (*aftertime*), tempus posterum, futurum; *the sequel of*, pars reliqua.
SEQUESTERED, *adj.* (*retired*), abditus, recenditus.
SEQUESTRATE, *to*, confiscare, proscribere.
SEQUESTRATION, *subst.*, confiscatio, proscriptio.
SEQUESTRATOR, *subst.*, sequester; proscriptor.
SERAGLIO, *subst.*, palatium imperatoris Turcici
SERAPH, *subst.*, †seraphus.
SERAPHIC, *adj.*, †seraphicus.
SERE. *See* SEAR.
SERENADE, *subst.*, concentus nocturno tempore factus.
SERENADE, *to*, cantu nocturno honorare.
SERENE, *adj.*, serenus, mitis; liquidus; *to make serene*, serenare.
SERENITY, *subst.*, serenitas; animi æquitas.
SERF. *See* VASSAL.
SERGE, *subst.*, panni genus lanei.
SERGEANT, SERJEANT, *subst.* (*bailiff*), apparitor, lictor; (*in the army*), decurio.
SERGEANTSHIP, *subst.*, lictoris munus.

SERIES, *subst.*, series, ordo.

SERIOUS, *adj.* (*grave*), serius, gravis; (*momentous*), gravis, vehemens; (*earnest*), acer.

SERIOUSNESS, *subst.*, gravitas, severitas.

SERMON, *subst.*, oratio sacra; *funeral sermon*, oratio funebris.

SEROUS, *adj.*, †serosus.

SERPENT, *subst.*, serpens, anguis; *water-serpent*, hydrus.

SERPENTINE, *adj.*, anguineus, tortuosus.

SERRIED, *adj.*, depsus, confertus.

SERVANT, *subst.*, famulus; minister; (*slave*), servus, puer; (*lackey*), pedisequus; *servants*, familia; familia; *of servants*, famularis.

SERVE, *to*, alicui servire, famulari; *to s. as a soldier*, militare, merēre, stipendium facere; *to s. God*, Deum colere; *to s. at table*, ministrare; *to s. one with a thing*, aliqd alicui præbēre, porrigere, subministrare; *to s. one's self with*, uti; *to s. up*, cibos apponere; *to s.* (*be useful*), prodesse, conducere: sufficere, suppetere.

SERVICE, *subst.* (*condition of a servant*), famulatus, ministerium; (*of a slave*), servitium, servitus; (*duty*), officium, obsequium; opera; (*use*), usus, utilitas; *s. in war*, militia; (*office*), munus, officium; partes, vices; *hard s.*, labor gravis; (*worship*), cultus; *s. at tennis*, pilæ prior ictus; *s. at table*, ferculum; *s. of silver plate*, vasa argentea.

SERVICEABLE, *adj.* (*useful*), utilis, commodus, opportunus; (*officious*), officiosus, obsequiosus; (*fit for service*), servitio aptus.

SERVICEABLENESS, *subst.*, utilitas, commoditas.

SERVICE-BERRY, *subst.*, sorbum; *service-tree*, sorbus.

SERVILE, *adj.*, servilis, vernilis.

SERVILITY, *subst.*, vernilitas.

SERVITUDE, *subst.*, servitus, servitium.

SESS. *See* ASSESS, *to*.

SESSION, *subst.*, judicum conventus, consessus.

SESTERCE, *subst.*, sestertius.

SET, *subst.*, apparatus; numerus justus; *set of cards*, chartarum fasciculus; *set of horses*, equi; *set of household furniture*, supellectilis omne instrumentum; *set of trees*, ordo arborum; *set* or *slip*, propago; *set of sun*, occasus solis; *set off*, ornatus.

SET, *to* (*put*), ponere, statuere; locare, collocare; (*appoint*), statuere, constituere; (*plant*), plantare, serere; *to set about*, aggredi, suscipere; *to set one about a thing*, aliqd alicui mandare; *to set abroad*, divulgare; prodere; *to set again*, reponere; *to set against*, opponere; *to set agog*, incendere, incitare; *to set apart* or *aside*, seponere, segregare; posthabēre; omittere; rejicere; *to set away*, amovēre; *to set awry*, torquēre; *to set back*, repellere; *to set before one*, apponere; *to set before*, præponere; *to set between*, interponere; *to set by*, æstimare; *to set down*, deponere; *to set down in writing*, scribere, conscribere, litteris mandare; *to set fast*, figere; firmare; *to set forth*, ornare; laudare; ostendere; describere; *to set forth a book*, librum edere; *to set forward*, procedere; *to set free*, emancipare; liberare; *to set in*, indere, immittere; *to set off*, ornare; polire; angēre; *to set on*, impellere, stimulare; apponere; *to set open*, recludere, aperire; *to set in order*, ordinare; disponere; *to set out*, *v. a.*, exponere; assignare; ornare; *v. n.*, proficisci, iter inire; *to set right*, loco suo reponere; *to set to rights*, corrigere; *to set to*, apponere, admovēre; *to set together*, componere, committere; conferre; *to set together again*, reconcinnare; *to set up*, extruere; ædificare; statuere, instituere; tollere; *to set upon*, adoriri, aggredi; *to set to work*, negotium suscipere; *v. n.*, *to set* (*as the sun*), occidere.

SET, *adj.* (*appointed*), certus, statutus, status.

SETACEOUS, *adj.*, setosus.

SETTER, *subst.* (*planter*), sator, seminator, consitor; (*pimp*), leno; (*scout*), explorator; (*setting-dog*), canis cubitor; *setter on*, ductor; *setter forth of games*, munerarius.

SETTING, *subst.*, positio, positura; *s. apart*, separatio; *s. forward*, progressus; *s. off*, distinctio; *s. in order*, dispositio; *s. up*, erectio; *s. upon*, aggressio; *s. of the sun*, solis occasus; *s.-stick*, pastinum.

SETTLE, *subst.*, sedile; sella; sedes.

SETTLE, *to*, *v. a.*, statuere, constituere; collocare; affirmare, stabilire; *v. n.*, considere, considēre; consistere; (*sink to the bottom*), sidere, residere; (*as beer*), defervescere; (*light upon*), insidere.

SETTLEDNESS, *subst.*, stabilitas, firmitas.

SETTLEMENT, SETTLING, *subst.*, constitutio; *settlement of a daughter*, filiæ collocatio; (*agreement*), pactum, fœdus; (*fixed place of abode*), sedes, domicilium; (*colony*), colonia.

SEVEN, *num.*, septem; septeni; *s. times*, septies; *s. years old*, septennis; *s. years*, septennium; *s. hundred*, septingenti; *of s. hundred*, septingenarius; *s. hundred times*, septingenties; *seven-fold*, septemplex; *s. feet long*, septempedalis.

SEVENTEEN, septendecim.

SEVENTEENTH, *adj.*, decimus septimus.

SEVENTH, *adj.*, septimus.

SEVENTHLY, *adv.*, septimo loco; septimum.

SEVENTIETH, *adj.*, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, septuaginta; *of seventy*, septuagenarius; *seventy times*, septuagies.

SEVER, *to*, separare, segregare, sejungere, dividere.

SEVERAL, *adj.* (*many*), aliquot, nonnulli; plures, complures; (*distinct*), distinctus, diversus, varius.

SEVERALLY, *adv.*, singulatim, seorsum, separatim; articulatim.

SEVERE, *adj.* (*hard*), severus, austerus; (*grave*), gravis, sobrius, serius; *very severe*, perseverus, pertristis.

SEVERING, *subst.*, separatio, sejunctio.

SEVERITY, *subst.*, severitas, austeritas; duritia.

SEW, *to*, suere; *to sew before*, præsuere; *to sew behind*, desuere; *to sew in*, insuere; *to sew to*, assuere; *to sew together*, consuere.

SEWER, *subst.*, sutor; *sewer* (*in a street*), cloaca.

SEWING, *subst.*, sutura; *sewing together*, consutura.

SEX, *subst.*, sexus; *male sex*, sexus virilis; *female sex*, sexus muliebris.

SEXENNIAL, *adj.*, sex annorum; sexto quoque anno factus.

SEXTON, *subst.*, sedituus.

SHABBINESS, *subst.*, sordes.

SHABBY, *adj.*, sordidus; pannis obsitus.

SHACKLE, *to*, vinculis colligare, catenis vincire impedire.

SHACKLES, *subst. pl.*, vincula, catenæ, compedes; *foot-shackles*, pedicæ; *hand-shackles*, manicæ.

SHAD, *subst.*, clupea, alosa major.

SHADE, SHADOW, *subst.*, umbra; (*appearance*), umbra, imago, species, instar; (*favor*), umbra, præ-

sidium, tutela; (*trace*), vestigium; (*type*), typus; *shades*, umbræ, manes.

SHADE, SHADOW, *to*, umbrare, opacare, obscurare; (*cover*), tegere; *to shadow out*, adumbrare.

SHADINESS, *subst.*, opacitas.

SHADOWING, *subst.*, adumbratio.

SHADY, SHADOWY, *adj.*, umbrosus, opacus; obscurus.

SHAFT, *subst.*, telum, spiculum, calamus; sagitta; (*spire*), pyramis; *shaft of a pillar*, columnæ scapus; *shaft in a mine*, puteus.

SHAG, *subst.*, villus.

SHAGGED, SHAGGY, *adj.*, villosus, hirsutus.

SHAGREEN, *subst.* (*leather*), squali *or* canis marini corium.

SHAKE, *subst.*, motio, motus; quassatio; *shake in music*, modulatio.

SHAKE, *to*, *v. a.*, quatere, concutere, quassare, movêre, agitare, jactare, vibrare; *to shake off*, excutere; *to shake often*, agitare; *v. n.* (*in an ague*), cohorrêre; (*for fear*), tremere, contremiscere, horrêre; (*with cold*), frigore tremere *or* horrêre.

SHAKER, *subst.*, qui quassat *or* concutit.

SHAKING, *adj.*, tremulus, mobilis; *subst.*, quassatio, concussio, jactatio; tremor; horror; agitatio; succussio.

SHALE. *See* SHELL.

SHALL, *I*, debeo; *I shall write*, scribam; *we shall all die*, moriendum est omnibus.

SHALLOON, *subst.*, panni rasi genus.

SHALLOP, *subst.*, paro, lembus, scapha.

SHALLOT, *subst.*, allium Lusitanicum, cepa setania.

SHALLOW, *adj.* (*not deep*), tenuis; (*superficial*), parum subtilis; (*dull*), hebes; (*insipid*), jejunus, insulsus.

SHALLOWNESS, *subst.*; *of water*, aqua tenuis; *of wit*, tarditas ingenii; imperitia.

SHALLOWS, *subst. pl.*, vada.

SHALM, SHAWM, *subst.*, tuba cornea.

SHAM, *to*, ludificari, fallere.

SHAM, *subst.*, dolus, fallacia; *adj.*, commentitius, fictus.

SHAMADE, *subst.*; *to sound* or *beat shamade*, deditionem significare.

SHAMBLES, *subst. pl.*, macellum, lanianum.

SHAME, *subst.* (*feeling*), pudor; verecundia; pudicitia; (*disgrace*), dedecus, infamia, ignominia; opprobrium.

SHAME, *to*, pudore afficere; (*disgrace*), infamare, dedecorare, dehonestare; *I am ashamed*, pudet me; erubesco.

SHAMEFACED, *adj.*, verecundus, pudens, pudicus; pudibundus.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, *substant.*, verecundia, pudor.

SHAMEFUL, *adj.*, turpis, ignominiosus, fœdus.

SHAMEFULNESS, *subst.*, turpitudo, fœditas.

SHAMELESS, *adj.*, impudens, inverecundus.

SHAMELESSNESS, *subst.*, impudentia.

SHANK, *subst.*, crus; tibia; *shank of a chimney*, fumarium; *shank of a candlestick*, candelabri scapus; (*stalk*), caulis.

SHAPE, *subst.*, forma, figura; (*image*), effigies.

SHAPE, *to*, formare, figurare; fingere.

SHAPELESS, *adj.*, informis.

SHAPING, *subst.*, formatio, figuratio.

SHARD, SHERD, *subst.*, testa; *little s.*, testula; *of a s.*, testaceus; *shards*, testæ cæmentum.

SHARE, *subst.*, pars, portio; *share-bone*, os sacrum; *share!* in commune!

SHARE, *to* (*divide*), dividere, distribuere, partiri, dispertiri; (*give one a share*), communicare, participare; (*partake of*), partem habêre in, participem esse rei.

SHARELESS, *adj.*, exsors.

SHARER, *subst.*, distributor; (*partaker*), particeps, consors, socius.

SHARK, *subst.* (*fish*), canis marinus; carcharias; (*small-fish*), parasitus; (*rapacious fellow*), accipiter, milvus.

SHARP, *adj.* (*in edge*), acutus; (*to the taste and smell*), acutus; (*to the taste*), acer; (*sour*), acidus; (*in treatment*), acer, severus, acerbus, asper; (*in words*), mordax; (*in wit*), acer, acutus, subtilis; (*of the senses*), acutus, sagax; acer; (*in action*), acer.

SHARPEN, *to*, acuere; cuspidare; cacuminare.

SHARPENED, *adj.* (*pointed*), cuspidatus, mucronatus.

SHARPENING, *subst.*, exacutio.

SHARPER, *substant.*, versutus, astutus, sagax; (*cheat*), veterator, fraudator.

SHARPNESS, *subst.* (*of edge*), acies; (*cruelty*), duritas, severitas, crudelitas; (*smartness*), acrimonia; (*sourness*), acerbitas; (*of words*), mordacitas; (*of wit*), ingenii acumen, sagacitas.

SHATTER, *to*, quassare, disjicere, diffringere.

SHAVE, *to*, radere; tondêre; *to shave about*, circumradere; *to shave off*, abradere.

SHAVER, *subst.*, tonsor.

SHAVING, *subst.*, rasura, tonsura; *of shaving*, tonsorius; *shavings*, ramenta, *pl.*

SHAWL, *subst.*, amiculum muliebre.

SHE, *pron.*, ea, illa, ipsa, ista, hæc.

SHEAF, *subst.*, fascis, manipulus.

SHEAR, *to*, *v. a.*, tondêre; *v. n.*, labare.

SHEARER, *subst.*, tonsor.

SHEARING, *subst.*, tonsura.

SHEARS, *subst. pl.*, forfex.

SHEATH, *subst.*, theca, vagina; *little s.*, vaginula.

SHEATHE, *to*, in thecam *or* vaginam recondere.

SHED, *to*, fundere, effundere; *to s. about*, circumfundere; *to s. horns*, cornua amittere *or* mutare.

SHED, *subst.* (*cottage*), casula, tugurium; (*attached to a house*), pergula; (*booth*), taberna.

SHEDDER OF BLOOD, *subst.*, homicida.

SHEDDING, *subst.*, fusio, effusio.

SHEEN, *subst.*, nitor, splendor.

SHEEP, *subst.*, ovis; *little s.*, ovicula; *s. pl.*, oves, pecus ovillum, pecudes; *of s.*, ovinus, ovillus.

SHEEPISH, *adj.* (*silly*), insulsus, insipiens; rusticus.

SHEEPISHNESS, *subst.*, insulsitas; rusticitas.

SHEER, *adj.*, purus putus, merus.

SHEER OFF, *to*, clanculum discedere.

SHEET, *subst.*, lodix; *sheet of paper*, chartæ plagula; *sheet of lead*, plumbi lamina.

SHEET, *to*, tegere, velare.

SHEETING, *subst.*, pannus linteus ex quo lodices conficiuntur.

SHEKEL, *subst.*, sicius.

SHELF, *subst.*, pluteus; abacus; *s. of sand*, syrtis.

SHELL, *subst.*, putamen, testa; (*of pulse*), folliculus; (*of a snail*), testa cochleæ; *wearing a shell*, testaceus.

SHELL, *to*, putamen detrahere; folliculis eximere.

SHELTER, *subst.*, receptus, receptaculum, sub-

gium, perfugium, asylum; (*protection*), præsidium, tutela.

SHELTER, *to*, protegere, defendere, tuëri.

SHELVING, SHELVY, *adj.*, declivis.

SHEPHERD, *subst.*, ovium pastor *or* custos, opilio; *of a shepherd*, pastorius, pastoralis.

SHEPHERDESS, *subst.*, puella ovium custos.

SHERD. *See* SHARD.

SHERIFF, *subst.*, †vicecomes; *under-sheriff*, †subvicecomes.

SHERIFFDOM, *subst.*, †vicecomitatus.

SHEW, *to*, monstrare; demonstrare; declarare; indicare; ostendere; exhibēre; arguere; aperire; *to s. one's self just*, æquum se præbēre; *to s. abroad*, in lucem proferre, divulgare, publicare; *to s. forth*, exhibēre; *to s. respect to one*, alqm reverēri, venerari, colere.

SHEWER, *subst.*, monstrator.

SHEWING, *subst.*, monstratio, indicatio, declaratio.

SHIELD, *subst.*, scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, cetra; *fig.*, præsidium.

SHIELD, *to*, scuto defendere; *fig.*, tegere, tuëri, defendere.

SHIELDING, *subst.*, protectio, defensio.

SHIFT, *subst.* (*remedy*), remedium; consilium; artificium; effugium; (*under-garment*), indusium.

SHIFT, *to*, *v. a.* (*change*), mutare, commutare, permutare; alternare; (*remove*), removēre, amovēre; *to shift one's self*, vestem mutare; *v. n.*, mutari; (*escape*), evadere, effugere.

SHIFTING, *subst.*, mutatio, commutatio; *shifting to another place*, migratio.

SHIFTLESS, *subst.*, inops consilii; inops, indigus.

SHILLING, *subst.*, †solidus.

SHIN, SHIN-BONE, *subst.*, tibia.

SHINE, *to*, lucēre, fulgēre, splendēre, nitēre; *to s. about*, circumfulgēre; *to s. before*, prælucēre; *to s. out*, enitēre, enitescere; *to s. together*, collucēre; *to s. upon*, affulgēre; (*be distinguished*), splendēre, exsplendescere.

SHINGLE, *subst.*, scandula; *the shingles*, herpes, circinus, zona.

SHINING, *adj.*, fulgens, coruscans, nitens; fulgidus, coruscus, rutilans, nitidus, splendidus; *subst.*, fulgor, nitor, splendor.

SHIP, *subst.*, navis, navigium.

SHIP, *to*, in navem *or* naves imponere; *to ship off*, navibus asportare.

SHIPPING, *subst.* (*going on board*), in navem conscensio; (*putting on board*), in navem impositio; (*ships*), naves, classis.

SHIPWRECK, *subst.*, naufragium.

SHIPWRECKED, *adj.*, naufragus.

SHIPWRIGHT, *subst.*, faber navalis.

SHIRE, *subst.*, provincia, comitatus; *shire-mote*, comitia comitatus.

SHIRK, *to*, parasitari.

SHIRT, *subst.*, tunica interula, subucula.

SHIRTLESS, *adj.*, inops; subuculæ expers.

SHIVER, *subst.*, fragmen, fragmentum; *in shivers*, assulatim.

SHIVER, *to*, *v. a.* (*break in pieces*), frangere, diffringere, comminuere; *v. n.* (*quake*), horrēre, tremere, contremiscere.

SHIVERING, *adj.* (*quaking*), horridus, tremulus; *subst.* (*cutting to pieces*), dissecatio; (*quaking*), horror, trepidatio; algor.

SHOAL, *subst.* (*throng*), turba, cœtus; grex, caterva; (*shallows*), vadum, syrtis.

SHOCK, *subst.*, *in battle*, concursus, impetus; *shock of corn*, frumenti manipulorum cumulus.

SHOCK, *to*, quatere, quassare, labefacere; offendere.

SHOD, *adj.*, calceatus, soleatus.

SHOE, *subst.*, calceus, calceamentum; solea; *high shoe*, pero.

SHOE, *to*, calceare; alicui calceos induere.

SHOEING, *subst.*, calceatus.

SHOEMAKER, *subst.*, sutor; calceolarius; *s.'s black*, atramentum sutorium; *s.'s shop*, taberna sutrina; *s.'s trade*, (ars) sutrina.

SHOOT, *subst.* (*sprig*), surculus, germen; (*shot*), ictus, jactus.

SHOOT, *to*, *v. n.* (*as plants*), germinare, pullulare; *to s. up*, crescere; *to s. out*, spicare; (*as lightning*), emicare, coruscare; *v. a.* (*pain*), dolēre, urere; *to s. arrows* or *darts*, jaculari, sagittas *or* tela mittere; *to s.* (*pass*) *a bridge*, sub ponte deferri.

SHOOTER (*of darts*), jaculator; *of a lock*, serræ obex.

SHOOTING, *subst.*, *of a star*, trajectio stellæ; *s. with darts*, jaculatio; *s. forth*, germinatio, pullulatio.

SHOP, *subst.*, taberna; officina; *barber's shop*, tonstrina; *bookseller's shop*, libraria; *of a shop*, tabernarius, *adj.*; *shop-keeper*, tabernarius.

SHORE, *subst.*, litus; ripa; *to go on shore*, in terram egredi; (*prop*), fulcrum, fultura.

SHORE UP, *to*, fulcire, suffulcire.

SHORELESS, *adj.*, sine litore.

SHORT, *adj.*, brevis, curtus; contractus; exiguus; *very s.*, perbrevis; *s. cut*, via compendiaria; *in a s. time*, brevi, brevi tempore; *to stop s.*, repente consistere; *to cut shorter*, putare, resecare; *to cut s.*, præcidere.

SHORTEN, *to*, curtare; contrahere; brevi complecti.

SHORTENING, *subst.*, contractio.

SHORTLY, *adv.* (*in time*), brevi, propediem; *shortly after*, paulo post, mox; (*in words*), breviter, summatim.

SHORTNESS, *substant.*, brevitas; *shortness of breath*, anhelatio, angustia spiritus.

SHORT-SIGHTED, *adj.*, myops.

SHORT-WINDED, *adj.*, anhelans, anhelus, suspiriosus.

SHOT, *subst.*, teli jactus; ictus; sclopeti fragor; *small shot*, pilulæ plumbeæ minores; *large shot*, glandes plumbeæ; (*reckoning*), symbola, collecta; *shot-free*, immunis a symbolis.

SHOTE, *subst.* (*fish*), trutta minor; (*pig*), nefrendis.

SHOTTEN MILK, lac vetustate coagulatum.

SHOUGH, *subst.*, hirsutus canis.

SHOULD, *I*, debui, deberem; me oportebat.

SHOULDER, *subst.*, humerus; (*of a beast*), armus; *having great shoulders*, humerosus; *shoulder-blade*, scapula; *shoulder-slip*, humerus luxatus.

SHOULDER, *to*, in humeros tollere, humeris sublevare; humeris portare; *to shoulder up*, fulcire, suffulcire.

SHOUT, *to*, clamare, acclamare, exclamare.

SHOUT, *subst.*, clamor, acclamatio, exclamatio.

SHOUTER, *subst.*, clamator.

SHOUTING, *adj.*, clamosus; *subst.*, clamor.

SHOVE, *to*, impellere, trudere; *to shove back*, repellere; *to shove forward*, propellere.

SHOVE, *subst.*, impulsus.

SHOVEL, *subst.*, pala; batillum; *shovel of a water-wheel*, pinna; *little shovel*, rutellum.

SHOVEL, *to*, palâ *or* batillo tollere, auferre *or* purgare.

SHOW. *See* SHEW, *to*.

SHOW, *subst.* (*appearance*), species, simulatio; (*ostentation*), ostentatio, jactatio; magnificentia; (*sight*), spectaculum; *show-bread*, panis sacer.

SHOWER, *subst.*, pluvia repentina; imber; nimbus; pluvia.

SHOWER DOWN, *to*, deplnere; nimbos demittere.

SHOWERY, *adj.*, nimbosus, pluvius; pluvialis.

SHOWY, *adj.*, speciosus.

SHRED, *subst.*, panni segmentum; *by shreds*, minutim, minutatim.

SHRED, *to*, præsecare, concidere.

SHREDDING, *subst.*, concisura.

SHREW, *subst.*, mulier clamosa *or* rixosa.

SHREWD, *adj.* (*cunning*), vafer, subdolus, callidus; (*ticklish, dangerous*), difficilis, periculosus; (*bad*), pravus, improbus, malus.

SHREWDNESS, *subst.*, astutia, sagacitas, sollertia.

SHREWISH, *adj.*, clamosa, perversa.

SHREWISHNESS, *subst.*, protervitas.

SHRIEK, *to*, exclamare, ejulare.

SHRIEK, SHRIEKING, *subst.*, ejulatio, clamor, exclamatio.

SHRIEVALTY, *subst.*, †vicecomitis munus *or* dignitas.

SHRIFT, *subst.*, peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

SHRILL, *adj.*, canorus, clarus, sonorus; stridulus.

SHRILLNESS, *subst.*, sonus argutus *or* stridulus.

SHRIMP, *subst.* (*fish*), squilla fluviatilis; (*little man*), homunculus.

SHRINE, *subst.*, theca sacrorum; ædicula.

SHRINK, *to* (*contract itself*), se contrahere; (*grow less*), decrescere, minui; *to shrink from one's word*, tergiversari.

SHRINKER (*from his word*), *subst.*, tergiversator.

SHRINKING, *subst.*, contractio; *shrinking back from one's word*, tergiversatio, retractatio.

SHRIVE, *to* (*confess*), peccata sacerdoti confitêri; (*absolve*), confitentem absolvere.

SHRIVEL, *to*, *v. a.*, rugare, corrugare; *v. n.*, rugari, rugas trahere.

SHROUD, *subst.* (*shelter*), tutela, præsidium; tectum; *shroud for a dead body*, vestimentum mortui; *shrouds of a ship*, rudentes navis lateribus affixi.

SHROUD, *to*, mortuum vestimento induere; (*cover*), tegere, velare; (*defend*), protegere, defendere.

SHROVE-TIDE, SHROVE-TUESDAY, *subst.*, dies genialis proximus ante quadragenarium jejunium.

SHRUB, *subst.*, frutex; arbuscula.

SHRUBBY, *adj.*, fruticosus; *to grow shrubby*, fruticare, fruticescere.

SHRUFF, *subst.*, scoria, recrementum.

SHRUG, *to*, præ frigore horrêre *or* tremere; *to shrug up the shoulders*, scapulas attollere.

SHUDDER, *to*, horrêre, tremere.

SHUDDERING, *subst.*, horror, tremor.

SHUFFLE, *to*, miscêre, commiscêre; *to shuffle along*, accelerato et tremulo gradu incedere; *to shuffle and cut*, tergiversari, cavillari.

SHUFFLER, *subst.*, tergiversator.

SHUFFLING, *subst.* (*knavery*), fraus, dolus; (*mixing*), mixtura; (*boggling*), tergiversatio, cavillatio.

SHUN, *to*, fugere, effugere, vitare, evitare, declinare; cavêre.

SHUNNING, *subst.*, vitatio, evitatio, declinatio.

SHUT, *to*, *v. a.*, claudere; operire; *v. n.*, clauděi, operiri; *to shut in*, includere; *to shut out*, excludere; *to shut up*, occludere, præcludere; obserare; obsignare.

SHUTTER, *subst.* (*for half a window*), foricula.

SHUTTING UP, *subst.*, conclusio in artum; *s. out*, exclusio; *the s. in of the day*, crepusculum vespertinum.

SHUTTLE, *subst.*, radius (textorius).

SHUTTLE-COCK, *subst.*, cortex pennatus.

SHY, *adj.* (*weary*), cautus; (*disdainful*), fastosus; aversus; (*apt to be frightened*), pavidus, timidus.

SHYNESS, *subst.*, cautio; fastus; timiditas.

SIBILANT, *adj.*, sibilans.

SIBYL, *subst.*, sibylla.

SICK, *adj.*, ægor, ægrotus, male se habens, adversa valetudine laborans; *sick at stomach*, cardiacus, stomachicus; *to fall sick*, morbo affici *or* correpi, in morbum incidere.

SICKEN, *to*, in morbum incidere; languescere.

SICKISH, *adj.*, male se habens.

SICKLE, *subst.*, falx.

SICKLINESS, *subst.*, valetudo tenuis.

SICKLY, *adj.*, morbosus, valetudinarius, infirmus.

SICKNESS, *subst.*, morbus, ægrotatio, ægritudo, adversa valetudo.

SIDE, *subst.*, latus; pars; regio; (*party*), pars, partes; causa; *side of a country*, ora, regio; *side of a leaf*, pagina; *side of a river*, ripa; (*brim*), margo; *side of a bed*, sponda; *side of a hill*, clivus; *of the side*, lateralis; *on the side*, lateraritus; *front side*, pars adversa; *back side*, pars aversa; *from this side*, hinc; *on this side*, cis, citra; *from that side*, illinc; *on that side of*, trans, ultra; *on every side*, undique, ex omni parte; *on both sides*, utrimque; *on neither side*, neutro; *on the other side*, contra, e contrario; *by the side of*, juxta, prope, propter; *on the father's side*, a patre; *on my side*, a me; *a weak side*, vitium.

SIDE, *adj.*, lateralis; obliquus; a latere veniens.

SIDE WITH, *to*, alicui favêre, alcjs partes sequi.

SIDELONG, SIDEWISE, *adj.*, obliquus, transversus; *adv.*, oblique, transverse.

SIDERAL, *adj.*, sideralis.

SIDING WITH, *subst.*, partium studium.

SIDLE, *to*, corpore inclinato incedere.

SIEGE, *subst.*, obsidio, obsidium, obsessio, circumsessio; *of a siege*, obsidionalis.

SIEVE, *subst.*, cribrum; *little sieve*, cribellum; *of a sieve*, cribrarius.

SIFT, *to*, cribrare, cernere, excernere; *to sift out*, excutere, exquirere.

SIFTER, *subst.*, qui cribrat.

SIFTING, *subst.* (*searching into*), investigatio, scrutatio; *siftings*, excretum, recrementum.

SIGH, *subst.*, suspirium; gemitus.

SIGH, *to*, suspirare, gemere.

SIGHING, *subst.*, suspirium, suspiritus.

SIGHT, *subst.* (*faculty of seeing*), visus; videndi facultas; (*view*), visus, conspectus, aspectus, obtutus; (*show*), spectaculum; (*presentation*), pompa;

species; *sight of the eye*, oculi acies; *sight of a crossbow*, scutula.

SIGHTED, *adj.*; *dim-s.*, lusciosus; *quick-s.*, acute cernens; *short-s.*, myops.

SIGHTLESS, *adj.*, cæcus, lumine captus.

SIGHTLY, *adj.*, speciosus, spectabilis.

SIGN, *subst.* (*token*), signum, indicium; nota; insigne; (*potent*), vestigium; (*presage*), omen, præsagium; *sign in the heavens*, sidus, signum cœleste; *sign of a shop* or *house*, titulus, insigne; *sign-manual*, syngrapha, chirographum.

SIGN, *to*, nomen suum rei subscribere.

SIGNAL, *adj.*, insignis, notabilis; *subst.*, signum; symbolum; tessera.

SIGNALIZE, *to*, insignire; illustrem reddere.

SIGNALIZED, *adj.*, celeber, illustris.

SIGNATURE, *subst.*, nominis subscriptio; nomen subscriptum; (*among printers*), littera schedæ index.

SIGNER, *subst.*, qui aliqd subscribit.

SIGNET, *subst.*, sigillum; *signet-ring*, symbolum.

SIGNIFICANCY, SIGNIFICANCE, *subst.*, vis, momentum, pondus; (*meaning*), significatio, vis; potestas.

SIGNIFICANT OF, *adj.*, significans, denotans; (*having weight*), magni momenti, magnam vim habens.

SIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.*, significanter, plane, aperte.

SIGNIFICATION, *subst.* (*foreshowing*), denunciatio; (*sense*), verbi significatio, vis, potestas.

SIGNIFY, *to* (*mean*), significare, valère; (*notify*), nunciare, declarare; (*presage*), præsagire, prædicare, portendere, significare.

SIGNIFYING, *subst.*, significatio, significatus, denunciatio.

SIGNING, *subst.*, nominis subscriptio.

SILENCE, *to*, alcjs linguam retundere, comprimere.

SILENCE, *subst.*, silentium; reticentia; taciturnitas.

SILENT, *adj.*, silens, tacitus; taciturnus.

SILIQUOSE, SILIQUOUS, *adj.*, siliquosus.

SILK, *subst.*, sericum, bombyx; *silk threads*, fila bombycina; *of silk*, sericus.

SILK, SILKEN, *adj.*, sericus, bombycinus.

SILKY, *adj.*, mollis, flexibilis.

SILL, *subst.*, limen (inferius).

SILLINESS, *subst.*, vecordia, ineptia, desipientia.

SILLY, *adj.*, excors, vecors, ineptus, amens, absurdus; *very silly*, perridiculus; *somewhat silly*, subinsulsus; *a silly action*, inepte factum; *a silly fellow*, caudex, stipes.

SILT, *subst.*, limus.

SILVAN, *adj.*, silvestris.

SILVER, *subst.*, argentum; *of silver*, argenteus.

SILVER, *adj.*, argenteus.

SILVER OVER, *to*, argento obducere.

SILVERED, *adj.*, argentatus.

SILVERLING, *subst.*, siclus.

SILVERY, *adj.*, argento similis.

SIMILAR, *adj.*, similis, consimilis.

SIMILARITY, SIMILITUDE, *subst.*, similitudo; cognatio; (*simile*), simile; (*parable*), collatio, parabole.

SIMMER, *to*, fervescere, lente bullire.

SIMNEL, *subst.*, libum, collyra.

SIMONIACAL, *adj.*, ad simoniam pertinens.

SIMONY, *subst.*, simonia; munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio.

SIMPER, *subst.*, risus levis.

SIMPER, *to*, subridère, arridère.

SIMPLE, *adj.* (*pure*), simplex, purus, sincerus, merus; (*single*), unicus, solus; (*harmless*), innocuus, innocens; (*plain*), simplex, inornatus; (*honest*), integer, probus; (*silly*), stolidus, stupidus.

SIMPLE, *to*, herbis colligendis operam dare.

SIMPLENESS, SIMPLICITY, *subst.*, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas; fatuitas, insipientia.

SIMPLER, SIMPLIST, *subst.*, rei herbariæ peritus.

SIMPLES, *subst. pl.*, herbæ simplices, res herbaria.

SIMPLETON, *subst.*, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.

SIMPLY, *adv.* (*sincerely*), simpliciter, sincere; (*plainly*), simpliciter, nullo ornatu; (*foolishly*), inepte, insulse.

SIMULATION, *subst.*, simulatio.

SIN, *subst.*, peccatum, delictum, nefas.

SIN, *to*, peccare, delinquere; leges divinas violare.

SINCE, *conj.*, quum, cum, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam.

SINCE, *adv.*, abhinc; ab eo tempore; *since that day*, ex illo die; *since the world began*, post homines natos, ab orbe condito; *some years since*, aliquot ante annis; *long since*, jam pridem, jam dudum; *not long since*, paullo ante, nuper; *how long since?* quam diu? quam dudum?

SINCERE, *adj.*, sincerus, probus, candidus, verus; purus.

SINCERITY, *subst.*, sinceritas, probitas; candor.

SINECURE, *subst.*, munus omni labore vacuum.

SINEW, *subst.*, nervus; *little sinew*, nervulus.

SINEWY, *adj.*, nervosus.

SINFUL, *adj.*, impius, improbus.

SINFULNESS, *subst.*, impietas, improbitas.

SING, *to*, canere; cantare, modulari; *to sing before*, præcinere; *to sing between*, intercinere; *to sing often*, cantitare; *to sing bass*, gravis cantus partes sustinère; *to sing treble*, acutâ *or* summâ voce canere.

SINGE, *to*, ustulare.

SINGER, *subst.*, cantor, cantator.

SINGING, *subst.*, cantio; harmonia.

SINGLE, *adj.*, simplex; singulus; singularis, unicus; *single person*, cœlebs.

SINGLE OUT, *to*, seligere, excerpere.

SINGLENESS, *subst.*, simplicitas.

SINGLY, *adv.*, singulatim.

SINGULAR, *adj.*, singularis, unicus, simplex; (*particular*), peculiaris; (*rare*), singularis, egregius, eximius; (*odd*), mirus; *singular number*, numerus singularis.

SINGULARITY, *subst.*, insolentia.

SINISTER, *adj.* (*unlucky*), sinister, mali ominis; (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus; (*absurd*), absurdus.

SINK, *to*, *v. n.*, sidere, desidere, considere, subsidere; labi; procumbere; decrescere; *v. a.*, deprimere, mergere; imminuere, deminuere; frangere.

SINK, *subst.*, sentina, latrina; colluvies; *common sink*, cloaca.

SINKING, *subst.*, *in fortune*, fortuna inclinata, opes accisæ; *sinking of the ground*, labes agri.

SINLESS, *adj.*, integer, sanctus.

SINLESSNESS, *subst.*, sanctitas, summa probitas.

SINNER, *subst.*, peccator; homo impius.
SINUOSITY, *subst.*, rei sinuosæ natura.
SINUOUS, *adj.*, sinuosus.
SIP, *to*, sorbillare; gustare.
SIP, *subst.*, sorbillum, sorbitio.
SIPPING, *subst.*, sorbitio.
SIR, *subst.* (*in address*), domine; (*as the designation of a knight*), eques.
SIRE, *subst.*, pater, genitor.
SIREN, *subst.*, Siren.
SIRRAH! *interj.*, heus tu! (*as a word of reproach*), stulte! improbe!
SISTER, soror; (*little sister*, sororcula; (*husband's sister*, glos; (*of a sister*, sororius.
SISTERHOOD, *subst.* (*duty of a sister*), sororis officium; (*society of women*), feminarum sodalitium.
SISTERLY, *adj.*, sororius.
SIT, *to*, sedēre; *to sit by*, assidēre; *to sit down*, considēre; *to sit fast*, adhærēre; *to sit round about*, circumsidēre; *to sit together*, considēre; *to sit up* (*watch*), vigilare; *to sit upon*, insidēre; *the coat sits well*, vestis bene sedet; *the shoes sit well*, calcei ad pedes apti sunt.
SITE, *subst.*, situs.
SITTER, *subst.*, sessor; *sitter with another*, consessor, assessor.
SITTING, *subst.*, sessio; *sitting at table*, accubatio; *sitting by*, assessio; *of sitting*, *adj.*, sessilis.
SITUATE, SITUATED, *adj.*, situs, positus, collocatus.
SITUATION, *subst.*, situs, positio, positura, sedes.
SIX, num., sex; seni; *six at dice*, senio; *six times*, sexies; *of six*, senarius; *sixscore*, centum et viginti; *six hundred*, sexcenti; *six thousand*, sex millia, sexies mille.
SIXTEEN, sedecim; *sixteen times*, sedecies.
SIXTEENTH, *adj.*, sedecimus.
SIXTH, *adj.*, sextus.
SIXTY, sexaginta; sexageni; *of sixty*, sexagenarius; *sixty times*, sexagies; *sixtieth*, sexagesimus.
SIZABLE, *adj.*, justæ molis *or* magnitudinis.
SIZE, *subst.* (*bigness*), moles, magnitudo; (*measure*), mensura, modus; *size for smearing*, aqua, cui glutinum admixtum est.
SIZE, *to* (*smear over with size*), glutine illinere; (*wax*), cerare.
SIZER, *subst.*, serviens.
SIZY, *adj.*, glutinosus.
SKATE, *subst.* (*fish*), squatina; *skates*, soleæ ferratæ.
SKATE, *to*, soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.
SKEAN, *subst.*, culter.
SKEIN (*of thread*), *subst.*, fili glomus.
SKELETON, *subst.*, compages ossium.
SKEPTIC. *See* SCEPTIC.
SKETCH, *subst.*, adumbratio, delineatio; exemplar.
SKETCH, *to*, imperfecte describere, delineare; adumbrare.
SKEWER, *subst.*, festuca.
SKEWER (*up meat*), *to*, carnem festucis colligere.
SKIFF, *subst.*, scapha, cymba.
SKILLFUL, SKILLED, *adj.*, peritus, gnarus, callens, doctus.
SKILL, SKILLFULNESS, *subst.*, ars, peritia; scientia.
SKILLET, *subst.*, ahenum minus.

SKIM, *to*, despumare; (*pass slightly over*), leviter perstringere.
SKIMMER, *subst.*, cochlear ad despumandum aptum.
SKIN, *subst.*, cutis, pellis; *little skin*, cuticula, pellicula; *skin of a beast*, corium, tergus; *skin of parchment*, pergamenæ scheda; *of the skin*, cuticularis; *skin* (*husk*), folliculus.
SKIN, *to*, cutem *or* pellem detrahere; pelle *or* corio exuere; *to skin over a wound*, cuticulam vulneri obducere.
SKINNY, *adj.*, macilentus, strigosus.
SKIP, *subst.*, saltus; *by skips*, per saltus.
SKIP, *to*, saltare salire; *to skip back*, resilire; *to skip before*, præsultare; *to skip over*, transilire; (*omit*), prætermittere; *to skip out*, prosilire.
SKIPPER, *subst.* (*jumper*), saltator, saltatrix; (*fish*), acus minor; (*Dutch ship*), navis Batava; (*master of a ship*), nauclerus.
SKIPPING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus; *of skipping*, saltatorius.
SKIRMISH, *subst.*, proelium leve, pugna fortuita, procursatio, velitatio; *of a skirmish*, velitaris.
SKIRMISH, *to*, velitari; levibus proeliis inter se pugnare.
SKIRMISHER, *subst.*, veles, excursor.
SKIRMISHING, *subst.*, velitatio.
SKIRT, *subst.*, fimbria, ora; limbus; *skirt of a country*, confinium, terminus.
SKITTISH, *adj.*, levis, inconstans, petulans, protervus.
SKITTISHLY, *adv.*, exsultim.
SKITTISHNESS, *substant.*, levitas, inconstantia; lascivia, petulantia.
SKREEN. *See* SCREEN.
SKULK, *to*, latēre, latitare, delitescere.
SKULKING-HOLE, *subst.*, latebra, latibulum.
SKULL, *subst.*, calva, calvaria; *s.-cap*, pileolus.
SKY, *subst.*, cœlum; æther; *of the sky*, cœlestis, æthereus; *sky-blue*, cæsius.
SLAB, *subst.*, asser materiæ extimus; *marble slab*, tabula e marmore facta.
SLABBER, *to*, madefacere, aquâ conspergere.
SLABBERER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ madefacit.
SLABBY, *adj.*, madidus, cœnosus, lutosus.
SLACK, *adj.*, laxus, remissus; (*slow*), lentus, tardus; (*careless*), remissus, negligens.
SLACK, SLACKEN, *to*, laxare, relaxare, remittere; tardare; (*flag*), tardescere, languēre.
SLACKENING, *subst.*, laxatio, remissio.
SLACKNESS, *subst.*, mora, tarditas, cunctatio.
SLAG, *subst.*, scoria.
SLAKE, *subst.*, textoris pecten; (*flake*), nivis floccus.
SLAKE, *to*, *v. a.* (*lime*), calcem aquâ macerare; (*quench*), extinguere, sedare.
SLANDER, *subst.*, calumnia, falsa criminatio.
SLANDER, *to*, criminari, de famæ alcjs detrahere, obtrectare, calumniari.
SLANDERER, *subst.*, calumniator, calumniatrix; criminator.
SLANDERING, *subst.*, calumniatio, criminatio, obtrectatio.
SLANDEROUS, *adj.*, maledicus, probrosus.
SLANT, SLANTING, *adj.*, obliquus, transversus.
SLAP, *subst.*, ictus, plaga; colaphus; alapa.
SLAP, *to*, verberare, cædere, percutere; *to slap up*, ablingurire, devorare; captare.

SLASH, *subst.* (*cut*), incisura; (*blow*), ictus, colaphus; (*wound*), vulnus.

SLASH, *to* (*cut*), cædere, concindere; (*beat with a whip*), flagro *or* flagello cædere.

SLASHING, *subst.* (*beating*), percussio; (*wounding*), vulneratio.

SLATE, *subst.* (*stone*), lapis fissilis; tegula e lapide fissili facta.

SLATE, *to*, tegulis e lapide fissili factis obtegere *or* consternere.

SLATER, *subst.*, qui tegulas e lapide fissili factas tectis imponit.

SLATTERN, *subst.*, mulier sordida.

SLAUGHTER, *subst.*, cædes, clades, strages, trucidatio; occisio; *manslaughter*, homicidium.

SLAVE, *subst.*, servus; mancipium; verna; *little slave*, servulus; *woman-slave*, serva.

SLAVE, *to*, laborando se cruciare.

SLAVER, *subst.*, saliva, sputum.

SLAVER, *to*, salivam ex ore emittere; salivâ manare.

SLAVERER, *subst.*, fatuus, insulsus.

SLAVERY, *subst.* (*bondage*), servitus, servitium; captivitas; (*hard labor*), labor gravis.

SLAVISH, *adj.*, servilis, vernilis; abjectus.

SLAVISHNESS, *subst.* (*bondage*), servitus; (*laboriousness*), laboris assiduitas.

SLAY, *to* (*butcher*), trucidare; (*cut the throat of*), jugulare; *slay for sacrifice*, mactare; cædere, occidere, interficere, interimere, necare.

SLAYER, *subst.*, interfector, interemptor; *slayer of his parents*, parricida; *slayer of a tyrant*, tyrannicida; *manslayer*, homicida.

SLAYING, *subst.*, cædes, trucidatio, interemptio; *slaying of parents*, parricidium.

SLED, SLEDGE, *subst.*, traha; *a smith's sledge* (*hammer*), malleus major.

SLEEK, *adj.*, lævis, politus, lævigatus; nitidus.

SLEEK, *to*, lævigare, polire.

SLEEKNESS, *subst.*, lævitas; nitor.

SLEEP, *subst.*, somnus, quies; *to rouse from sleep*, expergefacere; *to cause sleep*, soporare, sopire; *to get to sleep, fall asleep*, obdormire, obdormiscere; *causing sleep*, soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.

SLEEP, *to*, dormire, dormitare, somnum capere; *to sleep upon*, indormire.

SLEEPER, *subst.*, dormiens, dormitor; (*fish*), exocœtus.

SLEEPINESS, *subst.*, torpor, veternus.

SLEEPING, *subst.*, somnus, quies; *sleeping-place*, dormitorium.

SLEEPLESS, *adj.*, insopitus, exsomnis; vigil.

SLEEPY, *adj.*, somno gravis; somniculosus; *fig.*, tardus, lentus, segnis.

SLEET, *subst.*, nix cum pluviâ commixta.

SLEET, *to*, ningere et pluere eodem tempore.

SLEEVE, *subst.*, manica; (*fish*), loligo.

SLEEVED, *adj.*, manicatus.

SLEEVELESS, *adj.*, manicarum expers.

SLEIGHT, *subst.*, ars, artificium; habitus, peritia; *sleight of hand*, præstigiæ.

SLENDER, *adj.*, gracilis, tenuis, exilis; junceus; *somewhat slender*, tenuiculus, subtenuis; *very slender*, prægracilis; *slender estate*, res exiguæ.

SLENDERNESS, *subst.*, tenuitas, gracilitas, exigultas.

SLICE, *subst.*, offula, offella; fragmentum, segmentum; assula.

SLICE, *to*, in offulas secare, concidere.

SLICING, *subst.*, concisura.

SLIDE, *to*, labi; (*fall down*), delabi, prolabi; *to slide along*, perlabi; *to slide away*, elabi; *to slide back*, relabi; *to slide by*, præterlabi; *to slide in*, illabi; *to slide over*, translabi; *to slide to*, allabi.

SLIDE, *subst.*, via lubrica in glacie perlabendo facta.

SLIDER, *subst.*, qui per glaciem perlabitur.

SLIDING, *subst.*, lapsus, prolapsio.

SLIGHT, *adj.* (*thin*), levis; (*small*), futilis, inanis.

SLIGHT, *to*, contemnere, despicere; spernere, aspernari; rejicere; repudiare; parvi facere.

SLIGHT, *subst.*, offensa, contemptus.

SLIGHTER, *subst.*, contemptor, contemptrix.

SLIGHTING, *subst.*, contemptus, despectus.

SLIGHTINGLY, *adv.*, contemptim.

SLIGHTNESS, *subst.*, levitas, tenuitas.

SLIM, *adj.*, gracilis, gracilentus; *a slim fellow*, longurio.

SLIME, *subst.*, limus; humor glutinosus.

SLIMY, *adj.*, limosus, glutinosus.

SLING, *subst.*, funda; *great sling*, ballista, catapulta.

SLING, *to*, fundâ mittere; (*hurl*), jaculari, mittere.

SLINGER, *subst.*, funditor.

SLINGING, *subst.*, jaculatio.

SLINK AWAY, *to*, sese subducere *or* subtrahere; *to slink back*, sese clam retrahere.

SLIP, *subst.*, lapsus, prolapsio; (*mistake*), lapsus, error levis.

SLIP, *to* (*slide*), labi, lapsare; (*let slip*), dimittere, emittere, prætermittere; *to slip aside*, elabi; *to slip down*, cadere, decidere; *to slip into*, irrepere; inserere; *to slip on*, induere; *to slip over*, cito transire; prætermittere.

SLIPPER, *subst.*, crepida, solea.

SLIPPERINESS, via lubrica.

SLIPPERY, *adj.*, lubricus; *to make s.*, lubricare.

SLIPPING, *subst.*, lapsio, lapsus.

SLIPSHOD, *adj.*, calcei talum obterens.

SLIT, *subst.*, fissura, rima; crena.

SLIT, *to, v. a.*, findere, diffindere; *v. n.*, findi.

SLIT, *adj.*, fissus; *slit in two parts*, bifidus; *what may be slit*, fissilis.

SLITTER, *subst.*, qui findit.

SLITTING, *subst.*, fissio, fissura.

SLOE, *subst.*, prinum silvestre; *sloe-tree*, prunus silvestris.

SLOOP, *subst.*, lembus, navigiolum.

SLOPE, SLOPING, *adj.*, declivis, acclivis.

SLOPE, *to*, obliquare; oblique secare.

SLOPE, *subst.*, acclivitas, declivitas.

SLOPENESS, *subst.*, obliquitas.

SLOPING, *subst.*, obliquatio; devexitas.

SLOTH, *subst.*, desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia.

SLOTHFUL, *adj.*, iners, ignavus, piger, segnis, desses.

SLOTHFULNESS, *subst.*, desidia, inertia, ignavia; torpor.

SLOUCH, *subst.*, homo inurbanus.

SLOUCHING HAT, causia marginibus demissis.

SLOUGH, *subst.*, lacuna lutosa, palus, cœnum; *slough of a snake*, anguis exuviæ; *slough of bears*, ursorum grex.

SLOUGHY, *adj.*, paluster, cœnosus, limosus.

SLOVEN (*slovenly fellow*), homo sordidus, discinctus, spurcus.

SLOVENLINESS, *subst.*, sordes, squalor, spurcities.

SLOVENLY, *adj.*, sordidus, spurcus, squalidus.

SLOW, *adj.*, lentus, tardus, cunctabundus; languidus; *to be slow*, cunctari; lente agere.

SLOWNESS, *subst.*, tarditas, lentitudo, segnities; languor.

SLUBBER, *to* (*a thing over*), aliqd negligenter *or* præpropere agere.

SLUG, *subst.* (*snail*), limax; (*slow ship*), navis tarda; (*sort of bullet*), glans plumbea oblonga formæ.

SLUGGARD, *subst.*, ignavus, cessator.

SLUGGISH, *adj.*, piger, torpidus, segnis, socors; languidus; somniculosus; *to grow s.*, torpescere.

SLUGGISHNESS, *subst.*, ignavia, segnitia, desidia, socordia; torpor.

SLUICE, *subst.*, objectaculum, emissarium.

SLUICE, *to* (*out water*), sublato objectaculo aquam emittere.

SLUMBER, *subst.*, somnus levis, quies.

SLUMBER, *to*, leviter dormire, dormitare.

SLUMBERING, *subst.*, dormitatio.

SLUR, *subst.*, macula, labes, dedecus.

SLUR, *to*, maculare, inquinare, fœdare; *to slur over*, extenuare.

SLUT, *subst.*, mulier sordida.

SLUTTISH, *adj.*, sordida, squalida; *somewhat s.*, sordidula; *to be s.*, sordēre, squalēre.

SLUTTISHNESS, SLUTTERY, *subst.*, squalor, sordes, immunditia.

SLY, *adj.*, vafer, callidus, subdolus, astutus; *sly fellow*, veterator.

SLYNESS, *subst.*, astutia, vafritia, calliditas.

SMACK, *subst.* (*relish*), sapor; (*kiss*), basium; (*little ship*), navigiolum; *s. of a whip*, flagelli sonus.

SMACK, *to* (*taste*), gustare; (*taste of*), sapere; *to smack in kissing*, basium premere; *to smack one's lips*, labia strepitum edere.

SMALL, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, minutus; (*slight*), levis; (*scanty*), tenuis; (*slender*), gracilis, exilis; *smaller*, minor; *smallest*, minimus; *very small*, perminutus, prætenuis; *a small number*, pauci; *to make small*, deminuere; *so small*, tantus, tantulus, tantillus; *how small*, quantus, quantulus; *how small soever*, quantuluscunque; *small craft*, naviculæ; *small guts*, lactes; *the small-pox*, variolæ.

SMALLNESS, *subst.* (*littleness*), exiguitas, parvitas, tenuitas, exilitas; (*slenderness*), gracilitas.

SMALT, *subst.*, genus pigmenti cærulei.

SMART, *subst.*, dolor, cruciatus; *adj.*, acer; *smart in discourse*, argutus, acutus, salsus.

SMART, *to*, dolēre, condolēre; *to make to smart*, cruciare, pungere.

SMARTING, *adj.*, asper, dolore plenus; *subst.*, dolor, cruciatus.

SMARTNESS, *subst.*, acrimonia, acerbitas, asperitas; *smartness of wit*, acumen ingenii.

SMATTER, SMATTERING, *subst.*, levis artis alcjs scientia.

SMATTERER, *subst.*, *in learning*, homo leviter litteris imbutus; *in any art*, primis alcjs artis rudimentis vix imbutus.

SMEAR, *to*, linere, illinere, oblinere, ungere; inquinare; *to smear over*, superlinere; *to smear under*, subterlinere.

SMEAR, *subst.*, unguen.

SMEARER, *subst.*, unctor.

SMEARING, *subst.*, litura, unctio.

SMELL, *subst.*, odor; *sweet smell*, fragrantia; *bad smell*, fœtor; *sense of smell*, odoratus.

SMELL, *to* (*emit a smell*), olēre, redolēre, perolēre; fragrare; (*to perceive by the smell*), olfacere, odorari.

SMELLER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ odorat.

SMELL-FEAST, *subst.*, parasitus.

SMELLING, *subst.*, odoratio; *sense of smelling*, odoratus.

SMELT, *to*, liquefacere.

SMILE, *subst.*, risus lenis; os subridens.

SMILE, *to*, subridēre, leniter ridēre; *to smile at* or *upon*, alicui arridēre.

SMILING, *subst.*, arrisio.

SMIRK, *to* (*at one*), alicui arridēre.

SMITE, *to*, ferire, percutere.

SMITER, *subst.*, percussor.

SMITH, *subst.*, faber; *blacksmith*, faber ferrarius; *goldsmith*, faber aurarius, aurifex; *silver-smith*, faber argentarius; *lock-smith*, faber claustrarius; *gun-smith*, sclopetorum artifex.

SMITHY, *subst.*, officina ferraria.

SMITING, *subst.*, percussio, percussus.

SMOCK, *subst.*, indusium; tunica interula.

SMOKE, *subst.*, fumus; vapor.

SMOKE, *to*, *v. n.*, fumare; vaporare; *v. a.*, fumigare, infumare, fumo siccare.

SMOKELESS, *adj.*, sine fumo.

SMOKING, *subst.*, vaporatio; (*fumigating*), suffitio, suffumigatio.

SMOKY, *adj.*, fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.

SMOOTH, *adj.*, lævis; planus; enodis; (*without hair*), glaber, depilis; *smooth words*, blandæ verba.

SMOOTHE, *to* (*make smooth*), lævigare, polire; (*make even*), complanare; expliceare; (*ease*), blandiri.

SMOOTHER, *subst.*, qui lævigat.

SMOOTHING, *subst.*, lævigatio; politura.

SMOOTHNESS, *subst.*, lævitas, lævor; *smoothness of behavior*, urbanitas.

SMOTHER, *to* (*choke*), suffocare; (*suppress*), sedare, comprimere, extinguere.

SMOTHERING, *subst.*, suffocatio.

SMOULDER, *to*, fumare.

SMUGGLE GOODS, *to*, merces furtim importare.

SMUGGLER, *subst.*, qui merces furtim invehit.

SMUT, *subst.* (*blackness*), nigror, fuligo; (*rust*), robigo; (*obscenity*), obscœnitas.

SMUT, *to*, fuligine denigrare.

SMUTTY, *adj.* (*obscene*), obscœnus, obscœna, ludus, spurcus.

SNACK, *subst.*, pars, partio.

SNAFFLE, *subst.*, frenī lupus, camus.

SNAG, *subst.* (*knot*), nodus; (*snagged tooth*), dens promisens.

SNAGGED, SNAGGY, *adj.*, nodosus.

SNAIL, *subst.*, cochlea; *house-snail*, limax.

SNAKE, *subst.*, anguis, serpens, coluber; *water-snake*, hydrus, natrix; *of a snake*, anguinus, colubrinus.

SNAP, *subst.*, crepitus.

SNAP, *to* (*give a snap*), crepare; (*break*), frangere, rumpere; (*be broken*), frangi, rumpi; (*snatch*), rapere, corripere; (*bite*), morsu petere; (*reprove*), objurgare, increpare.

SNAPPER UP, *subst.*, raptor.

SNAPPISH, *adj.*, iracundus, captiosus, morosus.

SNAPPISHNESS, *subst.*, iracundia, morositas.

SNARE, *subst.*, laqueus, tendicula, nassa; insidiæ.
SNARE, *to*, illaqueare, irretire.
SNARL, *to*, mussitare; ringi; *to snarl at*, obmurmurare, allatrare; *to snarl thread*, implicare.
SNARLER, *subst.*, homo morosus.
SNARLING, *subst.*, mussitatio.
SNATCH, *to*, rapere, corripere, apprehendere; *to snatch away*, abripere; *to snatch at*, captare.
SNATCH, *subst.* (*little bite*), morsiuncula; (*piece*), frustulum.
SNATCHER, *subst.*, raptor; *snatcher at*, captator.
SNATCHING, *subst.*, raptio; rapacitas.
SNEAK, *to* (*creep*) *along*, repere, reptare, serpere; (*be ashamed*), vultum demittere; *to s. about*, latitare; *to s. away*, clanculum se subducere.
SNEAKING, *adj.* (*creeping*), repens; (*niggardly*), parcus; (*mean*), humilis, sordidus.
SNEAKINGNESS, *subst.* (*niggardliness*), avaritia, parsimonia; tenacitas; (*meanness*), exiguitas, tenuitas.
SNEER, *subst.*, sanna; *sneers, sneering*, irrisio, irrisus.
SNEER, *to*, irridêre, deridêre.
SNEERER, *subst.*, irrisor, derisor; sannio.
SNEEZE, *to*, sternuere; *to s. often*, sternutare.
SNEEZING, *subst.*, sternutatio, sternutamentum.
SNICKER, *to*, in sinu gaudêre.
SNIFF UP, *to*, mucum resorbêre.
SNIP, *to*, amputare; *to snip off*, præcidere, decerpere.
SNIPE, SNITE, *subst.*, scolopax gallinago (L.).
SNIVEL, *subst.*, mucus, pituita nasi.
SNIVEL, *to*, mucum resorbêre.
SNIVELLY, *adj.*, mucosus.
SNORE, *to*, stertere.
SNORER, *subst.*, stertens.
SNORING, *subst.*, rhoncus.
SNOT, *subst.*, mucus, pituita nasi.
SNOTTY, *adj.*, mucosus.
SNOUT, *subst.*, rostrum; nasus; *little snout*, rostellum.
SNOUTED, *adj.*, rostrum habens, rostratus.
SNOW, *subst.*, nix; *snow-water*, aqua nivalis; *full of snow*, nivosus; *white as snow*, niveus; *snow-drop* (*herb*), viola bulbosa.
SNOW, *to*, ningere.
SNUB, *subst.*, tuber, nodus.
SNUB, *to* (*chide*), increpare; (*curb*), frenare; comprimere.
SNUFF, *subst.* (*of a wick*), fungus; (*sneezing powder*), sternutamentum.
SNUFF, *to* (*a candle*), candelæ fungum demere; *to snuff with disdain*, nares corrugare; *to snuff up*, naribus haurire.
SNUFFERS, *subst. pl.*, emunctorium.
SNUFFING, *subst.*, emunctio.
SNUFFLE, *to*, vocem e naribus proferre.
SNUFFLER, *subst.*, balbus.
SNUG, *adj.* (*close*), secretus, occultus; (*compact*), concinnus.
SO, *adv.*, ita, sic, hoc pacto, ad *or* in hunc modum: *so as*, ita ut; *and so forth*, et cetera; *so then*, igitur, quare; *so that*, dum, dummodo, si tantum, modo ut; *so much*, adeo, tantopere; perinde; *so far*, eo, eatenus, in tantum; *so far off*, tam procul, tam longe; *so far as*, quoad, quantum; *so great*, tantus, tam magnus; *so little*, tantus, tantulus, tam parvus *so long* tamdiu; *so many*, tot; *so much*, tantum; *so often*, toties; *so so* (*indifferently*), utcunque, sic satis; (*pretty well in health*), melliuscule.
SOAK, *to*, macerare; *to soak in* or *up*, imbibere, ebibere; *to soak through*, permanare.
SOAKER, *subst.*, potor, potator.
SOAP, *subst.*, sapo; *soap-ball*, pila saponis; *soap-weed*, *soap-wort*, saponaria.
SOAP, *to*, sapone oblinere.
SOAR, *subst.*, altus volatus.
SOAR ALOFT, *to*, alis se levare; sublime ferri; evolare.
SOB, *to*, singultire.
SOB, SOBBING, *subst.*, singultus.
SOBER, *adj.*, sobrius, abstemius, temperatus.
SOBER, *to*, sobrium reddere.
SOBERNESS, SOBRIETY, *subst.*, abstinentia, temperantia; sobrietas.
SOCIABLE, SOCIAL, *adj.*, sociabilis, socialis; affabilis; *not sociable*, insociabilis.
SOCIABLENESS, *subst.*, socialitas, urbanitas.
SOCIETY, *subst.*, societas, communitas; consociatio; (*fraternity*), sodalitas, sodalitium, collegium.
SOCINIAN, *subst.*, Socini sectator.
SOCK, *subst.*, tibiale brevius; (*shoe of comedians*), soccus; *little s.*, socculus; *wearing socks*, soccatus.
SOCKET, *subst.* (*shaft*), scapus; *for a wick*, myxa; *socket of a tooth*, dentis loculamentum; *socket of the eye*, cavum oculi.
SOD, *subst.* (*turf*), cespes.
SODALITY. *See* SOCIETY.
SODOMITE, *subst.*, pædicator.
SOFT, *adj.* (*tender*), mollis, tener; lenis; (*low*), summissus; (*silly*), ineptus, hebes.
SOFTEN, *to*, *v. a.* (*make soft*), mollire; (*mitigate*), mitigare, lenire; *v. n.* (*grow soft*), mollescere.
SOFTENER, *subst.*, qui mollit *or* mitigat.
SOFTLY, *adv.* (*gently*), molliter, leniter, placide; (*effeminately*), delicato, muliebriter; (*leisurely*), lente; (*low*), summisse; (*with a soft step*), suspenso gradu.
SOFTNESS, *subst.*, mollitia, lenitas, teneritas.
SOHO! *interj.*, evoe, heus.
SOIL, *subst.* (*ground*), solum, ager; fundus; (*compost*), lætamen, stercus; (*spot*), macula, labes; (*filth*), sordes.
SOIL, *to*, inquinare, contaminare, conspurcare; polluere.
SOJOURN, *to*, commorari; deversari; habitare.
SOJOURN, SOJOURNING, *subst.*, commoratio; statio, mansio; habitatio; hospitium.
SOJOURNER, *subst.*, hospes; incola.
SOLACE, *subst.*, solatium, consolatio.
SOLACE, *to*, consolari, solatium dare; *to solace one's self*, sese oblectare.
SOLAR, *adj.*, solaris.
SOLDER, *subst.*, ferrumen, ferrumentum, gluten.
SOLDER, *to*, ferruminare, conglutinare, consolidare.
SOLDERING, *subst.*, conglutinatio.
SOLDIER, *subst.*, miles; *old s.*, veteranus; *fellow-s.*, commilito; *common s.*, miles gregarius; *of a s.*, militaris; *like a s.*, militum more; *soldier's boy*, lixa, calo.
SOLDIER LIKE, SOLDIERLY, *adj.*, militaris; (*brave*), fortis, bellicosus.
SOLDIERY, *subst.*, copiæ; milites.
SOLE, *adj.*, solus, unus, unicus.
SOLE, *subst.*, planta pedis; solea calcei; (*fish*), solea.

SOLE, *to* (*a shoe*), calceo soleam suffigere.
SOLECISM, *subst.*, solœcismus.
SOLEMN, *adj.* (*religious*), sollemnis; (*festal*), sollemnis, festus; (*grave*), gravis; (*lofty*), grandiloquus; (*ratified*), ratus; *solemn assembly*, celebritas; *to take a solemn oath*, sancte jurare.
SOLEMNIZE, *to*, celebrare, sollemni ritu celebrare.
SOLEMNITY, SOLEMNESS, *subst.*, sollemnitas, sanctitas; sollemne.
SOLICIT, *to*, sollicitare, instigare, impellere; (*beg*), poscere; *to solicit a business*, procurare.
SOLICITING, SOLICITATION, *subst.*, sollicitatio, impulsio.
SOLICITOR, *subst.* (*suitor*), qui rogat, poscit; deprecator; (*lawyer*), advocatus; cognitor.
SOLICITOUS, *adj.*, sollicitus, anxius; attentus.
SOLICITUDE, *subst.*, sollicitudo, anxietas.
SOLID, *adj.*, solidus, firmus, stabilis; spissus; *to make solid*, solidare.
SOLIDITY, SOLIDNESS, *subst.*, solliditas, firmitas.
SOLILOQUY, *subst.*, meditatio; sermo intimus.
SOLITARINESS, SOLITUDE, *subst.*, solitudo.
SOLITARY, *adj.*, solitarius; solus, desertus; solus, unicus; *solitary life*, vita cœlebs.
SOLSTICE, *subst.*, solstitium.
SOLSTITIAL, *adj.*, solstitialis.
SOLUBILITY, *subst.*, natura rei quæ solvi potest.
SOLUBLE, *adj.*, quod solvi potest.
SOLUTION, SOLVING, *subst.*, solutio.
SOLVE, *to*, solvere, enodare, expedire, explicare.
SOLVENT, *adj.*, vim solvendi habens, qui solvendo est.
SOME, *adj.*, aliquis, quidam, nonnullus; *some—others*, alii—alii, quidam—alii, pars—alii; *some years before*, aliquot annis ante; *somebody*, aliquis, aliquisquam; *some one*, aliquis quidam; *some matter, something, somewhat*, aliquid, nonnihil; *sometime*, quondam; *sometimes*, interdum; *at some other time*, alias; *in some measure*, aliqua ex parte; *somewhile*, aliquamdiu; *to some other place*, alio.
SOMNIFEROUS, *adj.*, somnifer, somnificus.
SON, *subst.*, filius; *little son*, filiolus; *son-in-law*, gener; *sons and daughters*, liberi.
SONG, *subst.*, cantilena, canticum, cantio, cantus; carmen.
SONGSTER, *subst.*, cantor, cantator.
SONGSTRESS, *subst.*, cantatrix.
SONNET, *subst.*, cantiuncula.
SONNETEER, *subst.*, versificator.
SONOROUS, *adj.*, sonorus, canorus.
SONSHIP, *subst.*, filii cognatio.
SOON, *adv.*, cito, statim, confestim, actutum, illico; mox; *sooner*, citius; (*rather*), potius; *s. after*, paullo post; *s. in the morning*, mane; *s. at night*, sub vesperam; *very s.*, extemplo; *too s.*, nimis mature, nimium cito; *as s. as*, simulac; *as s. as possible*, quamprimum.
SOOT, *subst.*, fuligo; *of soot*, fuliginous.
SOOTH, *subst.*, verum; veritas; *in sooth*, vere; *forsooth*, sane.
SOOTHE, *to*, blandiri, assentari, adulari; (*soften*), lenire, placare.
SOOTHER, *subst.*, assentator, adulator.
SOOTHING, *subst.*, adulatio, assentatio; placatio.
SOOTHSAYER, *subst.*, haruspex, auspex, augur, hariolus; vaticinator.
SOOTHSAYING, *subst.*, augurium, vaticinatio.
SOOTY, *adj.*, fumosus.
SOP (*in the pan*), sollicitus; offa panis carnis liquamine macerata.
SOP, *to*, intingere; liquore macerare.
SOPHISM, *subst.*, sophisma, cavillatio.
SOPHIST, *subst.*, cavillator, sophista.
SOPHISTICAL, *adj.*, captiosus; *sophistical arguments*, sophismata, captiones.
SOPHISTICATE, *to*, adulterare; corrumpere.
SOPHISTICATING, SOPHISTICATION, *subst.*, adulteratio; corruptio.
SOPHISTRY, *subst.*, fallaces dicendi artes; sophismata.
SOPORIFIC, *adj.*, soporifer, soporus.
SORCERER, *subst.*, veneficus.
SORCERESS, *subst.*, venefica, saga.
SORCERY, *subst.*, veneficium.
SORDID, *adj.* (*covetous*), sordidus, avarus, parcus; (*base*), fœdus, illiberalis; *sordid in apparel*, pannosus.
SORDIDNESS, *subst.*, sordes, avaritia.
SORE, *substant.*, ulcus; *little sore*, ulcusculum; *plague-sore*, carbunculus.
SORE, *adj.* (*grievous*), acerbus, gravis, molestus; (*full of sores*), ulcerosus; *sore eyes*, oculi lemori; *a sore place*, ulcus; *to make sore*, exulcerare.
SORENESS, *subst.*, exulceratio; dolor.
SORREL, *subst.*, vulpes rubra; *of a sorrel color*, helvus, helvinus.
SORROW, *subst.*, dolor, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia; sollicitudo animi; luctus.
SORROW, *to*, dolère, mœrère.
SORROWFUL, *adj.*, tristis, mœstus, luctuosus, lugubris, anxius.
SORRY, *adj.* (*sorrowful*), tristis, mœstus; (*paltry*), vilis; *a sorry fellow*, homo nihili.
SORT, *subst.* (*manner*), mos, modus; (*kind*), genus, nota; (*rank*), ordo; *what sort?* qualis; *this sort*, talis, hujusmodi; *in like sort*, pariter.
SORT, *to*, *v. a.*, in genera digerere; *v. n.*, quadrare; *to sort together*, convenire, congregari.
SORTABLE, *adj.*, quod commode digeri potest.
SORTING, *subst.*, digestio, dispositio.
SOT, *subst.* (*drunkard*), ebriosus; (*fool*), fatuus, stultus.
SOT, *to*, *v. n.*, se vino ingurgitare; *v. a.* (*stupify*), infatuare.
SOTTISH, *adj.* (*drunken*), ebriosus; (*foolish*), stolidus, fatuus, stultus.
SOTTISHLY, *adv.* (*drunkenly*), temulenter; (*foolishly*), stulte, inepte.
SOTTISHNESS, *subst.* (*drunkenness*), ebriositas, ebrietas; (*foolishness*), stultitia, fatuitas.
SOUL, *subst.*, animus; anima; (*person*), homo *souls of the dead*, umbræ, animæ.
SOULLESS, *adj.*, abjectus, ignavus.
SOUND, *adj.* (*valid*), firmus, ratus; (*healthful*), sanus, validus; incolumis; (*unmutated*), integer; (*whole*), integer; *to keep sound*, sospitare, *to grow sound*, solidescere.
SOUND, *to*, profunditatem explorare; perscrutari, degustare.
SOUND, *subst.* (*of the sea*), fretum; (*noise*), sonus, sonitus, strepitus.
SOUND, *to*, *v. n.* (*yield a sound*), sonare, strepere, sonum emittere; (*as musical instruments*), canere; *to s. together*, concinere; *to s. all about*, circumsonare; *to s. again*, resonare; *to s. forth*, laudare; *v*

a. (*blow*), inflare; *to s. an alarm*, classicum canere; *to s. a retreat*, receptui canere.

SOUNDING, *adj.*, sonans; *s. back*, resonans; *s. ill*, absonus; *s. shrill* sonorus, argutus.

SOUNDING-BOARD, *subst.*, pinax.

SOUNDING-LEAD, *subst.*, catapirates.

SOUNDNESS, *subst.*, solidità, firmitas; *soundness of body*, sanitas, vigor.

SOUP, *subst.*, jus; sorbitio; jusculum.

SOUR, *adj.*, acidus, acerbus, asper; crudus; *somewhat sour*, acidulus; *very sour*, peracerbus.

SOUR, *to* (*vex*), exacerbare, asperare.

SOURCE, *subst.*, caput, origo, fons.

SOUR-LOOKING, *adj.*, tristis, torvus.

SOURNESS, *subst.*, acor, acerbitas, asperitas; *sourness of look*, vultus acerbus, torvitas.

SOUSE, *subst.*, muria, salsilago, salsugo.

SOUSE, *to*, muriâ macerare *or* condire; (*plunge*), mergere.

SOUTH, *subst.*, meridies, plaga australis; *adj.*, meridionalis, australis.

SOUTHERN, SOUTHERLY, *adj.*, meridianus, ad meridiem spectans; australis.

SOUTHWARD, *adv.*, ad meridiem.

SOVEREIGN, *adj.*, supremus, summus; sui juris; *subst.*, dominus, princeps, rex.

SOVEREIGNTY, *subst.*, principatus, suprema potestas, summum imperium; dominatio.

SOW, *subst.*, sus; *little sow*, sucula; *old sow*, scrofa; *of a sow*, suinus, suillus; (*insect*), asellus.

SOW, *to*, *v. a.*, serere, seminare; *to sow between*, interserere; *to sow abroad*, disseminare, spargere; *v. n.*, sementem facere.

SOW-BREAD, *subst.*, cyclaminum.

SOWER, *subst.*, sator; seminator.

SOWING, *subst.*, satio, consitio; *of sowing*, seminalis; *sowing-time*, sementis.

SOW-LIKE, *adv.*, suis more.

SPACE, *subst.*, spatium; *space between*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; *space of land*, tractus; *space between two pillars*, intercolumnium.

SPACIOUS, *adj.*, spatiosus, amplus.

SPACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, amplitudo.

SPADE, *subst.*, pala; bipalium; (*at cards*), macula nigra.

SPAN, *subst.*, palmus; *of a span*, palmaris; *span of life*, vitæ brevitas.

SPANGLE, *subst.*, bractea; *little s.*, bracteola.

SPANGLED, *adj.*, bracteatus.

SPANIEL, *subst.*, canis Hispanicus.

SPANISH-FLY, *subst.*, cantharis.

SPAN-NEW, *adj.*, novissimus, recens.

SPAR, *subst.*, obex, vectis; *spar of metal*, cortex metalli rudis.

SPAR, *to*, obdere; vecte obducto occludere.

SPARE, *adj.* (*left*), reliquus, residuus; (*superfluous*), supervacaneus; (*lean*), macer, gracilis; (*scanty*), tenuis.

SPARE, *to*, parcere; consulere; temperare; (*forgive*), condonare; (*favor*), favêre, indulgêre.

SPARING, *adj.*, parcus, tenax; *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas; (*laying up*), conservatio.

SPARINGNESS, *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.

SPARK, SPARKLE, *subst.*, scintilla; *little sparkle*, scintillula; (*lover*), amans; procus; (*beau*), homo bellus; trossulus.

SPARKLE, *to*, scintillare; (*glitter*), fulgêre, coruscare.

SPARKLING, *subst.*, scintillatio; (*glittering*), fulgor, coruscatio; *adj.*, scintillans, fulgidus, coruscus.

SPARROW, *subst.*, passer; *little s.*, passericulus.

SPARRY, *adj.*, ad corticem metalli pertinens.

SPASM, *subst.*, spasmus.

SPATTER, *to*, luto conspergere, commaculare.

SPATTERDASHES, *subst. pl.*, peronęs; ocrearum genus.

SPATULA, *subst.*, spathula.

SPAVIN, *subst.*, tumor pedum equinorum.

SPAWN, *subst.*, piscium ova *or* semina.

SPAWN, *to*, generare, procreare.

SPAWNER, *subst.*, piscis femina.

SPEAK, *to*, fari, loqui; dicere; verba facere; *to s. against*, contra dicere, obloqui; *to s. aloud*, vocem tollere; *to s. before*, proloqui; *to s. for*, intercedere; *to s. of*, memorare; disserere de; *to s. often*, dictitare; *to s. out*, eloqui; *to s. in public*, orationem habêre, dicere; *to s. to*, alloqui, affari, compellare; *to s. together*, colloqui; *to s. well of*, collaudare; *to s. ill of*, absenti maledicere; *to s. with*, cum aliqo loqui, colloqui, sermocinari, sermonem habêre.

SPEAKER, *subst.*, qui loquitur; orator, contionator; *speaker of Parliament*, senatûs præses.

SPEAKING, *subst.*, locutio, dictio; *s. of*, mentio, commemoratio; *s. out*, pronunciatio; *s. to*, allocutio; *s. together*, colloquium; *evil s.*, maledictum; calumnia; *art of s.*, ars dicendi.

SPEAR, *subst.*, hasta, lancea; framea; *little spear*, hastula; *boar-spear*, venabulum; *spearman*, hastatus; *spear-staff*, hastile; *spearmint*, mentha Romana; *spear-wort*, ranunculus flammeus.

SPECHT, SPEIGHT, *subst.*, picus martius.

SPECIAL, *adj.* (*chief*), præcipuus, peculiaris; (*excellent*), excellens, eximius.

SPECIALLY, *adv.* (*particularly*), præcipue, præsertim, separatim, proprie; (*excellently*), excellenter, egregie, eximie.

SPECIE, *subst.*, aurum *or* argentum signatum; pecunia.

SPECIES, *subst.*, species; pars.

SPECIFIC, *adj.*, specialis, singularis.

SPECIFIC, *subst.*, remedium singulare.

SPECIFY, *to*, denotare, singulatim notare.

SPECIFYING, SPECIFICATION, *subst.*, rerum singularum notatio *or* index.

SPECIMEN, *subst.*, specimen, exemplum.

SPECIOUS, *adj.*, speciosus; simulatus.

SPECK, SPECKLE, *subst.*, macula, labes, lentigo; *little speck*, labecula; *natural speck*, nævus; (*pimple*), varus.

SPECKLE, *to*, maculis variare, variegare.

SPECKLED, *adj.*, maculatus; varius.

SPECTACLE, *subst.*, spectaculum; *pair of spectacles*, perspicillum.

SPECTACLED, *adj.*, perspicillatus.

SPECTATOR, *subst.*, spectator, spectatrix; testis, arbiter.

SPECTRE, *subst.*, species; simulacrum vanum; umbra, larva.

SPECULAR, *adj.*, specularis.

SPECULATE, *to*, de aliqa re cogitare.

SPECULATION, *subst.*, cogitatio; contemplatio.

SPECULATIVE, *adj.*, contemplativus.

SPECULATOR, *subst.*, qui studium in rerum contemplatione collocat.

SPEECH, *subst.*, oratio, vox; (*talk*), sermo; (*saying*), dictum, vox, verbum; (*oration*), oratio, con-

tio; *short* or *little speech*, oratiuncula, contiuncula; *fair speech*, blanditiæ, blandimenta; *lofty speech*, superbiloquentia; *opprobrious speech*, contumelia.

SPEECHLESS, *adj.*, mutus; elinguis.

SPEED, *subst.* (*celerity*), celeritas, velocitas; (*haste*), festinatio, properatio; (*success*), successus.

SPEED, *to*, *v. n.*, festinare, properare; *v. a.*, maturare, accelerare; *to speed well*, prosperis successibus uti.

SPEEDINESS, *subst.*, celeritas, agilitas, pernicitas.

SPEEDY, *adj.*, citus, expeditus, properus, celer, velox.

SPELL, *subst.*, incantamentum; *spell of work*, laborandi vices.

SPELL, *to*, litteras in syllabis colligere; litteras connectere.

SPELLER, *subst.*, *good* or *bad*, qui litteras recte *or* male connectit.

SPELLING, *subst.*, ratio scribendi, orthographia.

SPEND, *to*, consumere, absumere; expendere, impendere; *to spend lavishly*, profundere; *to spend time on*, rei alqd temporis impertire.

SPENDING, *subst.*, consumptio; (*lavishing*), effusio, profusio.

SPENDTHRIFT, *subst.*, prodigus, decoctor.

SPERM, *subst.*, semen.

SPERMACETI, *subst.*, sperma ceti.

SPERMATIC, SPERMATICAL, *adj.*, ad semen pertinens.

SPEW, *to*, vomere, evomere; vomitu ejicere.

SPHERE, *subst.*, sphæra; globus; *fig.*, munus.

SPHERE, *to*, rotundare, in orbem formare.

SPHERICAL, *adj.*, globosus, sphæroides.

SPHINX, *subst.*, Sphinx.

SPICE, *subst.*, aroma; *spices*, merces odorum, odores Arabici.

SPICE, *to*, aromatibus condire *or* conspergere.

SPICED SAUCE (*condiment*), *subst.*, conditura.

SPICERY, *subst.*, merces odorum.

SPICY, *adj.*, aromaticus.

SPIDER, *subst.*, aranea, araneus; *full of spiders*, araneosus; *spider's web*, araneæ tela; araneum.

SPIGOT, *subst.*, siphonis obturamentum.

SPIKE, *subst.*, clavus major.

SPIKE, *to*, spicare, spiculare, cuspidare.

SPIKED, *adj.*, acuminatus, cuspidatus.

SPILL, *to*, fundere, effundere.

SPILLING, *subst.*, fusio, effusio.

SPIN, *to*, nēre; (*of the spider*), telam texère; *to spin out*, protrahere, producere; *to spin as a top*, versari.

SPINDLE, *subst.*, fusus; *spindle-legs*, crura exilia; *spindle of a wheel*, rotæ axis.

SPINE, *subst.*, spina.

SPINNER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ stamina net; (*little spider*), araneolus.

SPINNING, *subst.*, lanificium.

SPINSTER, *subst.*, lanifica; (*in law*), femina innupta.

SPINY, *adj.*, spinosus.

SPIRAL, *adj.*, anguineus, in se convolutus; *spiral motion*, motus in spiram.

SPIRALLY, *adv.*, spiræ instar.

SPIRE, *subst.* (*of grass*), spica graminis; (*steeple*), pyramis.

SPIRE, *to*, spicare, spicas emittere.

SPIRIT, *subst.* (*breath*), spiritus; anima; (*soul*), animus; mens; (*goblin*), larva; *good* or *bad spirit*, bonus *or* malus genius; *familiar spirits*, lares, *pl.*; (*courage*), animus, virtus; (*disposition*), ingenium, indoles, natura; (*liveliness*), vigor, alacritas, animi ardor; (*strong liquor*), liquor acrior; (*quintessence*), spiritus, flos.

SPIRIT, *to* (*away*), furtim abducere; (*to spirit up*), animare, instigare.

SPIRITED, *adj.*, animatus; *high-s.*, animosus; superbus; *low-s.*, excors, languidus; *mean-s.*, abjectus; *public spiritedness*, publicæ salutis studium.

SPIRITLESS, *adj.*, mastus; frigidus, inanis.

SPIRITUAL, *adj.* (*heavenly*), cœlestis; (*incorporeal*), incorporalis; (*devout*), pius, religiosus; (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus.

SPIRITUALIZE, *to* (*in chemistry*), tapiritus subtilissimos elicere; (*in theology*), animam ad cœlestia spirandum docere.

SPIRITUALITIES, *subst. pl.*, reditus ecclesiastici.

SPIRITUOUS, *adj.*, spiritûs plenus, fervidus.

SPIRT OUT, *to*, *v. a.*, exspuere; *v. n.*, erumpere, prosilire.

SPIRT, *subst.* (*of wind*), impetus venti.

SPIT, *subst.*, veru; *small spit*, veruculum.

SPIT, *to* (*meat*), carnem assandam veru transfigere.

SPIT, *to*, spuere, exspuere; *to spit blood*, sanguinem sputare; *to spit down*, despuere; *to spit out*, exspuere, excreare; *to spit upon*, inspuere.

SPITAL, *subst.* *See* HOSPITAL.

SPITE, SPITEFULNESS, *subst.*, invidia, malevolentia; odium; maleflca voluntas; *in spite of*, adversus; ingratiis.

SPITE, *to*, invidēre; male alicui velle.

SPITEFUL, *adj.*, invidus, infestus, malignus.

SPITTER, *subst.*, sputator, screator.

SPITTING, *subst.*, sputatio, screatus; *spitting of blood*, sanguinis exspuitio.

SPITTLE, *subst.*, sputum, saliva; *full of spittle*, salivosus.

SPLASH, *to*, conspurcare, luto adspergere.

SPLASH, *subst.* (*of dirt*), luti macula *or* adspersio.

SPLASHING, *subst.*, luti adspersio.

SPLASHY, *adj.*, aquosus, humidus.

SPLAY, *to* (*a horse*), armum equi laxare.

SPLAY-FOOT, *subst.*, pes distortus.

SPLAY-FOOTED, *adj.*, valgus, pedibus distortis.

SPLEEN, *subst.*, splen, lien; *of the spleen*, splenicus; (*as a complaint*), hæmis morbus, malum hypochrondriacum; (*grudge*), odium; invidia.

SPLENDID, *adj.* (*bright*), splendidus; (*magnificent*), magnificus, lautus.

SPLENDOR, *subst.* (*brightness*), splendor, fulgor; (*magnificence*), magnificentia, lautitia.

SPLENETIC, *adj.*, splenetica, lienosus; (*peevish*), morosus.

SPLICE, *to* (*ropes*), funium partes inter se texere.

SPLINT, SPLINTER, *subst.*, assula, fragmentum.

SPLINT, SPLINTER, *to*, *v. n.*, diffindi, in assulas secari; *v. a.*, assulis firmare.

SPLIT, *to*, *v. a.*, findere, discindere; *v. n.*, diffindi, dissilire.

SPLITTER, *subst.*, qui diffindit.

SPOIL, *subst.*, præda; raptum; rapina; *spoils of war*, spolia.

SPOIL, *to* (*plunder*), expilare, spoliare, diripere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare; (*interrupt*), interturbare.

SPOILER, *subst.* (*plunderer*), prædo, prædator, expilator, spoliator; (*corrupter*), corruptor.

SPOILING, *subst.* (*plundering*), expilatio, spoliatio, direptio; (*corrupting*), corruptio, depravatio.

SPOKE, *subst.*, radius rotæ.

SPOKESMAN, *subst.*, orator.

SPOLIATION, *subst.*, spoliatio, vastatio.

SPONDEE, *subst.*, spondeus.

SPONDYLE, *subst.*, spondylus.

SPONGE, *subst.*, spongia; *little s.*, spongiola.

SPONGE, *to*, spongia abstergere; *to sponge upon*, alieno sumptu edere *or* potare.

SPONGER, *subst.*, parasitus, assecla.

SPONGINESS, *subst.*, natura rei spongiosæ, raritas.

SPONGY, *adj.*, spongiosus.

SPONSION, *subst.*, sponsio.

SPONSOR, *subst.* (*surety*), sponsor; (*god-father*), sponsor baptismalis.

SPONTANEOUS, *adj.*, spontaneus, voluntarius.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, SPONTANEITY, *subst.*, voluntas spontanea.

SPOOL, *subst.*, fusus.

SPOON, SPOONFUL, *subst.*, cochlear, cochlearium; ligula.

SPORT, *subst.*, lusus, ludus; jocus; oblectamentum; (*laughing-stock*), ludibrium; (*show*), spectaculum.

SPORT, *to*, ludere, jocari; *to sport wantonly*, lascivire.

SPORTFUL, SPORTING, SPORTIVE, *adj.*, ludicer, ludibundus, jocosus; lascivus.

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, *subst.*, festivitas, lascivia.

SPORTING, *subst.*, lusio, jocatio.

SPORTSMAN, *subst.*, venator.

SPOT, *subst.*, macula, labes; *little spot*, labecula; (*blemish*), dedecus, probrum; (*place*), locus; *s. of ground*, agellus; *on the s.*, e vestigio, illico, statim.

SPOT, *to*, maculare, inquinare; (*speckle*), variis maculis notare.

SPOTLESS, *adj.*, immaculatus; (*blameless*), irreprehensus; sanctus.

SPOTTED, *adj.*, maculosus; *spotted fever*, febris purpurea.

SPOTTING, *subst.*, maculæ adspersio.

SPOUSAL, *adj.*, nuptialis, connubialis.

SPOUSALS, *subst. pl.*, sponsalia, nuptiæ.

SPOUSE, *subst.* (*husband*), maritus, conjux; (*wife*), uxor, conjux.

SPOUSELESS, *adj.*, vidua, *or* nondum matrimonio conjuncta.

SPOUT, *subst.*, os, epistomium; *spout of water*, torrens; (*pipe*), tubus; fistula.

SPOUT, *to*, fundere; *to spout down*, defundere; *to spout out*, effundere; effluere; erumpere, prodilire; *to spout up*, in sublime effundere.

SPOUTING OUT, *substant.* (*issuing*), eruptio; (*pouring*), effusio.

SPOUTING-WHALE, *subst.*, physeter.

SPRAIN, *subst.*, membri distortio; luxatura.

SPRAIN, *to*, membrum torquere.

SPRAT, *subst.*, sarda, sardina, halecula.

SPRAWL, *to*, humi prostratum repere.

SPRAY, *subst.*, rami extrema pars; *of water*, spuma, aspergo.

SPREAD, *subst.* (*increase*), incrementum; (*compass*), ambitus.

SPREAD, *to*, *v. a.* (*extend*), pandere, explicare, diffundere; sternere; spargere; disseminare; (*noise abroad*), vulgare, divulgare; (*enlarge*), dilatare propagare; *v. n.*, sese extendere, extendi, diffundi; manare; increbrescere.

SPREADER, *subst.*, qui spargit *or* dissipat.

SPREADING, *subst.*, distentio; *spreading of a distemper*, contagio.

SPRIG, *subst.*, ramulus, circulus; germen.

SPRIGHTLINESS, *subst.*, alacritas.

SPRIGHTLY, *adj.*, alacer, vegetus, vividus, acer.

SPRING, *subst.* (*fountain*), fons, scaturigo; (*beginning*), caput, principium, origo; *spring of day*, diluculum; (*spiral*), spira; elater; (*time*), ver, tempus vernum; (*leap*), saltus.

SPRING, *to* (*leap*), salire, *to s. out, forth*, or *from*, oriri, nasci, creari, gigni; (*bud*), germinare, gemmare; (*gush*), erumpere, prosilire, scatēre; *to s. a leak*, rimas agere, fatiscere; *to s. a mine*, vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere.

SPRINGE, *subst.*, laqueus, tendicula.

SPRINGINESS, *subst.*, vis elastica.

SPRINGING (*of trees*), *subst.*, germinatio, gemmatio.

SPRINGY, *adj.*, elasticus.

SPRINKLE, *to*, spargere; *to sprinkle at, upon*, adspergere, conspergere.

SPRINKLER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ spargit.

SPRINKLING, *subst.*, sparsio, adspersio.

SPRIT-SAIL, *subst.*, velum malo anteriori affixum.

SPRITE, *subst.*, larva, dæmon.

SPROUT, *subst.*, surculus, germen.

SPROUT, *to*, germinare, pullulare.

SPROUTING, *subst.*, germinatio.

SPRUCE, *adj.*, bellus, comptus; tersus, concinnus.

SPRUCE, *subst.*, pinus, abies.

SPRUCENESS, *subst.*, concinnitas, elegantia.

SPUME, *subst.*, spuma.

SPUMOUS, SPUMY, *adj.*, spumeus, spumosus.

SPUNGE. *See* SPONGE.

SPUR, *subst.*, calcar; (*incitement*), illecebra, stimulus; *spur of a ship*, rostrum navis.

SPUR, *to* (*a horse*), equo calcaria subdere, equum calcaribus concitare; *to spur on*, incitare, stimulare, instigare.

SPUR GALL, *to*, calcaribus sauciare.

SPURIOUS, *adj.*, adulterinus, falsus.

SPURN, *to*, calcitrare; respuere, repudiare.

SPURNER, *subst.*, calcitro; qui repudiat.

SPURNING, *subst.*, calcitratus; repudiatio.

SPURRED, *adj.*, calcaribus instructus.

SPURRER, *subst.*, stimulator.

SPURRING, *subst.*, stimulatio, incitatio.

SPUTTER, *subst.*, turba, tumultus.

SPUTTER, *to*, sputare; (*as a wick*), sciatillare.

SPY, *subst.*, speculator, explorator.

SPY, *to* (*observe*), speculari, explorare; (*see*), vidēre, conspicere.

SPYING, *subst.*, conspectus, intuitus.

SQUAB, *subst.* (*fat person*), homo pumilus et obesus; (*pigeon*), pipio.

SQUABBLE, *to*, rixari, litigare, turbas ciēre; concertare.

SQUABBLE, SQUABBLING, *subst.*, rixa, turba, tumultus.

SQUADRON, *subst.*, *of horse*, equitum turma; *of ships*, classis.

SQUALID, *adj.*, squalidus, spurcus.

SQUALL, *to*, clamarè, vociferari; (*as an infant*), vagire.
SQUALL (*of wind*), *subst.*, ventus vehemens improviso concitatus.
SQUALLING, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio.
SQUANDER AWAY, *to*, profundere, dissipare.
SQUANDERER, *subst.*, nepos; homo profusus.
SQUANDERING, *subst.*, profusio; prodigentia.
SQUARE, *adject.*, quadratus; (*honest*), probus; *subst.*, quadra, res quadrata; *little square*, tessella; *workman's square*, norma; *solid square*, cubus; (*pane*) *of glass*, quadra vitrea.
SQUARE, *to* (*make square*), quadrare; (*rule*), regere, dirigere.
SQUARING, *subst.*, quadratura.
SQUASH, *to*, comprimere.
SQUASHING, *subst.*, compressio.
SQUAT, *adj.*, brevis et compactus.
SQUAT DOWN, *to*, conquiniscere, subsidere.
SQUEAK, SQUEAL, *to*, arguto vociferari; vagire.
SQUEAKING, SQUEALING, *adj.*, argutus, stridulus; *subst.*, vagitus; stridor.
SQUEAMISH, *adj.*, fastidiosus, nauseans; delicatus.
SQUEAMISHNESS, *subst.*, fastidium, nausea; mollitia.
SQUEEZE, *to*, premere, comprimere; (*dash*), collidere.
SQUEEZING, *subst.*, pressio, pressura.
SQUIB, *subst.*, tubulus missilis nitrato pulvere completus.
SQUILL, *subst.*, squilla, scilla.
SQUINANCY, *subst.*, cynanche, angina.
SQUINT-EYED, *adj.*, strabo.
SQUINT, *to*, limis spectare; oculis limis esse.
SQUINTING, *subst.*, oculorum distortio.
SQUIRREL, *subst.*, sciurus.
SQUIRT, *subst.*, sipho.
SQUIRT OUT, *to*, *v. a.*, aquam emittere, ejicere; *v. n.*, exsilire, projici.
ST! *interj.*, au! st!
STAB, *subst.*, ictus, plaga.
STAB, *to*, sica pungere; *to s. dead*, sica conficere.
STABBER, *subst.*, sicarius.
STABILIMENT, *subst.*, stabilimentum.
STABLE, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus; constans; *subst.*, stabulum; claustrum.
STABLE, *to*, stabulare, stabulo includere.
STABLEMAN, *subst.*, equiso.
STABLENESS, STABILITY, *subst.*, stabilitas, firmitas; constantia.
STABLING, *subst.*, stabulatio.
STABLISH, *to*, stabilire, sancire, ratum facere.
STACK, *subst.*, meta, cumulus, strues.
STAFF, *subst.*, baculum, bacillum; *s. of a spear*, hastile; *walking-s.*, scipio; (*power*), potestas; *a general's s.*, prætorium; *s. of verses*, versuum series.
STAG, *subst.*, cervus; *stag-beetle*, cervus volans.
STAGE, *subst.*, scena, theatrum; *stage of a journey*, statio; *stage of life*, gradus ætatis; *stage-coach*, currus meritorius certis stationibus commorans.
STAGER, *subst.*, homo in aliqa re multum versatus.
STAGGER, *to*, *v. n.* (*reel*), vacillare; (*waver*), dubitare, fluctuare, hæsitare; *v. a.*, scrupulum alicui movêre.
STAGGERINGLY, *adv.*, titubanter, dubie.
STAGNANT, *adj.*, stagnans; *s. pool*, stagnum.
STAGNATE, *to*, stagnare, stare.

STAGNATION, *subst.*, *of the blood*, sanguis consistens; *of trade*, mercatura jacens.
STAID, *adj.*, gravis, serius, constans.
STAIDNESS, *subst.*, gravitas, severitas.
STAIN, *subst.*, macula, labes; *little s.*, labecula.
STAIN, *to* (*sully*), maculare, contaminare; polluere; (*dye*), tingere, inficere.
STAINER, *subst.* (*dyer*), infector, tinctor.
STAINING, *subst.* (*discoloring*), decoloratio; (*dyeing*), tinctura, infectus.
STAINLESS, *adj.*, purus, immaculatus.
STAIR, *subst.* (*step*), gradus; *stairs*, scalæ; (*story*), tabulatum, contignatio.
STAKE, *subst.* (*post*), palus, paxillus, sudes; (*at play*), pecunia posita; (*at a bet*), pignus.
STAKE, *to*, ponere, deponere; pignerare; (*prop up*), fulcire.
STAKED, *adj.*, palatus, vallatus.
STALE, *adj.* (*old*), vetus, inveterascens; (*flat*), imbecillus; *stale and rank*, putridus, rancidus; (*antiquated*), obsoletus, exoletus.
STALE, *subst.*, urina; lotium.
STALENESS, *subst.*, vetustas.
STALK, *subst.*, caulis; stilus; scapus; culmus; calamus; stipula; pediculus; petiolus.
STALK, *to*, magnos facere gradus; pedetentim ire.
STALL, *subst.*, stabulum; *stall for horses*, equiso; *ox-stall*, bovile; (*little shop*), taberna, pergula; (*seat*), sella.
STALL, *to* (*put into a stall*), stabulare; (*fatten*), saginare.
STALLAGE, *subst.*, merces, locarium.
STALLING, *subst.*, stabulatio.
STALLION, *subst.*, equus admissarius.
STAMMER, *to*, balbutire, hæsitare.
STAMMERER, *subst.*, balbus, blæsus.
STAMMERING AT, *subst.*, hæsitantia.
STAMMERINGLY, *adv.*, cum lingua hæsitatione.
STAMP, *subst.* (*mark*), nota, signum; (*cut, print*), figura, tabula; imago impressa.
STAMPER, *subst.*, qui signum imprimit.
STAMPING, *subst.* (*with the foot*), suppletio pedum, calcatura; conculcatio; (*marking*), signatio.
STANCH, *adj.*, firmus, solidus, bonus.
STANCH, *to* (*blood*), sanguinem sistere, restinguere.
STANCHER, *subst.*, qui sistit.
STANCHING, *subst.*, suppressio, restinctio.
STANCHION, *subst.*, fulcrum, fultura.
STANCHNESS, *subst.*, bonitas.
STAND, *to*, *v. n.*, stare; (*stop*), consistere; (*halt*), subsistere; (*be standing*), manêre; (*be placed somewhere*), in aliqo loco positum *or* collocatum esse, (*be*), esse; (*be circumstanced*), se habêre; (*keep in a place*), morari, commorari; *to s. for sale or hire*, prôstare; *to s. about*, circumstare; *to s. against*, resistere, obsistere; *to s. aside*, recedere, secedere, *to s. asunder*, distare; *to s. by*, adstare, assistere, defendere; *to s. for one*, ab aliqo esse *or* stare; *to s. in*, perstare, constare; *to s. off*, obsistere; *to s. out*, exstare, eminêre; *to s. it out*, perseverare; *to s. still*, stare, consistere, subsistere, quiescere; *to s. to*, adstare; *to s. together*, constare; *to s. up*, surgere, erectum stare; *to s. up together*, consurgere; *to s. upon*, instare, insistere; *to s. with*, convenire, *v. a.* (*sustain*), sustinêre.
STAND, *subst.* (*stop*), mora; quies; (*station*), lo-

us, statio; (*doubt*), dubitatio, hæsitatio; (*prop*), fulcrum, sustentaculum; *to make a stand*, gradum sistere; *to be at a stand*, hærēre; dubitare; conquiescere; jacēre.

STANDARD, *subst.*, vexillum, signum; *standard-bearer*, signifer; *standard measure*, mensura publice sancita; (*pattern*), exemplum; (*rule*), lex; *standard of money*, ratio æraria.

STANDER-BY, *subst.*, adstans.

STANDING, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus, permanens; *subst.*, statio; (*time*), ætas, tempus; *standing of a house*, positio.

STANDISH, *subst.*, atramentarium.

STANNARY, *subst.*, albi plumbi fodina.

STANZA, *subst.*, versuum series, stropha.

STAPLE, *subst.*, emporium; *staple of a lock*, cavum in quod pessulus intruditur; *staple commodities*, merces primariæ.

STAR, *subst.*, stella; astrum, sidus; (*asterisk*), asteriscus.

STARBOARD, *subst.*, dextra pars navis.

STARCH, *subst.*, amylum.

STARCH, *to*, amylo solidare; *starched in behaviour*, putidus; affectatis moribus.

STARE, *subst.*, oculi rigidi.

STARE, *to*, adspectare, fixo obtutu adspicere; (*look wildly*), efferato adspectu intuerī; *to stare at*, stupēre.

STAR-FISH, *subst.*, stella piscis; asterias.

STAR-HAWK, *subst.*, astur.

STARING, *adj.*, horridus, hirtus, asper.

STARK, *adj.*, rigens, horrens frigore; *to be stark*, rigēre.

STARK, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, omnino.

STARLESS, *adj.*, sine stellis, tenebrosus.

STAR-LIKE, *adj.*, illustris, splendidus.

STARRY, *adj.*, stellarum plenus.

START, *subst.*, saltus, impetus.

START, *to*, exsilire, subsilire; trepidare, expavescere; *to start a hare*, leporem excitare; *to set out*, proficisci.

STARTER (*of difficulties*), *subst.*, qui scrupulos injicit.

STARTING-PLACE, *subst.*, carceres, repagula.

STARTLE, *to*, *v. n.*, trepidare; *v. a.*, alicui terrorem injicere.

STARTLING, *adj.*, territans.

STARVE, *to*, *v. n.*, horrēre; necari; *with cold*, frigore horrēre; *with hunger*, fame necari; *v. a.*, fame necare; *to starve a cause*, causam fraudare.

STARVELING, *subst.*, qui præ inedia valde macilentus est.

STATE, *subst.* (*condition*), status, conditio, locus, fortuna; (*degree, rank*), ordo; (*show*), magnificentia; splendor; (*charge, office*), munus, dignitas; (*government*), civitas, respublica; *states* (*nobility*), primores, proceres.

STATE, *to*, declarare, dicere; ordinare, moderari, temperare; disponere, definire.

STATED, *adj.*, status, constitutus.

STATELINESS, *subst.*, magnificentia, splendor; superbia, fastus.

STATELY, *adj.*, magnificus, splendidus, superbus.

STATEMENT, *subst.*, explicatio; descriptio; narratio, nuncius.

STATESMAN, STATIST, *subst.*, vir rerum civilium peritus.

STATICS, *subst. pl.*, statice.

STATION, *subst.* (*standing-place*), statio, locus; (*post, office*), munus.

STATION, *to*, in statione ponere, constituere.

STATIONARY, *adj.*, immobilis; firmus.

STATIONER, *subst.* (*paper-dealer*), chartarius; (*bookseller*), bibliopola.

STATIONERY, *subst.*, merces quas chartarii vendere solent.

STATUARY, *subst.* (*art*), sculptura, statuaria; (*carver*), statuarius.

STATUE, *subst.*, statua, signum, simulacrum.

STATURE, *subst.*, statura.

STATUTABLE, *adj.*, legitimus.

STATUTE, *subst.*, lex; decretum, institutum.

STAVE OFF, *to*, depellere; impedire; *to stave to pieces*, frangere.

STAVES, *subst. pl.*, assulæ doliares.

STAY, *subst.* (*delay*), impedimentum; mora, dilatio; (*carrying*), mansio; (*prop*), fulcrum; *fig.*, adminiculum; (*band*), vinculum; *stays*, thorax linteus.

STAY, *to*, *v. n.* (*abide*), manēre; morari, consistere; (*loiter*), cessari, cunctari; *v. a.* (*stop*), sistere, detinēre, impedire; (*curb*), cohibēre, coërcēre, compescere; *to stay one's self*, niti, inniti; *to stay up*, fulcire, suffulcire, sustinēre.

STAYING, *subst.*, commoratio; *staying up*, sustentatio.

STEAD, *subst.*, locus; *instead of*, loco, vice, pro.

STEADFAST, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus, constans.

STEADFASTNESS, *subst.*, æquabilitas.

STEADINESS, *subst.*, stabilitas, firmitas, constantia; assiduitas.

STEADY, *adj.* (*steadfast, firm*), stabilis, constans, firmus, fixus; (*incessant*), continuus, assiduus; (*careful*), diligens.

STEAK, *subst.*, offula, offella; *beef-steaks*, offulæ carnis bubulæ.

STEAL, *to*, *v. a.*, furari, clepere, surripere; *v. n.*, furtum facere; *to steal away*, clam esse subducere, elabi; *to steal into*, irrepere, subire; *to steal upon*, obrepere.

STEALER, *subst.*, fur.

STEALING, *subst.*, furtum; *given to stealing*, furax; *habit of stealing*, furacitas.

STEALTH, *subst.*, furtum; *by stealth*, furtim, furtive; clam.

STEALTHY, *adj.*, furtivus; clandestinus.

STEAM, *subst.*, vapor; *steam-boat*, navis vaporaria; *steam-engine*, machina vaporaria.

STEAM, *to*, *v. a.*, vaporare, exhalare; *v. n.*, vaporem emittere.

STEED, *subst.*, equus.

STEEL, *subst.*, chalyba, ferrum duratum; (*sword*), ferrum; *of steel*, chalybeius; *steelyard*, statera.

STEEL, *adj.*, chalybeius.

STEEL, *to* (*point with steel*), cuspidare, acumi nare; (*harden*), durare, indurare.

STEEP, *adj.*, præruptus, præceps, arduus; *subst.*, locus præceps, præcipitium.

STEEP, *to*, aquâ macerare *or* mollire.

STEEPING, *subst.*, maceratio.

STEEPLE, *subst.*, turris in cacumen acutum fastigiata.

STEEPNESS, *subst.*, devexitas.

STEER, *subst.*, juvencus, bubulus.

STEER, *to*, gubernare, moderari; regere.

STEERAGE, STEERING, *subst.*, navis gubernatio; gubernatoris statio.

STRAY, *adj.*, errans; *subst.*, bestia errans.
STRAYING, *subst.*, erratio, vagatio.
STREAK, *subst.*, linea; nota, radius.
STREAK, *to* (*with a different color*), vario colore distinguere.
STREAKING, *subst.*, distinctio vario colore facta.
STREAM, *subst.*, flumen, amnis; torrens, cursus.
STREAM, *to*, fluere, profluere; labi; currere; *to stream out*, effluere.
STREAMER, *subst.*, vexillum, signum.
STREET, *subst.*, vicus, platea, via; *little street*, viculus, angiportus.
STRENGTH, *subst.* (*vigor*), robur, vires, vis; firmitas; gravitas; vehementia; fortitudo; (*health*), sanitas; (*force*), vis, efficacia, virtus; (*power*), potentia, potestas.
STRENGTHEN, *to*, roborare, firmare; munire.
STRENGTHENER, *subst.*, efficax ad sanitatem confirmandam.
STRENGTHENING, *subst.*, confirmatio.
STRENUOUS, *adj.*, strenuus, fortis.
STRENUOUSNESS, *subst.*, vis, fortitudo.
STRESS, *subst.*, rei momentum, cardo, caput; *stress of weather*, tempestas.
STRETCH, *to*, tendere; extendere; porrigere; *to stretch out*, distendere; porrigere; procurrere; *to stretch to*, pertinère ad.
STRETCH, STRETCHING, *subst.*, extentio, distentio; porrectio.
STREW, *to*, sternere, consternere; spargere, conspergere.
STREWING, *subst.*, sparsio, adspersio.
STRICKEN (*in years*), *adj.*, ætate provectus.
STRICT, *adj.* (*close*), artus; (*exact*), exactus, accuratus; (*formal*), affectatus; (*rigid*), rigidus, severus.
STRICTNESS, *subst.*, necessitas; accuratio; affectatio; (*rigidness*), rigor, severitas.
STRICTURES, *subst. pl.*, censura.
STRIDE, *subst.*, magnus gradus; passus.
STRIDE, *to*, varicare; magnos gradus facere.
STRIDING, *subst.*, crurum distentio.
STRIFE, *subst.*, contentio; altercatio, lis, rixa; disaensio.
STRIKE, *to*, ferire, percutere; cædere, verberare, pulsare; *to s. against*, allidere; allidi; *to s. asunder*, diffindere; *to s. back*, repercutere; *to s. blind*, cæcare; *to s. down*, dejicere, contundere; *to s. into*, infigere; *to s. off*, excutere; *to s. out*, delère, obliterare; *to s. to pieces*, diffringere; *to s. through*, transfigere; *to s. up*, incipere.
STRIKER, *subst.*, pulsator.
STRIKING, *adj.*, insignis; conspicuus; *subst.*, percussio, pulsatio.
STRING, *subst.*, linea, funiculus; vinculum; *bowstring*, chorda, nervus; *strings of a musical instrument*, fides, nervi.
STRING, *to*, filo consercre; *to string an instrument*, lyræ nervos aptare.
STRIP, *to*, spoliare, nudare; vestem detrahere; *to strip one's self*, vestes exuere; *to strip off the rind*, decorticare.
STRIP, *subst.* (*of paper*), schedula chartæ; (*of cloth*), lacinia.
STRIPE, *subst.* (*blow*), plaga, ictus; (*streak*), linea, virga.
STRIPE, *to*, lineis varii coloris distinguere.
STRIPLING, *subst.*, adolescens.
STRIPPER, *subst.*, spoliator, prædator

STRIPPING, *subst.*, spoliatio, nudatio.
STRIVE, *to*, niti, enisi; operam dare; conari, studère; (*struggle*), luctari; *to strive against*, obniti, obluctari.
STRIVING, *subst.*, conatus, nixus.
STROKE, *subst.*, plaga, ictus; *s. on the ear*, alapa; *s. of oars*, pulsus remorum; *s. with a pen*, linea.
STROKE, *to*, palpare, mulcère; (*milk*), mulgère.
STROKING, *subst.*, palpatio.
STROLL, *subst.*, ambulatio.
STROLL ABOUT, *to*, vagari, errare, circumvagare.
STROLLER, *subst.*, erro, circulator.
STRONG, *adj.* (*robust*), robustus, validus; (*sweet*), vehemens, acer; (*efficacious*), efficax, potens; (*massive*), firmus, solidus; (*powerful*), potens, pollens, valens; (*sharp in taste*), acer, acidus; (*in smell*), gravis; (*valiant*), fortis, strenuus; (*numerous*), numerosus, multus.
STROW. *See* STREW, *to*.
STRUCTURE, *subst.*, structura, ædificium.
STRUGGLE, *to*, luctari, contendere, conniti; obluctari; conari; *to struggle with*, conflictari cum; *to struggle together*, congredi, collectari.
STRUGGLE, STRUGGLING, *subst.*, luctatio, nisus, certatio, contentio, certamen.
STRUGGLER, *subst.*, luctator.
STRUMPET, *subst.*, scortum, meretrix, prostibulum.
STRUT, *to*, turgère, tumère; superbire; *to strut along*, superbe incedere.
STRUTTING ALONG, *subst.*, superbus incessus.
STUBBLE, *subst.*, stipula; *of stubble*, stipularis.
STUBBORN, *adj.*, contumax, obstinatus, refractarius.
STUBBORNNESS, *subst.*, contumacia, animi obstinatio.
STUD, *subst.*, bulla; *little stud*, bullula.
STUDDED, *adj.*, bullatus, clavatus; ornatus.
STUD (*of horses*), *subst.*, equaria, equitium.
STUDENT, *subst.*, bonarum litterarum studiosus, litteris deditus; *student at a university*, academiæ civis.
STUDIED, *adj.*, meditatus, commentatus.
STUDIOUS, *adj.*, litterarum studiosus; (*industrious*), industrius, diligens; (*fond of*), amans, diligens, studiosus.
STUDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, studium.
STUDY, *subst.*, studium, meditatio, cura; (*to study in*), museum; (*library*), bibliotheca; *studia*, litterarum studia, litteræ.
STUDY, *to*, alicui rei studère, in aliqa re studia ponere; (*search out*), explorare, exquirere, investigare, scrutari.
STUDYING, *subst.*, meditatio, contemplatio, tractatio litterarum.
STUFF, *subst.* (*materials*), materia, res necessarias; (*cloth*), pannus, tela; (*baggage*), sarcina, impedimenta.
STUFF, *to*, farcire, infercire, confercire, repletre.
STUFFING, *subst.*, fartura, stipatio; *stuffing of a quilt*, tomentum.
STUMBLE, *subst.*, pedis offensio, lapsus.
STUMBLE, *to* (*trip*), pedem offendere, vestigio labi; (*sin*), peccare; *to stumble against*, incurrere in, offendere.
STUMBLER, *subst.*, offensator, caspitans.
STUMBLING-BLOCK, *subst.*, offendiculum.

STUMP, *subst.*, caudex, stipes, truncus; *stump of a limb*, membrum mutilatum.

STUMP, *to*, truncare, ad stirpem præcidere.

STUN, *to*, stupefacere, perterrère, percollere; *to be stunned*, stupère, obstupescere.

STUNT, *to* (*a thing*), alejs rei incrementum impedire.

STUPEFACTION, *subst.*, stupor, torpor.

STUPEFY or STUPIFY, *to*, obstupefacere; hebetare; (*stun*), tundere, obtundere; *to be stupefied*, stupère; *to become stupefied*, stupefieri; *stupefied*, stupefactus.

STUPENDOUS, *adj.*, stupendus, mirus.

STUPID, *adj.* (*blockish*), stupidus, fatuus, hebes; (*without feeling*), torpens, torpidus.

STUPIDITY, *subst.*, stupiditas, stupor.

STURDINESS, *subst.* (*stubbornness*), contumacia; (*strutness*), fortitudo; audacia; (*strength*), corporis robur.

STURDY, *adj.* (*stubborn*), contumax; (*stout*), acer, asper; (*lusty*), firmus, robustus.

STURGEON, *subst.*, acipenser.

STUTTER, *to*, balbutire, lingua hæsitare.

STUTTERER, *subst.*, homo balbus, blæsus, bambalio.

STY, *subst.*, hara, suile.

STYLE, *subst.* (*pin for writing*), stilus; (*appellation*), nomen, appellatio; (*form*), formula; (*way of writing, speaking*), scribendi *or* dicendi genus, ratio; oratio.

STYLE, *to*, appellare, nominare.

STYLING, *subst.*, appellatio, nominatio.

STYPTIC, *adj.*, stypticus, restringens; *subst.*, medicamentum adstrictorium *or* stypticum.

SUASIVE. *See* PERSUASIVE.

SUAVITY (*of manners*), *subst.*, urbanitas.

SUB-ALMONER, *subst.*, stipis largiendæ administer vicarius.

SUBALTERN, *adj.*, inferioris loci *or* ordinis; *subst.*, subcenturio.

SUB-COMMISSIONER, *subst.*, procurator vicarius.

SUB-DEACON, *subst.*, subdiaconus.

SUBDIVIDE, *to*, iterum dividere.

SUBDIVIDING, SUBDIVISION, *subst.*, divisio iterata.

SUBDUCT, *to*, subducere, detrahere.

SUBDUCTION, *subst.*, subductio, deductio.

SUBDUE, *to*, domare, superare, debellare, subigere, vincere.

SUBDUER, *subst.*, domitor, victor.

*SUB*DUING, *subst.*, expugnatio.

SUBJECT, *adj.*, subjectus, parens; (*obliged*), obligatus, obstrictus; (*liable to*), expositus, obnoxius; *subst.*, subjectus, civis; *subject of discourse*, argumentum; (*question*), quæstio; (*position*), positio; *subject in logic*, subjectum.

SUBJECT, *to*, subjicere, subigere, domare.

SUBJECTING, *subst.*, subjectio.

SUBJECTION, *subst.*, servitus, obedientia, officium.

SUBJOIN, *to*, subjungere, subnectere.

SUBJUGATE, *to*, superare, vincere.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, modus subjunctivus *or* conjunctivus.

SUBLIME, *adj.*, sublimis, excelsus, elatus, altus.

SUBLIMITY, *subst.*, sublimitas, excelsitas; altitudo.

SUBLUNARY, *adj.*, intra lunam positus.

SUBMARINE, *adj.*, sub mari positus.

SUBMERGE, *to*, submergere.

SUBMERSION, *subst.*, submersio.

SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVENESS, *subst.*, obsequium, observantia.

SUBMISSIVE, *adj.*, submissus, humilis, obediens.

SUBMIT, *to*, *v. a.*, submittere; *v. n.*, se subjicere, alicui cedere.

SUBMITTING, *subst.*, submissio.

SUBORDINATE, *adj.*, inferior; secundus.

SUBORDINATION, *subst.*, subordinatio; (*obedience*), obsequium; (*discipline*), disciplina.

SUBORN, *to*, subornare, pecunia corrumpere.

SUBPŒNA, *subst.*, citatio in curiam sub certâ pœnâ.

SUBPŒNA, *to*, in curiam citare.

SUBSCRIBE, *to* (*write under*), subscribere; (*give one's consent*), assentire, assentiri; (*give one's name*), nomen profiteri.

SUBSCRIBER, *subst.*, nominis subscriptor.

SUBSCRIBING, SUBSCRIPTION, *subst.*, nominis subscriptio; *subscription-money*, pecunia collatitia.

SUBSEQUENT, *adj.*, subsequens, consequens, sequens.

SUBSEQUENTLY, *adv.*, postea, posthac.

SUBSERVE, *to*, subservire; usui esse.

SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY, *subst.*, obsequium; utilitas.

SUBSERVIENT, *adj.*, subjectus; utilis.

SUBSIDE, *to*, subsidere; concidere.

SUBSIDIARY, *adj.*, subsidiarius, auxiliaris.

SUBSIDY, *subst.* (*aid*), subsidium; (*tax*), tributum; *subsidies*, stipendia.

SUBSIST, *to*, subsistere, constare, exstare; *to subsist upon*, alqa re vivere, se sustentare.

SUBSISTENCE, *subst.*, victus, alimenta.

SUBSTANCE, *subst.* (*matter*), substantia, materia; res; summa; (*ingredient*), pars; (*estate*), fortunæ, facultates; res familiaris.

SUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* (*real*), verus; (*important*), gravis, magni momenti; (*solid*), solidus, firmus; (*wealthy*), dives, locuples, opulentus.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, *subst.*, firmitas, robur.

SUBSTANTIVE, *subst.*, nomen substantivum.

SUBSTITUTE, *subst.*, vicarius; optio.

SUBSTITUTE, *to*, pro altero substituere; sufficere, subrogare.

SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTION, *subst.*, substitutio; (*fraudulently*), suppositio.

SUBTERFUGE, *subst.*, deverticulum; latebra; causa simulata.

SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEOUS, *adj.*, subterraneus.

SUBTILE, *adj.*, subtilis, tenuis; *subtile* or *subtle* (*cunning*), acutus, astutus, callidus, subtilis, argutus.

SUBTILITY, *subst.* (*cunning*), subtilitas, calliditas, sagacitas, astutia; (*thinness*), tenuitas.

SUBTRACT, *to*, subtrahere, deducere.

SUBTRACTION, *subst.*, subductio, deductio; *by subtraction*, deducendo.

SUBURBS, *subst. pl.*, suburbia, suburbana; *of the suburbs*, suburbanus.

SUBVERSION, SUBVERTING, *subst.*, subversio, eversio, ruina.

SUBVERT, *to*, subvertere, evertere; diruere.

SUBVERTER, *subst.*, eversor, subversor.

SUCCEDANEOUS, *adj.*, succedaneus.

SUCCEED, *to* (*come after*), alicui succedere, alqm

excipere; (*follow*), sequi; (*have good success*), bene evenire, prospere succedere.

SUCCEEDING, *adj.* (*following*), sequens; posterus; *subst.*, successio.

SUCCESS, *subst.*, eventus, exitus; *good success*, successus, exitus bonus, res secundæ.

SUCCESSFUL, *adj.*, felix, faustus, prosperus, secundus.

SUCCESSFULNESS, *subst.*, prosperitas, felicitas.

SUCCESSION, *subst.* (*a following*), successio, consecutio; consequentia; (*series*), series; (*continuance*), continuatio; *in s.*, ordine, deincepa.

SUCCESSIVE, *adj.*, continuus.

SUCCESSOR, *subst.*, successor; *s.s*, posteri.

SUCCINCT, *adj.*, brevis, compendiarius.

SUCCINCTNESS, *subst.*, brevitas; compendium.

SUCCOR, *subst.*, auxilium, subsidium, suppetiæ.

SUCCOR, *to* (*comfort*), consolari, erigere; (*bring relief*), alicui succurrere, subvenire, opitulari, opem ferre.

SUCCORER, *subst.* (*comforter*), solator; (*helper*), adjutor, qui opem fert.

SUCCORING, *adj.*, auxilians, opitulans; *subst.* (*comforting*), consolatio; (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium.

SUCCORLESS, *adj.*, auxilii inops.

SUCCULENCY, *subst.*, succi abundantia.

SUCCULENT, *adj.*, succosus, succi plenus.

SUCCUMB, *to* (*to*), succumbere, cedere.

SUCH, *adj.*, talis, ejusmodi, istiusmodi; ejus generis, hic, is; *such—as*, talis—qualis; *in such manner*, tali modo, eo modo, ita, sic.

SUCK, *to, v. n.*, lactère, sugere; *v. a.*, sugere, bibere; *to suck in*, imbibere, sorbère; *to suck out*, exsugere; *to suck up*, absorbère.

SUCKER, *subst.*, *of a pump*, antlia; catheter; *of trees*, stolo.

SUCKING, *adj.*, lactens; *subst.*, suctus.

SUCKLE, *to*, uberibus alere; ad ubera admitère; nutrire.

SUCKLING, *subst.*, animal lactens.

SUCTION, *subst.*, suctus.

SUDDEN, *adj.*, subitus, repentinus, subitaneus; *on a sudden*, repente, subito.

SUDDENLY, *adv.*, subito, repente.

SUDDENNESS, *subst.*, res subita.

SUDORIFIC, *adj.*, sudorem ciens.

SUDS, *subst. pl.*, spuma aquæ sapone infectæ.

SUE, *to* (*beg for*), sollicitare; (*entreat*), supplicare, deprecari; *to sue at law*, lite prosequi, in jus vocare, judicio persequi; *to sue for a place*, munus ambire.

SUET, *subst.*, sebum, sevum; *melted suet*, liquamen; *of suet*, sebosus.

SUFFER, *to* (*bear*), pati, perpeti; tolerare, ferre, perferre, sufferre; (*be punished*), pœnas dare; (*be executed*), ultimum supplicium pati; (*give leave*), pati, permittere, concedere, sinere; *to suffer damage*, incommodo affici.

SUFFERABLE, *adj.*, tolerabilis, ferendus, patibilis.

SUFFERANCE, *subst.* (*endurance*), tolerantia, patientia; perpessio; (*permission*), permissio, facultas; venia; concessio.

SUFFERER, *subst.*, qui patitur *or* permittit; (*loser*), qui damno afficitur.

SUFFERING, *subst.*, perpessio; dolor; ægritudo animi; mala, res adversæ.

SUFFICE, *to*, satis esse.

SUFFICIENCY, *subst.*, quod satis est; (*ability*), facultas, habilitas; peritia.

SUFFICIENT, *adj.*, satis idoneus, par, aptus, habilis, capax.

SUFFICIENTLY, *adv.*, satis, affatim.

SUFFOCATE, *to*, suffocare.

SUFFOCATING, SUFFOCATION, *subst.*, suffocatio.

SUFFRAGAN, *subst.*, vicarius.

SUFFRAGE, *subst.*, suffragium; sententia.

SUFFUSE, *to*, suffundere.

SUFFUSION, *subst.*, suffusio.

SUGAR, *subst.*, saccharum; *sugar-loaf*, succhari meta; *sugar-cane*, arundo sacchari.

SUGAR, *to*, saccharo condire *or* conspergere.

SUGARED, SUGARY, *adj.*, dulcissimus, mellens.

SUGGEST, *to* (*prompt*), suggerere; dictare; (*admonish*), monère, admonère; proponere.

SUGGESTER, *subst.*, monitor, admonitor.

SUGGESTING, SUGGESTION, *subst.*, monitus, monitio; consilium.

SUICIDE, *subst.*, mors voluntaria.

SUIT, *subst.* (*request*), petitio, rogatio, supplicatio; *suit at law*, actio, lis, causa.

SUIT, *subst.* (*of clothes*), vestis, vestitus; *suit of cards*, chartarum pictarum familia *or* genus.

SUIT, *to* (*match*), æquare, aptare, accommodare; *to suit with*, quadrare, convenire.

SUITABLE, *adj.*, aptus, congruens; conveniens.

SUITABLENESS, *subst.*, congruentia.

SUITE, *subst.*, comitatus, comites, asseclæ.

SUITOR, *subst.* (*petitioner*), supplex; (*wooer*), procus.

SULLEN, *adj.*, contumax, morosus.

SULLENNESS, *subst.*, contumacia, pervicacia; morositas, torvitas.

SULLY, *to*, maculare, conspurcare, contaminare, inquinare.

SULLYING, *subst.*, macula, inquinamentum.

SULPHUR, *subst.*, sulphur, sulfur.

SULPHUREOUS, SULPHUROUS, *adject.*, sulphureus, sulphurosus.

SULTAN, *subst.*, imperator Turcicus.

SULTANA, SULTANESS, *subst.*, imperatoris Turcici conjunx.

SULTRINESS, *subst.*, vis æstus, æstus fervidus.

SULTRY, *adj.*, torridus, fervidus, æstuosus.

SUM, *subst.*, summa; *little sum*, summula; *whole sum*, solidum; *sum of a discourse*, summa, caput, argumentum; (*brief rehearsal*), summarium.

SUM UP, *to*, summam facere, consummare; computare, supputare.

SUMMARY, *adj.*, brevis; *subst.*, summarium, breviarium, compendium.

SUMMER, *subst.*, æstas, æstivum tempus; *of summer*, æstivus; (*great beam*), trabs, transtrum.

SUMMER, *to*, æstatem agere.

SUMMERING, *subst.*, æstiva commoratio.

SUMMING UP, *subst.*, consummatio, computatio.

SUMMIT, *subst.*, cacumen, culmen, vertex, fastigium.

SUMMON, *to*, citare, ciëre, arcessere; in jus vocare.

SUMMONER, *subst.*, apparitor, lictor, accensus.

SUMMONING, SUMMONS, *subst.*, citatio, in jus vocatio; *summoning to battle*, evocatio.

SUMPTER-HORSE, *subst.*, equus vitico onustus.

SUMPTUARY, *adj.*, sumptuarius.

SUMPTUOUS, *adj.*, sumptuosus, lautus; pretiosus; *sumptuous treat*, cœna dapalis.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, *subst.*, luxus, splendor, magnificentia, lautitia.

SUN, *subst.*, sol; *of the sun*, solaris; *to bask in the sun*, apricari; *sun-beat*, solis radiis expositus; *sunburned*, sole adustus; *sun-dial*, solarium; *sunshine*, sol; *sunrising*, solis ortus, sol oriens; *sunset*, solis occasus.

SUN, *to*, insolare, soli exponere.

SUNDAY, *subst.*, dies solis, dies dominica; *Palm Sunday*, dies palmarum.

SUNDER, *to*, separare, sejungere.

SUNDRY, *adj.*, diversus, varius; nonnulli.

SUNNINESS, *subst.*, apricitas.

SUNNING, *subst.*, insolatio; *sunning of one's self*, apricatio.

SUNNY, *adj.*, apricus, soli expositus.

SUP, *subst.*, haustus.

SUP, *to*, sorbère; *to sup a little*, sorbillare; *to sup again*, resorbère; *to sup up*, absorbère.

SUP, *to* (*eat at supper*), cœnare; *having supped*, cœnatus.

SUPERABLE, *adj.*, superabilis, exsuperabilis.

SUPERABOUND, *to*, abundare, redundare.

SUPERABUNDANCE, *subst.*, abundantia, redundantia.

SUPERABUNDANT, *adj.*, abundans, affluens.

SUPERADD, *to*, superaddere, adstruere.

SUPERANNUATED, *adj.*, annis confectus; exoletus.

SUPERCARGO, *subst.*, oneris navis curator.

SUPERCILIOUS, *adj.*, supercilosus, fastosus, superbus.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, *subst.*, supercilium, fastus, superbia.

SUPEREMINENCY, *subst.*, eminentia, præcellentia.

SUPEREMINENT, *adj.*, præcellens, præstantissimus; insignis, eximius.

SUPEREROGATION, *subst.*; *act of supererogation*, factum supervacaneum.

SUPEREXCELLENT, *adj.*, præcellens, excellentissimus.

SUPERFICIAL, *adj.*, exterior; *fig.*, levis, parum liligens, parum subtilis.

SUPERFINE, *adj.*, tenuissimus, subtilissimus.

SUPERFLUITY, SUPERFLUOUSNESS, *subst.*, superfluitas; inutilitas; luxuria.

SUPERFLUOUS, *adj.*, supervacaneus; inutilis.

SUPERINDUCED, *adj.*, assumptus, adscitus, adventitius.

SUPERINDUCTION, *subst.*, assumptio.

SUPERINTEND, *to*, inspicere; procurare.

SUPERINTENDENCE, *subst.*, curatio, procuratio; inspectio.

SUPERINTENDENT, *subst.*, curator, procurator; inspector.

SUPERIOR, *adj.*, superior; præstantior, melior; *subst.*, superior; rector.

SUPERIORITY, *subst.*, prior locus, principatus; præstantia.

SUPERLATIVE, *adj.*, excellens; præstans, præclarus.

SUPERNAL, *adj.*, supernus; (*heavenly*), cœlestis.

SUPERNATURAL, *adj.*, naturam superans.

SUPERNUMERARY, *adj.*, justum numerum superans.

SUPERSCRIBE, *to*, inscribere.

SUPERSCRIPTION, *subst.*, inscriptio.

SUPERSEDE, *to*, alqm in locum alius substituere; irritum facere; abrogare.

SUPERSTITION, *subst.*, superstitio.

SUPERSTITIOUS, *adj.*, superstitiosus.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, *subst.*, structura, ædificium.

SUPERVENE, *to*, supervenire.

SUPERVISE, *to*, inspicere, recognoscere.

SUPERVISION, *subst.*, cura.

SUPERVISOR, *subst.*, inspector, curator.

SUPINE, *adj.*, supinus; (*careless*), inconsideratus, negligens, socors; *subst.*, supinum.

SUPINENESS, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria.

SUPPER, *subst.*, cœna; cibus vespertinus; *slight supper*, cœnula; *to be at supper*, cœnare; *of supper*, *adj.*, cœnatorius.

SUPPERLESS, *adj.*, inconatus, inconis.

SUPPING, *subst.*, sorbitio; cœnatio; *s.-room*, cœnaculum; *little s.-room*, cœnatiuncula.

SUPPLANT, *to*, supplantare.

SUPPLE, *adj.*, mollis, flexibilis; facilis; *somewhat supple*, tenellus, molliculus.

SUPPLEMENT, *subst.*, supplementum, complementum.

SUPPLEMENTARY, *adj.*, quod additur ad alqd complendum.

SUPPLENESS, *subst.*, lentor, lentitia, mollitia.

SUPPLIANT, *adj.*, supplex; *subst.*, supplex.

SUPPLICANT, *subst.*, supplex.

SUPPLICATE, *to*, supplicare, obsecrare, rogare.

SUPPLICATION, *subst.*, supplicatio; preces.

SUPPLY, *subst.* (*relief*), supplementum, subsidium; (*plenty*), copia.

SUPPLY, *to*, supplère; (*furnish*), suppeditare; suggerere; (*relieve*), sublevare; succurrere.

SUPPLYING, *subst.*, suppeditatio, instructio.

SUPPORT, *subst.* (*prop*), fulcrum, sustentaculum; (*favor*), gratia; tutela, præsidium.

SUPPORTABLE, *adj.*, tolerabilis.

SUPPORTER, *subst.*, patronus; (*in heraldry*), animans scutum sustinens.

SUPPORTING, *subst.*, sustentatio, auxilium.

SUPPOSABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri potest.

SUPPOSAL, *subst.*, propositum pro vero admissum.

SUPPOSE, *to* (*think*), arbitrari, suspicari, opinari; (*take for granted*), fingere, ponere, facere.

SUPPOSER, *subst.*, qui opinatur *or* suspicatur.

SUPPOSING, SUPPOSITION, *substant.*, opinio, sumptio.

SUPPOSITITIOUS, *adj.*, suppositus, suppositicius.

SUPPRESS, *to*, supprimere; coërcère, rescindere; exstinguere; reticère.

SUPPRESSER, *subst.*, qui supprimit *or* coërcet.

SUPPRESSING, SUPPRESSION, *subst.*, suppressio, coërcitio.

SUPPURATE, *to*, suppurare, pus emittere.

SUPPURATION, *subst.*, suppuratio.

SUPREMACY, *subst.*, principatus.

SUPREME, *subst.*, supremus, summus.

SURCEASING, *subst.*, cessatio, omissio.

SURCHARGE, *subst.*, onus novum *or* nimium oneris accessio.

SURCHARGE, *to*, onus novum imponere, nimio pondere onerare.

SURCHARGING, *subst.*, injusti oneris impositio.

SURCINGLE, *subst.*, cingulum, cinctorium

SURCOAT, *subst.*, amiculum, tunica exterior.
SURD, *adj.*, surdus.
SURE, *adj.* (*certain*), certus, compertus; (*certainly knowing*), certus; (*faithful*), fidus, fidelis; (*safe*), salvus, tutus, securus; (*stable*), stabilis, fixus; (*steadfast*), constans, firmus; *to be sure* (*surely*), quidem, certo, profecto.
SURENESS, *subst.* (*certainty*), certa ratio; (*faithfulness*), fidelitas; (*safety*), salus; (*stability*), stabilitas, firmitas.
SURETISHIP, *subst.*, satisdatio, sponsio.
SURETY, *subst.* (*the person*), sponsor, vas; (*the thing*), sponsio, vadimonium.
SURFACE, *subst.*, superficies, exterior facies.
SURFEIT, *subst.*, crapula; cibi ingurgitatio.
SURFEIT, *to* (*one's self*), se ingurgitare, se explêre.
SURFEITER, *subst.*, heluo.
SURFEITING, *subst.*, crapulæ contractio.
SURGE, *subst.*, fluctus; *full of surges*, fluctuosus.
SURGE, *to*, fluctuare, æstuare.
SURGEON, *subst.*, chirurgus.
SURGERY, *subst.*, chirurgia, ars chirurgica; *of surgery*, chirurgicus.
SURGING, *subst.*, undarum tumultus.
SURLINESS, *subst.*, contumacia, ferocitas, morositas.
SURLY, *adj.*, contumax, ferox, morosus.
SURMISE, *subst.*, conjectura, opinio; præsagium.
SURMISE, *to*, conjicere, conjectare; suspicari.
SURMOUNT, *to*, transcendere; superare, vincere; antecellere.
SURMOUNTER, *subst.*, superator, victor.
SURMOUNTING, *subst.*, superatio.
SURNAME, *subst.*, cognomen, cognomentum.
SURNAME, *to*, cognominare.
SURPASS, *to*, antecellere, præcellere; superare, vincere; præcedere, prægredi.
SURPASSABLE, *adj.*, superabilis, vincibilis.
SURPASSING, *adj.*, egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens.
SURPLICE, *subst.*, stola sacerdotalis.
SURPLUS, SURPLUSAGE, *subst.*, additamentum, auctarium, mantissa.
SURPRISE, SURPRISAL, *subst.*, superventus; necopinata res; (*astonishment*), perturbatio, consternatio; animi stupor.
SURPRISE, *to*, alqm nec opinantem opprimere; (*astonish*), conturbare, perturbare, terrêre, percellere, stupefacere; (*take unawares*), improviso capere.
SURPRISER, *subst.*, qui alqm nec opinantem opprimit.
SURPRISING, *adj.* (*unexpected*), improvisus, inopinatus; (*astonishing*), mirus, admirabilis.
SURRENDER, *subst.*, deditio, traditio; resignatio.
SURRENDER, *to*, *v. a.* (*restore*), reddere, restituere; (*deliver over*), tradere, dedere; *v. n.*, alicui se dedere, cedere, manus dare.
SURRENDERING, *subst.*, deditio, restitutio.
SURREPTITIOUS, *adj.*, subrepticius, furtivus.
SURREPTITIOUSLY, *adv.*, furtim, clam, secreto.
SURROGATE, *subst.*, vicarius.
SURROUND, *to*, circumdare; cingere, amplecti; circumvallare.
SURROUNDING, *subst.*, circuitio, circuitus, amplexus.
SURVEY, *subst.* (*a viewing*), lustratio, inspectio; conspectus; (*a measuring*), metatio, dimensio.
SURVEY, *to*, lustrare, inspectare, inspicere, contuêri; (*measure*), metiri; (*oversee*), curare, recognoscere.
SURVEYOR, *subst.* (*viewer*), inspector; (*measurer*), mensor, metator; (*overseer*), curator; (*architect*), architectus.
SURVEYORSHIP, *subst.*, curatoris munus.
SURVIVE, *to*, superstitem esse, supervivere.
SURVIVOR, *subst.*, superstes.
SUSCEPTIBILITY, *subst.*, sentiendi vis, animi mollitia.
SUSCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, capax, aptus, idoneus; facile sentiens *or* suscipiens.
SUSPECT, *to*, suspicari, suspectare; suspicere; suspectum habêre.
SUSPECTING, *subst.* *See* SUSPICION.
SUSPEND, *to* (*hang*), suspendere; (*defer*), differre; *to s. one's judgment*, judicium cohibêre.
SUSPENSE, *subst.*, hæsitatio, dubitatio; *to be in suspense*, hæsitare, dubitare; animo pendêre; *to keep in suspense*, suspendere.
SUSPENSION, *subst.*, *from an office*, munneris interdictio; *suspension of arms*, induciæ.
SUSPICION, *subst.*, suspicio, diffidentia.
SUSPICIOUS, *adj.* (*distrustful*), suspiciosus, suspicax; (*suspected*), suspectus.
SUSTAIN, *to* (*prop, defend*), sustentare, sustinêre; tuêri, defendere; (*support*), alere, fovêre; (*bear*), ferre, perferre; tolerare, pati.
SUSTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod sustineri *or* defendi potest.
SUSTAINING, *subst.*, sustentatio, defensio.
SUSTENANCE, *subst.*, alimentum, victus; pabulum.
SUTLER, *subst.*, caupo *or* institor castrensis; lixa.
SUTURE, *subst.*, sutura.
SWAB, *subst.*, scopa lanea.
SWABBER, *subst.*, qui navem scopa purgat.
SWADDLE, *subst.*, involucrum.
SWADDLE, *to*, fasciis involvere.
SWADDLING-BANDS, *subst. pl.*, incunabula, fasciæ.
SWAGGER, *to*, jactare, ostentare, gloriari.
SWAGGERER, *subst.*, jactator, gloriosus.
SWAGGERING, *subst.*, gloriatio, jactatio, ostentatio.
SWAIN, *subst.*, colonus; rusticus, agrestis.
SWALLOW, *subst.*, hirundo.
SWALLOW, *to*, sorbêre, absorbêre; haurire; *to swallow up*, vorare, devorare, ingurgitare.
SWALLOWING, *subst.*, haustus.
SWAMP, *subst.*, palus.
SWAMPY, *adj.*, paluster.
SWAN, *subst.*, cycnus, olor; *of a swan*, cycneus, olorinus.
SWARD, *subst.*, agri graminosa superficies, gramen.
SWARM, *subst.*, multitudo, magnus numerus, nubes; *of bees*, apium examen; *of people*, turba.
SWARM, *to*, confluere; (*as bees*), examina condere.
SWART, SWARTHY, *adj.*, fuscus, nigricans, subniger; *to grow s.*, nigrescere; *make s.*, infuscare.
SWARTHINESS, *subst.*, nigror.
SWATHE, *to*, fasciis involvere.
SWAY, *subst.*, imperium, potestas; ditio; dominatio; regnum; rerum administratio.
SWAY, *to*, imperare; regere; rebus præesse, res administrare; gubernare; dominari.

SWAYING, *subst.*, gubernatio, rerum administratio.

SWEAR, *to*, jurare; jusjurandum dare, jurejurando se obstringere; sacramentum dicere; *to swear against*, abjurare, ejurare; *to swear falsely*, pejerare, perjurare.

SWEARER, *subst.*, jurator; *false swearer*, jurator falsus, perjurus.

SWEARING, *subst.*, jurisjurandi interpositio.

SWEAT, *subst.*, sudor.

SWEAT, *to*, sudare; exsudare; sudorem emittere.

SWEATER, *subst.*, sudator, sudatrix.

SWEATING, *subst.*, sudatio; *sweating-place*, sudatorium; *of sweating*, sudatorius.

SWEEP, *to*, verrere, everrere; scopis purgare; *to sweep away*, auferre, diripere; *to sweep before*, præverrere.

SWEEPER, *subst.*, qui scopis verrit; *chimney-sweeper*, qui caminos deterget.

SWEEPING, *subst.*, purgatio scopis facta; *sweepings*, purgamenta; quisquilias.

SWEET, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis, jucundus, gratus; (*fair*), bellus, concinnus; venustus; amœnus; (*dear*), carus, dilectus; (*kind*), benignus, comis, blandus; *to grow s.*, dulcescere; *somewhat s.*, subdulcis; *very s.*, suavissimus; *s. as honey*, melleus, mellitus.

SWEET-BREAD, *subst.*, vituli pancreas.

SWEETEN, *to*, dulcem facere; *to sweeten with sugar*, saccharo temperare; (*pacify*), placare, mulcere; (*alleviate*), levare, lenire; (*season*), condire.

SWEETENER, *subst.* (*wheedler*), delinitor, assentator.

SWEETENING, *subst.*, conditura; (*alleviating*), levatio; (*pacifying*), placatio, sedatio.

SWEETISH, *adj.*, dulciculus, subdulcis.

SWEETNESS, *subst.*, suavitas, dulcedo; jucunditas; amœnitas; venustas; *sweetness of temper* or *manners*, humanitas.

SWELL, *to*, *v. n.*, tumere, turgere; turgescere; (*grow out*), crescere, augeri; (*bump out*), prominere; *v. a.*, inflare, tumefacere.

SWELLING, *adj.*, tumidus, turgidus; *subst.*, tumor, inflatio; *swelling in the throat*, struma.

SWELTER, *to*, calore pæne suffocari.

SWERVE FROM, *to*, errare, aberrare; deflectere, declinare.

SWIFT, *adj.*, celer, velox, pernix; citus; properus; *very swift*, perceler, prævelox, rapidus.

SWIFT, *subst.* (*bird*), apus.

SWIFTNESS, *subst.*, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas.

SWILL, *to* (*drink greedily*), sorbere, absorbere; ebibere; (*rinse*), lavare, abluere, eluere.

SWILLER, *subst.*, homo ebriosus.

SWILLING, *subst.*, potatio; vinolentia.

SWIM, *to*, nare, natare; aqua sustineri; *to s. away*, abnatare; *to s. back*, renare; *to s. by*, prænatare; *to s. in*, innare, innatare; *to s. out*, enare, enatare; *to s. over*, transnare, tranare, transnatare; *to s. to*, adnare; *to s. upon*, supernatare; *to s. under water*, subnatare.

SWIMMER, *subst.*, natator, nans; nandi peritus.

SWIMMING, *subst.*, natatio.

SWIMMINGLY, *adv.*, prospere, bono successu.

SWINDLE, *to*, circumducere, argento emungere.

SWINDLER, *subst.*, fraudator.

SWINE, *subst.*, sus, porcus; *little swine*, porculus, porcellus; *of swine*, suillus, porcinus; *relating to swine*, suarius.

SWINE'S DUNG, *subst.*, sucerda, succerda.

SWINE-HERD, *subst.*, subulcus, suarius.

SWINE'S-STY, *subst.*, hara, suile.

SWING, *subst.*, oscillum; (*jerk*), impetus.

SWING, *to*, jactare, librare, agitare, torquere; *to swing about*, circumagere.

SWINGE, *to*, flagellare, verberare.

SWINGING, *adj.* (*hanging*), pendulus; (*very large*), ingens; *subst.*, libratio, oscillatio; *swinging about*, rotatio.

SWITCH, *subst.*, virga; vimen.

SWIVEL, *subst.*, verticillus.

SWOLLEN, *adj.*, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.

SWOON, SWOONING, *subst.*, subita (animæ) defectio.

SWOON, *I*, animus me relinquit, animo linquor, anima deficit; *fallen into a swoon*, collapsus.

SWOOP, *subst.*, impetus.

SWORD, *subst.*, gladius; ensis; spatha; ferrum; (*sabre*), acinaces; *sword-bearer*, ensifer; *sword-player*, gladiator.

SWORN, *adj.*, juratus; jurejurando adstrictus; *sworn foe*, inimicus capitalis *or* acerrimus.

SYCOPHANT, *subst.*, sycophanta, delator.

SYLLABIC, *adj.*, †syllabicus.

SYLLABLE, *subst.*, syllaba; *by syllables*, syllabatim.

SYLLABUB, *subst.*, oxygala.

SYLLOGISM, *subst.*, syllogismus, ratiocinatio.

SYLLOGISTICAL, *adj.*, syllogisticus.

SYLLOGIZE, *to*, ratiocinari.

SYLVAN, *adj.*, silvester.

SYMBOL, *subst.*, symbolum.

SYMBOLICAL, *adj.*, symbolicus.

SYMBOLIZE, *to*, per symbolum indicare.

SYMBOLIZING, SYMBOLIZATION, *subst.*, per symbola indicatio.

SYMMETRICAL, *adj.*, congruens, æquabilis.

SYMMETRY, *subst.*, partium congruentia; symmetria.

SYMPATHETIC, *adj.*, mutuo affectus.

SYMPATHIZE, *to*, unâ dolere *or* gaudere; misericordiâ moveri.

SYMPATHY, *subst.* (*fellow-feeling*), societas doloris; (*pity*), misericordia.

SYMPHONOUS, *adj.*, modulatus, harmonicus.

SYMPHONY, *subst.*, sonorum concentus; symphonia.

SYMPTOM, *subst.*, indicium.

SYMPTOMATIC, *adject.*, †symptomaticus; proprius.

SYNAGOGUE, *subst.*, synagoga.

SYNCOPE, *subst.*, syncope, syncopa.

SYNOD, *subst.*, conventus.

SYNONYM, *subst.*, vocabulum idem significans

SYNONYMOUS, *adj.*, idem significans.

SYNOPSIS, *subst.*, synopsis, conspectus.

SYNTAX, *subst.*, orationis constructio; syntaxis.

SYRINGE, *subst.*, sipho, siphunculus.

SYRINGE, *to*, per siphonem injicere.

SYRUP, *subst.*, †syrupus.

SYSTEM, *subst.*, ratio, ars; ordo; disciplina; (*body*), corpus.

SYSTEMATIC, *adj.*, ad artem redactus; ad regulam directus; ratione factus.

SYSTEMATICALLY, *adv.*, ad regulam; viâ et ratione; ordine.

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TABERNACLE, *subst.*, tabernaculum, tentorium.
TABLE, *subst.*, mensa; (*table, board*), tabula; (*slab*), lamina; (*index*), index; (*tablets*), tabellæ; (*fare*), victus; *table-cloth*, linteum mensæ superinjectum; *table-talk*, sermo inter cœnam habitus.
TABLER, *subst.*, convictor quotidianus.
TABLING, *subst.*, convictus.
TABOR, TABRET, *subst.*, tympanum minus.
TACIT, *adj.*, tacitus.
TACITURNITY, *subst.*, taciturnitas.
TACK, *to* (*together*), assuere; connectere; *to tack up*, affigere; *to tack about*, navis cursum obliquare.
TACKLE, TACKLING, *subst.*, instrumentum; *tackle for ships*, navium armamenta.
TACTICS, *subst. pl.*, res militaris.
TACTILE, *adj.*, tactilis.
TACTION, *subst.*, tactio.
TADPOLE, *subst.*, gyrinus.
TAG, *subst.*, ligulæ bracteola.
TAG, *to* (*a lace*), ligulæ bracteolam inserere; *to tag after one*, alqm pone sequi.
TAIL, *subst.*, cauda; *tail of a garment*, vestis ima; (*hindermost part*), postrema pars.
TAILED, *adj.*, caudam habens.
TAILOR, *subst.*, sartor.
TAINT, *subst.* (*infection*), contagio, corruptio; (*blemish*), macula, labes.
TAINT, *to, v. a.* (*corrupt*), inficere, corrumpere; *v. n.*, putrescere.
TAINTED, *adj.*, infectus, corruptus, putridus.
TAINTLESS, *adj.*, purus, contagionis expers.
TAKE, *to, v. a.*, sumere, capere; accipere, recipere; (*apprehend*), apprehendere, comprehendere; *to take about*, amplecti; *to take after*, imitari, æmulari; *to take aside*, sevocare, seducere; *to take asunder*, disjungere, dissolvere; *to take away*, tollere, demere, abripere; *to take back again*, resumere; repetere; *to take before*, præsumere, anticipare; *to take by the hand*, manu prehendere; *to take down*, detrahere, demere; diruere; *to take for granted*, sumere, ponere; *to take from*, auferre, abripere; *to take in*, admittere; hospitio accipere; fraudare; *to take off*, tollere, auferre; demere; *to take out*, eximere, excipere; *to take to flight*, se in fugam dare; *to take unto one*, sibi adscisere; *to take up*, tollere; *to take upon one*, sibi sumere *or* assumere; *to take a thing kindly*, alqd benigne accipere; *to take ill*, ægre ferre; *to take for* (*think*), existimare, putare, ducere; *v. n.* (*succeed*), prospere cedere, succedere, evenire.
TAKER AWAY, *subst.*, raptor; spoliator.
TAKING, *subst.*, acceptio, assumptio; *t. of advice*, deliberatio; *t. away*, ademptio; *t. before*, anticipatio; *t. hold of*, prehensio; *t. to*, assumptio.
TALC, *subst.*, talcum (L.).
TALE, *subst.* (*story*), fabula, narratio; *false tale*, commentum; (*number*), numerus; recensio.
TALENT, *subst.* (*weight*), talentum; (*endowment*), ingenium, facultas; dotes.
TALENTED, *adj.*, ingeniosus.
TALISMAN, *subst.*, imaguncula magica.
TALK, *subst.*, sermo, colloquium, sermocinatio.
TALK, *to*, colloqui, confabulari, sermocinari, verba cædere; *to talk at random*, effutire; *to talk of abroad*, vulgare, promulgare; *to talk idly*, nugas dicere; *to talk softly*, mussare, mussitare.
TALKATIVE, *adj.*, garrulus, loquax.
TALKATIVENESS, *subst.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.
TALKER, *subst.*, homo loquax; *idle talker*, gerro.
TALKING (*together*), *subst.*, colloquium; *talking much*, garrulitas.
TALL, *adj.*, procerus, celsus, longus.
TALLNESS, *subst.*, proceritas.
TALLOW, *subst.*, sebum; *of tallow*, *adj.*, sebaceus; *full of tallow*, sebosus; *tallow-candle*, sebaceus, candela sebalis.
TALLOW, *to*, sebare.
TALLY, *subst.*, talea; tessera.
TALLY, *to, v. a.*, tesseris numerum notare; *v. n.* (*agree with*), convenire, congruere, quadrare.
TALON, *subst.*, ungues; *little talon*, unguiculus.
TAMABLE, *adj.*, domabilis.
TAME, *adj.*, cicur; mansuetus; placidus; *to grow tame*, mansuescere.
TAME, *to*, mansuefacere; domare; frangere; frenare.
TAMENESS, *subst.*, mansuetudo, lenitas.
TAMER, *subst.*, domitor, domitrix.
TAMING, *subst.*, domitura, domitio.
TAMPER WITH, *to*, tentare, sollicitare; (*bribe*), pecuniâ corrumpere.
TAMPERING WITH, *subst.*, sollicitatio.
TAN, *subst.*, cortex coriarius.
TAN, *to* (*leather*), corium cortice inficere; coria conficere; (*make brown*), colorare.
TANG, *subst.*, sapor vehemens *or* ingratus.
TANGIBLE, *adj.*, tactilis.
TANGLE, *to* (*entangle*), implicare, irretire.
TANKARD, *subst.*, cantharus operculo instructus.
TANNER, *subst.*, coriarius.
TANTALIZE, *to*, vana spe allicere, spem frustrari.
TANTAMOUNT, *adj.*, idem valens; eandem vim habens.
TAP, *subst.* (*blow*), ictus levis; (*pipe*), fistula, siphо; *tap-house*, caupona.
TAP, *to* (*give a tap*), levitar percutere; *to tap a vessel*, dolium aperire.
TAPE, *subst.*, vitta, taenia.
TAPER, *subst.*, cereus; fax; *adj.*, conicus, pyramidatus.
TAPER, *to*, in coni figuram assurgere.
TAPESTRY, *subst.*, tapes; aulæa.
TAR, *subst.*, pix liquida.
TAR, *to* (*over*), pice liquida oblinere.
TARDINESS, *subst.*, tarditas, mora.
TARDY, *adj.*, tardus, piger, lentus.
TARE, *subst.*, vicia.
TARGE, TARGET, *subst.*, scutum, clipeus magnus; *round targe*, parma; *short targe*, ancile, pelta.
TARGETEER, *subst.*, scutatus.
TARNISH, *to, v. a.*, obscurare, infuscare; *v. n.*, infuscari, obscurari; obsolescere.
TARPAULIN, *subst.*, pannus cannabinus pice liquida illitus; (*a sailor*), nauta.
TARRIER, *subst.*, cunctator, morator.
TARRY, *to*, morari; manere; *to tarry for*, exspectare, præstolari, opperiri; (*lay behind*), tardare, cunctari.
TARRYING, *subst.*, mora, cunctatio; *tarrying for*, expectatio.
TART, *adj.*, acidus, acer, acerbus; *to grow tart*, acescere; *somewhat tart*, acidulus.
TART, *subst.*, panis dulciarii genus.
TARTAR, *subst.*, vini fæx arida.
TARTNESS, *subst.*, acor, acerbitas; mordacitas.

TASK, *subst.*, pensum, opus mandatum *or* prescriptum.

TASK, *to*, pensum injungere alicui.

TASKING, *subst.*, pensi injunctio.

TASK-MASTER, *subst.*, exactor operis.

TASSEL, *subst.*, ornamentum pendulum ex filo contextum.

TASTE, *subst.*, gustus, gustatus; sapor; *taste for a thing*, sensus rei; (*perception of beauty*), judicium, intelligentia.

TASTE, *to*, *v. a.*, palato percipere; gustare; *to taste of*, degustare; *v. n.* (*savor*), sapere; *to taste of*, aliqd sapere, resipere.

TASTEFUL, *adj.*, elegans, venustus.

TASTELESS, *adj.*, nihil sapiens; insulsus.

TASTER, *subst.* (*cup*), gustatorium.

TASTING, *subst.*, gustatio, delibatio.

TATTER, *subst.*, pannus, panniculus (laceratus).

TATTER, *to*, lacerare, dilacerare.

TATTERDEMALION, *subst.*, pannosus; balatro.

TATTLE, *to*, garrire, blaterare.

TATTLE, *subst.*, fabulæ, nugæ, garræ; *tattle-basket*, loquax.

TATTLER, *subst.*, garrulus, nugator.

TATTLING, *subst.*, garritus, garralitas.

TAUNT, *subst.*, convicium; *bitter t.*, sarcasmus.

TAUNT, *to*, alqm carpere, lacessere, cavillari; conviciari; alqd alicui exprobrare.

TAUNTER, *subst.*, conviciator malodicus.

TAUNTING WORDS, dicteria; acerbæ facetiæ.

TAUNTING, *subst.*, exprobratio.

TAUNTINGLY, *adv.*, acerbe, per ridiculum.

TAUTOLOGY, *subst.*, repetitio vocum supervacanea.

TAVERN, *subst.*, taberna vinaria; caupona; *tavern-keeper*, caupo; *of a tavern*, cauponarius.

TAWDRY, *adj.*, speciosus.

TAWNY, *adj.*, fulvus, fuscus.

TAX, *subst.*, vectigal, tributum; (*duty*), portorium; (*burdens*), onera; *tax-gatherer*, vectigalium exactor.

TAX, *to*, vectigal *or* tributum imponere; æstimare; (*charge, blame*), culpare, accusare, criminari.

TAXABLE, *adj.*, vectigalis.

TAXATION, *subst.*, tributi impositio.

TAXER, *subst.*, qui tributum imponit.

TAXING, *subst.* (*blaming*), incusatio, criminatio, objurgatio.

TEA, *subst.* (*the plant*), thea; (*the drink*), potio e theâ cocta.

TEACH, *to*, docêre, instituere, erudire, monêre, præcepta dare.

TEACHABLE, *adj.*, docilis.

TEACHER, *subst.*, doctor, magister, præceptor.

TEACHING, *subst.*, institutio.

TEAM, *subst.*, equi juncti.

TEAR, *subst.*, lacrima; *small tear*, lacrimula; *full of tears*, lacrimosus; *to shed tears*, lacrimare, lacrimari, flêre.

TEAR, *to*, *v. a.*, lacerare, scindere, discerpere; *v. n.*, lacerari, scindi, discerpi; *to tear away*, abripere, avellere; *to tear out*, evellere; *to tear up*, radicitus evellere.

TEAR, *subst.* (*rent*), scissura, fissura.

TEARER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ lacerat.

TEARING, *subst.*, laceratio, dilaceratio.

TEASE, *to*, carpere, carminare, (*vex*), cruciare, exagitare, sollicitare, vexare; torquêre, enecare; (*nip*), carpere, lacessere.

TEASER, *subst.*, qui cruciat *or* sollicitat.

TEASING, *subst.*, sollicitatio assidua.

TEAT, *subst.*, mamma, uber; *little teat*, mammula, mamilla; (*nipple*), papula.

TECHNICAL, *adj.*, ad artem pertinens; *technical word* or *term*, vocabulum artis.

TEDIOUS, *adj.* (*lasting long*), longus, diutinus, (*slow*), tardus, lentus; (*troublesome*), molestus, gravis.

TEDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, temporis longitudo; tarditas, lentitudo; molestia, tædium.

TEEM, *to*, effundere; sæpe in utero gestare, parere.

TEEMING, *adj.*, ferax, fecundus, fertilis, uber.

TEGUMENT, *subst.*, tegumen, tegumentum.

TELESCOPE, *subst.*, ftelescopium.

TELL, *to* (*say*), dicere; (*relate*), narrare, ferre, referre, exponere, memorare; (*acquaint one with*), nunciare; (*know*), scire; *to tell abroad*, vulgare; *to tell again*, renarrare, repetere, recitare; *to tell before*, prædicere; *to tell tales*, fabulari, fabulas narrare; *to admonish*, monêre; *to tell* (*compute*), computare, supputare.

TELLER, *subst.*, narrator, recitator; *teller of stories*, fabulator; (*numberer*), qui numerat.

TELLING, *subst.* (*saying*), narratio, recitatio; (*reckoning*), numeratio, computatio, recensio.

TELL-TALE, *subst.*, susurro, delator, obtrectator.

TEMERITY, *subst.*, temeritas, inconsiderantia.

TEMPER, *subst.*, temperies, temperatio; (*nature*), natura, indoles, ingenium; (*moderation*), moderatio.

TEMPER, *to* (*moderate*), moderari, coërcêre; (*mingle*), miscêre; *to t. iron*, ferrum temperare.

TEMPERAMENT, *subst.*, temperatio, temperies, constitutio.

TEMPERANCE, *subst.*, temperantia, modestia, moderatio, continentia; *with temperance*, temperanter, temperate.

TEMPERATE, *adj.* (*moderate*), temperatus, moderatus; (*calm*), placidus, lenis, tranquillus.

TEMPERATENESS, *subst.*, temperantia, temperatio.

TEMPERATURE, *subst.*, natura; status; *temperature of weather*, affectio cœli.

TEMPERED, *adj.*; *good-tempered*, lepidus, festivus; *ill-tempered*, morosus.

TEMPERING, *subst.*, temperatio; admixtio.

TEMPEST, *subst.*, tempestas, procella; *tempest-beaten*, vexatus; *tempest-tossed*, jactatus.

TEMPESTUOUS, *adj.*, procellosus, turbidus.

TEMPLAR, *subst.*, ftemplarius.

TEMPLE, *subst.*, ædes sacra; ædes, *pl.*; templum, delubrum, fanum; *temple of the head*, tempus (capitis).

TEMPORAL, *adj.* (*earthly*), externus; (*secular*), profanus, civilis.

TEMPORALITIES, *subst. pl.*, clericorum vectigalia.

TEMPORALITY, *subst.*, plebs, ordo laicus.

TEMPORARY, *adj.*, temporarius, non diuturnus.

TEMPORIZE, *to*, tempori servire *or* succumbere; (*delay*), moras nectere.

TEMPORIZER, *subst.*, qui tempori servit.

TEMPORIZING, *subst.*, cunctatio, mora.

TEMPT, *to*, tentare, sollicitare; allicere, pellicere.

TEMPTATION, *subst.*, tentatio, sollicitatio; illecebra; lenocinium; *t. to anger*, irritamentum iræ.

TEMPTER, *subst.*, tentator, allector.
TEMPTING, *adj.*, pellax; *subst.*, tentatio; sollicitatio.
TEN, *num.*, decem; deni; *of ten*, denarius; *ten times*, decies; *the ten*, decas; *ten years*, decennium; *of ten years*, decennis; *ten-fold*, decemplex.
TENTH, *adj.*, decimus; *tenths*, decimæ.
TENTHLY, *adv.*, decimo.
TENABLE, *adj.*, quod teneri potest.
TENACIOUS, *adj.* (*obstinate*), tenax, pertinax; (*niggardly*), parcus, deparcus.
TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, *subst.*, tenacitas, pertinacia.
TENANT, *subst.*, inquilinus.
TENANT, *to*, mercede conducere.
TENANTABLE, *adj.*, inquilini usibus accommodatus.
TENANTLESS, *adj.*, non habitatus, vacuus.
TEND, *to* (*take care of*), curare; servare; (*wait upon*), comitari; ministrare; *to tend to*, tendere, spectare.
TENDENCY, *subst.* (*inclination*), inclinatio, propensio; (*design*), propositum.
TENDER, *subst.* (*guardar*), curator, custos; (*small ship*), lembus; (*waiter*), famulus, minister.
TENDER, *adj.* (*soft*), tener, mollis; (*nice*), delicatus; (*scrupulous*), scrupulosus, religiosus; *somewhat tender*, tenellus, molliculus.
TENDER, *to*, offerre; porrigere; deferre.
TENDER, *subst.* (*offer*), res *or* conditio oblata.
TENDERING, *subst.*, oblatio.
TENDERNESS, *subst.* (*softness*), teneritas; (*love*), amor, caritas, benignitas; (*indulgence*), indulgentia; (*scrupulousness*), religio.
TENDON, *subst.*, tendo, nervus.
TENDRIL, *subst.*, clavicula, capreolus.
TENEMENT, *subst.*, domus mercede conducta.
TENET, *subst.*, dogma, placitum.
TENNIS-BALL, *subst.*, pila lusoria; *to play at tennis*, pilâ ludere.
TENON, *subst.*, cardo, impages.
TENOR, *subst.*, tenor, ratio; propositum; (*sense*), sententia; (*in music*), tenor, sonus subgravis.
TENSE, *adj.* (*stretched*), tensus; *subst.* (*in grammar*), tempus.
TENSILE, *adj.*, quod tendi potest.
TENSION, *subst.*, tensio.
TENT, *subst.*, tentorium, tabernaculum; *tent for a wound*, turunda; (*pessary*), collyrium.
TENT, *to* (*a wound*), turundam in vulnus indere; *to tent*, habitare.
TENTED, *adj.*, tentoriis confertus.
TENTER, *subst.*, lignea compages; *tenter-hook*, uncus, hamus.
TENUITY, *subst.*, tenuitas, gracilitas.
TENURE, *subst.*, jus tenendi; conditio; *base tenure*, clientela servilis.
TEPID, *adj.*, tepidus.
TEPIDITY, *subst.*, tepor.
TERGIVERSATION, *subst.*, tergiversatio.
TERM, *subst.* (*expression*), verbum, vocabulum; (*limit*), terminus, limes; (*condition*), conditio, lex.
TERM, *to*, appellare, vocare.
TERMAGANCY, *subst.*, animus turbulentus.
TERMAGANT, *subst.*, mulier jurgiosa.
TERMINATE, *to*, *v. a.* (*limit*), terminare, definire, terminis circumscribere; (*end*), finire; *v. n.*, terminari, desinere; *to terminate a difference*, controversiam dirimere, litem componere.

TERMINATION, *subst.* (*bounding*), terminatio; (*concluding*), conclusio.
TERMLESS, *adj.*, infinitus.
TERNARY, *adj.*, ternarius.
TERRACE, *subst.*, agger terreus; (*balcony*), podium.
TERRACED, *adj.*, terreo aggere constructus.
TERRENE, *adj.*, terrenus.
TERRESTRIAL, *adj.*, terrestris.
TERRIBLE, *adj.*, terribilis, horrendus, dirus, atrox.
TERRIBLENESS, *subst.*, terror, horror.
TERRIFY, *to*, terrêre, perterrêre; alicui terrorem injicere.
TERRITORY, *subst.*, territorium, ager.
TERROR, *subst.*, terror, horror; formido.
TERSE, *adj.*, tersus, elegans.
TERTIAN, *subst.*, febris tertiana.
TESSELLATED, *adj.*, tessellatus.
TEST, *subst.*, trutina; examen; experimentum; tentamen.
TESTACEOUS, *adj.*, testaceus.
TESTAMENT, *subst.*, testamentum.
TESTAMENTARY, *adj.*, testamentarius.
TESTATOR, *subst.*, testator.
TESTER, *subst.* (*sixpence*), sex denarii; *tester of a bed*, lecti umbella.
TESTIFICATION, *subst.*, testificatio.
TESTIFIER, *subst.*, testis.
TESTIFY, *to*, testificari, testari.
TESTIFYING, *subst.*, testatio, testificatio.
TESTIMONIAL, *adj.*, ad testimonium pertinens; *subst.*, testimonium scriptum.
TESTIMONY, *subst.*, testimonium, dictum.
TESTINESS, *subst.*, morositas; iracundia.
TESTY, *adj.*, morosus, iracundus.
TETCHINESS, *subst.*, iracundia, asperitas, morositas.
TETCHY, *adj.*, iracundus, asper, morosus, difficilis.
TETHER, *subst.*, compedes, retinaculum.
TETHER, *to* (*a horse*), equo compedes injicere.
TETRARCH, *subst.*, tetrarcha.
TETRARCHY, *subst.*, tetrarchia.
TETRASTICH, *subst.*, tetrastichon.
TETTER, *subst.*, impetigo, lichen.
TEXT, *subst.*, orationis argumentum; oratio contexta; *text-letters*, litteræ unciales.
TEXTURE, *subst.*, textura.
THAN, *adv.*, quam; ac, atque.
THANE, *subst.*, comes.
THANK, *to*, gratias *or* grates agere, gratiam *or* grates habêre alicui.
THANKFUL, *adj.*, gratus, beneficiorum memor.
THANKFULNESS, *subst.*, gratus animus.
THANKING, THANKSGIVING, THANKS-OFFERING, *subst.*, gratiarum actio.
THANKLESS, *adj.*, ingratus.
THANKS, *subst. pl.*, gratia, gratiæ, grates.
THANKWORTHY, *adj.*, laude dignus.
THAT, *pron.*, ille, iste, is; *that way*, illac, istac; *that* (*who*), qui.
THAT, *conj.*, ut; quod; quo; *often by the acc. c. inf.*
THATCH, *subst.*, stramentum; *roof of thatch*, tectum stramenticium.
THATCH, *to*, stramento tegere.
THATCHER, *subst.*, qui casas stramento tegit.
THAW, *subst.*, nivis resolutio.

THAW, *to*, *v. a.*, nivem *or* glaciem solvere; *v. n.*, regelari, solvi.

THE; *the more—the more*, quo magis—eo magis, quanto magis—tanto magis. *There being no article in Latin, English 'the' is generally left untranslated.*

THEATRE, *subst.*, theatrum.

THEATRICAL, *adj.*, theatralis.

THEFT, *subst.*, furtum, latrocinium.

THEIR, THEIRS, *pron.*, eorum, illorum, ipsorum.

THEME, *subst.*, orationis argumentum; (*exercise*), exercitatio; (*root*), verbum primitivum.

THEMSELVES, *pron.*, se, sese, semet; seipsos.

THEN, *adv.*, tum, tunc; ibi; eo tempore; (*after that*), tum, deinde, postea; (*therefore*), ergo, igitur.

THENCE, *adv.*, inde, hinc, ex eo loco; illinc, ex illo loco; ex ea re.

THENCEFORTH, THENCEFORWARD, *adv.*, ab eo inde tempore.

THEOLOGIAN, *subst.*, theologus.

THEOLOGICAL, *adj.*, theologicus.

THEOLOGY, *subst.*, theologia; litteræ sacræ.

THEOREM, *subst.*, theorema.

THEORETICAL, *adj.*, quod in cognitione versatur.

THEORIST, *subst.*, theoreticus.

THEORY, *subst.*, cognitio, ratio, doctrina, ars.

THERE, *adv.*, ibi, hic, illic, istic.

THEREABOUT, *adv.*, de *or* in illa re; *thereabout, thereabouts*, circum, circa, circiter; (*of time*), circa, sub; (*in number*), circiter, ad, fere, quasi.

THEREAFTER, *adv.*, deinde, exinde.

THEREAT, *adv.*, de *or* in illa re.

THEREBY, *adv.*, eo, ea re, iis rebus.

THEREFORE, *adv.*, ita, itaque, igitur, ob eam rem, hanc ob causam.

THEREFROM, *adv.*, ab eo, ex eo, inde.

THEREIN, *adv.*, in eo *or* illo loco; in ea *or* illa re.

THEREOF, *adv.*, ejus, hujus, istius, illius, illorum.

THEREON, THEREUPON, *adv.*, deinde, postea, tum.

THEREWITH, *adv.*, cum eodem; *therewithal*, quoque.

THERMOMETER, *subst.*, thermometrum.

THESIS, *subst.*, positio; propositum; quæstio.

THICK, *adj.* (*not thin*), densus, crassus; (*large*), largus, latus; (*gross*), pinguis; (*muddy*), turbidus, fæculentus; (*misty*), nebulosus.

THICKEN, *to*, *v. a.*, densare, condensare, spissare, constipare; *v. n.*, densari, spissescere, crassescere.

THICKET, *subst.*, dumetum, condensa arborum.

THICKNESS, *subst.* (*density*), densitas; (*frequency*), crebritas, frequentia.

THIEF, *subst.*, fur; *petty thief*, furunculus.

THIEVE, *to*, furari; surripere, auferre, rapere; *furtum facere.*

THIEVERY, *subst.*, furta, *pl.*

THIEVING, *subst.*, furta, *pl.*, furatrina; *of thieving*, furtificus.

THIEVISH, *adj.*, furax, furtivus, furtificus.

THIEVISHNESS, *subst.*, furacitas.

THIGH, *subst.*, femen, femur.

THILL, *subst.*, temo.

THIMBLE, *subst.*, digiti munimentum.

THIN, *adj.* (*not thick*), rarus, tenuis; (*few*), infrequens; (*lean*), macer, macilentus; (*light*), levis; (*slender*), pertenuis.

THINE, *adj.*, tuus.

THING, *subst.*, res; negotium; *something*, aliquid, nonnihil; *things*, res, bona, vestitus, apparatus; (*baggage*), sarcinæ.

THINK, *to*, cogitare; intelligere; (*intend*), cogitare, in animo habere; *to think again*, recogitare; *to think of, on, upon*, meditari, contemplari, considerare, deliberare; (*remember*), recordari, reminisci; *to think on beforehand*, præmeditari; (*believe, suppose*), putare, arbitrari, opinari, existimare, judicare; rēri, censēre; credere; *to think otherwise*, dissentire, aliter *or* secus sentire; *to t. light of*, parvi facere *or* ducere; *to t. worthy*, dignari.

THINKING, *subst.*, cogitatio; *t. upon*, meditatio; *t. beforehand*, præmeditatio; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; *way of t.*, ingenium, animus, ratio.

THINNESS, *subst.*, tenuitas; raritas; gracilitas.

THIRD, *adj.*, tertius; *subst.*, (pars) tertia; triens; *of a third*, tertiarius, tertianus; *two thirds*, bes.

THIRDLY, *adv.*, tertio, tertium.

THIRST, *subst.*, sitis; *fig.*, cupiditas.

THIRST, *to*, sitire.

THIRSTY, *adj.*, sitiens.

THIRTEEN, tredecim, decem et tres; terni deni.

THIRTEENTH, *adj.*, decimus tertius.

THIRTY, *num.*, triginta; triceni; *the thirtieth*, tricesimus.

THIS, *pron.*, hic, hæc, hoc.

THISTLE, *subst.*, carduus; *thistledown*, pappus.

THITHER, *adv.*, eo, illo, illuc, isthuc.

THITHERWARD, *adv.*, illorsum, istorsum.

THONG, *subst.*, lorum; habena; corrigia; (*on a weapon*), amentum; *of a thong*, loræus.

THORN, *subst.* (*bush*), spina, dumus, vepres, sentis; (*prickle*), spina; *black thorn*, prunus silvestris; *white thorn*, cratægus oxycantha (L.); *buckthorn*, rhamnus.

THORNBACK, *subst.* (*fish*), raia clavata.

THOROUGH, *prep.*, per; *adj.*, perfectus.

THOROUGHFARE, *subst.*, via publica.

THOROUGHLY, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, perfecte, omnino.

THOROUGH-PACED, *adj.*, perfectus, consummatus.

THOU, *pron.*, tu.

THOUGH, *conj.* (*although*), ut, licet, etsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam; (*nevertheless*), nihilominus, tamen; *as though*, quasi, ut si, velut, veluti.

THOUGHT, *subst.*, cogitatio; (*reflection*), intentio cogitandi; (*recollection*), recordatio, memoria; (*mind*), mens, animus; (*concern*), cura, sollicitudo; *a thought*, cogitatum; (*opinion*), sententia, opinio; (*plan*), consilium; (*purpose*), propositum; (*contrivance*), inventum, commentum; (*sentiment, saying*), sententia, dictum.

THOUGHTFUL, *adj.* (*wary*), consideratus, consultus, prudens; (*anxious*), anxius, sollicitus, suspensus.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *subst.* (*wariness*), prudentia, consideratio; (*anxiety*), anxietas, angor; sollicitudo.

THOUGHTLESS, *adj.*, imprudens, inconsideratus, improvidus.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *subst.*, inconsiderantia, imprudentia, temeritas.

THOUSAND, *num.*, mille; *two t.*, bis mille, duo millia; *a t.* (*great many*), mille, sexcenti, multi.

THOUSANDTH, *adj.*, millesimus.

THRALL, THRALLDOM, *subst.* (*slavery*), servitium, servitus; *thrall* (*slave*), servus, mancipium.

THRASH. *See* THRESH.
THREAD, *subst.*, filum; (*string*), linum, linea; stamen.
THREAD, *to* (*a needle*), filum per acum trajicere.
THREADBARE, *adj.*, tritus, detritus.
THREAT, THREATS, THREATENING, *subst.*, minæ, minatio, comminatio.
THREATEN, *to*, minari, minitari; intentare; denunciare.
THREATENER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ minatur.
THREATENING, *adj.*, minax; minitans; minitabundus; instans; *subst.*, minatio.
THREATENINGLY, *adv.*, minanter, minaciter.
THREE, *num.*, tres; trini; terni; *the three*, trias; numerus ternarius; *three hundred*, trecenti; *three hundred times*, trecenties.
THREE-FOLD, *adj.*, triplex, trigeminus.
THREESCORE, sexaginta; *t. times*, sexagies.
THRESH, *to* (*corn*), frumentum deterere, spicas excutere; (*beat*), cædere, verberare.
THRESHER, *subst.*, qui frumentum deterit.
THRESHING, *substant.*, tritura *threshing-floor*, area; *threshing-machine*, tribulum.
THRESHOLD, *subst.*, limen inferius.
THRICE, *adv.*, ter; *thrice as much*, triplum.
THRIFT, THRIFTINESS, *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.
THRIFTLESS, *adj.*, prodigus.
THRIFTY, *adj.*, frugi, frugalis, parcus.
THRILL, *to* (*bore*), terebrare, perforare; (*penetrate*), penetrare, pervadere.
THRIVE, *to*, florēre, valēre; ditescere; *to thrive in flesh*, pinguescere.
THRIVING, *subst.*, prosperitas; *thriving in flesh*, corporis auctus.
THRIVINGLY, *adv.*, prospere, feliciter.
THROAT, *subst.*, guttur, gula, jugulum.
THROB, *to*, palpitare, micare, subsilire.
THROBBING, *subst.*, palpitatio.
THROES, *subst. pl.*, labores puerperæ.
THRONE, *subst.* (*royal seat*), solium; (*chief rule*), principatus, imperium, regnum.
THRONG, *subst.*, turba, frequentia.
THRONG, *to*, premere, artare, angustare; *to throng into*, confluere in, convenire.
THROSTLE, *subst.*, turdus.
THROTTLE, *to*, strangulare; suffocare.
THROTTLING, *subst.*, strangulatio; suffocatio.
THROUGH, *prep.*, per; propter, ex, a; *to bore through*, perforare; *adv.*, per; *through and through*, penitus, prorsus.
THROUGHLY, *adv.*, penitus, plane, omnino.
THROUGHOUT, *adv.*, per omnes partes; prorsus.
THROW, *to*, jacere, conjicere; mittere, torquēre; *to throw about*, circumjicere; *to t. abroad*, spargere; *to t. against*, objicere; *to t. all along*, abjicere, prosternere; *to t. aside* or *away*, abjicere, rejicere; *to t. back*, rejicere; *to t. before*, objicere; *to t. between*, interjicere; *to t. down*, dejicere, dirjicere, prosternere; *to t. forth*, emittere; *to t. in*, injicere; *to t. off*, rejicere; *to t. out*, ejicere, projicere; *to t. over*, transmittere, trajicere; *to t. together*, conjicere, accumulare; *to t. unto*, adjicere; *to t. up*, sublime jacere; vomere; *to t. upon*, superinjicere.
THROW, *subst.*, jactus, missus.
THROWER, *subst.*, jaculator; *thrower down*, demolitor.
THROWING, *subst.*, jactus; conjectio; rejectio.
THRUM, *to*, inperite citharam pulsare.
THRUMS, *subst. pl.*, subtemina extremitates; villi.
THRUSH, *subst.*, turdus.
THRUST, *subst.*, impulsus, impetus, ictus.
THRUST, *to*, pellere, impellere, trudere; *to t. away*, depellere, abigere; *to t. back*, repellere; *to t. down*, detrudere; *to t. forward*, propellere; *to t. into*, intrudere; *to t. out*, expellere; *to t. through*, transfigere, perfodere; *to t. together*, comprimere, *to t. upon*, obtrudere.
THRUSTER, *subst.*, impulsor; *thruster forward*, hortator, instigator.
THRUSTING BACK, *subst.*, repulsio; *thrusting forward*, impulsio; *thrusting together*, compressio.
THUMB, *subst.*, pollex; *of the thumb*, pollicaris.
THUMB, *to*, pollice terere.
THUMP, *subst.*, ictus validus et sonorus.
THUMP, *to*, tundere, contundere; *to thump at the door*, ostium pulsare.
THUMPER, *subst.*, pulsator.
THUMPING, *subst.*, pulsus, pulsatio, contusio.
THUNDER, *subst.*, tonitrus; (*thunder-bolt*), fulmen; *thunder-clap*, fragor cœli; *of thunder*, fulmineus; *t.-struck*, fulminatus, de cœlo ictus *or* tactus.
THUNDER, *to*, tonare, intonare, fulminare.
THUNDERER, *subst.*, fulminator.
THUNDERING, *subst.*, fulminatio; cœli fragor.
THURSDAY, *subst.*, dies Jovis.
THUS, *adv.*, sic, ita, hoc modo, hoc pacto; adeo; *thus much*, hactenus.
THWACK, *to*, mulcare, pulsare, verberare.
THWACK, *subst.*, ictus, verber.
THWACKING, *subst.*, verberatio.
THWART, ATHWART, *adj.*, transversus, obliquus.
THWART, *to* (*contradict*), adversari; refragari; contradicere; (*hinder*), obstare, officere, impedire.
THY, THINE, *adj.*, tuus.
THYME, *subst.*, thymus; *wild thyme*, serpyllum.
TIARA, *subst.*, tiara, tiaras.
TICK, *subst.* (*credit*), fides; (*small pustules*), lotus levis; (*insect*), ricinus.
TICKET, *subst.*, tessera; *ticket in a lottery*, sors.
TICKLE, *to*, titillare.
TICKLING, *subst.*, titillatio.
TICKLISH, *adject.*, titillationis impatiens; (*captious*), captiosus; (*nice*), difficilis; (*dangerous*), periculosus, lubricus.
TID-BITS, bonæ res, cuppedia.
TIDE, *subst.*, æstus maris, accessus maris; (*time*), tempus, tempestas.
TIDINGS, *subst. pl.*, nuntius; fama, rumor.
TIDY, *adj.*, mundus, concinnus; sollers.
TIE, *subst.*, vinculum, nodus; nexus.
TIE, *to*, ligare, deligare, alligare; destringe obstringere, constringere; vincire; nectere.
TIGER, *subst.*, tigris; *of a tiger*, tigrinus.
TIGHT, *adj.* (*neat*), nitidus, mundus; (*strait*); artus, angustus; (*drawn close*), strictus; (*firm*), firmus; (*sound*), integer; (*fast*), artus.
TIGHTNESS, *subst.*, firmitudo.
TIGRESS, *subst.*, tigris femina.
TIKE, *subst.*, ricinus.
TILE, *subst.*, tegula; *gutter-tile*, imbrex.
TILE, *to*, tegulis sternere.
TILER, *subst.*, tegularum structor.
TILING, *subst.*, tegulæ.
TILL, *subst.*, locusta.

TILL, *conj.*, dum, usque dum; donec; (*before that*), antequam, priusquam.

TILL, *prep.*, ad, usque ad; in, usque in; ante.

TILL, *to*, terram *or* agrum colere.

TILLAGE, *subst.*, agricultura, aratio.

TILLER, *subst.*, agricola, arator, colonus; *tiller of a boat*, clavus.

TILLING, *subst.*, aratio, agri cultura.

TILT, *subst.* (*tent*), tentorium; (*tournament*), ludus equester.

TILT, *to*, hastis concurrere *or* ludere; *to tilt a barrel*, dolium inclinare.

TILTERS, *subst. pl.*, qui adversis hastis ludunt.

TILTING, *subst.* (*tournament*), cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus; *tilting-staff*, hasta; *tilting of a barrel*, dolii inclinatio.

TILT-YARD, *subst.*, locus ubi equites hastis concurrunt.

TIMBER, *subst.*, materia; (*beams*), tigna; *of timber*, materiarius; *timber-work*, materiatura.

TIMBER, *to*, ligno construere, contignare.

TIMBERING, *subst.*, materiatio.

TIMBREL, *subst.*, tympanum.

TIME, *subst.*, tempus; dies; spatium; ætas; (*season*), tempestas; (*leisure*), otium; *interval of t.*, intervallum, tempus interjectum; *length of t.*, diuturnitas; *t. out of mind*, multis ante annis; *at that t.*, tunc, tum; *at any t.*, unquam; *at no t.*, nunquam; *if at any t.*, siquando; *at what t.*, quando; *in the mean t.*, interea, interim; *before this t.*, antehac; *before that t.*, antea, ante; *of t.*, temporalis; *of old t.*, antiquitus; *three times*, num., ter; *many times*, *adv.*, sæpe, crebro; *at all times*, semper.

TIME, *to*, tempestive agere; *well-timed*, tempestivus.

TIMELY, *adj.*, tempestivus, opportunus; *adv.*, in tempore, tempestive, mature.

TIMID, *adj.*, timidus, pavidus.

TIMIDITY, *subst.*, timiditas, timor, pavor.

TIMOROUS, *adj.*, timidus, formidolosus, pavidus.

TIMOROUSNESS, *subst.*, timor, pavor; metus, formido.

TIN, *subst.*, plumbum album, stannum.

TIN, *to*, plumbo albo tegere.

TINCTURE, *subst.* (*dye*), color; *fig.*, species; (*impression of the mind*), mentis sensus; (*smattering*), levis scientia; (*as a medicine*), liquor medicatus.

TINCTURE, *to*, imbuere, inficere.

TINDER, *subst.*, igniarium; *tinder-box*, pyxidula igniarium continens.

TING, *subst.*, sonus.

TINGLE, TINKLE, *to*, tinnire, resonare.

TINGLING, *adj.*, tinniens, tinnulus.

TINKER, *subst.*, vasorum æreorum sartor circumforaneus.

TINMAN, *subst.*, opifex vasorum e plumbo albo factorum.

TINNING, *subst.*, plumbi albi inductio.

TINSEL, *subst.*, metallum aurei coloris; splendor falsus.

TINSELLED, *adj.*, splendore falso ornatus.

TINT, *subst.*, color.

TINY, *adj.*, parvulus, tenuiculus.

TIP, *subst.*, extremitas, summitas.

TIP, *to*, præfigere; (*throw down*), dejicere; *to tip off*, mori.

TIPPET, *subst.*, collare.

TIPPLE, *to*, potitare, subbibere.

TIPPLER, *subst.*, ebriosus, potor.

TIPPLING, *subst.*, potatio, comissatio; *tippling-house*, cauponula.

TIPSTAFF, *subst.* (*officer*), viator, lictor, accensus; (*instrument*), accensi baculus.

TIPSY, *adj.*, ebrius, madidus.

TIRE, *subst.* (*attire*), ornatus; (*rank*), ordo, series.

TIRE, *to* (*dress*), ornare, adornare; colere; (*weary*), fatigare, lassare; *to be tired*, defatisci, fatigari.

TIRESOME, *adj.*, laboriosus; longinquus; molestus, tædii plenus.

TIRESOMENESS, *subst.*, fatigatio; labor.

TIRING, TIREDNESS, *subst.*, fatigatio; lassitudo; tædium.

TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, *subst.*, penetrale, quo histriones se ornant.

TISSUE, *subst.*, sericum auro *or* argento intertextum.

TISSUED, *adj.*, intertextus.

TIT, *subst.*, equulus, mannus.

TITHABLE, *adj.*, decumis obnoxius.

TITHE, *subst.*, (pars) decima; *tithes*, decimæ, decumæ.

TITHE, *to*, decimam *or* decumas imperare; decumas exigere; (*pay the tithe*), decumas dare.

TITHER, *subst.*, qui decumas exigit.

TITHING, *subst.*, decuria, tithinga, tdecenna; *tithing-man*, decurio.

TITILLATE, *to*, titillare.

TITILLATION, *subst.*, titillatio.

TITLE, *subst.*, nomen, appellatio; (*inscription*), titulus, inscriptio; præscriptio; (*right*), jus, auctoritas.

TITLE, *to*, appellare, vocare, nominare; inscribere.

TITTER, *to*, cachinnare.

TITTLE, *subst.* (*dot*), punctum; (*the least*), pars minima; *not a title*, nihil prorsus.

TITTLE-TATTLE, *subst.* (*idle talk*), garritus; (*prater*), garrulus.

TITTLE-TATTLE, *to*, garrire, blaterare, deblaterare.

TITULAR, *adj.*, nomen tantum habens.

TO, *prep.*, ad; adversum; apud; cum; erga; præ; pro; in; *according to*, ad, e, ex, secundum; *to no purpose*, frustra; *to be*, esse; *to be able*, posse; *to-day*, hodie; *to-morrow*, cras; *to-night*, hac nocte; *to and fro*, sursum deorsum, ultro citroque.

TOAD, *subst.*, bufo.

TOAST, *subst.*, panis coctus; (*health*), salus; (*sentiment*), dictum; (*beauty*), puella formosa.

TOAST, *to*, ad ignem torrere; propinare.

TOASTER, *subst.*, qui propinat.

TOASTING-IRON, *subst.*, ferrum ad alqd igni torrendum.

TOBACCO, *subst.*, tabacum, herba Nicotiana.

TOBACCONIST, *subst.*, tabaci venditor.

TOE, *subst.*, pedis digitus; *great toe*, pedis pollex.

TOGETHER, *adv.*, simul, una; conjunctim; (*without intermission*), continenter.

TOIL, *subst.*, labor, opera, opus.

TOIL, *to*, laborare, sudare, operari; niti.

TOILET, *subst.*, mensa comatoria; *to make one's toilet*, se ornare.

TOILING, *subst.*, elaboratio.

TOILS, *subst. pl.*, plagæ; indagines.

TOILSOME, *adj.*, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.

TOILSOMENESS, *subst.*, difficultas.

TOKEN, *subst.*, signum, nota; documentum; (*ticket*), tessera.

TOLERABLE, *adj.*, tolerabilis; ferendus; mediocris; modicus.

TOLERANCE, *subst.*, toleratio, patientia.

TOLERATE, *to*, tolerare, ferre, perpeti; indulgēre.

TOLERATING, TOLERATION, *subst.*, toleratio, perpessio, indulgentia.

TOLL, *subst.*, vectigal, tributum.

TOLL, *to* (*a bell*), campanam leviter pulsare.

TOLLING (*of a bell*), *subst.*, levis campanæ pulsatio.

TOMB, *subst.*, sepulcrum; tumulus.

TOMBLESS, *adj.*, sine sepulcrali monumento.

TOMBOY, *subst.*, puella lasciva.

TOME, *subst.*, tomus, volumen, corpus.

TON, *subst.*, libræ majores MXXXL.

TONE, *subst.*, sonus; tonus; sermo.

TONGS, *subst. pl.*, forceps.

TONGUE, *subst.*, lingua; *little tongue*, lingula; (*language*), lingua, sermo; *tongue of land*, lingua, lingula; *tongue of a balance*, examen.

TONGUED, *adj.*, lingua præditus.

TONGUELESS, *adj.*, elinguis, mutus.

TONNAGE, TUNNAGE, *subst.*, tributum in singula dolia impositum.

TONSILS, *subst. pl.*, tonsillæ.

TOO, *adv.* (*also*), quoque, etiam; *too much*, nimis, nimium; plus justo; *too great*, nimis magnus, nimius.

TOOL, *subst.*, instrumentum; (*person employed*), minister, administer; *tools*, utensilia, instrumentum, supellex; ferramenta.

TOOTH, *subst.*, dens.

TOOTHACHE, *subst.*, dolor dentium.

TOOTH-DRAWER, *subst.*, forfex.

TOOTHED, *adj.*, dentatus, denticulatus.

TOOTHLESS, *adj.*, dentibus carens, edentulus.

TOOTH-PICK, TOOTH-PICKER, *subst.*, dentiscalpium.

TOP, *subst.*, vertex; culmen, cacumen; fastigium; *top of a house*, domûs fastigium, tectum; *top of a mountain*, mons summus; *top of a pillar*, capitulum, caput; *top to play with*, turbo, trochus.

TOP, *to*, decacuminare, obtruncare; (*overtop*), superare, supereminēre.

TOPE, *to*, potitare, perpotare.

TOPER, *subst.*, bibax.

TOPIC, *substant.*, propositio, propositum; argumentum; positio; *topics*, loci communes.

TOPICAL, *adj.*, topicus.

TOP-KNOT, *subst.*, vitta caput ornans.

TOP-MAST, *subst.*, malus superior.

TOPOGRAPHY, *subst.*, locorum descriptio; topographia.

TOPPING, *adj.* (*eminent*), eximius, egregius; (*gallant*), nitidus, speciosus; *subst.*, decacuminatio; (*tuft*), apex, crista.

TOP-SAIL, *subst.*, supparum.

TOPSY-TURVY, *adv.*, præpostere; inverso ordine.

TORCH, *subst.*, fax, tæda, funale; *little torch*, facula.

TORCH-LIGHT, *subst.*, fax lucens.

TORMENT, *subst.*, tormentum, cruciatus, vexatio.

TORMENT, *to*, cruciare, vexare, afflictare, torquēre.

TORMENTER, *subst.*, tortor, carnifex; vexator.

TORMENTING, *subst.*, cruciatus, cruciamentum.

TORPID, *adj.*, torpidus, stupidus.

TORPIDNESS, TORPITUDE, *subst.*, torpor.

TORRENT, *subst.*, torrens.

TORRID, *adj.*, torridus, fervidus.

TORSION, *subst.*, tortio.

TORTIVE, *adj.*, tortilis.

TORTOISE, *subst.*, testudo.

TORTUOSITY, *subst.*, tortura.

TORTUOUS, *adj.*, tortuosus.

TORTURE, *subst.*, tormentum, cruciatus; carnificina.

TORTURE, *to* (*vex*), cruciare, vexare; (*put to the rack*), torquēre, excarnificare.

TORTURING, *subst.*, cruciatus.

TORY, *subst.*, qui veteri reipublicæ constitutioni favet.

TOSS, *subst.*, jactus.

TOSS, *to* (*cast*), jacere, mittere; (*shake*), agitare, jactare; *to toss aside* or *away*, abjicere; *to toss back*, rejicere; *to toss before*, objicere; *to toss in*, injicere; *to toss over*, trajicere; *to toss out*, ejicere; *to toss up*, egerere.

TOSSING, *subst.*, jactatio, agitatio.

TOTAL, *adj.*, totus, integer, universus; *sum-total*, summa.

TOTALLY, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, omnino.

TOTTER, *to*, labare, vacillare, nutare, titubare, *fig.*, dubitare, hæsitare.

TOTTERING, *subst.*, vacillatio; dubitatio.

TOUCH, *subst.*, tactus, tactio; *touch in painting*, ductus; (*smattering*), levis artis scientia; (*tame*), dicterium; (*essay, trial*), periculum, experimentum; periclitatio.

TOUCH, *to*, tangere, attingere, contingere; (*concern*), attingere, pertinēre ad; (*move, affect*), movēre, commovēre.

TOUCHABLE, *adj.*, tactilis.

TOUCH-HOLE, *subst.*, foramen per quod scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, *subst.*, tactio; *adj.*, movens; miserabilis; *prep.*, de, quod attinet ad.

TOUCHSTONE, *subst.*, lapis Lydius; basanus; coticula.

TOUCHY, *adj.*, morosus, asper, tetricus.

TOUGH, *adj.* (*clammy*), lentus, tenax; (*hard*), durus; (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus; (*stout*), fortis, strenuus.

TOUGHNESS, *subst.* (*clamminess*), lentor, tenacitas; (*hardness*), duritia, firmitas; (*difficulty*), difficultas; (*stoutness*), fortitudo.

TOUR, *subst.* (*circuit*), circuitus, ambitus; (*journey*), iter.

TOURNAMENT, *subst.*, ludus equestris, certamen equestre.

TOW, *subst.*, stuppa; *of tow*, stuppeus.

TOW, *to* (*along*), trahere, pertrahere; ducere.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, *prep.*, ad, adversus, contra, erga, in; obviam; sub, versus.

TOWARDLINESS, TOWARDNESS, *subst.*, indoles docilis; dexteritas.

TOWARDLY, *adj.*, docilis, dexter, promptus.

TOWEL, *subst.*, mantile.

TOWER, *subst.*, turris; arx; *small tower*, turricula.

TOWER, *to*, alte volare, in sublime ferri.

TOWERED, *adj.*, turritus.

TOWERING, *adj.*, elatus.

TOWN, *subst.*, oppidum, urbs; (*little town*, oppidulum; (*country t.*, municipium; (*village*), vicus.
TOWNSMAN, *subst.*, oppidanus.
TOY, *subst.* (*whim*), animi impetus; (*silly things*), nugæ, tricæ; (*playthings*), crepundia; (*little curiosities*), minutiæ.
TOY, *to*, nugari, ineptire.
TOYER, *subst.*, nugax.
TOYISH, *adj.*, nugatorius, ineptus.
TOYISHNESS, *subst.*, ineptia, petulantia.
TOYMAN, *subst.*, qui crepundia vendit.
TRACE, *subst.* (*footstep*), vestigium, nota; (*path*), callis, semita.
TRACE, *to*, investigare, indagare.
TRACER, *subst.*, vestigator, indagator.
TRACING, *subst.*, investigatio, indagatio.
TRACK, *subst.*, vestigium; (*path*), semita, callis; (*rut*), orbita.
TRACK, *to*, vestigiis sequi.
TRACKLESS, *adj.*, invius.
TRACT, *subst.*, spatium, amplitudo; *tract of land*, tractus, regio; (*small pamphlet*), liber, libellus.
TRACTABILITY, *subst.*, mansuetudo.
TRACTABLE, *adj.*, tractabilis; mansuetus; facilis, flexibilis.
TRACTILE, *adj.*, ductilis.
TRACTION, *subst.*, tractus, actus trahendi.
TRADE, *subst.* (*craft*), ars, artificium, quæstus; (*traffic*), mercatura; negotia; commercium; (*way of life*), vitæ institutio.
TRADE, *to*, artem alqam exercêre; mercaturam facere; mercari, negotiari.
TRADER, TRADESMAN, *subst.*, mercator, negotiator; (*merchant-ship*), navis mercatoria.
TRADESFOLK, *subst.*, fabri.
TRADING, *subst.*, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio.
TRADITION, *subst.*, memoria; sermo, fama.
TRADITIONAL, TRADITIONARY, *adj.*, a majoribus traditus, memoriæ traditus.
TRADUCE, *to*, infamare; calumniari.
TRADUCER, *subst.*, obtrectator, calumniator.
TRADUCING, TRADUCEMENT, *subst.*, criminatio, calumnia.
TRAFFIC, *subst.*, mercatura, commercium; negotiatio.
TRAFFIC, *to*, negotiari, mercari.
TRAFFICKER, *subst.*, negotiator, mercator.
TRAGEDIAN, *subst.*, actor tragicus; poëta tragicus.
TRAGEDY, *subst.*, tragœdia.
TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, *adj.*, tragicus; *fig.*, tristis, funestus.
TRAGICALNESS, *subst.*, atrocitas.
TRAIL, *to*, *v. a.*, trahere, verrere; *v. n.*, trahi, terram verrere.
TRAIN, *subst.* (*retinue*), comitatus, comites; cohors; pompa; (*baggage*), impedimenta; *train of gunpowder*, pulveris pyrii ductus; *train of a gown*, syrma.
TRAIN, *to*, trahere; verrere; *to train up*, educare, instituere, erudire; *to train soldiers*, milites exercêre.
TRAINER, *subst.*, educator, magister.
TRAINING, *subst.*, educatio, instructio, disciplina.
TRAIT, *subst.*, ductus; lineamentum.
TRAITOR, *subst.*, proditor; perduellis.
TRAITOROUS, *adj.*, infidus, perfidus.
TRAITOROUSLY, *adv.*, perfidiose.
TRAMMEL, *subst.*, tragula, verriculum.
TRAMPLE, *to*, *v. a.*, calcare, conculcare; spernere; *v. n.*, pedibus strepere.
TRAMPLING UPON, *subst.*, calcatura, conculcatio.
TRANCE, *subst.*, secessus animi a corpore, excessus mentis.
TRANQUIL, *adj.*, tranquillus.
TRANQUILLITY, *subst.*, tranquillitas.
TRANSACT, *to* (*manage*), agere, peragere, transigere; expedire; (*agree*), paciscî, pactionem facere.
TRANSACTION, *subst.*, res, negotium; pactum.
TRANSACTOR, *subst.*, rerum administrator, curator.
TRANSCEND, *to* (*surmount*), transcendere; (*exceed*), superare, antecellere.
TRANSCENDENCY, *subst.*, præstantia, eminentia.
TRANSCENDENT, *adj.*, singularis, insignis, excellens, præclarus.
TRANSCRIBE, *to*, transcribere, describere.
TRANSCRIBER, *subst.*, qui exscribit, scriba.
TRANSCRIBING, TRANSCRIPTION, *substant.*, transcriptio.
TRANSCRIPT, *subst.*, transcriptum; exemplar.
TRANSFER, *to*, transponere, transferre.
TRANSFER, *subst.*, translatio.
TRANSFIGURATION, *subst.*, transfiguratio, formæ mutatio.
TRANSFIGURE, *to*, in aliud transfigurare.
TRANSFIX, *to*, transfigere, trajicere.
TRANSFORM, *to*, in aliud formare, mutare, transformare.
TRANSFORMATION, *subst.*, formæ mutatio, transfiguratio.
TRANSFUSE, *to*, transfundere.
TRANSFUSION, *subst.*, transfusio.
TRANSGRESS, *to*, transgredi; transcendere.
TRANSGRESSION, *subst.*, legis violatio; delictum.
TRANSGRESSOR, *subst.*, violator.
TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, *adj.*, caducus, fragilis.
TRANSIENTLY, *adv.*, obiter, in transitu.
TRANSIENTNESS, *subst.*, fragilitas.
TRANSIT, *subst.*, transitus.
TRANSITION, *subst.*, transitio, transitus.
TRANSITIVE, *adj.*, transitivus.
TRANSLATE, *to*, transferre; vertere; interpretari.
TRANSLATION, *subst.*, translatio, conversio; liber translatus.
TRANSLATIVE, *adj.*, translatitius.
TRANSLATOR, *subst.*, interpres.
TRANSMARINE, *adj.*, transmarinus.
TRANSMIGRATE, *to*, transmigrare, demigrare.
TRANSMIGRATION, *subst.*, demigratio.
TRANSMISSION, TRANSMITTAL, *subst.*, transmissio.
TRANSMIT, *to*, transmittere; *to transmit to memory*, memoriæ prodere.
TRANSMUTATION, *subst.*, transmutatio, conversio.
TRANSMUTE, *to*, mutare, transmutare.
TRANSOM, *subst.*, transtrum, trabs transversa.
TRANSPARENCY, *subst.*, pellucidítas.
TRANSPARENT, *adj.*, pellucidus, translucidus.

TRANSPIRE, *n.* pernoscere; exire in vulgus.
TRANSPIRING, TRANSPIRATION, *subst.*, spiratio.
TRANSPLANT, *to*, transponere, transferre.
TRANSPLANTER, *subst.*, transitor.
TRANSPLANTING, TRANSPLANTATION, *subst.*, transatio.
TRANSPORT, *subst.*, animi impetus; insania; *transport-ship*, navis onraria *or* vectoria.
TRANSPORT, *to*, transportare, transvehere, transferre.
TRANSPORTATION, TRANSPORTING, *subst.*, transportatio; vectura.
TRANSPOSE, *to*, ordinem immutare; convertere.
TRANSPOSING, TRANSPOSITION, *subst.*, ordinis mutatio; translatio.
TRANSUBSTANTIATE, *to*, in aliam naturam convertere.
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *subst.*, in aliam naturam conversio.
TRANSVERSE, *adj.*, transversus; obliquus.
TRAP, *subst.*, decipula; laqueus.
TRAP, *to*, illaqueare, irretire, laqueo capere.
TRAP DOOR, *subst.*, janua caduca.
TRAPPINGS, *subst. pl.*, ornamenta, ornatus, phalerae.
TRASH, *subst.*, scruta; merces viles.
TRASHY, *adj.*, vilis, inutilis.
TRAVAIL, *subst.*, labor, opera; *t. of a woman*, puerperium.
TRAVAIL, *to*, laborare, operari, moliri; *to travail with child*, parturire.
TRAVAILING, *subst.*, elaboratio; partus, partura.
TRAVEL, *to* (*journey*), iter facere; (*set out*), proficisci; (*journey in a foreign land*), peregrinari.
TRAVELLER, *subst.*, viator; hospes; peregrinator; *of a traveller*, viatorius.
TRAVELLING, *subst.* (*abroad*), peregrinatio.
TRAVERSE, *subst.* (*in law*), objecti criminis negatio.
TRAVERSE, *to*, transire; permeare, peragrare; (*thwart*), conturbare.
TRAVERSING, *subst.*, peragratio.
TRAY, *subst.*, trulla, asserculus cavatus.
TREACHEROUS, *adject.*, perfidus, perfidiosus; *treacherous knave*, veterator.
TREACHEROUSLY, *adv.*, perfidiose, infideliter.
TREACHERY, *subst.*, perfidia; infidelitas.
TREACLE, *subst.*, theriaca.
TREAD, *subst.*, incessus; (*step*), gradus.
TREAD, *to*, incedere, gradi; *to tread down*, conculcare; calcare.
TREADER UPON, *subst.*, qui conculcat.
TREADING UPON, *subst.*, calcatura, conculcatio.
TREADLE, *subst.*, insile; ovi umbilicus; *sheep's treadles*, fimus ovinus.
TREASON, *subst.*, proditio.
TREASONABLE, TREASONOUS, *adj.*, perfidus, perfidiosus.
TREASURE, *subst.*, thesaurus; *a prince's treasure*, fiscus; (*wealth*), opes.
TREASURE UP, *to*, in thesauro recondere.
TREASURER, *substant.*, thesauri custos; *public treasurer*, quaestor, aerarii praefectus.
TREASURERSHIP, *subst.*, thesauri custodia munus; quaestura, thesauri cura.

TREASURING, *subst.*, accumulatio, congeries.
TREASURY, *subst.*, thesaurus; aerarium, fiscus.
TREAT, *subst.*, convivium, epulae.
TREAT, *to*, c. n., tractare, agere; disceptare; *to treat upon*, de aliqa re disserere, disputare; v. a., tractare; accipere, excipere; convivio excipere.
TREATISE, *subst.*, liber, libellus, commentatio; *short treatise*, commentariolum.
TREATMENT, *subst.*, tractatio; *friendly t.*, humanitas; *rough t.*, asperitas; *mild t.*, indulgentia.
TREATY, *subst.*, pactum, conventum, pactio, foedus.
TREBLE, *adj.*, triplex, triplus.
TREBLE, *to*, triplicare.
TREBLE, *subst.*, sonus acutus; *treble-string*, fidium tenuissima.
TREE, *subst.*, arbor, arbos; *little tree*, arbuscula; *tree of a cross-bow*, scapus; *tree of a saddle*, ligneus sellae forma; *of a tree*, *adj.*, arboreus, arboreatus.
TREFOIL, *subst.*, trifolium.
TRELLIS, *subst.*, clathri, cancelli.
TRELLISED, *adj.*, clathratus.
TREMBLE, *to*, tremere, tremiscere; vibrare.
TREMBLING, *adj.*, tremens, tremulus, tremebundus, trepidans; *subst.*, tremor, trepidatio; *trembling for cold* or *fear*, horror.
TREMENDOUS, *adj.*, tremendus, horrendus.
TREMOR, *subst.*, tremor.
TREMULOUS, *adj.*, tremulus, tremens.
TRENCH, *subst.* (*ditch*), fossa, lacuna; (*pit*), scrobs.
TRENCH ABOUT, *to*, circumvallare, fossâ cingere.
TRENCHER, *subst.*, scutella.
TRENDLE, *subst.*, molucrum.
TREPAN, *subst.*, terebra, modiolus; (*sharper*), veterator.
TREPAN, *to*, terebrâ perforare; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere.
TREPANNER, *subst.*, doli fabricator.
TREPIDATION, *subst.*, trepidatio.
TRESPASS, *subst.*, delictum, peccatum; offensa, crimen.
TRESPASS, *to*, peccare, delinquere; leges violare.
TRESPASSER, *subst.*, legum violator.
TRESSES, *subst. pl.*, cirri; cincinni; (*ringlets*), annuli; crines, coma.
TRESTLE, *subst.*, fulcrum.
TRET, *subst.*, deductio a pondere mercium.
TREY-POINT, *subst.*, ternio.
TRIAL, *subst.* (*attempt*), tentatio, tentamen; periculum, experimentum, conatus; (*examination*), probatio, examen; (*temptation*), tentatio; illecebra, lenocinium.
TRIANGLE, *subst.*, triangulum, trigonum.
TRIANGULAR, *adj.*, triangulus, trigonus.
TRIBE, *subst.*, tribus; gens, genus, natio.
TRIBULATION, *subst.*, cruciatus, afflictatio.
TRIBUNAL, *subst.*, tribunal, sella juridica.
TRIBUNE, *subst.*, tribunus.
TRIBUNITIAL, *adj.*, tribunitius.
TRIBUTARY, *adj.*, tributarius, vectigalis; *not tributary*, tributorum immunis.
TRIBUTE, *subst.*, tributum, stipendium.
TRICE, *subst.*, temporis punctum *or* momentum; *in a trice*, statim, confestim, illico, extemplo, dictu citius.
TRICK, *subst.* (*fetch*), ars, artificium, fallacia, dol-

us; (*habit*), mos, consuetudo; *at cards*, vices unæ, duæ, &c.

TRICK, *to*, alicui imponere, alqm decipere, fraudare.

TRICKER, TRICKSTER, *subst.*, fraudator, veterator.

TRICKING, *subst.*, fraudatio.

TRICKING, *subst.*, exornatio; ornatus.

TRICK UP, *to*, ornare, adornare; excolere.

TRICKLE, *to*, stillare; *to t. down*, destillare, manare; *to t. through*, permanare, perfluere.

TRICKY, *adj.*, festivus, lepidus.

TRIDENT, *subst.*, tridens.

TRIENNIAL, *adj.*, triennis, trium annorum.

TRIER, *subst.*, tentator, probator.

TRIFLE, *subst.*, res parva; res parvi momenti; munusculum; *trifles*, minutiæ, nugæ.

TRIFLE, *to*, nugari, nugas agere.

TRIFLER, *subst.*, nugator, nugax.

TRIFLING, *adj.*, nugatorius, frivolus.

TRIFORM, *adj.*, triformis.

TRIG, *to* (*a wheel*), suffaminare.

TRIGGER, *subst.*, suffiamen.

TRIGONAL, *adj.*, trigonalis.

TRIGONOMETRY, *subst.*, trigonometria.

TRILL, *subst.*, *in music*, vox *or* sonus vibrans.

TRILL, *to* (*in singing*), vibrissere; (*trickle down*), destillare.

TRILLION, *subst.*, trillio.

TRIM, *adj.*, bellus, comptus, concinnus; elegans.

TRIM, *to*, ornare, decorare; excolere; perpolire; (*clip*), tondère, radere.

TRIM, *subst.*, vestis; vestitus, ornatus.

TRIMMER, *subst.*, concinnator; ornatrix; tonsor.

TRIMMING, *subst.*, exornatio; interpolatio.

TRIMNESS, *subst.*, concinnitas, elegantia.

TRINAL, *adj.*, trinus.

TRINITARIAN, *subst.*, qui Deum trinum esse credit.

TRINITY, *subst.*, trinitas.

TRINKETS, *subst. pl.*, nugæ, tricæ; gerræ.

TRIP, *subst.* (*stumble*), offensio pedis; (*slip*), error, labes; (*dance*), saltatio; (*journey*), iter, deverticulum.

TRIP, *to*, pedem offendere; (*totter*), titubare; (*err*), labi, peccare, errare; (*caper*), saltare, tripudiare; *to trip up and down*, circumcursare; *to trip up one's heels*, supplantare.

TRIPARTITE, *adj.*, tripartitus.

TRIPE, *subst.*, omasum.

TRIPLE, *adj.*, triplus, triplex.

TRIPLE, *to*, triplicare, in triplum augère.

TRIPLET, *subst.*, tres, terni.

TRIPOD, *subst.*, tripos.

TRIPPING, *subst.*, agilis saltatio.

TRIPPINGLY, *adv.*, agiliter.

TRISYLLABIC, *adj.*, trisyllabus.

TRISYLLABLE, *subst.*, vox trisyllaba.

TRITE, *adj.*, sermone tritus; vulgaris.

TRITURATE, *to*, triturare.

TRITURATION, *subst.*, tritura.

TRIUMPH, *subst.* triumphus, ovatio; victoria; (*exultation*), exsultatio, lætitia.

TRIUMPH, *to*, triumphare; (*exult*), exsultare, lætari.

TRIUMPHAL, *adj.*, triumphalis.

TRIUMPHANT, *adj.*, triumphans, victor.

TRIUMVIRATE, *subst.*, triumviratus; *of the triumvirate* triumviralis.

TRIVET, *subst.*, tripus.

TRIVIAL, *adj.*, vulgaris, levis, trivialis; (*trifling*), futilis.

TROCHEE, *subst.*, trochæus.

TROLLOP, *subst.*, mulier squalida.

TROOP, *subst.*, turba, caterva; agmen, grex; *troop of horse*, equitum turma.

TROOP, *to*, gregatim incedere; *to t. off*, aufugere.

TROOPER, *subst.*, eques.

TROPE, *subst.*, tropus; translatio.

TROPHIED, *adj.*, tropæis ornatus.

TROPHY, *subst.*, tropæum.

TROPICAL, *adj.*, tropicus.

TROPICS, *subst. pl.*, circuli tropici.

TROT, *subst.*, gradus citatus.

TROT, *to*, citato gradu incedere.

TROTH, *subst.*, veritas, fides; *in troth*, mehercule, profecto.

TROTTER, *subst.*, equus succussor.

TROUBLE, *subst.* (*disturbance*), turbæ, tumultus; (*sedition*), seditio; *t. of mind*, animi perturbatio, sollicitudo, angor; (*difficulty*), difficultas, angustiæ; (*misfortune*), res adversæ; (*pains*), labor, opera; negotium; (*vexation*), molestia, ægritudo.

TROUBLE, *to*, turbare, conturbare, inquietare, vexare; affligere.

TROUBLER, *subst.*, turbator, vexator.

TROUBLESOME, TROUBLOUS, *adj.*, molestus, arduus; turbulentus.

TROUBLESOMENESS, *subst.*, molestia.

TROUGH, *subst.*, alveus; canaliculus; magis; aquaticulus.

TROUNCE, *to*, punire, castigare.

TROUNCING, *subst.*, punitio, castigatio.

TROUT, *subst.*, ſtrutta; *salmon-t.*, ſtrutta stellata.

TROW, *to*, opinari, censère, credere.

TROWEL, *subst.*, trulla.

TROWSERS, *subst. pl.*, braccæ longæ laxæque.

TROY, *subst.*; *a pound troy*, libra duodecim unciarum.

TRUANT, *subst.*, cessator; qui a schola abest.

TRUANTSHIP, *subst.*, cessatio, indiligentia.

TRUCE, *subst.*, induciæ.

TRUCK, *subst.*, mercium permutatio.

TRUCK, *to*, merces mercibus permutare.

TRUCKLE, *to*, cedere, se submittere.

TRUCKLE-BED, *subst.*, lectulus rotis instructus.

TRUCKS, *subst. pl.*, rotæ ligneæ.

TRUCULENCE, *subst.*, truculentia, ferocitas.

TRUCULENT, *adj.*, truculentus, ferox.

TRUDGE, *to* (*up and down*), cursitare, circumcursare.

TRUE, *adj.* (*certain*), verus, certus, compertus; (*genuine*), genuinus, germanus, merus; (*real*), verus, sincerus; (*faithful*), fidelis, fidus; (*sure*), certus, firmus.

TRUENESS, *subst.*, sinceritas; fidelitas, fides.

TRULY, *adv.*, vere; ingenue, candide; sane, profecto.

TRUMP, *subst.*, *at cards*, charta index *or* triumphalis.

TRUMP UP, *to*, excogitare, machinari.

TRUMPERY, *subst.*, scruta, frivola.

TRUMPET, *subst.*, tuba, buccina.

TRUMPET, *to*, tubâ *or* buccinâ canere, buccinare; *to trumpet forth*, vulgare, divulgare; prædicare; venditare.

TRUMPETER, *subst.*, tubicen, buccinator.

TRUMPING UP, *subst.*, excogitatio.

TRUNCATE, *to*, curtare, truncare.
TRUNCHEON, *subst.*, scipio, baculus brevior.
TRUNDLE, *to*, volvere, volutare.
TRUNK, *subst.*, riscus; arca; (*little trunk*, arcula; *trunk of a tree*, truncus, stirpe; *trunk of an elephant*, proboscis; *trunk* or *pipe*, tubus, canalis.
TRUNNIONS, *subst. pl.*, *of a cannon*, tormenti bellici tubercula.
TRUSS, *subst.*, sarcina, fasciculus; *truss of hay*, fœni manipulus.
TRUSS UP, *to*, cingere, succingere, stringere.
TRUST, *subst.* (*confidence*), fiducia; spes certa; fides; (*thing trusted*), commissum, creditum; (*office*), munus.
TRUST, *to* (*commit*), credere, committere; (*lend*), commodare, mutuare; (*believe*), credere, fidem habêre alicui; *to trust to* (*depend upon*), fidere *or* confidere alicui *or* alicui rei.
TRUSTEE, *subst.*, cujus fidei alqd mandatum est; fidei commissarius.
TRUSTINESS, *subst.*, fidelitas.
TRUSTING, *subst.*, fiducia.
TRUSTY, *adj.*, fidus, fidelis.
TRUTH, *subst.*, veritas; verum; (*credibility*), fides; *in truth*, sane, profecto, revera, quidem.
TRY, *to* (*attempt*), tentare, experiri; periclitari, periculum facere; conari; aggredi; (*examine*), examinare; cognoscere; (*refine*), defæcare, purgare; *to try a man judicially*, quæstionem habêre de alqo *or* in alqm; *to try a cause*, de alqa re quærere.
TRYING, *subst.*, tentatio; periclitatio; experimentum.
TUB, *subst.*, cadus, dolium.
TUBE, *subst.*, tubus; fistula; *little tube*, tubulus.
TUBERCLE, *subst.*, tuberculum.
TUBEROUS, *adj.*, tuberibus abundans.
TUBULAR, *adj.*, tubulatus.
TUCK, *subst.*, dolon, dolo.
TUCK, *to*, vellere, vellicare; *to tuck up*, succingere, colligare.
TUCKER, *subst.*, mamillare, strophium.
TUCKING UP, *subst.*, cinctura.
TUESDAY, *subst.*, dies Martis.
TUFT, *subst.*, crista; *tuft of hair*, cirrus, cincinnus; *tuft of a tree*, arboris cacumen; *tuft of trees*, frutetum.
TUFTED, *adj.*, cristatus.
TUG, *to*, niti, conari, moliri; *to tug along*, trahere, ductare; *to tug against*, renisi; *to tug one's ear*, aurem vellere.
TUG, TUGGING, *subst.*, nisus, conatus; molimen.
TUITION, *subst.*, tuitio, tutela.
TULIP, *subst.*, ttulipa.
TUMBLE, *to*, *v. n.*, volvi, volutari; *v. a.*, volvere, volutare.
TUMBLER, *subst.*, saltator; (*drinking-glass*), calix.
TUMBLING, *subst.*, volutatio, agitatio.
TUMBLINGLY, *adv.*, volutatim.
TUMBREL, *subst.*, plaustrum stercorarium.
TUMEFACTION, *subst.*, tumor, inflatio.
TUMEFY, *to*, tumefacere.
TUMID, *adj.*, tumidus.
TUMOR, *subst.*, tumor; inflatio.
TUMULT, *subst.*, tumultus, turba, seditio.
TUMULTUARY, *adj.*, tumultuarius.
TUMULTUOUS, *adj.*, tumultuosus, turbulentus.
TUN, *subst.*, dolium majus; *of a tun*, dollaris.

TUN, *to*, in cados infundere.
TUNABLE, *adj.*, numerosus, canorus.
TUNABLENESS, *subst.*, modulatio, harmonia.
TUNE, *subst.*, modi, moduli, numeri; cantus.
TUNE, *to* (*an instrument*), fidiculas apte contendere.
TUNELESS, *adj.*, modulationis expers.
TUNER, *subst.*, modulator.
TUNIC, *subst.*, tunica.
TUNING, *subst.*, modulatio, modulatus.
TUNNAGE. *See* TONNAGE.
TUNNEL, *subst.*, infundibulum; *t. of a chimney*, camini tubus; *under ground*, cuniculus, emissarium.
TURBAN, *subst.*, tiara.
TURBANED, *adj.*, tiaratus.
TURBID, *adj.*, turbidus; fæculentus.
TURBINATED, *adj.*, turbinatus.
TURBULENCY, *subst.*, animus turbulentus.
TURBULENT, *adj.*, turbulentus, seditiosus.
TURF, *subst.*, cæspes; *green turf*, cæspes vivus.
TURFY, *adj.*, cæspitius.
TURGID, *adj.*, turgidus, tumidus.
TURGIDITY, *subst.*, tumor; ampulla.
TURK, *subst.*, Turca.
TURKEY-COCK, *subst.*, gallus Indicus.
TURKISH, TURKEY, *adj.*, Turcicus.
TURKOIS, *subst.*, callais; turcosa (L.).
TURMOIL, *subst.*, tumultus, turba.
TURN, *subst.* (*circuit*), circuitus; (*walk*), ambulatio; (*course*), vicissitudo, vices; *good turn*, beneficium; *ill turn*, injuria, damnum.
TURN, *to*, *v. a.* (*bend*), vertere, flectere; (*change*), mutare; convertere; *v. n.*, se convertere, converti; (*become*), fieri, evadere; *to turn about*, circumagere; *to turn aside*, declinare; *to turn away* or *from*, avertere, devertere; *to turn back*, revertere; *to turn off*, rejicere; *to turn out*, ejicere; *to turn over*, invertere; *to turn round*, circumvertere, circumagere; *to turn to*, advertere.
TURNCOAT, *subst.*, qui tempori servit.
TURNER, *subst.*, tornator.
TURNING, *subst.* (*winding*), versatio, versura; *t. away*, aversatio; *t. about*, rotatio; *t. back again*, reversio; *t. upside down*, subversio; *t. round*, circumactio.
TURNIP, *subst.*, rapum *or* rapa.
TURNPIKE, *subst.*, septum versatile in via publica.
TURNSPIT, *subst.*, qui vera versat.
TURPITUDE, *subst.*, turpitudo, fœditas.
TURRET, *subst.*, turris, turricula.
TURRETED, *adj.*, turritus.
TURTLE, *subst.* (*bird*), turtur; (*tortoise*), testudo.
TUSH! TUT! *interj.*, pfui! vah!
TUSKED, TUSKY, *adj.*, dentibus falcatis instructus.
TUSKS, *subst. pl.*, apri dentes.
TUTELAGE, *subst.*, tutela; anni pupillares.
TUTELAR, TUTELARY, *adj.*, in cujus tutela alqd est.
TUTOR, *subst.*, præceptor domesticus *or* privatus.
TUTOR, *to*, docêre, præceptis imbuere.
TUTORAGE, *subst.*, præceptoris munus.
TUTORESS, *subst.*, magistra.
TUTORING, *subst.*, institutio, præceptis.
TWADDLE, *to*, garrire, blaterare.
TWADDLING, *subst.*, garrulitas, garritus.
TWAIN, *num.*, duo; bini.

TWANG, *subst.*, clangor; prava elocutio.
TWEAK, *to*, vellicare, vellere.
TWEAK, *subst.*, vellicatio.
TWEEZE, TWEEZERS, *subst.*, volsella.
TWELFTH, *adj.*, duodecimus; *subst.*, duodecima (pars).
TWELVE, *num.*, duodecim; duodeni; *of twelve*, duodenarius; *twelve times*, duodecies.
TWELVE-MONTH, *subst.*, annus.
TWENTIETH, *adj.*, vicesimus, vigesimus.
TWENTY, *num.*, viginti; viceni; *of twenty*, vicenarius; *twenty times*, vicies.
TWICE, *adv.*, bis; *twice as much*, alterum tantum; *twice as great*, duplo major.
TWIG, *subst.*, surculus; vimen; virga, sarmentum.
TWILIGHT, *subst.* (*morning*), diluculum; (*evening*), crepusculum.
TWIN, *to*, gemellos parere *or* edere.
TWIN-BORN, *adj.*, eodem partu nati *or* editi.
TWINE, *subst.*, filum tortum *or* duplex.
TWINE, *to*, torquēre, contorquēre; *to t. thread*, filum duplicare.
TWINER, *subst.*, tortor, contortor.
TWINGE, *subst.*, vellicatio, vellicatus.
TWINGE, *to*, vellicare; dolore convellere.
TWINING ABOUT, *subst.*, amplexus.
TWINKLE, *to* (*as the eye*), nictari, connivēre; (*as a star*), scintillare.
TWINKLE, TWINKLING, *substant.*, nictatio; *twinkling of the stars*, scintillatio.
TWINS, *subst. pl.*, gemelli, gemini.
TWIRL, *subst.*, circumactio.
TWIRL, *to*, circumagere, in orbem torquēre.
TWIST, *to*, torquēre, contorquēre; convolvere.
TWIST, *subst.*, pili contorti; feminis pars cava.
TWISTER, *subst.*, tortor, contortor.
TWISTING, *subst.*, tortus; *twisting of the guts*, tormina.
TWIT, TWITTING, *subst.*, exprobratio.
TWIT, *to*, exprobrare, objectare, imputare.
TWITCH, TWITCHING, *subst.*, vellicatio.
TWITCH, *to*, vellicare, vellere.
TWITTER, *subst.*, exprobrator.
TWITTER, *to*, fritinnire.
TWO, *num.*, duo; bini; gemini; *two-fold*, duplex, duplus; *two hundred*, ducenti; *two years old*, bimus, bimulus.
TYMBAL, *subst.*, tympanum aheneum *or* Mauritanicum.
TYMPANY, *subst.*, tympanites; aqua intercus.
TYPE, *subst.* (*emblem*), symbolum; (*pattern*), exemplum; *type of a fever*, typus; *printer's type*, typus, litterae forma.
TYPICAL, *adj.*, symbolicus.
TYPIFY, *to*, ad similitudinem describere.
TYPOGRAPHER, *subst.*, typographus.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, *adj.*, typographicus.
TYRANNICAL, *adj.*, tyrannicus, crudelis.
TYRANNIZE OVER, *to*, tyrannice vexare, superbe tractare.
TYRANNY, *subst.*, dominatio crudelis; tyrannis.
TYRANT, *subst.*, tyrannus.

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UBIQUITY, *subst.*, omnipraesentia.
UDDER, *subst.*, uber; (*of a sow*), sumen; mamma.
UGLINESS, *subst.*, deformitas, foeditas.
UGLY, *adj.*, deformis, foedus, turpis.
ULCER, *subst.*, ulcus; *little ulcer*, ulcusculum.
ULCERATE, *to*, *v. n.*, suppurare; *v. a.*, ulcerare.
ULCERATING, ULCERATION, *subst.*, ulceratio.
ULCEROUS, *adj.*, ulcerosus.
ULTIMATE, *adj.*, ultimus, postremus.
ULTIMATELY, *adv.*, ad ultimum, denique.
UMBILICAL, *adj.*, umbilicalis.
UMBLES, *subst. pl.*, *of a deer*, exta cervina.
UMBRAGE, *subst.* (*shade*), umbra, umbraculum; (*suspicion*), suspicio; (*offence*), offensa, offensio.
UMBRAGEOUS, *adj.*, umbrosus, opacus.
UMBRELLA, *subst.*, umbella.
UMPIRAGE, *subst.*, arbitrium, arbitratus.
UMPIRE, *subst.*, arbiter; sequester; (*appraiser*), aestimator.
UN- (*not*), *adv.*, in-, non.
UNABASHED, *adj.*, nullo pudore suffusus.
UNABLE, *adj.* (*weak*), invalidus, infirmus; *unable to pay*, qui non est solvendo.
UNABOLISHED, *adj.*, nondum antiquatus.
UNACCEPTABLE, *adj.*, ingratus.
UNACCEPTED, *adj.*, non acceptus.
UNACCOMMODATED, *adj.*, non instructus.
UNACCOMPANIED, *adj.*, incomitatus, solus.
UNACCOMPLISHED, *adj.*, non perfectus; infectus.
UNACCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, de quo ratio reddi non potest; (*strange*), mirus, mirabilis.
UNACCUSTOMED, *adj.*, insuetus, insolitus; (*unusual*), inusitatus, insolens.
UNACCUSTOMEDNESS, *subst.*, insolentia.
UNACKNOWLEDGED, *adj.*, non agnitus.
UNACQUAINTED WITH, *adj.*, inscius, ignarus.
UNACTUATED, *adj.*, non incitatus.
UNADDICTED, *adj.*, non addictus.
UNADMIRED, *adj.*, inglorius.
UNADORED, *adj.*, non cultus.
UNADORNED, *adj.*, inornatus.
UNADVISABLE, *adj.*, incommodus, inutilis.
UNADVISED, *adj.*, inconsideratus, inconsultus, imprudens.
UNADVISEDNESS, *subst.*, imprudentia.
UNAFFECTED, *adj.*, immotus; candidus; apertus.
UNAFFECTEDNESS, *subst.*, sinceritas.
UNALLIED, *adj.*, non affinis.
UNALLOWABLE, *adj.*, non concedendus.
UNALLOWED, *adj.*, inconcessus.
UNALLOYED, *adj.*, non commixtus.
UNALTERABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.
UNALTERABLY, *adv.*, constanter, certo.
UNALTERED, *adj.*, immutatus, non mutatus.
UNAMBITIOUS, *adj.*, sine ambitione, quietus.
UNAMIABLE, *adj.*, inamabilis.
UNANCHORED, *adj.*, non ad ancoras stans.
UNANIMITY, *subst.*, unanimitas, concordia.
UNANIMOUS, *adj.*, unanimus, concors.
UNANIMOUSLY, *adv.*, concorditer, uno animo *or* consensu, una voce.
UNANSWERABLE, *adj.*, non refellendus.
UNANSWERABLY, *adv.*, ita ut nihil objici possit.
UNAPPALLED, *adj.*, intrepidus.
UNAPPARENT, *adj.*, obscurus.
UNAPPEASABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
UNAPPEASED, *adj.*, implacatus, impacatus.

UNAPPRISED, *adj.*, de re alqa nondum certior factus.
UNAPPROACHABLE, *adj.*, inaccessus.
UNAPPROVED, *adj.*, non comprobatus.
UNARGUED, *adj.*, non disceptatus.
UNARM, *to*, exarmare, armis spoliare *or* exuere.
UNARMED, *adj.*, armis exutus; inermis.
UNARRAYED, *adj.*, non vestitus, non ornatus.
UNARTFUL, *adj.*, imperitus.
UNASKED, *adj.*, non rogatus; non interrogatus; sua sponte.
UNASSAILABLE, *adj.*, inexpugnabilis.
UNASSAILED, *adj.*, non oppugnatus.
UNASSAYED, *adj.*, non tentatus; inexpertus.
UNASSISTED, *adj.*, non adjutus.
UNASSUAGED, *adj.*, implacatus.
UNASSUMING, *adj.*, minime arrogans.
UNASSURED, *adj.*, incertus.
UNATTAINABLE, *adj.*, non assequendus.
UNATTEMPTED, *adj.*, intentatus, inausus.
UNATTENDED, *adj.*, incomitatus, comitum expers.
UNAUTHORIZED, *adj.*, injustus.
UNAVAILING, *adj.*, inutilis, inanis.
UNAVOIDABLE, *adj.*, inevitabilis.
UNAVOIDABLENESS, *subst.*, necessitas.
UNAVOIDABLY, *adv.*, ita ut vitari nequeat.
UNAWARE, *adj.*, imprudens; incautus.
UNAWARES, *adv.*, improviso, inopinato.
UNAWED, *adj.*, parum reverens.
UNBACKED, *adj.* (*as a horse*), nondum domitus.
UNBALLASTED, *adj.*, non saburratus.
UNBAR, *to*, pessulum detrahere.
UNBARRING, *subst.*, pessuli detractio.
UNBATED, *adj.*, non deminutus.
UNBATHED, *adj.*, non madidus.
UNBATTERED, *adj.*, non contusus.
UNBEATEN, *adj.*, non verberatus; non tritus.
UNBECOMING, *adj.*, indecens, indecorus.
UNBECOMINGNESS, *subst.*, indecorum.
UNBEFITTING, *adj.*, parum accommodatus.
UNBEFRIENDED, *adj.*, inops; ab amicis desertus.
UNBEGOTTEN, *adj.*, non genitus.
UNBEHELD, *adj.*, invisus.
UNBELIEF, *subst.*, dubitatio; impietas.
UNBELIEVER, *subst.*, qui religionem non profitetur.
UNBELOVED, *adj.*, inamatus.
UNBEND, *to*, remittere, laxare.
UNBENDING, *adj.*, rigidus.
UNBENEFICED, *adj.*, qui munus ecclesiasticum non sustinet.
UNBESEEMING, *adj.*, indecorus, indecens.
UNBEWAILED, *adj.*, indefletus, indeploratus.
UNBEWITCH, *to*, præstigiis exsolvere.
UNBIASSED, *adj.*, incorruptus, integer.
UNBIDDEN, *adj.*, injussus; ultro, sponte.
UNBIND, *to*, solvere, exsolvere.
UNBINDING, *subst.*, vinculi solutio.
UNBLAMABLE, UNBLAMED, *adj.*, non reprehendendus; irreprehensus.
UNBLAMABLENESS, *subst.*, innocentia.
UNBLEMISHED, *adj.*, integer.
UNBLEST, *adj.*, exsecratus.
UNBLINDED, *adj.*, non excæcatus.
UNBLOWN, *adj.*, nondum efflorescens.
UNBOILED, *adj.*, incoctus, non coctus.
UNBOLT, *to*, obicem detrahere.

UNBONNETED, *adj.*, sine galericulo.
UNBOOTED, *adj.*, ocreis exutus.
UNBORN, *adj.*, nondum natus.
UNBORROWED, *adj.*, genuinus, proprius.
UNBOSOM, *to* (*one's self to a person*), se *or* sensus suos alicui aperire.
UNBOUGHT, *adj.*, non emptus.
UNBOUND, *adj.*, liber; vinculis exsolutus.
UNBOUNDED, *adj.*, interminatus, infinitus.
UNBOWEL, *to*, exenterare, eviscerare.
UNBOWELLING, *subst.*, exenteratio.
UNBRACE, *to*, fibulas solvere; solvere.
UNBREATHED, *adj.*, non exercitatus.
UNBREATHING, *adj.*, inanimus.
UNBRED, *adj.*, male educatus; indoctus.
UNBREECHED, *adj.*, braccis non indutus.
UNBRIBED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
UNBRIDLE, *to*, frenis exsolvere; freno exuere.
UNBRIDLED, *adj.*, infrenatus; effrenatus.
UNBROKEN, *adj.*, infractus; indomitus.
UNBRUISED, *adj.*, illæsus.
UNBUCKLE, *to*, discingere, recingere.
UNBUILT, *adj.*, inædificatus.
UNBURDEN, *to*, exonerare; levare, liberare.
UNBURIED, *adj.*, inhumatus, insepultus.
UNBURNT, *adj.*, igne non consumptus.
UNBUTTON, *to*, vestem diloricare, solvere.
UNBUTTONING, *subst.*, fibularum solutio.
UNCALLED, *adj.*, invocatus, sponte.
UNCANCELLED, *adj.*, non delectus.
UNCARED FOR, *adj.*, neglectus, despectus.
UNCASED, *adj.*, capsâ exemptus.
UNCAUGHT, *adj.*, non captus, indeprehensus.
UNCELEBRATED, *adj.*, non solemni celebratus.
UNCENSURED, *adj.*, irreprehensus.
UNCERTAIN, *adj.*, incertus, dubius; anceps; fallax.
UNCERTAINTY, *subst.*, dubitatio, ambiguitas.
UNCHAIN, *to*, vinculis solvere, catenâ exsolvere.
UNCHANGEABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis; stabilis, firmus, constans.
UNCHANGEABLENESS, *subst.*, immutabilitas.
UNCHANGED, *adj.*, immutatus.
UNCHARGE, *to*, reprehensionem revocare.
UNCHARITABLE, *adj.*, inhumanus, illiberalis.
UNCHARITABLENESS, *subst.*, inhumanitas.
UNCHASTE, *adj.*, impudicus, impurus, incestus.
UNCHASTENESS, UNCHASTITY, *subst.*, impudicitia.
UNCHECKED, *adj.*, non coërcitus, liber.
UNCHEWED, *adj.*, non masticatus.
UNCHRISTENED, *adj.*, aqua lustrali nondum adspersus.
UNCIRCUMCISED, *adj.*, non circumcisus.
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *adj.*, interminatus.
UNCIRCUMSPECT, *adj.*, inconsideratus, incautus.
UNCIVIL, *adj.*, inurbanus.
UNCIVILIZED, *adj.*, barbarus, ferus.
UNCLAD, *adj.*, vestibus exutus; nudus.
UNCLARIFIED, *adj.*, nondum defæcatus.
UNCLASP, *to*, uncinum laxare; solvere.
UNCLASSIC, *adj.*, non classicus.
UNCLE, *subst.*, patruus; avunculus.
UNCLEAN, *adj.*, immundus, fœdus, sordidus, impurus, spurcus.
UNCLEANNESS, *subst.*, immunditia, impuritas, squalor, sordes.

UNCLEFT, *adj.*, indivisus, solidus.
UNCLIPPED, *adj.*, non deminutus.
UNCLOG, *to*, solvere, exonerare.
UNCLOISTERED, *adj.*, solutus, liberatus.
UNCLOSE, *to*, recludere, aperire; *to unclose a letter*, resignare epistolam.
UNCLOTHE, *to*, vestibus exuere, veste spoliare.
UNCLOUDED, *adj.*, serenus, innubilus.
UNCOINED, *adj.*, nondum cusus.
UNCOMBED, *adj.*, impexus.
UNCOMELINESS, *subst.*, deformitas.
UNCOMELY, *adj.*, indecens, inelegans, illepidus.
UNCOMMON, *adj.*, insolitus, insolens; rarus, non vulgaris.
UNCOMPASSIONATE, *adj.*, immisericors; immitis.
UNCOMPELLED, *adj.*, non compulsus.
UNCOMPOUNDED, *adj.*, incompositus.
UNCONCERN, *subst.*, incuria, negligentia.
UNCONCERNED, *adj.*, immotus, securus.
UNCONDEMNED, *adj.*, indemnatus, non damnatus.
UNCONDITIONAL, *adj.*, absolutus, purus.
UNCONDITIONALLY, *adv.*, sine exceptione.
UNCONFINED, *adj.*, interminatus, infinitus.
UNCONFIRMED, *adj.*, nondum ratus *or* confirmatus.
UNCONQUERABLE, *adj.*, insuperabilis, invictus.
UNCONSCIONABLE, *adj.*, injustus, iniquus.
UNCONSCIOUS, *adj.*, non conscius; omni sensu carens.
UNCONSECRATED, *adj.*, nondum consecratus.
UNCONSIDERED, *adj.*, non perpensus.
UNCONSTRAINED, *adj.*, incoactus, spontaneus.
UNCONTAMINATED, *adj.*, incontaminatus, integer.
UNCONTROLLED, *adj.*, nullo imperio subjectus, liber.
UNCONTROVERTED, *adj.*, de quo non ambiguitur.
UNCONVERSABLE, *adj.*, non affabilis.
UNCONVINCED, *adj.*, etiamnum dubitans.
UNCORDED, *adj.*, funibus solutus.
UNCORRECTED, *adj.*, impunitus, incastigatus.
UNCORRUPTED, *adj.*, incorruptus, integer.
UNCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, innumerabilis.
UNCOUPLE, *to*, disjungere, separare.
UNCOURTEOUS, UNCOURTLY, *adj.*, inurbanus, rusticus.
UNCOURTLINESS, *subst.*, inurbanitas, rusticitas.
UNCOUTH, *adj.*, impolitus; inscitus; rudis.
UNCOUTHNESS, *subst.*, rusticitas; inscitia.
UNCOVER, *to*, detegere, retegere, aperire.
UNCREATED, *adj.*, non creatus.
UNCREDITABLENESS, *subst.*, mala existimatio.
UNCROPPED, *adj.*, nondum decerptus.
UNCROWDED, *adj.*, infrequens.
UNCROWN, *to*, coronam alicui detrahere.
UNCRUMPLED, *adj.*, non corrugatus.
UNCTION, *subst.*, unctio, unctura.
UNCTUOUS, *adj.*, pinguis.
UNCTUOUSNESS, UNCTUOSITY, *subst.*, pinguedo.
UNCULTIVATED, *adj.*, incultus; rudis, horridus.
UNCUMBERED, *adj.*, non im[illegible] *or* gravatus.
UNCURB, *to* (*a horse*), lupatum [illegible] demere.
UNCURBED, *adj.*, non repressus.
UNCURED, *adj.*, non sanatus; (*unsalted*), sale non conditus.
UNCURL, *to*, solvere, expedire.
UNCURLED, *adj.*, non crispatus; solutus.
UNCURRENT, *adj.*, non receptus.
UNCUT, *adj.*, intonsus; imputatus.
UNDAMAGED, *adj.*, integer, illæsus.
UNDAUNTED, *adj.*, intrepidus, impavidus.
UNDAUNTEDNESS, *subst.*, animus intrepidus.
UNDAZZLED, *adj.*, non præstrictus.
UNDECAYED, *adj.*, non deminutus, integer.
UNDECEIVABLE, *adj.*, qui falli non potest.
UNDECEIVE, *to*, errore liberare, solvere.
UNDECIDED, *adj.*, nondum dijudicatus; dubius.
UNDECKED, *adj.*, inornatus, incomptus.
UNDEFENDED, *adj.*, indefensus, non defensus.
UNDEFILED, *adj.*, impollutus, incontaminatus, integer.
UNDEFINABLE, *adj.*, quod definiri non potest.
UNDEFRAYED, *adj.*, non solutus *or* erogatus.
UNDEMOLISHED, *adj.*, non eversus, non dirutus.
UNDEMONSTRABLE, *adj.*, quod nequit demonstrari.
UNDENIABLE, *adj.*, non negandus, evidens.
UNDENIABLY, *adv.*, evidenter, sine controversia.
UNDEPLORED, *adj.*, indeploratus.
UNDEPRAVED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
UNDER, *prep.*, sub, subter, infra; *adj.*, inferior, minor.
UNDER-BEAM, *subst.*, capreolus.
UNDERBID, *to*, minoris licitari.
UNDERBIND, *to*, subligare; subcingere.
UNDER-BUTLER, *subst.*, suppromus.
UNDER-COOK, *subst.*, coquus vicarius.
UNDERGIRD, *to*, subligare, subcingere.
UNDERGO, *to*, subire, sustinêre, ferre.
UNDER-GOVERNOR, *subst.*, subpræfectus.
UNDERGROUND, *adj.*, subterraneus.
UNDERHAND, *adv.*, clam, clanculum, secreto.
UNDERIVED, *adj.*, non derivatus.
UNDER-JOBBER, *subst.*, minister.
UNDERLAY, *to*, supponere, subjicere.
UNDER-LEATHER, *subst.*, solea.
UNDERLING, *subst.*, inferior.
UNDER LIP, *subst.*, labrum inferius.
UNDERMINE, *to*, subruere, suffodere.
UNDERMINING, *subst.*, suffossio.
UNDERMOST, *adj.*, infimus, imus.
UNDERNEATH, *adv.*, infra, subter, subtus.
UNDERPLOT, *subst.*, res minoris momenti.
UNDERPRAISE, *to*, haud dignis laudibus efferre.
UNDERPROP, *to*, suffulcire; statuminare.
UNDERRATE, *subst.*, pretium justo minus.
UNDER-SECRETARY, *subst.*, scriba inferior.
UNDERSELL, *to*, minoris quam alii vendere.
UNDER-SERVANT, *subst.*, famulus *or* minister inferior.
UNDERSEWED, *adj.*, subsutus.
UNDER-SHERIFF, *subst.*, subvicecomes.
UNDERSTAND, *to* (*comprehend*), accipere, intelligere, comprehendere; exaudire; (*know*), scire, instructum esse alqa re, peritum esse alcjs rei; *I understand*, intellexi, cognovi, comperi, percepi.
UNDERSTANDING, *subst.*, mens, intelligentia; ingenium, judicium, prudentia, consilium, captus; perceptio, comprehensio; (*agreement*), consensio, consensus; *secret understanding*, collusio; *good understanding*, concordia.

UNDERSTRAPPER, *subst.*, homunculus tenuis.
UNDERTAKE, *to*, incipere, aggredi; coeptare, moliri; suscipere; conari, audere; in se recipere.
UNDERTAKER, *subst.*, molitor, inceptor; *of funerals*, libitinarius.
UNDERTAKING, *subst.*, ausum, coeptum, inceptum; opus.
UNDERVALUE, UNDERRATE, UNDERPRIZE, *to*, pretio justo minori æstimare; (*slight*), contemnere; spernere; (*detract from*), elevare.
UNDERVASSAL, *subst.*, mancipium.
UNDERWOOD, *subst.*, humiliores arbores.
UNDERWORK, *to*, non satis elaborare.
UNDERWRITE, *to*, subscribere, infra scribere.
UNDERWRITER, *subst.*, qui cavet de *or* pro alqa re.
UNDERWRITING, *subst.*, subscriptio.
UNDESCRIBED, *adj.*, non descriptus.
UNDESERVED, *adj.*, immeritus, indignus.
UNDESERVING OF, *adj.*, indignus, immerens.
UNDESIGNING, *adj.*, fraudis expers, sincerus.
UNDESIRABLE, *adj.*, non expetendus.
UNDESIRED, *adj.*, inoptatus.
UNDETERMINABLE, *adj.*, quod determinari non potest.
UNDETERMINED, *adj.*, non determinatus, in medio relictus.
UNDEVOUT, *adj.*, irreligiosus.
UNDIGESTED, *adj.*, crudus; indigestus, inconditus.
UNDILIGENT, *adj.*, parum diligens, indiligens.
UNDIMINISHABLE, *adj.*, quod deminui non potest.
UNDIMINISHED, *adj.*, integer, non imminutus.
UNDIPPED, *adj.*, non immersus.
UNDISCERNED, *adj.*, non perceptus.
UNDISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, invisibilis; quod percipi non potest.
UNDISCHARGED, *adj.* (*as a duty*), non præstitus; (*as a debt*), non solutus.
UNDISCIPLINED, *adj.*, indoctus; nondum instructus; inexercitatus.
UNDISCOVERABLE, *adj.*, non indagandus.
UNDISCOVERED, *adj.* (*not known*), incompertus; (*not made public*), non retectus *or* patefactus.
UNDISGUISED, *adj.*, in conspectu positus.
UNDISMAYED, *adj.*, imperterritus.
UNDISPOSED OF, *adj.*, nondum venditus; nondum alienatus.
UNDISPUTED, *adj.*, de quo nulla est controversia.
UNDISSEMBLED, *adj.*, non dissimulatus.
UNDISSOLVABLE, *adj.*, indissolubilis.
UNDISTINGUISHED, *adj.*, indistinctus, indiscretus.
UNDISTRACTED, *adj.*, minime confusus.
UNDISTURBED, *adj.*, imperturbatus; quietus.
UNDIVIDABLE, *adj.*, individuus.
UNDIVIDED, *adj.*, indivisus; communis.
UNDIVULGED, *adj.*, non patefactus.
UNDO, *to*, infectum reddere; (*annul*), abrogare; rescindere; (*slacken*), relaxare; (*unravel*), retexere; (*untie*), solvere; (*ruin*), perdere, pessundare.
UNDOING, *subst.* (*ruining*), perditio; (*ruin*), interitus, exitium; (*annulling*), abolitio; (*slackening*), relaxatio; (*untying*), solutio.
UNDONE, *adj.* (*not done*), infectus, imperfectus; (*ruined*), perditus; *I am undone*, peri.
UNDOUBTED, *adj.*, non dubius, certus.
UNDOUBTEDLY, *adv.*, haud dubie, sine dubio.
UNDRAWN, *adj.*, non tractus.
UNDREADED, *adj.*, non formidatus.
UNDRESS, *to*, vestes alicui detrahere; *to undress one's self*, vestes exuere.
UNDRESS, *subst.*, vestis domestica.
UNDUE, *adj.*, indebitus; nimius.
UNDULATE, *to*, undare, fluctuare.
UNDULATING, UNDULATORY, *adj.*, undulatus; undatus.
UNDUTIFUL, UNDUTEOUS, *adj.*, impius; contumax.
UNDUTIFULNESS, *subst.*, contumacia; impietas.
UNDYED, *adj.*, non tinctus.
UNDYING, *adj.*, nunquam moriturus.
UNEARNED, *adj.*, sine labore partus.
UNEARTHLY, *adj.*, cœlestis.
UNEASINESS, *subst.*, molestia, sollicitudo; miseria.
UNEASY, *adj.*, molestus; æger, sollicitus, anxius.
UNEATEN, *adj.*, haud comesus.
UNEDIFIED, *adj.*, ineruditus.
UNEDIFYING, *adj.*, jejunus; inutilis.
UNEMPLOYED, *adj.*, otiosus; labore vacuus.
UNENDOWED, *adj.*, indotatus.
UNENGAGED, *adj.*, non addictus; liber.
UNENLIGHTENED, *adj.*, rudis; ferus.
UNENTOMBED, *adj.*, insepultus.
UNENVIED, *adj.*, non invidendus.
UNEQUABLE, *adj.*, inæquabilis, inæqualis.
UNEQUIVOCAL, *adj.*, minime ambiguus.
UNERRING, *adj.*, errori non obnoxius, certus.
UNESSENTIAL, *adj.*, non magni momenti, levis.
UNESTABLISHED, *adj.*, sine auctoritate.
UNEVANGELICAL, *adj.*, legi Christianæ non consentaneus.
UNEVEN, *adj.*, non æquus; inæquabilis; (*rough*), asper.
UNEVENNESS, *subst.*, iniquitas; asperitas; inæqualitas.
UNEXAMINED, *adj.*, nondum examinatus.
UNEXAMPLED, *adj.*, unicus, singularis; insuditus, novus.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.*, exceptionibus non obnoxius, probus, firmus.
UNEXPECTED, *adj.*, inexspectatus.
UNEXPECTEDLY, *adv.*, præter exspectationem, repente, de improviso.
UNEXPECTEDNESS, *subst.*, subita res.
UNEXPIRED, *adj.*, nondum finitus.
UNEXPLORED, *adj.*, incognitus.
UNFADED, *adj.*, vigens, florens.
UNFADING, *adj.*, nunquam defloresceus, perennis.
UNFAILING, *adj.*, certus, firmus; fidus.
UNFAIR, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.
UNFAIRNESS, *subst.*, iniquitas, injustitia.
UNFAITHFUL, *adj.*, infidus, infidelis, perfidus.
UNFAITHFULNESS, *subst.*, infidelitas, perfidia.
UNFALSIFIED, *adj.*, non adulteratus.
UNFAMILIAR, *adj.*, inusitatus.
UNFASHIONABLE, *adj.*, hodierno usui parum accommodatus.
UNFASHIONED, *adj.*, informis.
UNFASTEN, *to*, refigere; solvere; labefacere.
UNFATHOMABLE, *adj.*, immensæ altitudine.
UNFATIGUED, *adj.*, non fessus.
UNFAVORABLE, *adj.*, incommodus; adversus.

UNFAVORABLY, *adv.*, incommode; secus, sinistre, male.
UNFEATHERED, *adj.*, implumis, deplumis.
UNFED, *adj.*, impastus.
UNFEED, *adj.*, munere non donatus.
UNFEELING, *adj.*, omni sensu carens, torpidus.
UNFEIGNED, *adj.*, non fictus; sincerus, verus.
UNFELT, *adj.*, sensibus non perceptus.
UNFENCED, *adj.*, immunitus, non septus.
UNFERMENTED, *adj.*, non fermentatus.
UNFERTILE, *adj.*, infecundus, sterilis.
UNFETTER, *to*, e vinculis eximere, vinculis solvere.
UNFILLED, *adj.*, non impletus.
UNFINISHED, *adj.*, imperfectus, non consummatus.
UNFIT, *adj.*, parum idoneus, inhabilis; ineptus; *unfit to learn*, indocilis.
UNFITLY, *adv.*, inepte, indecore.
UNFITNESS, *subst.*, inutilitas.
UNFIX, *to*, refigere; labefacere.
UNFIXED, *adj.*, refixus, labefactus.
UNFLEDGED, *adj.*, nondum pennatus, implumis.
UNFLESHED, *adj.*, novitius.
UNFOILED, *adj.*, invictus.
UNFOLD, *to*, explicare, explanare; *to unfold sheep*, oves septis inclusas dimittere.
UNFOLDING, *subst.*, explicatio.
UNFORBIDDEN, *adj.*, non prohibitus, non vetitus.
UNFORCED, *adj.*, non coactus.
UNFORESEEN, *adj.*, improvisus.
UNFORFEITED, *adj.*, non confiscatus.
UNFORGOTTEN, *adj.*, non oblivioni traditus.
UNFORTIFIED, *adj.*, immunitus.
UNFORTUNATE, *adj.*, infortunatus, infelix, infaustus.
UNFORTUNATENESS, *subst.*, infelicitas.
UNFOULED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
UNFOUND, *adj.*, incompertus.
UNFREQUENCY, *subst.*, infrequentia.
UNFREQUENT, *adj.*, infrequens; rarus.
UNFREQUENTED, *adj.*, inceleber; desertus.
UNFRIENDLINESS, *subst.*, animus iniquus.
UNFRIENDLY, *adj.*, inimicus.
UNFROZEN, *adj.*, non congelatus.
UNFRUITFUL, *adj.*, infecundus, sterilis.
UNFURL, *to*, expandere, explicare.
UNFURNISHED, *adj.*, sine supellectile.
UNGAINLY, *adj.*, agrestis, rusticus.
UNGARNISHED, *adj.*, inornatus, impolitus.
UNGENEROUS, *adj.*, illiberalis.
UNGENTEEL, *adj.*, illiberalis, inhonestus.
UNGENTLE, *adj.*, immansuetus.
UNGENTLEMANLY, *adj.*, illiberalis.
UNGENTLENESS, *adj.*, inurbanitas, asperitas.
UNGILT, *adj.*, non inauratus.
UNGIRD, *to*, discingere, recingere.
UNGIRTH, *to* (*a horse*), cingulum equi solvere.
UNGLUE, *to*, deglutinare, reglutinare.
UNGODLINESS, *subst.*, impietas; scelus.
UNGODLY, *adj.*, impius, irreligiosus.
UNGORED, *adj.*, non cornu percussus.
UNGORGED, *adj.*, nondum exsaturatus.
UNGOTTEN, *adj.*, non partus.
UNGOVERNABLE, *adj.*, indomitus, intractabilis, ferox.
UNGRACEFUL, *adj.*, invenustus, inelegans.
UNGRACIOUS, *adj.*, improbus, pravus; parum jucundus.
UNGRAFTED, *adj.*, nondum insitus *or* inoculatus.
UNGRAMMATICAL, *adj.*, legibus grammaticorum non consentaneus.
UNGRANTED, *adj.*, inconcessus.
UNGRATEFUL, *adj.*, ingratus, beneficii immemor.
UNGRUDGINGLY, *adv.*, libenter, ex animo.
UNGUARDED, *adj.*, incustoditus; imprudens.
UNGUENT, *subst.*, unguentum.
UNHALLOW, *to*, profanare, temerare.
UNHALTER, *to*, a laqueo liberare.
UNHAND, *to*, e manibus dimittere.
UNHANDLED, *adj.*, intactus.
UNHANDSOME, *adj.*, invenustus, inelegans.
UNHANDSOMENESS, *subst.*, deformitas.
UNHAPPINESS, *subst.*, infelicitas, miseria.
UNHAPPY, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus, miser.
UNHARBOR, *to* (*a stag*), cervum e cubili exigere.
UNHARDY, *adj.*, inaudax, timidus.
UNHARMONIOUS, *adj.*, immodulatus.
UNHARNESS, *to*, abjungere; (*separate*), dejungere.
UNHEALTHINESS, *subst.*, mala corporis valetudo.
UNHEALTHY, *adj.*, valetudinarius, infirmus.
UNHEARD, *adj.*, inauditus.
UNHEEDED, *adj.*, inobservatus.
UNHIDDEN, *adj.*, non abditus, apertus.
UNHINGE, *to*, de cardine detrahere.
UNHOLINESS, *subst.*, impietas.
UNHOLY, *adj.*, impius; profanus.
UNHOOK, *to*, hamum *or* uncum solvere.
UNHOPED FOR, *adj.*, insperatus.
UNHOPEFUL, *adj.*, de quo bene sperari non potest.
UNHORSE, *to*, ex equo deturbare.
UNHURT, *adj.*, illæsus, incolumis, salvus.
UNHUSKED, *adj.*, folliculo exemptus.
UNICORN, *subst.*, monoceros.
UNIFORM, *adj.*, unius modi, æqualis, constans, stabilis; *subst.*, vestitus militaris.
UNIFORMITY, *subst.*, æqualitas, constantia.
UNIMPAIRED, *adj.*, integer, illibatus.
UNIMPORTANT, *adj.*, levis, parvi momenti.
UNINFORMED, *adj.*, parum eruditus, indoctus.
UNINHABITABLE, *adj.*, inhabitabilis.
UNINHABITED, *adj.*, non habitatus.
UNINJURED, *adj.*, illæsus.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.*, quod intelligi non potest, quod animo percipi non potest; obscurus.
UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.*, quod quis insciens fecit, fortuitus.
UNINTENTIONALLY, *adv.*, non de industria; forte.
UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.*, non interruptus, perpetuus.
UNINVITED, *adj.*, non vocatus.
UNION, *subst.* (*joining*), junctio, consociatio; (*unanimity*), concordia, consensus.
UNIQUE, *adj.*, unicus, singularis.
UNISON, *subst.*, concentus, concordia.
UNIT, UNITY, *subst.*, unitas.
UNITARIAN, *subst.*, fautor unitatis.
UNITE, *to*, *v. a.*, jungere, conjungere, conciliare; *v. n.*, se jungere; miscēri; coalescere; coire.
UNITEDLY, *adv.*, simul.

UNITER, *subst.*, qui conjungit.
UNITING, *subst.*, conjunctio.
UNITY, *subst.*, unitas.
UNIVERSAL, *adj.*, universus, universalis; communis.
UNIVERSALLY, *adv.*, universe, generatim.
UNIVERSE, *subst.*, universitas, mundus, rerum natura.
UNIVERSITY, *subst.*, universitas litterarum, academia; *of a university*, academicus.
UNJOYOUS, *adj.*, tristis, parum alacris.
UNJUST, *adj.*, injustus, iniquus.
UNKENNEL, *to*, e cubili excitare.
UNKIND, *adj.*, parum benignus, inclemens.
UNKINDNESS, *subst.*, inclementia, inhumanitas.
UNKNIGHTLY, *adj.*, equite indignus.
UNKNIT, *to*, enodare, solvere.
UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.*, inscienter, imprudenter.
UNKNOWN, *adj.*, ignotus, incognitus.
UNLACED, *adj.*, recinctus.
UNLADE, *to*, exonerare; deplère.
UNLAMENTED, *adj.*, indeploratus.
UNLAWFUL, *adj.*, non legitimus; illicitus.
UNLAWFULNESS, *subst.*, injustitia, iniquitas.
UNLEARN, *to*, dediscere.
UNLEARNED, *adj.*, indoctus, illitteratus.
UNLESS, *conj.*, ni, nisi, præterquam.
UNLICENSED, *adj.*, non privilegio donatus.
UNLIKE, *adj.*, dissimilis, diversus.
UNLIKELINESS, *subst.*, conditio rei non probabilis.
UNLIKELY, *adj.*, non verisimilis, non probabilis.
UNLIKENESS, *subst.*, dissimilitudo, diversitas.
UNLIMITED, *adj.*, interminatus, infinitus.
UNLOCK, *to*, reserare, recludere.
UNLOOKED FOR, *adj.*, inopinatus, repentinus.
UNLOOSE, *to*, solvere; laxare.
UNLOVED, *adj.*, inamatus, fastiditus.
UNLOVELY, *adj.*, inamabilis, insuavis.
UNLUCKINESS, *subst.*, infelicitas.
UNLUCKY, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus; miser.
UNMAKE, *to*, irritum facere.
UNMAN, *to*, evirare, effeminare.
UNMANAGEABLE, *adj.*, intractabilis; inhabilis.
UNMANLY, *adj.*, viro indignus.
UNMANNERLINESS, *subst.*, morum inurbanitas.
UNMANNERLY, *adj.*, inurbanus, rusticus.
UNMARKED, *adj.*, non notatus.
UNMARRIED, *adj.*, nondum matrimonio conjunctus; cœlebs.
UNMASK, *to*, larvam detrahere.
UNMEDITATED, *adj.*, non præcogitatus.
UNMEET, *adj.*, non aptus, parum idoneus, inutilis.
UNMELTED, *adj.*, non liquefactus.
UNMENTIONED, *adj.*, non commemoratus.
UNMERCHANTABLE, *adj.*, non vendibilis.
UNMERCIFUL, *adj.*, immisericors.
UNMERITED, *adj.*, immeritus, indignus.
UNMINDED, *adj.*, minime curatus.
UNMINDFUL, *adj.*, immemor; incautus.
UNMINDFULNESS, *subst.*, oblivio; incuria.
UNMINGLED, UNMIXED, *adj.*, non mixtus, merus.
UNMOLESTED, *adj.*, imperturbatus.
UNMOOR, *to* (*a ship*), navem solvere.
UNMOURNED, *adj.*, indeploratus.
UNMOVED, *adj.*, immotus.

UNMUFFLE, *to*, os aperire.
UNMUSICAL, *adj.*, non modulatus.
UNMUZZLE, *to*, capistrum exuere.
UNNATURAL, *adj.*, naturæ repugnans.
UNNATURALLY, *adv.*, contra naturam.
UNNECESSARY, *adj.*, non necessarius, supervacaneus.
UNNERVE, *to*, infirmare, debilitare.
UNOBEYED, *adj.*, neglectus, contemptus.
UNOCCUPIED, *adj.*, otiosus; vacuus.
UNOFFENDING, *adj.*, innocuus.
UNPACK, *to*, aperire; explicare.
UNPARALLELED, *adj.*, incomparabilis, singularis.
UNPARDONABLE, *adj.*, venia indignus.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, *adj.*, consuetudini parlamentariæ repugnans.
UNPEOPLE, *to*, vacuefacere, vastare, populari.
UNPERCEIVABLE, *adj.*, sub sensum non cadens.
UNPESTERED, *adj.*, imperturbatus.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *adj.*, philosophiæ preceptis repugnans.
UNPILE, *to*, acervum diruere.
UNPIN, *to*, sciculis exemptis solvere.
UNPLEASANT, *adj.*, injucundus, insuavis; insuasibilis, inamœnus.
UNPLEASING, *adj.*, insuavis, injucundus.
UNPLUME, *to*, plumas detrahere.
UNPOLISHED, UNPOLITE, *adj.*, impolitus, rudis; incultus.
UNPOPULAR, *adj.*, non vulgo accommodatus, non popularis.
UNPRACTICED, *adj.*, inexercitatus.
UNPRECEDENTED, *adj.*, sine exemplo; inauditus.
UNPREMEDITATED, *adj.*, non præmeditatus.
UNPRETENDING, *adj.*, modestus, probus, nil nime arrogans.
UNPRINCELY, *adj.*, quod principem non decet.
UNPRINCIPLED, *adj.* (*ignorant*), inscius, rudis; (*reprobate*), impius, improbus.
UNPROFITABLE, *adj.*, inutilis, infructuosus.
UNPROPITIOUS, *adj.*, iniquus; infausus.
UNPROSPEROUS, *adj.*, non prosper, infelix.
UNPROVED, *adj.*, non probatus.
UNPROVIDED, *adj.*, imparatus.
UNPROVOKED, *adj.*, non lacessitus.
UNPUNISHED, *adj.*, impunitus, inpœnis; inultus.
UNPURSUED, *adj.*, non insectatus.
UNQUALIFIED, *adj.*, inhabilis alicui rei, non idoneus.
UNQUESTIONABLE, *adj.*, certus, non dubius.
UNRAVEL, *to*, retexere; explicare; solvere.
UNREASONABLE, *adj.*, rationis expers; injustus; immodicus.
UNREGARDED, *adj.*, contemptus, spretus, neglectus.
UNREGARDFUL, *adj.*, negligens, incuriosus.
UNRESERVED, *adj.*, libere loquens, sincerus.
UNRESOLVED, *adj.*, dubius, incertus.
UNRESPECTFUL, *adj.*, parum verecundus.
UNRESTRAINED, *adj.*, indomitus, effrenatus.
UNREVENGED, *adj.*, inultus.
UNREWARDED, *adj.*, non muneratus.
UNRIDDLE, *to*, solvere, explicare.
UNRIG, *to*, apparatu spoliare.
UNRIGHTEOUS, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.
UNRIP, *to*, dissuere, resuere.

UNRIPE, UNRIPENED, *adj.*, immaturus, crudus.
UNROLL, *to*, evolvere, explicare.
UNROOF, *to*, tecto nudare.
UNRULY, *adj.*, effrenatus, efferatus; immodicus.
UNSADDLE, *to*, stratum equo detrahere.
UNSAFE, *adj.*, non tutus, infestus.
UNSAID, *adj.*, indictus, non dictus.
UNSATISFACTORY, *adj.*, non idoneus.
UNSAY, *to*, dicta revocare *or* retractare.
UNSCREW, *to*, cochleam retorquendo refigere.
UNSCRIPTURAL, *adj.*, libris sacris repugnans.
UNSEAL, *to*, resignare.
UNSEASONABLE, *adj.*, intempestivus, importunus.
UNSEEMLY, *adj.*, indecorus, turpis, deformis.
UNSELFISH, *adj.*, non nimium sui amans.
UNSENT FOR, *adj.*, invocatus, non arcessitus.
UNSETTLE, *to*, aliquid incertum *or* irritum facere.
UNSETTLED, *adj.*, instabilis; dubius.
UNSEX, *to*, sexu *or* genere privare.
UNSHACKLE, *to*, vinculis solvere.
UNSHAKEN, *adj.*, immotus, non commotus.
UNSHAPEN, *adj.*, informis; deformis.
UNSHEATHE, *to*, e vagina educere, destringere.
UNSHIP, *to*, navem exonerare.
UNSHOD, *adj.*, discalceatus, nudis pedibus; (*as a horse*), soleis ferreis careus.
UNSKILLED, *adj.*, imperitus, rudis.
UNSOCIABLE, *adj.*, insociabilis.
UNSOLD, *adj.*, non venditus.
UNSOLE, *to* (*a shoe*), soleam calceo detrahere.
UNSOPHISTICATED, *adj.*, non commixtus.
UNSPEAKABLE, *adj.*, inenarrabilis, ineffabilis.
UNSTABLE, *adj.*, instabilis, inconstans.
UNSTEADY, *adj.*, inconstans, levis.
UNSTOP, *to*, aperire, patefacere.
UNSTRING, *to* (*a bow*), arcum retendere *or* laxare.
UNSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.*, non sub tactum cadens.
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus, non prosper.
UNSUCCESSFULLY, *adv.*, parum prospere.
UNSUITABLE, *adj.*, non aptus, non idoneus.
UNSUSPECTED, *adj.*, non in suspicionem adductus.
UNSUSPECTING, *adj.*, non suspiciosus.
UNSWATHE, *to*, e fasciis evolvere.
UNSWORN, *adj.*, injuratus.
UNTAINTED, *adj.*, incorruptus, incontaminatus.
UNTAMABLE, *adj.*, indomabilis.
UNTAUGHT, *adj.*, indoctus, rudis.
UNTEACHABLE, *adj.*, indocilis.
UNTHANKFUL, *adj.*, ingratus.
UNTHINKING, *adj.*, inconsultus, temerarius.
UNTHOUGHT OF, *adj.*, inopinatus.
UNTHRIFTY, *adj.*, prodigus, dissolutus.
UNTHRIVING, *adj.*, non florens.
UNTIE, *to*, solvere, resolvere, dissolvere.
UNTIL, *conj.*, donec, dum, usque dum; *prep.*, usque ad; *until now*, adhuc, hactenus; *until then*, eatenus, eousque; *until when?* quousque.
UNTILLED, *adj.*, incultus, inaratus.
UNTIMELY, *adj.*, intempestivus; importunus; immaturus; præmaturus.
UNTITLED, *adj.*, sine dignitatis titulo.
UNTO, *prep.*, ad, tenus.
UNTOLD, *adj.*, indictus; non numeratus.
UNTOWARD, *adj.*, contumax, pervicax, protervus.
UNTRANSPARENT, *adj.*, non pellucidus.
UNTRUE, *adj.*, non verus, falsus.
UNTRUSS, *to*, discingere.
UNTRUSTY, *adj.*, infidus, infidelis.
UNTRUTH, *subst.*, mendacium, commentum.
UNTURNED, *adj.*, non versus.
UNTWINE, UNTWIST, *to*, retexere, retorquêre.
UNUSED, UNUSUAL, *adj.*, inusitatus, insolitus, insuetus.
UNUTTERABLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
UNVEIL, *to*, velamen alcjs capiti detrahere; detegere, patefacere.
UNWARNED, *adj.*, non admonitus.
UNWARRANTABLE, *adj.*, quod nullo modo defendi potest.
UNWARY, *adj.*, incautus, inconsultus.
UNWAVERING, *adj.*, firmus, fidus.
UNWEARIED, *adj.*, indefatigatus, indefessus.
UNWEAVE, *to*, retexere.
UNWHOLESOME, *adj.*, insalubris; pestilens.
UNWIELDY, *adj.*, inhabilis, vastus, pinguis.
UNWILLING, *adj.*, invitus, nolens.
UNWIND, *to*, devolvere.
UNWISE, *adj.*, inconsultus, insipiens, insalsus, imprudens.
UNWITTY, *adj.*, illepidus, infacetus.
UNWONTED, *adj.*, insolitus, insuetus, inusitatus.
UNWORSHIPPED, *adj.*, non adoratus.
UNWORTHY, *adj.*, indignus; immeritus; immerens.
UNWOUNDED, *adj.*, invulneratus, integer.
UNWOVEN, *adj.*, non textus.
UNWRAP, *to*, evolvere, explicare.
UNWREATH, *to*, retorquêre.
UNWRITTEN, *adj.*, inscriptus, non scriptus.
UNYIELDING, *adj.*, inexorabilis, inflexibilis; firmus.
UNYOKE, *to*, abjungere, dejungere.
UP, UPWARD, *adv.*, sursum; sublime, in sublime; (*rise up*), surge; (*go up*), ascende! *up to*, tenus, usque ad; *up and down*, sursum deorsum; *up the stream*, adverso flumine, contra aquam.
UPBEAR, *to*, tollere, sustinêre.
UPBRAID, *to*, aliquid alicui exprobrare.
UPHOLD, *to*, sustinere, sustentare; juvare.
UPHOLSTERER, *subst.*, supellectilis fabricator.
UPLANDS, *subst. pl.*, loca montana.
UPON, *prep.*, ad, in, super; *upon my honor*, mea fide.
UPPER, *adj.*, superior.
UPPERMOST, *adj.*, supremus, summus.
UPRAISE, *to*, elevare, tollere.
UPREAR, *to*, attollere; exstruere.
UPRIGHT, *adj.* (*in posture*), arrectus, erectus; (*morally*), probus, sincerus, æquus, justus.
UPRIGHTNESS, *subst.*, probitas, sinceritas.
UPRISE, *to*, surgere; oriri.
UPROAR, *subst.*, turba, tumultus.
UPROOT, *to*, eradicare, exstirpare.
UPSHOT, *subst.*, eventus; rei summa.
UPSIDE DOWN, *adv.*, inverso ordine.
UPSTART, *subst.*, novus homo.
UPTURN, *to*, vertere.
UPWARD, *adv.*, sursum; *to turn upward*, resupinare.
URBANE, *adj.*, urbanus, humanus.
URBANITY, *subst.*, urbanitas, humanitas.
URCHIN, *subst.*, erinaceus; (*dwarf*), nanus; (*boy*), puer

URETER, *subst.*, ureter.
URGE, *to*, urgère; impellere, incitare, stimulare.
URGENCY, *subst.*, impulsus; necessitas.
URGENT, *adj.*, importunus; gravis.
URGER, *subst.*, impulsor, stimulator.
URGING, *subst.*, impulsus, stimulatio.
URINAL, *subst.*, vas ad urinam excipiendam.
URINARY, *adj.*, urinalis.
URINE, *subst.*, urina; lotium.
URINE, *to*, urinam reddere, mingere.
URN, *subst.*, urna.
USAGE, *subst.* (*treatment*), tractatio; (*custom*), consuetudo; mos; institutum; ritus.
USE, *subst.*, usus; usurpatio; (*interest*), usura, fenus; (*advantage*), utilitas, usus.
USE, *to*, *v. a.*, uti, usurpare; adhibère; (*treat*), tractare, habère, accipere; (*exercise*), exercère; (*habituate*), assuefacere, consuefacere; *v. n.* (*be wont*), solère, assuevisse, consuevisse.
USEFUL, *adj.*, utilis; saluber, salutaris; *to be useful*, usui esse, ex usu esse, prodesse, conducere.
USEFULNESS, *subst.*, utilitas; salubritas.
USELESS, *adj.*, inutilis; inanis, vanus, irritus.
USELESSNESS, *subst.*, inutilitas; inanitas.
USHER, *subst.*, anteambulo, viator; (*sergeant*), lictor, accensus; *usher of a school*, magister inferior.
USHER, *to*, introducere.
USING, *subst.*, usus; usurpatio.
USUAL, *adj.*, usitatus, usu receptus, consuetus.
USUALLY, *adv.*, plerumque.
USUCAPTION, *subst.*, usucaptio.
USUFRUCT, *subst.*, usus fructus.
USUFRUCTUARY, *adj.*, usufructuarius.
USURER, *subst.*, fenerator.
USURIOUS, *adj.*, lucro inhians; iniquus.
USURP, *to*, usurpare; sibi asserere, invadere.
USURPATION, *subst.*, usurpatio.
USURPER, *subst.*, usurpator.
USURPINGLY, *adv.*, sine jure.
USURY, *subst.*, feneratio; usura, fenus; fenus iniquum; *of usury*, feneratorius, fenebris.
UTENSILS, *subst. pl.*, utensilia; vasa, instrumenta.
UTILITY, *subst.*, utilitas, commoditas; commodum, lucrum.
UTMOST, *adj.*, extremus, summus.
UTTER, *adj.*, exterior; totus, integer.
UTTER, *to*, profari, effari, eloqui, proferre, pronunciare; (*sell*), vendere.
UTTERABLE, *adj.*, quod enunciari potest.
UTTERANCE, *subst.*, eloquium, elocutio; *utterance of wares*, venditio.
UTTERER, *subst.*, editor.
UTTERLY, *adv.*, penitus, omnino; prorsus.
UTTERMOST, *adj.*, extremus; (*farthest*), ultimus.
UVULA, *subst.*, uva.
UXORIOUS, *adj.*, uxorius; uxori nimis deditus.

V.

VACANCY, *subst.*, vacatio; (*leisure*), otium.
VACANT, *adj.*, vacans, vacuus; (*at leisure*), otiosus, feriatus; *to be vacant*, vacare; otiari, feriari.
VACATE, *to* (*leave*), loco excedere, relinquere; (*annul*), abrogare, antiquare.
VACATION, *subst.*, vacatio, relaxatio; otium; justitium; (*holidays*), feriæ.
VACCINATE, *to*, alicui varioles inserere.
VACILLATE, *to*, vacillare, labare, fluctuare.
VACILLATION, *subst.*, vacillatio.
VACUITY, *subst.*, vacuitas, vacuum.
VAGABOND, *subst.*, erro, homo vagus et vagabundus.
VAGARY, *subst.*, repentinus animi impetus.
VAGRANCY, *subst.*, vagatio.
VAGRANT, *subst.*, homo vagabundus.
VAIN, *adj.* (*idle, useless*), vanus, inanis, inutilis; (*trifling*), levis; (*fond of praise*), avidus laudis; (*self-conceited*), qui nimium sibi placet; (*boastful*), gloriosus.
VALE, *subst.*, vallis.
VALEDICTION, *subst.*, valedictio.
VALET, *subst.*, servus, famulus; *valet-de-chambre*, cubicularius.
VALETUDINARY, *adj.*, valetudinarius.
VALIANT, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus.
VALIANTNESS, *subst.*, fortitudo, virtus.
VALID, *adj.*, ratus; firmus.
VALIDITY, *subst.*, firmitas, auctoritas.
VALLEY, *subst.*, vallis.
VALOROUS, *adj.*, virilis, fortis, animosus.
VALOR, *subst.*, fortitudo, virtus bellica.
VALUABLE, *adj.*, pretiosus; carus.
VALUABLES, *subst. pl.*, res pretiosæ.
VALUATION, *subst.*, æstimatio.
VALUE, *subst.*, pretium; *of little* or *no value*, vilis; *of more value*, pluris.
VALUE, *to*, æstimare; censère; pendere, habère; curare.
VALUELESS, *adj.*, vilis, nihili.
VALUER, VALUATOR, *subst.*, æstimator.
VALUING, *subst.*, æstimatio; (*setting to sale*), addictio.
VALVE, *subst.*, operculum; valvæ, valva.
VAMP UP, *to*, reconciniare, resarcire.
VAN, *subst.*, primum agmen, prima acies; frons.
VAN-COURIER, *subst.*, præcursor.
VANE, *subst.*, ventorum index.
VANISH, *to*, vanescere, evanescere; discedere.
VANITY, *subst.*, vanitas, inanitas, futilitas; fragilitas; ambitio, ostentatio; arrogantia.
VANQUISH, *to*, vincere, superare; subigere, domare; convincere, refellere.
VANQUISHABLE, *adj.*, vincibilis; superabilis.
VANQUISHER, *subst.*, victor, domitor.
VANQUISHING, *subst.*, expugnatio.
VANTAGE, *subst.*, quæstus, lucrum; (*overplus*), auctarium.
VANTAGE, *to*, prodesse, adjuvare.
VAPID, *adj.*, vapidus; insulsus.
VAPOROUS, *adj.*, vapores emittens.
VAPOR, *subst.*, vapor, exhalatio.
VAPOR, *to*, gloriari, se ostentare.
VAPORING, *adj.*, glorians, ferox.
VAPORISH, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis.
VARIABLE, *adj.*, varius; mutabilis; dubius.
VARIABLENESS, *subst.*, levitas, inconstantia.
VARIANCE, *subst.*, altercatio, contentio, lis, dissensio.
VARIATION, *subst.*, variatio, mutatio.
VARIEGATE, *to*, coloribus distinguere.
VARIEGATED, *adj.*, varius, discolor.
VARIETY, *subst.*, varietas, diversitas; vicissitudo.
VARIOUS, *adj.*, varius, diversus.
VARLET, *subst.*; *wicked varlet*, homo scelestus

VARLETRY, *subst.*, vulgus, infima fæx populi.
VARNISH, *subst.*, vernix; *fig.*, fucus.
VARNISH, *to*, vernice illinere; dissimulare, celare, fucare.
VARY, *to* (*alter*), variare, mutare; (*disagree*), discrepare, discordare; dissidēre.
VASE, *subst.*, vas (speciosum).
VASSAL, *subst.*, cliens, †vassallus; servus.
VASSALAGE, *subst.*, clientela.
VAST, *adj.*, ingens, immensus; vastus.
VASTLY, *adv.*, vaste; valde, vehementer.
VASTNESS, *subst.*, immensitas, vastitas.
VAT, *subst.*, cupa, labrum, dolium.
VAULT, *subst.*, fornix, camera, arcus.
VAULT, *to*, fornicare, camerare, arcuare.
VAULT OVER, *to*, transilire.
VAULTING, *adj.*, desultorius, saltatorius; *subst.*, saltus, desultura.
VAUNT, *to*, se efferre, se jactare.
VAUNT, VAUNTING, *subst.*, jactatio, gloriatio.
VAUNTER, *subst.*, jactator, gloriosus.
VAUNTING, VAUNTFUL, *adj.*, gloriosus.
VAUNTINGLY, *adv.*, jactanter, gloriose.
VEAL, *subst.*, caro vitulina.
VEER, *to*, vertere; *to veer about*, circumagere.
VEGETABLE, *adj.*, terrâ genitus; *subst.*, herba, planta; arbor.
VEGETATE, *to*, vivere; crescere; germinare.
VEGETATION, *subst.*, incrementum; (*plants*), herbæ, plantæ.
VEGETATIVE, *adj.*, vitalis; qui auctum juvat.
VEHEMENCE, VEHEMENCY, *subst.*, vehementia, vis.
VEHEMENT, *adj.*, vehemens, fervidus.
VEHICLE, *subst.*, vehiculum.
VEIL, *subst.*, rica; velum; flammeum.
VEIL, *to*, ricâ velare; velare, tegere.
VEIN, *subst.*, vena; *little vein*, venula.
VEINED, *adj.* (*grained*), crispatus.
VEINY, *adj.*, venosus.
VELLUM, *subst.*, membrana; pergamena; *of vellum*, membranaceus.
VELOCITY, *subst.*, velocitas.
VELVET, *subst.*, pannus sericus altero latere villosus, †velvetum.
VENAL, *adj.*, venalis; venalitius.
VEND, *to*, vendere, venditare.
VENDER, *subst.*, venditor.
VENDIBLE, *adj.*, vendibilis.
VENDING, *subst.*, venditio.
VENERABLE, *adj.*, venerabilis, venerandus; augustus.
VENERATE, *to*, venerari, reverēri, colere.
VENERATION, *subst.*, veneratio, honor; reverentia.
VENERATOR, *subst.*, venerator.
VENEREAL, *adj.*, venereus.
VENERY, *subst.*, venatio; res venerea, libido.
VENGEANCE, *subst.*, vindicta, vindicatio, ultio.
VENGEFUL, *adj.*, vindictâ gaudens.
VENIAL, *adj.*, venia dignus.
VENISON, *subst.*, caro ferina.
VENOM, *subst.*, venenum, virus.
VENOMED, *adj.*, venenatus.
VENOMOUS, *adj.*, venenosus, virulentus; malignus.
VENT, *subst.*; *vent-hole*, spiraculum.
VENT, *to* (*give vent to*), spiraculum aperire; effundere.
VENTILATE, *to*, ventilare.
VENTILATION, *subst.*, ventilatio.
VENTRICLE, *subst.*, ventriculus.
VENTURE, *subst.* (*undertaking*), ausum, inceptum; (*chance*), sors; (*hazard*), alea, periculum, casus; *at a venture*, temere.
VENTURE, *to*, pericilitari; periculum facere; in discrimen adducere.
VENTURESOME, VENTUROUS, *adj.*, audax, fidens; (*rash*), temerarius.
VENTURESOMENESS, *subst.*, audacia, temeritas.
VERACIOUS, *adj.*, verax.
VERACITY, *subst.*, veracitas, veritas; fides.
VERB, *subst.*, verbum.
VERBAL, *adj.*, verbalis.
VERBALLY, *adv.*, coram; (*in word only*), verbo tenus.
VERBATIM, *adv.*, ad verbum, iisdem verbis.
VERBOSE, *adj.*, verbosus.
VERDANT, *adj.*, virens, viridans, viridis.
VERDICT, *subst.*, judicium, sententia.
VERDIGRIS, *subst.*, ærugo.
VERDURE, *subst.*, color viridis, viriditas.
VERGE, *subst.* (*edge*), margo; ambitus; limes.
VERGE, *to*, vergere.
VERGE, *subst.* (*rod*), baculus lictoris.
VERGER, *subst.*, lictor, viator.
VERIDICAL, *adj.*, veridicus.
VERIFIER, *subst.*, confirmator, assertor.
VERIFYING, VERIFICATION, *subst.*, confirmatio.
VERIFY, *to*, confirmare, ratum facere.
VERILY, *adv.*, quidem, nae, revera, vere, certo.
VERISIMILITUDE, *subst.*, verisimilitudo.
VERITABLE, *adj.*, verus.
VERITY, *subst.*, veritas.
VERJUICE, *subst.*, omphacium.
VERMICULAR, *adj.*, vermicularis.
VERMILION, *subst.*, minium.
VERMIN, *subst.*, vermes; serpentes; pediculi.
VERMINOUS, *adj.*, verminosus, verminans.
VERNACULAR, *adj.*, vernaculus.
VERNAL, *adj.*, vernus.
VERSATILE, *adj.*, versatilis.
VERSE, *subst.*, versus, versiculus, carmen, poëma.
VERSED, *adj.*, versatus, exercitatus.
VERSICLE, *subst.*, versiculus.
VERSIFIER, *subst.*, versificator.
VERSIFY, *to*, versificare, versus facere.
VERSIFYING, *subst.*, versificatio.
VERSION, *subst.*, interpretatio.
VERT, *adj.*, viridis.
VERTICAL, *adj.*, supra verticem positus.
VERTIGINOUS, *adj.*, vertigine laborans, vertiginosus.
VERTIGO, *subst.*, vertigo.
VERVAIN, *subst.*, verbena.
VERY, *adj.*, verus, merus; ipse; *adv.*, valde, admodum, multum.
VESICULAR, *adj.*, fistulosus.
VESPERS, *subst. pl.*, sacra pomeridiana *or* vespertina.
VESSEL, *subst.*, vas; *little vessel*, vasculum; (*little ship*), navicula.
VEST, *subst.*, vestis, vestimentum.
VEST, *to*, inaugurare; cooptare.
VESTING (*in an office*), *subst.*, inauguratio; cooptatio.

VESTMENT, *subst.*, vestimentum, indumentum.
VESTRY, *subst.*, vestiarium, sacrarium.
VESTURE, *subst.*, vestis, vestitus.
VETCH, *subst.*, vicia, ervum, cicer.
VETERAN, *subst.*, (miles) veteranus.
VEX, *to*, vexare, inquietare, cruciare; affligere; irritare.
VEXATION, *subst.*, molestia, sollicitudo, molestia.
VEXATIOUS, *adj.*, acerbus, molestus; litigiosus.
VEXER, *subst.*, vexator; afflictor.
VEXING, *subst.*, vexatio, perturbatio.
VIAL, *subst.*, laguncula vitrea.
VIANDS, *subst. pl.*, cibi, cibaria.
VIBRATE, *to*, vibrare, agitare.
VIBRATION, *subst.*, agitatio; pulsus.
VICAR, *subst.*, vicarius.
VICARAGE, *subst.*, vicarii sacerdotis munus.
VICARIOUS, *adj.*, vicarius.
VICARSHIP, *subst.*, vicarii munus.
VICE, *subst.*, vitium; vitiositas, turpitudo; pravitas, improbitas.
VICE-ADMIRAL, *subst.*, legatus classiarius.
VICEGERENT, *subst.*, vicarius, legatus.
VICEROY, *subst.*, prorex.
VICINAGE, VICINITY, *subst.*, vicinia, vicinitas.
VICIOUS, *adj.*, vitiosus, pravus; improbus.
VICIOUSLY, *adv.*, vitiose, prave, improbe, perperam.
VICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, pravitas.
VICISSITUDE, *subst.*, vicissitudines, varietas.
VICTIM, *subst.*, victima, hostia.
VICTOR, *subst.*, victor, debellator, domitor.
VICTORIOUS, *adj.*, victor, victrix.
VICTORY, *subst.*, victoria; palma.
VICTUAL, VICTUALS, *subst.*, cibus, cibi, cibaria; victus; penus.
VICTUAL, *to*, alicui cibaria suppeditare.
VICTUALLER, *subst.*, caupo.
VICTUALLING-HOUSE, *subst.*, caupona, popina.
VIE WITH, *to*, certare, contendere; (*compare*), æquiparare.
VIEW, *subst.*, visus, prospectus, intuitus.
VIEW, *to*, lustrare, speculari, inspicere, intuëri.
VIEWER, *subst.*, inspector, explorator.
VIEWLESS, *adj.*, invisibilis.
VIGIL, *subst.*, vigiliæ, pervigilium.
VIGILANCE, *subst.*, vigilantia, diligentia.
VIGILANT, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans, diligens.
VIGOROUS, *adj.*, vegetus, vigens, valens, validus.
VIGOROUSLY, *adv.*, acriter, strenue, valide.
VIGOROUSNESS, VIGOR, *subst.* (*strength*), vires, vigor; (*fervor*), ardor, fervor; (*resolution*), animi constantia.
VILE, *adj.*, vilis, abjectus; (*filthy*), fœdus, sordidus; (*wicked*), pravus.
VILENESS, *subst.*, vilitas, pravitas.
VILIFY, *to*, criminari, infamare.
VILIFYING, *subst.*, criminatio, obtrectatio.
VILLA, *subst.*, villa.
VILLAGE, *subst.*, vicus, pagus.
VILLAGER, *subst.*, vicanus, paganus.
VILLAIN, *subst.*, mancipium; (*rogue*), scelestus, nequam.
VILLAINOUS, *adj.*, scelestus, flagitiosus, nefarius.
VILLAINOUSNESS, VILLAINY, *subst.*, improbitas, pravitas; flagitium.
VILLANAGE, *subst.*, clientela.
VINDICATE, *to*, vindicare, tuëri, defendere.
VINDICATING, VINDICATION, defensio.
VINDICATOR, *subst.*, vindex, defensor.
VINDICATORY, *adj.*, vindicans.
VINDICTIVE, *adj.*, ulciscendi cupidus.
VINE, *subst.*, vitis; vinea.
VINEGAR, *subst.*, vinum acidum, acetum.
VINEYARD, *subst.*, vinea, vinetum.
VINOUS, *adj.*, vinosus.
VINTAGE, *subst.*, vindemia; *of v.*, vindemiatorius.
VINTAGER, *subst.*, vindemiator, vindemitor.
VINTNER, *subst.*, caupo vinarius.
VINTRY, *subst.*, taberna vinaria.
VIOL, *subst.*, fides, *pl.*; lyra, cithara.
VIOLABLE, *adj.*, violabilis; *not v.*, inviolabilis.
VIOLATE, *to*, violare, temerare; frangere.
VIOLATING, VIOLATION, *subst.*, violatio, raptio.
VIOLENCE, *subst.*, violentia, vis.
VIOLENT, *adj.*, violens, violentus, vehemens.
VIOLENTLY, *adv.*, violenter, vehementer, vi, per vim.
VIOLET, *subst.*, viola; *of violets*, violaceus.
VIOLIN, *subst.*, fviolina.
VIOLINIST, *subst.*, qui violina canit; fidicen.
VIOLIST, *subst.*, fidicen.
VIPER, *subst.*, vipera.
VIPEROUS, *adj.*, vipereus, viperinus.
VIRAGO, *subst.*, virago; mulier jurgiosa.
VIRGIN, *subst.*, virgo.
VIRGINITY, *subst.*, virginitas.
VIRILE, *adj.*, virilis, masculus.
VIRILITY, *subst.*, virilitas.
VIRTUAL, *adj.*, verus.
VIRTUALLY, *adv.*, revera, re.
VIRTUE, *substant.*, virtus; probitas; sanctitas; (*force*), vis, efficacia; *by virtue of*, e, ex, per.
VIRTUOSO, *subst.*, homo artis peritissimus.
VIRTUOUS, *adj.*, probus, honestus, sanctus.
VIRTUOUSLY, *adv.*, cum virtute, sancte.
VIRULENCY, *subst.*, mordacitas, acerbitas.
VIRULENT, *adj.* (*poisonous*), venenosus; (*smart*), mordax, acerbus, asper.
VISAGE, *subst.*, facies, os, vultus.
VISCOSITY, VISCIDITY, *subst.*, lentitia.
VISCOUNT, *subst.*, fvicecomes.
VISCOUS, VISCID, *adj.*, lentus, tenax; viscosus.
VISIBLE, *adj.*, adspectabilis; conspicuus; expressus, apertus, perspicuus, clarus, manifestus.
VISION, *subst.*, visus; conspectus; visum, species, simulacrum.
VISIONARY, *adj.*, fictus.
VISIT, *subst.*, salutatio; accessus.
VISIT, *to*, visere, invisere, visitare.
VISITANT, VISITOR, *subst.*, salutator.
VISITATION, VISITING, *subst.*, aditus, frequentatio.
VISOR, VIZARD, *subst.*, larva, persona.
VISORED, VIZARDED, *adj.*, larvam gerens, per sonatus.
VISTA, *subst.*, prospectus.
VISUAL, *adj.*, ad visionem pertinens.
VITAL, *adj.*, vitalis.
VITALITY, *subst.*, vitalitas.
VITALS, *subst. pl.*, vitalia.
VITIATE, *to*, vitiare, depravare, corrumpere.
VITIATION, VITIATING, *subst.*, vitiatio, corruptio.
VITREOUS, *adj.*, vitreus.

VITRIFY, *to*, in vitrum vertere.
VITUPERATE, *to*, vituperare, reprehendere.
VITUPERATION, *subst.*, vituperatio, reprehensio.
VIVACIOUS, *adj.*, vivax, vegetus, vigens.
VIVACITY, *subst.*, vivacitas.
VIVARY, *subst.*, vivarium.
VIVID, *adj.*, vividus.
VIVIFY, *to*, vivum facere.
VIVIPAROUS, *adj.*, vivos fetus pariens.
VIXEN, *subst.*, femina rixosa.
VIZARD. *See* VISOR.
VOCABULARY, *subst.*, lexicon; onomasticum.
VOCAL, *adj.*, vocalis.
VOCALIZE, *to*, vocalem reddere.
VOCALLY, *adv.*, distincte voces efferendo.
VOCATION, *subst.*, institutum vitæ, ars, quæstus.
VOCATIVE CASE, *adj.*, casus vocativus.
VOCIFERATE, *to*, vociferari.
VOCIFERATION, *subst.*, vociferatio, exclamatio.
VOCIFEROUS, *adj.*, clamosus.
VOGUE, *subst.*, fama, existimatio, nomen; *to be in vogue*, vigēre; laude florēre.
VOICE, *subst.*, vox; (*vote*), sententia; suffragium.
VOICED, *adj.*, voce præditus.
VOID, *adj.* (*empty*), vacuus, inanis; expers; (*of no authority*), irritus; (*of no effect*), cassus, vanus.
VOID, *to*, egerere, excernere.
VOIDABLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.
VOIDANCE, *subst.*, exinanitio.
VOIDING, *subst.*, egestio, excretio.
VOIDNESS, *subst.*, vacuitas, inanitas.
VOLANT, *adj.*, volans.
VOLATILE, *adj.*, volatilis; levis, volaticus.
VOLATILENESS, *subst.*, levitas.
VOLCANO, *subst.*, mons flammas eructans.
VOLITION, *subst.*, voluntas.
VOLLEY, *subst.* (*shout*), acclamatio; *volley of shot*, tormenta.
VOLUBILITY, *adj.*, volubilitas, mobilitas.
VOLUBLE, *adj.*, volubilis; garrulus.
VOLUME, *subst.*, volumen, tomus, corpus.
VOLUMINOUS, *adj.*, ex pluribus voluminibus constans.
VOLUNTARILY, *adv.*, sponte sua, ultro.
VOLUNTARY, *adj.*, voluntarius, spontaneus.
VOLUNTEER, *to*, ultro nomen militiæ dare.
VOLUNTEER, *subst.*, miles voluntarius.
VOLUPTUARY, VOLUPTUOUS, *adj.*, voluptuarius, voluptuosus, luxuriosus.
VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *subst.*, voluptas, luxuria.
VOMIT, *subst.*, vomitus; (*emetic*), vomitorium.
VOMIT, *to*, *v. n.*, vomere, vomitare; *v. a.* vomere, evomere.
VOMITER, *subst.*, vomitor; nauseator.
VOMITING, *subst.*, vomitio, vomitus.
VOMITORY, *adj.*, vomitorius.
VORACIOUS, *adj.*, vorax, edax, gulosus.
VORACITY, *subst.*, voracitas, edacitas.
VOTARESS, *subst.*, voto obstricta.
VOTARY, *subst.*, devotus, obstrictus.
VOTE, *subst.*, suffragium, sententia.
VOTE, *to*, suffragium ferre, censēre; (*decree*), decernere.
VOTIVE, *adj.*, votivus.
VOUCH, *to*, affirmare, asseverare; attestari; cavēre.
VOUCHER, *subst.*, confirmator, sponsor; auctor.
VOUCHING, *subst.*, sponsio; asseveratio; adstipulatio.
VOUCHSAFE, *to*, dignari, concedere.
VOUCHSAFEMENT, *subst.*, beneficium, donum.
VOW, *subst.*, votum, promissum.
VOW, *to*, vovēre; votum nuncupare.
VOWEL, *subst.*, (littera) vocalis.
VOW-FELLOW, *subst.*, eodem voto obstrictus.
VOWING, *subst.*, voti sponsio; devotio.
VOYAGE, *subst.*, navigatio; iter.
VULGAR, *adj.* (*common*), vulgaris, popularis, (*mean*), humilis, abjectus.
VULGARITY, *subst.*, vulgi mores.
VULNERABLE, *adj.*, vulneribus obnoxius.
VULTURE, *subst.*, vultur, vulturius; *of a vulture*, vulturinus.

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WAD, *subst.* (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus; (*black lead*), stibium.
WAD, *to* (*a garment*), vesti xylinum inserere.
WADDING, *subst.*, xylinum vesti insuendum.
WADDLE, *to*, incessu vacillare.
WADE, *to*, in aqua incedere.
WADABLE, *adj.*, qui vado transiri potest.
WAFER, *subst.*, crustulum; *holy wafer*, panis cœnæ sacræ.
WAFT, *to*, ferre, deducere, deferre; *to waft over*, trajicere.
WAG, *subst.*, homo jocosus.
WAG, *to*, *v. a.*, agitare; *v. n.*, vacillare, nutare, *to wag the tail*, caudam movere, cevēre.
WAGE, *to*, pignore certare; *to wage law*, litigare; *to wage war*, bellum gerere.
WAGER, *subst.*, sponsio; pignus.
WAGES, *subst. pl.*, merces; stipendium; *of wages*, mercenarius.
WAGGING, *subst.*, vacillatio.
WAGGISH, *adj.*, petulans; jocosus.
WAGGISHNESS, WAGGERY, *subst.*, petulantia; jocus, joci.
WAGGLE, *to*, vacillare.
WAGON, *subst.*, plaustrum, carrus; rheda, carrus, vehiculum.
WAGONAGE, *subst.*, vectura.
WAGONER, *subst.*, auriga, rhedarius.
WAGTAIL, *subst.*, motacilla.
WAIL, *to*, lamentari, ejulare, plorare, lugēre.
WAILFUL, *adj.*, lugubris.
WAILING, *subst.*, lamentatio, luctus.
WAIN, *subst.*, vehiculum, plaustrum.
WAINSCOT, WAINSCOTING, *subst.*, opus tabulatum.
WAINSCOT, *to*, tabulare.
WAIST, *subst.*, media pars corporis.
WAIT, *to* (*for*), exspèctare, præstolari, opperiri; *to wait upon*, comitari, deducere.
WAIT, *subst.*, *to lie in wait for*, insidiari; *a lying in wait*, insidiæ.
WAITER, *subst.*, famulus, minister.
WAITING FOR, *subst.*, exspectatio.
WAITING-MAN, *subst.*, famulus, pedisequus.
WAITING-WOMAN, *subst.*, famula, ancilla.
WAKE, *to*, *v. a.*, expergefacere, suscitare; *v. n.* expergisci.
WAKEFUL, *adj.*, vigil, insomnis.
WAKES, *subst. pl.*, paganalia; feriæ rusticæ.

WALK, *subst.*, ambulatio; ambulacrum.
WALK, *to*, ambulare, spatiari, ire.
WALKER (*abroad*), *subst.*, ambulator.
WALKING, *subst.*, ambulatio; *walking-place*, ambulacrum.
WALL, *subst.*, murus; mœnia, *pl.*; *wall of a house*, paries.
WALL, *to*, mœnibus cingere, munire.
WALLET, *subst.*, mantica, pera; sacciperium.
WALL-EYED, *adj.*, glaucomate laborans.
WALLOW, *to*, volutari.
WALLOWING, *subst.*, volutatio, volutatus.
WALNUT, WALNUT-TREE, *subst.*, juglans.
WAN, *adj.*, pallidus, luridus; *to be wan*, pallēre.
WAND, *subst.*, virga.
WANDER, *to*, errare, vagari, palari.
WANDERER, *subst.*, errans, erro.
WANDERING, *subst.*, erratio, vagatio; error; *wandering through*, peragratio.
WANE, *subst.*, *of the moon*, lunæ decrementum.
WANNESS, *subst.*, pallor.
WANT, *subst.* (*lack*), defectus, defectio; inopia; (*indigence*), egestas, indigentia; *want of knowledge*, inscitia, ignorantia.
WANT, *to*, *v. a.*, carēre, egēre, indigēre; vacare; (*wish*), velle; *v. n.*, deesse, abesse, deficere.
WANTING, *adj.*, deficiens.
WANTON, *adj.*, lascivus, petulans; procax; delicatus.
WANTON, *to*, lascivire.
WANTONLY, *adv.*, procaciter; molliter.
WANTONNESS, *subst.*, lascivia, petulantia; procacitas.
WAR, *subst.*, bellum; arma; militia; *in war*, bello, belli tempore; *man-of-war*, navis bellica.
WAR, *to*, bellum gerere.
WARBLE, *to*, *v. a.*, modulari; *v. n.*, canere.
WARBLER, *subst.*, modulator.
WARBLING, *adj.*, canorus; *subst.*, modulatio.
WARD, *subst.*, custodia; *ward in a city*, regio, vicus; (*person under ward*), pupillus, pupilla; *ward of a lock*, seræ ferramenta clathrata.
WARD, *to* (*guard*), custodire, tuēri, protegere; *v. n.*, cavēre.
WARDEN, *subst.*, custos; præpositus.
WARDER, *subst.*, vigil, custos.
WARDMOTE, *subst.*, regionis urbanæ conventus.
WARDROBE, *subst.*, vestiarium; (*clothes*), vestes, vestimenta.
WARDSHIP, *subst.*, tutela; ætas pupillaris.
WARE, *subst.*, merx; mercimonium; *wares*, merces; *earthen-ware*, vasa fictilia; *iron-ware*, ferramenta.
WAREHOUSE, *subst.*, horreum; receptaculum mercium.
WARFARE, *subst.*, militia, bellum.
WARINESS, *subst.*, cautio, circumspectio.
WARLIKE, *adj.*, bellicosus, militaris.
WARM, *adj.* (*tepid*), calidus; (*ardent*), ardens, acer, vehemens; (*intimate*), intimus.
WARM, *to*, calefacere, tepefacere.
WARMING, *subst.*, calefactio.
WARMNESS, WARMTH, *subst.*, calor, tepor; fervor, ardor.
WARN, *to*, monēre, commonēre; hortari; edicere.
WARNER, *subst.*, monitor, admonitor.
WARNING, *subst.*, monitio, monitus, monitum; documentum.

WARP, *subst.*, stamen.
WARP, *to*, *v. a.*, *a woof*, telam ordiri; (*corrupt*), depravare; *v. n.* (*be warped*), curvari.
WARPING, *subst.*, curvatio, incurvatio.
WARRANT, *subst.*, præceptum, mandatum; cautio.
WARRANT, *to*, securum præstare; defendere, protegere; testimonio confirmare; (*in law*), fide jubēre.
WARRANTABLE, *adj.*, legitimus.
WARRANTER, *substant.*, auctor; confirmator; fidejussor, cautor.
WARRANTING, WARRANTY, *subst.*, auctoritas; stipulatio; cautio.
WARREN, *subst.*, vivarium.
WARRENER, WARREN-KEEPER, *subst.*, vivarii custos.
WARRIOR, *subst.*, miles, homo militaris.
WART, *subst.*, verruca.
WARY, *adj.*, cautus, circumspectus; (*thrifty*), parcus, frugalis; *to be wary*, cavēre.
WASH, *to*, lavare, luere.
WASH, *subst.*, compositio ad aliqd lavandum.
WASHER, *subst.*, lotor.
WASHING, *subst.*, lotio, lavatio, lotura.
WASHY, *adj.*, humidus; infirmus.
WASP, *subst.*, vespa.
WASPISH, *adj.*, morosus, pervicax.
WASPISHNESS, *subst.*, morositas.
WASSAIL, *subst.*, compotatio, comissatio.
WASSAILER, *subst.*, bibax, ebriosus.
WASTE, *adj.*, vastus, desertus, incultus; inutilis; *subst.*, vastatio; damnum; jactura.
WASTE, *to*, vastare, populari; diruere; spoliare; (*spend*), consumere, confocere; profundere, dissipare.
WASTEFUL, *adj.*, profusus, prodigus.
WASTEFULNESS, *subst.*, profusio; prodigentia.
WASTER, *subst.*, vastator, populator; consumptor; prodigus.
WASTING, *subst.* (*ravaging*), vastatio; *prodigal wasting*, profusio; *wasting away*, tabes.
WATCH, *subst.*, vigilia, vigilatio; custodia; excubiæ; (*pocket time-piece*), horologium portabile.
WATCH, *to*, custodire; servare, observare; contemplari; *watch for*, aucupari.
WATCHER, *subst.*, observator; vigil, custos.
WATCHFUL, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans.
WATCHFULNESS, *subst.*, vigilantia; cautio; circumspectio.
WATCHING, *subst.*, observatio; vigilatio.
WATER, *subst.*, aqua; unda; (*river*), amnis, flavius, flumen; (*brook*), rivus; (*sea*), mare.
WATER, *to*, rigare, irrigare; humectare; aquâ conspergere.
WATERER, *subst.*, qui irrigat; qui aquâ conspergit.
WATERING, *subst.*, rigatio, irrigatio.
WATERY, *adj.*, aquosus, humidus.
WATTLE, *subst.* (*hurdle*), crates; *wattle of a cock*, *subst.*, palea galli.
WATTLE, *to* (*make wattles*), vimina contexere, (*cover with hurdles*), cratire.
WAVE, *subst.*, unda; fluctus.
WAVE, *to*, *v. n.*, fluctuare; *v. a.*, vibrare, ventilare, agitare.
WAVER, *to*, nutare, fluctuare; vacillare, tremere; quassari.
WAVERING, *adj.*, tremulus, vacillans; *passing*

in mind, dubius, hæsitans; *subst.*, tremor, vacillatio; dubitatio.

WAVING, *subst.*, agitatio, jactatio; omissio.

WAVY, *adj.*, undatus, undulatus; undosus.

WAWL, *to*, ululare, ejulare.

WAX, *subst.*, cera; *a little wax*, cerula.

WAX, *to*, cerare, incerare.

WAX, *to*, crescere; fieri; *to wax fat*, pinguescere; *to wax old*, senescere.

WAXEN, *adj.*, cereus.

WAXING, *subst.*, incrementum, auctus.

WAY, *subst.* (*road*), via; (*march*), iter; (*way of approach*), aditus; (*course*), cursus; (*passage*), meatus; (*quarter*), pars; (*method*), ratio; (*manner*), modus; (*custom*), mos, consuetudo; (*distance*), intervallum; (*space*), spatium.

WAYFARER, WAYFARING-MAN, *subst.*, viator; *of a wayfarer*, viatorius.

WAYLAY, *to*, insidiari.

WAYLAYER, *subst.*, insidiator.

WAYLESS, *adj.*, avius.

WAYWARD, *adj.*, difficilis, morosus.

WAYWARDNESS, *subst.*, morositas, perversitas.

WE, *pron.*, nos; *we ourselves*, nosmet ipsi, ipsi nos.

WEAK, *adj.*, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus, languidus.

WEAKEN, *to*, debilitare, infirmare, attenuare; frangere.

WEAKENING, *subst.*, debilitatio, infirmatio.

WEAKLING, *subst.*, debilis.

WEAKLY, *adj.*, debilis, infirmus; *adv.*, infirme, impotenter.

WEAKNESS, *subst.*, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas; impotentia.

WEAL, *subst.*, vibex; (*welfare*), salus.

WEALTH, *subst.*, divitiæ; res, facultates, opes.

WEALTHINESS, *subst.*, opulentia, felicitas.

WEALTHY, *adj.*, opulentus, beatus, dives, locuples.

WEAN, *to*, a mamma disjungere, a lacte depellere.

WEANING, *subst.*, a lacte depulsio.

WEAPON, *subst.*, telum, ferrum; *weapons*, arma, tela.

WEAPONED, *adj.*, armatus.

WEAPONLESS, *adj.*, inermis; armis exutus.

WEAR, *subst.*, emissarium; nassa piscatoria.

WEAR, *to*, gerere, gestare; *to wear away* or *out*, terere, conterere, conficere, attenuare.

WEARER, *subst.*, qui gestat; tritor.

WEARINESS, *subst.*, lassitudo, fatigatio, languor; tædium.

WEARING AWAY, *subst.*, attritus.

WEARISOME, *adj.*, molestus, gravis.

WEARISOMENESS, *subst.*, molestia, gravitas.

WEARY, *adj.*, fessus, fatigatus, lassus.

WEARY, *to*, lassare, delassare, fatigare; *to weary out*, conficere.

WEARYING, *subst.*, fatigatio.

WEASAND, *subst.*, aspera arteria; gurgulio.

WEASEL, *subst.*, mustela.

WEATHER, *subst.*, tempestas; cœlum; aër; *cloudy w.*, tempus nubilum; *dry weather*, siccitas.

WEATHER, *to* (*a storm*), eluctari; periculis perfungi; *to weather a cape*, promontorium superare.

WEAVE, *to*, texere, detexere; telam ordiri.

WEAVER, *subst.*, textor, textrix.

WEAVING, *subst.*, textura, textus.

WEB, *subst.*, textum, tela; *web in the eye*, oculi suffusio.

WEBBED, WEB-FOOTED, *adj.*, palmipes.

WED, *to*, matrimonium contrahere; (*of a man*), uxorem ducere; (*of a woman*), nubere.

WEDDED, *adj.*, matrimonio conjunctus.

WEDDING, *subst.*, nuptiæ; *of a w.*, nuptialis.

WEDGE, *subst.*, cuneus; *little wedge*, cuneolus.

WEDGE IN, *to*, vi adigere.

WEDLOCK, *subst.*, matrimonium, conjugium.

WEDNESDAY, *subst.*, dies Mercurii.

WEED, *subst.*, herba inutilis; (*dress*), habitus, vestis.

WEED, *to*, runcare; sarrire.

WEEDER, *subst.*, runcator, sarritor.

WEEDING, *subst.*, runcatio; sarritio, sarculatio; *weeding-hook*, sarculum, marra.

WEEDY, *adj.*, herbis inutilibus obsitus.

WEEK, *subst.*, hebdomas, septem dies.

WEEKLY, *adv.*, singulis hebdomadibus.

WEEN, *to*, autumare, opinari; censêre.

WEEP, *to*, lacrimare, lacrimari, flêre; plorare.

WEEPER, *subst.*, plorator.

WEEPINGLY, *adv.*, lacrimose.

WEEVIL, *subst.*, curculio.

WEFT, *subst.*, bestia erratica.

WEIGH, *to*, pendere, pensare, expendere, ponderare; (*consider*), ponderare, examinare, considerare; *to weigh up*, tollere, levare.

WEIGHING, *subst.*, ponderatio; consideratio; *weighing down*, depressio.

WEIGHT, *subst.*, pondus; (*influence*), momentum, auctoritas, vis, gravitas.

WEIGHTINESS, *subst.*, gravitas.

WEIGHTY, *adj.*, gravis; ponderosus, onerosus; potens, pollens; *to grow weighty*, gravescere.

WELCOME, *adj.*, acceptus, gratus, jucundus; exoptatus.

WELCOME, *to*, benigne excipere, de adventu gratulari.

WELCOMING, *subst.*, gratulatio.

WELFARE, *subst.*, salus, incolumitas; bonum, commodum.

WELKIN, *subst.*, cœlum, æther.

WELL, *adv.*, bene, recte, probe, belle; *adj.*, sanus, validus, viribus integer; *interj.*, *well!* age!

WELL, *subst.*, fons; puteus; *little well*, fonticulus; *of a well*, fontanus, puteali.

WELL, *to*, scaturire.

WELL-A-DAY, *interj.*, eheu! heu! hei!

WELT, *subst.*, vestis limbus; calcei lacinia.

WELT, *to*, limbo prætexere.

WELTER, *to*, volutari, se volutare.

WELTERING, *subst.*, volutatio.

WEN, *subst.*, tuber; struma, scrofula.

WENCH, *subst.*, puella; ancilla.

WENCH, *to*, scortari, lustra frequentare.

WENCHER, *subst.*, scortator.

WEND, *to*, ire, vadere.

WEST, *subst.*, occidens, occasus.

WESTERING, *adj.*, occidentalis.

WESTERN, WESTERLY, *adj.*, occidentalis; occiduus.

WESTWARD, *adv.*, ad occidentem, occasum versus.

WET, *adj.*, humidus, madidus, madens; (*moist, marshy*), uliginosus; (*rainy*), pluviosus.

WET, WETNESS, *subst.*, humor.

WET, *to*, conspergere; humectare; madefacere.

WETHER, *subst.*, vervex, aries castratus.
WETTISH, *adj.*, humidulus, subhumidus.
WHALE, *subst.*, balæna, cetus; *whalebone*, os cetaceum.
WHARF, *subst.*, locus ubi naves exonerantur.
WHARFAGE, *subst.*, portorium.
WHAT, *pron.*, quis, qui; qualis; quid; (*partly*), quâ.
WHATSOEVER, *pron.*, quicunque; quisquis; qualiscunque, qualis qualis.
WHEAL, *subst.*, pustula, pusula; tuberculum.
WHEAT, *subst.*, triticum; *of wheat*, triticeus.
WHEATEN, *adj.*, triticeus.
WHEEDLE, *to*, illicere, pellicere, allicere, blandiri, lenocinari, demulcêre.
WHEEDLER, *subst.*, delinitor.
WHEEDLING, *adj.*, pellax, blandiloquus; *subst.*, blanditiæ, blandimentum.
WHEEL, *subst.*, rota; *little wheel*, rotula.
WHEEL, *to* (*about*), *v. a.*, circumagere; *v. n.*, circumagi; signa convertere.
WHEELING, *subst.*, conversio; *wheeling round*, circumactio.
WHEELWRIGHT, *subst.*, rotarum artifex.
WHEEZE, *to*, spiritum asthmaticum edere.
WHEEZING, *adj.*, asthmaticus; *subst.*, ravis.
WHELM, *to*, tegere, obtegere, cooperire.
WHELP, *subst.*, catulus, catellus; *of a whelp*, catulinus.
WHELP, *to*, catulos parere.
WHEN, *adv.*, quando, quum, ubi; postquam; *just when*, simul ac; *when as*, quandoquidem; *whenever*, quandocunque, quoquo tempore.
WHENCE, *adv.*, unde, ex quo loco, ex qua re, ex quo; *whence are you?* cujas es? *whencesoever*, undecunque; *whence you will*, undelibet.
WHERE, *adv.*, ubi, ubinam, quo loco, qua; *every where*, ubique; *nowhere*, nusquam.
WHEREABOUT, WHEREABOUTS, *adv.*, ubi, ubi loci.
WHEREAS, *conj.*, quum, quod.
WHEREAT, *adv.*, ad quod, quod.
WHEREBY, *adv.*, per quod, quo.
WHEREFORE, *adv.*, cur, quare, quamobrem.
WHEREIN, *adv.*, in quo, in qua re.
WHEREOF, *adv.*, de quo, cujus, quorum.
WHEREON, *adv.*, super quod, in quo.
WHERESOEVER, *adv.*, ubicunque, ubiubi.
WHERETO, WHEREUNTO, *adv.*, ad quod, quo, cui.
WHEREUPON, *adv.*, ex quo, unde, quo facto.
WHEREVER, *adv.*, ubicunque, ubiubi.
WHEREWITH, WHEREWITHAL, *adv.*, quo, quibus.
WHERRY, *subst.*, scapha, cymba.
WHET, *to*, acuere, exacuere.
WHET, *subst.*, incitamentum.
WHETHER, *conjunct.*, -ne, num; *whether—or*, utrum—an.
WHETHER, *pron.*, *of the two*, uter.
WHETSTONE, *subst.*, cos; *little w.*, coticula.
WHETTING, *subst.*, exacutio.
WHEY, *subst.*, serum; *full of whey*, serosus; *whey-colored*, albidus.
WHEYISH, *adj.*, sero similis.
WHICH, *pron. inter.*, quis; (*of two*), uter; *relat. pron.*, qui, quæ, quod; *which way*, qua; *which way soever*, quacunque; quomodocunque.
WHIFF, *subst.*, halitus; flatus.

WHIG, *subst.*, homo popularis.
WHIGGISH, *adj.*, popularis, libertatis studiosus.
WHIGGISM, *subst.*, libertatis studium.
WHILE, *subst.*, tempus; *a w.*, *a little w.*, paullisper, paramper; *a pretty w.*, aliquantisper; *a w. ago* pridem, nuper; *a good w.*, diu; *a good w. ago*, jamdudum; *a little w. ago*, modo, nuper; *for a w.*, ad quoddam tempus; *it is worth while*, operæ pretium est.
WHILE, *to*, otiari.
WHILE, WHILST, *conj.*, dum; quoad; quum.
WHILOM, *adv.*, olim, aliquando.
WHIM, WHIMSEY, *subst.*, repentinus animi impetus.
WHIMPER, *to*, vagire.
WHIMSICAL, *adj.*, levis, inconstans; difficilis.
WHIN, *subst.*, genista spinosa.
WHINE, *to*, gannire, vagire; quiritare.
WHINE, WHINING, *subst.*, gemitus; querela.
WHINNY, *to* (*neigh*), hinnire.
WHIP, *to* (*scourge*), flagellare, verberare; (*stitch*), prætexere; *to be whipped*, vapulare.
WHIP, *subst.*, flagellum; scutica; lora, *pl.*
WHIPPER, WHIPSTER, *subst.*, verberator, flagellator.
WHIPPING, *subst.*, flagellatio, verberatio.
WHIRL, *subst.*, verticillum; conversio.
WHIRL, *to* (*about*), torquêre, circumagere, rotare.
WHIRLING, WHIRLPOOL, *subst.*, vortex, vorago, gurges.
WHIRLWIND, *subst.*, turbo.
WHIRRING, *adj.*, stridulus.
WHISK, *to*, cursitare.
WHISKERS, *subst. pl.*, genæ pilosæ.
WHISPER, *to*, susurrare; submisse loqui; murmurare.
WHISPER, WHISPERING, *subst.*, susurrus, susurratio.
WHISPERER, *subst.*, qui susurrat.
WHIST! *interj.*, st! au! tace! silentium!
WHISTLE, *subst.*, sibilus; fistula.
WHISTLE, *to*, *v. n.*, sibilare; *v. a.*, sibilando exprimere.
WHISTLER, *subst.*, sibilans, fistulator.
WHISTLING (*to a horse*), *subst.*, poppysma.
WHIT, *subst.*, aliquid; *not a whit*, nihil; *every whit*, prorsus, omnino.
WHITE, *adj.*, albus; candidus; canus; pallus; *somewhat white*, subalbus, albicans; *to make white* dealbare, candefacere; *to be white*, albêre, candêre; *to grow white*, albescere, candescere.
WHITE, *subst.*, album.
WHITED, *adj.*, albatus, dealbatus.
WHITEN, *to*, album reddere, dealbare.
WHITENER, *subst.*, dealbator.
WHITENESS, *subst.*, albitudo, candor.
WHITHER, *adv.*, quo, quonam; *whithersoever*, quoquo, quocunque, quoquo versus.
WHITISH, *adj.*, subalbidus, subalbus, albicans.
WHITISHNESS, *subst.*, canities.
WHIT-LEATHER, *subst.*, aluta.
WHITLOW, *subst.*, ulcus digitale, paronychium.
WHITSUNDAY, *subst.*, dies festus pentecostes.
WHITSUNTIDE, *subst.*, pentecoste, dies pentecostalis.
WHITTEN-TREE, *subst.*, sambucus aquatica.
WHITTLE, *subst.* (*mantle*), palla candida; (*the knife*), culbellus.

WHITTLE, *to*, cultello resecare.
WHIZ, *to*, stridēre, stridēre.
WHIZZING, *adj.*, stridulus; *subst.*, stridor.
WHO, *pron. inter.*, quis, quæ; *rel. pron.*, qui, quæ, quod.
WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, *pron.*, quisquis, quicunque.
WHOLE, *adj.* (*entire*), integer, solidus; (*all*), totus, universus; (*in health*), sanus, validus.
WHOLE, *subst.*, totum; universum, solidum; summa; respublica.
WHOLENESS, *subst.*, integritas; sanitas.
WHOLESALE DEALER, *subst.*, qui merces solidas vendit.
WHOLESOME, *adj.*, saluber, salutaris.
WHOLESOMENESS, *subst.*, salubritas.
WHOLLY, *adv.* (*solidly*), solide; (*altogether*), plane, omnino, prorsus; penitus.
WHOOP, *subst.*, clamor; upupa.
WHOOP, *to*, clamare, clamitare, vociferari.
WHORTLEBERRY, *subst.*, vaccinium.
WHY, *adv.*, cur, quare, quamobrem; *why not?* quin, quidni, cur non; *why so?* quid ita?
WICK, *subst.*, ellychnium.
WICKED, *adj.*, impius, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, nefarius, pravus.
WICKEDNESS, *subst.*, impietas; scelus; nequitia.
WICKER, *adj.*, vimineus.
WICKET, *subst.*, ostiolum.
WIDE, *adj.* (*broad*), latus; (*roomy*), amplus, spatiosus, laxus, capax.
WIDEN, *to*, dilatare, ampliare.
WIDENESS, WIDTH, *subst.*, latitudo, amplitudo.
WIDGEON, *subst.*, fatuus, stultus.
WIDOW, *subst.*, vidua, mulier vidua.
WIDOW, *to*, viduare.
WIDOWER, *subst.*, homo viduus.
WIDOWHOOD, *subst.*, viduitas.
WIDTH. *See* WIDENESS.
WIELD, *to*, tractare, contrectare; vibrare.
WIFE, *subst.*, uxor, conjunx; marita; *little wife*, uxorcula; *old wife*, anus, vetula, anicula.
WIG, *subst.*, caliendrum.
WIGHT, *subst.*, homo; animal.
WILD, *adj.* (*fierce*), ferus, indomitus; (*mad*), furiosus, amens; (*fantastical*), levis, inconstans; (*waste*), incultus, vastus; (*growing wild*), agrestis, silvester; (*absurd*), absurdus, insulsus.
WILDERED, BEWILDERED, *adj.*, errabundus.
WILDERNESS, *subst.*, locus desertus, regio deserta, solitudo.
WILDING, *subst.*, malum silvestre; *wilding-tree*, malus silvestris.
WILDNESS, *subst.*, feritas; ferocia; sævitia; insulsitas.
WILE, *subst.*, dolus, artificium.
WILILY, *adv.*, astute, callide, dolose.
WILINESS, *subst.*, astutia; calliditas.
WILLFUL, *adj.* (*intentional*), quod consulto fit, præcogitatus; (*obstinate*), contumax.
WILLFULNESS, *subst.*, pertinacia, contumacia.
WILL, *subst.*, voluntas; (*inclination*), animus; (*liking*), arbitrium, libido; (*desire*), studium, votum; (*purpose*), consilium, propositum; (*opinion*), sententia; (*command*), mandatum, jussum; (*assent*), assensus; (*agreement*), consensus; *free-will*, liberum arbitrium; *last will*, testamentum.

WILL, *to*, velle; *not to will*, nolle; *to will* (*command*), jubēre, mandare.
WILLING, *adj.*, libens, promptus, volens.
WILLINGNESS, *subst.*, animus libens.
WILLOW, *subst.*, salix; *of a willow*, salignus.
WIMBLE, *subst.*, terebra; *little w.*, terebellum.
WIN, *to* (*gain*), lucrari, lucrum facere; (*get*), assequi, consequi, potiri, adipisci.
WINNER, *subst.*, qui lucratur; victor.
WINNING, *adject.*, suavis, blandus, facundus; *subst.*, adeptio, impetratio.
WINCE, WINCH, *to*, calcitrare; calcibus ferire.
WINCER, *subst.*, equus calcitro.
WINCH, *subst.*, trochlea, rechamus.
WINCING, *adject.*, calcitrosus; *subst.*, calcitratus.
WIND, *subst.*, ventus; *gentle wind*, aura; *boisterous wind*, turbo; (*breath*), flatus, spiritus, halitus, anima; *wind from the stomach*, flatus ventris.
WIND, *to*, vertere, circumvertere, contorquēre, (*roll about*), volvere, circumplicare; (*smell out*), odorari, olfacere; *to w.* (*blow*) *a horn*, cornu inflare.
WINDED, *adj.*; *long-winded*, longus, diutinus; *short-winded*, anhelus, suspiriosus.
WINDER, *subst.*, tortor, contortor.
WINDING, *adj.*, tortilis, flexilis; *winding in and out*, flexuosus; sinuosus; *subst.*, flexus, sinus.
WINDLASS, *subst.*, trochlea, rechamus.
WIND-MILL, *subst.*, mola venti.
WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra; *little w.*, fenestella.
WINDWARD, *adv.*, ventum versus.
WINDY, *adj.*, ventosus, ventis obnoxius.
WINE, *subst.*, vinum; *sour wine*, posca; *pure wine*, merum; *of wine*, vinarius.
WING, *subst.*, ala; *wing of an army*, cornu; *wings*, alæ, pennæ.
WING, *to*, volare, volatu ferri.
WINGED, *adj.*, alatus, pennatus.
WINK, *subst.*, oculorum nutus.
WINK, *to*, nictare; connivēre.
WINKER, *subst.*, qui alicui adnictat.
WINKING AT, *subst.*, dissimulatio.
WINNOW, *to*, ventilare, eventilare.
WINNOWER, *subst.*, ventilator.
WINNOWING, *subst.*, ventilatio.
WINTER, *substant.*, hiems, tempus hibernum; bruma, tempus brumale; *of winter*, hiemalis, hibernus; *it is winter*, hiemat.
WINTER, *to*, hiemare, hibernare.
WINTERING, *subst.*, hiematio, hibernatio.
WINTRY, *adj.*, hiemalis.
WINY, *adj.*, vinosus, vinolentus.
WIPE, *subst.* (*jeer*), dicterium; *to give one a wipe*, ludificari, mordēre.
WIPE, *to*, tergēre, tergēre; *to wipe off*, abstergēre, detergēre; *to wipe off a charge*, diluere; *to wipe out*, extergēre; delēre.
WIPER, *subst.*, qui terget.
WIPING, *subst.* (*cleaning*), purgatio.
WIRE, *subst.*, filum metallicum.
WIRE-DRAWER, *subst.*, qui metallum in filum ducit.
WIRY, *adj.*, ex filo metallico constans.
WIS, *to*, scire; *I wist*, noveram, intellexi.
WISE, *adj.*, sapiens, prudens; consultus; providus.
WISE, *subst.*, modus; *in anywise*, quoquo modo; *in nowise*, nullo modo, nullo pacto, nequaquam.
WISDOM, *subst.*, sapientia, prudentia.

WISH, *subst.*, optatio; optatum, votum, desiderium; (*will*), voluntas.

WISH, *to*, optare, exoptare; cupere, concupiscere, avēre; desiderare; velle.

WISHER, *subst.*, *well-wisher*, amicus, fautor.

WISHFUL, *adj.*, avidus.

WISHING, *subst.*, optatio; desideratio.

WIST. *See* WIS, *to*.

WISTFUL, *adj.*, intentus.

WISTFULLY, *adv.*, oculis intentis.

WIT, *subst.*, ingenium; acumen, sagacitas, sollertia; lepos, facetiæ, sal, sales; (*man of wit*), homo ingeniosus.

WIT, *to*, scilicet, videlicet; nempe, nimirum.

WITCH, *subst.*, maga; saga, venefica.

WITCH, *to*. *See* BEWITCH, *to*.

WITCHCRAFT, WITCHERY, *subst.*, fascinatio; veneficium; magice, ars magica; incantatio.

WITH, *prep.*, cum; a, apud; *with us*, nobiscum; *with care*, diligenter.

WITHAL, *adv.* (*with which*), quo, quibus, quocum, quibuscum; (*besides*); ad hæc, præterea.

WITHDRAW, *to*, *v. a.*, avocare, amovēre, abstrahere, abducere; *v. n.*, se removēre, se recipere.

WITHDRAWING, *subst.*, amotio, avocatio, seductio.

WITHE, *subst.*, vimen; *of withes*, vimineus.

WITHER, *to*, marcescere; exarescere; evanescere; canescere.

WITHERED, *adj.*, marcidus, flaccidus, arefactus.

WITHERING, *subst.*, marcor, languor, tabes.

WITHERS (*of a horse*), *subst. pl.*, dorsi suffragines.

WITHHOLD, *to*, detinēre, retinēre, cohibēre.

WITHHOLDING, *subst.*, retentio.

WITHIN, *adv.*, intus, intrinsecus; intro; *prep.*, in, intra, cis.

WITHOUT, *adv.*, extra, foris, extrinsecus; *prep.*, sine, extra, ultra; *conj.*, ni, nisi.

WITHSTAND, *to*, obstare, obsistere, resistere; obniti; repugnare; obluctari.

WITHSTANDER, *subst.*, adversarius, repugnator.

WITHSTANDING, *subst.*, repugnantia.

WITLESS, *adj.*, insipiens, stultus.

WITLING, *subst.*, qui ingenium præ se fert.

WITNESS, *subst.*, testis, attestator; (*voucher*), auctor; (*judge*), arbiter, arbitra; (*testimony*), testimonium.

WITNESS, *to*, testari, attestari, testificari.

WITNESSING, *subst.*, testificatio; auctoritas.

WITTICISM, *subst.*, dicterium.

WITTINESS, *subst.*, sagacitas, acumen ingenii.

WITTINGLY, *adv.*, prudenter; consulto; de industria.

WITTY, *adj.*, acutus, argutus, ingeniosus, subtilis; facetus, lepidus.

WIZARD, *subst.*, magus; veneficus.

WOE, *subst.*, mala, pl., res adversæ; calamitas; miseria; *interj.*, væ!

WOBEGONE, *adj.*, dolore oppressus.

WOEFUL, *adj.*, miser, miserabilis, aerumnosus, calamitosus.

WOEFULNESS, *subst.*, miseria, calamitas.

WOLF, *subst.*, lupus; *she-wolf*, lupa.

WOLFISH, WOLVISH, *adj.*, lupinus.

WOMAN, *subst.*, mulier, femina; *young w.*, adolescentula; *little w.*, muliercula; *grave w.*, matrona; *manly w.*, virago; *adj.*, *of a w.*, muliebris.

WOMANISH, WOMANLY, *adj.*, muliebris; feminineus; (*unmanly*), effeminatus; (*motherly*), matronalis.

WOMANKIND, *subst.*, sexus muliebris.

WOMB, *subst.*, uterus, matrix; *little womb*, uterculus; *of the womb*, uterinus.

WONDER, *subst.*, miraculum, portentum, prodigium, res mira.

WONDER, *to*, mirari; stupēre; admirari; *to wonder at*, aliqua re obstupescere.

WONDERER, *subst.*, mirator, admirator.

WONDERFUL, WONDROUS, *adj.*, mirus, mirabilis, mirificus, prodigiosus.

WONDERFULNESS, *subst.*, mirabilitas.

WONDERING, *subst.*, miratio, admiratio.

WONT, *adj.*; *to be wont*, solēre, consuevisse.

WONT, *subst.*, mos, consuetudo.

WONTED, *adj.*, solitus, consuetus, usitatus.

WOO, *to*, ambire, sollicitare.

WOOD, *subst.*, lignum; materia; (*wood-work*), materiatio; *a wood*, silva; *of wood*, ligneus.

WOODEN, *adj.*, ligneus; (*stiff*), rigidus.

WOODY, WOODED, *adj.*, silvester; silvosus; saltuosus.

WOOER, *subst.*, procus.

WOOF, *subst.*, trama.

WOOL, *subst.*, lana.

WOOLEN, *adj.*, laneus; *dressed in woolen*, lanatus; *woolen-draper*, lanarius.

WOOLLY, *adj.*, lanaris; lanam ferens; lanæ similis; lanosus, villosus.

WORD, *subst.*, verbum, vocabulum, vox; dictum; (*command*), præceptum, mandatum, jussum; (*promise*), fides; promissum, pollicitum; *word for word*, ad verbum, iisdem verbis; *word* (*watch-word*), tessera, signum.

WORD, *to*, verbis exprimere *or* reddere.

WORDINESS, *subst.*, verbositas.

WORDY, *adj.*, verbosus.

WORK, *subst.* (*toil*), opera, opus; labor; (*the thing made*), opus, monumentum; (*machine*), machina; (*fortification*), munitio, munimentum; (*trouble*), turbæ, tumultus; (*works military*), opera, munitiones, munimenta; (*works, deeds*), facta.

WORK, *to* (*labor*), laborare, operari; *to work at*, operam dare alicui rei; (*fashion*), fabricare, fingere; *to work upon*, suadēre; *to work* (*as leaven*), fermentescere; *to work* (*as physic*), alvum movēre; *to work upward*, vomitionem ciēre; *to work downward*, per inferiora purgare.

WORKER, WORKMAN, *subst.*, operarius, opifex; *workmen*, opera.

WORK-FELLOW, *subst.*, adjutor.

WORK-HOUSE, *subst.*, ergastulum.

WORKING, *subst.*, operatio; *working-day*, dies profestus.

WORKMAN-LIKE, *adj.*, bene *or* affabre factus; *adv.*, bene, affabre; *not workman-like*, infabre.

WORKMANSHIP, *subst.*, artificium, opus.

WORKSHOP, *subst.*, officina, fabrica.

WORK-WOMAN, *subst.*, mercenaria.

WORLD, *subst.* (*universe*), mundus; universum, rerum natura; (*earth*), orbis terræ *or* terrarum; (*earthly things*), res humanæ; (*men*), homines; (*fine manners*), mores elegantiores.

WORLDLINESS, *subst.*, rerum inanium amor; avaritia.

WORLDLING, *subst.*, homo voluptatibus deditus; avarus.

WORLDLY, *adj.* (*earthly*), humanus; (*empty, vain*), vanus, inanis; (*sensual*), voluptarius; (*covetous*), avarus.

WORM, *subst.*, vermis; *little worm*, vermiculus.

WORM-EATEN, *adj.*, cariosus; vermiculosus.

WORM-HOLE, *subst.* (*in wood*), caries; (*in fruit*), vermiculatio.

WORMWOOD, *subst.*, absinthium.

WORMY, *adj.*, verminosus; vermiculosus.

WORRY, *to* (*tear*), laniare, lacerare; (*tease*), cruciare, exagitare, fatigare, vexare.

WORSE, *adj.*, pejor, nequior, vilior; deterior; *adv.*, pejus, deterius; *to make worse*, in pejus mutare; aggravare; *to grow worse*, in pejus ruere; aggravescere.

WORSHIP, *subst.*, cultus, veneratio; reverentia.

WORSHIP, *to*, colere, venerari; adorare; admirari; in honore habêre.

WORSHIPFUL, *adj.*, venerabilis, venerandus; *right worshipful*, perhonorificus.

WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.*, honorifice, honorate.

WORSHIPPER, *subst.*, cultor, adorator, admirator.

WORSHIPPING, *subst.*, adoratio; veneratio; cultus.

WORST, *adj.*, pessimus, deterrimus; *adv.*, pessime.

WORST, *to*, superare, vincere.

WORSTED, *subst.*, filum, laneum.

WORT, *subst.*, *of beer*, mustum hordeaceum; (*herb*), herba, olus; (*colewort*), brassica.

WORTH, *subst.* (*value*), pretium; (*esteem*), honor; (*merit*), dignitas, virtus, meritum.

WORTH, *adj.*, valens; *w. much*, pretiosus; carus.

WORTHILY, *adv.*, digne, merito.

WORTHLESS, *adj.*, vilis, nihili, nequam.

WORTHLESSNESS, *subst.*, tenuitas, vilitas.

WORTHY, *adj.*, dignus; probus; egregius, præclarus; *not worthy*, indignus.

WOT, *to*, scire, credere.

WOULD, *I*, velim, vellem; *I would not*, nolim, nollem.

WOUND, *subst.*, vulnus; plaga; ulcus.

WOUND, *to*, vulnerare, sauciare; vulnus infligere.

WOUNDER, *subst.*, qui vulnerat.

WOUNDING, *subst.*, vulneratio, sauciatio.

WRANGLE, *subst.*, rixa, jurgium; lites.

WRANGLE, *to*, jurgare, rixari, altercari, litigare.

WRANGLER, *subst.*, rixator, altercator, litigator.

WRANGLING, *adj.*, rixosus, litigiosus, jurgiosus; *subst.*, jurgium, altercatio.

WRAP, *to* (*fold in*), involvere; (*entangle*), irretire, implicare; *to wrap together*, convolvere; *to wrap up*, colligere.

WRAPPER, *subst.*, involucrum; amiculum.

WRAPPING, *subst.*, implicatio, involutio.

WRATH, *subst.*, ira, bilis, stomachus; indignatio.

WRATHFUL, *adj.* (*angry*), iratus, irâ incensus; (*subject to wrath*), iracundus.

WREAK, *to*, vomere; *to wreak vengeance upon*, ulcisci, persequi.

WREATH, *subst.*, sertum, corona; *little wreath*, corolla; *wreath about a pillar*, voluta.

WREATH, *to*, torquêre, crispare.

WREATHED, *adj.*, in spiram convolutus.

WRECK, *subst.*, navis fracta; naufragium; clades.

WRECK, *to*, pordere; *to wreck a ship*, navem ad scopulos confringere.

WREN, *subst.*, avis reguliolus; regulus.

WRENCH, *subst.*, membri distortio.

WRENCH, *to*, *a limb*, membrum distortione luxare; *to wrench open a door*, fores effringere.

WREST, *to*, torquêre, contorquêre; (*misrepresent*), perverse interpretari.

WRESTER, *subst.*, contortor, extortor.

WRESTING, WREST, *subst.*, contortio, distortio.

WRESTLE, *to*, luctari; *to wrestle with*, cum aloo colluctari; *to wrestle with death*, animam agere.

WRESTLER, *subst.*, luctator; athleta; *wrestler-like*, athletice.

WRESTLING, *subst.*, luctatus, luctatio, luctamen.

WRETCH, *subst.*, miser, perditus.

WRETCHED, *adj.*, miser, miserabilis, ærumnosus.

WRETCHEDNESS, *subst.*, miseria, ærumna.

WRIGGLE, *to*, jactari; vacillare.

WRIGHT, *subst.*, faber, opifex.

WRING, *to*, premere, stringere; torquêre.

WRINGING, *subst.*, tortio, contortio.

WRINKLE, *subst.*, ruga.

WRINKLE, *to*, rugare, corrugare, in rugas contrahere.

WRIST, *subst.*, carpus; pugni commissura.

WRIT, *subst.*, libellus, præceptum, mandatum; *holy writ*, sacræ litteræ, libri sacri.

WRITE, *to*, scribere, conscribere; exarare; *to write again*, rescribere; *to write before*, præscribere; *to write between*, interscribere; *to write down*, litteris mandare; annotare; *to-write in* or *upon*, inscribere; *to write often*, scriptitare; *to write out*, perscribere; exscribere; *to write over* or *above*, superscribere; *to write to*, adscribere; *to write under*, subscribere.

WRITER, *subst.*, scriba, scriptor, amanuensis; (*author*), scriptor, auctor.

WRITHE, *to*, *v. n.*, se versare; incurvari.

WRITHING, *subst.*, tortio, contortio.

WRITING, *subst.* (*the act*), scriptio, scriptura; stilus; (*thing written*), litteræ, scriptum; liber, codex; codicilli; libellus; tabulæ; *in* or *by writing*, scribendo; *art of writing*, ars scribendi.

WRONG, *subst.*, injuria; contumelia; offensa; *adj.*, non justus; pravus; præposterus; falsus; malus.

WRONG, *to*, violare, lædere; vim inferre, damno afficere.

WRONGER, *subst.*, homo injurius, iniquus.

WRONGFUL, *adj.*, injurius, injuriosus, injustus.

WRONG-HEADED, *adj.*, stultus; inconsultus.

WRONGING, *subst.*, violatio.

WRY, *adj.*, distortus, pravus, obliquus; curvus; distortus.

Y.

YACHT, *subst.*, celox, navicula.

YARD, *subst.*, tres pedes; ulna; *half a yard*, sesquipes, cubitus; *of a yard*, tripedalis.

YARE, *adj.* (*eager*), acer, ardens; (*lively*), agilis, vividus, vegetus.

YARN, *subst.*, filum; *woolen yarn*, lana neta, *linen yarn*, linum netum.

YAWN, *to*, oscitare, oscitari; hiare, hiscere.
YAWN, YAWNING, *subst.*, oscitatio.
YE, *pron.*, vos.
YEA, *adv.*, immo, immo vero; *yea truly*, maxime; *yea rather*, quin potius.
YEAN, *to*, parere, eniti.
YEANING, *subst.*, nixus, partus.
YEANLING, *subst.*, agnus.
YEAR, *subst.*, annus, annuum tempus, anni spatium; *half a year*, sex menses; *years*, anni, ætas; *two years*, biennium; *three years*, triennium.
YEARLING, *subst.*, anniculus.
YEARLY, *adj.*, annuus; anniversarius; *adv.*, quotannis, singulis annis.
YEARN, *to*, misericordiâ commoveri.
YEARNING, *subst.*, misericordia; miseratio.
YEAST. *See* YEST.
YELL, *to*, ejulare; vagire.
YELL, YELLING, *subst.*, ejulatus, ejulatio; vagitus.
YELLOW, *adj.*, gilbus, gilvus, helvus; flavus; fulvus; luteus; badius; aureus; melleus; cereus; cerinus; croceus; sulphureus.
YELLOWISH, *adj.*, helvolus, luteolus.
YELP, *to*, gannire, latrare.
YELPER, *subst.*, latrator.
YELPING, *subst.*, gannitus, latratus.
YEOMAN, *subst.*, paganus ingenuus; *yeomen of the guard*, satellites.
YEOMANRY, *subst.*, agrorum domini.
YERK, *subst.*, verber, ictus, plaga.
YERK, *to*, verberare, flagellare; *to yerk out behind*, calcitrare.
YES, *adv.*, ita, ita est, sic est; recte, certo, vero; etiam, sane; immo; scilicet.
YEST, *subst.*, cerevisiæ flos *or* spuma.
YESTERDAY, *adv.*, heri, hesterno die; *the day before yesterday*, nudiustertius; *of yesterday*, hesternus.
YESTERNIGHT, *adv.*, heri vesperi.
YESTY, *adj.*, spumosus.
YET, *conj.*, at, tamen, attamen, verum, quidem, certe, etsi; *as yet*, adhuc; dum; *scarce yet*, vix dum; *not yet*, nondum; *yet* (*moreover*), præterea, insuper, ad hæc.
YEW, *subst.*, taxus; *of the yew*, taxeus.
YIELD, *to* (*give way to*), cedere, concedere, succumbere; (*surrender*), se dedere; (*comply with*), alicui morem gerere, obsequi; (*give consent*), assentire, assentiri; (*grant*), fatêri, concedere; (*bring forth*), ferre, producere, gignere.
YIELDING, *subst.* (*granting*), cessio, concessio *yielding again*, restitutio; *yielding up*, deditio.
YIELDINGLY, *adv.*, obsequenter.
YIELDINGNESS, *subst.*, obsequium, indulgentia.
YOKE, *subst.*, jugum; *fig.*, servitus; *of a yoke*, jugalis.
YOKE, *to*, jugum alicui imponere; *to yoke oxen*, boves jungere; *to yoke unto*, adjungere.
YOKED, *adj.*, jugo subjectus; *yoked together*, jugo conjunctus.
YONDER, *adv.*, illic; *on yon side*, ab illa regione.
YORE, *subst.*; *of yore*, olim, quondam, antiquitus.
YOU, *pron.*, vos; tu; *you yourself*, tu ipse, tute; *you yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet.
YOUNG, *adj.*, parvus, parvulus, tener, infans, puer, puella; adolescens, adolescentulus; juvenis; (*of beasts*), pullus, catulus; (*of trees*), novellus.
YOUNG, *subst. pl.*, pulli, catuli; soboles; *younger*, *adj.*, ætate junior, minor *or* inferior; natu min or; *youngest*, *adj.*, natu minimus.
YOUNGLING, YOUNGSTER, *subst.*, adolescentulus.
YOUR, YOURS, *pron. adj.*, tuus; vester.
YOURSELF, *pron.*, tu ipse, tute, tutemet; *yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.
YOUTH, *subst.*, pueritia, ætas puerilis; adolescentia; juventus; juventas, juventa; (*young people*), adolescentes; juvenes; juniores; juventus.
YOUTHFUL, *adj.*, puerilis, juvenilis.
YOUTHFULNESS, *subst.*, juventus, juventa.

Z.

ZANY, *subst.*, sannio; maccus.
ZEAL, *subst.*, studium; industria; *ardent zeal*, ardor, fervor.
ZEALOT, *subst.*, acerrimus alcjs rei defensor, propugnator; homo fanaticus.
ZEALOUS, *adj.*, acer; ardens; vehemens; studiosus; *to be zealous for*, alicui rei studêre.
ZENITH, *subst.*, zenith; *in the zenith*, supra verticem.
ZEPHYR, *subst.*, Zephyrus.
ZODIAC, *subst.*, orbis signifer, circulus zodiacus.
ZONE, *subst.*, zona; cingulus terræ.
ZOOLOGY, *subst.*, animalium descriptio; zoologia.

TABLES

OF

TIME, VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURES.

THE ROMAN YEAR.

Days of the Month.	Apr., Jun., Sep., Nov.	Jan., Aug., December.	Mar., Mai., Jul., Oct.	Februarius.
1	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	Prid. Cal. Martias.
29	III.	IV.	IV.	
30	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	III.	III.	
31		Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	Prid. Cal. Mens. seq.	

OF THE AS.

The Romans used this word (*As*) to denote, I. The copper coin, value (in the time of Cicero) about one cent and a half of our money. II. The unit of weight (libra), or of measure (jugerum). III. Any unit or integer considered as divisible; as, of inheritances, interest, houses, &c.; whence ex asse heres, one who inherits the whole. (See this word in the Lexicon.) The multiples of the As are, Dupondius (duo pondo; for the As originally weighed a pound), *i. e.*, 2 Asses; Sestertius (sesqui tertius), *i. e.*, 2½ Asses; Tressis, *i. e.*, 3 Asses; Quatrussis, *i. e.*, 4 Asses; and so on to Centussis, *i. e.*, 100 Asses. The As, whatever unit it represented, was divided into twelve parts or unciæ, and the different fractions received different names, as follows:

	Uncia.
As	12
Deunx	11
Dextans	10
Dodrans	9
Bes	8
Sextunx	7
Semis	6
Quincunx	5
Triens	4
Quadrans, or Teruncius	3
Sextans	2
Uncia	1
Sescuncia	1½

The Uncia was divided in the following manner:

1 Uncia contained 2 Semunciæ.
" " 3 Duellæ.
" " 4 Sicilici.
" " 6 Sextulæ.
" " 24 Scrupula (Scriptula or Scripula).
" " 48 Oboli.
" " 144 Siliquæ.

TABLES OF TIME, VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURES.

ROMAN COINS.

These were the Teruncius, Sembella, and As or Libella, of copper; the Sestertius, Quinarius or Victoriatus, Denarius, of silver; and the Aureus, of gold.

			$	Cts.	M.
The Teruncius			0	0	3.9
2 Teruncii make		1 Sembella	0	0	7.8
2 Sembellæ	"	1 As or Libella	0	1	5.6
2½ Asses*	"	1 Sestertius	0	3	9
2 Sestertii	"	1 Quinarius or Victoriatus	0	7	8
2 Quinarii	"	1 Denarius	0	15	6
25 Denarii	"	1 Aureus	3	90	0

* Sometimes also (in copper) the trieus, sextans, uncia, sextula, and dupondius.

ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

SESTERTII NUMMI.

(Approximate Value.)	$	Cts.	M.
Sestertius (or nummus)	0	3	9
Decem sestertii	0	39	0
Centum sestertii	3	90	0
Mille sestertii (equal to a sestertium).	39	0	0

SESTERTIA.

Sestertium (equal to mille sestertii)	39	0	0
Decem sestertia	390	0	0
Centum, centum sestertia, or centum millia sestertiûm	3900	0	0

N. B.—The marks denoting a Sestertius nummus are IIS., LLS., HS., which are properly abbreviations for 2½ asses. Observe, also, that when a line is placed over the numbers, *centena millia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral adverbs; thus, H.S. $\overline{\text{MC}}$. is millies centies HS.; whereas HS. MC. is only 1100 Sestertii.

ROMAN CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

	Per cent. a year.
Asses usuræ or centesimæ	12
Semisses usuræ	6
Trientes usuræ	4
Quadrantes usuræ	3
Sextantes usuræ	2
Unciæ usuræ	1
Quincunces usuræ	5
Septunces usuræ	7
Besses usuræ	8
Dodrantes usuræ	9
Dextantes usuræ	10
Deunces usuræ	11

ROMAN WEIGHTS.

			Oz.	Dwts.	Gr.
Siliqua			0	0	3.036
3 Siliquæ make		1 Obolus	0	0	9.107
2 Oboli	"	1 Scrupulum (Scriptulum, or Scripulum)	0	0	18.214
3 Scrupula	"	1 Drachma	0	2	6.643
1½ Drachma	"	1 Sextula	0	3	0.857
1½ Sextula	"	1 Sicilicus	0	4	13.286
1½ Sicilicus	"	1 Duella	0	6	1.714
3 Duellæ	"	1 Uncia	0	18	5.143
12 Unciæ	"	1 Libra* (As)	10	18	13.714

* The Libra was also divided, according to the fractions of the As, into Deunx, &c.

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS DRY.

English Corn Measure.

			Pech.	Gall.	Pint.	Sol. in Dec.
Ligula			0	0	0.021	0.01
4 Ligulæ make		1 Cyathus	0	0	0.083	0.04
1½ Cyathus	"	1 Acetabulum	0	0	0.125	0.06
4 Acetabula	"	1 Hemina	0	0	0.5	0.24
2 Heminæ	"	1 Sextarius	0	0	1	0.48
8 Sextarii	"	1 Semimodius	0	1	0	3.84
2 Semimodii	"	1 Modius	1	0	0	7.68

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS LIQUID.

English Wine Measure.

			Galls.	Pints.	Sol. in Dec.
Ligula			0	0.021	0.117
4 Ligulæ make		1 Cyathus	0	0.083	0.469
1½ Cyathus	"	1 Acetabulum	0	0.125	0.704
2 Acetabula	"	1 Quartarius	0	0.25	1.409
2 Quartarii	"	1 Hemina	0	0.5	2.818
2 Heminæ	"	1 Sextarius*	0	1	5.636
6 Sextarii	"	1 Congius	0	7	4.942
4 Congii	"	1 Urna	3	4.5	5.33
2 Urnæ	"	1 Amphora (or Quadrantal)	7	1	10.66
20 Amphoræ	"	1 Culeus	143	3	11.095

* The Sextarius was also divided into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, and therefore the calices were denominated *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, according to the number of cyathi which they contained.

N. B.—Cadus, congarius, and dolium, are the names of certain *vessels*, not *measures*, of capacity.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

			English Feet.	Ft.	Inch. Dec.
Digitus transversus			0	0	0.725
1½ Digitus	make	1 Uncia	0	0	0.967
3 Unciæ	"	1 Palmus minor	0	0	2.901
4 Palmi minores	"	1 Pes	0	0	11.604
1½ Pes	"	1 Palmipes	0	1	2.505
1½ Palmipes	"	1 Cubitus	0	1	5.406
1½ Cubitus	"	1 Gradus	0	2	5.01
2 Gradus	"	1 Passus	0	4	10.02
125 Passus	"	1 Stadium	120	4	4.5
8 Stadia	"	1 Milliare	967	0	0

ROMAN SQUARE MEASURES.

	Romas sq. feet.	English rods.	Sq. pls.	Sq. feet.
Jugerum (As)	28,800	2	18	250.05
Deunx	26,400	2	10	183.85
Dextans	24,000	2	02	117.64
Dodrans	21,600	1	34	51.42
Bes	19,200	1	25	257.46
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191.25
Semis	14,400	1	09	125.03
Quincunx	12,000	1	01	58.82
Triens	9,600	0	32	264.85
Quadrans	7,200	0	24	198.64
Sextans	4,800	0	16	132.42
Uncia	2,400	0	08	66.21

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